

Arizona's Juvenile Court Counts

Statewide Statistical Information FY2011



JULY 1, 2010 - JUNE 30, 2011

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS
JUVENILE JUSTICE SERVICES DIVISION
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Special thanks to the JOLTS Coordinators, Directors, and staff for their
diligence in ensuring quality data for this report.

CONTENTS

Introduction and Trends	1
Referral Counts	7
Juveniles Referred	7
Juveniles Detained	12
Juveniles Diverted	16
Petition Counts	20
Juveniles with Petitions Filed	20
Juveniles with Dispositions of Dismissed.....	24
Juveniles with Dispositions of Penalty Only	28
Juveniles with Dispositions to Standard Probation	32
Juveniles with Dispositions to JIPS.....	36
Selected Topics	40
ADJC	40
ADJC & AOC Comparison	44
Direct Filed and Transferred.....	46
Direct Filed in Adult Court	47
Transferred to Adult Court	51
Sex	55
Notes & Glossary of Juvenile Justice Terms	58

LIST OF TABLES & GRAPHS

Introduction & Trends

Juvenile Justice Flowchart	3
Arizona Juvenile Court Activity FY11	4
Arizona Juvenile Population Estimates and Projections: Ages 8 – 17, 2006-2021	4
The Number of Juveniles Dispositioned to Probation, Intensive Probation, ADJC and Adult Court: Fiscal Years 2004 - 2011	5
Referrals, Petitions Filed, Juveniles Referred and Petitioned, FY 2004 - 2011	5
Pathways for Juveniles Transferred and/or Direct Filed in Adult Court: FY 2004 - 2011.....	6

Juveniles Referred

1.1 County.....	7
1.2 Sex.....	7
1.3 Age	7
1.4 Ethnicity	8
1.5 Education Status	8
1.6 Number of Prior Referrals	8
1.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense	8
1.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense	8
Graph: Five Year Trend	8
1.9 Top Ten Referral Categories.....	9
1.10 Top Ten Referral Categories for Previous Fiscal Years	9
1.11 Sex by County.....	10
1.12 Age by County.....	10
1.13 Race by County	11
1.14 Delinquency Risk Level.....	11

Juveniles Detained

2.1 County.....	12
2.2 Sex.....	12
2.3 Age	13
2.4 Ethnicity	13
2.5 Education Status	13
2.6 Number of Prior Referrals	13
2.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense	13
2.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense	13
Graph: Five Year Trend	13
2.9 Sex by County.....	14
2.10 Age by County.....	14
2.11 Race by County	15
2.12 Delinquency Risk Level	15

Juveniles Diverted

3.1 County.....	16
3.2 Sex.....	16
3.3 Age	16
3.4 Ethnicity	17
3.5 Education Status	17
3.6 Number of Prior Referrals	17
3.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense	17
3.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense	17
Graph: Five Year Trend	17
3.9 Sex by County.....	18
3.10 Age by County.....	18
3.11 Race by County	19
3.12 Delinquency Risk Level.....	19

Juveniles with Petitions Filed

4.1 County.....	20
4.2 Sex.....	20
4.3 Age.....	20
4.4 Ethnicity.....	21
4.5 Education Status.....	21
4.6 Number of Prior Referrals.....	21
4.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense.....	21
4.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense.....	21
Graph: Five Year Trend.....	21
4.9 Sex by County.....	22
4.10 Age by County.....	22
4.11 Race by County.....	23
4.12 Delinquency Risk Level.....	23

Juveniles with Disposition of Dismissed

5.1 County.....	24
5.2 Sex.....	24
5.3 Age.....	24
5.4 Ethnicity.....	25
5.5 Education Status.....	25
5.6 Number of Prior Referrals.....	25
5.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense.....	25
5.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense.....	25
Graph: Five Year Trend.....	25
5.9 Sex by County.....	26
5.10 Age by County.....	26
5.11 Race by County.....	27
5.12 Delinquency Risk Level.....	27

Juveniles with Dispositions of Penalty Only

6.1 County.....	28
6.2 Sex.....	28
6.3 Age.....	28
6.4 Ethnicity.....	29
6.5 Education Status.....	29
6.6 Number of Prior Referrals.....	29
6.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense.....	29
6.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense.....	29
Graph: Five Year Trend.....	29
6.9 Sex by County.....	30
6.10 Age by County.....	30
6.11 Race by County.....	31
6.12 Delinquency Risk Level.....	31

Juveniles with Dispositions to Standard Probation

7.1 County.....	32
7.2 Sex.....	32
7.3 Age.....	32
7.4 Ethnicity.....	33
7.5 Education Status.....	33
7.6 Number of Prior Referrals.....	33
7.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense.....	33
7.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense.....	33
Graph: Five Year Trend.....	33
7.9 Sex by County.....	34
7.10 Age by County.....	34
7.11 Race by County.....	35
7.12 Delinquency Risk Level.....	35

Juveniles with Dispositions to JIPS

8.1 County..... 36
8.2 Sex..... 36
8.3 Age 36
8.4 Ethnicity 37
8.5 Education Status 37
8.6 Number of Prior Referrals 37
8.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense 37
8.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense 37
Graph: Five Year Trend 37
8.9 Sex by County..... 38
8.10 Age by County..... 38
8.11 Race by County 39
8.12 Delinquency Risk Level..... 39

Juveniles with Dispositions to ADJC

9.1 County..... 40
9.2 Sex..... 40
9.3 Age 41
9.4 Ethnicity 41
9.5 Education Status 41
9.6 Number of Prior Referrals 41
9.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense 41
9.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense 41
Graph: Five Year Trend 41
9.9 Sex by County..... 42
9.10 Age by County..... 42
9.11 Race by County 43
9.12 Delinquency Risk Level..... 43

ADJC & AOC Comparison

Graph: Juveniles Originally Committed, FY 2009 – FY 2011 44
10.1 Commitments FY11 44
10.2 Commitments FY10 45
10.3 Commitments FY09 45

Juveniles Direct Filed in and Transferred to Adult Court

11.1 Pathways for Juveniles Filed in Adult Court 46
11.2 County: Direct Filed in and Transferred to Adult Court 46

Juveniles Direct Filed in Adult Court

11.3 County..... 47
11.4 Sex..... 47
11.5 Age 47
11.6 Ethnicity 48
11.7 Education Status 48
11.8 Number of Prior Referrals 48
11.9 Severity of Most Serious Offense 48
11.10 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense 48
Graph: Five Year Trend 48
11.11 Sex by County..... 49
11.12 Age by County..... 49
11.13 Race by County 50
11.14 Delinquency Risk Level..... 50

Juveniles Transferred to Adult Court

11.15 County..... 51
11.16 Sex..... 51
11.17 Age..... 51
11.18 Ethnicity..... 52
11.19 Education Status..... 52

11.20 Number of Prior Referrals.....	52
11.21 Severity of Most Serious Offense	52
11.22 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense	52
Graph: Five Year Trend	52
11.23 Sex by County	53
11.24 Age by County.....	53
11.25 Race by County	54
11.26 Delinquency Risk Level.....	54

Sex

12.1 Percentage of Each Sex at Stages in the Juvenile Justice System.....	55
12.2 Average Age at First Referral.....	55
12.3 Severity of the Most Serious Referral Offense	56
12.4 Offense Type of Most Serious Referral Offense.....	56
12.5 Juveniles Referred Who Received Treatment	57
12.6 Treatment Expenditures.....	57
Graph: Referrals by Sex.....	57

FY 2011

**Introduction & Trends for
Arizona's Juvenile Court Counts
FY04-FY11**

INTRODUCTION & TRENDS

This is the first publication of *Arizona's Juvenile Court Counts*. However the methodology for calculating information is identical to the data book published by the Juvenile Justice Services Division (JJSD) of the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) for the previous seventeen years; *Juveniles Processed in the Arizona Court System*.

The data for this report are extracted each year from the Juvenile On-Line Tracking Systems (JOLTS) and Integrated Court Information System (ICIS). JOLTS is the automated juvenile court information management system which has been operational and used by fourteen counties statewide for more than seventeen years. After using JOLTS for more than 25 years Maricopa County upgraded to their new ICIS system July 1st 2008. Data from both JOLTS and iCIS was extracted on August 28th 2011. 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 2011 (FY11), July 1, 2010 - June 30, 2011. 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 and Transferred to Adult Court
- Special Classification of Each Stage by Sex

Characteristics of juveniles at each of these stages are contained in this report. Each characterization of the juvenile is determined using his or her most recent referral. The demographic characteristics displayed are sex, race, 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 New data reported this year include key demographic breakouts of sex, age and race at the county level for each chapter as well as statewide percentage of youth at each risk level at each stage.

Be aware that juveniles may have entered the system in a previous fiscal year but did not experience processing at a particular stage until this fiscal year. Data are not following the same juveniles through each stage; rather they are describing the juveniles who experienced a particular stage during FY11. 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 and/or transferred to adult court, at one point during FY11 are included in the reporting.

The number of juveniles progressing through the juvenile justice system is influenced by several factors, such as legislative actions, law enforcement and prosecutorial practices, and the number of juvenile's age eight to seventeen years old in Arizona's population. Throughout 2011, the juvenile population continues 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 decrease in juvenile offense activity in spite of increases in juvenile population. The population of juveniles between the ages of eight to seventeen has increased over 10% from FY06 through FY11. Juveniles referred and petitioned along with overall numbers of referrals and petitions are down in each category over the same time frame.

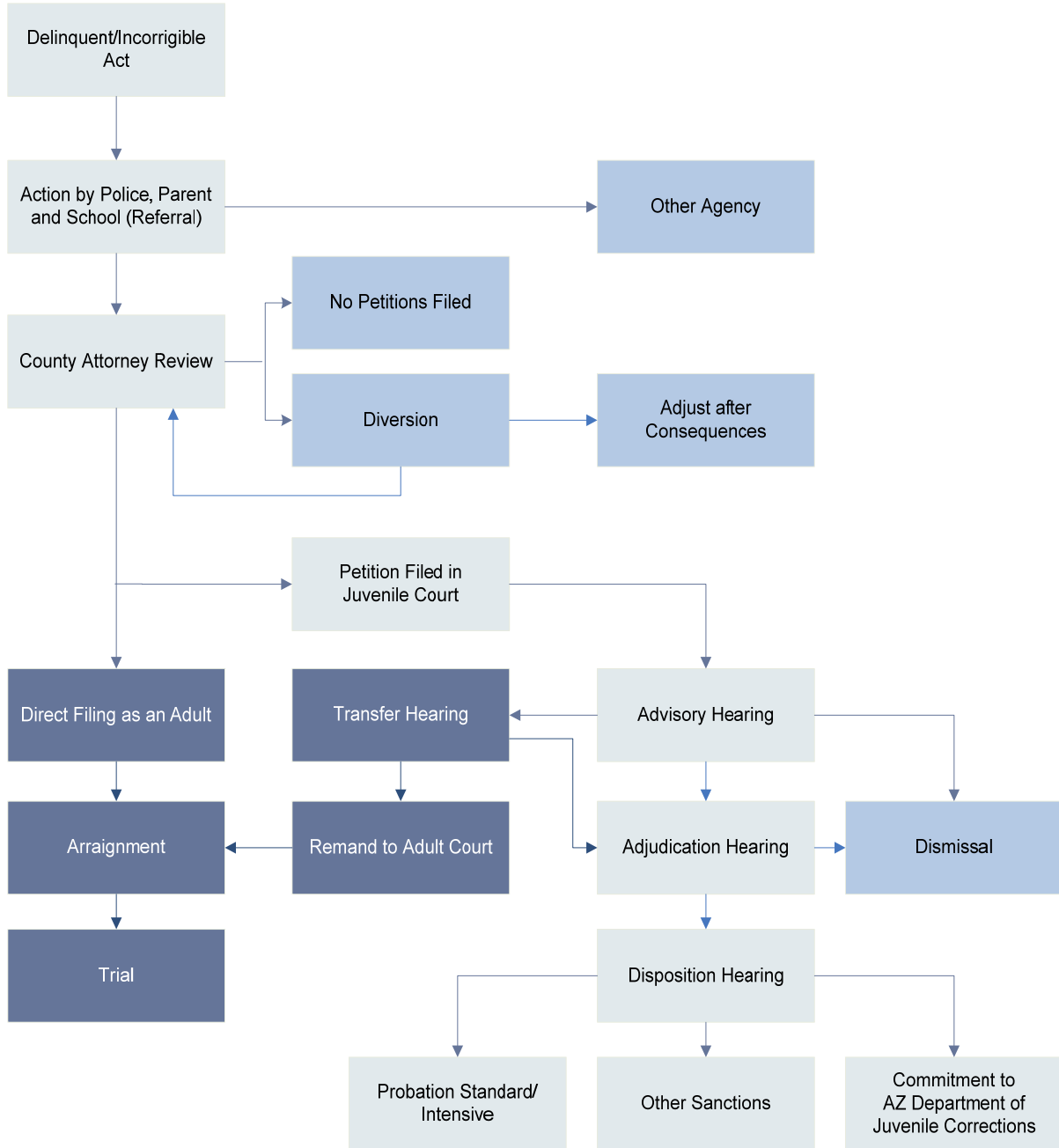
The flow chart of the juvenile justice system in this Introduction and Trends section of the report is followed by a chart entitled *Arizona Juvenile Court Activity FY11* that illustrates selected stages within the juvenile justice system and the number of juveniles processed at each stage. This chart outlines all stages showing 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 or may not have the same disposition, the number of referrals and the number of juveniles at each stage will not be the same. The unduplicated numbers of referrals and petitions on this chart demonstrates the amount of workload generated by these juveniles at each stage.

Graphs included in the Introduction and Trends section illustrate trends since FY03. 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 ordered to specific dispositions for each year. The number for each disposition is unduplicated; however, 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.

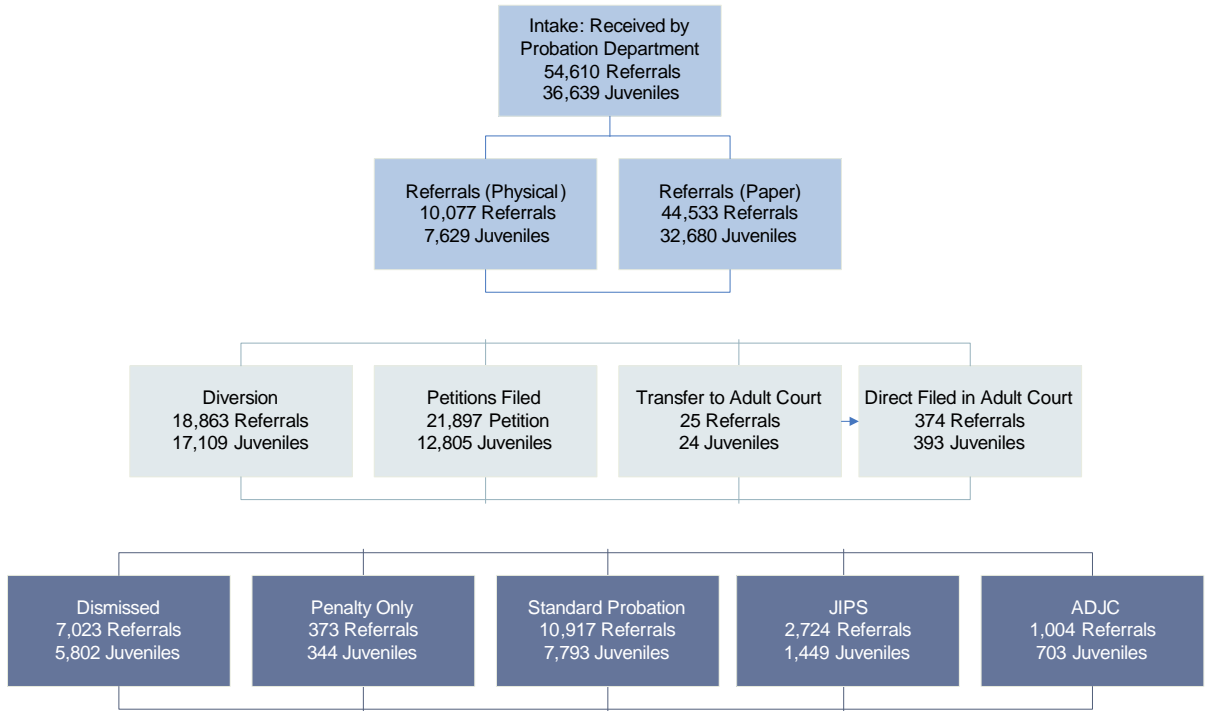
Analysis of data on juveniles processed in the Arizona court system is ongoing. Data is analyzed to identify the treatment needs of juveniles; to determine what works in meeting needs and obtaining the best outcomes; to identify the most cost effective allocation of resources; and to develop the most 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 citizens to understand, formulate, and address current and future juvenile justice trends and issues.

