

JUVENILES PROCESSED IN THE ARIZONA COURT SYSTEM FY96

July 1, 1995 to June 30, 1996



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Arizona Supreme Court
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Juveniles Processed in the Arizona Court System FY 96

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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 1996. It offers selected breakdowns of an unduplicated juvenile count¹ at the following stages: referral, PIC-ACT (diversion), petition, transfer to adult court, and various court dispositions. The following descriptors of juveniles involved at these stages are contained in this report: age, gender, ethnicity, severity of the most serious offense², offense class of the most serious offense, number of prior referrals, education status and county. Note that not all of these juveniles *entered* the system during this year, for some may have entered the previous year, but were processed during this year. Similarly, some juveniles who entered the system this year were still pending disposition at the end of the year.

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 population during a particular year. In addition, a number of referrals do not result in a petition being filed and a petition may include more than one referral. Generally, as the number of juveniles ages 8 to 17 increases in the population, there is a corresponding increase in the number of juveniles processed in the juvenile justice system.

Arizona is one of the fastest growing states in the country. The juvenile population (ages 8-17) is expected to increase accordingly. Population statistics, which are generally included in this report, were not available at time of publication. This information will be published in a separate annual report entitled "Arizona Juvenile Population Information".

The report begins with a chart, *Arizona Juvenile Court Activity*, that illustrates selected stages within the juvenile justice system and the numbers of juveniles processed at each of these stages. In each category, the number of *referrals* is included along with an unduplicated count of juveniles. Juveniles may be referred to court in a number of ways. They may be referred by school authorities, parents or law enforcement. 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. Thus, the number of referrals gives a sense of the workload generated by the actions of these juveniles at each stage.

This is the third year this report has been published. 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 over 16 years and statewide for three full years.

During the past three years several studies focusing on various issues within the juvenile justice system have been completed. The *PIC-ACT Study*, *Juvenile Commitment Guidelines Departure Research Project*, *Survey of Arizona Juvenile Justice Service Providers*, and the *Arizona Juvenile Transfer Study*³ are reports assessing current juvenile programs or issues. Analysis of information on juveniles processed in the Arizona court system beyond the scope of these studies continues in order to identify the treatment needs of juveniles, allocate resources on a cost effective basis and work effectively with local communities to provide for public safety. It is important for public policy makers, juvenile justice professionals, and Arizona's citizens to have accurate information upon which to formulate an understanding of the issues before them.

Arizona Juvenile Court Activity FY 96

Intake: Received by Probation Department
 86,617 Referrals
 50,820 Juveniles

Referrals (Physical)
 17,734 Referrals
 12,751 Juveniles

Referrals (Paper)
 68,883 Referrals
 44,872 Juveniles

PIC-ACT Assigned
 15,555 Juveniles
 PIC-ACT Completed (adjusted)
 12,625 Juveniles

Petitions Filed
 27,280 Petitions
 16,384 Juveniles

Transfers to Adult Court
 853 Referrals
 663 Juveniles

Dismissed
 6,473 Referrals
 5,143 Juveniles

Penalty Only
 713 Referrals
 653 Juveniles

Standard Probation
 11,581 Referrals
 8,197 Juveniles

JIPS
 4,382 Referrals
 2,154 Juveniles

ADJC
 1,890 Referrals
 1,178 Juveniles

**The following descriptors are provided for (unduplicated)
juveniles who were referred to Arizona Juvenile Courts in FY 96.**

Age: Referred FY 96 (at latest referral)		
8	234	0.46%
9	449	0.88%
10	800	1.57%
11	1,374	2.70%
12	2,544	5.01%
13	4,920	9.68%
14	7,755	15.26%
15	9,957	19.59%
16	10,766	21.18%
17	11,566	22.76%
Unknown	455	0.90%
TOTAL	50,820	100.00%

Gender: Referred FY 96		
Male	34,610	68.10%
Female	16,204	31.89%
Unknown	6	0.01%
TOTAL	50,820	100.00%

Ethnicity: Referred FY 96		
Hispanic	16,882	33.22%
African-American	3,450	6.79%
Anglo	27,260	53.64%
Native American	2,609	5.13%
Asian/Pacific Islander	234	0.46%
Other	187	0.37%
Unknown	198	0.39%
TOTAL	50,820	100.00%

Severity of Most Serious Offense: Referred FY 96

Violent (Felony against person)	3,297	6.49%
Grand Theft (Crimes against property in most cases, felonies)	7,944	15.63%
Obstruction (Hindering justice)	3,613	7.11%
Fight (Crimes against person, in most cases, misdemeanors)	4,372	8.60%
Drugs (Possession, Sales, Use, Etc.)	4,416	8.69%
Public Peace (Disorderly Conduct, Trespass, Etc.)	6,919	13.61%
Theft (Crimes against property, in most cases, misdemeanors)	9,365	18.43%
Status (Incorrigible, Runaway, etc.)	10,732	21.12%
Citations/Administrative	162	0.32%
TOTAL	50,820	100.00%

Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Referred FY 96

Felony	17,229	33.90%
Misdemeanor	20,682	40.70%
Administrative	1,046	2.06%
Status	10,953	21.55%
Other	910	1.79%
TOTAL	50,820	100.00%

Total Number of Prior Referrals: Referred FY 96

0	23,693	46.62%
1	9,061	17.83%
2	4,902	9.65%
3	3,109	6.12%
4	2,159	4.25%
5	1,618	3.18%
6	1,265	2.49%
7	912	1.79%
8 or more	4,101	8.07%
TOTAL	50,820	100.00%

