

JUVENILES PROCESSED IN THE ARIZONA COURT SYSTEM FY97

July 1, 1996 to June 30, 1997



March 1998

Arizona Supreme Court
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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 1997. Selected breakdowns of an unduplicated juvenile count¹ are presented at the following stages: referral, PIC-ACT (diversion), petition, dispositions of dismissed, penalty only, probation, JIPS, ADJC, transfer to and direct file in adult court, as well as juveniles detained. 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, as 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.

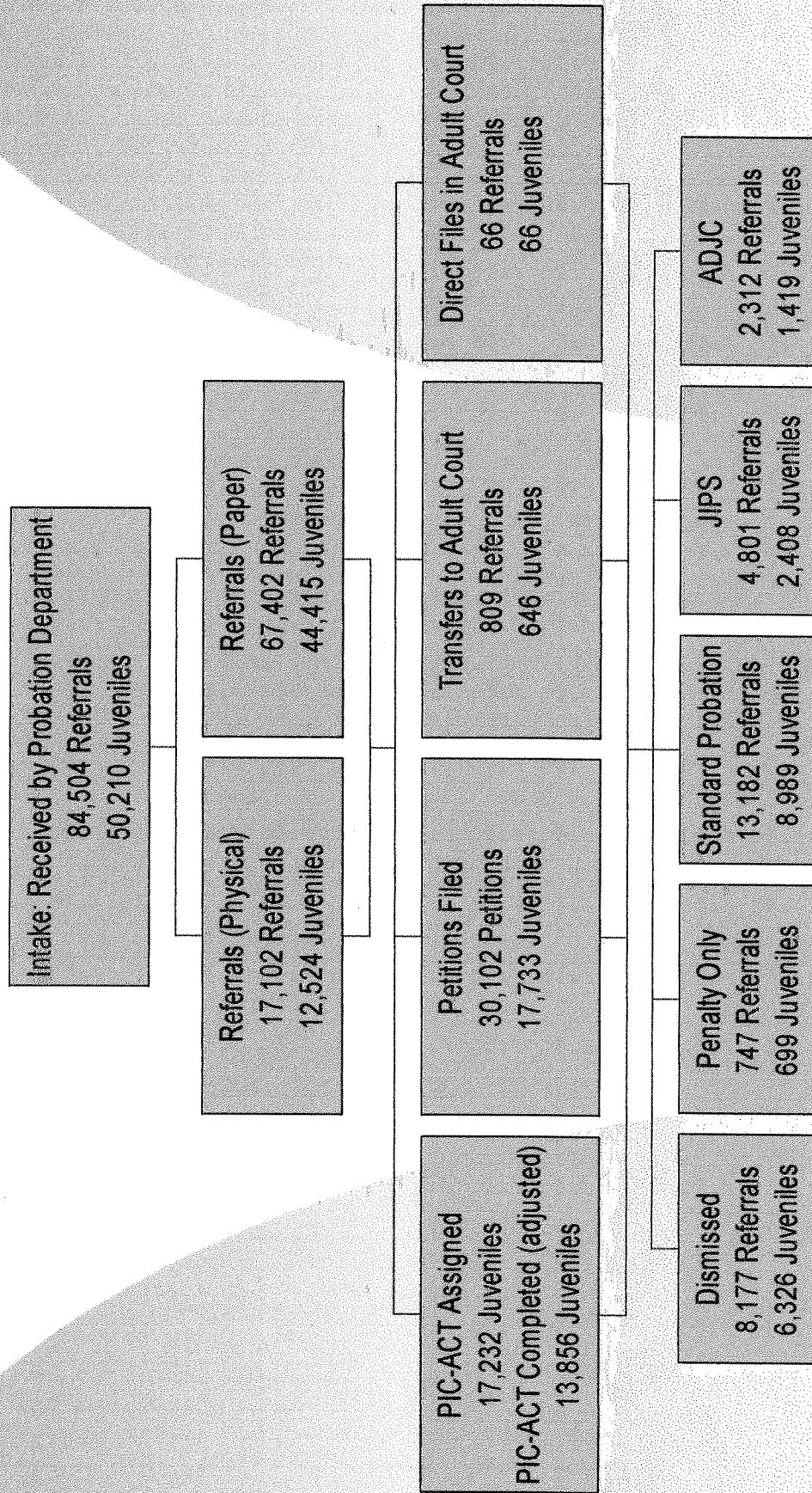
The number of juveniles processed in the juvenile justice system is contingent on several factors, including legislative action (which results in changes in the law), law enforcement and prosecutorial practices, and the number of juveniles ages 8 to 17 years old in the Arizona population during a particular year. Generally, as the number of juveniles ages 8 to 17 increases in the population, there has been a corresponding increase in the number of juveniles processed in the juvenile justice system. In FY 97, however, there has been a leveling off of referrals and juveniles referred while the number of petitions and court dispositions have increased. In order to provide a baseline for comparison, information on age, gender, and ethnicity of the Arizona juvenile population (ages 8-17) is also included.

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. For several stages, 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 fourth 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 20 years and statewide for four full years. Population data were provided by the Department of Economic Security, Research Administration, Population Statistics Unit.

During the past four 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, Arizona Juvenile Transfer Study*, and the *Initial Evaluation of Treatment Services for Juveniles Receiving Treatment in Arizona from January 1, 1994 to June 30, 1994*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 97



The following descriptors are provided for (unduplicated) juveniles who were referred to Arizona Juvenile Courts in FY 97.

Age: Referred FY 97 (at latest referral)		
8	241	0.48%
9	423	0.84%
10	732	1.46%
11	1,315	2.62%
12	2,564	5.11%
13	4,705	9.37%
14	7,333	14.60%
15	9,600	19.12%
16	10,955	21.82%
17	11,850	23.60%
Unknown	492	0.98%
TOTAL	50,210	100.00%

Gender: Referred FY 97		
Male	34,182	68.08%
Female	16,022	31.91%
Unknown	6	0.01%
TOTAL	50,210	100.00%

Ethnicity: Referred FY 97		
Hispanic	16,709	33.28%
African-American	3,321	6.61%
Anglo	26,822	53.42%
Native American	2,823	5.62%
Asian/Pacific Islander	249	0.50%
Other	132	0.26%
Unknown	154	0.31%
TOTAL	50,210	100.00%

Severity of Most Serious Offense: Referred FY 97

Violent (Felonies against person)	3,039	6.05%
Grand Theft (Felonies against property)	7,504	14.95%
Obstruction (Hindering justice)	3,702	7.37%
Fight (Misdemeanors against person)	4,573	9.11%
Drugs	4,940	9.84%
Peace (Disturbing the peace, etc.)	7,476	14.89%
Theft (Misdemeanors against property)	8,885	17.70%
Status (Incorrigible, Runaway, etc.)	9,893	19.70%
Citations/Administrative	198	0.39%
TOTAL	50,210	100.00%

Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Referred FY 97

Felony	17,181	34.22%
Misdemeanor	21,567	42.95%
Administrative	1,766	3.52%
Status	9,400	18.72%
Other	296	0.59%
TOTAL	50,210	100.00%

Total Number of Prior Referrals: Referred FY 97

0	22,931	45.67%
1	8,734	17.39%
2	4,894	9.75%
3	3,105	6.18%
4	2,198	4.38%
5	1,665	3.32%
6	1,214	2.42%
7	1,031	2.05%
8 or more	4,438	8.84%
TOTAL	50,210	100.00%

Education Status: Referred FY 97 *
(at latest referral)

Enrolled	31,366	62.47%
Not Enrolled	4,366	8.70%
Expelled	149	0.30%
Suspended	163	0.32%
Withdrawn	311	0.62%
Graduated	57	0.11%
GED Program	42	0.08%
Unknown	13,756	27.40%
TOTAL	50,210	100.00%

County: Referred FY 97

Apache	424	0.84%
Cochise	1,849	3.68%
Coconino	2,166	4.31%
Gila	1,072	2.14%
Graham	486	0.97%
Greenlee	172	0.34%
La Paz	234	0.47%
Maricopa	24,000	47.80%
Mohave	1,795	3.57%
Navajo	1,284	2.56%
Pima	10,192	20.30%
Pinal	2,074	4.13%
Santa Cruz	470	0.94%
Yavapai	1,872	3.73%
Yuma	2,120	4.22%
TOTAL	50,210	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.