Several reports have also been completed over the past years, including *Juveniles Processed FY00* through *FY10* and are all available on the Arizona Supreme Court, Juvenile Justice Services Division (JJSD) website at <http://www.azcourts.gov/jjsd>.

Juvenile Justice Flowchart

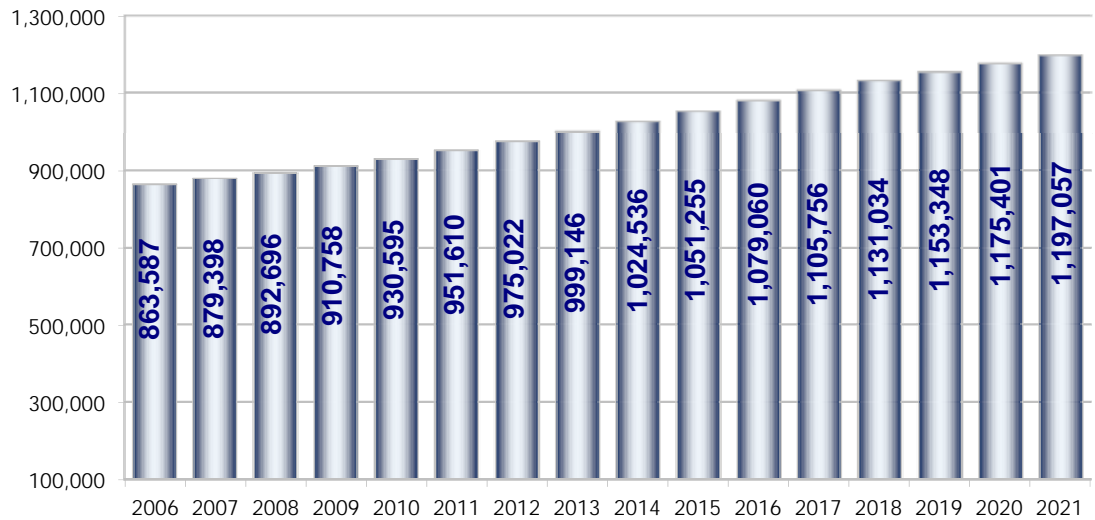


Arizona Juvenile Court Activity FY11



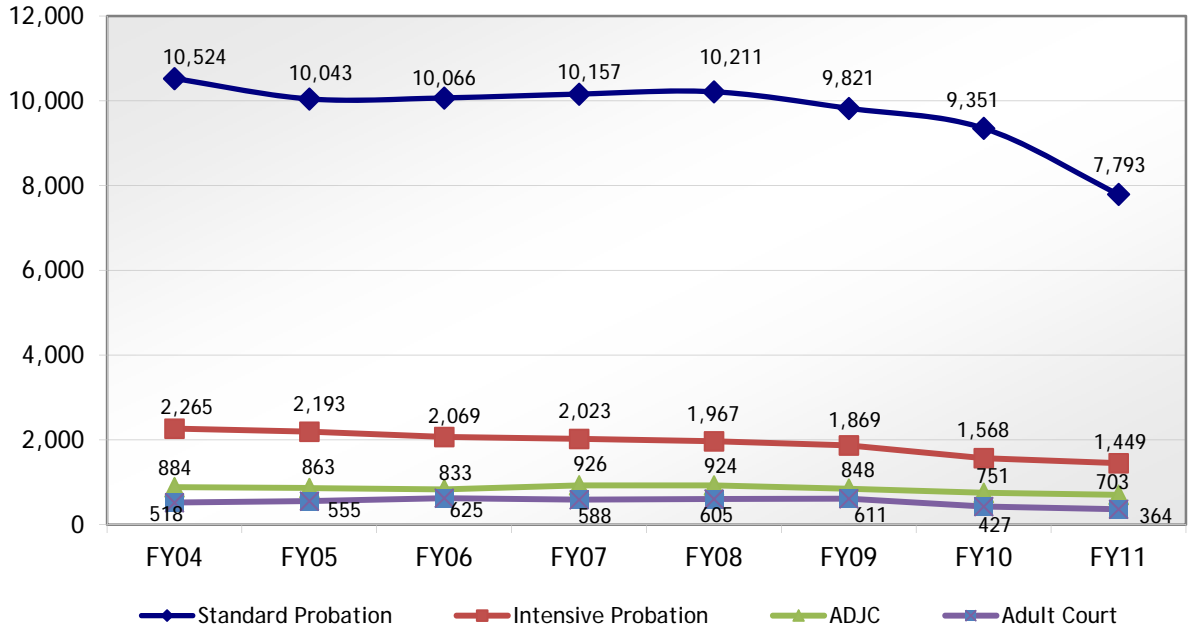
Data Source: Arizona Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts, Juvenile Justice Services Division; JOLTS/ICIS Research Extract FY2011

Az Juvenile Population Estimates & Projections: Ages 8-17 2006-2021

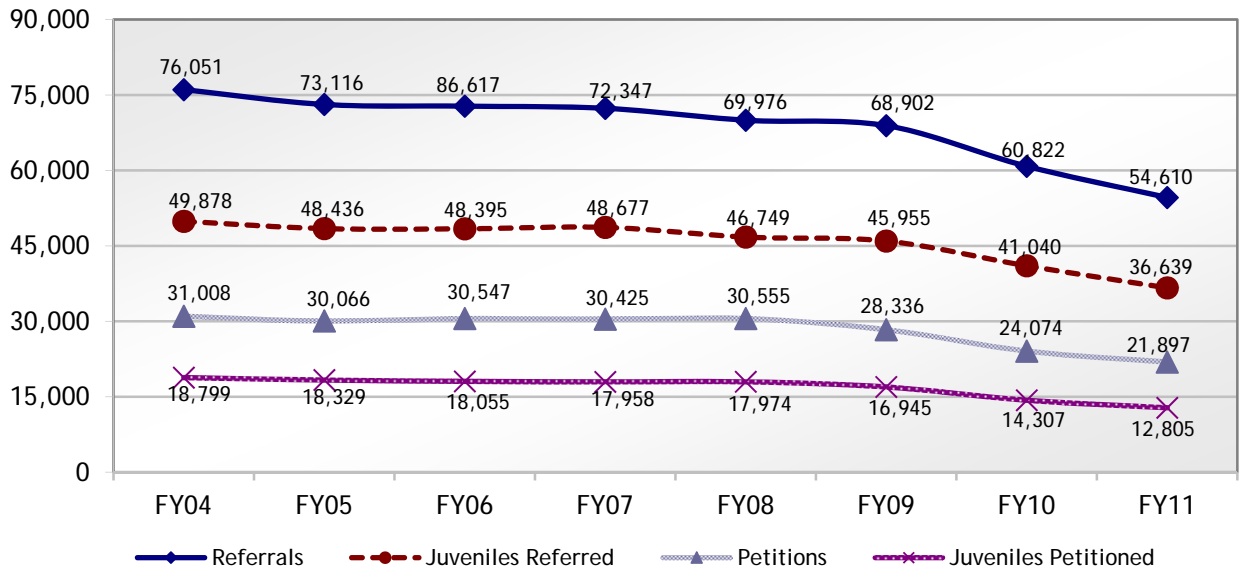


2006-2021 Population Estimates: Arizona Department of Economic Security, Research Administration, Population Statistics Unit.

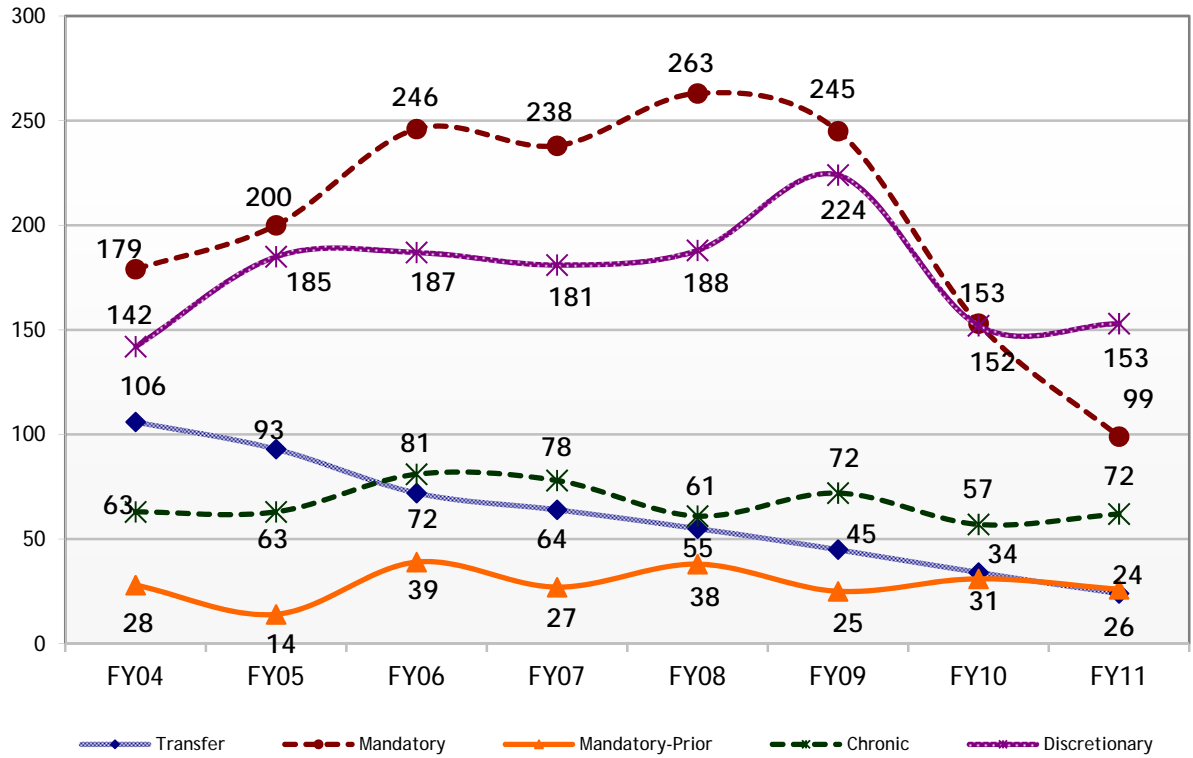
The Number of Juveniles Dispositioned to Probation, Intensive Probation, ADJC and Adult Court - Fiscal Years 2004 - 2011



Referrals, Petitions Filed and Juveniles Referred and Petitioned Fiscal Years 2004 - 2011



Pathways for Juveniles Transferred and/or Direct Filed in Adult Court Fiscal Years 2004 - 2011¹



FY 2011

Referral Counts for Juveniles in the Arizona Court System

Juveniles Referred
Juveniles Detained
Juveniles Diverted

JUVENILES REFERRED

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 counties in Arizona. Demographic and offense specific information are presented in subsequent tables.

This section on juveniles referred to the Arizona Superior Court system reflects the characteristics of those juveniles, ages eight through seventeen, who came in contact with the system in FY11. The juveniles counted are those who had a report submitted to the juvenile court alleging that the youth committed a delinquent act or incorrigible behavior.

Referrals can be made by police, parents, school officials, probation officers, other agencies or individuals requesting 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 court.

In 2011, there were approximately 951,610 juveniles ages eight to seventeen in Arizona. From July 1, 2010 to June 31, 2011, 3.9% of these juveniles (36,639) were referred at least once to Arizona's juvenile courts. This represents about 1 in every 26 juveniles. These 36,639 juveniles generated 54,610 referrals, an average of 1.5 referrals per juvenile.

Table 1.1 County: Juveniles Referred FY11		
Apache	158	0.43%
Cochise	977	2.67%
Coconino	953	2.60%
Gila	535	1.46%
Graham	338	0.92%
Greenlee	88	0.24%
La Paz	97	0.26%
Maricopa	19,080	52.08%
Mohave	1,656	4.52%
Navajo	724	1.98%
Pima	6,591	17.99%
Pinal	1,741	4.75%
Santa Cruz	441	1.20%
Yavapai	1,341	3.66%
Yuma	1,919	5.24%
TOTAL	36,639	100.00%

Table 1.2 Sex: Juveniles Referred FY11		
Male	24,270	66.24%
Female	12,369	33.76%
Unknown	2	0%
TOTAL	36,639	100.00%

Table 1.3 Age: Juveniles Referred FY11		
8	131	0.36%
9	211	0.58%
10	335	0.91%
11	732	2.00%
12	1,511	4.12%
13	2,939	8.02%
14	4,949	13.51%
15	7,031	19.19%
16	8,324	22.72%
17	10,221	27.90%
Unknown	255	0.70%
TOTAL	36,639	100.00%

Table 1.4 Race: Juveniles Referred FY11

Hispanic	14,158	38.64%
African American	3,297	9.00%
Anglo	16,101	43.94%
Native American	2,023	5.52%
Other	123	0.34%
Unknown	653	1.78%
Asian/Pacific Islander	284	0.78%
TOTAL	36,639	100.00%

Table 1.5 Education Status: Juveniles Referred FY11

Enrolled	20,643	56.34%
Not Enrolled	1,451	3.96%
Expelled	113	0.31%
Suspended	128	0.35%
Withdrawn	211	0.58%
Graduated	151	0.41%
GED Program	18	0.05%
Unknown	13,924	38.00%
TOTAL	36,639	100.00%

Table 1.6 Number of Prior Referrals: Juveniles Referred FY11

0	18,541	50.60%
1	6,604	18.02%
2	3,453	9.42%
3	2,071	5.65%
4	1,414	3.86%
5	979	2.67%
6	760	2.07%
7	608	1.66%
8 or more	2,209	6.03%
TOTAL	36,639	100.00%

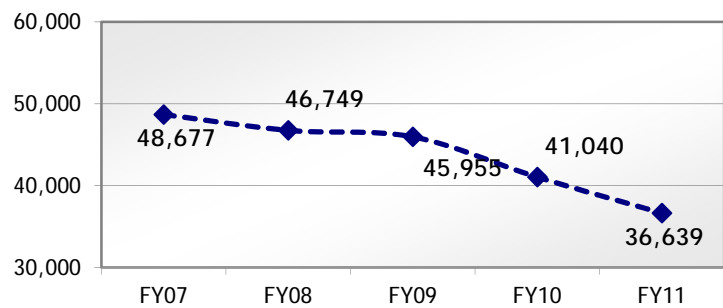
Table 1.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense: Juveniles Referred FY11

Felonies Against Person	1,894	5.17%
Felonies Against Property	2,702	7.37%
Obstruction of Justice: Felony & Misdemeanor	3,245	8.86%
Misdemeanors Against Person	3,554	9.70%
Drugs: Felony & Misdemeanor	5,212	14.23%
Public Peace: Felony & Misdemeanor	9,167	25.02%
Misdemeanors Against Property	5,984	16.33%
Status Offenses	4,584	12.51%
Administrative	297	0.81%
TOTAL	36,639	100.00%

Table 1.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Juveniles Referred FY11

Felony	11,268	30.75%
Misdemeanor	19,040	51.97%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	1,454	3.97%
Status	4,580	12.50%
Other	297	0.81%
TOTAL	36,639	100.00%

Juveniles Referred



For FY04 through FY11 data, refer to the graphs on page 5.

