

Arizona's Juvenile Court Counts

Statewide Statistical Information FY2012



JULY 1, 2011 - JUNE 30, 2012

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS
JUVENILE JUSTICE SERVICES DIVISION
Research & Information Unit | Suite 337 | 602.452.3443

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

Chad Campbell, Director
David P. Redpath, Research Manager
Margarita Aguilera, Business Analyst
Elizabeth Simpson, Research Specialist
Kathy Gillmore, Administrative Assistant

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 FY12	4
Arizona Juvenile Population Estimates and Projections: Ages 8 – 17, 2012-2027	4
The Number of Juveniles Dispositioned to Probation, Intensive Probation, ADJC and Adult Court: Fiscal Years 2005 - 2012	5
Referrals, Petitions Filed, Juveniles Referred and Petitioned, FY 2005 - 2012	5
Pathways for Juveniles Transferred and/or Direct Filed in Adult Court: FY 2005 - 2012	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 Age20
4.4 Ethnicity.....21
4.5 Education Status.....21
4.6 Number of Prior Referrals21
4.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense21
4.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense21
Graph: Five Year Trend21
4.9 Sex by County22
4.10 Age by County22
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 Age24
5.4 Ethnicity.....25
5.5 Education Status.....25
5.6 Number of Prior Referrals25
5.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense25
5.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense25
Graph: Five Year Trend.....25
5.9 Sex by County26
5.10 Age by County26
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 Age28
6.4 Ethnicity.....29
6.5 Education Status.....29
6.6 Number of Prior Referrals29
6.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense29
6.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense29
Graph: Five Year Trend.....29
6.9 Sex by County30
6.10 Age by County30
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 Age32
7.4 Ethnicity.....33
7.5 Education Status.....33
7.6 Number of Prior Referrals33
7.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense33
7.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense33
Graph: Five Year Trend.....33
7.9 Sex by County34
7.10 Age by County34
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 Age36
8.4 Ethnicity.....37
8.5 Education Status.....37
8.6 Number of Prior Referrals37
8.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense37
8.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense37
Graph: Five Year Trend.....37
8.9 Sex by County38
8.10 Age by County38
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 Age41
9.4 Ethnicity.....41
9.5 Education Status.....41
9.6 Number of Prior Referrals41
9.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense41
9.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense41
Graph: Five Year Trend.....41
9.9 Sex by County42
9.10 Age by County42
9.11 Race by County.....43
9.12 Delinquency Risk Level.....43

ADJC & AOC Comparison

Graph: Juveniles Originally Committed, FY08 – FY1244
10.1 Commitments FY1244
10.2 Commitments FY1145
10.3 Commitments FY1045

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 Referrals48
11.9 Severity of Most Serious Offense48
11.10 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense.....48
Graph: Five Year Trend.....48
11.11 Sex by County.....49
11.12 Age by County49
11.13 Race by County.....50
11.14 Delinquency Risk Level50

Juveniles Transferred to Adult Court

11.15 County51
11.16 Sex51
11.17 Age.....51
11.18 Ethnicity52
11.19 Education Status52

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

Notes & Glossary

Notes	58
Glossary - Juvenile Justice Terms.....	62

This page intentionally left blank.

**Introduction & Trends for
Arizona's Juvenile Court Counts
FY05-FY12**

INTRODUCTION & TRENDS

This is the second publication of *Arizona's Juvenile Court Counts*. 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) from 1993-2010; *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 over fifteen years. After using JOLTS for more than 25 years, Maricopa County upgraded to their new ICIS system on July 1st 2008. Data from both JOLTS and ICIS was extracted on August 28th 2012. 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 2012 (FY12), July 1, 2011 - June 30, 2012. 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 In addition, key demographic breakouts of sex, age and race at the county level for each chapter and statewide percentage of youth at each risk level at each stage are provided.

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 FY12. 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 FY12 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 2012, the juvenile population continues to increase steadily, as evidenced in the *Arizona Juvenile Population Estimates and Projections* chart in this section.³

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 FY12* 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