1997-1998 Legislative Changes to PIC-ACT

Beginning Fiscal Year 98, modifications to A.R.S. §8-230 will significantly change the way incorrigible and delinquent offenses are processed and will impact future data reports. The changes are briefly summarized as follows:

- The county attorney will have **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 will be required to submit a referral to the county attorney for alleged offenses that have been identified as not eligible for diversion. The county attorney will be able to return a case to the juvenile probation officer for further action if prosecution is declined.
- The juvenile probation officer will be mandated to conduct an interview with a juvenile diverted to the Juvenile Court and the juvenile's parent(s) or guardian. The juvenile probation officer may waive the attendance of the parent(s) or guardian for good cause.
- The current statutory conditions that the juvenile probation officer may require of a juvenile diverted by the Juvenile Court will still be available.
- The county attorney, or the Juvenile Court in cooperation with the county attorney will be authorized to establish community based alternative programs.
- Conditions for community based alternative programs and diversion programs operated by the Juvenile Court have been established. The participants in a community based alternative program will be able to agree on any legally reasonable consequences for the juvenile offender, with the exception of confinement.

**The following descriptors are provided for (unduplicated)
juveniles who were assigned to PIC-ACT in FY 97.^{4,6}**

Age: Assigned to PIC-ACT FY 97 (at latest referral)		
8	112	0.65%
9	177	1.03%
10	311	1.80%
11	603	3.50%
12	1,159	6.73%
13	2,113	12.26%
14	3,007	17.45%
15	3,358	19.49%
16	3,516	20.40%
17	2,864	16.62%
Unknown	12	0.07%
TOTAL	17,232	100.00%

Gender: Assigned to PIC-ACT FY 97		
Male	11,049	64.12%
Female	6,180	35.86%
Unknown	3	0.02%
TOTAL	17,232	100.00%

Ethnicity: Assigned to PIC-ACT FY 97		
Hispanic	5,255	30.50%
African-American	837	4.86%
Anglo	9,933	57.64%
Native American	998	5.79%
Asian/Pacific Islander	105	0.61%
Other	48	0.28%
Unknown	56	0.32%
TOTAL	17,232	100.00%

Severity of Most Serious Offense: Assigned to PIC-ACT* FY 97		
Violent (Felonies against person)	224	1.30%
Grand Theft (Felonies against property)	1,124	6.52%
Obstruction (Hindering justice)	426	2.47%
Fight (Misdemeanors against person)	1,987	11.53%
Drugs	1,921	11.15%
Peace (Disturbing the peace, etc.)	3,453	20.04%
Theft (Misdemeanors against property)	4,204	24.40%
Status (Incorrigible, Runaway, etc.)	3,888	22.56%
Citations/Administrative	5	0.03%
TOTAL	17,232	100.00%

Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Assigned to PIC-ACT* FY 97		
Felony	3,461	20.08%
Misdemeanor	9,730	56.46%
Administrative	312	1.81%
Status	3,639	21.12%
Other	90	0.52%
TOTAL	17,232	100.00%

Total Number of Prior Referrals: Assigned to PIC-ACT FY 97		
0	9,469	54.95%
1	4,001	23.22%
2	1,558	9.04%
3	765	4.44%
4	418	2.43%
5	257	1.49%
6	157	0.91%
7	122	0.71%
8 or more	485	2.81%
TOTAL	17,232	100.00%

* This refers to the offense alleged at the time of the referral(s) on which the juvenile was assigned to PIC-ACT.

**Education Status: Assigned to PIC-ACT FY 97
(at latest referral)**

Enrolled	11,261	65.35%
Not Enrolled	668	3.88%
Expelled	30	0.17%
Suspended	44	0.26%
Withdrawn	46	0.27%
Graduated	9	0.05%
GED Program	12	0.07%
Unknown	5,162	29.96%
TOTAL	17,232	100.00%

County: Assigned to PIC-ACT FY 97

Apache	146	0.85%
Cochise	936	5.43%
Coconino	1,107	6.42%
Gila	454	2.63%
Graham	204	1.18%
Greenlee	87	0.50%
La Paz	74	0.43%
Maricopa *	5,785	33.57%
Mohave	704	4.09%
Navajo	308	1.79%
Pima	4,699	27.27%
Pinal	763	4.43%
Santa Cruz	51	0.30%
Yavapai	1,097	6.37%
Yuma	817	4.74%
TOTAL	17,232	100.00%

* In addition to the juveniles assigned to PIC-ACT diversion, Maricopa County also diverts juveniles through city courts.

**The following descriptors are provided for (unduplicated)
juveniles who completed PIC-ACT^{4,6} in FY 97.**

Age: Completed PIC-ACT FY 97 (at latest referral)		
8	57	0.41%
9	98	0.71%
10	225	1.62%
11	402	2.90%
12	760	5.48%
13	1,521	10.98%
14	2,271	16.39%
15	2,768	19.98%
16	2,769	19.98%
17	2,682	19.36%
Unknown	303	2.19%
TOTAL	13,856	100.00%

Gender: Completed PIC-ACT FY 97		
Male	8,829	63.72%
Female	5,026	36.27%
Unknown	1	0.01%
TOTAL	13,856	100.00%

Ethnicity: Completed PIC-ACT FY 97		
Hispanic	4,260	30.74%
African-American	650	4.69%
Anglo	8,142	58.76%
Native American	618	4.46%
Asian/Pacific Islander	86	0.62%
Other	44	0.32%
Unknown	56	0.40%
TOTAL	13,856	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 97

Violent (Felonies against person)	145	1.05%
Grand Theft (Felonies against property)	943	6.81%
Obstruction (Hindering justice)	176	1.27%
Fight (Misdemeanors against persons)	1,577	11.38%
Drugs	1,614	11.65%
Peace (Disturbing the peace, etc.)	2,607	18.81%
Theft (Misdemeanors against property)	3,731	26.93%
Status (Incorrigible, Runaway, etc.)	3,062	22.10%
Citations/Administrative	1	0.01%
TOTAL	13,856	100.00%

Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Completed PIC-ACT* FY 97

Felony	2,826	20.40%
Misdemeanor	7,972	57.53%
Administrative	139	1.00%
Status	2,881	20.79%
Other	38	.27%
TOTAL	13,856	100.00%

Total Number of Prior Referrals: Completed PIC-ACT* FY 97

0	8,205	59.22%
1	3,292	23.76%
2	1,141	8.23%
3	499	3.60%
4	237	1.71%
5	145	1.05%
6	80	0.58%
7	71	0.51%
8 or more	186	1.34%
TOTAL	13,856	100.00%

* This refers to the offense alleged at the time of the referral(s) on which the juvenile was assigned to PIC-ACT.

**Education Status: Completed PIC-ACT FY 97
(at latest referral)**

Enrolled	9,196	66.37%
Not Enrolled	450	3.25%
Expelled	19	0.14%
Suspended	27	0.19%
Withdrawn	42	0.30%
Graduated	9	0.06%
GED Program	9	0.06%
Unknown	4,104	29.62%
TOTAL	13,856	100.00%

County: Completed PIC-ACT FY 97

Apache	136	0.98%
Cochise	478	3.45%
Coconino	741	5.35%
Gila	240	1.73%
Graham	145	1.05%
Greenlee	56	0.40%
La Paz	48	0.35%
Maricopa	4,976	35.91%
Mohave	556	4.01%
Navajo	176	1.27%
Pima	4,289	30.95%
Pinal	573	4.14%
Santa Cruz	52	0.38%
Yavapai	869	6.27%
Yuma	521	3.76%
TOTAL	13,856	100.00%

**The following descriptors are provided for (unduplicated)
juveniles with petitions filed in FY 97.**

Age: Petitions Filed FY 97 (at latest referral)		
8	29	0.16%
9	72	0.41%
10	174	0.98%
11	328	1.85%
12	683	3.85%
13	1,404	7.92%
14	2,552	14.39%
15	3,677	20.74%
16	4,431	24.99%
17	4,356	24.56%
Unknown	27	0.15%
TOTAL	17,733	100.00%

Gender: Petitions Filed FY 97		
Male	13,867	78.20%
Female	3,865	21.80%
Unknown	1	0.00%
TOTAL	17,733	100.00%

Ethnicity: Petitions Filed FY 97		
Hispanic	6,596	37.20%
African-American	1,492	8.41%
Anglo	8,544	48.18%
Native American	962	5.42%
Asian/Pacific Islander	81	0.46%
Other	46	0.26%
Unknown	12	0.07%
TOTAL	17,733	100.00%