Table 1.9 Top Ten Referral Categories FY11		
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	5,686	10.41%
Probation Violation	5,575	10.21%
Alcohol	4,302	7.88%
Disorderly Conduct	3,440	6.30%
Runaway	3,304	6.05%
Marijuana Possession	2,745	5.03%
Truancy	2,554	4.68%
Drug Paraphernalia	2,453	4.49%
Curfew	2,425	4.44%
Assault – Simple	2,014	3.69%
<i>TOTAL TOP TEN REFERRALS</i>	34,498	63.17%
<i>TOTAL ALL REFERRALS</i>	54,610	100.00%

In FY11, shoplifting-misdemeanor was the most common referral, followed closely by probation violation. This suggests Arizona's juvenile probation departments are holding juveniles accountable.

Over the past five years, there is little change in the categories of the top ten offenses. Explanations of the categories can be found in the Notes section.⁴

Table 1.10 Top Ten Referral Categories for Previous Fiscal Years			
FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
Probation Violation 7,055	Probation Violation 6,628	Shoplifting - Misd 7,308	Shoplifting - Misd 6,734
Truancy 5,505	Shoplifting - Misd 6,323	Probation Violation 6,362	Probation Violation 6,118
Shoplifting – Misd 5,136	Truancy 4,394	Runaway 4,556	Alcohol 4,318
Curfew 4,206	Runaway 4,242	Curfew 4,131	Runaway 3,702
Runaway 4,136	Curfew 3,881	Alcohol 3,980	Curfew 3,557
Marijuana Possession 3,746	Alcohol 3,259	Marijuana Possession 3,296	Disorderly Conduct 3,053
Alcohol 3,366	Marijuana Possession 3,108	Truancy 3,275	Marijuana Possession 2,985
Assault -Simple 2,403	Drug Paraphernalia 2,492	Drug Paraphernalia 2,362	Truancy 3,275
Disorderly Conduct 2,243	Disorderly Conduct 2,373	Disorderly Conduct 2,326	Drug Paraphernalia 2,282
Assault – Domestic Violence 1,792	Assault-Simple 2,064	Assault-Simple 2,100	Assault-Simple 1,947

Cells indicate the number of referrals for each offense.

Table 1.11 Sex by County: Juveniles Referred FY11				
	Male	Female	Total	% of Total
Apache	104	54	158	0.43%
Cochise	656	321	977	2.67%
Coconino	653	300	953	2.60%
Gila	378	157	535	1.46%
Graham	217	121	338	0.92%
Greenlee	62	26	88	0.24%
La Paz	70	27	97	0.26%
Maricopa	12,636	6,444	19,080	52.08%
Mohave	1,093	563	1,656	4.52%
Navajo	456	268	724	1.98%
Pima	4,336	2,255	6,591	17.99%
Pinal	1,206	535	1,741	4.75%
Santa Cruz	290	151	441	1.20%
Yavapai	865	476	1,341	3.66%
Yuma	1,249	670	1,919	5.24%
TOTAL	24,271	12,368	36,639	100.00%

In Tables 1.11-1.13 county specific breakouts of the key demographic variables of sex, age and race are presented. Table 1.14 gives a percentage of youth by delinquency risk level. That is youth who were identified as having a low, medium, or high risk level to reoffend on their first referral to the juvenile court in the fiscal year based on the delinquency risk assessment.

Table 1.12 Age by County: Juveniles Referred FY11													
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	3	0	2	5	6	13	30	26	37	34	2	158	0.43%
Cochise	1	4	14	24	50	86	122	188	231	255	2	977	2.67%
Coconino	2	7	7	21	35	86	141	167	218	262	7	953	2.60%
Gila	6	2	9	8	22	29	68	98	113	172	8	535	1.46%
Graham	3	2	5	9	16	24	57	66	60	94	2	338	0.92%
Greenlee	0	0	0	1	5	7	15	18	20	22	0	88	0.24%
La Paz	0	0	1	2	6	3	8	22	21	30	4	97	0.26%
Maricopa	27	65	133	329	710	1,420	2,596	3,785	4,462	5,457	96	19,080	52.08%
Mohave	10	10	16	31	89	166	237	290	357	436	14	1,656	4.52%
Navajo	2	5	5	11	22	48	95	140	175	214	7	724	1.98%
Pima	17	39	64	139	335	614	875	1,218	1,481	1,755	54	6,591	17.99%
Pinal	7	12	20	41	73	141	247	317	394	461	28	1,741	4.75%
Santa Cruz	0	2	3	7	11	25	44	64	115	162	8	441	1.20%
Yavapai	5	8	12	34	55	98	173	292	286	370	8	1,341	3.66%
Yuma	48	55	44	70	76	179	241	340	354	497	15	1,919	5.24%
TOTAL	131	211	335	732	1,511	2,939	4,949	7,031	8,324	10,221	255	36,639	100.00%

Table 1.13 Race by County: Juveniles Referred FY11

	Hispanic	African American	Anglo	Native American	Asian/PI	Other	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	25	0	93	35	0	1	4	158	0.43%
Cochise	384	82	477	17	8	0	9	977	2.67%
Coconino	156	32	353	407	4	1	0	953	2.60%
Gila	106	5	354	63	3	0	4	535	1.46%
Graham	83	8	223	21	0	1	2	338	0.92%
Greenlee	16	3	64	3	0	0	2	88	0.24%
La Paz	25	2	65	3	1	0	1	97	0.26%
Maricopa	7,119	2,312	8,252	645	180	69	503	19,080	52.08%
Mohave	217	32	1368	29	2	1	7	1656	4.52%
Navajo	72	21	355	251	2	2	21	724	1.98%
Pima	3,223	505	2,375	309	56	40	83	6591	17.99%
Pinal	633	214	736	136	9	7	6	1741	4.75%
Santa Cruz	428	1	12	0	0	0	0	441	1.20%
Yavapai	216	27	1029	48	11	0	10	1341	3.66%
Yuma	1,455	53	345	56	8	1	1	1919	5.24%
TOTAL	14,158	3,297	16,101	2,023	284	123	653	36,639	100.00%

Table 1.14 Delinquency Risk Level: Juveniles Referred FY11

Low	45.0%
Medium	26.2%
High	28.8%
TOTAL	100.00%

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JUVENILES DETAINED

Information presented in this section characterizes individual youth (unduplicated). For youth who were detained more than once during the fiscal year, information from their 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 presented in subsequent tables.

Juvenile detention is the temporary and secure custody of juveniles under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court requiring a restricted environment for their own protection and/or the safety of the community. Responsibility for maintaining a juvenile detention center separate 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, nutrition, medical and health services, 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. Probable cause to believe the juvenile committed acts alleged in the petition, and reasonable cause to believe:
 - a. The juvenile would not be present at any hearing;
 - b. Juvenile is likely to commit an offense injurious to himself or others;
 - c. Juvenile must be held for another jurisdiction;
 - d. Juvenile interests or the public require custodial protection.
2. As a condition of probation.

Thirteen of the fifteen counties in Arizona maintain juvenile secure care facilities. Juveniles from two counties are transported to other jurisdictions when the need for secure custody is determined. These juveniles appear in the originating county's data as well as in the data of the county

where 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	82	0.98%
Cochise	232	2.78%
Coconino	184	2.21%
Gila	141	1.69%
Graham	124	1.49%
Greenlee	28	0.34%
La Paz	6	0.07%
Maricopa	4,028	48.30%
Mohave	349	4.18%
Navajo	171	2.05%
Pima	951	11.40%
Pinal	743	8.91%
Santa Cruz	127	1.52%
Yavapai	449	5.38%
Yuma	725	8.69%
TOTAL	8,340	100.00%

In FY11, 8,340 juveniles were detained at least once. Only 5,341 (64.0%) 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.

- The 5,341 juveniles that were detained on a referral (physical referral) represent 14.6% of the juveniles referred to the juvenile court in FY11.
- Over the past few years, juveniles detained have decreased from a high of 12,107 in FY07 to the low of 8,340 this year in spite of increased populations.

Sex	Count	Percentage
Male	6,432	77.12%
Female	1,908	22.88%
TOTAL	8,340	100.0%

Table 2.3 Age: Juveniles Detained FY11

8	5	0.06%
9	5	0.06%
10	20	0.24%
11	70	0.84%
12	144	1.73%
13	407	4.88%
14	948	11.37%
15	1,565	18.76%
16	2,178	26.12%
17	2,965	35.55%
Unknown	33	0.40%
TOTAL	8,340	100.00%

Table 2.4 Race: Juveniles Detained FY11

Hispanic	3,711	44.50%
African American	933	11.19%
Anglo	3,058	36.67%
Native American	554	6.64%
Asian/Pacific Islander	49	0.59%
Other	17	0.20%
Unknown	18	0.22%
TOTAL	8,340	100.0

Table 2.5 Education Status: Juveniles Detained FY11

Enrolled	2,959	35.48%
Not Enrolled	497	5.96%
Expelled	54	0.65%
Suspended	65	0.78%
Withdrawn	86	1.03%
Graduated	42	0.50%
GED Program	13	0.16%
Unknown	4,624	55.44%
TOTAL	8,340	100.00%

Table 2.6 Number of Prior Referrals: Juveniles Detained FY11

0	1,212	22.69%
1	760	14.23%
2	531	9.94%
3	516	9.66%
4	371	6.95%
5	326	6.10%
6	293	5.49%
7	239	4.47%
8 or more	1,093	20.46%
TOTAL	5,341	100.00%

Table 2.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense: Juveniles Detained FY11

Felonies Against Person	887	16.61%
Felonies Against Property	1,006	18.84%
Obstruction of Justice: Felony & Misdemeanor	1,121	20.99%
Misdemeanors Against Person	675	12.64%
Drugs: Felony & Misdemeanor	589	11.03%
Public Peace: Felony & Misdemeanor	697	13.05%
Misdemeanors Against Property	255	4.77%
Status Offenses	47	0.88%
Administrative	64	1.20%
TOTAL	5,341	100.00%

Table 2.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Juveniles Detained FY11

Felony	2,812	52.65%
Misdemeanor	1,689	31.62%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	753	14.10%
Status	47	0.88%
Other	40	0.75%
TOTAL	5,341	100.00%

Juveniles Detained



Table 2.9 Sex by County: Juveniles Detained FY11

	Male	Female	Total	% of Total
Apache	58	24	82	0.98%
Cochise	168	64	232	2.78%
Coconino	147	37	184	2.21%
Gila	109	32	141	1.69%
Graham	84	40	124	1.49%
Greenlee	22	6	28	0.34%
La Paz	6	0	6	0.07%
Maricopa	3172	856	4028	48.30%
Mohave	250	99	349	4.18%
Navajo	128	43	171	2.05%
Pima	776	175	951	11.40%
Pinal	566	177	743	8.91%
Santa Cruz	95	32	127	1.52%
Yavapai	314	135	449	5.38%
Yuma	537	188	725	8.69%
TOTAL	6432	1908	8340	100.00%

In **Tables 2.9-2.11** county specific breakouts of the key demographic variables of sex, age and race are presented. **Table 2.12** gives a percentage of youth by delinquency risk level. That is youth who were identified as having a low, medium, or high risk level to reoffend on their first referral to detention on a complaint in the fiscal year based on the delinquency risk assessment.

Table 2.10 Age by County: Juveniles Detained FY11

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	0	0	0	2	0	5	13	19	20	23	0	82	0.98%
Cochise	0	0	0	2	4	10	25	50	62	77	2	232	2.78%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	4	4	20	37	56	63	0	184	2.21%
Gila	0	0	0	1	3	3	15	25	38	55	1	141	1.69%
Graham	1	0	0	4	1	5	15	27	20	48	3	124	1.49%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	7	10	8	0	28	0.34%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	6	0.07%
Maricopa	3	3	12	34	61	177	443	747	1,081	1,450	17	4,028	48.30%
Mohave	0	0	1	1	3	18	48	55	100	123	0	349	4.18%
Navajo	1	0	0	1	5	4	25	25	42	68	0	171	2.05%
Pima	0	0	0	6	19	49	91	168	252	362	4	951	11.40%
Pinal	0	2	4	9	17	58	94	143	185	229	2	743	8.91%
Santa Cruz	0	0	1	0	4	1	10	18	32	60	1	127	1.52%
Yavapai	0	0	0	5	11	28	56	97	99	152	1	449	5.38%
Yuma	0	0	2	5	11	45	91	147	180	242	2	725	8.69%
TOTAL	5	5	20	70	144	407	948	1,565	2,178	2,965	33	8,340	100.00%

Table 2.11 Race by County: Juveniles Detained FY11

	Hispanic	African American	Anglo	Native American	Asian/PI	Other	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	14	0	48	19	0	0	1	82	0.98%
Cochise	116	17	96	2	0	0	1	232	2.78%
Coconino	35	11	56	81	1	0	0	184	2.21%
Gila	41	1	72	26	0	0	1	141	1.69%
Graham	38	5	72	7	0	1	1	124	1.49%
Greenlee	6	3	17	2	0	0	0	28	0.34%
La Paz	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	6	0.07%
Maricopa	1,793	685	1,315	188	32	11	4	4,028	48.30%
Mohave	58	11	277	3	0	0	0	349	4.18%
Navajo	25	9	81	53	0	2	1	171	2.05%
Pima	540	76	267	59	5	3	1	951	11.40%
Pinal	332	81	264	58	5	0	3	743	8.91%
Santa Cruz	125	0	1	1	0	0	0	127	1.52%
Yavapai	69	10	341	22	2	0	5	449	5.38%
Yuma	517	24	147	33	4	0	0	725	8.69%
<i>TOTAL</i>	3,711	933	3,058	554	49	17	18	8,340	100.00%

Table 2.12 Delinquency Risk Level: Juveniles Detained FY11

Low	11.3%
Medium	20.8%
High	67.9%
<i>TOTAL</i>	100.00%

JUVENILES DIVERTED

Information presented in this section characterizes individual youth (unduplicated). For 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 counties in Arizona. Demographic and offense specific information are presented on subsequent tables.

Diversion allows a juvenile to avoid formal court processing and have the referral alleging an offense adjusted if the juvenile completes one or more conditions. If a referral is adjusted, a petition is not filed. Conditions to be completed are the consequences assigned based on 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 are briefly summarized in the Notes section at the end of the document.⁵

In FY11, there were 17,109 juveniles diverted in Arizona's juvenile justice system. Over the last five years, the number of juveniles having referrals diverted has remained fairly stable, however the number of juveniles referred has declined. The trend line of juveniles referred over the last five years is visually displayed at the bottom of page 13.

It is expected diverted juveniles would have less serious offenses and little or no prior referrals. Of the juveniles diverted in FY11:

- 67.05% had no prior referrals.
- 65.42% had a misdemeanor as the most serious offense.