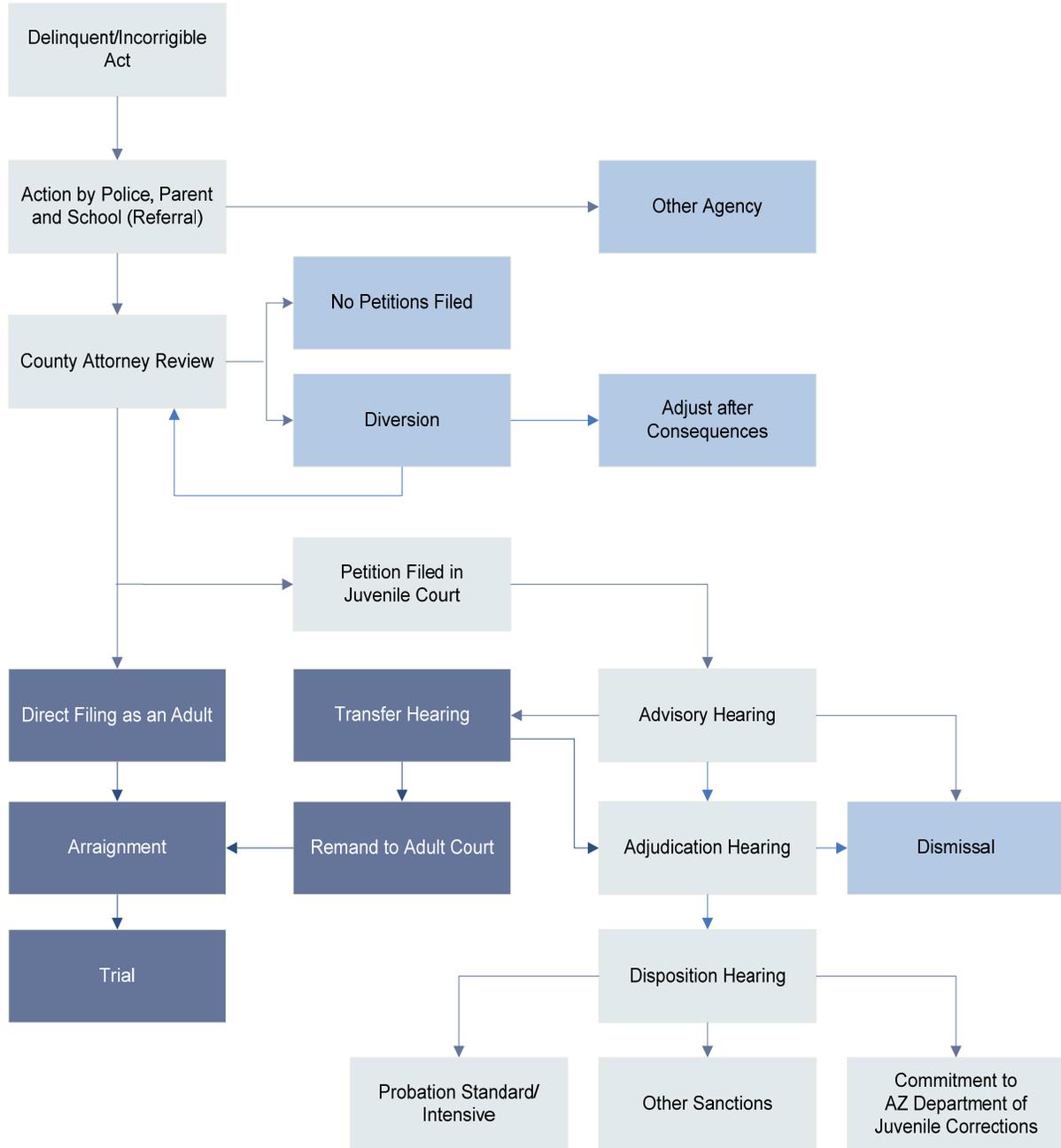
and each referral received may or may not have the same disposition, the number of referrals and the number of juveniles at each stage will not be the same. The unduplicated numbers of referrals and petitions on this chart demonstrates the amount of workload generated by these juveniles at each stage.

Graphs included in the Introduction and Trends section illustrate trends since FY05. 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.