Severity of Most Serious Offense: Petitions Filed FY 97		
Violent (Felonies against person)	2,214	12.49%
Grand Theft (Felonies against property)	4,899	27.63%
Obstruction (Hindering justice)	3,640	20.53%
Fight (Misdemeanors against person)	1,506	8.49%
Drugs	1,834	10.34%
Peace (Disturbing the peace, etc.)	1,590	8.97%
Theft (Misdemeanors against property)	1,437	8.10%
Status (Incorrigible, Runaway, etc.)	607	3.42%
Citations/Administrative	5	0.03%
Unknown	1	0.00%
TOTAL	17,733	100.00%

Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Petitions Filed FY 97		
Felony	10,127	57.11%
Misdemeanor	5,329	30.05%
Administrative	1,673	9.43%
Status	596	3.36%
Other	7	0.04%
Unknown	1	0.00%
TOTAL	17,733	100.00%

Total Number of Prior Referrals: Petitions Filed FY 97		
0	3,702	20.88%
1	2,511	14.16%
2	2,292	12.93%
3	1,782	10.05%
4	1,422	8.02%
5	1,100	6.02%
6	870	4.91%
7	754	4.25%
8 or more	3,299	18.60%
Unknown	1	0.00%
TOTAL	17,733	100.00%

**Education Status: Petitions Filed FY 97
(at latest referral)**

Enrolled	12,075	68.09%
Not Enrolled	2,372	13.38%
Expelled	103	0.58%
Suspended	112	0.63%
Withdrawn	192	1.08%
Graduated	25	0.14%
GED Program	27	0.15%
Unknown	2,827	15.94%
TOTAL	17,733	100.00%

County: Petitions Filed FY 97

Apache	166	0.94%
Cochise	455	2.57%
Coconino	540	3.05%
Gila	386	2.18%
Graham	263	1.48%
Greenlee	61	0.34%
La Paz	94	0.53%
Maricopa	9,110	51.37%
Mohave	547	3.08%
Navajo	382	2.15%
Pima	3,313	18.68%
Pinal	892	5.03%
Santa Cruz	280	1.58%
Yavapai	528	2.98%
Yuma	716	4.04%
TOTAL	17,733	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 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 and others 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 following descriptors are provided for (unduplicated) juveniles who received a disposition of dismissed in FY 97.

Age: Disposition Dismissed FY 97 (at latest referral)		
8	12	0.19%
9	31	0.49%
10	56	0.89%
11	90	1.42%
12	200	3.16%
13	483	7.64%
14	848	13.40%
15	1,262	19.95%
16	1,465	23.16%
17	1,547	24.45%
Unknown	332	5.25%
TOTAL	6,326	100.00%

Gender: Disposition Dismissed FY 97		
Male	4,848	76.64%
Female	1,477	23.35%
Unknown	1	0.01%
TOTAL	6,326	100.00%

Ethnicity: Disposition Dismissed FY 97		
Hispanic	2,286	36.14%
African-American	569	8.99%
Anglo	3,134	49.54%
Native American	294	4.65%
Asian/Pacific Islander	22	0.35%
Other	16	0.25%
Unknown	5	0.08%
TOTAL	6,326	100.00%

Severity of Most Serious Offense: Disposition Dismissed FY 97		
Violent (Felonies against person)	514	8.13%
Grand Theft (Felonies against property)	1,072	16.95%
Obstruction (Hindering justice)	978	15.46%
Fight (Misdemeanors against person)	785	12.41%
Drugs	574	9.07%
Peace (Disturbing the peace, etc.)	950	15.02%
Theft (Misdemeanors against property)	839	13.26%
Status (Incorrigible, Runaway, etc.)	604	9.55%
Citations/Administrative	10	0.16%
TOTAL	6,326	100.00%

Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Disposition Dismissed FY 97		
Felony	2,363	37.35%
Misdemeanor	2,639	41.72%
Administrative	746	11.79%
Status	572	9.04%
Other	6	0.09%
TOTAL	6,326	100.00%

Total Number of Prior Referrals: Disposition Dismissed FY 97		
0	1,315	20.79%
1	964	15.24%
2	870	13.75%
3	622	9.83%
4	519	8.20%
5	398	6.29%
6	300	4.74%
7	252	3.98%
8 or more	1,086	17.17%
TOTAL	6,326	100.00%

**Education Status: Disposition Dismissed FY 97
(at latest referral)**

Enrolled	4,329	68.43%
Not Enrolled	792	12.52%
Expelled	37	0.58%
Suspended	42	0.66%
Withdrawn	59	0.93%
Graduated	11	0.17%
GED Program	12	0.19%
Unknown	1,044	16.50%
TOTAL	6,326	100.00%

County: Disposition Dismissed FY 97

Apache	187	2.96%
Cochise	209	3.30%
Coconino	133	2.10%
Gila	201	3.18%
Graham	72	1.14%
Greenlee	20	0.32%
La Paz	45	0.71%
Maricopa	2,777	43.90%
Mohave	295	4.66%
Navajo	166	2.62%
Pima	1,112	17.58%
Pinal	401	6.34%
Santa Cruz	166	2.62%
Yavapai	171	2.70%
Yuma	371	5.86%
TOTAL	6,326	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 97.

Age: Disposition Penalty Only FY 97 (at latest referral)		
8	1	0.14%
9	3	0.43%
10	5	0.72%
11	10	1.43%
12	15	2.15%
13	23	3.29%
14	58	8.30%
15	99	14.16%
16	131	18.74%
17	332	47.50%
Unknown	22	3.15%
TOTAL	699	100.00%

Gender: Disposition Penalty Only FY 97		
Male	537	76.82%
Female	162	23.18%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	699	100.00%

Ethnicity: Disposition Penalty Only FY 97		
Hispanic	218	31.19%
African-American	63	9.01%
Anglo	392	56.08%
Native American	21	3.00%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	0.43%
Other	2	0.29%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	699	100.00%

Severity of Most Serious Offense: Disposition Penalty Only FY 97

Violent (Felonies against person)	39	5.58%
Grand Theft (Felonies against property)	136	19.46%
Obstruction (Hindering justice)	97	13.88%
Fight (Misdemeanors against person)	67	9.59%
Drugs	87	12.45%
Peace (Disturbing the peace, etc.)	122	17.45%
Theft (Misdemeanors against property)	100	14.31%
Status (Incorrigible, Runaway, etc.)	51	7.30%
Citations/Administrative	0	0.00%
TOTAL	699	100.00%

Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Disposition Penalty Only FY 97

Felony	294	42.06%
Misdemeanor	276	39.48%
Administrative	77	11.02%
Status	51	7.30%
Other	1	0.14%
TOTAL	699	100.00%

Total Number of Prior Referrals: Disposition Penalty Only FY 97

0	240	34.33%
1	105	15.02%
2	90	12.88%
3	49	7.01%
4	49	7.01%
5	34	4.86%
6	26	3.72%
7	23	3.29%
8 or more	83	11.87%
TOTAL	699	100.00%

**Education Status: Disposition Penalty Only FY 97
(at latest referral)**

Enrolled	480	68.67%
Not Enrolled	107	15.31%
Expelled	5	0.72%
Suspended	3	0.43%
Withdrawn	7	1.00%
Graduated	2	0.29%
GED Program	1	0.14%
Unknown	94	13.45%
TOTAL	699	100.00%

County: Disposition Penalty Only FY 97

Apache	1	0.14%
Cochise	21	3.00%
Coconino	6	0.86%
Gila	3	0.43%
Graham	13	1.86%
Greenlee	5	0.72%
La Paz	7	1.00%
Maricopa	470	67.24%
Mohave	0	0.0%
Navajo	6	0.86%
Pima	88	12.59%
Pinal	32	4.58%
Santa Cruz	0	0.00%
Yavapai	20	2.86%
Yuma	27	3.86%
TOTAL	699	100.00%

Juveniles With Dispositions to Standard Probation

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 usual standard **terms and conditions** include contact with a probation officer and maintaining law abiding behavior. Additional terms could also be imposed depending on individual juvenile needs, such as: mandatory drug testing, curfew hours, 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. Although the court can impose multiple restrictions and provide resources available to help the juvenile, if the youth does not choose to comply with the terms and conditions of their probation, the court can remove the juvenile from probation and 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 97**

Age: Disposition Standard Probation FY 97 (at latest referral)		
8	3	0.03%
9	18	0.20%
10	66	0.73%
11	143	1.59%
12	343	3.82%
13	775	8.62%
14	1,315	14.63%
15	1,929	21.46%
16	2,216	24.65%
17	2,171	24.15%
Unknown	10	0.11%
TOTAL	8,989	100.00%

Gender: Disposition Standard Probation FY 97		
Male	6,892	76.67%
Female	2,097	23.33%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	8,989	100.00%

