

Juveniles Processed *in the* Arizona Court System

FY 2006



JULY 1, 2005 - JUNE 30, 2006

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS
JUVENILE JUSTICE SERVICES DIVISION
Research & Information Unit | Suite 337 | 602.452.3743

This Report Produced and Published By
Administrative Office of the Courts
Juvenile Justice Services Division

Rob Lubitz, Director
Amy Stuart, Program Manager
Dick Kennedy, Researcher
Margarita Aguilera, Specialist

Special thanks to the JOLTS Coordinators, Directors, and staff for their diligence in ensuring quality data for this report.

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Introduction & Trends

JUVENILES PROCESSED IN THE ARIZONA COURT SYSTEM IN FY06

This is the thirteenth publication of Juveniles Processed in the Arizona Court System. The data for this report are extracted each year from the fifteen Juvenile Courts' Juvenile On-Line Tracking Systems (JOLTS). JOLTS is the automated juvenile court information management system that has been operational in Maricopa County Juvenile Court for more than twenty-five years, and statewide for more than fifteen years. Each Juvenile Court actively participates in collecting and maintaining the data to ensure quality and accuracy.

This report provides an overview of the juveniles processed at various stages of the juvenile justice system statewide during fiscal year 2006. Selected breakdowns of unduplicated juvenile counts¹ are presented at the following stages:

- Referral
- Detention
- Diversion
- Petition
- Dismissed
- Penalty Only
- Standard Probation
- Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS)
- Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC)
- Juveniles Direct Filed in and Transferred to Adult Court
- Special classification of each stage by Gender

The characteristics of juveniles at each of these stages are contained in this report. Each characterization of the juvenile is determined at his or her most recent referral. The demographic characteristics displayed are gender, ethnicity, age, and education status. This information is followed by offense-specific characteristics that contain the number of prior referrals, offense class of the most serious offense, and the severity of the most serious offense.²

Not all juveniles processed entered the system during this fiscal year, as some may have entered the previous fiscal year but received a disposition during this fiscal year. Therefore, the juveniles included in this report were all processed at least at one point in the system during this year. In other words, one or more of the stages presented in this report happened during the year. Juveniles who were referred, detained, diverted, petitioned, had at least one disposition from the court, and/or were direct filed in and/or transferred to adult court, at one point during FY06.

The number of juveniles processed in the juvenile justice system is influenced by several factors, such as legislative actions, law enforcement and prosecutorial practices, and the number of juveniles ages 8 to 17 years old in the Arizona population. Throughout 2006, the juvenile population has continued to increase steadily, as evidenced in the Arizona Juvenile Population Estimates and Projections chart in this section.³ The charts in this report reflect a slight decrease in juvenile offense activity in spite of a very large increase in juvenile population. The "at risk" population, juveniles between the ages of 8 to 17, has increased almost 22% from FY 2000 through FY 2006. Juveniles referred and petitioned along with overall numbers of referrals and petitions are down in each category over the same time frame. Thus, proportionally, juvenile crime rate has decreased.

The flow chart of the juvenile justice system in this section of the report is followed by a chart entitled *Arizona Juvenile Court Activity FY06* that illustrates selected stages within the juvenile justice system and the number of juveniles processed at each stage. In the *Arizona Juvenile Court Activity FY06* chart, all stages show both duplicated and unduplicated counts of juveniles. Since a juvenile may receive more than one referral in a given year and each referral received may have the same disposition, the number of referrals and the number of juveniles at each stage will not be the same. Thus, the number of referrals demonstrates the amount of workload generated by these juveniles at each stage.

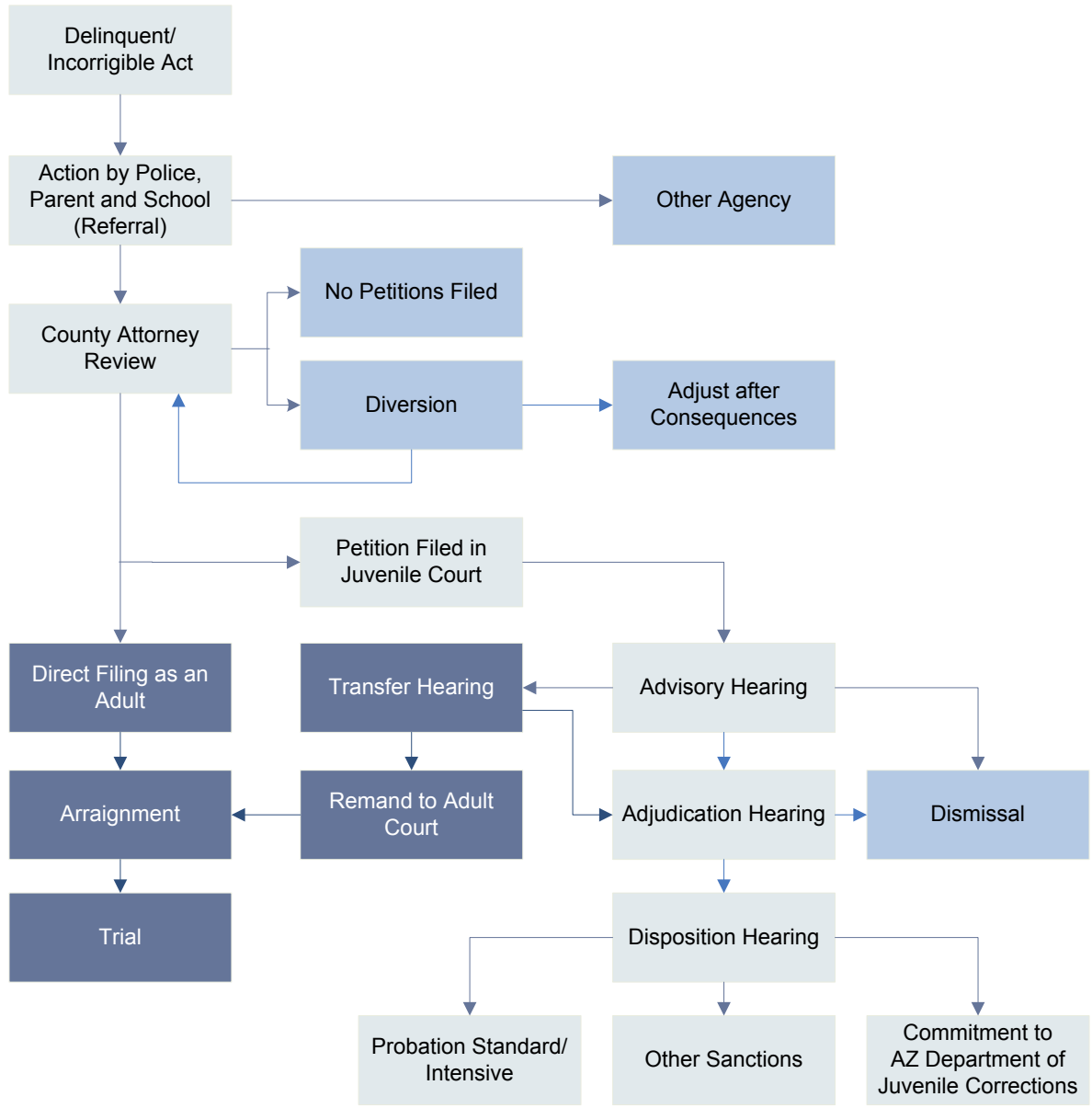
Several graphs are included in this section to illustrate trends since FY 2000. The first series of graphs shows data on referrals, juveniles referred, petitions filed and juveniles with petitions filed.

The "referrals" figure includes the number of referrals for the year. The "juveniles referred" figure, on the other hand, shows the number of unique youth. The same distinction is made between petitions filed (includes counts of multiple petitions per youth) and juveniles with petitions filed (unduplicated). The second series of graphs shows the number of juveniles in each of four dispositions for each year. The number for each disposition is unduplicated, but, if a youth experienced more than one disposition during the year, he or she would be counted once in each disposition category. The last graph shows the pathways to adult court: judicial transfer, mandatory direct file, mandatory prior conviction direct file, chronic direct file, and discretionary direct file. Each pathway reflects the number of juveniles who were sent to adult court through that particular channel. While the number of juveniles in each pathway is unduplicated, a juvenile may appear in more than one pathway.

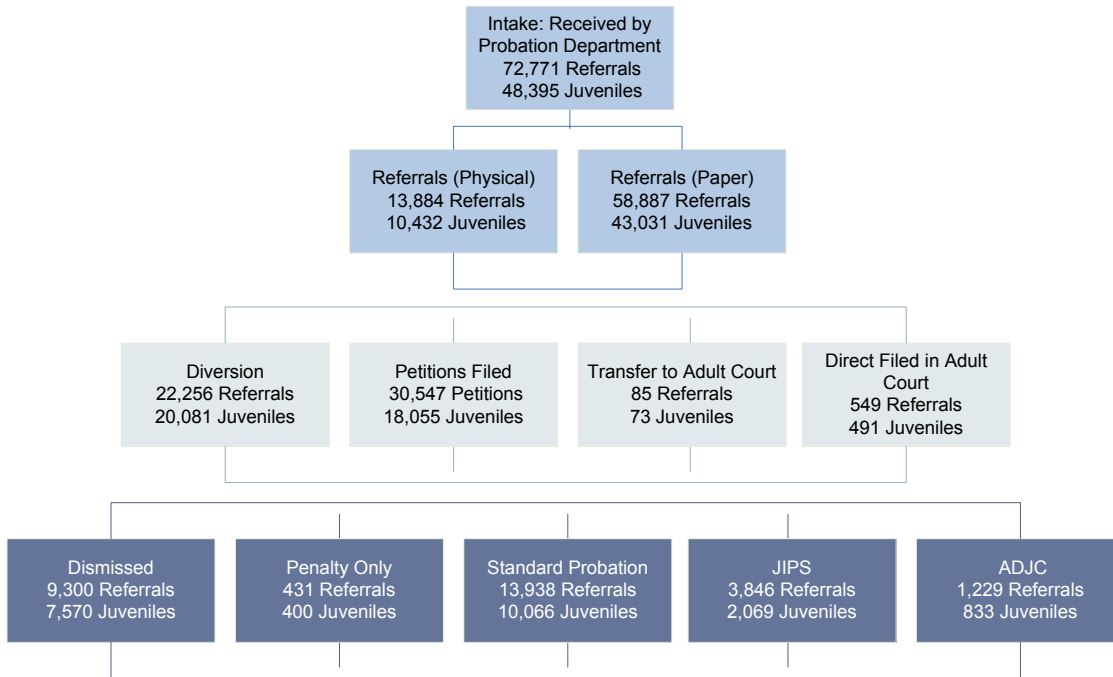
Analysis of data on juveniles processed in the Arizona court system is ongoing. Data is analyzed to identify the treatment needs of juveniles; to determine what works in meeting those needs and obtaining the best outcomes; to identify the most cost effective allocation of resources; and to develop the most effective partnerships with local communities to provide for public safety and juvenile accountability. Information from this report and others, in addition to past and ongoing studies, is important for public policy makers, juvenile justice professionals, and Arizona's citizens to understand, formulate, and address current and future juvenile justice issues.

In addition to this annual report, other reports are available that describe some of the stages included in this report. For example, the Juvenile Justice Services Division also publishes the Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS) Annual Report. Several special reports have also been completed over the past years, including Juveniles Processed FY98 through FY06 and are all available on the Arizona Supreme Court, Juvenile Justice Services Division website at <http://www.supreme.state.az.us/jjsd>.