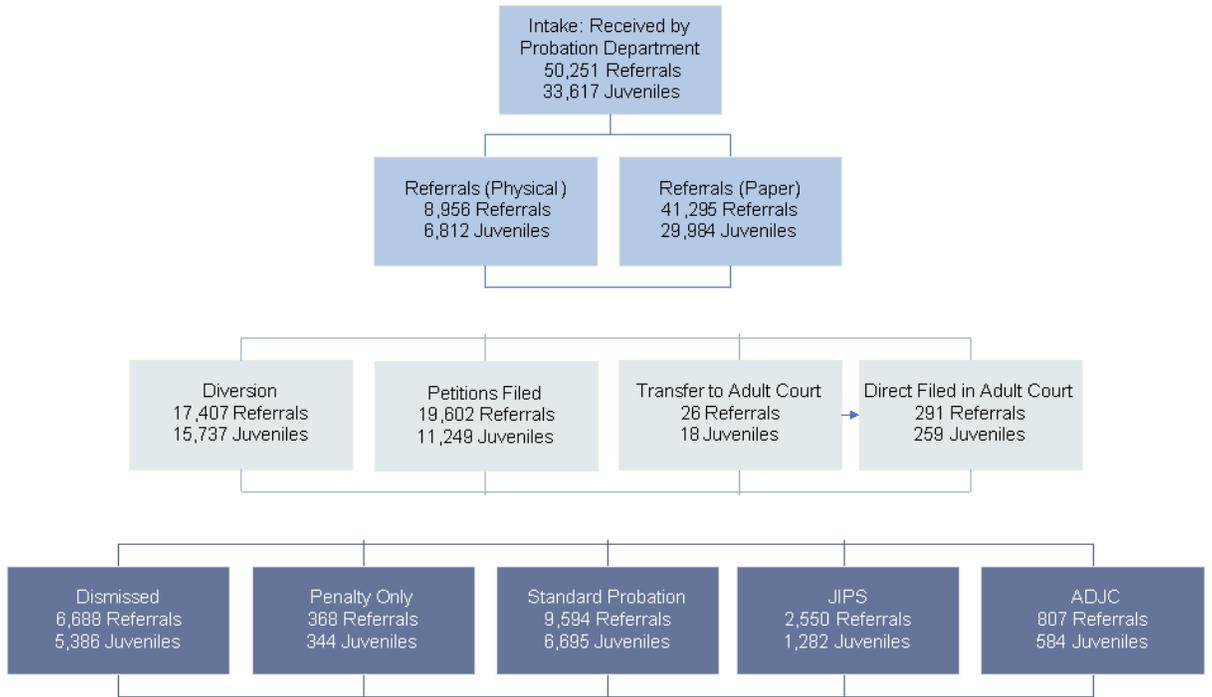
Analysis of data on juveniles processed in the Arizona court system is ongoing. Data is analyzed to identify the treatment needs of juveniles; to determine what works in meeting needs and obtaining the best outcomes; to identify the most cost effective allocation of resources; and to develop the most 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*, *Arizona Juvenile Court Counts FY11*, and *AZ Juvenile Performance Measures Report Card FY08*. These reports are available on the Arizona Supreme Court, Juvenile Justice Services Division (JJSD) website, <http://www.azcourts.gov/jjsd>.