Education Status: Referred FY 96 *
(at latest referral)

Enrolled	33,290	65.51%
Not Enrolled	5,576	10.97%
Expelled	205	0.40%
Suspended	232	0.46%
Withdrawn	432	0.85%
Graduated	65	0.13%
GED Program	46	0.09%
Unknown	10,974	21.59%
TOTAL	50,820	100.00%

County: Referred FY 96

Apache	473	0.93%
Cochise	1,955	3.85%
Coconino	2,291	4.51%
Gila	994	1.96%
Graham	436	0.86%
Greenlee	168	0.33%
La Paz	181	0.36%
Maricopa	24,260	47.74%
Mohave	1,819	3.58%
Navajo	1,261	2.48%
Pima	10,498	20.66%
Pinal	1,956	3.85%
Santa Cruz	460	0.91%
Yavapai	1,901	3.74%
Yuma	2,167	4.26%
TOTAL	50,820	100.00%

* In some cases, the education status of juveniles is not updated after the initial referral. Likely, this results in an over count of juveniles "enrolled."

Juveniles Assigned to PIC-ACT

The Progressively Increasing Consequence Act or "PIC-ACT" program began July 1, 1984 pursuant to A.R.S. §8-230, as revised. The program "diverts" a juvenile from formal court processing. PIC-ACT provides for first and second time misdemeanor referrals received on juveniles to be *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 child. The **conditions** to be completed are the consequences assigned in response to the juvenile's delinquent behavior.

Third and subsequent misdemeanors and all felony referrals received on juveniles are routed to the county attorney requesting that a petition be filed. If the county attorney does not file a petition, the referral is routed back to the PIC-ACT program for processing.

Once a referral (PIC-ACT eligible) is received on a juvenile, a probation/intake officer initiates an interview with the juvenile and at least one parent or guardian. If, during the interview, the juvenile acknowledges responsibility for a delinquent act or alcohol 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 one or more conditions (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, approved by the court, 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 a monetary assessment.

If the juvenile complies with the assigned consequences, the referral is then adjusted without the filing of a petition. Or, if the juvenile fails to comply with the assigned consequences, the complaint is submitted to the county attorney requesting a petition to be filed.

During the interview with the probation/intake officer, if the juvenile does not acknowledge responsibility for the delinquent act or alcohol offense, the referral will usually be submitted to the county attorney with a request that a petition be filed in order to start the adjudication process.

The following descriptors are provided for (unduplicated) juveniles who were assigned to PIC-ACT^{4,5} in FY 96.

Age: Assigned to PIC-ACT FY 96 (at latest referral)		
8	84	0.54%
9	167	1.07%
10	301	1.94%
11	565	3.63%
12	1,100	7.07%
13	2,030	13.05%
14	2,886	18.55%
15	3,136	20.16%
16	2,925	18.80%
17	2,354	15.13%
Unknown	7	0.05%
TOTAL	15,555	100.00%

Gender: Assigned to PIC-ACT FY 96		
Male	10,229	65.76%
Female	5,325	34.23%
Unknown	1	0.01%
TOTAL	15,555	100.00%

Ethnicity: Assigned to PIC-ACT FY 96		
Hispanic	4,902	31.51%
African-American	808	5.19%
Anglo	8,879	57.08%
Native American	748	4.81%
Asian/Pacific Islander	70	0.45%
Other	65	0.42%
Unknown	83	0.53%
TOTAL	15,555	100.00%

Severity of Most Serious Offense: Assigned to PIC-ACT* FY 96

Violent (Felony against person)	264	1.70%
Grand Theft (Crimes against property, in most cases, felonies)	1,193	7.67%
Obstruction (Hindering justice)	652	4.19%
Fight (Crimes against person, in most cases, misdemeanors)	1,704	10.95%
Drugs (Possession, Sales, Use, Etc.)	1,693	10.88%
Public Peace (Disorderly Conduct, Trespass, Etc.)	2,682	17.24%
Theft (Crimes against property, in most cases, misdemeanors)	4,532	29.14%
Status (Incorrigible, Runaway, etc.)	2,827	18.17%
Citations/Administrative	8	0.05%
TOTAL	15,555	100.00%

Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Assigned to PIC-ACT* FY 96

Felony	3,328	21.40%
Misdemeanor	8,776	56.42%
Administrative	134	0.86%
Status	2,913	18.73%
Other	404	2.60%
TOTAL	15,555	100.00%

Total Number of Prior Referrals: Assigned to PIC-ACT FY 96

0	8,838	56.82%
1	3,577	23.00%
2	1,341	8.62%
3	650	4.18%
4	337	2.17%
5	208	1.34%
6	142	0.91%
7	88	0.57%
8 or more	374	2.40%
TOTAL	15,555	100.00%

* This refers to the offense alleged at the time of the referral(s) on which the juvenile was assigned to PIC-ACT. If a petition is not filed, the juvenile may be referred back to the court and assigned to PIC-ACT.