Juvenile Justice Flowchart

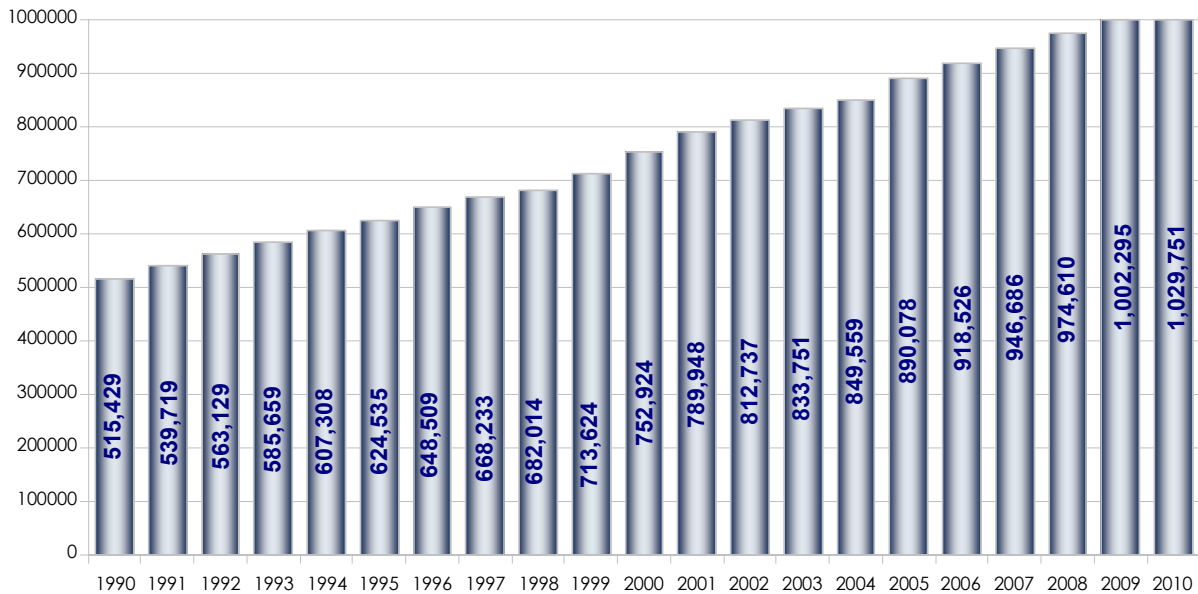


Arizona Juvenile Court Activity FY06



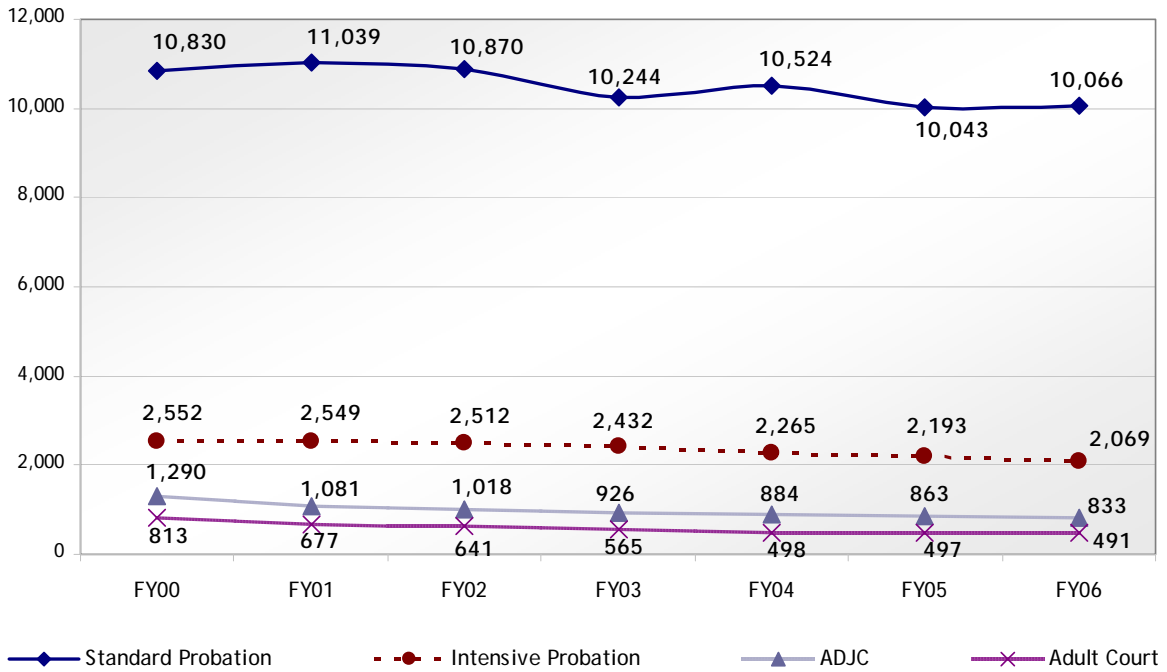
Data Source: Arizona Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts, Juvenile Justice Services Division; Fifteen Juvenile Courts' Juvenile On-Line Tracking System (JOLTS), July 01, 2005 to June 30, 2006

Arizona Juvenile Population Estimates and Projections: Ages 8-17 1990-2010

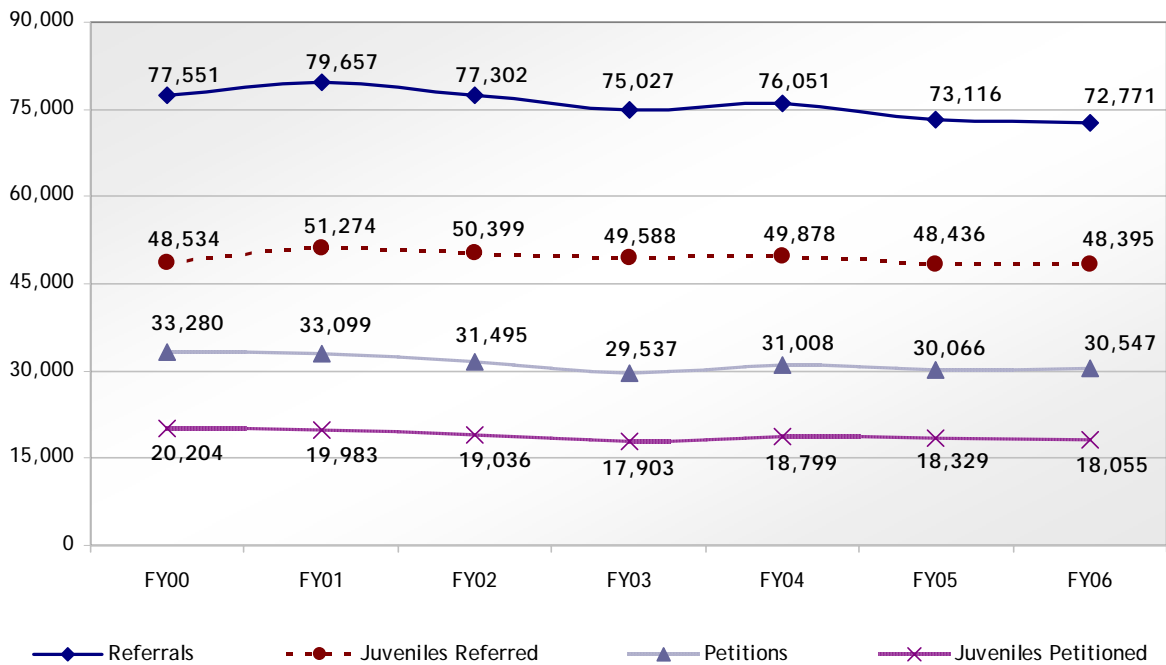


1995 - 1999 Population Estimates: Arizona Department of Economic Security, Research Administration, Population Statistics Unit.
 2000 Population Estimate: US Census Bureau, Single Age Estimates
 2001 - 2010 Population Projections: Constructed using Linear Regression Model by AOC/JJSD.

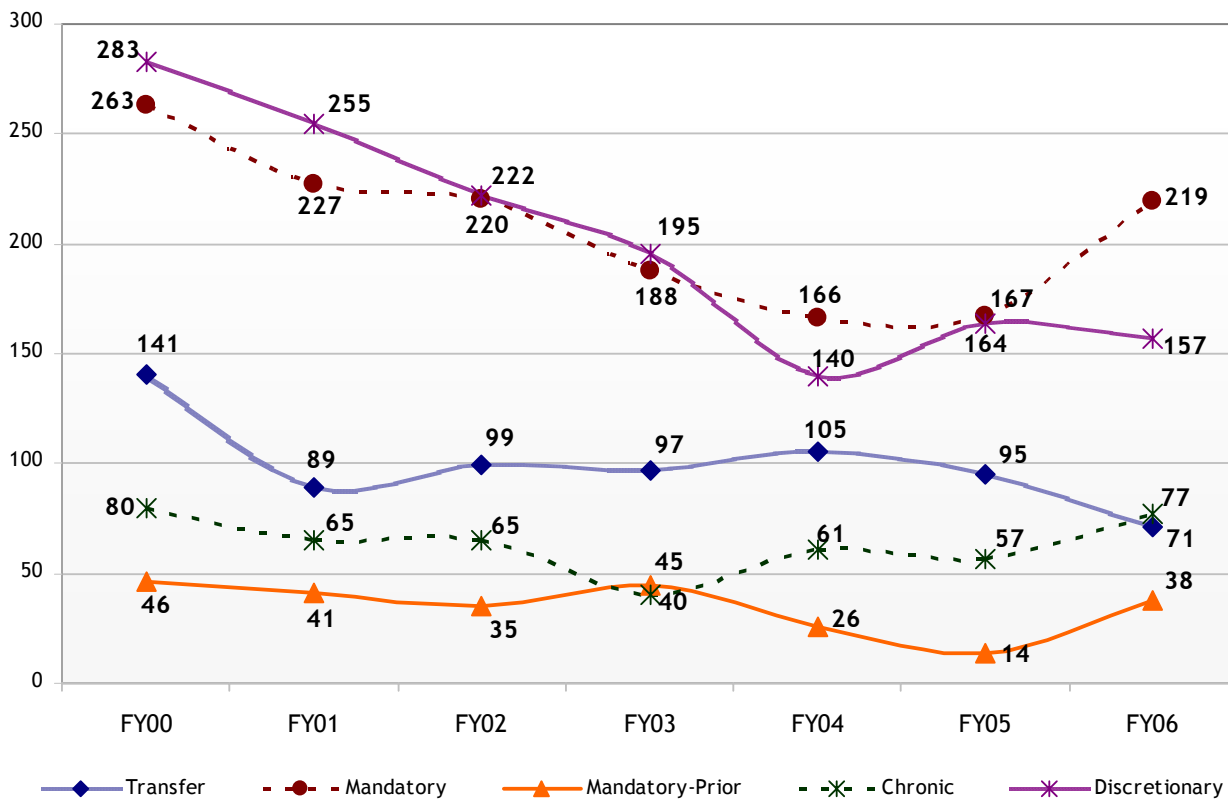
The Number of Juveniles Dispositioned to Probation, Intensive Probation, ADJC and Adult Court - Fiscal Years 2000 - 2006



Referrals, Petitions Filed and Juveniles Referred and Petitioned Fiscal Years 2000 - 2006



Pathways for Juveniles Transferred and/or Direct Filed in Adult Court Fiscal Years 2000 - 2006¹



Updated as of 12/04/06.

Juveniles Referred

ARIZONA SUPERIOR COURT SYSTEM, FY06

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

Table 1.1 shows the distribution of youth across the counties in Arizona. Demographic and offense-specific information are also presented.

This section on Juveniles Referred to the Arizona Superior Court System reflects the characteristics of those juveniles, ages 8 through 17, who came into contact with the system in FY06. The juveniles are those for whom a report was submitted to the Juvenile Court alleging that the youth committed a delinquent act or demonstrated incorrigible behavior.

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

In 2006, there were an estimated 918,526 juveniles age 8 to 18 in Arizona. From July 1, 2005 to June 30, 2006, 5.3% of these juveniles (48,395) were referred at least once to Arizona's juvenile courts. This represents about 1 in every 19 juveniles. These 48,395 juveniles generated 72,771 referrals at an average of 1.5 referrals per juvenile.