Juvenile Justice Flowchart

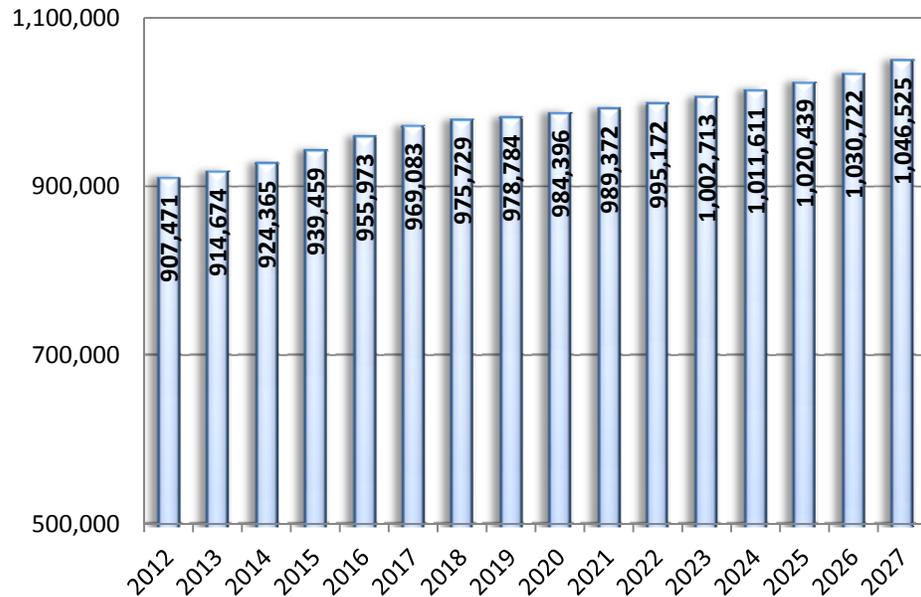


Arizona Juvenile Court Activity FY12



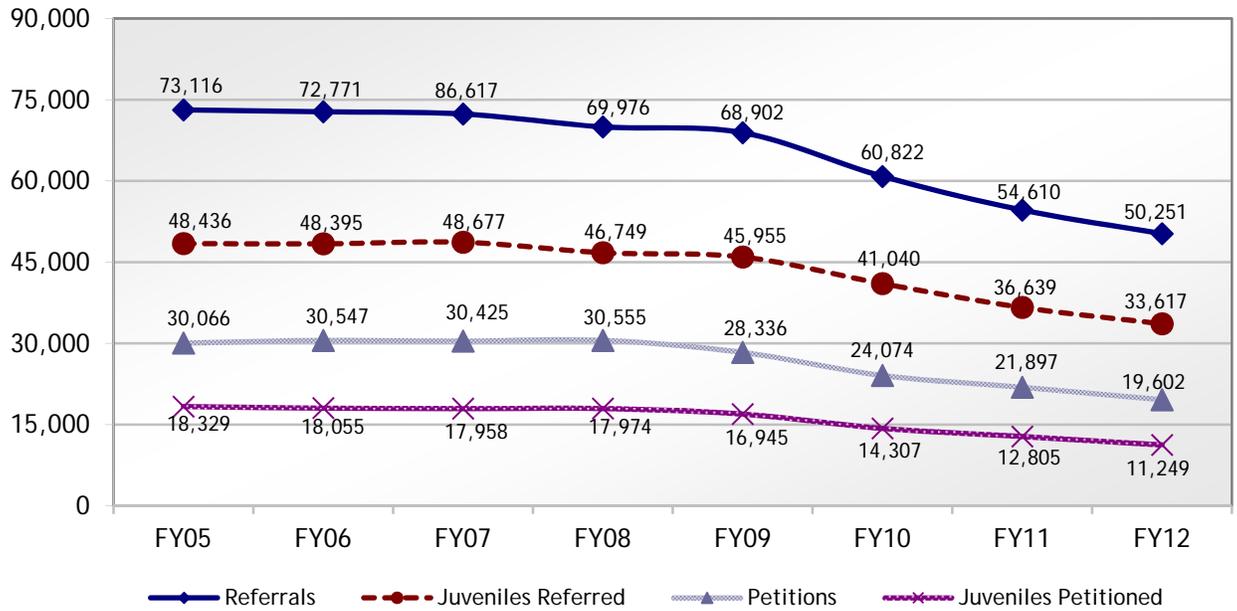
Data Source: Arizona Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts, Juvenile Justice Services Division; JOLTS/ICIS Research Extract FY2012

Arizona Juvenile Population Estimates and Projections: Age 8-17 2012-2027

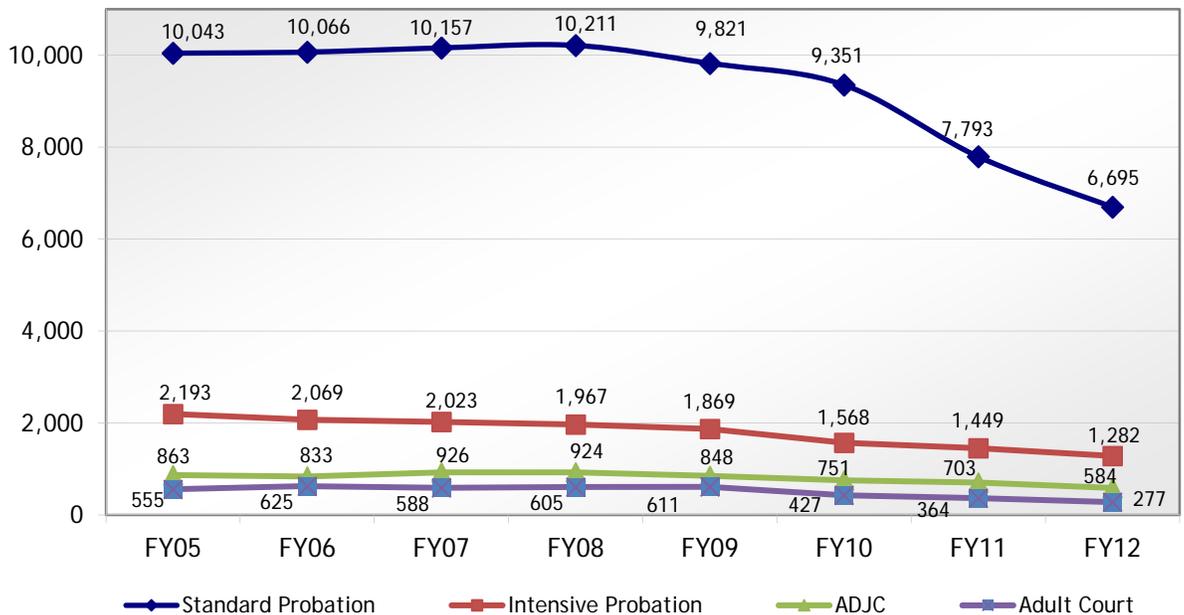


2012-2027 Population Estimates: Arizona Department of Administration, Office of Employment and Population Statistics