Ethnicity: Disposition Standard Probation FY 97		
Hispanic	3,147	35.01%
African-American	654	7.28%
Anglo	4,590	51.06%
Native American	520	5.78%
Asian/Pacific Islander	40	0.44%
Other	32	0.36%
Unknown	6	0.07%
TOTAL	8,989	100.00%

Severity of Most Serious Offense: Disposition Standard Probation FY 97

Violent (Felonies against person)	915	10.18%
Grand Theft (felonies against property)	2,564	28.52%
Obstruction (Hindering justice)	1,535	17.08%
Fight (Misdemeanors against persons)	808	8.99%
Drugs	1,196	13.31%
Peace (Disturbing the peace, etc.)	767	8.53%
Theft (Misdemeanors against property)	827	9.20%
Status (Incorrigible, Runaway, etc.)	289	3.22%
Citations/Administrative	88	0.98%
TOTAL	8,989	100.00%

Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Disposition Standard Probation FY 97

Felony	5,111	56.86%
Misdemeanor	2,625	29.20%
Administrative	883	9.82%
Status	280	3.11%
Other	90	1.00%
TOTAL	8,989	100.00%

Total Number of Prior Referrals: Disposition Standard Probation FY 97

0	1,859	20.68%
1	1,406	15.64%
2	1,413	15.72%
3	1,123	12.49%
4	862	9.59%
5	610	6.79%
6	461	5.13%
7	345	3.84%
8 or more	910	10.12%
TOTAL	8,989	100.00%

**Education Status: Disposition Standard Probation FY 97
(at latest referral)**

Enrolled	6,667	74.17%
Not Enrolled	876	9.75%
Expelled	26	0.29%
Suspended	47	0.52%
Withdrawn	73	0.81%
Graduated	7	0.08%
GED Program	10	0.11%
Unknown	1,283	14.27%
TOTAL	8,989	100.00%

County: Disposition Standard Probation FY 97

Apache	102	1.13%
Cochise	173	1.92%
Coconino	343	3.82%
Gila	224	2.49%
Graham	159	1.77%
Greenlee	43	0.48%
La Paz	43	0.48%
Maricopa	4,789	53.28%
Mohave	259	2.88%
Navajo	232	2.58%
Pima	1,469	16.34%
Pinal	334	3.72%
Santa Cruz	157	1.75%
Yavapai	249	2.77%
Yuma	413	4.59%
TOTAL	8,989	100.00%

Juveniles With Disposition 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.

The following descriptors are provided for (unduplicated) juveniles who received a disposition of placed or continued on JIPS (Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision)⁶ in FY 97

Age: Disposition JIPS FY 97 (at latest referral)		
8	0	0.00%
9	1	0.04%
10	2	0.08%
11	14	0.58%
12	47	1.95%
13	120	4.98%
14	374	15.53%
15	545	22.63%
16	738	30.65%
17	565	23.46%
Unknown	2	0.08%
TOTAL	2,408	100.00%

Gender: Disposition JIPS FY 97		
Male	2,151	89.33%
Female	257	10.67%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	2,408	100.00%

Ethnicity: Disposition JIPS FY 97		
Hispanic	1,052	43.69%
African-American	220	9.14%
Anglo	1,035	42.98%
Native American	85	3.53%
Asian/Pacific Islander	10	0.42%
Other	5	0.21%
Unknown	1	0.04%
TOTAL	2,408	100.00%

Severity of Most Serious Offense: Disposition JIPS FY 97

Violent (Felonies against person)	333	13.83%
Grand Theft (Felonies against property)	718	29.82%
Obstruction (Hindering justice)	910	37.79%
Fight (Misdemeanors against person)	109	4.53%
Drugs	157	6.52%
Peace (Disturbing the peace, etc.)	91	3.78%
Theft (Misdemeanors against person)	73	3.03%
Status (Incorrigible, Runaway, etc.)	13	0.54%
Citations/Administrative	4	0.17%
TOTAL	2,408	100.00%

Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Disposition JIPS FY 97

Felony	1,413	58.68%
Misdemeanor	416	17.28%
Administrative	564	23.42%
Status	12	0.50%
Other	3	0.12%
TOTAL	2,408	100.00%

Total Number of Prior Referrals: Disposition JIPS FY 97

0	95	3.95%
1	128	5.32%
2	151	6.27%
3	193	8.01%
4	212	8.80%
5	222	9.22%
6	210	8.72%
7	205	8.51%
8 or more	992	41.20%
TOTAL	2,408	100.00%

**Education Status: Disposition JIPS FY 97
(at latest referral)**

Enrolled	1,733	71.97%
Not Enrolled	361	14.99%
Expelled	28	1.16%
Suspended	27	1.12%
Withdrawn	33	1.37%
Graduated	0	0.00%
GED Program	8	0.33%
Unknown	218	9.05%
TOTAL	2,408	100.00%

County: Disposition JIPS FY 97

Apache	17	0.71%
Cochise	94	3.90%
Coconino	72	2.99%
Gila	36	1.50%
Graham	36	1.50%
Greenlee	17	0.71%
La Paz	12	0.50%
Maricopa	1,144	47.51%
Mohave	90	3.74%
Navajo	56	2.33%
Pima	414	17.19%
Pinal	90	3.74%
Santa Cruz	25	1.04%
Yavapai	86	3.57%
Yuma	219	9.09%
TOTAL	2,408	100.00%

Juveniles With Dispositions to ADJC

In 1995, the process of committing juveniles to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) 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 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 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 97**

Age: Disposition ADJC FY 97 (at latest referral)		
8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	0	0.00%
11	0	0.00%
12	7	0.49%
13	53	3.74%
14	171	12.05%
15	343	24.17%
16	483	34.04%
17	362	25.51%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	1,419	100.00%

Gender: Disposition ADJC FY 97		
Male	1,290	90.91%
Female	129	9.09%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	1,419	100.00%

Ethnicity: Disposition ADJC FY 97		
Hispanic	631	44.47%
African-American	155	10.92%
Anglo	568	40.03%
Native American	57	4.02%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	0.14%
Other	6	0.42%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	1,419	100.00%

Severity of Most Serious Offense: Disposition ADJC FY 97*		
Violent (Felony against person)	228	16.07%
Grand Theft (Felonies against property)	444	31.29%
Obstruction (Hindering justice)	467	32.91%
Fight (Misdemeanors against person)	68	4.79%
Drugs	88	6.20%
Peace (Disturbing the peace, etc.)	84	5.92%
Theft (Misdemeanors against property)	29	2.04%
Status (Incorrigible, Runaway, etc.)	6	0.42%
Citations/Administrative	5	0.35%
TOTAL	1,419	100.00%

Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Disposition ADJC FY 97*		
Felony	874	61.59%
Misdemeanor	212	14.94%
Administrative	322	22.69%
Status	6	0.42%
Other	5	0.35%
TOTAL	1,419	100.00%

Total Number of Prior Referrals: Disposition ADJC FY 97		
0	38	2.68%
1	51	3.59%
2	45	3.17%
3	47	3.31%
4	84	5.92%
5	88	6.20%
6	108	7.61%
7	121	8.53%
8 or more	837	58.99%
TOTAL	1,419	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 97
(at latest referral)**

Enrolled	848	59.76%
Not Enrolled	364	25.65%
Expelled	28	1.97%
Suspended	22	1.55%
Withdrawn	31	2.18%
Graduated	3	0.21%
GED Program	2	0.14%
Unknown	121	8.53%
TOTAL	1,419	100.00%

County: Disposition ADJC FY 97

Apache	3	0.21%
Cochise	43	3.03%
Coconino	28	1.97%
Gila	28	1.97%
Graham	4	0.28%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	3	0.21%
Maricopa	733	51.66%
Mohave	38	2.68%
Navajo	16	1.13%
Pima	351	24.74%
Pinal	71	5.00%
Santa Cruz	14	0.99%
Yavapai	33	2.33%
Yuma	54	3.81%
TOTAL	1,419	100.00%

Juveniles Transferred to and Direct Filed in Adult Court

The fiscal year ending June 30, 1997 brought dramatic changes to the Juvenile Justice System with the passage of Proposition 102. 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. The constitutional amendment was signed in December 1996 and the first juveniles meeting the criteria defined by the amendment were direct filed in adult court in December 1996. Direct filings in FY97 were restricted to juveniles who were charged with murder, forcible sexual assault and armed robbery. The filing of juveniles on "other violent offenses" is based on the definitions contained in the enabling legislation, Senate Bill 1446, effective July 21, 1997, which will be reflected in the FY 98 report.