Table 1.1 County: Juveniles Referred FY06

Apache	230	0.48%
Cochise	1,315	2.72
Coconino	1,499	3.10
Gila	924	1.91
Graham	410	0.85
Greenlee	72	0.15
La Paz	132	0.27
Maricopa	24,492	50.61
Mohave	1,889	3.90
Navajo	894	1.85
Pima	9,446	19.52
Pinal	2,003	4.14
Santa Cruz	715	1.48
Yavapai	1,794	3.71
Yuma	2,580	5.33
TOTAL	48,395	100.0

Table 1.2 Gender: Juveniles Referred FY06

Male	32,075	66.28%
Female	16,320	33.72
TOTAL	48,395	100.0

Table 1.3 Age: Juveniles Referred FY06

8	167	0.35%
9	338	0.70
10	544	1.12
11	1,013	2.09
12	2,127	4.40
13	4,279	8.84
14	7,016	14.50
15	9,531	19.69
16	10,448	21.59
17	12,394	25.61
Unknown	538	1.11
TOTAL	48,395	100.0

Table 1.4 Ethnicity: Juveniles Referred FY06

Hispanic	19,305	39.89%
African American	3,669	7.58
Anglo	22,009	45.48
Native American	2,449	5.06
Asian/Pacific Islander	283	0.58
Other	143	0.30
Unknown	537	1.11
TOTAL	48,395	100.0

Table 1.5 Education Status: Juveniles Referred FY06

Enrolled	31,885	65.88%
Not Enrolled	2,734	5.65
Expelled	56	0.12
Suspended	104	0.21
Withdrawn	154	0.32
Graduated	66	0.14
GED Program	30	0.06
Unknown	13,366	27.62
TOTAL	48,395	100.0

Table 1.6 Number of Prior Referrals: Juveniles Referred FY06

0	24,139	49.88%
1	8,888	18.37
2	4,510	9.32
3	2,818	5.82
4	1,913	3.95
5	1,328	2.74
6	966	2.00
7	761	1.57
8 or more	3,072	6.35
TOTAL	48,395	100.0

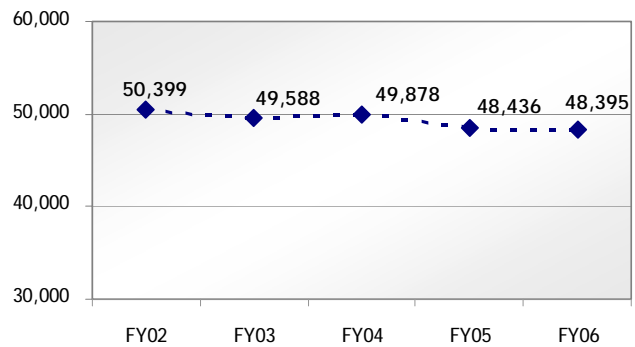
Table 1.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense: Juveniles Referred FY06

Felonies Against Person	2,517	5.20%
Felonies Against Property	5,193	10.73
Obstruction of Justice: Felony & Misdemeanor	3,977	8.22
Misdemeanors Against Person	4,608	9.52
Drugs: Felony & Misdemeanor	4,731	9.78
Public Peace: Felony & Misdemeanor	12,718	26.28
Misdemeanors Against Property	5,751	11.88
Status Offenses	8,571	17.71
Citations/Administrative	329	0.68
TOTAL	48,395	100.0

Table 1.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Juveniles Referred FY06

Felony	14,214	29.37%
Misdemeanor	22,815	47.14
Administrative	2,203	4.55
Status	8,593	17.76
Other	570	1.18
TOTAL	48,395	100.0

Juveniles Referred



For FY 2000 through FY 2006 data, refer to the graphs on page 5.

Table 1.9 Top Ten Referral Categories FY06		
Probation Violation	6,169	15.53%
Truancy	5,947	14.97
Shoplifting-Misdemeanor	4,984	12.54
Runaway	4,556	11.47
Curfew	3,952	9.95
Marijuana Possession	3,704	9.32
Alcohol	3,348	8.43
Assault – Simple	2,550	6.42
Disorderly Conduct	2,504	6.30
Assault – Domestic Violence	2,017	5.08
<i>TOTAL TOP TEN REFERRALS</i>	39,731	54.60
<i>TOTAL ALL REFERRALS</i>	72,771	100.00

In FY06, violation of probation was the most common referral category. This suggests that Arizona's juvenile probation departments are holding juveniles accountable.

Over the past five years, there has been no change in the categories of the top ten offenses, only changes in rank order.

Explanations of the categories can be found in the Notes section.⁴

Table 1.10 Top Ten Referral Categories for Previous Fiscal Years			
FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005
Probation Violation 8,407	Probation Violation 7,938	Probation Violation 7,540	Probation Violation 7,099
Truancy 6,722	Shoplifting – Misd 6,587	Shoplifting – Misd 6,508	Shoplifting – Misd 6,266
Shoplifting – Misd 6,689	Truancy 5,958	Truancy 6,300	Truancy 5,493
Alcohol 5,735	Alcohol 5,881	Alcohol 5,976	Runaway 4,103
Runaway 4,087	Runaway 4,009	Runaway 4,013	Marijuana Possession 3,656
Curfew 3,959	Curfew 3,738	Curfew 3,752	Curfew 3,539
Assault – DV 2,155	Assault – DV 2,201	Marijuana Possession 3,743	Alcohol 3,276
Marijuana Possession 3,639	Marijuana Possession 3,446	Assault – DV 2,255	Assault – Simple 2,635
Assault – Simple 3,008	Assault – Simple 3,119	Assault – Simple 2,967	Disorderly Conduct 2,459
Disorderly Conduct 2,366	Disorderly Conduct 2,523	Disorderly Conduct 2,597	Assault – Domestic Violence 1,946

Cells indicate the number of Referrals for each offense.

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Juveniles Detained

ARIZONA SUPERIOR COURT SYSTEM, FY06

The information presented in this section characterizes individual youth (unduplicated). For those youth who were detained more than once during the fiscal year, information from the first instance in the time frame is reported.

Table 2.1 shows the distribution of youth across the counties in Arizona. Demographic and offense-specific information are also presented.

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 protection and the safety of the community. 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 the juvenile would not be present at any hearing;
 - b. That the juvenile is likely to commit an offense injurious to himself or others;
 - c. That the juvenile must be held for another jurisdiction;
 - 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. Juveniles from two counties are transported to other jurisdictions when the need for secure custody is determined by the Court.

These juveniles appear in their county's data as well as in the data of the county in which they were detained. Additionally, some counties have entered into contracts and/or agreements with federal agencies, tribal courts, or other state agencies to house juveniles.

County	Count	Percentage
Apache	123	1.02%
Cochise	276	2.29
Coconino	291	2.41
Gila	450	3.73
Graham	142	1.18
Greenlee	30	0.25
La Paz	35	0.29
Maricopa	5,633	46.68
Mohave	392	3.25
Navajo	169	1.40
Pima	2,090	17.32
Pinal	783	6.49
Santa Cruz	259	2.15
Yavapai	578	4.79
Yuma	817	6.77
TOTAL	12,068	100.0

In FY06, 12,068 juveniles were detained at least once. Only 7,774 (64.4%) of these juveniles were detained as a result of a referral; the others were detained as a result of court holds, warrants, probation consequences or for another jurisdiction.

- Those 7,774 juveniles that were detained on a referral (physical referral) represent 16.1% of the juveniles referred to the juvenile court in FY06.
- There was a 11.7% decline in juveniles detained from FY02 to FY06. Detentions initiated by a physical referral declined 14.6% during that same time period.

Gender	Count	Percentage
Male	9,068	75.14%
Female	3,000	24.86
TOTAL	12,068	100.0

Table 2.3 Age: Juveniles Detained FY06

8	3	0.02%
9	16	0.13
10	44	0.36
11	125	1.04
12	268	2.22
13	688	5.70
14	1,459	12.09
15	2,373	19.66
16	3,005	24.90
17	4,036	33.44
Unknown	51	0.42
TOTAL	12,068	100.0

Table 2.4 Ethnicity: Juveniles Detained FY06

Hispanic	5,293	43.86%
African American	1,201	9.95
Anglo	4,554	37.74
Native American	860	7.13
Asian/Pacific Islander	44	0.36
Other	87	0.72
Unknown	29	0.24
TOTAL	12,068	100.0

Table 2.5 Education Status: Juveniles Detained FY06

Enrolled	5,171	42.85%
Not Enrolled	1,211	10.03
Expelled	36	0.30
Suspended	76	0.63
Withdrawn	79	0.65
Graduated	28	0.23
GED Program	15	0.12
Unknown	5,452	45.18
TOTAL	12,068	100.0

Table 2.6 Number of Prior Referrals: Juveniles Detained FY06

0	1,849	23.78%
1	1,084	13.94
2	846	10.88
3	692	8.90
4	570	7.33
5	453	5.83
6	415	5.34
7	317	4.08
8 or more	1,548	19.91
TOTAL	7,774	100.0

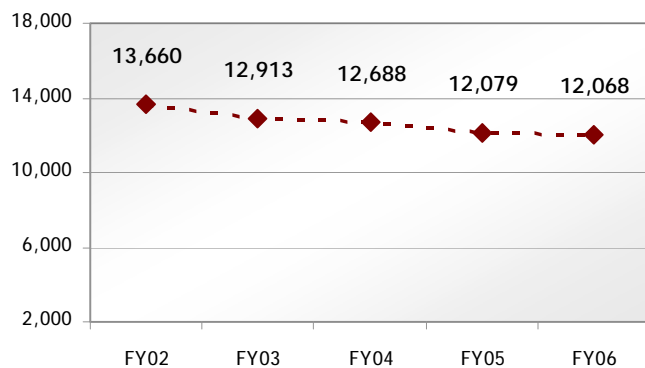
Table 2.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense: Juveniles Detained FY06

Felonies Against Person	1,137	14.63%
Felonies Against Property	1,619	20.83
Obstruction of Justice: Felony & Misdemeanor	1,576	20.27
Misdemeanors Against Person	1,033	13.29
Drugs: Felony & Misdemeanor	784	10.08
Public Peace: Felony & Misdemeanor	1,083	13.93
Misdemeanors Against Property	341	4.39
Status Offenses	142	1.83
Citations/Administrative	59	0.76
TOTAL	7,774	100.0

Table 2.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Juveniles Detained FY06

Felony	4,079	52.47%
Misdemeanor	2,493	32.07
Administrative	1,010	12.99
Status	144	1.85
Other	48	0.62
TOTAL	7,774	100.0

Juveniles Detained



Juveniles Diverted

ARIZONA SUPERIOR COURT SYSTEM, FY06

The information presented in this section characterizes individual youth (unduplicated). For those youth who were diverted more than once during the fiscal year, information from the first instance during the time frame is reported.

Table 3.1 shows the distribution of youth across the counties in Arizona. Demographic and offense-specific information are also presented.

Diversion is a process which allows a juvenile to avoid formal court processing and to have the referral alleging an offense adjusted if the juvenile completes one or more conditions. To adjust is to dispose of a case without the juvenile being required to go to court. If a referral is adjusted, a petition is not filed. A petition is a document filed by the county attorney, which seeks to have a juvenile adjudicated as a delinquent or incorrigible child. The conditions to be completed are the consequences assigned in response to the juvenile's behavior.

A.R.S. §8-321 provides the statutory authority and requirements for determining which juveniles can be diverted and the conditions that must be met. The major requirements of A.R.S. §8-321 are briefly summarized in the Notes section at the end of the document.⁵

In FY06, there were 20,081 juveniles diverted in Arizona's juvenile justice system.

Although, it appears that juveniles who receive diversion has declined over that last few years, the actual number of juveniles entering the system has also declined. The percentage of the actual juveniles referred who are diverted ranges from a high of 44.6% in FY2002 to a low of 41.5% in FY 2006. Thus, the relative rate of diversion is rather stable.

We would expect diverted juveniles to have less serious offenses and little or no prior referrals. Of the juveniles diverted in FY06:

- 68.3% had no prior referrals.
- 59.9% had a misdemeanor as the most serious offense.

Table 3.1 County: Juveniles Diverted FY06

Apache	63	0.31%
Cochise	859	4.28
Coconino	740	3.69
Gila	306	1.52
Graham	151	0.75
Greenlee	14	0.07
La Paz	54	0.27
Maricopa	9,795	48.78
Mohave	598	2.98
Navajo	209	1.04
Pima	4,628	23.05
Pinal	634	3.16
Santa Cruz	76	0.38
Yavapai	935	4.66
Yuma	1,019	5.07
TOTAL	20,081	100.0

Table 3.2 Gender: Juveniles Diverted FY06

Male	12,090	60.21%
Female	7,991	39.79
TOTAL	20,081	100.0

Table 3.3 Age: Juveniles Diverted FY06

8	92	0.46%
9	178	0.89
10	303	1.51
11	594	2.96
12	1,237	6.16
13	2,427	12.09
14	3,624	18.05
15	4,291	21.37
16	3,858	19.21
17	3,412	16.99
Unknown	65	0.32
TOTAL	20,081	100.0

Table 3.4 Ethnicity: Juveniles Diverted FY06		
Hispanic	7,896	39.32%
African American	1,297	6.46
Anglo	9,466	47.14
Native American	909	4.53
Asian/Pacific Islander	151	0.75
Other	57	0.28
Unknown	305	1.52
TOTAL	20,081	100.0

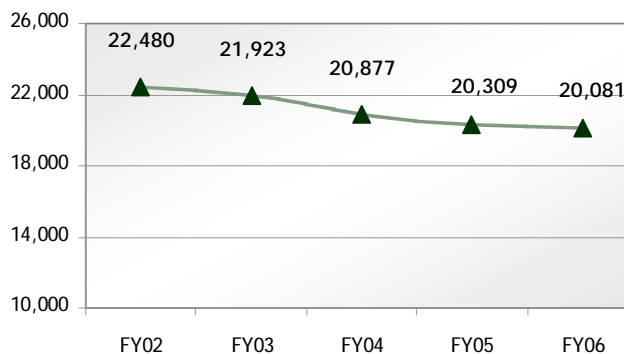
Table 3.5 Education Status: Juveniles Diverted FY06		
Enrolled	14,522	72.32%
Not Enrolled	412	2.05
Expelled	11	0.05
Suspended	26	0.13
Withdrawn	22	0.11
Graduated	17	0.08
GED Program	3	0.01
Unknown	5,068	25.24
TOTAL	20,081	100.0

Table 3.6 Number of Prior Referrals: Juveniles Diverted FY06		
0	13,704	68.24%
1	4,024	20.04
2	1,270	6.32
3	454	2.26
4	196	0.98
5	130	0.65
6	86	0.43
7	39	0.19
8 or more	178	0.89
TOTAL	20,081	100.0

Table 3.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense: Juveniles Diverted FY06		
Felonies Against Person	209	1.04%
Felonies Against Property	665	3.31
Obstruction of Justice: Felony & Misdemeanor	155	0.77
Misdemeanors Against Person	2,088	10.40
Drugs: Felony & Misdemeanor	1,785	8.89
Public Peace: Felony & Misdemeanor	5,984	29.80
Misdemeanors Against Property	4,242	21.12
Status Offenses	4,939	24.60
Citations/Administrative	14	0.07
TOTAL	20,081	100.0

Table 3.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Juveniles Diverted FY06		
Felony	2,863	14.26%
Misdemeanor	12,030	59.91
Administrative	164	0.82
Status	4,952	24.66
Other	72	0.36
TOTAL	20,081	100.0

Juveniles Diverted



PETITIONS FILED

ARIZONA SUPERIOR COURT SYSTEM, FY06

The information presented in this section characterizes individual youth (unduplicated). For those youth who were petitioned more than once during the fiscal year, information from the first instance during the time frame is reported.