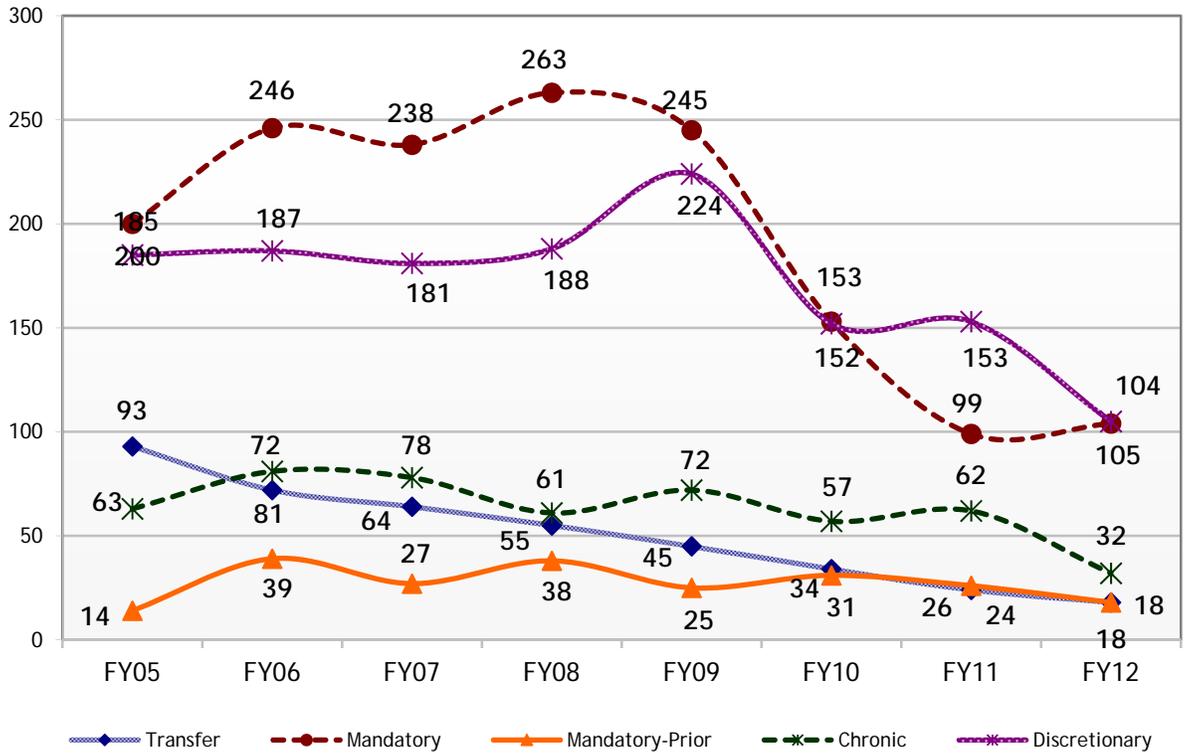
Referrals, Petitions Filed and Juveniles Referred and Petitioned Fiscal Years 2005 - 2012



The Number of Juveniles Dispositioned to Probation, Intensive Probation, ADJC and Adult Court - Fiscal Years 2005 - 2012



Pathways for Juveniles Transferred and/or Direct Filed in Adult Court Fiscal Years 2005 - 2012¹



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 FY12. 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 2012, there were approximately 975,022 juveniles ages eight to seventeen in Arizona. From July 1, 2011 to June 31, 2012, 3.5% of these juveniles (33,617) were referred at least once to Arizona's juvenile courts. This represents about 1 in every 29 juveniles. These 33,617 juveniles generated 50,251 referrals, an average of 1.5 referrals per juvenile.

County	Count	Percentage
Apache	149	0.44%
Cochise	918	2.73%
Coconino	961	2.86%
Gila	445	1.32%
Graham	231	0.69%
Greenlee	79	0.24%
La Paz	102	0.30%
Maricopa	17,635	52.46%
Mohave	1,479	4.40%
Navajo	708	2.11%
Pima	5,878	17.49%
Pinal	1,683	5.01%
Santa Cruz	425	1.26%
Yavapai	1,296	3.86%
Yuma	1,628	4.84%
TOTAL	33,617	100.00%

Sex	Count	Percentage
Male	22,189	66.01%
Female	11,428	33.99%
TOTAL	33,617	100.00%

Age	Count	Percentage
8	139	0.41%
9	207	0.62%
10	329	0.98%
11	684	2.03%
12	1,425	4.24%
13	2,756	8.20%
14	4,365	12.98%
15	6,436	19.15%
16	7,569	22.52%
17	9,480	28.20%
Unknown	227	0.68%
TOTAL	33,617	100.00%

Table 1.4 Race: Juveniles Referred FY12		
Hispanic	12,674	37.70%
African American	3,170	9.43%
Anglo	14,985	44.58%
Native American	1,931	5.74%
Other	104	0.31%
Unknown	494	1.47%
Asian/Pacific Islander	259	0.77%
TOTAL	33,617	100.00%