Table 3.1 County: Juveniles Diverted FY11

Apache	36	0.21%
Cochise	581	3.40%
Coconino	479	2.80%
Gila	183	1.07%
Graham	109	0.64%
Greenlee	22	0.13%
La Paz	34	0.20%
Maricopa	8,933	52.21%
Mohave	737	4.31%
Navajo	79	0.46%
Pima	3,722	21.75%
Pinal	506	2.96%
Santa Cruz	138	0.81%
Yavapai	821	4.80%
Yuma	729	4.26%
TOTAL	17,109	100.00%

Table 3.2 Sex: Juveniles Diverted FY11

Male	10,320	60.32%
Female	6,789	39.68%
TOTAL	17,109	100.0%

Table 3.3 Age: Juveniles Diverted FY11

8	74	0.43%
9	125	0.73%
10	199	1.16%
11	434	2.54%
12	900	5.26%
13	1,696	9.91%
14	2,826	16.52%
15	3,596	21.02%
16	3,851	22.51%
17	3,406	19.91%
Unknown	2	0.01%
TOTAL	17,109	100.0%

Table 3.4 Race: Juveniles Diverted FY11		
Hispanic	6,634	38.77%
African American	1,324	7.74%
Anglo	7,822	45.72%
Native American	776	4.54%
Asian/Pacific Islander	173	1.01%
Other	52	0.30%
Unknown	328	1.92%
TOTAL	17,109	100.0%

Table 3.5 Education Status: Juveniles Diverted FY11		
Enrolled	11,215	65.55%
Not Enrolled	298	1.74%
Expelled	38	0.22%
Suspended	35	0.20%
Withdrawn	45	0.26%
Graduated	34	0.20%
GED Program	2	0.01%
Unknown	5,442	31.81%
TOTAL	17,109	100.0%

Table 3.6 Number of Prior Referrals: Juveniles Diverted FY11		
0	11,471	67.05%
1	3,529	20.63%
2	1,088	6.36%
3	431	2.52%
4	205	1.20%
5	104	0.61%
6	74	0.43%
7	47	0.27%
8 or more	160	0.94%
TOTAL	17,109	100.0%

Table 3.7 of Most Serious Offense: Juveniles Diverted FY11		Severity
Felonies Against Person	120	0.70%
Felonies Against Property	277	1.62%
Obstruction of Justice: Felony & Misdemeanor	120	0.70%
Misdemeanors Against Person	1,820	10.64%
Drugs: Felony & Misdemeanor	2,482	14.51%
Public Peace: Felony & Misdemeanor	4,863	28.42%
Misdemeanors Against Property	4,596	26.86%
Status Offenses	2,810	16.42%
Administrative	21	0.12%
TOTAL	17,109	100.0%

Table 3.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Juveniles Diverted FY11		
Felony	3,006	17.57%
Misdemeanor	11,192	65.42%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	80	0.47%
Status	2,810	16.42%
Other	19	0.11%
Invalid Complaint	2	0.01%
TOTAL	18,779	100.0%

Juveniles Diverted

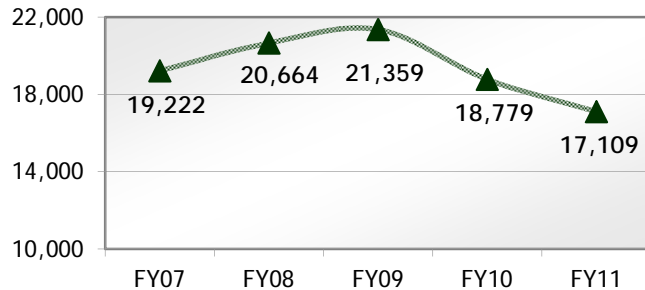


Table 3.9 Sex by County: Juveniles Diverted FY11

	Male	Female	Total	% of Total
Apache	17	19	36	0.21%
Cochise	376	205	581	3.40%
Coconino	297	182	479	2.80%
Gila	118	65	183	1.07%
Graham	59	50	109	0.64%
Greenlee	12	10	22	0.13%
La Paz	22	12	34	0.20%
Maricopa	5,295	3,638	8,933	52.21%
Mohave	443	294	737	4.31%
Navajo	44	35	79	0.46%
Pima	2,358	1,364	3,722	21.75%
Pinal	291	215	506	2.96%
Santa Cruz	86	52	138	0.81%
Yavapai	497	324	821	4.80%
Yuma	405	324	729	4.26%
TOTAL	10,320	6,789	17,109	100.00%

In **Tables 3.9-3.11** county specific breakouts of the key demographic variables of sex, age and race are presented. **Table 3.12** gives a percentage of youth by delinquency risk level. That is youth who were identified as having a low, medium, or high risk level to reoffend, within 12 months, on their first referral diverted in the fiscal year based on the delinquency risk assessment.

Table 3.10 Age by County: Juveniles Diverted FY11

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	0	0	2	3	4	4	8	7	8	0	0	36	0.21%
Cochise	1	4	9	18	33	58	80	108	132	138	0	581	3.40%
Coconino	0	5	2	15	24	59	92	84	100	98	0	479	2.80%
Gila	2	1	5	3	7	16	33	39	36	41	0	183	1.07%
Graham	2	1	3	4	6	11	27	22	20	12	1	109	0.64%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	5	3	6	0	22	0.13%
La Paz	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	7	8	13	0	34	0.20%
Maricopa	11	31	82	174	421	822	1,511	1,973	2,124	1,784	0	8,933	52.21%
Mohave	6	8	11	16	60	89	131	136	152	128	0	737	4.31%
Navajo	0	2	0	2	2	11	11	14	21	16	0	79	0.46%
Pima	11	29	33	96	221	404	604	743	816	765	0	3,722	21.75%
Pinal	4	2	7	20	30	49	80	109	115	90	0	506	2.96%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	4	2	18	17	34	36	27	0	138	0.81%
Yavapai	4	5	10	26	37	66	111	189	183	190	0	821	4.80%
Yuma	33	37	34	53	52	86	112	126	97	98	1	729	4.26%
TOTAL	74	125	199	434	900	1,696	2,826	3,596	3,851	3,406	2	17,109	100.00%

Table 3.11 Race by County: Juveniles Diverted FY11									
	Hispanic	African American	Anglo	Native American	Asian/PI	Other	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	5	0	26	3	0	0	2	36	0.21%
Cochise	211	52	293	14	5	0	6	581	3.40%
Coconino	78	15	180	203	2	1	0	479	2.80%
Gila	37	1	128	13	3	0	1	183	1.07%
Graham	25	0	74	10	0	0	0	109	0.64%
Greenlee	6	0	15	1	0	0	0	22	0.13%
La Paz	5	0	27	2	0	0	0	34	0.20%
Maricopa	3338	909	4018	259	106	28	275	8,933	52.21%
Mohave	94	22	601	16	1	0	3	737	4.31%
Navajo	12	2	41	24	0	0	0	79	0.46%
Pima	1810	231	1421	167	42	21	30	3,722	21.75%
Pinal	170	58	241	29	2	2	4	506	2.96%
Santa Cruz	138	0	0	0	0	0	0	138	0.81%
Yavapai	125	16	642	24	8	0	6	821	4.80%
Yuma	580	18	115	11	4	0	1	729	4.26%
TOTAL	6,634	1,324	7,822	776	173	52	328	17,109	100.00%

Table 3.12 Delinquency Risk Level: Juveniles Diverted FY11	
Low	59.2%
Medium	28.4%
High	12.4%
TOTAL	100.00%

Juvenile Court Counts Petitions in the Arizona Court System

Juveniles with Petitions Filed
Juveniles with Dispositions of Dismissed
Juveniles with Dispositions of Penalty Only
Juveniles with Dispositions to Standard Probation
Juveniles with Dispositions to Juvenile Intensive
Probation Supervision (JIPS)

PETITIONS FILED

Information presented in this section characterizes individual youth (unduplicated). For youth who were petitioned more than once during the fiscal year, information from their 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 presented in the subsequent tables.

A petition is a legal document filed in the juvenile court alleging a referred juvenile is delinquent or incorrigible and requests the court to assume jurisdiction over the youth. A 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. *Arizona's Juvenile Court Counts* reports petition data on delinquent and incorrigible youth only.

A youth, under the age of eighteen, commits a delinquent act if that same act committed by an adult would be a criminal offense. An incorrigible youth 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, runaway 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 12,805 juveniles with a petition filed during FY11. The relative rate of petitions is rather stable hovering around 35% of the juveniles referred. Although, the average age of juveniles receiving a petition is 15.36, 3 of 4 (75.0%) are between 15 and 17 years of age.

Table 4.1 County: Petitions Filed FY11

Apache	86	0.67%
Cochise	339	2.65%
Coconino	379	2.96%
Gila	261	2.04%
Graham	193	1.51%
Greenlee	59	0.46%
La Paz	26	0.20%
Maricopa	6,008	46.92%
Mohave	501	3.91%
Navajo	372	2.91%
Pima	1,905	14.88%
Pinal	802	6.26%
Santa Cruz	259	2.02%
Yavapai	580	4.53%
Yuma	1035	8.08%
TOTAL	12,805	100.0%

Table 4.2 Sex: Petitions Filed FY11

Male	9,561	74.67%
Female	3,244	25.33%
TOTAL	12,805	100.0%

Table 4.3 Age: Petitions Filed FY11

8	10	0.08%
9	25	0.20%
10	59	0.46%
11	184	1.44%
12	364	2.84%
13	869	6.79%
14	1,730	13.51%
15	2,575	20.11%
16	3,398	26.54%
17	3,583	27.98%
Unknown	8	0.06%
TOTAL	12,805	100.0%

Table 4.4 Race: Petitions Filed FY11		
Hispanic	5,423	42.35%
African American	1,362	10.64%
Anglo	4,944	38.61%
Native American	909	7.10%
Asian/Pacific Islander	69	0.54%
Other	31	0.24%
Unknown	67	0.52%
TOTAL	12,805	100.0

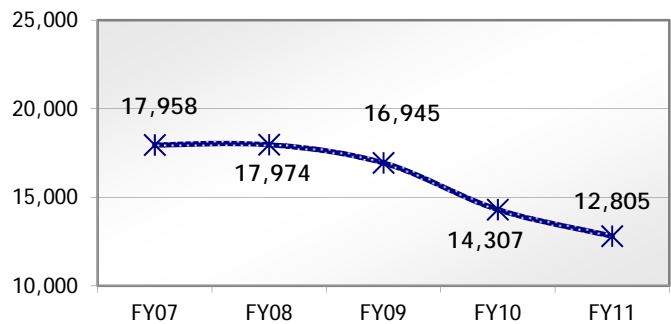
Table 4.5 Education Status: Petitions Filed FY11		
Enrolled	7,204	56.26%
Not Enrolled	986	7.70%
Expelled	79	0.62%
Suspended	106	0.83%
Withdrawn	172	1.34%
Graduated	83	0.65%
GED Program	16	0.12%
Unknown	4,159	32.48%
TOTAL	12,805	100.0

Table 4.6 Number of Prior Referrals: Petitions Filed FY11		
0	3,284	25.65%
1	2,123	16.58%
2	1,707	13.33%
3	1,335	10.43%
4	940	7.34%
5	718	5.61%
6	580	4.53%
7	455	3.55%
8 or more	1,663	12.99%
TOTAL	12,805	100.0

Table 4.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense: Petitions Filed FY11		
Felonies Against Person	1,165	9.10%
Felonies Against Property	1,879	14.68%
Obstruction of Justice: Felony & Misdemeanor	3,170	24.76%
Misdemeanors Against Person	1,433	11.19%
Drugs: Felony & Misdemeanor	1,904	14.87%
Public Peace: Felony & Misdemeanor	1,512	11.81%
Misdemeanors Against Property	1,562	12.20%
Status Offenses	148	1.16%
Administrative	31	0.24%
TOTAL	12,805	100.0

Table 4.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Petitions Filed FY11		
Felony	5,784	45.17%
Misdemeanor	5,214	40.72%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	1,627	12.71%
Status	148	1.16%
Other	31	0.24%
TOTAL	12,805	100.0

Juveniles Petitioned



For FY04 through FY11 data, refer to the graphs on page 5.

Table 4.9 Sex by County: Juveniles Petitioned FY11				
	Male	Female	Total	% of Total
Apache	58	28	86	0.67%
Cochise	245	94	339	2.65%
Coconino	286	93	379	2.96%
Gila	185	76	261	2.04%
Graham	130	63	193	1.51%
Greenlee	46	13	59	0.46%
La Paz	24	2	26	0.20%
Maricopa	4,602	1,406	6,008	46.92%
Mohave	372	129	501	3.91%
Navajo	250	122	372	2.91%
Pima	1,445	460	1,905	14.88%
Pinal	584	218	802	6.26%
Santa Cruz	193	66	259	2.02%
Yavapai	408	172	580	4.53%
Yuma	733	302	1,035	8.08%
<i>TOTAL</i>	9,561	3,244	12,805	100.00%

In Tables 4.9-4.11 county specific breakouts of the key demographic variables of sex, age and race are presented. Table 4.12 gives a percentage of youth by delinquency risk level. That is youth who were identified as having a low, medium, or high risk level to reoffend, within 12 months, on the complaints associated with the first petition in the fiscal year based on the delinquency risk assessment.

Table 4.10 Age by County: Juveniles Petitioned FY11													
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	2	0	0	3	3	7	17	22	20	12	0	86	0.67%
Cochise	0	1	1	6	10	30	50	78	91	71	1	339	2.65%
Coconino	0	1	3	6	7	24	45	84	108	101	0	379	2.96%
Gila	2	3	3	4	10	14	38	52	69	66	0	261	2.04%
Graham	3	1	4	6	8	11	24	37	37	61	1	193	1.51%
Greenlee	0	0	0	1	4	4	11	13	14	12	0	59	0.46%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	7	7	7	0	26	0.20%
Maricopa	0	4	16	82	162	372	755	1,220	1,652	1,742	3	6,008	46.92%
Mohave	0	1	5	9	16	47	96	96	129	102	0	501	3.91%
Navajo	1	1	4	4	9	24	51	79	96	102	1	372	2.91%
Pima	1	6	11	23	63	138	247	356	508	552	0	1905	14.88%
Pinal	0	3	6	16	19	65	140	163	208	182	0	802	6.26%
Santa Cruz	0	0	2	3	3	6	28	37	63	115	2	259	2.02%
Yavapai	0	2	0	9	20	35	90	122	141	161	0	580	4.53%
Yuma	1	2	4	12	28	90	137	209	255	297	0	1,035	8.08%
<i>TOTAL</i>	10	25	59	184	364	869	1,730	2575	3,398	3,583	8	12,805	100.0%

Table 4.11 Race by County: Juveniles Petitioned FY11

	Hispanic	African American	Anglo	Native American	Asian/PI	Other	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	15	0	48	22	0	0	1	86	0.67%
Cochise	143	27	167	0	0	0	2	339	2.65%
Coconino	66	17	125	169	2	0	0	379	2.96%
Gila	54	3	166	36	0	0	2	261	2.04%
Graham	56	6	118	11	0	1	1	193	1.51%
Greenlee	11	3	41	2	0	0	2	59	0.46%
La Paz	10	0	16	0	0	0	0	26	0.20%
Maricopa	2,561	963	2,100	282	48	16	38	6,008	46.92%
Mohave	83	7	403	7	0	0	1	501	3.91%
Navajo	36	16	191	123	0	2	4	372	2.91%
Pima	958	175	634	113	8	8	9	1,905	14.88%
Pinal	325	99	294	76	3	3	2	802	6.26%
Santa Cruz	249	1	8	0	0	0	1	259	2.02%
Yavapai	103	11	434	24	4	0	4	580	4.53%
Yuma	753	34	199	44	4	1	0	1,035	8.08%
<i>TOTAL</i>	5,423	1,362	4,944	909	69	31	67	12,805	100.0%

Table 4.12 Delinquency Risk Level: Juveniles Petitioned FY11

Low	21.2%
Medium	24.4%
High	54.4%
<i>TOTAL</i>	100.00%

JUVENILES DISMISSED

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 their first instance in the time frame is reported.