Table 4.1 shows the distribution of youth across the counties in Arizona. Demographic and offense-specific information are also presented.

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

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

Information on dependent youth can be found in the Administrative Office of the Courts, Dependent Children's Services Division's Annual Reports.

There were 18,055 juveniles with a petition filed during FY06. This is a slight decrease (1.5%) from FY05.

Although, it appears that juveniles who receive a petition has declined over that last few years, the actual number of juveniles entering the system has also declined. The percentage of the actual juveniles referred who are petitioned ranges from a high of 39.0% in FY 2001 to a low of 36.1% in FY 2003. FY 2006 is 37.3%. Thus, the relative rate of petition is rather stable.

Although, the average age of juveniles receiving a petition is 15, almost 3 out of 4 (73.1%) are between 15 and 17 years of age.

County	Petitions	Percentage
Apache	128	0.71%
Cochise	436	2.41
Coconino	554	3.07
Gila	281	1.56
Graham	234	1.30
Greenlee	46	0.25
La Paz	49	0.27
Maricopa	9,169	50.78
Mohave	651	3.61
Navajo	344	1.91
Pima	2,918	16.16
Pinal	923	5.11
Santa Cruz	496	2.75
Yavapai	670	3.71
Yuma	1,156	6.40
TOTAL	18,055	100.0

Gender	Petitions	Percentage
Male	13,522	74.89%
Female	4,533	25.11
TOTAL	18,055	100.0

Age	Petitions	Percentage
8	21	0.12%
9	56	0.31
10	125	0.69
11	263	1.46
12	572	3.17
13	1,298	7.19
14	2,505	13.87
15	3,733	20.68
16	4,486	24.85
17	4,980	27.58
Unknown	16	0.09
TOTAL	18,055	100.0

Table 4.4 Ethnicity: Petitions Filed FY06		
Hispanic	7,738	42.86%
African American	1,653	9.16
Anglo	7,410	41.04
Native American	1,077	5.97
Asian/Pacific Islander	76	0.42
Other	47	0.26
Unknown	54	0.30
TOTAL	18,055	100.0

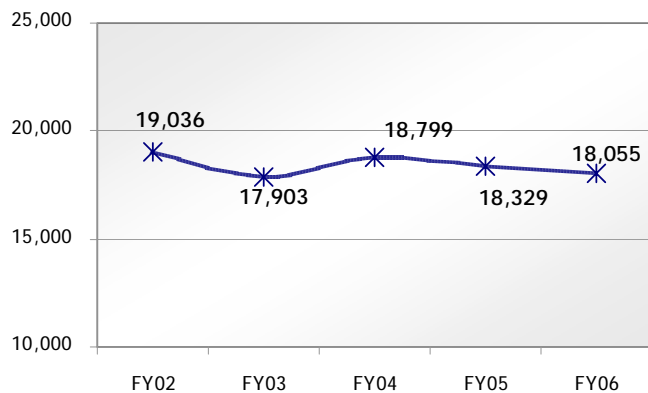
Table 4.5 Education Status: Petitions Filed FY06		
Enrolled	13,058	72.32%
Not Enrolled	1,956	10.83
Expelled	47	0.26
Suspended	81	0.45
Withdrawn	108	0.60
Graduated	34	0.19
GED Program	21	0.12
Unknown	2,750	15.23
TOTAL	18,055	100.0

Table 4.6 Number of Prior Referrals: Petitions Filed FY06		
0	4,547	25.18%
1	3,129	17.33
2	2,473	13.70
3	1,881	10.42
4	1,372	7.60
5	979	5.42
6	803	4.45
7	584	3.23
8 or more	2,287	12.67
TOTAL	18,055	100.0

Table 4.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense: Petitions Filed FY06		
Felonies Against Person	1,578	8.74%
Felonies Against Property	3,708	20.54
Obstruction of Justice: Felony & Misdemeanor	3,740	20.71
Misdemeanors Against Person	1,868	10.35
Drugs: Felony & Misdemeanor	2,153	11.92
Public Peace: Felony & Misdemeanor	2,972	16.46
Misdemeanors Against Property	1,418	7.85
Status Offenses	595	3.30
Citations/Administrative	23	0.13
TOTAL	18,055	100.0

Table 4.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Petitions Filed FY06		
Felony	8,254	45.72%
Misdemeanor	7,118	39.42
Administrative	2,010	11.13
Status	616	3.41
Other	57	.32
TOTAL	18,055	100.0

Juveniles Petitioned



For FY 2000 through FY 2006 data, refer to the graphs on page 5.

JUVENILES DISMISSED

ARIZONA SUPERIOR COURT SYSTEM, FY06

The information presented in this section characterizes individual youth (unduplicated). For those youth who had a dismissal more than once during the fiscal year, information from the first instance in the time frame is reported.

Table 5.1 shows the distribution of youth across the counties in Arizona. Demographic and offense-specific information are also presented.

Referrals and petitions 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 attorney could initiate a process with the county attorney, which could result in dismissal of one charge while receiving a disposition (i.e., penalty only, probation, JIPS, or commitment to ADJC) on a second charge. Dismissals can also take place as an agreement in Court to extend unfulfilled Diversion conditions. Upon completion of the conditions, the dismissal will stop further prosecution of the offense.

Dismissal may occur for such reasons as the charges are not proven in Court, an agreement is reached to dismiss a charge in exchange for an admission to a different charge or some penalty, or the case is transferred to another jurisdiction prior to adjudication. Dismissals can also occur due to motion by the County Attorney as a victim does not want further prosecution of a charge or witnesses are unable to be located.

In juvenile cases, where a petition is not adjudicated prior to the juvenile's eighteenth birthday, dismissals are processed after the eighteenth birthday and determination is made as to what further action is to be taken in the case.

Table 5.1 County: Disposition of Dismissed FY06

Apache	56	0.74%
Cochise	100	1.32
Coconino	164	2.17
Gila	108	1.43
Graham	55	0.73
Greenlee	9	0.12
La Paz	51	0.67
Maricopa	4,087	53.99
Mohave	250	3.30
Navajo	137	1.81
Pima	1,298	17.15
Pinal	500	6.61
Santa Cruz	196	2.59
Yavapai	192	2.54
Yuma	367	4.85
TOTAL	7,570	100.0

Table 5.2 Gender: Disposition of Dismissed FY06

Male	5,418	71.57%
Female	2,152	28.43
TOTAL	7,570	100.0

Table 5.3 Age: Disposition of Dismissed FY06

8	9	0.12%
9	31	0.41
10	58	0.77
11	89	1.18
12	215	2.84
13	517	6.83
14	1,074	14.19
15	1,425	18.82
16	1,667	22.02
17	2,031	26.83
Unknown	454	6.00
TOTAL	7,570	100.0

Court dismissals showed a slight increase in FY06.

Table 5.4 Ethnicity: Disposition of Dismissed FY06		
Hispanic	2,898	38.28%
African American	705	9.31
Anglo	3,468	45.81
Native American	416	5.50
Asian/Pacific Islander	33	0.44
Other	21	0.28
Unknown	29	0.38
TOTAL	7,570	100.0

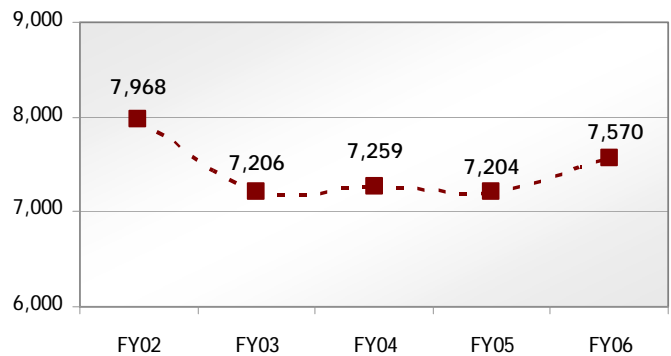
Table 5.5 Education Status: Disposition of Dismissed FY06		
Enrolled	4,964	65.57%
Not Enrolled	697	9.21
Expelled	17	0.22
Suspended	31	0.41
Withdrawn	50	0.66
Graduated	16	0.21
GED Program	9	0.12
Unknown	1,786	23.59
TOTAL	7,570	100.0

Table 5.6 Number of Prior Referrals: Disposition of Dismissed FY06		
0	2,425	32.03%
1	1,315	17.37
2	954	12.60
3	673	8.89
4	499	6.59
5	355	4.69
6	268	3.54
7	217	2.87
8 or more	864	11.41
TOTAL	7,570	100.0

Table 5.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense: Disposition of Dismissed FY06		
Felonies Against Person	335	4.43%
Felonies Against Property	710	9.38
Obstruction of Justice: Felony & Misdemeanor	1,249	16.50
Misdemeanors Against Person	827	10.92
Drugs: Felony & Misdemeanor	736	9.72
Public Peace: Felony & Misdemeanor	1,833	24.21
Misdemeanors Against Property	833	11.00
Status Offenses	1,037	13.70
Citations/Administrative	10	0.13
TOTAL	7,570	100.0

Table 5.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Disposition of Dismissed FY06		
Felony	1,993	26.33%
Misdemeanor	3,502	46.26
Administrative	922	12.18
Status	1,036	13.69
Other	117	1.55
TOTAL	7,570	100.0

Dismissed



PENALTY ONLY

JUVENILES WITH DISPOSITIONS OF PENALTY ONLY IN FY06

The information presented in this section characterizes individual youth (unduplicated). For those youth who received a penalty more than once during the fiscal year, information from the first instance during the time frame is reported.

Table 6.1 shows the distribution of youth across the counties in Arizona. Demographic and offense-specific information are also presented.

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

Dispositions of penalty only showed a substantial decrease in FY 2006. In fact, this is the lowest level of Penalty Only dispositions reported in Juveniles Processed (FY 1994 through FY 2006). The highest number was in FY 1998 (843). Except for FY 2005, the number has consistently fallen since FY 1998.