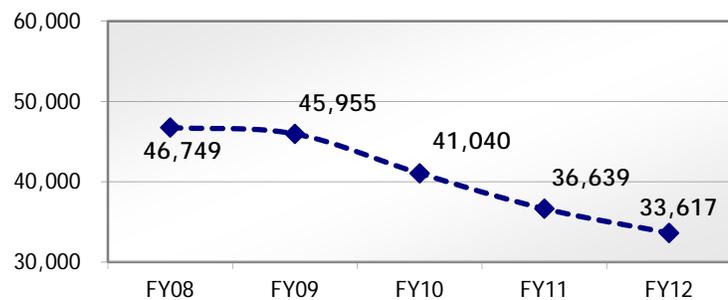
Table 1.5 Education Status: Juveniles Referred FY12		
Enrolled	20,176	60.02%
Not Enrolled	1,321	3.93%
Expelled	105	0.31%
Suspended	130	0.39%
Withdrawn	188	0.56%
Graduated	122	0.36%
GED Program	21	0.06%
Unknown	11,554	34.37%
TOTAL	33,617	100.00%

Table 1.6 Number of Prior Referrals: Juveniles Referred FY12		
0	17,253	51.32%
1	6,048	17.99%
2	3,006	8.94%
3	1,887	5.61%
4	1,245	3.70%
5	913	2.72%
6	731	2.17%
7	517	1.54%
8 or more	2,017	6.00%
TOTAL	33,617	100.00%

Table 1.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense: Juveniles Referred FY12 ²		
Felonies Against Person	1,784	5.31%
Felonies Against Property	2,574	7.66%
Obstruction of Justice: Felony & Misdemeanor	2,872	8.54%
Misdemeanors Against Person	3,502	10.42%
Drugs: Felony & Misdemeanor	4,763	14.17%
Public Peace: Felony & Misdemeanor	8,427	25.07%
Misdemeanors Against Property	5,514	16.40%
Status Offenses	3,878	11.54%
Administrative	303	0.90%
TOTAL	33,617	100.00%

Table 1.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Juveniles Referred FY12		
Felony	10,310	30.67%
Misdemeanor	17,762	52.84%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	1,364	4.06%
Status	3,878	11.54%
Other	303	0.90%
TOTAL	33,617	100.00%

Juveniles Referred



For FY05 through FY12 data, refer to the graphs on page 5.

Table 1.9 Top Ten Referral Categories FY12		
Shoplifting-Misdemeanor	5,240	10.43%
Probation Violation	4,996	9.94%
Alcohol	4,110	8.18%
Runaway	3,702	7.37%
Marijuana Possession	2,312	4.60%
Drug Paraphernalia	2,297	4.57%
Curfew	2,117	4.21%
Truancy	2,040	4.06%
DV Assault -Misdemeanor	1,757	3.50%
Disorderly Conduct	1,540	3.06%
<i>TOTAL TOP TEN REFERRALS</i>	30,111	59.92%
<i>TOTAL ALL REFERRALS</i>	50,251	100.00%

In FY12, shoplifting-misdemeanor was the most common referral, followed closely by runaway within county. This suggests Arizona's juvenile probation departments are holding juveniles accountable.

Over the past five years, there has been 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*			
FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011
Probation Violation 6,628	Shoplifting - Misd 7,308	Shoplifting - Misd 6,734	Shoplifting - Misd 5,686
Shoplifting - Misd 6,323	Probation Violation 6,362	Probation Violation 6,118	Probation Violation 5,575
Truancy 4,394	Runaway 4,556	Alcohol 4,318	Alcohol 4,302
Runaway 4,242	Curfew 4,131	Runaway 3,702	Disorderly Conduct 3,440
Curfew 3,881	Alcohol 3,980	Curfew 3,557	Runaway 3,304
Alcohol 3,259	Marijuana Possession 3,296	Disorderly Conduct 3,053	Marijuana Possession 2,745
Marijuana Possession 3,108	Truancy 3,275	Marijuana Possession 2,985	Truancy 2,554
Drug Paraphernalia 2,492	Drug Paraphernalia 2,362	Truancy 3,275	Drug Paraphernalia 2,453
Disorderly Conduct 2,373	Disorderly Conduct 2,326	Drug Paraphernalia 2,282	Curfew 2,425
Assault-Simple 2,064	Assault-Simple 2,100	Assault-Simple 1,947	Assault-Simple 2,104

*Cells indicate the number of referrals for each offense.