**Education Status: Assigned to PIC-ACT FY 96
(at latest referral)**

Enrolled	11,432	73.49%
Not Enrolled	872	5.61%
Expelled	20	0.13%
Suspended	53	0.34%
Withdrawn	51	0.33%
Graduated	13	0.08%
GED Program	13	0.08%
Unknown	3,101	19.94%
TOTAL	15,555	100.00%

County: Assigned to PIC-ACT FY 96

Apache	167	1.07%
Cochise	927	5.96%
Coconino	690	4.44%
Gila	349	2.24%
Graham	161	1.04%
Greenlee	72	0.46%
La Paz	58	0.37%
Maricopa *	5,898	37.92%
Mohave	682	4.38%
Navajo	186	1.20%
Pima	3,569	22.94%
Pinal	612	3.93%
Santa Cruz	62	0.40%
Yavapai	1,107	7.12%
Yuma	1,015	6.53%
TOTAL	15,555	100.00%

* In addition to the juveniles assigned to PIC-ACT diversion, Maricopa County diverts juveniles through municipal and justice of the peace courts. These youths are not included in this count.

**The following descriptors are provided for (unduplicated)
juveniles who completed PIC-ACT^{4,5} in FY 96.***

Age: Completed PIC-ACT FY 96 (at latest referral)		
8	47	0.37%
9	103	0.82%
10	208	1.65%
11	396	3.14%
12	745	5.90%
13	1,451	11.49%
14	2,131	16.88%
15	2,575	20.40%
16	2,398	18.99%
17	2,323	18.40%
Unknown	248	1.96%
TOTAL	12,625	100.00%

Gender: Completed PIC-ACT FY 96		
Male	8,330	65.98%
Female	4,293	34.00%
Unknown	2	0.02%
TOTAL	12,625	100.00%

Ethnicity: Completed PIC-ACT FY 96		
Hispanic	3,894	30.84%
African-American	661	5.24%
Anglo	7,333	58.08%
Native American	548	4.34%
Asian/Pacific Islander	71	0.56%
Other	54	0.43%
Unknown	64	0.51%
TOTAL	12,625	100.00%

* The number of juveniles who completed PIC-ACT differs from the number assigned to the program because some juveniles do not complete PIC-ACT within the same year.

Severity of Most Serious Offense: Completed PIC-ACT* FY 96		
Violent (Felony against person)	196	1.55%
Grand Theft (Crimes against property, in most cases, felonies)	1,004	7.95%
Obstruction (Hindering justice)	350	2.77%
Fight (Crimes against person, in most cases, misdemeanors)	1,432	11.34%
Drugs (Possession, Sales, Use, Etc.)	1,404	11.12%
Public Peace (Disorderly Conduct, Trespass, Etc.)	2,138	16.93%
Theft (Crimes against property, in most cases, misdemeanors)	4,050	32.08%
Status (Incorrigible, Runaway, etc.)	2,049	16.23%
Citations/Administrative	2	0.02%
TOTAL	12,625	100.00%

Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Completed PIC-ACT* FY 96		
Felony	2,731	21.63%
Misdemeanor	7,524	59.60%
Administrative	75	0.59%
Status	2,088	16.54%
Other	207	1.64%
TOTAL	12,625	100.00%

Total Number of Prior Referrals: Completed PIC-ACT* FY 96		
0	7,562	59.90%
1	2,938	23.27%
2	1,041	8.25%
3	473	3.75%
4	213	1.69%
5	136	1.08%
6	73	0.58%
7	33	0.26%
8 or more	156	1.24%
TOTAL	12,625	100.00%

* This refers to the offense alleged at the time of the referral(s) on which the juvenile was assigned to PIC-ACT. If a petition is not filed, the juvenile may be referred back to the court and assigned to PIC-ACT.

**Education Status: Completed PIC-ACT FY 96
(at latest referral)**

Enrolled	9,169	72.63%
Not Enrolled	643	5.09%
Expelled	10	0.08%
Suspended	41	0.32%
Withdrawn	30	0.24%
Graduated	7	0.06%
GED Program	1	0.01%
Unknown	2,724	21.58%
TOTAL	12,625	100.00%

County: Completed PIC-ACT FY 96

Apache	148	1.17%
Cochise	451	3.57%
Coconino	479	3.79%
Gila	241	1.91%
Graham	99	0.78%
Greenlee	60	0.48%
La Paz	38	0.30%
Maricopa	5,041	39.93%
Mohave	479	3.79%
Navajo	183	1.45%
Pima	3,183	25.21%
Pinal	460	3.64%
Santa Cruz	63	0.50%
Yavapai	746	5.91%
Yuma	954	7.56%
TOTAL	12,625	100.00%

**The following descriptors are provided for (unduplicated)
juveniles with petitions filed in FY 96.**

Age: Petitions Filed FY 96 (at latest referral)		
8	32	0.20%
9	87	0.53%
10	161	0.98%
11	292	1.78%
12	587	3.58%
13	1,378	8.41%
14	2,472	15.09%
15	3,507	21.41%
16	4,056	24.76%
17	3,790	23.13%
Unknown	22	0.13%
TOTAL	16,384	100.00%

Gender: Petitions Filed FY 96		
Male	12,992	79.30%
Female	3,390	20.69%
Unknown	2	0.01%
TOTAL	16,384	100.00%

Ethnicity: Petitions Filed FY 96		
Hispanic	6,030	36.80%
African-American	1,387	8.47%
Anglo	8,072	49.27%
Native American	762	4.65%
Asian/Pacific Islander	57	0.35%
Other	61	0.37%
Unknown	15	0.09%
TOTAL	16,384	100.00%