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

Referrals and petitions against juveniles can be dismissed. Dismissal means further consideration or hearings regarding the charge are discontinued or discharged and no formal action is taken.

Dismissal of petitions can occur during the advisory or adjudication hearing process. It is possible 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 another 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. Other ways cases can be dismissed is when a case is transferred to another jurisdiction prior to adjudication or the County Attorney can file a motion to dismiss if a victim does not want further prosecution of a charge or witnesses are unavailable.

In juvenile cases, when 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.

In FY11 we see 15.8% of all juveniles referred had a complaint dismissed. Over the last five years the total number dismissed decreased slightly as has the number of juveniles referred, thus the percentage of juveniles referred receiving a disposition of dismissed has remained stable.

Table 5.1 County: Disposition of Dismissed FY11

Apache	36	0.62%
Cochise	92	1.59%
Coconino	129	2.22%
Gila	60	1.03%
Graham	71	1.22%
Greenlee	8	0.14%
La Paz	17	0.29%
Maricopa	3,317	57.17%
Mohave	203	3.50%
Navajo	133	2.29%
Pima	832	14.34%
Pinal	340	5.86%
Santa Cruz	133	2.29%
Yavapai	149	2.57%
Yuma	282	4.86%
TOTAL	5,802	100.0

Table 5.2 Sex: Disposition of Dismissed FY11

Male	4,083	70.36%
Female	1,719	29.63%
TOTAL	5,802	100.0

Table 5.3 Age: Disposition of Dismissed FY11

8	4	0.07%
9	19	0.33%
10	40	0.69%
11	88	1.52%
12	154	2.65%
13	340	5.86%
14	667	11.50%
15	1,054	18.17%
16	1,321	22.77%
17	1,785	30.77%
Unknown	330	5.69%
TOTAL	5,802	100.0

Table 5.4 Race: Disposition of Dismissed FY11		
Hispanic	2,240	38.61%
African American	664	11.44%
Anglo	2,379	41.00%
Native American	372	6.41%
Asian/Pacific Islander	43	0.74%
Other	21	0.36%
Unknown	83	1.43%
TOTAL	5,802	100.0

Table 5.5 Education Status: Disposition of Dismissed FY11		
Enrolled	2,877	49.59%
Not Enrolled	423	7.29%
Expelled	39	0.67%
Suspended	49	0.84%
Withdrawn	87	1.50%
Graduated	33	0.57%
GED Program	11	0.19%
Unknown	2,283	39.35%
TOTAL	5,802	100.0

Table 5.6 Number of Prior Referrals: Disposition of Dismissed FY11		
0	1,929	33.25%
1	1,018	17.55%
2	747	12.87%
3	493	8.50%
4	373	6.43%
5	252	4.34%
6	215	3.71%
7	162	2.79%
8 or more	613	10.57%
TOTAL	5,802	100.0

Table 5.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense: Disposition of Dismissed FY11		
Felonies Against Person	281	4.84%
Felonies Against Property	350	6.03%
Obstruction of Justice: Felony & Misdemeanor	1,083	18.67%
Misdemeanors Against Person	587	10.12%
Drugs: Felony & Misdemeanor	526	9.07%
Public Peace: Felony & Misdemeanor	1,607	27.70%
Misdemeanors Against Property	921	15.87%
Status Offenses	435	7.50%
Administrative	12	0.21%
TOTAL	5,802	100.0

Table 5.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Disposition of Dismissed FY11		
Felony	1,341	23.11%
Misdemeanor	3,145	54.21%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	872	15.03%
Status	435	7.50%
Other	9	0.16%
TOTAL	5,802	100.0

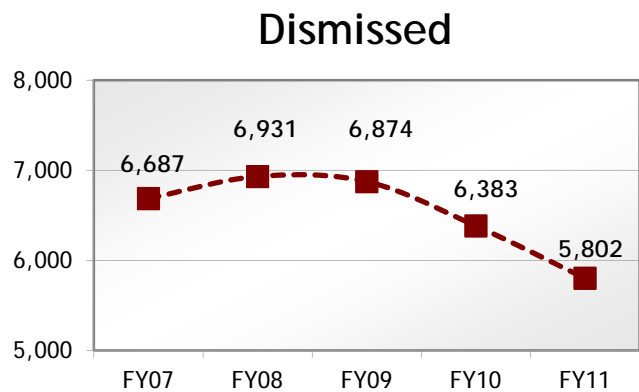


Table 5.9 Sex by County: Juveniles Dismissed FY11

	Male	Female	Total	% of Total
Apache	26	10	36	0.62%
Cochise	66	26	92	1.59%
Coconino	101	28	129	2.22%
Gila	41	19	60	1.03%
Graham	45	26	71	1.22%
Greenlee	7	1	8	0.14%
La Paz	10	7	17	0.29%
Maricopa	2,306	1,011	3,317	57.17%
Mohave	140	63	203	3.50%
Navajo	88	45	133	2.29%
Pima	624	208	832	14.34%
Pinal	236	104	340	5.86%
Santa Cruz	93	40	133	2.29%
Yavapai	98	51	149	2.57%
Yuma	202	80	282	4.86%
TOTAL	4,082	1,719	5,802	100.00%

In **Tables 5.9-5.11** county specific breakouts of the key demographic variables of sex, age and race are presented. **Table 5.12** gives a percentage of youth by delinquency risk level. That is youth who were identified as having a low, medium, or high risk level to reoffend, within 12 months, on their first referral dismissed in the fiscal year based on the delinquency risk assessment.

Table 5.10 Age by County: Juveniles Dismissed FY11

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	1	0	0	2	1	1	9	6	8	7	1	36	0.62%
Cochise	0	1	1	2	7	7	18	10	22	22	2	92	1.59%
Coconino	0	1	1	4	5	6	15	26	33	23	15	129	2.22%
Gila	1	2	0	1	1	4	9	10	14	16	2	60	1.03%
Graham	0	2	2	3	2	3	6	15	18	19	1	71	1.22%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	8	0.14%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	9	4	17	0.29%
Maricopa	0	2	17	47	81	174	351	641	797	1090	117	3317	57.17%
Mohave	0	3	6	4	11	16	29	31	39	43	21	203	3.50%
Navajo	0	2	2	2	3	10	15	15	27	44	13	133	2.29%
Pima	0	2	5	12	27	72	98	148	192	226	50	832	14.34%
Pinal	0	1	1	3	8	12	38	59	72	97	49	340	5.86%
Santa Cruz	0	0	1	2	2	3	13	17	19	58	18	133	2.29%
Yavapai	0	2	2	2		8	24	16	24	47	24	149	2.57%
Yuma	2	1	2	4	6	23	39	56	55	82	12	282	4.86%
TOTAL	4	19	40	88	154	340	667	1054	1321	1785	330	5802	100.00%

Table 5.11 Race by County: Juveniles Dismissed FY11									
	Hispanic	African American	Anglo	Native American	Asian/PI	Other	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	6	0	19	9	0	1	1	36	0.62%
Cochise	28	4	57	1	0	0	2	92	1.59%
Coconino	24	7	54	42	2	0	0	129	2.22%
Gila	15	1	34	9	0	0	1	60	1.03%
Graham	28	4	33	4	0	1	1	71	1.22%
Greenlee	2	1	4	1	0	0	0	8	0.14%
La Paz	7	0	8	2	0	0	0	17	0.29%
Maricopa	1,191	484	1,377	154	34	11	66	3,317	57.17%
Mohave	28	4	167	3	0	1	0	203	3.50%
Navajo	11	2	76	40	0	2	2	133	2.29%
Pima	414	88	281	36	3	5	5	832	14.34%
Pinal	127	54	114	41	2	0	2	340	5.86%
Santa Cruz	127	0	5	0	0	0	1	133	2.29%
Yavapai	34	3	94	15	1	0	2	149	2.57%
Yuma	198	12	56	15	1	0	0	282	4.86%
TOTAL	2,240	664	2,379	372	43	21	83	5,802	100.00%

Table 5.12 Delinquency Risk Level: Juveniles Dismissed FY11	
Low	22.1%
Medium	23.1%
High	54.9%
TOTAL	100.00%

PENALTY ONLY

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 their first instance during the time frame is reported.

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

Adjudicated juveniles may receive a disposition of penalty only. Penalties may include but are not limited to fines, community restitution, and/or participation in various treatment programs. Juveniles with dispositions of penalty only are not assigned to a diversion program, nor are they placed on Standard Probation, JIPS, or committed to ADJC.

In previous years, dispositions of penalty only have remained stable (approximately 400). However, in FY11, only 344 youth received a penalty only disposition.

County	Count	Percentage
Apache	4	1.16%
Cochise	28	8.14%
Coconino	15	4.36%
Gila	8	2.33%
Graham	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	4	1.16%
Maricopa	183	53.20%
Mohave	1	0.29%
Navajo	16	4.65%
Pima	17	4.94%
Pinal	19	5.52%
Santa Cruz	14	4.07%
Yavapai	4	1.16%
Yuma	31	9.01%
TOTAL	344	100.0

Sex	Count	Percentage
Male	258	75.00%
Female	86	25.00%
TOTAL	344	100.0

Age	Count	Percentage
8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	0	0.00%
11	1	0.29%
12	2	0.58%
13	8	2.33%
14	17	4.94%
15	25	7.27%
16	50	14.53%
17	224	65.12%
Unknown	17	4.94%
TOTAL	344	100.0

Table 6.4 Race: Disposition of Penalty Only FY11

Hispanic	157	45.64%
African American	27	7.85%
Anglo	140	40.70%
Native American	17	4.94%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	0.58%
Other	0	0.00%
Unknown	1	0.29%
TOTAL	344	100.0

Table 6.5 Education Status: Disposition of Penalty Only FY11

Enrolled	132	38.37%
Not Enrolled	25	7.27%
Expelled	1	0.29%
Suspended	0	0.00%
Withdrawn	4	1.16%
Graduated	8	2.33%
GED Program	4	1.16%
Unknown	170	49.42%
TOTAL	344	100.0

Table 6.6 Number of Prior Referrals: Disposition of Penalty Only FY11

0	69	20.06%
1	35	10.17%
2	40	11.63%
3	35	10.17%
4	34	9.88%
5	30	8.72%
6	16	4.65%
7	15	4.36%
8 or more	70	20.35%
TOTAL	344	100.0

Table 6.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense: Disposition of Penalty Only FY11

Felonies Against Person	10	2.91%
Felonies Against Property	16	4.65%
Obstruction of Justice: Felony & Misdemeanor	86	25.00%
Misdemeanors Against Person	21	6.10%
Drugs: Felony & Misdemeanor	30	8.72%
Public Peace: Felony & Misdemeanor	125	36.34%
Misdemeanors Against Property	37	10.76%
Status Offenses	18	5.23%
Administrative	1	0.29%
TOTAL	344	100.0

Table 6.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Disposition of Penalty Only FY11

Felony	64	18.60%
Misdemeanor	184	53.49%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	77	22.38%
Status	18	5.23%
Other	1	0.29%
TOTAL	344	100.0

Penalty Only

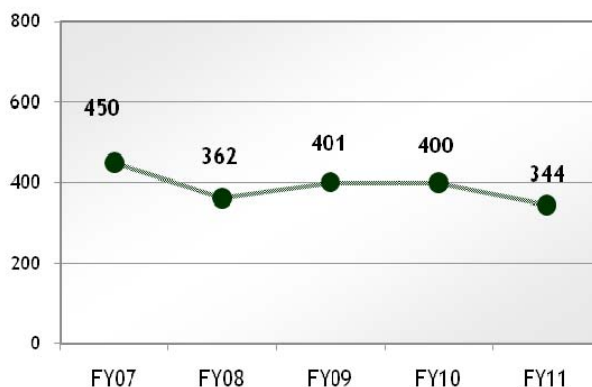


Table 6.9 Sex by County: Disposition of Penalty Only FY11

	Male	Female	Total	% of Total
Apache	3	1	4	1.16%
Cochise	18	10	28	8.14%
Coconino	9	6	15	4.36%
Gila	5	3	8	2.33%
Graham	3	1	4	1.16%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	149	34	183	53.20%
Mohave	1	0	1	0.29%
Navajo	12	4	16	4.65%
Pima	15	2	17	4.94%
Pinal	11	8	19	5.52%
Santa Cruz	8	6	14	4.07%
Yavapai	3	1	4	1.16%
Yuma	21	10	31	9.01%
<i>TOTAL</i>	258	86	344	100.00%

In **Tables 6.9-6.11** county specific breakouts of the key demographic variables of sex, age and race are presented. **Table 6.12** gives a percentage of youth by delinquency risk level. That is youth who were identified as having a low, medium, or high risk level to reoffend, within 12 months, on their first referral receiving a disposition of 'Penalty Only' in the fiscal year based on the delinquency risk assessment.

Table 6.10 Age by County: Disposition of Penalty Only FY11

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	4	1.16%
Cochise	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	4	20	0	28	8.14%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	3	6	1	15	4.36%
Gila	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	2	0	8	2.33%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	1.16%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	13	23	129	13	183	53.20%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.29%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	11	0	16	4.65%
Pima	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	1	4	5	0	17	4.94%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	11	1	19	5.52%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	11	0	14	4.07%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	4	1.16%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	20	2	31	9.01%
<i>TOTAL</i>	0	0	0	1	2	8	17	25	50	224	17	344	100.00%

Table 6.11 Race by County: Disposition of Penalty Only FY11

	Hispanic	African American	Anglo	Native American	Asian/PI	Other	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	1.16%
Cochise	8	3	16	0	1	0	0	28	8.14%
Coconino	2	0	6	7	0	0	0	15	4.36%
Gila	3	0	4	1	0	0	0	8	2.33%
Graham	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	1.16%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	91	23	64	3	1	0	1	183	53.20%
Mohave	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.29%
Navajo	3	0	8	5	0	0	0	16	4.65%
Pima	9	0	8	0	0	0	0	17	4.94%
Pinal	9	1	8	1	0	0	0	19	5.52%
Santa Cruz	13	0	1	0	0	0	0	14	4.07%
Yavapai	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	1.16%
Yuma	18	0	13	0	0	0	0	31	9.01%
TOTAL	157	27	140	17	2	0	1	344	100.00%

Table 6.12 Delinquency Risk Level: Disposition of Penalty Only FY11

Low	14.3%
Medium	21.8%
High	63.9%
TOTAL	100.00%

STANDARD PROBATION

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

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

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 minimum scheduled contacts with a probation officer, maintaining law abiding behavior, and paying restitution to the victim. Additional terms may be imposed depending on individual juvenile needs, such as: mandatory drug testing, curfew, school attendance, community service hours, letters of apology, participation in counseling or treatment sessions, and restrictions on associates.