Table 1.11 Sex by County: Juveniles Referred FY12				
	Male	Female	Total	% of Total
Apache	91	58	149	0.44%
Cochise	579	339	918	2.73%
Coconino	599	362	961	2.86%
Gila	295	150	445	1.32%
Graham	144	87	231	0.69%
Greenlee	53	26	79	0.24%
La Paz	77	25	102	0.30%
Maricopa	11,778	5,857	17,635	52.46%
Mohave	960	519	1,479	4.40%
Navajo	457	251	708	2.11%
Pima	3,857	2,021	5,878	17.49%
Pinal	1,158	525	1,683	5.01%
Santa Cruz	283	142	425	1.26%
Yavapai	820	476	1,296	3.86%
Yuma	1,038	590	1,628	4.84%
TOTAL	22,189	11,428	33,617	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 FY12													
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	1	0	0	1	7	15	19	34	44	28	0	149	0.44%
Cochise	3	8	14	26	46	85	124	173	205	231	3	918	2.73%
Coconino	2	6	6	14	49	67	135	184	216	273	9	961	2.86%
Gila	9	3	9	12	20	36	54	76	106	115	5	445	1.32%
Graham	5	0	2	5	9	29	35	48	43	55	0	231	0.69%
Greenlee	0	2	4	0	4	7	9	18	20	15	0	79	0.24%
La Paz	0	0	2	1	4	7	6	18	26	38	0	102	0.30%
Maricopa	23	67	128	267	633	1,345	2,265	3,449	4,156	5,209	93	17,635	52.46%
Mohave	7	9	15	45	57	138	185	266	323	418	16	1,479	4.40%
Navajo	0	3	6	9	21	63	85	141	162	211	7	708	2.11%
Pima	36	53	80	152	321	527	853	1,054	1,194	1,559	49	5,878	17.49%
Pinal	2	11	18	42	80	154	193	340	341	479	23	1,683	5.01%
Santa Cruz	2	5	4	13	14	21	43	68	93	156	6	425	1.26%
Yavapai	7	9	11	37	71	128	161	269	293	307	3	1,296	3.86%
Yuma	42	31	30	60	89	134	198	298	347	386	13	1,628	4.84%
TOTAL	139	207	329	684	1,425	2,756	4,365	6,436	7,569	9,480	227	33,617	100.00%

Table 1.13 Race by County: Juveniles Referred FY12

	Hispanic	African American	Anglo	Native American	Asian/PI	Other	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	28	0	92	26	1	0	2	149	0.44%
Cochise	362	58	459	20	7	1	11	918	2.73%
Coconino	131	31	352	440	2	3	2	961	2.86%
Gila	89	9	299	40	6	0	2	445	1.32%
Graham	61	6	146	14	0	0	4	231	0.69%
Greenlee	17	3	56	2	0	0	1	79	0.24%
La Paz	39	2	58	3	0	0	0	102	0.30%
Maricopa	6,474	2,227	7,762	617	153	53	349	17,635	52.46%
Mohave	167	41	1203	43	1	3	21	1,479	4.40%
Navajo	74	19	326	265	0	2	22	708	2.11%
Pima	2,842	494	2,134	254	73	32	49	5,878	17.49%
Pinal	572	191	784	110	7	5	14	1,683	5.01%
Santa Cruz	404	0	17	0	0	1	3	425	1.26%
Yavapai	226	27	985	44	4	4	6	1,296	3.86%
Yuma	1,188	62	312	53	5	0	8	1,628	4.84%
TOTAL	12,674	3,170	14,985	1,931	259	104	494	33,617	100%

Table 1.14 Delinquency Risk Level: Juveniles Referred FY12

Low	45.6%
Medium	26.2%
High	28.1%
TOTAL	100.00%

This page intentionally left blank.

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	75	0.98%
Cochise	170	2.22%
Coconino	186	2.43%
Gila	122	1.60%
Graham	103	1.35%
Greenlee	23	0.30%
La Paz	11	0.14%
Maricopa	3,816	49.94%
Mohave	368	4.82%
Navajo	228	2.98%
Pima	692	9.06%
Pinal	666	8.72%
Santa Cruz	138	1.81%
Yavapai	405	5.30%
Yuma	638	8.35%
TOTAL	7,641	100.00%

In FY12, 7,641 juveniles were detained at least once. Only 5,138 (67.0%) 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 5,138 juveniles that were detained on a referral (physical referral) represent 15.3% of the juveniles referred to the juvenile court in FY12.
- Over the past few years, juveniles detained have decreased from a high of 11,674 in FY08 to the low of 7,641 this year in spite of increased populations.

Sex	Count	Percentage
Male	5,880	76.95%
Female	1,761	23.05%
TOTAL	7,641	100.0%

Table 2.3 Age: Juveniles Detained FY12

8	3	0.04%
9	12	0.16%
10	17	0.22%
11	63	0.82%
12	146	1.91%
13	436	5.71%
14	838	10.97%
15	1,447	18.94%
16	2,005	26.24%
17	2,633	34.46%
Unknown	41	0.54%
TOTAL	7,641	100.00%

Table 2.4 Race: Juveniles Detained FY12

Hispanic	3,258	42.64%
African American	907	11.87%
Anglo	2,850	37.30%
Native American	555	7.26%
Asian/Pacific Islander	35	0.46%
Other	16	0.21%
Unknown	20	0.26%
TOTAL	7,641	100.00%