Severity of Most Serious Offense: Petitions Filed FY 96

Violent (Felony against person)	2,248	13.72%
Grand Theft (Crimes against property, in most cases, felonies)	5,103	31.15%
Obstruction (Hindering justice)	3,170	19.35%
Fight (Crimes against person, in most cases, misdemeanors)	1,171	7.15%
Drugs (Possession, Sales, Use, Etc.)	1,494	9.12%
Public Peace (Disorderly Conduct, Etc.)	1,446	8.83%
Theft (Crimes against property, in most cases, misdemeanors)	1,252	7.64%
Status (Incorrigible, Runaway, etc.)	488	2.98%
Citations/Administrative	5	0.03%
Unknown	7	0.04%
TOTAL	16,384	100.00%

Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Petitions Filed FY 96

Felony	9,970	60.85%
Misdemeanor	4,530	27.65%
Administrative	742	4.53%
Status	554	3.38%
Other	581	3.55%
Unknown	7	0.04%
TOTAL	16,384	100.00%

Total Number of Prior Referrals: Petitions Filed FY 96

0	3,658	22.33%
1	2,302	14.05%
2	2,016	12.30%
3	1,630	9.95%
4	1,373	8.38%
5	1,006	6.14%
6	846	5.16%
7	633	3.86%
8 or more	2,907	17.74%
Unknown	13	0.08%
TOTAL	16,384	100.00%

**Education Status: Petitions Filed FY 96
(at latest referral)**

Enrolled	11,125	67.90%
Not Enrolled	2,499	15.25%
Expelled	121	0.74%
Suspended	117	0.71%
Withdrawn	245	1.50%
Graduated	19	0.12%
GED Program	29	0.18%
Unknown	2,229	13.60%
TOTAL	16,384	100.00%

County: Petitions Filed FY 96

Apache	154	0.94%
Cochise	518	3.16%
Coconino	429	2.62%
Gila	371	2.26%
Graham	233	1.42%
Greenlee	103	0.63%
La Paz	52	0.32%
Maricopa	7,890	48.16%
Mohave	610	3.72%
Navajo	449	2.74%
Pima	2,828	17.26%
Pinal	867	5.29%
Santa Cruz	240	1.46%
Yavapai	615	3.75%
Yuma	1,025	6.26%
TOTAL	16,384	100.00%

Juveniles With Dispositions of Dismissed

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 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.

The following descriptors are provided for (unduplicated) juveniles who received a disposition of dismissed in FY 96.

Age: Disposition Dismissed FY 96 (at latest referral)		
8	12	0.23%
9	41	0.80%
10	57	1.11%
11	96	1.87%
12	169	3.29%
13	412	8.01%
14	779	15.15%
15	1,008	19.60%
16	1,148	22.32%
17	1,175	22.85%
Unknown	246	4.78%
TOTAL	5,143	100.00%

Gender: Disposition Dismissed FY 96		
Male	3,948	76.76%
Female	1,195	23.24%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	5,143	100.00%

Ethnicity: Disposition Dismissed FY 96		
Hispanic	1,835	35.68%
African-American	453	8.81%
Anglo	2,589	50.34%
Native American	224	4.36%
Asian/Pacific Islander	23	0.45%
Other	16	0.31%
Unknown	3	0.06%
TOTAL	5,143	100.00%

Severity of Most Serious Offense: Disposition Dismissed FY 96		
Violent (Felony against person)	447	8.69%
Grand Theft (Crimes against property, in most cases, felonies)	989	19.23%
Obstruction (Hindering justice)	742	14.43%
Fight (Crimes against person, in most cases, misdemeanors)	674	13.11%
Drugs (Possession, Sales, Use, Etc.)	417	8.11%
Public Peace (Disorderly Conduct, Trespass, Etc.)	715	13.90%
Theft (Crimes against property, in most cases, misdemeanors)	627	12.19%
Status (Incorrigible, Runaway, etc.)	517	10.05%
Citations/Administrative	15	0.29%
TOTAL	5,143	100.00%

Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Disposition Dismissed FY 96		
Felony	1,991	38.71%
Misdemeanor	2,022	39.32%
Administrative	319	6.20%
Status	541	10.52%
Other	270	5.25%
TOTAL	5,143	100.00%

Total Number of Prior Referrals: Disposition Dismissed FY 96		
0	1,132	22.01%
1	723	14.06%
2	660	12.83%
3	534	10.38%
4	428	8.32%
5	350	6.81%
6	242	4.71%
7	200	3.89%
8 or more	874	16.99%
TOTAL	5,143	100.00%

**Education Status: Disposition Dismissed FY 96
(at latest referral)**

Enrolled	3,455	67.18%
Not Enrolled	656	12.76%
Expelled	27	0.53%
Suspended	41	0.80%
Withdrawn	69	1.34%
Graduated	4	0.08%
GED Program	11	0.21%
Unknown	880	17.11%
TOTAL	5,143	100.00%

County: Disposition Dismissed FY 96

Apache	160	3.11%
Cochise	222	4.32%
Coconino	140	2.72%
Gila	188	3.66%
Graham	87	1.69%
Greenlee	30	0.58%
La Paz	45	0.88%
Maricopa	2,106	40.95%
Mohave	219	4.26%
Navajo	115	2.24%
Pima	885	17.21%
Pinal	315	6.12%
Santa Cruz	76	1.48%
Yavapai	196	3.81%
Yuma	359	6.98%
TOTAL	5,143	100.00%

Juveniles With Dispositions of Penalty Only

Adjudicated juveniles may receive dispositions 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 PIC-ACT, nor are they placed on probation, Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS), or committed to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections.

The following descriptors are provided for (unduplicated) juveniles who received a disposition of penalty only in FY 96.