Changes to the process whereby juveniles are transferred to adult court were also included in Senate Bill 1446, establishing in statute the procedures for the state to request a transfer to adult court and the factors judge must consider in the decision to transfer. Deferred transfers may no longer be granted. These provisions were effective July 21, 1997, shortly after the beginning of FY 98.

During FY 97, the transfer process whereby the county attorney might request the juvenile court transfer selected juveniles to adult court was based on the rules of Procedure of Juvenile Court. The resulting transfer hearing involved both the determination of probable cause and the determination of transfer. Following the establishment of probable cause, the juvenile court considered 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 considered 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 previously provided for a "presumptive" transfer for juveniles ages 16 or older who committed violent, serious or repetitive offenses (*Arizona Supreme Court Rules of Procedure for the Juvenile Court*, Rule 14). Offenses which allowed for presumptive transfer included: 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 provided for "transfer deferral" which allowed a transfer decision to be delayed while probation or treatment were attempted (Rule 14.1).

**The following descriptors are provided for (unduplicated)
juveniles who were transferred to adult court in FY 97.**

Age: Transferred to Adult Court* FY 97 (at latest referral)		
8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	0	0.00%
11	0	0.00%
12	0	0.00%
13	2	0.31%
14	5	0.77%
15	33	5.11%
16	120	18.58%
17	464	71.83%
Unknown	22	3.41%
TOTAL	646	100.00%

Gender: Transferred to Adult Court* FY 97		
Male	617	95.51%
Female	29	4.49%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	646	100.00%

Ethnicity: Transferred to Adult Court* FY 97		
Hispanic	282	43.65%
African-American	80	12.38%
Anglo	247	38.24%
Native American	29	4.49%
Asian/Pacific Islander	6	0.93%
Other	2	0.31%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	646	100.00%

* 712 juveniles were either transferred to adult court or directly filed in adult court during FY 97.

Severity of Most Serious Offense: Transferred to Adult Court* FY 97		
Violent (Felonies against person)	306	47.37%
Grand Theft (Felonies against property)	229	35.45%
Obstruction (Hindering justice)	7	1.08%
Fight (Misdemeanors against property)	5	0.77%
Drugs	72	11.15%
Peace (Disturbing the peace, etc.)	24	3.72%
Theft (Misdemeanors against property)	3	0.46%
Status (Incorrigible, Runaway, etc.)	0	0.00%
Citations/Administrative	0	0.00%
TOTAL	646	100.00%

Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Transferred to Adult Court* FY 97		
Felony	633	97.99%
Misdemeanor	12	1.86%
Administrative	1	0.15%
Status	0	0.00%
Other	0	0.00%
TOTAL	646	100.00%

Total Number of Prior Referrals: Transferred to Adult Court* FY 97		
0	78	12.07%
1	62	9.60%
2	45	6.97%
3	44	6.81%
4	44	6.81%
5	32	4.95%
6	36	5.57%
7	39	6.04%
8 or more	266	41.18%
TOTAL	646	100.00%

* 712 juveniles were either transferred to adult court or directly filed in adult court during FY 97.

**Education Status: Transferred to Adult Court* FY 97
(at latest referral)**

Enrolled	263	40.71%
Not Enrolled	257	39.78%
Expelled	4	0.62%
Suspended	3	0.46%
Withdrawn	16	2.48%
Graduated	2	0.31%
GED Program	1	0.15%
Unknown	100	15.48%
TOTAL	646	100.00%

County: Transferred to Adult Court* FY 97

Apache	0	0.00%
Cochise	8	1.24%
Coconino	6	0.93%
Gila	17	2.63%
Graham	7	1.08%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	2	0.31%
Maricopa	421	65.17%
Mohave	34	5.26%
Navajo	13	2.01%
Pima	84	13.00%
Pinal	22	3.41%
Santa Cruz	5	0.77%
Yavapai	9	1.39%
Yuma	18	2.79%
TOTAL	646	100.00%

* 712 juveniles were either transferred to adult court or directly filed in adult court during FY 97.

**The following descriptors are provided for (unduplicated)
Juveniles who were Direct Filed in Adult Court in FY 97**

Age: Direct Filed in Adult Court* FY 97 (at latest referral)		
8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	0	0.00%
11	0	0.00%
12	0	0.00%
13	0	0.00%
14	0	0.00%
15	10	15.15%
16	23	34.85%
17	33	50.00%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	66	100.00%

Gender: Direct Filed in Adult Court* FY 97		
Male	60	90.91%
Female	6	9.09%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	66	100.00%

Ethnicity: Direct Filed in Adult Court* FY 97		
Hispanic	23	34.85%
African-American	24	36.36%
Anglo	16	24.24%
Native American	3	4.55%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.00%
Other	0	0.00%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	66	100.00%

* 712 juveniles were either transferred to adult court or directly filed in adult court during FY 97. Direct filed data reflect filings from 12/96 through 6/97.

Severity of Most Serious Offense: Direct Filed in Adult Court* FY 97		
Violent (Felonies against person)	66	100.00%
Grand Theft (Felonies against property)	0	0.00%
Obstruction (Hindering justice)	0	0.00%
Fight (Misdemeanors against person)	0	0.00%
Drugs	0	0.00%
Peace (Disturbing the peace, etc.)	0	0.00%
Theft (Misdemeanors against property)	0	0.00%
Status (Incorrigible, Runaway, etc.)	0	0.00%
Citations/Administrative	0	0.00%
TOTAL	66	100.00%

Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Direct Filed in Adult Court* FY 97		
Felony	66	100.00%
Misdemeanor	0	0.00%
Administrative	0	0.00%
Status	0	0.00%
Other	0	0.00%
TOTAL	66	100.00%

Total Number of Prior Referrals: Direct Filed in Adult Court* FY 97		
0	15	22.73%
1	9	13.64%
2	7	10.61%
3	5	7.58%
4	5	7.58%
5	5	7.58%
6	0	0.00%
7	3	4.55%
8 or more	17	25.76%
TOTAL	66	100.00%

* 712 juveniles were either transferred to adult court or directly filed in adult court during FY 97. Direct filed data reflect filings from 12/96 through 6/97.

Education Status: Direct Filed in Adult Court*
FY 97 (at latest referral)

Enrolled	29	43.94%
Not Enrolled	17	25.76%
Expelled	0	0.00%
Suspended	0	0.00%
Withdrawn	0	0.00%
Graduated	0	0.00%
GED Program	0	0.00%
Unknown	20	30.30%
TOTAL	66	100.00%

County: Direct Filed in Adult Court* FY 97

Apache	0	0.00%
Cochise	0	0.00%
Coconino	0	0.00%
Gila	1	1.52%
Graham	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%
Maricopa	52	78.79%
Mohave	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0.00%
Pima	6	9.09%
Pinal	2	3.03%
Santa Cruz	0	0.00%
Yavapai	2	3.03%
Yuma	3	4.55%
TOTAL	66	100.00%

* 712 juveniles were either transferred to adult court or directly filed in adult court during FY 97. Direct filed data reflect filings from 12/96 through 6/97.

Juveniles Detained by the Juvenile Court

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 support 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 he/she shall not be present at any hearing;
 - b. That he/she is likely to commit an offense injurious to himself or others;
 - c. That he/she 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 do not provide these services at this time. Juveniles from these two counties are transported to other jurisdictions when the need for secure custody is determined by the Court.

The following descriptors are provided for (unduplicated) juveniles who were detained by the Juvenile Court in FY 97.

Age: Detained FY 97 (at latest referral)		
8	2	0.02%
9	12	0.10%
10	46	0.38%
11	110	0.91%
12	323	2.67%
13	794	6.57%
14	1,580	13.06%
15	2,514	20.79%
16	3,088	25.53%
17	3,563	29.46%
Unknown	62	0.51%
TOTAL	12,094	100.00%

Gender: Detained FY 97		
Male	9,447	78.11%
Female	2,646	21.88%
Unknown	1	0.01%
TOTAL	12,094	100.00%

Ethnicity: Detained FY 97		
Hispanic	4,652	38.47%
African-American	1,060	8.76%
Anglo	5,645	46.68%
Native American	643	5.32%
Asian/Pacific Islander	51	0.42%
Other	37	0.31%
Unknown	6	0.05%
TOTAL	12,094	100.00%

Severity of Most Serious Offense: Detained FY 97*		
Violent (Felonies against person)	1,393	16.98%
Grand Theft (Felonies against property)	2,289	27.90%
Obstruction (Hindering justice)	1,274	15.53%
Fight (Misdemeanors against property)	871	10.62%
Drugs	883	10.76%
Peace (Disturbing the peace, etc.)	801	9.76%
Theft (Misdemeanors against property)	327	3.99%
Status (Incorrigible, Runaway, etc.)	259	3.16%
Citations/Administrative	108	1.32%
TOTAL	8,205	100.00%

Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Detained FY 97*		
Felony	5,026	61.26%
Misdemeanor	2,054	25.03%
Administrative	876	10.68%
Status	245	2.99%
Other	4	0.05%
TOTAL	8,205	100.00%

Total Number of Prior Referrals: Detained FY 97*		
0	1,625	19.80%
1	951	11.59%
2	783	9.54%
3	683	8.32%
4	575	7.01%
5	551	6.72%
6	412	5.02%
7	402	4.90%
8 or more	2,223	27.09%
TOTAL	8,205	100.00%

* Not all juveniles are detained as the result of a 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 8,205 of the 12,094 juveniles detained.