Table 6.1 County: Disposition of Penalty Only FY06

Apache	0	0.0%
Cochise	26	6.50
Coconino	27	6.75
Gila	12	3.00
Graham	3	0.75
Greenlee	1	0.25
La Paz	0	0.00
Maricopa	154	38.50
Mohave	0	0.00
Navajo	7	1.75
Pima	25	6.25
Pinal	50	12.50
Santa Cruz	49	12.25
Yavapai	4	1.00
Yuma	42	10.50
TOTAL	400	100.0

Table 6.2 Gender: Disposition of Penalty Only FY06

Male	299	74.75%
Female	101	25.25
TOTAL	400	100.0

Table 6.3 Age: Disposition of Penalty Only FY06

8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00
10	0	0.00
11	3	0.75
12	3	0.75
13	12	3.00
14	20	5.00
15	44	11.00
16	81	20.25
17	225	56.25
Unknown	12	3.00
TOTAL	400	100.0

Table 6.4 Ethnicity: Disposition of Penalty Only FY06

Hispanic	200	50.00%
African American	29	7.25
Anglo	142	35.50
Native American	24	6.00
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.25
Other	2	0.50
Unknown	2	0.50
TOTAL	400	100.0

Table 6.5 Education Status: Disposition of Penalty Only FY06

Enrolled	267	66.75%
Not Enrolled	40	10.00
Expelled	3	0.75
Suspended	5	1.25
Withdrawn	4	1.00
Graduated	2	0.50
GED Program	2	0.50
Unknown	77	19.25
TOTAL	400	100.0

Table 6.6 Number of Prior Referrals: Disposition of Penalty Only FY06

0	94	23.50%
1	73	18.25
2	63	15.75
3	32	8.00
4	30	7.50
5	21	5.25
6	20	5.00
7	13	3.25
8 or more	54	13.50
TOTAL	400	100.0

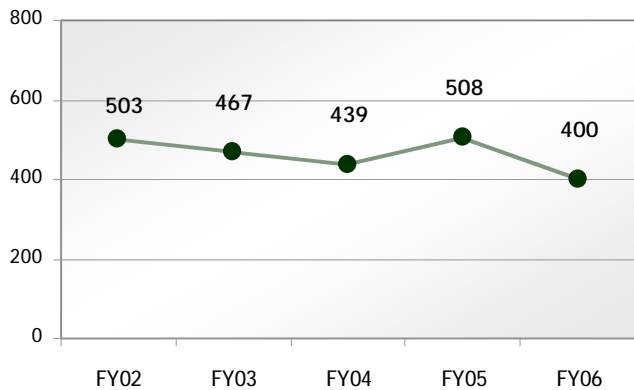
Table 6.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense: Disposition of Penalty Only FY06

Felonies Against Person	16	4.00%
Felonies Against Property	40	10.00
Obstruction of Justice: Felony & Misdemeanor	64	16.00
Misdemeanors Against Person	30	7.50
Drugs: Felony & Misdemeanor	39	9.75
Public Peace: Felony & Misdemeanor	172	43.00
Misdemeanors Against Property	28	7.00
Status Offenses	11	2.75
Citations/Administrative	0	0.00
TOTAL	400	100.0

Table 6.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Disposition of Penalty Only FY06

Felony	102	25.50%
Misdemeanor	223	55.75
Administrative	63	15.75
Status	11	2.75
Other	1	0.25
TOTAL	400	100.0

Penalty Only



STANDARD PROBATION

JUVENILES WITH DISPOSITIONS OF STANDARD PROBATION IN FY06⁶

The information presented in this section characterizes individual youth (unduplicated). For those youth who were placed on probation more than once during the fiscal year, information from the first instance during the time frame is reported.

Table 7.1 shows the distribution of youth across the counties in Arizona. Demographic and offense-specific information are also presented.

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: protection of the community, the belief that youth can make positive changes in their behavior, fostering law-abiding behavior, restitution to victims and society for the wrongs committed against them, preservation of the best interest of the child, and stability of the family unit.

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

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

(continued on next page)

County	Count	Percentage
Apache	80	0.79%
Cochise	178	1.77
Coconino	348	3.46
Gila	150	1.49
Graham	143	1.42
Greenlee	37	0.37
La Paz	29	0.29
Maricopa	5,553	55.17
Mohave	327	3.25
Navajo	174	1.73
Pima	1,663	16.52
Pinal	328	3.26
Santa Cruz	224	2.23
Yavapai	335	3.33
Yuma	497	4.94
TOTAL	10,066	100.0

Gender	Count	Percentage
Male	7,549	75.00%
Female	2,517	25.00
TOTAL	10,066	100.0

Age	Count	Percentage
8	1	0.01%
9	6	0.06
10	19	0.19
11	76	0.76
12	240	2.38
13	684	6.80
14	1,396	13.87
15	2,146	21.32
16	2,500	24.84
17	2,984	29.64
Unknown	14	0.14
TOTAL	10,066	100.00

choose to impose more severe liberty restrictions, including detention, placement in the JIPS program or commitment to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections.

In FY06, 10,066 juveniles were given a disposition of standard probation. Dispositions to standard probation have decreased by 8.8% since FY01. In FY01 and FY04, slight increases were noted from the prior years.

Table 7.4 Ethnicity: Disposition of Standard Probation FY06		
Hispanic	4,185	41.58%
African American	842	8.36
Anglo	4,325	42.97
Native American	612	6.08
Asian/Pacific Islander	49	0.49
Other	29	0.29
Unknown	24	0.24
TOTAL	10,066	100.0

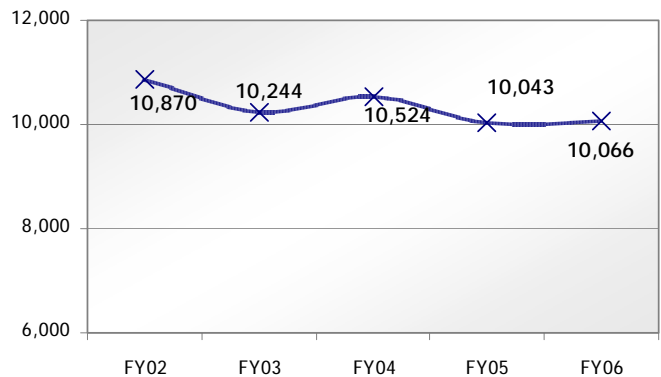
Table 7.5 Education Status: Disposition of Standard Probation FY06		
Enrolled	7,720	77.66%
Not Enrolled	928	8.99
Expelled	26	0.25
Suspended	46	0.36
Withdrawn	44	0.34
Graduated	10	0.07
GED Program	7	0.05
Unknown	1,285	12.29
TOTAL	10,066	100.0

Table 7.6 Number of Prior Referrals: Disposition of Standard Probation FY06		
0	2,379	23.63%
1	1,909	18.96
2	1,720	17.09
3	1,206	11.98
4	817	8.12
5	568	5.64
6	389	3.86
7	277	2.75
8 or more	801	7.96
TOTAL	10,066	100.0

Table 7.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense: Disposition of Standard Probation FY06		
Felonies Against Person	824	8.19%
Felonies Against Property	2,131	21.17
Obstruction of Justice: Felony & Misdemeanor	1,838	18.26
Misdemeanors Against Person	933	9.27
Drugs: Felony & Misdemeanor	1,521	15.11
Public Peace: Felony & Misdemeanor	1,620	16.09
Misdemeanors Against Property	812	8.07
Status Offenses	249	2.47
Citations/Administrative	138	1.37
TOTAL	10,066	100.0

Table 7.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Disposition of Standard Probation FY06		
Felony	5,082	50.49%
Misdemeanor	3,599	35.75
Administrative	994	9.87
Status	249	2.47
Other	142	1.41
TOTAL	10,066	100.0

Standard Probation



For FY 2000 through FY 2006 data, refer to the graphs on page 5.

JIPS

JUVENILES WITH DISPOSITIONS TO JIPS IN FY06⁶

The information presented in this section characterizes individual youth (unduplicated). For those youth who were placed on Intensive Probation more than once during the fiscal year, information from the first instance during the time frame is reported.

Table 8.1 shows the distribution of youth across the counties in Arizona. Demographic and offense-specific information are also presented.

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

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

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

the community, have demonstrated a need for a highly structured, closely supervised program of probation emphasizing surveillance, education, work, and home detention. A third discreet category of youth placed on JIPS are those adjudicated for a second felony offense. In these cases, the Juvenile Court is limited to the three choices cited in A.R.S. §8-341. These options are JIPS, ADJC or prosecution as an adult.

Table 8.1 County: Disposition to JIPS FY06

Apache	15	0.72%
Cochise	79	3.82
Coconino	51	2.46
Gila	37	1.79
Graham	35	1.69
Greenlee	7	0.34
La Paz	6	0.29
Maricopa	851	41.13
Mohave	119	5.75
Navajo	56	2.71
Pima	243	11.74
Pinal	125	6.04
Santa Cruz	29	1.40
Yavapai	153	7.39
Yuma	263	12.71
TOTAL	2,069	100.0

Table 8.2 Gender: Disposition to JIPS FY06

Male	1,723	83.28%
Female	346	16.72
TOTAL	2,069	100.0

Table 8.3 Age: Disposition to JIPS FY06

8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00
10	0	0.00
11	6	0.29
12	14	0.68
13	84	4.06
14	284	13.73
15	456	22.04
16	593	28.66
17	630	30.45
Unknown	2	0.10
TOTAL	2,069	100.0

Since FY 2000, the number of juveniles placed on JIPS has decreased by 19%, 15% since 2003.

Table 8.4 Ethnicity: Disposition to JIPS FY06

Hispanic	982	47.46%
African American	181	8.75
Anglo	806	38.96
Native American	89	4.30
Asian/Pacific Islander	6	0.29
Other	4	0.19
Unknown	1	0.05
TOTAL	2,069	100.0

Table 8.5 Education Status: Disposition to JIPS FY06

Enrolled	1,483	71.68%
Not Enrolled	357	17.25
Expelled	11	0.53
Suspended	16	0.77
Withdrawn	15	0.72
Graduated	2	0.10
GED Program	7	0.34
Unknown	178	8.60
TOTAL	2,069	100.0

Table 8.6 Number of Prior Referrals: Disposition to JIPS FY06

0	74	3.58%
1	140	6.77
2	175	8.46
3	212	10.25
4	212	10.25
5	214	10.34
6	199	9.62
7	158	7.64
8 or more	685	33.11
TOTAL	2,069	100.0

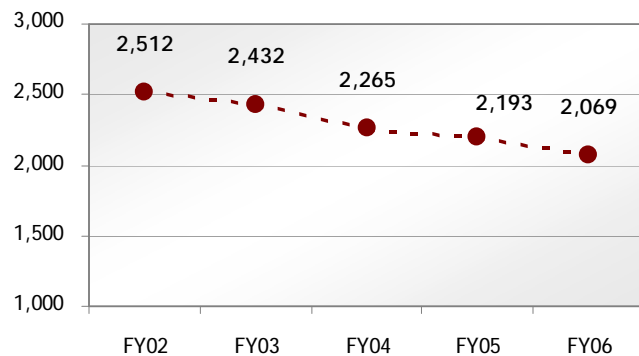
Table 8.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense: Disposition to JIPS FY06

Felonies Against Person	218	10.54%
Felonies Against Property	580	28.03
Obstruction of Justice: Felony & Misdemeanor	884	42.73
Misdemeanors Against Person	69	3.33
Drugs: Felony & Misdemeanor	164	7.93
Public Peace: Felony & Misdemeanor	109	5.27
Misdemeanors Against Property	33	1.59
Status Offenses	3	0.14
Citations/Administrative	9	0.43
TOTAL	2,069	100.0

Table 8.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Disposition to JIPS FY06

Felony	1,145	55.34%
Misdemeanor	299	14.45
Administrative	614	29.68
Status	4	0.19
Other	7	0.34
TOTAL	2,069	100.0

Juvenile Intensive Probation (JIPS)



For FY 2000 through FY 2006 data, refer to the graphs on page 5.

ADJC

JUVENILES WITH DISPOSITIONS TO ADJC IN FY06

The information presented in this section characterizes individual youth (unduplicated). For those youth who were committed or awarded to ADJC more than once during the fiscal year, information from the first instance during the time frame is reported.

Table 9.1 shows the distribution of youth across the counties in Arizona. Demographic and offense-specific information are also presented.

Disposition of a juvenile to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) is governed by statute and the Arizona Code of Judicial Administration. Arizona Revised Statutes §8-342 (A) provides: "A child under the age of eight years shall not be committed to the department of juvenile corrections nor shall a dependent or incorrigible child be awarded to the department of juvenile corrections." Arizona Revised Statutes §8-246(C), as amended, mandates: 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 define factors the court must consider, in addition to other relevant facts, when committing youth to the care and custody of ADJC. The legislative intent is that commitment to ADJC should be reserved for those juveniles whom the Court believes need placement in a secure care facility for the protection of the public.

The commitment guidelines as revised and adopted in July, 2001 and documented in the Arizona Code of Judicial Administration Part 6, Chapter 3, Section 6-304 can be found in the Notes section at the end of the document.⁷

The ADJC charts in this section were produced using the traditional reporting method used in Juveniles Processed. It involves a Commitment Decision made on a juvenile within a County during the fiscal year. While this method of counting is useful as a workload measure of Commitment, it over counts the actual number of juveniles involved. It counts juveniles who were processed through the courts during FY 2006 within each county.

In FY06, 833 juveniles received a Judicial decision involving commitment to ADJC. This number has shown a consistent decline since a high of 11,039 in

FY01. It was significantly higher in the late 1990's (1,178 in FY96, 1,419 in FY97, 1,670 in FY98, 1,345 in FY99 and 1,290 in FY00).

- 45% of the juveniles were committed for obstruction of justice offenses such as probation and parole violations. The most severe offense is generally not the only consideration in the commitment (i.e., prior offense history, prior placement, risk to the community and need for a more secure placement).
- 53.5% of the juveniles committed to ADJC had 8 or more prior referrals, suggesting that more chronic offenders are being placed in ADJC.