Age: Disposition Penalty Only FY 96 (at latest referral)		
8	1	0.15%
9	6	0.92%
10	7	1.07%
11	16	2.45%
12	15	2.30%
13	31	4.75%
14	54	8.27%
15	90	13.78%
16	113	17.30%
17	300	45.94%
Unknown	20	3.06%
TOTAL	653	100.00%

Gender: Disposition Penalty Only FY 96		
Male	514	78.71%
Female	139	21.29%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	653	100.00%

Ethnicity: Disposition Penalty Only FY 96		
Hispanic	212	32.47%
African-American	46	7.04%
Anglo	364	55.74%
Native American	24	3.68%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	0.46%
Other	3	0.46%
Unknown	1	0.15%
TOTAL	653	100.00%

Severity of Most Serious Offense: Disposition Penalty Only FY 96

Violent (Felony against person)	37	5.67%
Grand Theft (Crimes against property, in most cases, felonies)	165	25.27%
Obstruction (Hindering justice)	81	12.40%
Fight (Crimes against person, in most cases, misdemeanors)	52	7.96%
Drugs (Possession, Sales, Use, Etc.)	59	9.04%
Public Peace (Disorderly Conduct, Trespass, Etc.)	116	17.76%
Theft (Crimes against property, in most cases, misdemeanors)	102	15.62%
Status (Incorrigible, Runaway, etc.)	36	5.51%
Citations/Administrative	5	0.77%
TOTAL	653	100.00%

Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Disposition Penalty Only FY 96

Felony	289	44.26%
Misdemeanor	249	38.13%
Administrative	43	6.59%
Status	37	5.67%
Other	35	5.36%
TOTAL	653	100.00%

Total Number of Prior Referrals: Disposition Penalty Only FY 96

0	240	36.75%
1	94	14.40%
2	70	10.72%
3	56	8.58%
4	40	6.13%
5	32	4.90%
6	20	3.06%
7	20	3.06%
8 or more	81	12.40%
TOTAL	653	100.00%

**Education Status: Disposition Penalty Only FY 96
(at latest referral)**

Enrolled	396	60.64%
Not Enrolled	106	16.23%
Expelled	3	0.46%
Suspended	4	0.61%
Withdrawn	15	2.30%
Graduated	0	0.00%
GED Program	1	0.15%
Unknown	128	19.60%
TOTAL	653	100.00%

County: Disposition Penalty Only FY 96

Apache	3	0.46%
Cochise	60	9.19%
Coconino	9	1.38%
Gila	1	0.15%
Graham	27	4.13%
Greenlee	10	1.53%
La Paz	3	0.46%
Maricopa	418	64.01%
Mohave	0	0.00%
Navajo	5	0.77%
Pima	82	12.56%
Pinal	15	2.30%
Santa Cruz	0	0.00%
Yavapai	4	0.61%
Yuma	16	2.45%
TOTAL	653	100.00%

Juveniles With Dispositions to Standard Probation

Probation is defined as conditional freedom granted by the juvenile court to an adjudicated juvenile contingent upon continued good behavior and regular reporting to a probation officer. The core tenets of juvenile probation are: holding youth accountable for their actions; protection of the community; preservation of the best interests of the child and stability of the family unit; fostering law-abiding behavior; restitution to victims and society for the wrongs committed against them; and the belief that youth can make positive changes in their behavior.

Juveniles placed on probation, usually for one year, have to comply with certain *terms and conditions*. Although every probation case plan is customized to address the needs of each juvenile, some standard terms and conditions apply to all cases. The usual standard **terms and conditions** include contact with a probation officer and maintaining law abiding behavior. Additional terms could be imposed depending on the unique circumstances of each case, such as: mandatory drug testing, curfew hours, school attendance, restitution, community service hours, graffiti removal, 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 with members of the community, including teachers, victims and treatment providers. Although the court can impose multiple restrictions and provide resources to help the juvenile, if the youth does not comply with the terms and conditions of their probation, the court can place that youth in a locked, secure juvenile facility.

The following descriptors are provided for (unduplicated) juveniles who received a disposition of placed or continued on standard probation in FY 96.

Age: Disposition Standard Probation FY 96 (at latest referral)		
8	3	0.04%
9	26	0.32%
10	71	0.87%
11	156	1.90%
12	279	3.40%
13	712	8.69%
14	1,346	16.42%
15	1,877	22.90%
16	1,965	23.97%
17	1,753	21.39%
Unknown	9	0.11%
TOTAL	8,197	100.00%

Gender: Disposition Standard Probation FY 96		
Male	6,368	77.69%
Female	1,829	22.31%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	8,197	100.00%

Ethnicity: Disposition Standard Probation FY 96		
Hispanic	2,864	34.94%
African-American	617	7.53%
Anglo	4,283	52.25%
Native American	374	4.56%
Asian/Pacific Islander	27	0.33%
Other	23	0.28%
Unknown	9	0.11%
TOTAL	8,197	100.00%

Severity of Most Serious Offense: Disposition Standard Probation FY 96		
Violent (Felony against person)	951	11.60%
Grand Theft (Crimes against property, in most cases, felonies)	2,404	29.33%
Obstruction (Hindering justice)	1,169	14.26%
Fight (Crimes against person, in most cases, misdemeanors)	661	8.06%
Drugs (Possession, Sales, Use, Etc.)	993	12.11%
Public Peace (Disorderly Conduct, Trespass, Etc.)	754	9.20%
Theft (Crimes against property, in most cases, misdemeanors)	890	10.86%
Status (Incorrigible, Runaway, etc.)	296	3.61%
Citations/Administrative	79	0.96%
TOTAL	8,197	100.00%

Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Disposition Standard Probation FY 96		
Felony	4,730	57.70%
Misdemeanor	2,399	29.27%
Administrative	395	4.82%
Status	327	3.99%
Other	346	4.22%
TOTAL	8,197	100.00%

Total Number of Prior Referrals: Disposition Standard Probation FY 96		
0	1,894	23.11%
1	1,422	17.35%
2	1,224	14.93%
3	1,007	12.29%
4	745	9.09%
5	495	6.04%
6	357	4.36%
7	306	3.73%
8 or more	747	9.11%
TOTAL	8,197	100.00%

**Education Status: Disposition Standard Probation FY 96
(at latest referral)**

Enrolled	6,037	73.65%
Not Enrolled	929	11.33%
Expelled	42	0.51%
Suspended	50	0.61%
Withdrawn	84	1.02%
Graduated	2	0.02%
GED Program	11	0.13%
Unknown	1,042	12.71%
TOTAL	8,197	100.00%

County: Disposition Standard Probation FY 96

Apache	88	1.07%
Cochise	222	2.71%
Coconino	232	2.83%
Gila	154	1.88%
Graham	134	1.63%
Greenlee	64	0.78%
La Paz	22	0.27%
Maricopa	4,210	51.36%
Mohave	266	3.25%
Navajo	272	3.32%
Pima	1,182	14.42%
Pinal	305	3.72%
Santa Cruz	119	1.45%
Yavapai	275	3.35%
Yuma	652	7.95%
TOTAL	8,197	100.00%

Juveniles With Dispositions to JIPS

Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS) is a sentencing consequence used by 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 with the passage of A.R. S. §8-271 to §8-278. The intent of this legislation was to create a program which would allow juvenile delinquents to remain at home, under supervision, rather than be removed from the home and 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.

Specific terms of probation apply to youth on JIPS. They are required by statute to be involved in at least 32 hours of constructive activity per week. They are seen several times a week and cannot leave home unless they have authorization from their JIPS officer. JIPS differs from standard probation in the increased frequency of contact, the requirement to actively participate in 32 hours of structured programs 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.

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 are those who would otherwise have been recommended for placement in an out-of-home institutional or residential setting. The second type of offender are those 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.

Severity of Most Serious Offense: Disposition JIPS FY 96		
Violent (Felony against person)	292	13.56%
Grand Theft (Crimes against property, in most cases, felonies)	718	33.33%
Obstruction (Hindering justice)	722	33.52%
Fight (Crimes against person, in most cases, misdemeanors)	84	3.90%
Drugs (Possession, Sales, Use, Etc.)	125	5.80%
Public Peace (Disorderly Conduct, Trespass, Etc.)	101	4.69%
Theft (Crimes against property, in most cases, misdemeanors)	83	3.85%
Status (Incorrigible, Runaway, etc.)	21	0.97%
Citations/Administrative	8	0.37%
TOTAL	2,154	100.00%

Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Disposition JIPS FY 96		
Felony	1,310	60.82%
Misdemeanor	400	18.57%
Administrative	193	8.96%
Status	31	1.44%
Other	220	10.21%
TOTAL	2,154	100.00%

Total Number of Prior Referrals: Disposition JIPS FY 96		
0	96	4.46%
1	106	4.92%
2	133	6.17%
3	209	9.70%
4	242	11.23%
5	223	10.35%
6	192	8.91%
7	163	7.57%
8 or more	790	36.68%
TOTAL	2,154	100.00%

**Education Status: Disposition JIPS FY 96
(at latest referral)**

Enrolled	1,486	68.99%
Not Enrolled	398	18.48%
Expelled	28	1.30%
Suspended	32	1.49%
Withdrawn	35	1.62%
Graduated	4	0.19%
GED Program	5	0.23%
Unknown	166	7.71%
TOTAL	2,154	100.00%

County: Disposition JIPS FY 96

Apache	15	0.70%
Cochise	87	4.04%
Coconino	67	3.11%
Gila	29	1.35%
Graham	28	1.30%
Greenlee	16	0.74%
La Paz	5	0.23%
Maricopa	1,072	49.77%
Mohave	69	3.20%
Navajo	50	2.32%
Pima	364	16.90%
Pinal	66	3.06%
Santa Cruz	27	1.25%
Yavapai	71	3.30%
Yuma	188	8.73%
TOTAL	2,154	100.00%

Juveniles With Dispositions to ADJC

In 1995, the process of committing juveniles to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections was substantially changed. Arizona Revised Statutes Sections 8-241(I) and 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 that 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 new 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 excluded 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 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 following descriptors are provided for (unduplicated)
juveniles who received a disposition of ADJC
(Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections) in FY 96.**

Age: Disposition ADJC FY 96 (at latest referral)		
8	0	0.00%
9	1	0.08%
10	0	0.00%
11	2	0.17%
12	7	0.59%
13	45	3.82%
14	155	13.16%
15	306	25.98%
16	342	29.03%
17	318	26.99%
Unknown	2	0.17%
TOTAL	1,178	100.00%

Gender: Disposition ADJC FY 96		
Male	1,068	90.66%
Female	110	9.34%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	1,178	100.00%

Ethnicity: Disposition ADJC FY 96		
Hispanic	499	42.36%
African-American	130	11.04%
Anglo	493	41.85%
Native American	45	3.82%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	0.25%
Other	7	0.59%
Unknown	1	0.08%
TOTAL	1,178	100.00%