Once a juvenile is 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. The court can impose multiple restrictions and provide resources to help the juvenile. If the youth does not choose to comply or continues violating the law, the probation officer may refer the juvenile back to court. The court may choose

(continued on next page)

County	Count	Percentage
Apache	50	0.64%
Cochise	200	2.57%
Coconino	207	2.66%
Gila	172	2.21%
Graham	133	1.71%
Greenlee	42	0.54%
La Paz	11	0.14%
Maricopa	4,189	53.75%
Mohave	283	3.63%
Navajo	166	2.13%
Pima	967	12.41%
Pinal	474	6.08%
Santa Cruz	125	1.60%
Yavapai	274	3.52%
Yuma	500	6.42%
TOTAL	7,793	100.0%

Sex	Count	Percentage
Male	5,888	75.55%
Female	1,905	24.45%
TOTAL	7,793	100.0%

Age	Count	Percentage
8	0	0.00%
9	1	0.01%
10	8	0.10%
11	35	0.45%
12	161	2.07%
13	444	5.70%
14	900	11.55%
15	1,591	20.42%
16	2,075	26.63%
17	2,567	32.94%
Unknown	11	0.14%
TOTAL	7,793	100.0%

to impose more severe liberty restrictions, including detention, placement in the JIPS program or commitment to the ADJC.

In FY11, 7,793 juveniles were given a disposition of standard probation.

Table 7.4 Race: Disposition of Standard Probation FY11

Hispanic	3,247	41.67%
African American	732	9.39%
Anglo	3,169	40.66%
Native American	547	7.02%
Asian/Pacific Islander	52	0.67%
Other	20	0.26%
Unknown	26	0.33%
TOTAL	7,793	100.0%

Table 7.5 Education Status: Disposition of Standard Probation FY11

Enrolled	4,148	53.23%
Not Enrolled	695	8.92%
Expelled	49	0.63%
Suspended	73	0.94%
Withdrawn	73	0.94%
Graduated	76	0.98%
GED Program	4	0.05%
Unknown	2,675	34.33%
TOTAL	7,793	100.0

Table 7.6 Number of Prior Referrals: Disposition of Standard Probation FY11

0	1,812	23.25%
1	1,439	18.47%
2	1,285	16.49%
3	1,005	12.90%
4	669	8.58%
5	449	5.76%
6	331	4.25%
7	215	2.76%
8 or more	588	7.55%
TOTAL	7,793	100.0

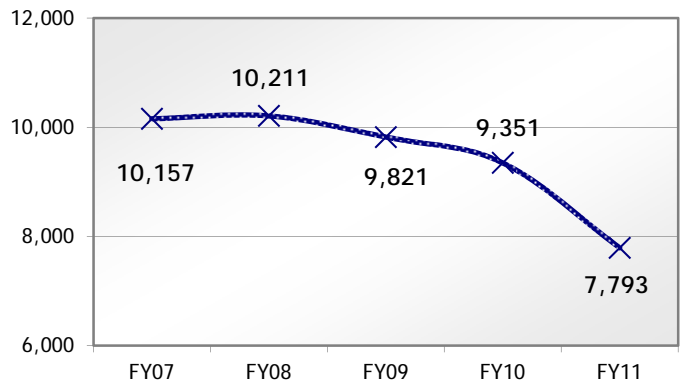
Table 7.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense: Disposition of Standard Probation FY11

Felonies Against Person	718	9.21%
Felonies Against Property	1,261	16.18%
Obstruction of Justice: Felony & Misdemeanor	1,574	20.20%
Misdemeanors Against Person	662	8.49%
Drugs: Felony & Misdemeanor	1,377	17.67%
Public Peace: Felony & Misdemeanor	1,266	16.25%
Misdemeanors Against Property	764	9.80%
Status Offenses	48	0.62%
Administrative	123	1.58%
TOTAL	7,793	100.0

Table 7.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Disposition of Standard Probation FY11

Felony	3,875	49.72%
Misdemeanor	2,977	38.20%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	770	9.88%
Status	48	0.62%
Other	123	1.58%
TOTAL	7,793	100.0

Standard Probation



For FY04 through FY11 data, refer to the graphs on page 5.

Table 7.9 Sex by County: Disposition of Standard Probation FY11

	Male	Female	Total	% of Total
Apache	39	11	50	0.64%
Cochise	138	62	200	2.57%
Coconino	160	47	207	2.66%
Gila	113	59	172	2.21%
Graham	83	50	133	1.71%
Greenlee	35	7	42	0.54%
La Paz	11	0	11	0.14%
Maricopa	3223	966	4189	53.75%
Mohave	217	66	283	3.63%
Navajo	122	44	166	2.13%
Pima	759	208	967	12.41%
Pinal	338	136	474	6.08%
Santa Cruz	90	35	125	1.60%
Yavapai	196	78	274	3.52%
Yuma	364	136	500	6.42%
TOTAL	5888	1905	7793	100.00%

In **Tables 7.9-7.11** county specific breakouts of the key demographic variables of sex, age and race are presented. **Table 7.12** gives a percentage of youth by delinquency risk level. That is youth who were identified as having a low, medium, or high risk level to reoffend, within 12 months, on their first referral disposed to 'Standard Probation' in the fiscal year based on the delinquency risk assessment.

Table 7.10 Age by County: Disposition of Standard Probation FY11

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	0	0	0	0	1	4	10	14	9	12	0	50	0.64%
Cochise	0	0	0	1	3	17	37	48	58	36	0	200	2.57%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	3	12	23	62	46	59	2	207	2.66%
Gila	0	1	1	4	7	12	22	34	53	38	0	172	2.21%
Graham	0	0	3	6	6	9	18	26	20	45	0	133	1.71%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	4	3	3	12	11	9	0	42	0.54%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	2	2	0	11	0.14%
Maricopa	0	0	2	7	58	198	433	821	1,134	1,532	4	4189	53.75%
Mohave	0	0	0	3	11	16	42	64	59	86	2	283	3.63%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	3	12	19	38	43	51	0	166	2.13%
Pima	0	0	1	5	22	59	99	181	292	306	2	967	12.41%
Pinal	0	0	1	6	11	35	74	92	139	116	0	474	6.08%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	1	3	10	19	35	57	0	125	1.60%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	9	17	34	67	70	76	1	274	3.52%
Yuma	0	0	0	3	21	46	74	110	104	142	0	500	6.42%
TOTAL	0	1	8	35	161	444	900	1,591	2,075	2,567	11	7793	100.00%

Table 7.11 Race by County: Disposition of Standard Probation FY11									
	Hispanic	African American	Anglo	Native American	Asian/PI	Other	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	7	0	19	21	1	0	2	50	0.64%
Cochise	82	10	105	1	1	0	1	200	2.57%
Coconino	39	6	67	94	1	0	0	207	2.66%
Gila	29	4	108	29	0	0	2	172	2.21%
Graham	42	5	78	7	0	0	1	133	1.71%
Greenlee	7	1	32	2	0	0	0	42	0.54%
La Paz	6	0	5	0	0	0	0	11	0.14%
Maricopa	1,771	539	1,636	182	38	11	12	4,189	53.75%
Mohave	51	4	223	5	0	0	0	283	3.63%
Navajo	10	4	83	67	0	2	0	166	2.13%
Pima	495	81	324	52	5	6	4	967	12.41%
Pinal	195	58	167	52	2	0	0	474	6.08%
Santa Cruz	122	0	3	0	0	0	0	125	1.60%
Yavapai	45	4	211	9	1	0	4	274	3.52%
Yuma	346	16	108	26	3	1	0	500	6.42%
<i>TOTAL</i>	3,247	732	3,169	547	52	20	26	7,793	100.00%

Table 7.12 Delinquency Risk Level: Disposition of Standard Probation FY11	
Low	20.5%
Medium	25.1%
High	54.4%
<i>TOTAL</i>	100.00%

JIPS

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

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

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

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, random drug testing, and the lower caseload ratio.

In FY11 the number of juveniles placed on JIPS was 1,449. The rate of juveniles petitioned who end up disposed to JIPS has remained stable at around 11% of the juveniles petitioned.

Table 8.1 County: Disposition to JIPS FY11

Apache	6	0.41%
Cochise	71	4.90%
Coconino	53	3.66%
Gila	38	2.62%
Graham	22	1.52%
Greenlee	8	0.55%
La Paz	3	0.21%
Maricopa	518	35.75%
Mohave	69	4.76%
Navajo	46	3.17%
Pima	144	9.94%
Pinal	99	6.83%
Santa Cruz	26	1.79%
Yavapai	94	6.49%
Yuma	252	17.39%
TOTAL	1,449	100.0%

Table 8.2 Sex: Disposition to JIPS FY11

Male	1,251	86.34%
Female	198	13.66%
TOTAL	1,449	100.0%

Table 8.3 Age: Disposition to JIPS FY11

8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	0	0.06%
11	1	0.07%
12	10	0.69%
13	40	2.76%
14	164	11.32%
15	285	19.67%
16	445	30.71%
17	503	34.71%
Unknown	1	0.07%
TOTAL	1,449	100.0%

Table 8.4 Race: Disposition to JIPS FY11

Hispanic	744	51.35%
African American	152	10.49%
Anglo	462	31.88%
Native American	77	5.31%
Asian/Pacific Islander	6	0.41%
Other	6	0.41%
Unknown	2	0.14%
TOTAL	1,449	100.0%

Table 8.5 Education Status: Disposition to JIPS FY11

Enrolled	848	58.52%
Not Enrolled	180	12.42%
Expelled	16	1.10%
Suspended	32	2.21%
Withdrawn	27	1.86%
Graduated	14	0.97%
GED Program	2	0.14%
Unknown	330	22.77%
TOTAL	1,449	100.0%

Table 8.6 Number of Prior Referrals: Disposition to JIPS FY11

0	64	4.42%
1	67	4.62%
2	95	6.56%
3	125	8.63%
4	149	10.28%
5	152	10.49%
6	149	10.28%
7	121	8.35%
8 or more	527	36.37%
TOTAL	1,449	100.0%

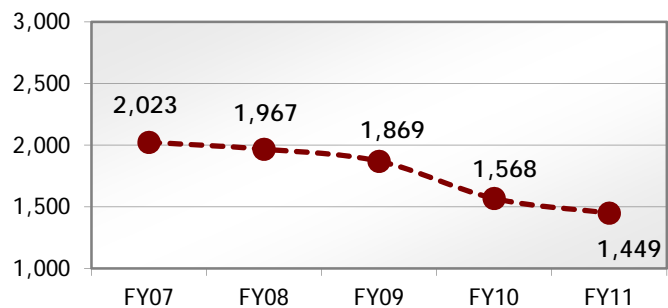
Table 8.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense: Disposition to JIPS FY11

Felonies Against Person	169	11.66%
Felonies Against Property	304	20.98%
Obstruction of Justice: Felony & Misdemeanor	698	48.17%
Misdemeanors Against Person	44	3.04%
Drugs: Felony & Misdemeanor	107	7.38%
Public Peace: Felony & Misdemeanor	80	5.52%
Misdemeanors Against Property	35	2.42%
Status Offenses	1	0.07%
Administrative	11	0.76%
TOTAL	1,449	100.0%

Table 8.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Disposition to JIPS FY10

Felony	736	50.79%
Misdemeanor	262	18.08%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	439	30.30%
Status	1	0.07%
Other	11	0.76%
TOTAL	1,449	100.0%

Juvenile Intensive Probation (JIPS)



For FY04 through FY11 data, refer to the graph on page 5.

Table 8.9 Sex by County: Disposition to JIPS FY11

	Male	Female	Total	% of Total
Apache	6	0	6	0.41%
Cochise	56	15	71	4.90%
Coconino	46	7	53	3.66%
Gila	33	5	38	2.62%
Graham	19	3	22	1.52%
Greenlee	8	0	8	0.55%
La Paz	3	0	3	0.21%
Maricopa	479	39	518	35.75%
Mohave	56	13	69	4.76%
Navajo	34	12	46	3.17%
Pima	132	12	144	9.94%
Pinal	85	14	99	6.83%
Santa Cruz	21	5	26	1.79%
Yavapai	76	18	94	6.49%
Yuma	197	55	252	17.39%
<i>TOTAL</i>	1,251	198	1,449	100.00%

In **Tables 8.9-8.11** county specific breakouts of the key demographic variables of sex, age and race are presented. **Table 8.12** gives a percentage of youth by delinquency risk level. That is youth who were identified as having a low, medium, or high risk level to reoffend, within 12 months, on their first referral disposed to JIPS in the fiscal year based on the delinquency risk assessment.

Table 8.10 Age by County: Disposition to JIPS FY11

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	6	0.41%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	1	2	9	11	21	27	0	71	4.90%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	8	22	18	0	53	3.66%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	9	7	17	0	38	2.62%
Graham	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	7	9	0	22	1.52%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	8	0.55%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	0.21%
Maricopa	0	0	0	0	0	5	42	107	179	185	0	518	35.75%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	1	6	10	14	14	24	0	69	4.76%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	6	13	21	0	46	3.17%
Pima	0	0	0	0	2	8	18	31	52	33	0	144	9.94%
Pinal	0	0	0	1	1	4	16	16	29	32	0	99	6.83%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	5	13	0	26	1.79%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	1	2	12	19	21	39	0	94	6.49%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	11	41	51	71	77	1	252	17.39%
<i>TOTAL</i>	0	0	0	1	10	40	164	285	445	503	1	1449	100.0%

Table 8.11 Race by County: Disposition to JIPS FY11

	Hispanic	African American	Anglo	Native American	Asian/PI	Other	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	6	0.41%
Cochise	37	9	25	0	0	0	0	71	4.90%
Coconino	11	1	15	25	1	0	0	53	3.66%
Gila	11	0	25	2	0	0	0	38	2.62%
Graham	7	0	14	0	0	1	0	22	1.52%
Greenlee	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	8	0.55%
La Paz	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0.21%
Maricopa	282	95	115	19	2	3	2	518	35.75%
Mohave	10	2	57	0	0	0	0	69	4.76%
Navajo	9	2	14	19	0	2	0	46	3.17%
Pima	80	13	48	2	1	0	0	144	9.94%
Pinal	44	19	33	3	0	0	0	99	6.83%
Santa Cruz	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	1.79%
Yavapai	20	2	67	4	1	0	0	94	6.49%
Yuma	203	7	38	3	1	0	0	252	17.39%
TOTAL	744	152	462	77	6	6	2	1449	100.00%

Table 8.12 Delinquency Risk Level: Disposition to JIPS FY11

Low	3.1%
Medium	9.5%
High	87.4%
TOTAL	100.00%

FY 2011

Additional Topics

Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections
Adult Court
Sex

ADJC

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

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

Disposition of a juvenile to the 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 of commitment to ADJC should be reserved for juveniles whom the court believes need placement in a secure care facility for the protection of the public.

The commitment guidelines, 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 this document.⁶

The ADJC tables in this section were produced using the traditional reporting method used in *Arizona's Juvenile Court Counts*, 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, the actual number of juveniles involved is a smaller number. The table includes all juveniles who were processed through the courts within each County during FY11 within each county.

In FY11, 703 juveniles received a judicial decision involving commitment to ADJC. This number shows a consistent decline since a historical high of 1,670 in FY98. Over the last five years commitments to ADJC have ranged from a low of 703 (FY11) to a high of 926 (FY07). This year commitments decreased by 6.4% from the previous fiscal year.

- 46.37% of the juveniles were committed for obstruction of justice offenses such as probation and parole violations, however 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).
- 57.04% of the juveniles committed to ADJC had eight or more prior referrals, suggesting that the majority of commitments are chronic offenders.