**Education Status: Detained FY 97
(at latest referral)**

Enrolled	4,874	40.30%
Not Enrolled	1,479	12.23%
Expelled	78	0.64%
Suspended	87	0.72%
Withdrawn	169	1.40%
Graduated	22	0.18%
GED Program	22	0.18%
Unknown	5,363	44.34%
TOTAL	12,094	100.00%

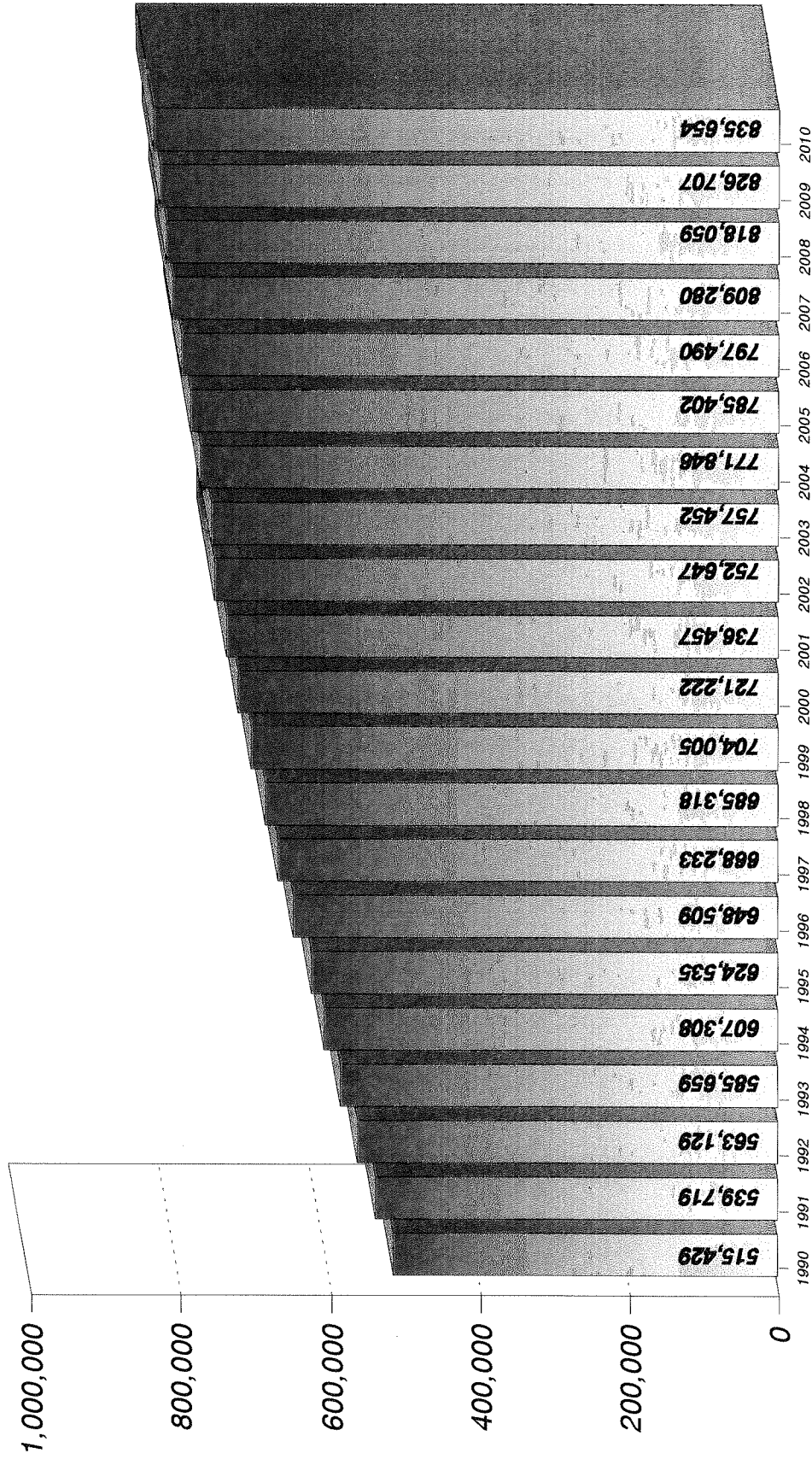
County: Detained FY 97

Apache	156	1.29%
Cochise	402	3.32%
Coconino	421	3.48%
Gila	217	1.79%
Graham	86	0.71%
Greenlee	84	0.69%
La Paz	62	0.51%
Maricopa	6,419	53.08%
Mohave	372	3.08%
Navajo	337	2.79%
Pima	1,683	13.92%
Pinal	600	4.96%
Santa Cruz	221	1.83%
Yavapai	472	3.90%
Yuma	562	4.65%
TOTAL	12,094	100.00%

Arizona Juvenile Population Estimates and Projections

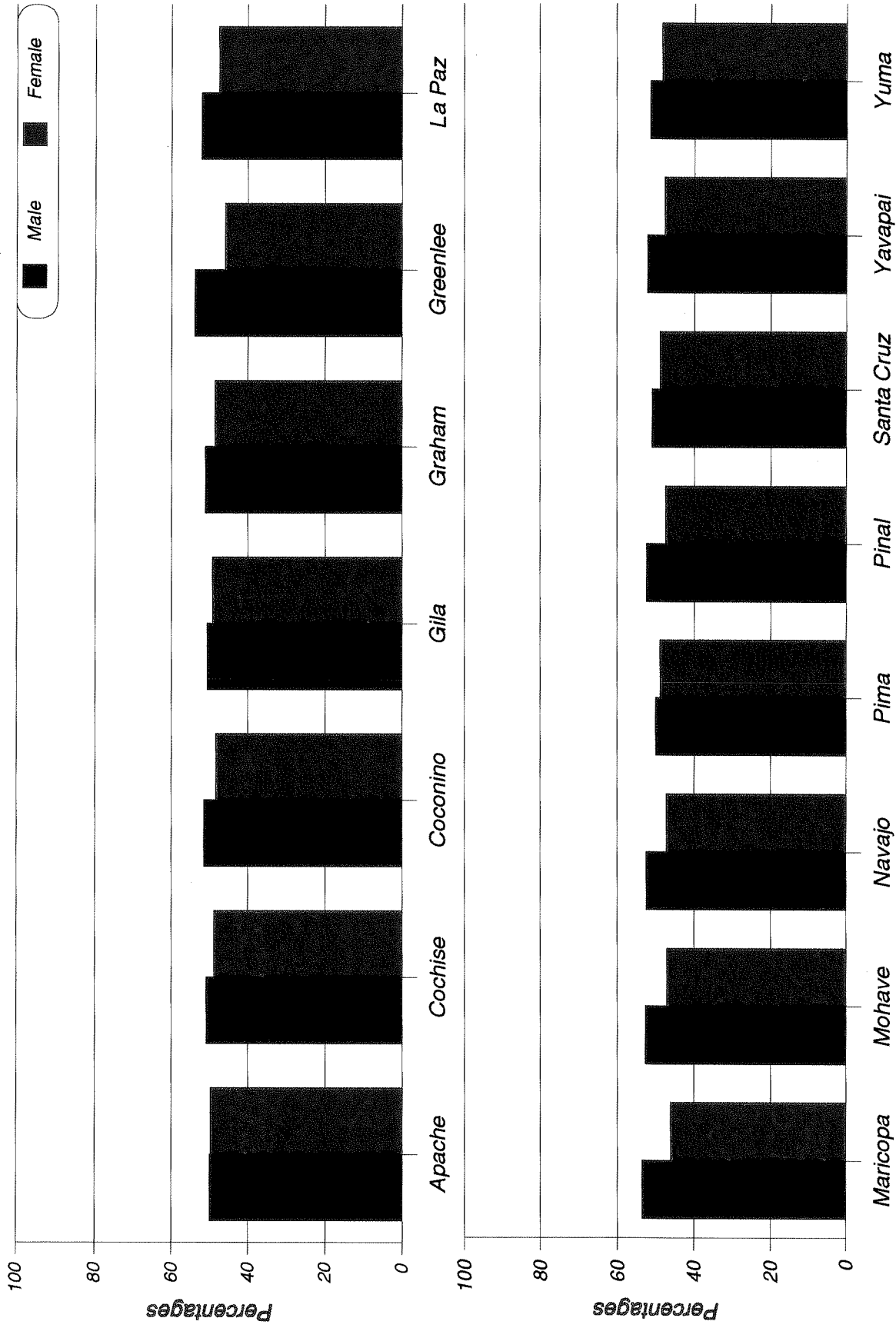
Ages 8 - 17

1990 - 2010



The numbers for years 1995 through 2010 are updated estimates and projections from the Department of Economic Security (DES). Updated numbers for 1990 through 1994 were not available from DES, and were predicted by JUSD using a regression model. The farther back the predicted numbers are from 1995, the less likely they are to be reliable.