Severity of Most Serious Offense: Disposition ADJC FY 96*		
Violent (Felony against person)	215	18.25%
Grand Theft (Crimes against property, in most cases, felonies)	438	37.18%
Obstruction (Hindering justice)	319	27.08%
Fight (Crimes against person, in most cases, misdemeanors)	33	2.80%
Drugs (Possession, Sales, Use, Etc.)	80	6.79%
Public Peace (Disorderly Conduct, Trespass, Etc.)	63	5.35%
Theft (Crimes against property, in most cases, misdemeanors)	21	1.78%
Status (Incorrigible, Runaway, etc.)	3	0.25%
Citations/Administrative	6	0.51%
TOTAL	1,178	100.00%

Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Disposition ADJC FY 96*		
Felony	797	67.66%
Misdemeanor	161	13.67%
Administrative	134	11.38%
Status	5	0.42%
Other	81	6.88%
TOTAL	1,178	100.00%

Total Number of Prior Referrals: Disposition ADJC FY 96		
0	39	3.31%
1	28	2.38%
2	42	3.57%
3	63	5.35%
4	73	6.20%
5	83	7.05%
6	107	9.08%
7	82	6.96%
8 or more	661	56.11%
TOTAL	1,178	100.00%

* This report looks at the offense alleged at the time of referral and does not reflect the juvenile's legal status (e.g. on probation) at that time.

**Education Status: Disposition ADJC FY 96
(at latest referral)**

Enrolled	677	57.47%
Not Enrolled	338	28.69%
Expelled	23	1.95%
Suspended	16	1.36%
Withdrawn	35	2.97%
Graduated	7	0.59%
GED Program	6	0.51%
Unknown	76	6.45%
TOTAL	1,178	100.00%

County: Disposition ADJC FY 96

Apache	2	0.17%
Cochise	51	4.33%
Coconino	20	1.70%
Gila	22	1.87%
Graham	6	0.51%
Greenlee	1	0.08%
La Paz	5	0.42%
Maricopa	646	54.84%
Mohave	36	3.06%
Navajo	15	1.27%
Pima	265	22.50%
Pinal	46	3.90%
Santa Cruz	12	1.02%
Yavapai	17	1.44%
Yuma	34	2.89%
TOTAL	1,178	100.00%

Juveniles Transferred to Adult Court

Criteria used to qualify juveniles for transfer to adult court and the available mechanisms for transfer vary from state to state. In Arizona, the procedure for transferring juveniles can be found in the Arizona Rules of Procedure for the Juvenile Court (Rules 12, 13, 14). Accordingly, although the juvenile court normally retains jurisdiction until age 18, county attorneys may request that the juvenile court transfer selected juveniles to adult (criminal) court. The resulting transfer hearing involves both the determination of probable cause and the determination of transfer.

Following the establishment of probable cause, the juvenile court considers selected criteria related to the offense, the juvenile's delinquent history and the potential for rehabilitation within the juvenile system in light of public safety. Specifically, juvenile court judges consider the following factors:

- 1) The seriousness of the alleged offense and whether it was committed in an aggressive, violent, premeditated or willful manner;
- 2) Whether the alleged offense was against person or against property;
- 3) Whether the child used a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument in the commission of the alleged offense;
- 4) Whether another person sustained serious physical injury as the result of the actions of the child;
- 5) Whether the child 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;
- 6) The sophistication and maturity of the child as determined by consideration of the child's age, intelligence, education, environment, emotional attitude, and pattern of living;
- 7) The child's physical, mental, and emotional condition;
- 8) The record and previous history of the child, including previous contacts with juvenile courts and law enforcement agencies in this and other jurisdictions, prior periods of probation in any court and their results, and any prior commitments to juvenile residential placements and secure institutions;

- 9) Whether the child has been previously committed to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections for a felony offense and has committed another felony offense while a ward of that department;
- 10) Whether the child has previously been transferred for criminal prosecution in this or any other state;
- 11) The prospects for adequate protection of the public and the likelihood of reasonable rehabilitation of the child by the use of services and facilities currently available to juvenile court, and;
- 12) Any other factors which appear to be relevant to the determination of the transfer issue.

In addition, the Rules of Procedure provide for a "presumptive" transfer for juveniles ages 16 or older who commit violent, serious or repetitive offenses (*Arizona Supreme Court Rules of Procedure for the Juvenile Court*, Rule 14). Offenses which allow for presumptive transfer include: first and second degree murder, aggravated assault involving a deadly weapon causing serious physical harm, sexual assault involving a deadly weapon or a felony following four or more delinquency adjudications. The rules also provide for "transfer deferral" which allows a transfer decision to be delayed while probation or treatment are attempted (Rule 14.1).