County	Count	Percentage
Apache	10	1.20%
Cochise	12	1.44
Coconino	14	1.68
Gila	19	2.28
Graham	10	1.20
Greenlee	0	0.00
La Paz	2	0.24
Maricopa	496	59.54
Mohave	42	5.04
Navajo	8	0.96
Pima	116	13.93
Pinal	17	2.04
Santa Cruz	15	1.80
Yavapai	22	2.64
Yuma	50	6.00
TOTAL	833	100.0

Age	Count	Percentage
8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00
10	0	0.00
11	0	0.00
12	1	0.12
13	16	1.92
14	62	7.44
15	161	19.33
16	271	32.53
17	322	38.66
TOTAL	833	100.0

Table 9.3 Gender: Disposition to ADJC FY06		
Male	694	83.31%
Female	139	16.69
TOTAL	833	100.0

Table 9.4 Ethnicity: Disposition to ADJC FY06		
Hispanic	398	47.78%
African American	91	10.92
Anglo	300	36.01
Native American	35	4.20
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	0.48
Other	3	0.36
Unknown	2	0.24
TOTAL	833	100.0

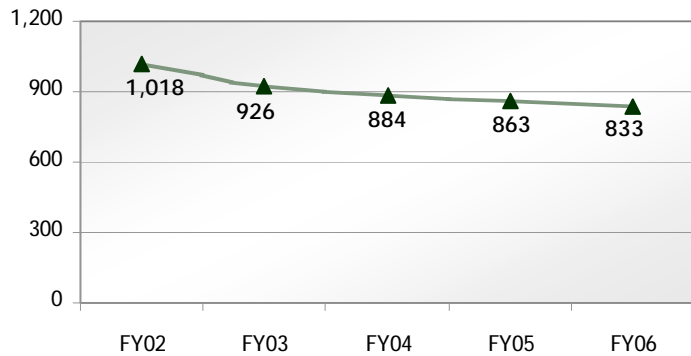
Table 9.5 Education Status: Disposition to ADJC FY06		
Enrolled	410	49.22%
Not Enrolled	288	34.57
Expelled	8	0.96
Suspended	7	0.84
Withdrawn	12	1.44
Graduated	2	0.24
GED Program	4	0.48
Unknown	102	12.24
TOTAL	833	100.0

Table 9.6 Number of Prior Referrals: Disposition to ADJC FY06		
0	47	5.64%
1	29	3.48
2	36	4.32
3	44	5.28
4	38	4.56
5	61	7.32
6	62	7.44
7	70	8.40
8 or more	446	53.54
TOTAL	833	100.0

Table 9.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense: Disposition to ADJC FY06		
Felonies Against Person	135	16.21%
Felonies Against Property	187	22.45
Obstruction of Justice: Felony & Misdemeanor	371	44.54
Misdemeanors Against Person	28	3.36
Drugs: Felony & Misdemeanor	55	6.60
Public Peace: Felony & Misdemeanor	43	5.16
Misdemeanors Against Property	14	1.68
TOTAL	833	100.0

Table 9.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Disposition to ADJC FY06		
Felony	440	52.82%
Misdemeanor	99	11.88
Administrative	294	35.29
TOTAL	833	100.0

Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC)



For FY 2000 through FY 2006 data, refer to the graphs on page 5.

ADJC & AOC

COMPARISON BETWEEN ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONS & ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

Original Commitments on a Statewide Basis

The previous pages regarding ADJC is the traditional reporting method used in Juveniles Processed. It involves a Commitment Decision made on a juvenile within a County during the Fiscal Year. While this method of counting is useful as a workload measure of Commitment, it over counts the actual number of juveniles involved. It counts juveniles who were processed through the courts during FY 2006 within each county. Thus, juveniles committed during a previous time frame or from another county are counted again during this time frame if they received a decision of recommitment or award to ADJC.

These new tables are an attempt to show the number of actual juveniles involved in the commitment decision. The most important consideration is the initial commitment and actual transfer to ADJC. These are the juveniles who become the responsibility of that department for confinement and rehabilitation purposes.

Table 10.1 shows juveniles who were committed for the first time ever during the Fiscal Year (Original Commitment) and these juveniles arrived at an ADJC facility. Subsequent Commitment means that these juveniles received a commitment decision within this County but they had previously been committed from a different County.

This occurs, for example, when a juvenile is committed from Pima County while the juvenile is in a facility in Maricopa County and subsequently the juvenile becomes involved in a petition resulting in a commitment to Maricopa County. The

(continued on next page)

Juveniles Originally Committed

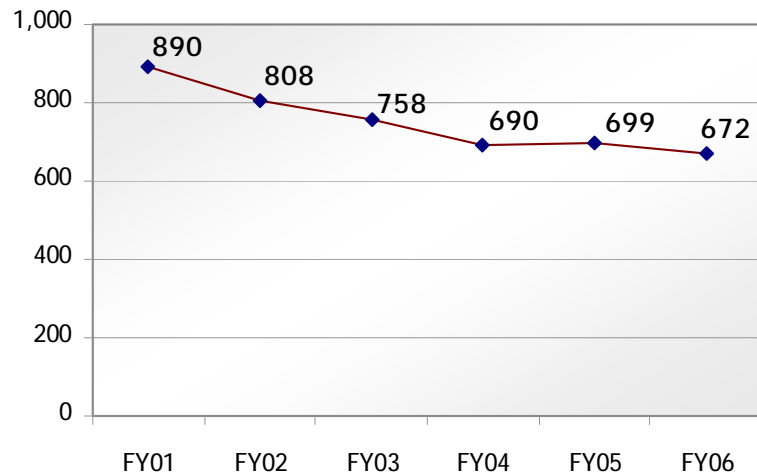


Table 10.1 Commitments FY06, 7/1/2005 – 6/30/2006				
	Original Commitment	Subsequent Commitment	Never Arrived At ADJC	TOTAL
Apache	11			11
Cochise	11	1		12
Coconino	11	2		13
Gila	19			19
Graham	10			10
Greenlee				
La Paz	2			2
Maricopa	383	30	4	417
Mohave	37			37
Navajo	8			8
Pima	87	5		92
Pinal	15	2		17
Santa Cruz	13	1	1	15
Yavapai	18	1		19
Yuma	47			47
TOTAL	672	42	5	719

juvenile is counted as a new commitment from the second county due to the JOLTS system recording data on a county basis.

The last column, (Never Arrived at ADJC), are juveniles who received an Original decision of commitment but they either turned 18 within a detention center and were therefore never transported to an ADJC facility or they were being processed in an Adult Court at the time of commitment and were placed in Adult confinement (jail or correctional facility).

The last group would never show as committed by ADJC as they never arrived at one of their facilities. ADJC has the ability to count "re-commitments", a juvenile who is committed, discharged from ADJC and then receives another commitment. Those juveniles, few in number, are not reflected in these charts.

The data in this section suggests there has been an actual drop in the number of original juveniles being committed to ADJC since FY 2000.

Charts for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 are provided, since this is the first year the ADJC data is reported in this manner.

It is with gratitude to ADJC that this current information is available. By using the ADJC juvenile identifier, we were able to track duplicates in the JOLTS system.

Table 10.2 Commitments FY05, 7/1/2004 – 6/30/2005

	Original Commitment	Subsequent Commitment	Never Arrived At ADJC	TOTAL
Apache	11			11
Cochise	15			15
Coconino	32	4		36
Gila	11			11
Graham	6			6
Greenlee				
La Paz	5			5
Maricopa	407	20	6	433
Mohave	30			30
Navajo	7			7
Pima	79	2	1	82
Pinal	32	2		34
Santa Cruz	13	1		14
Yavapai	22			22
Yuma	29			29
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>699</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>735</i>

Table 10.3 Commitments FY04, 7/1/2003 – 6/30/2004

	Original Commitment	Subsequent Commitment	Never Arrived At ADJC	TOTAL
Apache	6	1		7
Cochise	22	2		24
Coconino	17	1		18
Gila	13			13
Graham	4			4
Greenlee	2			2
La Paz	1			1
Maricopa	362	6	10	378
Mohave	33			33
Navajo	12	1		13
Pima	122	2		124
Pinal	45	2		47
Santa Cruz	11			11
Yavapai	13			13
Yuma	27			27
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>690</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>715</i>

Table 10.4 Commitments FY03, 7/1/2002 – 6/30/2003				
	Original Commitment	Subsequent Commitment	Never Arrived At ADJC	TOTAL
Apache	2			2
Cochise	23			23
Coconino	20	1		21
Gila	16			16
Graham	4	2		6
Greenlee	3			3
La Paz	2			2
Maricopa	323	13	5	341
Mohave	31			31
Navajo	22	1		23
Pima	193	2	1	196
Pinal	44	2	1	47
Santa Cruz	10			10
Yavapai	30			30
Yuma	35			35
TOTAL	758	21	7	786

Table 10.5 Commitments FY02, 7/1/2001 – 6/30/2002				
	Original Commitment	Subsequent Commitment	Never Arrived At ADJC	TOTAL
Apache	3	1		4
Cochise	26	1		27
Coconino	17			17
Gila	12			12
Graham	10			10
Greenlee	1			1
La Paz	1			1
Maricopa	299	20	7	326
Mohave	29			29
Navajo	17		1	18
Pima	239	7	2	248
Pinal	54	2		56
Santa Cruz	12			12
Yavapai	37	2		39
Yuma	51			51
TOTAL	808	33	10	851

Table 10.6 Commitments FY01, 7/1/2000 – 6/30/2001				
	Original Commitment	Subsequent Commitment	Never Arrived At ADJC	TOTAL
Apache	3			3
Cochise	21	2		23
Coconino	16	1		17
Gila	12			12
Graham	7			7
Greenlee				
La Paz	2			2
Maricopa	387	24	5	416
Mohave	39			39
Navajo	16	2		18
Pima	216	4		220
Pinal	74	2	1	77
Santa Cruz	15			15
Yavapai	32	1		33
Yuma	50			50
TOTAL	890	36	6	932

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DIRECT FILED & TRANSFERRED

JUVENILES DIRECT FILED AND TRANSFERRED TO ADULT COURT IN FY06

Statutory provisions specify circumstances for prosecuting juveniles as if they were adults in criminal court. Juveniles may be either direct filed in or transferred to adult court. The provisions (presented here as pathways) are summarized below, with more detail in the two sections that follow. This section provides an overview of two groups of youth:

as the type and severity of the offense and the juvenile's record and previous history. The county attorney may request an order of the juvenile court transferring jurisdiction to the criminal division of the Superior Court for prosecution of any juvenile charged with a felony.

Juveniles Direct Filed in Adult Court Juveniles Transferred to Adult Court

Essentially, five pathways have been identified. They are briefly described below. The numbers of youth who were filed in adult court through one of these pathways are presented on the next page. Since the Direct Filed section and the Transfer section include all dispositions specific to those sections, the tables in this section include duplicate counts.²

Pathways to Adult Court

- **Mandatory:** Juveniles ages 15, 16, or 17 who commit a specified violent crime must be filed in adult court.
- **Mandatory Prior:** Juveniles previously convicted in adult court must be returned to adult court for any subsequent crimes or violations of probation.
- **Chronic:** Juveniles ages 15, 16 or 17 who have two prior felony adjudications in juvenile court and are arrested for a third felony must go to adult court.
- **Discretion:** At the discretion of the county attorney, any juveniles who are 14 and chronic offenders or are 14 or older and commit one of a list of specified offenses may be filed in adult court.
- **Transfer:** Juveniles who do not meet the above criteria may still be transferred by the juvenile court depending on a number of factors, such

Table 11.1 Pathways for Juveniles Filed in Adult Court FY06

Pathways	Number of Juveniles	% of Total
Mandatory	219	38.83%
Mandatory Prior Conviction	38	6.74
Chronic	77	13.65
Discretionary	157	27.84
Transfer	73	12.94
TOTAL	564*	100.0

Table 11.2 County: Direct Filed in and Transferred to Adult Court FY06

County	Number of Juveniles	% of Total
Apache	0	0.00%
Cochise	4	0.71
Coconino	10	1.77
Gila	1	0.18
Graham	1	0.18
Greenlee	0	0.00
La Paz	0	0.00
Maricopa	386	68.44
Mohave	7	1.24
Navajo	2	0.35
Pima	105	18.62
Pinal	15	2.66
Santa Cruz	4	0.71
Yavapai	8	1.42
Yuma	21	3.72
TOTAL	*564	100.0

*The number of juveniles in these tables is a duplicated count. A youth could be counted twice because of the possibility of being both direct filed and transferred to adult court during a single fiscal year.