Arizona County Population (ages 8 - 17) Gender Estimates by Percent - 1997



Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security, Research Administration, Population Statistics Unit.

AOC/JJSD February 1998

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Arizona Juvenile Population Estimates by Gender - 1997
Ages 8 - 17

Arizona

Gender	Juveniles (8 - 17) Population Number	% of Total Juvenile Population
Male	353,023	52.83%
Female	315,210	47.17%
TOTAL	668,233	100.00%

1997 Estimates: Arizona Department of Economic Security, Research Administration,
Population Statistics Unit.

**Arizona and County Juvenile Population Estimates by Gender - 1997
Ages 8 - 17**

Apache County

Gender	Juveniles (8 - 17) Population Number	% of Total Juvenile Population
Male	7,521	50.10%
Female	7,492	49.90%
TOTAL	15,013	100.00%

Cochise County

Gender	Juveniles (8 - 17) Population Number	% of Total Juvenile Population
Male	9,238	51.01%
Female	8,873	48.99%
TOTAL	18,111	100.00%

Coconino County

Gender	Juveniles (8 - 17) Population Number	% of Total Juvenile Population
Male	9,533	51.58%
Female	8,948	48.42%
TOTAL	18,481	100.00%

Gila County

Gender	Juveniles (8 - 17) Population Number	% of Total Juvenile Population
Male	3,639	50.71%
Female	3,537	49.29%
TOTAL	7,176	100.00%

Graham County

Gender	Juveniles (8 - 17) Population Number	% of Total Juvenile Population
Male	3,057	51.30%
Female	2,902	48.70%
TOTAL	5,959	100.00%

**Arizona County Juvenile Population Estimates by Gender - 1997
Ages 8 - 17**

Greenlee County

Gender	Juveniles (8 - 17) Population Number	% of Total Juvenile Population
Male	973	54.09%
Female	826	45.91%
TOTAL	1,799	100.00%

La Paz County

Gender	Juveniles (8 - 17) Population Number	% of Total Juvenile Population
Male	1,177	52.33%
Female	1,072	47.67%
TOTAL	2,249	100.00%

Maricopa County

Gender	Juveniles (8 - 17) Population Number	% of Total Juvenile Population
Male	210,321	53.80%
Female	180,616	46.20%
TOTAL	390,937	100.00%

Mohave County

Gender	Juveniles (8 - 17) Population Number	% of Total Juvenile Population
Male	8,581	52.83%
Female	7,663	47.17%
TOTAL	16,244	100.00%

Navajo County

Gender	Juveniles (8 - 17) Population Number	% of Total Juvenile Population
Male	9,321	52.66%
Female	8,379	47.34%
TOTAL	17,700	100.00%

**Arizona County Juvenile Population Estimates by Gender - 1997
Ages 8 - 17**

Pima County

Gender	Juveniles (8 - 17) Population Number	% of Total Juvenile Population
Male	53,894	50.99%
Female	51,799	49.01%
TOTAL	105,693	100.00%

Pinal County

Gender	Juveniles (8 - 17) Population Number	% of Total Juvenile Population
Male	12,375	52.36%
Female	11,258	47.64%
TOTAL	23,633	100.00%

Santa Cruz County

Gender	Juveniles (8 - 17) Population Number	% of Total Juvenile Population
Male	3,227	51.07%
Female	3,092	48.93%
TOTAL	6,319	100.00%

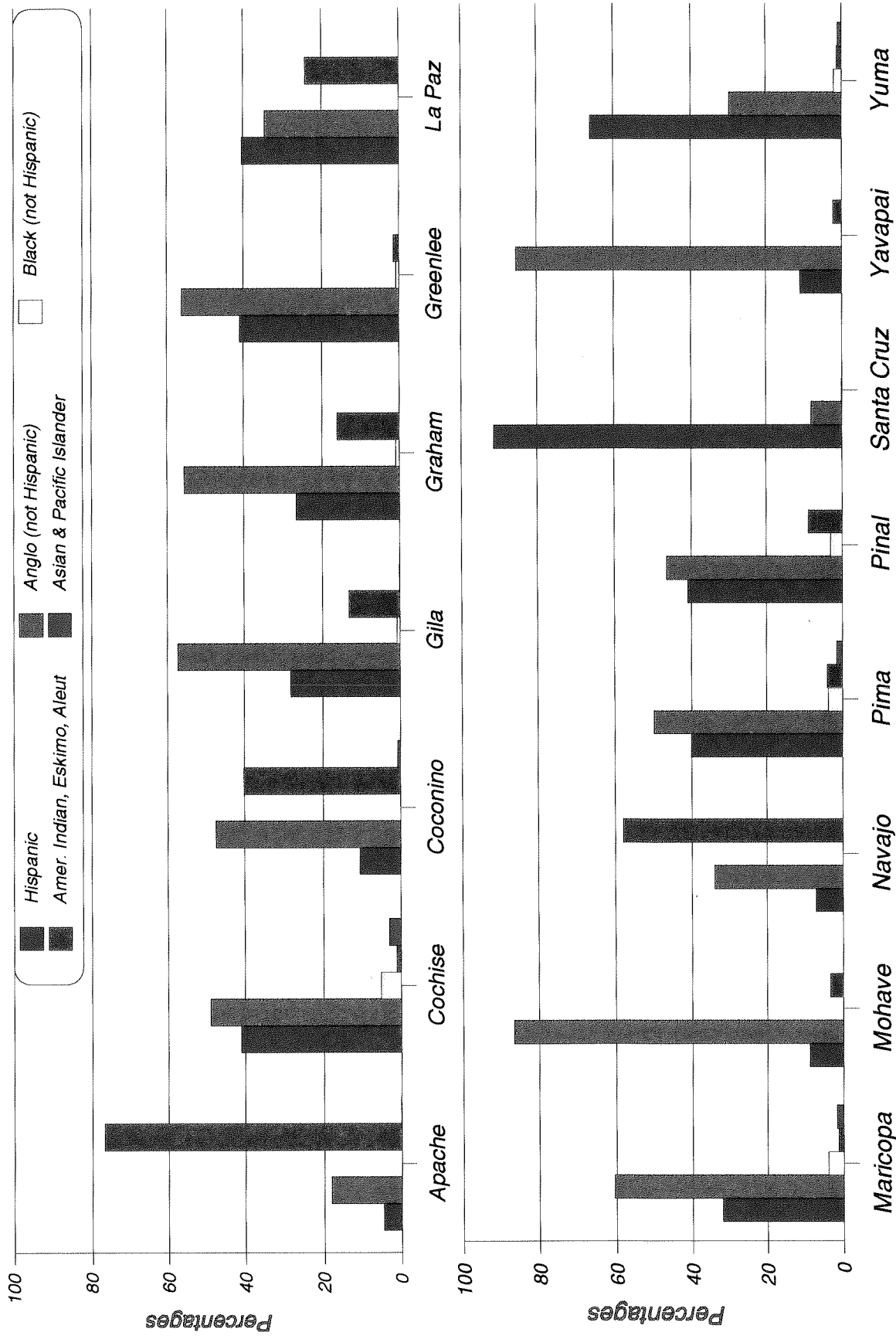
Yavapai County

Gender	Juveniles (8 - 17) Population Number	% of Total Juvenile Population
Male	9,221	52.15%
Female	8,462	47.85%
TOTAL	17,683	100.00%

Yuma County

Gender	Juveniles (8 - 17) Population Number	% of Total Juvenile Population
Male	10,945	51.54%
Female	10,291	48.46%
TOTAL	21,236	100.00%

Arizona County Population (ages 8 - 17) Ethnicity Estimates by Percent - 1997



Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security, Research Administration, Population Statistics Unit.