County	Count	Percentage
Apache	3	0.43%
Cochise	27	3.84%
Coconino	15	2.13%
Gila	3	0.43%
Graham	4	0.57%
Greenlee	1	0.14%
La Paz	0	0.00%
Maricopa	414	58.89%
Mohave	33	4.69%
Navajo	3	0.43%
Pima	66	9.39%
Pinal	50	7.11%
Santa Cruz	6	0.85%
Yavapai	16	2.28%
Yuma	62	8.82%
TOTAL	703	100.00%

Sex	Count	Percentage
Male	613	87.20%
Female	90	12.80%
TOTAL	703	100.0%

Table 9.3 Age: Disposition to ADJC FY11		
8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	0	0.00%
11	0	0.00%
12	1	0.14%
13	6	0.85%
14	59	8.39%
15	120	17.07%
16	238	33.85%
17	279	39.69%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	703	100.00%

Table 9.4 Race: Disposition to ADJC FY11		
Hispanic	345	49.08%
African American	112	15.93%
Anglo	208	29.59%
Native American	35	4.98%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.14%
Other	1	0.14%
Unknown	1	0.14%
TOTAL	703	100.00%

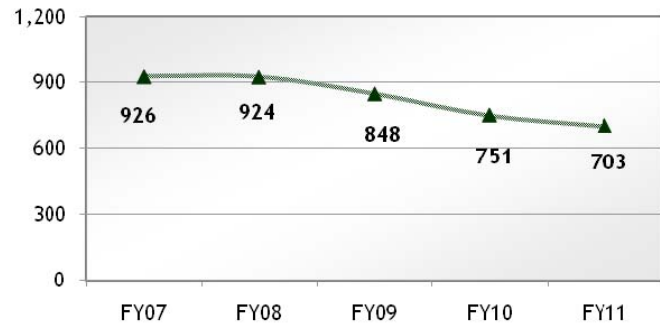
Table 9.5 Education Status: Disposition to ADJC FY11		
Enrolled	223	31.72%
Not Enrolled	93	13.23%
Expelled	8	1.14%
Suspended	11	1.56%
Withdrawn	9	1.28%
Graduated	5	0.71%
GED Program	4	0.57%
Unknown	350	49.79%
TOTAL	703	100.00%

Table 9.6 Number of Prior Referrals: Disposition to ADJC FY11		
0	19	2.70%
1	24	3.41%
2	22	3.13%
3	33	4.69%
4	37	5.26%
5	54	7.68%
6	54	7.68%
7	59	8.39%
8 or more	401	57.04%
TOTAL	703	100.00%

Table 9.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense: Disposition to ADJC FY11		
Felonies Against Person	95	13.51%
Felonies Against Property	102	14.51%
Obstruction of Justice: Felony & Misdemeanor	326	46.37%
Misdemeanors Against Person	34	4.84%
Drugs: Felony & Misdemeanor	62	8.78%
Public Peace: Felony & Misdemeanor	52	7.40%
Misdemeanors Against Property	32	4.55%
TOTAL	703	100.00%

Table 9.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Disposition to ADJC FY11		
Felony	319	45.38%
Misdemeanor	139	19.77%
Violations of Probations & Ordinances	245	34.85%
TOTAL	703	100.0%

Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC)



For FY04 through FY11 data, refer to the graph on page 5.

Table 9.9 Sex by County: Disposition to ADJC FY11

	Male	Female	Total	% of Total
Apache	3	0	3	0.43%
Cochise	26	1	27	3.84%
Coconino	11	4	15	2.13%
Gila	3	0	3	0.43%
Graham	3	1	4	0.57%
Greenlee	1	0	1	0.14%
La Paz	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	362	52	414	58.89%
Mohave	26	7	33	4.69%
Navajo	3	0	3	0.43%
Pima	58	8	66	9.39%
Pinal	46	4	50	7.11%
Santa Cruz	5	1	6	0.85%
Yavapai	13	3	16	2.28%
Yuma	53	9	62	8.82%
TOTAL	613	90	703	100.00%

In **Tables 9.9-9.11** county specific breakouts of the key demographic variables of sex, age and race are presented. **Table 9.12** gives a percentage of youth by delinquency risk level. That is youth who were identified as having a low, medium, or high risk level to reoffend, within 12 months, on their first referral committed to ADJC in the fiscal year based on the delinquency risk assessment.

Table 9.10 Age by County: Disposition to ADJC FY11

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	0.43%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	7	10	0	27	3.84%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	8	0	15	2.13%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3	0.43%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	4	0.57%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.14%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	0	0	0	0	1	6	29	65	143	170	0	414	58.89%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	10	12	0	33	4.69%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0.43%
Pima	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	7	21	32	0	66	9.39%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	9	20	16	0	50	7.11%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	6	0.85%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5	6	0	16	2.28%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	12	22	18	0	62	8.82%
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	1	6	59	120	237	280	0	703	100.00%

Table 9.11 Race by County: Disposition to ADJC FY11

	Hispanic	African American	Anglo	Native American	Asian/PI	Other	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0.43%
Cochise	19	3	5	0	0	0	0	27	3.84%
Coconino	2	0	5	8	0	0	0	15	2.13%
Gila	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0.43%
Graham	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	4	0.57%
Greenlee	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.14%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	197	88	111	17	0	1	1	415	58.89%
Mohave	7	2	24	0	0	0	0	33	4.69%
Navajo	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0.43%
Pima	36	7	18	4	1	0	0	66	9.39%
Pinal	19	8	19	4	0	0	0	50	7.11%
Santa Cruz	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0.85%
Yavapai	4	1	10	1	0	0	0	16	2.28%
Yuma	50	2	8	1	0	0	0	61	8.82%
TOTAL	345	112	208	35	1	1	1	703	100.00%

Table 9.12 Delinquency Risk Level: Disposition to ADJC FY11

Low	1.5%
Medium	4.0%
High	94.5%
TOTAL	100.00%

ADJC & AOC COMPARISON

Original Commitments on a Statewide Basis

The previous section regarding ADJC is the traditional reporting method used in *Arizona's Juvenile Court Counts*, 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 FY11 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 tables present the number of juveniles involved in the commitment decision. The most important consideration is the original commitment and 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 a county but they had previously been committed from a different county; or that a juvenile was committed in a prior fiscal year and received another disposition of commitment or award to ADJC during FY11.

The last column, (Never Arrived at ADJC), are juveniles who received an

(continued on next page)

Juveniles Originally Committed

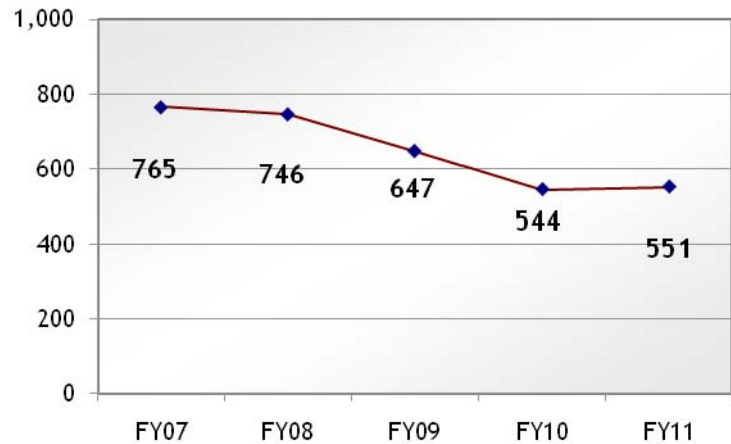


Table 10.1 Commitments FY11, 7/1/2010 – 6/30/2011				
	Original Commitment	Subsequent Commitment	Never Arrived At ADJC	TOTAL
Apache	3	0	0	3
Cochise	24	3	0	27
Coconino	14	1	0	15
Gila	3	0	0	3
Graham	1	3	0	4
Greenlee	1	0	0	1
La Paz	0	0	0	0
Maricopa	311	94	9	414
Mohave	31	2	0	33
Navajo	3	0	0	3
Pima	47	16	3	66
Pinal	40	9	1	50
Santa Cruz	6	0	0	6
Yavapai	14	2	0	16
Yuma	53	9	0	62
TOTAL	551	139	16	703

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.

In FY11 the number of original commitments is 551, which is higher than the previous year (544). That represents a 1.3% increase from the previous fiscal year.

Charts for fiscal years 2009 through 2011 are provided.

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 FY10, 7/1/2009- 6/30/2010				
	Original Commitment	Subsequent Commitment	Never Arrived At ADJC	TOTAL
Apache	4	0	0	4
Cochise	16	1	0	17
Coconino	11	8	0	19
Gila	3	0	0	3
Graham	4	2	0	6
Greenlee	2	0	0	2
La Paz	1	0	0	1
Maricopa	296	128	12	436
Mohave	33	9	0	42
Navajo	3	3	0	6
Pima	53	19	4	76
Pinal	31	7	0	38
Santa Cruz	4	1	0	5
Yavapai	11	4	0	15
Yuma	72	9	0	81
<i>TOTAL</i>	544	191	16	751

Table 10.3 Commitments FY09, 7/1/2008 - 6/30/2009				
	Original Commitment	Subsequent Commitment	Never Arrived At ADJC	TOTAL
Apache	5	0	0	5
Cochise	15	2	0	17
Coconino	11	1	0	12
Gila	7	0	0	7
Graham	7	1	0	8
Greenlee	0	0	0	0
La Paz	1	0	0	1
Maricopa	412	135	15	562
Mohave	28	7	0	35
Navajo	2	1	0	3
Pima	56	22	2	80
Pinal	27	4	0	31
Santa Cruz	5	0	0	5
Yavapai	17	4	0	21
Yuma	54	6	1	61
<i>TOTAL</i>	647	183	18	848

DIRECT FILED & TRANSFERRED

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 on the subsequent pages:

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.

Direct Filed in Adult Court Transferred to Adult Court

This section provides an overview of two groups of youth who are sent to adult court via one of the five pathways identified. They are briefly described below. The numbers of youth who were filed in adult court through one of these pathways are presented in table 11.1.

Pathways to Adult Court

- **Mandatory:** A juvenile aged fifteen, sixteen, or seventeen who commit a violent crime specified in Arizona Revised Statutes §13-501 A. must be filed in adult court.
- **Mandatory Prior:** A juvenile previously convicted in adult court must be returned to adult court for any subsequent crimes or violations of probation.
- **Chronic:** A juvenile aged fifteen, sixteen, or seventeen who have two prior felony adjudications in juvenile court and must go to adult court for a subsequent felony.
- **Discretion:** The county attorney may file in adult court, any juvenile who is fourteen years old and a chronic offender or fourteen or older and has committed one of a list of specified offenses in Arizona Revised Statutes §13-501 B.
- **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 FY11

Pathways	Number of Juveniles	% of Total
Mandatory	99	27.20%
Mandatory Prior Conviction	26	7.14%
Chronic	62	17.03%
Discretionary	153	42.03%
Transfer	24	6.59%
TOTAL	*364	100.0%

Table 11.2 County: Direct Filed in and Transferred to Adult Court FY11

Apache	0	0.00%
Cochise	15	4.12%
Coconino	0	0.00%
Gila	1	0.27%
Graham	2	0.55%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%
Maricopa	231	63.46%
Mohave	0	0.00%
Navajo	1	0.27%
Pima	50	13.74%
Pinal	12	3.30%
Santa Cruz	6	1.65%
Yavapai	2	0.55%
Yuma	44	12.09%
TOTAL	*364	100.00%

*The number of juveniles in these tables may be a duplicate count due to the possibility of being both direct filed and transferred to adult court during a single fiscal year.

DIRECT FILED IN ADULT COURT

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

Table 11.3 presents the distribution of youth across counties in Arizona. Demographic and offense specific information are presented in subsequent tables.

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 14 year old juveniles accused of the offenses enumerated above. Criminal prosecution may also be brought against juveniles 14 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 shall be brought against any juvenile with a prior conviction in adult court. These are referred to as mandatory prior conviction filings.

A legislative change creating the direct file process became effective in 1997. The result has been a reduction in the transfer decision.

A historic high occurred in the direct file process in FY99 when 804 juveniles were sent to adult court in this manner. A general decline took place through FY05. In FY11, there was a 13.5% decline in the number of juveniles direct filed from the previous year. The trend continued from FY10, where a sharp decline of 30% occurred from the prior year. (See trend line bottom of page 30).

Table 11.3 County: Juveniles Direct Filed in Adult Court FY11

Apache	0	0.00%
Cochise	12	3.53%
Coconino	0	0.00%
Gila	1	0.29%
Graham	2	0.59%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%
Maricopa	219	64.41%
Mohave	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0.00%
Pima	47	13.82%
Pinal	12	3.53%
Santa Cruz	6	1.76%
Yavapai	0	0.00%
Yuma	41	12.06%
TOTAL	340	100.00%

Table 11.4 Sex: Juveniles Direct Filed FY11

Male	326	95.88%
Female	14	4.12%
TOTAL	340	100.0%

Table 11.5 Age: Juveniles Direct Filed FY11

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	2.35%
15	39	11.47%
16	87	25.59%
17	202	59.41%
Unknown	4	1.18%
TOTAL	340	100.00%

Table 11.6 Race: Juveniles Direct Filed FY11		
Hispanic	211	62.06%
African American	48	14.12%
Anglo	68	20.00%
Native American	8	2.35%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.29%
Other	3	0.88%
Unknown	1	0.29%
TOTAL	340	100.00%

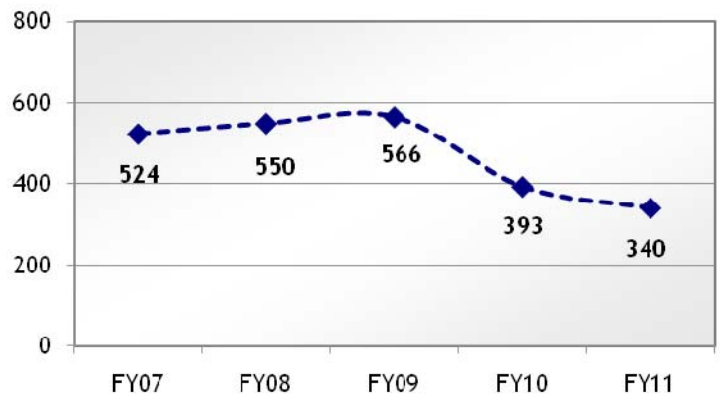
Table 11.7 Education Status: Juveniles Direct Filed FY11		
Enrolled	85	25.00%
Not Enrolled	50	14.71%
Expelled	2	0.59%
Suspended	0	0.00%
Withdrawn	9	2.65%
Graduated	1	0.29%
GED Program	1	0.29%
Unknown	192	56.47%
TOTAL	340	100.00%

Table 11.8 Number of Prior Referrals: Juveniles Direct Filed FY11		
0	72	21.18%
1	41	12.06%
2	18	5.29%
3	29	8.53%
4	22	6.47%
5	19	5.59%
6	24	7.06%
7	21	6.18%
8 or more	94	27.65%
TOTAL	340	100.00%

Table 11.9 Severity of Most Serious Offense: Juveniles Direct Filed FY11		
Felonies Against Person	175	51.47%
Felonies Against Property	92	27.06%
Obstruction of Justice: Felony & Misdemeanor	0	0.00%
Misdemeanors Against Person	2	0.59%
Drugs: Felony & Misdemeanor	52	15.29%
Public Peace: Felony & Misdemeanor	16	4.71%
Misdemeanors Against Property	3	0.88%
TOTAL	340	100.0%

Table 11.10 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Juveniles Direct Filed FY11		
Felony	329	96.76%
Misdemeanor	11	3.24%
TOTAL	393	100.0%

Direct Filed to Adult Court



For FY03 through FY10 data, refer to the graph on page 6.

Table 11.11 Sex by County: Juveniles Direct Filed FY11				
	Male	Female	Total	% of Total
Apache	0	0	0	0.00%
Cochise	12	0	12	3.53%
Coconino	0	0	0	0.00%
Gila	1	0	1	0.29%
Graham	2	0	2	0.59%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	208	11	219	64.41%
Mohave	0	0	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0	0	0.00%
Pima	46	1	47	13.82%
Pinal	12	0	12	3.53%
Santa Cruz	6	0	6	1.76%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0.00%
Yuma	39	2	41	12.06%
TOTAL	326	14	340	100.00%

In Tables 11.11-11.13 county specific breakouts of the key demographic variables of sex, age and race are presented. Table 11.14 gives a percentage of youth by delinquency risk level. That is youth who were identified as having a low, medium, or high risk level to reoffend, within 12 months, on their first referral direct filed in the fiscal year based on the delinquency risk assessment.