DIRECT FILED IN ADULT COURT

The information presented in this section characterizes individual youth (unduplicated). For those youth who were direct filed in adult court more than once during the fiscal year, information from the first instance during the time frame is reported.

Table 11.3 shows the distribution of youth across the counties in Arizona. Demographic and offense-specific information are also presented.

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

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

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

Furthermore, the county attorney has the discretion to bring criminal prosecution against fourteen (14) year old juveniles accused of the offenses enumerated above. Criminal prosecution may also be brought against juveniles fourteen or older who have been accused of class 1 or class 2 felonies or of selected class 3, 4, 5, and 6 felonies. These are referred to as **Discretionary** filings. In addition, criminal prosecution may be brought against any juvenile with a prior conviction in adult court. These are referred to as **Mandatory Prior Conviction** filings.

During FY99, the direct filing to adult court reached a high of 796 juveniles. The number made a steady decline until last year and has continued to move higher. Direct filings have increased and Transfers have gone down.

Table 11.3 County: Juveniles Direct Filed in Adult Court FY06

Apache	0	0.00%
Cochise	4	0.81
Coconino	10	2.04
Gila	0	0.00
Graham	0	0.00
Greenlee	0	0.00
La Paz	0	0.00
Maricopa	334	68.02
Mohave	6	1.22
Navajo	2	0.41
Pima	100	20.37
Pinal	15	3.05
Santa Cruz	2	0.41
Yavapai	3	0.61
Yuma	15	3.05
TOTAL	491	100.0

Table 11.4 Gender: Juveniles Direct Filed FY06

Male	466	94.91%
Female	25	5.09
TOTAL	491	100.0

Table 11.5 Age: Juveniles Direct Filed FY06

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	8	1.63
15	60	12.22
16	144	29.33
17	268	54.58
Unknown	11	2.24
TOTAL	491	100.0

Table 11.6 Ethnicity: Juveniles Direct Filed FY06		
Hispanic	249	50.71 %
African American	78	15.89
Anglo	136	27.70
Native American	21	4.28
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	0.61
Other	2	0.41
Unknown	2	0.41
TOTAL	491	100.0

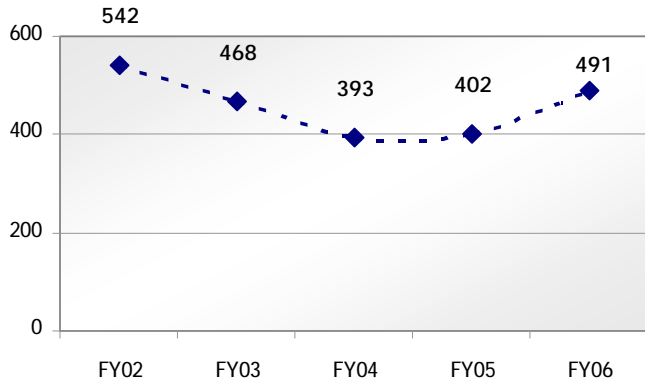
Table 11.7 Education Status: Juveniles Direct Filed FY06		
Enrolled	258	52.55%
Not Enrolled	144	29.33
Expelled	0	0.00
Suspended	2	0.41
Withdrawn	10	2.04
Graduated	4	0.81
GED Program	0	0.00
Unknown	73	14.87
TOTAL	491	100.0

Table 11.8 Number of Prior Referrals: Juveniles Direct Filed FY06		
0	94	19.14%
1	56	11.41
2	44	8.96
3	41	8.35
4	33	6.72
5	22	4.48
6	19	3.87
7	20	4.07
8 or more	162	32.99
TOTAL	491	100.0

Table 11.9 Severity of Most Serious Offense: Juveniles Direct Filed FY06		
Felonies Against Person	291	59.27%
Felonies Against Property	128	26.07
Obstruction of Justice: Felony & Misdemeanor	0	0.00
Misdemeanors Against Person	5	1.02
Drugs: Felony & Misdemeanor	34	6.92
Public Peace: Felony & Misdemeanor	32	6.52
Misdemeanors Against Property	1	0.20
Status Offenses	0	0.00
Citations/Administrative	0	0.00
TOTAL	491	100.0

Table 11.10 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Juveniles Direct Filed FY06		
Felony	478	97.35%
Misdemeanor	13	2.65
TOTAL	491	100.0

Direct Filed to Adult Court



For FY 2000 through FY 2006 data, refer to the graphs on page 5.

TRANSFERRED TO ADULT COURT

Prior to FY97 and the passage of Proposition 102, the sole pathway to adult court for juveniles was through the judicial transfer process. The implementation of Senate Bill (SB) 1446 initiated the shift from judicial transfers to direct filing in adult court by the county attorney as the primary pathway to adult court. SB 1446 also changed A.R.S. §8-327 which details the process for transferring juveniles to adult court. These provisions were effective July 21, 1997, shortly after the beginning of FY98.

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

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

reasonable rehabilitation through the use of services and facilities that are currently available to the juvenile court.

Table 11.11 County: Juveniles Transferred to Adult Court FY06

Apache	0	0.00%
Cochise	0	0.00
Coconino	0	0.00
Gila	1	1.37
Graham	1	1.37
Greenlee	0	0.00
La Paz	0	0.00
Maricopa	52	71.23
Mohave	1	1.37
Navajo	0	0.00
Pima	5	6.85
Pinal	0	0.00
Santa Cruz	0	0.00
Yavapai	5	6.85
Yuma	6	8.22
TOTAL	71	100.0

A sharp decline in transfers to adult court occurred in FY06.

Overall, the direct filing process accounts for 6 out of every 7 juveniles being prosecuted in adult court.

Filings in adult court, combined direct filings and remands, reached a high of 1,083 in FY98. There has been a general trend downward until this year.

Table 11.12 Age: Juveniles Transferred FY06

8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00
10	0	0.00
11	0	0.00
12	0	0.00
13	1	1.37
14	0	0.00
15	0	0.00
16	4	5.48
17	62	87.32
Unknown	4	5.48
TOTAL	71	100.0

Table 11.13 Gender: Juveniles Transferred FY06

Male	62	87.67%
Female	9	12.33
TOTAL	71	100.0

Table 11.14 Ethnicity: Juveniles Transferred FY06

Hispanic	50	71.23%
African American	4	5.48
Anglo	16	21.92
Native American	1	1.37
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.00
Other	0	0.00
Unknown	0	0.00
TOTAL	71	100.0

Table 11.15 Education Status: Juveniles Transferred FY06

Enrolled	27	38.36%
Not Enrolled	32	43.84
Expelled	1	1.37
Suspended	0	0.00
Withdrawn	0	0.00
Graduated	2	2.74
GED Program	0	0.00
Unknown	9	13.70
TOTAL	71	100.0

Table 11.16 Number of Prior Referrals: Juveniles Transferred FY06

0	8	10.96%
1	10	15.07
2	8	12.33
3	10	13.70
4	3	4.11
5	4	5.48
6	4	5.48
7	2	2.74
8 or more	22	30.14
TOTAL	71	100.0

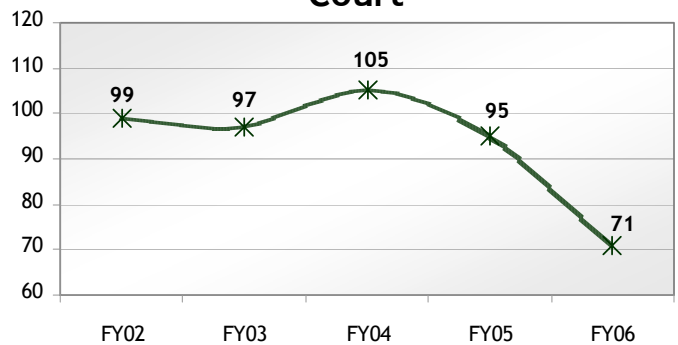
Table 11.17 Severity of Most Serious Offense: Juveniles Transferred FY06

Felonies Against Person	21	28.77%
Felonies Against Property	38	52.05
Obstruction of Justice: Felony & Misdemeanor	1	1.37
Misdemeanors Against Person	0	0.00
Drugs: Felony & Misdemeanor	4	6.85
Public Peace: Felony & Misdemeanor	6	9.59
Misdemeanors Against Property	1	1.37
Status Offenses	0	0.00
Citations/Administrative	0	0.00
TOTAL	71	100.0

Table 11.18 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Juveniles Transferred FY06

Felony	67	93.15%
Misdemeanor	4	6.85
TOTAL	71	100.0

Juveniles Transferred to Adult Court



For FY 2000 through FY 2006 data, refer to the graphs on page 5.

Updated as of 12/04/06.

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GENDER

JUVENILES REFERRED IN FY06

In January, 2005, the Child Welfare League hosted a conference *National Girls Initiative: Florence Crittendon Roundtable 2005*. This "special topics" section was prompted by that conference and other work being done in Arizona. This section offers an initial analysis of the differences between boys and girls in Arizona's juvenile justice system. Information is provided on referrals, age at first referral, offense severity, and proportions of boys and girls at each stage in the juvenile justice system, and treatment received in FY06. This was first published in *Juveniles Processed FY04* and is replicated again this year.

Over the last decade, increasing attention has been paid to girls in the juvenile justice system. According to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (2002), girls' arrests have been increasing in most categories faster than boys' arrests. In Arizona, the proportions have held fairly constant although girls' referrals are decreasing at a slower rate than boys' referrals. This year we see a slight change in the trend. Males referred rose slightly, 493 or a 1.6% increase. Females referred showed a slight decrease, 534 or 3.2% decrease.

Traditionally, boys have been seen as committing more delinquent and serious offenses than girls. The proportions of boys and girls in the Arizona juvenile justice system bear out this view.

The following charts indicate that males continue to account for a large proportion of offenses. In FY 2006, there was a slight rise in male referral involvement and a slight reduction in female involvement.

Table 12.1 Percentage of Each Gender at Stages in the Juvenile Justice System FY06

	Female	Male
Referral	33.72%	66.28%
Detention	24.86	75.13
Diversion	39.79	60.21
Petitioned	25.11	74.89
Dismissed	28.43	71.57
Penalty Only	25.25	74.75
Standard Probation	25.00	75.00
JIPS	16.72	83.28
ADJC	16.69	83.31
Direct Filed	5.09	94.91
Transferred	12.33	87.67

Average Age

For the juveniles referred in FY06, girls entered the juvenile justice system for the first time at the same age as boys (average age of 14.2 for girls compared to 13.9 for boys). This is consistent for several years.

Offense Severity and Type

Girls and boys differ in the distribution of their referral offenses. Three offense categories make up two-thirds of girls referrals: public peace (25.6%); status (26.1%); and misdemeanors against property (15.0%). On the other hand, apart from public peace offenses (25.6%), boys' referral offenses are more equally distributed across severity categories.

Misdemeanors make up the largest proportion of offenses for both boys and girls. Over the last five years, however, felonies have consistently made up a greater percentage of the total referral offenses for boys than for girls. Interestingly, though, the proportion of girls' felonies increased from 16.8% in FY01, while the proportion of boys' felonies has basically remained level (35.4% in FY01 to 35.3% in FY06).