**The following descriptors are provided for (unduplicated)
juveniles who were transferred to adult court in FY 96.**

Age: Transferred to Adult Court FY 96 (at latest referral)		
8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	0	0.00%
11	0	0.00%
12	0	0.00%
13	1	0.15%
14	4	0.60%
15	42	6.33%
16	121	18.25%
17	466	70.29%
Unknown	29	4.37%
TOTAL	663	100.00%

Gender: Transferred to Adult Court FY 96		
Male	636	95.93%
Female	27	4.07%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	663	100.00%

Ethnicity: Transferred to Adult Court FY 96		
Hispanic	316	47.66%
African-American	84	12.67%
Anglo	235	35.44%
Native American	20	3.02%
Asian/Pacific Islander	6	0.91%
Other	2	0.30%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	663	100.00%

Severity of Most Serious Offense: Transferred to Adult Court FY 96		
Violent (Felony against person)	343	51.73%
Grand Theft (Crimes against property, in most cases, felonies)	218	32.88%
Obstruction (Hindering justice)	19	2.87%
Fight (Crimes against person, in most cases, misdemeanors)	6	0.91%
Drugs (Possession, Sales, Use, Etc.)	65	9.80%
Public Peace (Disorderly Conduct, Trespass, Etc.)	9	1.36%
Theft (Crimes against property, in most cases, misdemeanors)	3	0.45%
Status (Incorrigible, Runaway, etc.)	0	0.00%
Citations/Administrative	0	0.00%
TOTAL	663	100.00%

Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Transferred to Adult Court FY 96		
Felony	648	97.74%
Misdemeanor	14	2.11%
Administrative	0	0.00%
Status	0	0.00%
Other	1	0.15%
TOTAL	663	100.00%

Total Number of Prior Referrals: Transferred to Adult Court FY 96		
0	108	16.29%
1	48	7.24%
2	43	6.49%
3	47	7.09%
4	42	6.33%
5	30	4.52%
6	46	6.94%
7	30	4.52%
8 or more	269	40.57%
TOTAL	663	100.00%

**Education Status: Transferred to Adult Court FY 96
(at latest referral)**

Enrolled	284	42.84%
Not Enrolled	259	39.06%
Expelled	6	0.91%
Suspended	9	1.36%
Withdrawn	16	2.41%
Graduated	2	0.30%
GED Program	0	0.00%
Unknown	87	13.12%
TOTAL	663	100.00%

County: Transferred to Adult Court FY 96

Apache	4	0.60%
Cochise	11	1.66%
Coconino	12	1.81%
Gila	12	1.81%
Graham	1	0.15%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%
Maricopa	408	61.54%
Mohave	43	6.49%
Navajo	17	2.56%
Pima	105	15.84%
Pinal	26	3.92%
Santa Cruz	7	1.06%
Yavapai	1	0.15%
Yuma	16	2.41%
TOTAL	663	100.00%

Notes

1. The number of juveniles in each stage is an unduplicated count. This means that juveniles at each stage are only counted once, although a juvenile could be counted twice if they were assigned two different dispositions. For example, if a juvenile completed PIC-ACT and was later placed on probation for a new offense in the same year, the juvenile would have been counted twice, for PIC-ACT completed and probation.
2. Specific definitions of each severity category include, but are not limited to:

Violent (Felony against person) - Aggravated assault, arson of occupied structure, child molesting, child prostitution, child abuse, criminal syndicate, custodial interference, drive-by shooting, intimidating by gang, kidnaping, endangerment, incest, leaving accident, manslaughter, murder, negligent homicide, robbery, sexual abuse, sexual assault, sexual conduct with minor, or the conspiracy of or attempted commission of any of these offenses.

Grand Theft (Crimes against property, in most cases, felonies) - Aggravated criminal damage, criminal damage, shoplifting, arson of unoccupied structure, armed burglary, burglary, computer fraud, fraud, embezzlement, extortion, forgery, unauthorized use of vehicle, organized crime, failure to return rental property, trafficking, possession of stolen property, stolen vehicle, theft, or the conspiracy of or attempted commission of any of these offenses.

Obstruction (Hindering justice) - Contempt of court, escape, unlawful or felony flight, failure to appear, hindering prosecution, influence witness, obstruction, perjury, parole or probation violation, resisting arrest, tampering, solicitation, or conspiracy or attempted commission of any of these offenses.

Fights (Crimes against person, in most cases, misdemeanor) - Assault, simple assault, domestic violence, endangerment, threatening intimidation, lewd and lascivious acts, unlawful imprisonment, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses.

Drugs (Possession, Sales, Use, Etc.) - Possession, use, sale, smuggling, or manufacturing any illegal drug (dangerous, narcotic, toxic substance, hallucinogen, or prescription), sniffing, drug paraphernalia, involving minor in drug offense, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses.

Public Peace (Disorderly Conduct, Trespass, Etc.) - Abortion, aggravated DUI, carry concealed weapon, child neglect, commercial sex, contributing delinquency of minor, crime against nature, cruelty to animals, disorderly conduct, disturbing the peace, DUI drunkenness, eavesdropping, false reporting, failure to stop, failure to appear, firework violation, gambling/gaming, harassment, indecent exposure, obscenity, prostitution, reckless burning, reckless driving, riot, public sexual indecency, speeding, traffic offenses, trespassing, criminal trespassing, unlawful assembly, weapons offenses, discharge firearm, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses.

Theft (Crimes against property, in most cases, misdemeanor) - Criminal damage, issue bad check, shoplifting, theft, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses.

Status (Incorrigible, Runaway, etc.) - Curfew, consuming alcohol, incorrigible, liquor possession, runaway, tobacco possession, truancy, or minor consuming.

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

3. For further information, see:

Gottfredson, Don M. and Stephen D. Gottfredson. *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.

McNulty, Elizabeth W. and J. Neil Russell. *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

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.

4. The PIC-ACT data for FY94 are not comparable to FY95 and FY96 due to different methods of data extraction. The extraction and accounting for PIC-ACT data for FY95 and FY96 has been refined.
5. The JIPS and PIC-ACT data for Pima County is not comparable for FY94, FY95, and FY96. The extraction and accounting for the data for FY96 has been refined.