Table 11.12 Age by County: Juveniles Direct Filed FY11													
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	6	0	12	3.53%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.29%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0.59%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	24	62	126	2	219	64.41%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Pima	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	8	36	0	47	13.82%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	4	0	12	3.53%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	6	1.76%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	10	24	0	41	12.06%
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	39	87	202	4	340	100.00%

Table 11.13 Race by County: Juveniles Direct Filed FY11									
	Hispanic	African American	Anglo	Native American	Asian/PI	Other	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Cochise	7	1	4	0	0	0	0	12	3.53%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Gila	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.29%
Graham	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.59%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	125	42	44	3	1	3	1	219	64.41%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Pima	32	2	10	3	0	0	0	47	13.82%
Pinal	6	2	2	2	0	0	0	12	3.53%
Santa Cruz	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1.76%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Yuma	35	1	5	0	0	0	0	41	12.06%
TOTAL	211	48	68	8	1	3	1	340	100.00%

Table 11.14 Delinquency Risk Level: Juveniles Direct Filed FY11	
Low	7.8%
Medium	8.5%
High	83.7%
TOTAL	100.00%

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.

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 11.15 County: Juveniles Transferred to Adult Court FY11

Apache	0	0.00%
Cochise	3	12.50%
Coconino	0	0.00%
Gila	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%
Maricopa	12	50.00%
Mohave	0	0.00%
Navajo	1	4.17%
Pima	3	12.50%
Pinal	0	0.00%
Santa Cruz	0	0.00%
Yavapai	2	8.33%
Yuma	3	12.50%
TOTAL	24	100.00%

In FY11 transfers declined from FY10, which is consistent with the trend over the last 5 years. Since the direct filing process began, the judicial transfer process being utilized less. Overall, the direct filing process accounts for approximately 9 out of every 10 juveniles prosecuted in adult court.

Table 11.16 Sex: Juveniles Transferred FY11

Male	24	100.0%
Female	0	0.0%
TOTAL	24	100.0%

Table 11.17 Age: Juveniles Transferred FY11

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	1	4.17%
15	0	0.00%
16	3	12.50%
17	16	66.67%
Unknown	4	16.67%
TOTAL	24	100.00%

Table 11.18 Race: Juveniles Transferred FY11

Hispanic	12	50.00%
African American	4	16.67%
Anglo	6	25.00%
Native American	2	8.33%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.00%
Other	0	0.00%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	24	100.00%

Table 11.19 Education Status: Juveniles Transferred FY11

Enrolled	10	41.67%
Not Enrolled	3	12.50%
Expelled	0	0.00%
Suspended	0	0.00%
Withdrawn	0	0.00%
Graduated	1	4.17%
GED Program	1	4.17%
Unknown	9	37.50%
TOTAL	24	100.00%

Table 11.20 Number of Prior Referrals: Juveniles Transferred FY11

0	6	25.00%
1	2	8.33%
2	3	12.50%
3	1	4.17%
4	2	8.33%
5	3	12.50%
6	1	4.17%
7	1	4.17%
8 or more	5	20.83%
TOTAL	24	100.0

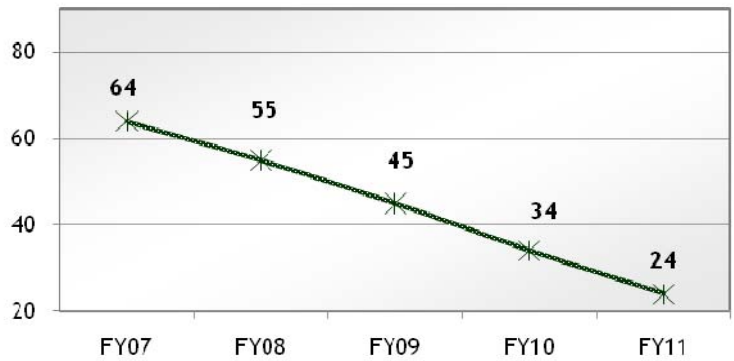
Table 11.21 Severity of Most Serious Offense: Juveniles Transferred FY11

Felonies Against Person	7	29.17%
Felonies Against Property	10	41.67%
Obstruction of Justice: Felony & Misdemeanor	1	4.17%
Misdemeanors Against Person	3	12.50%
Drugs: Felony & Misdemeanor	3	12.50%
Public Peace: Felony & Misdemeanor	0	0.00%
Misdemeanors Against Property	0	0.00%
Status Offenses	0	0.00%
Citations/Administrative	0	0.00%
TOTAL	24	100.00%

Table 11.22 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Juveniles Transferred FY11

Felony	23	95.83%
Misdemeanor	1	4.17%
Administrative	0	0.00%
TOTAL	24	100.0

Juveniles Transferred to Adult Court



For FY04 through FY11 data, refer to the graph on page 6.

Table 11.23 Sex by County: Juveniles Transferred FY11

	Male	Female	Total	% of Total
Apache	0	0	0	0.00%
Cochise	3	0	3	12.50%
Coconino	0	0	0	0.00%
Gila	0	0	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	12	0	12	50.00%
Mohave	0	0	0	0.00%
Navajo	1	0	1	4.17%
Pima	3	0	3	12.50%
Pinal	0	0	0	0.00%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0.00%
Yavapai	2	0	2	8.33%
Yuma	3	0	3	12.50%
TOTAL	24	0	24	100.00%

In **Tables 11.19-11.21** county specific breakouts of the key demographic variables of sex, age and race are presented. **Table 11.23** gives a percentage of youth by delinquency risk level. That is youth who were identified as having a low, medium, or high risk level to reoffend, within 12 months, on their first referral transferred in the fiscal year based on the delinquency risk assessment.

Table 11.24 Age by County: Juveniles Transferred FY11

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	12.50%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	2	12	50.00%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4.17%
Pima	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	12.50%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	8.33%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	12.50%
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	16	4	24	100.00%

Table 11.25 Race by County: Juveniles Transferred FY11

	Hispanic	African American	Anglo	Native American	Asian/PI	Other	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Cochise	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	12.50%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	6	3	2	1	0	0	0	12	50.00%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4.17%
Pima	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	12.50%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Yavapai	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	8.33%
Yuma	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	12.50%
TOTAL	12	4	6	2	0	0	0	24	100.00%

Table 11.26 Delinquency Risk Level: Juveniles Transferred FY11

Low	14.3%
Medium	14.3%
High	71.4%
TOTAL	100.00%

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SEX

JUVENILES REFERRED IN FY11

In January, 2005, the Child Welfare League hosted a conference *National Girls Initiative: Florence Crittendon Roundtable 2005*. This section was prompted by that conference and other work being done in Arizona. This section offers an initial analysis of the differences between males and females in Arizona's juvenile justice system. Information is provided on referrals, age at first referral, offense severity, and proportions of males and females at each stage in the juvenile justice system, and treatment received in FY11. This was first published in *Juveniles Processed FY04* and has been replicated annually since.

Over the last two decades, increasing attention has been paid to girls in the juvenile justice system. There was concern, according to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (2002), females' arrests have been increasing in most categories faster than males' arrests. In Arizona, the proportions of males and females arrested have been constant

Traditionally, males are seen as committing more delinquent and serious offenses than females. The proportions of males and females in the Arizona juvenile justice system confirm this view. The following tables indicate males continue to account for a large proportion of offenses.

Table 12.1 Percentage of Each Sex at Stages in the Juvenile Justice System FY11

	Female	Male
Referral	33.76%	66.24%
Detention	22.88%	77.12%
Diversions	39.68%	60.32%
Petitioned	25.33%	74.67%
Dismissed	29.63%	70.37%
Penalty Only	25.00%	75.00%
Standard Probation	24.45%	75.55%
JIPS	13.66%	86.34%
ADJC	13.05%	89.95%
Direct Filed	4.12%	95.88%
Transferred	0.00%	100.00%

Average Age

For the juveniles referred in FY11, the average age of referral for the initial referral in a juveniles lifetime was slightly higher for females (14.34) than males (13.97).

Offense Severity and Type

Females and males differ in the distribution of their referral offenses. Three offense categories make up more than two-thirds of female referrals: public peace (25.8%); status (17.4%); and misdemeanors against property (23.3%). On the other hand, apart from public peace offenses (24.6%), males' referral offenses are more equally distributed across severity categories.

Misdemeanors make up the largest proportion of offenses for both males and females. Since FY07 the proportion of juveniles committing felonies and misdemeanors for both males and females has remained stable.

Female	14.34	33.8%
Male	13.97	66.2%
<i>TOTAL</i>		100.0%

	Female	Male
Felonies Against Person	2.5%	6.5%
Felonies Against Property	3.1%	9.6%
Obstruction of Justice *	6.7%	10.0%
Misdemeanors Against Person	11.3%	8.9%
Drugs:*	9.1%	16.8%
Public Peace*	25.8%	24.6%
Misdemeanors Against Property	23.3%	12.8%
Status Offenses	17.4%	10.0%
Administrative	0.8%	0.8%
<i>TOTAL</i>	100.0%	100.0%

*Includes both felonies and misdemeanors.

	Female	Male
Felony		
2007	(17.4%)	(36.2%)
2008	(15.8%)	(37.5%)
2009	(15.6%)	(37.1%)
2010	(14.8%)	(35.8%)
2011	(16.9%)	(37.8%)
Misdemeanor		
2007	(52.0%)	(44.9%)
2008	(56.8%)	(45.0%)
2009	(59.4%)	(46.6%)
2010	(62.6%)	(47.9%)
2011	(61.9%)	(46.9%)

Table 12.5 Juveniles Referred in FY11
Who Received Court Funded Treatment (Tx) in FY11

	Total Referred	Rec'd Court Funded Tx	Percentage
Female	12,368	2,410	19.5%
Male	24,269	6,577	27.1%
<i>TOTAL</i>	54,608	8,987	24.5%

Table 12.6 FY11 Treatment Expenditures by Category
Percentage of Total Dollars Spent

	% Female	% Male
Ancillary Services	2.8%	5.0%
Behavioral Support Service	0.0%	0.0%
Competency Restoration	0.1%	0.6%
Delinquency Prevention	9.4%	5.6%
Drug Court	1.2%	3.3%
Education	0.2%	0.2%
Evaluation and Diagnosis	6.5%	9.2%
Foster Home	0.0%	0.1%
Functional Family Therapy	0.8%	0.9%
Out-of-Home	63.4%	38.0%
Outpatient	6.8%	6.1%
R.A.F.T.	0.0%	0.0%
Sex Offender	1.1%	25.6%
Substance Abuse	7.6%	5.4%
<i>TOTAL</i>	100.0%	100.0%
<i>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</i>	\$2,941,146.24	\$8,055,955.01

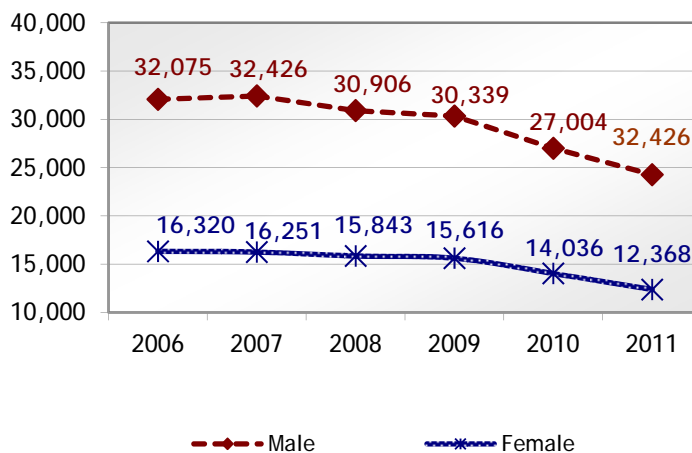
Court Funded Treatment Received

Of the 17,147 females referred in FY11, 14.1% received court funded treatment services during the year compared to 17.6% of the males. Juveniles may be ordered to receive treatment that funded from other sources (Title XIX, self pay, tribal funds, etc.). Only court funded treatment are reflected here.

On average, \$1220.39 was spent on court funded treatment for females and \$1,224.87 was spent on males through the Juveniles Probation Services Fund (JPSF).

The largest allocation of treatment monies for both males (38.0%) and females (63.4%) was for "out of home" services (residential, group homes, detention alternatives, etc.). The second largest amount of money spent on males was for sex offender treatment (25.6%) and for females it was delinquency prevention (9.4%).

Referrals by Sex



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FY 2011

Notes & Glossary

NOTES

ARIZONA'S JUVENILE COURT COUNTS FY11

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 FY11" and "County: Direct Filed and Transferred to Adult Court FY11". 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*. Although we strive 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.

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

3. 2006-2021 Population Estimates: Arizona Department of Economic Security, Research Administration, Population Statistics Unit.
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-Simple** offenses are typically misdemeanor assault offenses like fighting which may include assault, facilitation and solicitation of assault.
 - c. **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.
 - d. **Disorderly Conduct** offenses are felony and misdemeanors which may involve disturbing the peace, unlawful assembly, and disorderly conduct with a weapon.
 - e. **Drug Paraphernalia** offenses involve juveniles who have been charged with possession of drug paraphernalia.
 - 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 left their residences homes or without permission Parent/Guardians permission and or attempted to runaway.
 - i. **Shoplift-Misdemeanor** offenses involve attempted, facilitated, and solicited shoplifting of any amount and shoplifting of less than \$1000.
 - 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. §28-1281, §28-1382, §28-1383 (DUI) or violated Title 13, Chapter 34 (Purchase, possession, or consumption of alcohol/drugs) and the juvenile has previously participated in a community based alternative program or a diversion program or a diversion program administered by the juvenile court at least two times within twenty four months 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. 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/her 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 Restitution. Unpaid labor or services provided to a not-for-profit or government agency. Community restitution work may involve such things as graffiti abatement, litter cleanup or any other public or private community assistance project under the supervision of the county attorney or juvenile court. Community restitution can be a consequence for youth adjudicated to diversion or probation.

Complaint. By statute, a complaint is a written statement of the essential facts that constitute a public offense. A 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 “a child who is adjudicated to have committed a delinquent act”, with the exception of a child under eight years of age who would be alternatively classified as a “dependent child”. A delinquent juvenile is simply a youth 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 fourteen years of age or older and is accused of the serious, chronic and violent offenses enumerated in the law that warrant mandatory adult prosecution for juveniles fifteen years of age or older. In addition, criminal prosecution may be brought against any juvenile with a prior conviction in adult court. Essentially, 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 determines 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. The legal document filed in the juvenile court alleging 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. A report submitted to the juvenile court that alleges a child is dependent or incorrigible or that a juvenile has committed a delinquent act. Referrals can be made by police, parents, school officials, probation officers, other agencies or interested 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"; an arrest and possible detention by law enforcement. Juveniles may have multiple referrals during any given year or over an extended period of time between the ages of eight and seventeen. Multiple referrals typically signal high risk, even when the referrals are for numerous incorrigible or relatively minor offenses.

Risk Level: Is the categorization of Low, Medium and High risk based on the state approved tool developed to classify delinquents risk to recidivate in the ensuing twelve months among juveniles referred to the juvenile court.

Standard Probation. A program of conditional freedom granted by the juvenile court to an adjudicated juvenile on the condition of continued good behavior and regular reporting to a probation officer.

Transfer Hearing: A 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.azcourts.gov/jjsd

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