	Age	#
Female	14.2	16,320
Male	13.9	32,075
<i>TOTAL</i>		48,395

	Female	Male
Felonies Against Person	2.9%	6.4%
Felonies Against Property	5.8	13.2
Obstruction of Justice: Fel. & Misd.	6.9	8.9
Misdemeanors Against Person	10.2	9.2
Drugs: Fel. & Misd.	6.8	11.3
Public Peace: Fel. & Misd.	25.6	26.6
Misdemeanors Against Property	15.0	10.3
Status Offenses	26.1	13.4
Citations/Administrative	0.6	0.7
<i>TOTAL</i>	100.0	100.0

	Female	Male
Felony		
2002	3,085 (17.9%)	11,706 (35.3%)
2003	2,923 (17.4%)	11,267 (34.4%)
2004	3,008 (18.0%)	11,586 (35.0%)
2005	3,052 (18.1%)	11,087 (35.1%)
2006	2,888 (17.7%)	11,327 (35.3%)
Misdemeanor		
2002	8,613 (50.1%)	14,966 (45.1%)
2003	8,698 (51.8%)	15,364 (46.9%)
2004	8,704 (52.0%)	15,362 (46.4%)
2005	9,016 (53.5%)	14,528 (46.0%)
2006	8,295 (50.8%)	14,519 (45.3%)

Table 12.5 Juveniles Referred in FY06 Who Received Treatment (Tx) in FY06

	Total Referred	Rec'd Tx	%
Female	16,320	4,137	25.3%
Male	32,075	10,221	31.9
TOTAL	48,395	14,358	

Table 12.6 FY06 Treatment Expenditures by Category Percentage of Total Dollars Spent

	% Female	% Male
Ancillary Services	4.4%	5.8%
Behavioral Support Service	2.3	4.3
Competency Restoration	0.6	1.0
Delinquency Prevention	10.5	6.9
Evaluation and Diagnosis	6.3	7.4
Foster Home	0.3	0.4
Functional Family Therapy	0.3	0.2
Out-of-Home	49.7	41.5
Outpatient	8.4	6.3
R.A.F.T.	1.6	0.6
Sex Offender	2.7	18.8
Substance Abuse	12.9	6.5
Violence Intervention		
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	\$3,618,449.27	\$9,864,819.27

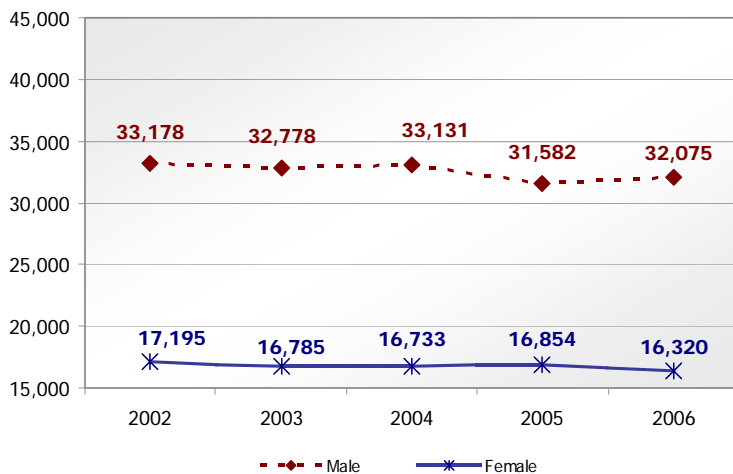
Treatment Received

Of the 16,320 girls referred in FY06, 25.3% received treatment services during the year compared to 31.9% of the boys.

On average, \$874.66 was spent on treatment for girls and \$965.15 was spent on boys.

The largest allocation of treatment monies for both boys (41.5%) and girls (49.7%) was for "Out of Home" services (residential, group homes, detention alternatives, etc.). The second largest amount of money spent on boys was for sex offender treatment (18.8%) and for girls it was general outpatient mental health, substance abuse treatment and delinquency prevention.

**Referrals by Gender
FY2002 to FY2006**



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NOTES

JUVENILES PROCESSED FY06

1. The number of juveniles in each stage is an unduplicated count. Juveniles at each stage are counted once. A juvenile could be counted more than once if assigned more than one disposition during the fiscal year. For example, if a juvenile was diverted and later placed on probation for a new offense in the same year, the juvenile would be counted twice, once for diversion and once for probation. Additionally, because the unique identifiers for juveniles are county specific a juvenile could be reflected in more than one county.

The only exceptions to the unduplicated count of juveniles at each stage are the tables "Pathways for Juveniles Filed in Adult Court FY06" and "County: Direct Filed and Transferred to Adult Court FY06". In these tables, if a juvenile is direct filed and transferred, the juvenile would be counted twice, once for any transfer and once for any direct file.

Percentages in tables may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Historical data presented are as previously reported in Juveniles Processed with the exception of adult court data. Adult Court data are dynamic and therefore, are rerun for the current Juveniles Processed. Although we endeavor to capture all Direct Filed juveniles, some Direct Filed juveniles may not be reflected in Juveniles Processed data.

2. Specific definitions of each severity category include, but are not limited to:

Felonies against person - Aggravated assault, arson of occupied structure, child molestation, child prostitution, child abuse, criminal syndicate, custodial interference, drive-by shooting, intimidating by gang, kidnapping, endangerment, incest, leaving accident, manslaughter, murder, negligent homicide, robbery, sexual abuse, sexual assault, sexual conduct with minor.

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 of justice (felonies and misdemeanors) - Contempt of court, escape, unlawful or felony flight, failure to appear, hindering prosecution, influence witness, obstruction, perjury, parole or probation violation, resisting arrest.

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

Drugs (Felonies and Misdemeanors) - Possession, sale, use, transportation, or manufacture of any illegal drug (dangerous, narcotic, toxic substance, inhalant, hallucinogen, or prescription) or drug paraphernalia, involving a minor in a drug offense.

Public Peace (Felonies and Misdemeanors) - 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, eavesdropping, false reporting, failure to stop, 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.

Misdemeanors against property - Criminal damage, issue bad check, shoplifting, and theft.

Status Offenses - Curfew, incorrigible, liquor possession, runaway, tobacco possession, truancy.

Citations/Administrative - Court hold, courtesy hold, immigration, sovereignty, traffic, warrant.

3. Population data have been provided by the Department of Economic Security, Research Administration, and Population Statistics Unit and the U.S. Census Bureau. The "Blue Wave" population graph has been updated reflecting census data from 2000 and 2005 with population estimates and age projections completed by the National Center for Juvenile Justice.

4. Categories of Top Ten Offenses:
 - a. **Alcohol** offenses may include consumption or possession; use of a false identification; introduction of alcohol into secure care; providing alcohol to a minor; possession or consumption in a vehicle.
 - b. **Assault-Domestic Violence** offenses involve assaults (i.e., intimidation, attempted injury, child abuse, endangerment, custodial interference) which are linked to domestic violence.
 - c. **Assault-Simple** offenses are typically misdemeanor assault offenses which may include simple assault, facilitation and solicitation of assault.
 - d. **Curfew** offenses involve municipality-determined times when juveniles are not supposed to be out on the streets. Curfew laws are based on the assumption that they lessen the circumstances in which crime can occur.
 - e. **Disorderly Conduct** offenses are felony and misdemeanors which may involve disturbing the peace, unlawful assembly, and disorderly conduct with a weapon.
 - f. **Marijuana Possession** offenses involve felony and misdemeanor possession and attempted possession of marijuana.
 - g. **Probation Violations** refer to acts by a probationer (i.e., curfew violations, failure to attend school) contrary to his or her conditions or terms of probation. A petition to revoke or modify probation may be filed as a result. In some cases, a petition to revoke or modify probation is filed in conjunction with a new offense. The probation violation becomes the most serious offense when the new offense is dismissed by the county attorney or judicial officer.
 - h. **Runaway** offenses involve juveniles who have either runaway from home or attempted to runaway.
 - i. **Shoplift-Misdemeanor** offenses involve attempted, facilitated, and solicited shoplifting of any amount and shoplifting of less than \$250.
 - j. **Truancy** offenses occur when a school files a referral based on unexcused absences.

5. Statutory requirements for diversion based on A.R.S. §8-321:
 1. The county attorney decides which juveniles accused of committing an incorrigible or delinquent act to divert 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 A.R.S. §28-692 (DUI) is not eligible for diversion.
 2. The juvenile probation officer is required to submit a referral to the county attorney for alleged offenses that have been identified as not eligible for diversion. The county attorney is able to return a case to the juvenile probation officer for further action if prosecution is declined.
 3. The juvenile probation officer is mandated to conduct an interview with a juvenile diverted to the Juvenile Court and the juvenile's parent(s) or guardian. If, during the interview, the juvenile acknowledges responsibility for the offense (based on the referral), the probation/intake officer **may** choose to begin the process of adjusting the referral. Adjustment of the referral can occur only after the juvenile completes one or more conditions (consequences), as assigned by the probation/intake officer. The consequences could be one or more of the following:
 - a. Participation in unpaid community service work.
 - b. Participation in a counseling program, which is designed to strengthen family relationships and to prevent repetitive juvenile delinquency.
 - c. Participation in an education program, approved by the court, which has as its goal the prevention of further delinquent behavior.
 - d. 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.
 - e. 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.
 - f. Payment of restitution to the victim of the delinquent act.
 - g. Payment of a monetary assessment.

4. The county attorney or the Juvenile Court, in cooperation with the county attorney, can establish community based alternative programs. Community based alternative programs and diversion programs must ensure that the participation of both the juvenile and victim are voluntary, and that the juvenile accepts responsibility for the delinquent or incorrigible act.
 5. The participants in a community based alternative program agree on any legally reasonable consequence for the juvenile offender, with the exception of confinement. The program participants, juvenile and juvenile's parents(s) or guardian and victim may sign a written contract agreeing on resolution of the matter in which the parent(s) or guardian agree to ensure that the juvenile complies with the contract.
 6. If a juvenile complies with the consequences set forth by the probation officer or community based alternative program, the county attorney will not file a petition in Juvenile Court.
6. Data on dispositions to Standard Probation and JIPS include juveniles who are placed or continued on Standard Probation and JIPS during this fiscal year.
7. Commitment Guidelines:
1. When considering the commitment of a juvenile to the care and custody of ADJC, the juvenile court shall:
 - a. Only commit those juveniles who are adjudicated for a delinquent act and whom the court believes require placement in a secure care facility for the protection of the community;
 - b. Consider commitment to ADJC as a final opportunity for rehabilitation of the juvenile, as well as a way of holding the juvenile accountable for a serious delinquent act or acts;
 - c. Give special consideration to the nature of the offense, the level of risk the juvenile poses to the community, and whether appropriate less restrictive alternatives to commitment exist within the community; and
 - d. Clearly identify, in the commitment order, the offense or offenses for which the juvenile is being committed and any other relevant factors that the court determines as reasons to consider the juvenile a risk to the community.
 2. The juvenile court shall not consider juveniles for commitment to ADJC when charged with an incorrigible offense(s) or a violation of a court order while under protective supervision for an incorrigible offense.

GLOSSARY

JUVENILE JUSTICE TERMS

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

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

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

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

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

Community-Based Alternative Program (CBAP). As used in Senate Bill 1446 and the new juvenile statutes, Community-Based Alternative Programs are not specifically defined. However, the term "CBAP" has been used generally in reference to citizen boards established throughout local communities by county attorneys and/or juvenile courts. In cases where the county attorney has authorized "diversion," the juvenile and his parent(s) or guardian(s) may be referred to a CBAP, where the panel of citizens will review the offense, question the juvenile and issue a consequence. The fundamental intent of this type of Community-Based Alternative Program is to increase citizen involvement in the juvenile justice process.

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

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

Delinquent Juvenile. A delinquent juvenile is simply a juvenile who commits an illegal offense. If the same offense had been committed by an adult, the offense would be a criminal act.

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

Discretionary Filings. The statutes permit the county attorney to bring criminal prosecution in adult court if the juvenile is 14 years of age or older and is accused of the serious, chronic and violent offenses enumerated in the law that warrant mandatory adult prosecution for juveniles 15 years of age or older. In addition, criminal prosecution may be brought against any juvenile with a prior conviction in adult court. Essentially, county attorneys have full discretion in these instances to file a petition in juvenile court or to seek adult prosecution.

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

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

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

Intake. Intake occurs when a youth is referred to the juvenile probation department with a delinquent or incorrigible charge. Intake staff determine if a youth is eligible for diversion, per the county attorney's criteria, or whether the juvenile must be referred to the county attorney for possible prosecution. Intake officers meet with the juveniles and their parents, coordinate diversion consequences and issue reports to the court and county attorney.

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

Mandatory Offenses. The statutes mandate that certain serious, violent and chronic offenses, when committed by juveniles of a certain age, must be prosecuted in the adult criminal division of Superior Court. These "mandatory offenses" coincide with the crimes now enumerated in the State Constitution, as amended through the provisions of Proposition 102 and approved by Arizona voters at the 1996 general election.

Parole. This term refers only to those juveniles who have been committed to ADJC and are then placed on juvenile "parole" upon their release. Juvenile parole is normally considered to be "conditional liberty." Parole is an executive branch function.

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

Referrals. Referrals can be made by police, parents, school officials, probation officers or other agencies or individuals requesting that the juvenile court assume jurisdiction over the juvenile's conduct. Referrals can be "paper referrals" issued as citations or police reports or "physical referrals" as in an actual arrest and custody by law enforcement. Juveniles may have multiple referrals during any given year or over an extended period of time between the ages of 8-17. Multiple referrals typically signal high risk, even when the referrals are for numerous incorrigible or relatively minor offenses.

Standard Probation. A program for the supervision of juveniles placed on probation by the court. These juveniles are under the care and control of the court and are supervised by probation officers.

Transfer Hearing: A transfer hearing is held when the county attorney requests that the juvenile court consider transferring its jurisdiction of the juvenile to the adult criminal division of Superior Court. The juvenile court judge may decide to waive or retain jurisdiction in such matters based on A.R.S. §8-327, but must state on the official court record the reasons for the decision.

Produced and Published by
Arizona Supreme Court
Administrative Office of the Courts ❖ Juvenile Justice Services Division
1501 W. Washington, Suite 337 ❖ Phoenix, Arizona 85007-3231
(602) 452-3443
www.supreme.state.az.us/jjsd

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