AOC/JJSD February 1998

AOC/JJSD 2/98

Arizona Juvenile Population Estimates by Ethnicity - 1997
Ages 8 - 17

ARIZONA

Ethnicity	Juveniles (8 - 17) Population Number	% of Total Juvenile Population
Hispanic	217,080	32.49%
Anglo (not Hispanic)	371,669	55.62%
Black (not Hispanic)	22,601	3.38%
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	44,997	6.73%
Asian and Pacific Islander	10,140	1.52%
Other (not Hispanic)	1,746	0.26%
TOTAL	668,233	100.00%

1995 Estimates: Arizona Department of Economic Security, Research Administration,
 Population Statistics Unit.

Arizona County Juvenile Population Estimates by Ethnicity - 1997
Ages 8 - 17

Apache County

Ethnicity	Juveniles (8 - 17) Population Number	% of Total Juvenile Population
Hispanic	708	4.72%
Anglo (not Hispanic)	2,733	18.20%
Black (not Hispanic)	16	0.11%
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	11,534	76.83%
Asian and Pacific Islander	19	0.13%
Other (not Hispanic)	3	0.02%
TOTAL	15,013	100.00%

Cochise County

Ethnicity	Juveniles (8 - 17) Population Number	% of Total Juvenile Population
Hispanic	7,431	41.03%
Anglo (not Hispanic)	8,901	49.15%
Black (not Hispanic)	951	5.25%
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	207	1.14%
Asian and Pacific Islander	559	3.09%
Other (not Hispanic)	62	0.34%
TOTAL	18,111	100.00%

Coconino County

Ethnicity	Juveniles (8 - 17) Population Number	% of Total Juvenile Population
Hispanic	1,978	10.70%
Anglo (not Hispanic)	8,796	47.59%
Black (not Hispanic)	114	0.62%
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	7,435	40.23%
Asian and Pacific Islander	145	0.78%
Other (not Hispanic)	13	0.07%
TOTAL	18,481	100.00%

Arizona County Juvenile Population Estimates by Ethnicity - 1997
Ages 8 - 17

Gila County

Ethnicity	Juveniles (8 - 17) Population Number	% of Total Juvenile Population
Hispanic	2,024	28.21%
Anglo (not Hispanic)	4,119	57.40%
Black (not Hispanic)	56	0.78%
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	964	13.43%
Asian and Pacific Islander	13	0.18%
Other (not Hispanic)	0	0.00%
TOTAL	7,176	100.00%

Graham County

Ethnicity	Juveniles (8 - 17) Population Number	% of Total Juvenile Population
Hispanic	1,591	26.70%
Anglo (not Hispanic)	3,316	55.65%
Black (not Hispanic)	52	0.87%
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	967	16.23%
Asian and Pacific Islander	19	0.32%
Other (not Hispanic)	14	0.23%
TOTAL	5,959	100.00%

Greenlee County

Ethnicity	Juveniles (8 - 17) Population Number	% of Total Juvenile Population
Hispanic	736	40.91%
Anglo (not Hispanic)	1,012	56.25%
Black (not Hispanic)	14	0.78%
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	26	1.45%
Asian and Pacific Islander	6	0.33%
Other (not Hispanic)	5	0.28%
TOTAL	1,799	100.00%

Arizona County Juvenile Population Estimates by Ethnicity - 1997
Ages 8 - 17

La Paz County

Ethnicity	Juveniles (8 - 17) Population Number	% of Total Juvenile Population
Hispanic	909	40.42%
Anglo (not Hispanic)	774	34.42%
Black (not Hispanic)	3	0.13%
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	544	24.19%
Asian and Pacific Islander	14	0.62%
Other (not Hispanic)	5	0.22%
TOTAL	2,249	100.00%

Maricopa County

Ethnicity	Juveniles (8 - 17) Population Number	% of Total Juvenile Population
Hispanic	125,158	32.01%
Anglo (not Hispanic)	236,217	60.42%
Black (not Hispanic)	15,939	4.08%
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	5,385	1.38%
Asian and Pacific Islander	7,108	1.82%
Other (not Hispanic)	1,130	0.29%
TOTAL	390,937	100.00%

Mohave County

Ethnicity	Juveniles (8 - 17) Population Number	% of Total Juvenile Population
Hispanic	1,455	8.96%
Anglo (not Hispanic)	14,065	86.59%
Black (not Hispanic)	44	0.27%
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	566	3.48%
Asian and Pacific Islander	108	0.66%
Other (not Hispanic)	6	0.04%
TOTAL	16,244	100.00%

Arizona County Juvenile Population Estimates by Ethnicity - 1997
Ages 8 - 17

Navajo County

Ethnicity	Juveniles (8 - 17) Population Number	% of Total Juvenile Population
Hispanic	1,279	7.23%
Anglo (not Hispanic)	6,016	33.99%
Black (not Hispanic)	92	0.52%
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	10,243	57.87%
Asian and Pacific Islander	70	0.40%
Other (not Hispanic)	0	0.00%
TOTAL	17,700	100.00%

Pima County

Ethnicity	Juveniles (8 - 17) Population Number	% of Total Juvenile Population
Hispanic	42,409	40.12%
Anglo (not Hispanic)	52,775	49.93%
Black (not Hispanic)	4,099	3.88%
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	4,334	4.10%
Asian and Pacific Islander	1,654	1.56%
Other (not Hispanic)	422	0.40%
TOTAL	105,693	100.00%

Pinal County

Ethnicity	Juveniles (8 - 17) Population Number	% of Total Juvenile Population
Hispanic	9,669	40.91%
Anglo (not Hispanic)	11,006	46.57%
Black (not Hispanic)	720	3.05%
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	2,123	8.98%
Asian and Pacific Islander	79	0.33%
Other (not Hispanic)	36	0.15%
TOTAL	23,633	100.00%

Arizona County Juvenile Population Estimates by Ethnicity - 1997
Ages 8 - 17

Santa Cruz County

Ethnicity	Juveniles (8 - 17) Population Number	% of Total Juvenile Population
Hispanic	5,771	91.33%
Anglo (not Hispanic)	520	8.23%
Black (not Hispanic)	6	0.10%
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	2	0.03%
Asian and Pacific Islander	5	0.08%
Other (not Hispanic)	15	0.24%
TOTAL	6,319	100.00%

Yavapai County

Ethnicity	Juveniles (8 - 17) Population Number	% of Total Juvenile Population
Hispanic	1,944	10.99%
Anglo (not Hispanic)	15,115	85.48%
Black (not Hispanic)	71	0.40%
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	401	2.27%
Asian and Pacific Islander	140	0.79%
Other (not Hispanic)	12	0.07%
TOTAL	17,683	100.00%

Yuma County

Ethnicity	Juveniles (8 - 17) Population Number	% of Total Juvenile Population
Hispanic	14,018	66.01%
Anglo (not Hispanic)	6,304	29.69%
Black (not Hispanic)	424	2.00%
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	266	1.25%
Asian and Pacific Islander	201	0.95%
Other (not Hispanic)	23	0.11%
TOTAL	21,236	100.00%

Notes

1. The number of juveniles in each stage is an unduplicated count. 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 (Felonies 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.

Grand Theft (Felonies against property) - 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.

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.

Fight (Misdemeanor against person) - Assault, simple assault, domestic violence, endangerment, threatening intimidation, lewd and lascivious acts, unlawful imprisonment.

Drugs (Possession, Sales, Use, etc.) - Possession, sale, use, transporting, or manufacturing any illegal drug (dangerous, narcotic, toxic substance, hallucinogen, or prescription), inhaling, drug paraphernalia, involving minor in drug offense.

Public Peace (Disorderly Conduct, Trespass, etc.) - Aggravated DUI, alcohol under age consumption, 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.

Theft (Misdemeanors against property) - Criminal damage, issue bad check, shoplifting, theft.

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

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

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.

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 data in subsequent fiscal years due to different methods of data extraction.
5. Percentages reported have been rounded to the nearest hundredth (20.149% = 20.15%). As a result, the total may not add to exactly 100%.
6. The JIPS data for Pima County are not comparable for FY94, FY95, and FY96. The PIC-ACT data for Pima County are not comparable for FY 94, FY 95, FY 96, and FY 97.