Table 2.5 Education Status: Juveniles Detained FY12

Enrolled	2,871	37.57%
Not Enrolled	532	6.96%
Expelled	61	0.80%
Suspended	53	0.69%
Withdrawn	89	1.16%
Graduated	34	0.44%
GED Program	14	0.18%
Unknown	3,987	52.18%
TOTAL	7,641	100.00%

Table 2.6 Number of Prior Referrals: Juveniles Detained FY12

0	1,230	23.94%
1	763	14.85%
2	579	11.27%
3	441	8.58%
4	339	6.60%
5	315	6.13%
6	283	5.51%
7	203	3.95%
8 or more	985	19.17%
TOTAL	5,138	100.00%

Table 2.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense: Juveniles Detained FY12

Felonies Against Person	895	17.42%
Felonies Against Property	1,011	19.68%
Obstruction of Justice: Felony & Misdemeanor	1,049	20.42%
Misdemeanors Against Person	649	12.63%
Drugs: Felony & Misdemeanor	520	10.12%
Public Peace: Felony & Misdemeanor	682	13.27%
Misdemeanors Against Property	232	4.52%
Status Offenses	43	0.84%
Administrative	57	1.11%
TOTAL	5,138	100.00%

Table 2.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Juveniles Detained FY12

Felony	2,738	53.29%
Misdemeanor	1,590	30.95%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	738	14.36%
Status	42	0.82%
Other	30	0.58%
TOTAL	5,138	100.00%

Juveniles Detained

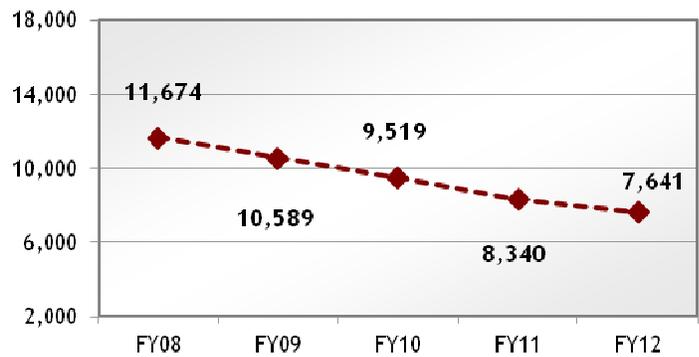


Table 2.9 Sex by County: Juveniles Detained FY12

	Male	Female	Total	% of Total
Apache	42	33	75	0.98%
Cochise	126	44	170	2.22%
Coconino	143	43	186	2.43%
Gila	91	31	122	1.60%
Graham	67	36	103	1.35%
Greenlee	19	4	23	0.30%
La Paz	9	2	11	0.14%
Maricopa	3015	801	3,816	49.94%
Mohave	268	100	368	4.82%
Navajo	158	70	228	2.98%
Pima	548	144	692	9.06%
Pinal	511	155	666	8.72%
Santa Cruz	106	32	138	1.81%
Yavapai	296	109	405	5.30%
Yuma	481	157	638	8.35%
<i>TOTAL</i>	5,880	1,761	7,641	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 FY12

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	1	0	0	0	3	8	9	15	26	13	0	75	0.98%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	4	9	20	37	38	62	0	170	2.22%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	5	5	26	33	46	71	0	186	2.43%
Gila	0	0	1	1	1	5	13	23	29	48	1	122	1.60%
Graham	0	0	0	2	2	11	14	25	21	28	0	103	1.35%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	5	7	5	1	23	0.30%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	3	0	11	0.14%
Maricopa	1	8	7	29	62	201	416	705	1,026	1,341	20	3,816	49.94%
Mohave	0	0	0	6	6	16	43	81	86	126	4	368	4.82%
Navajo	1	0	1	3	1	8	21	36	59	96	2	228	2.98%
Pima	0	1	0	3	9	43	73	127	177	257	2	692	9.06%
Pinal	0	0	5	9	23	52	81	140	152	199	5	666	8.72%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	3	9	16	26	36	46	2	138	1.81%
Yavapai	0	2	2	5	10	26	42	69	112	136	1	405	5.30%
Yuma	0	1	1	5	16	42	61	120	187	202	3	638	8.35%
<i>TOTAL</i>	3	12	17	63	146	436	838	1,447	2,005	2,633	41	7,641	100.00%

JUVENILES DETAINED IN THE ARIZONA COURT SYSTEM IN FY12

Table 2.11 Race by County: Juveniles Detained FY12

	Hispanic	African American	Anglo	Native American	Asian/PI	Other	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	16	0	49	9	0	0	1	75	0.98%
Cochise	80	14	65	6	1	0	4	170	2.22%
Coconino	34	8	52	91	1	0	0	186	2.43%
Gila	42	2	52	24	0	0	2	122	1.60%
Graham	28	5	62	7	0	0	1	103	1.35%
Greenlee	3	2	15	3	0	0	0	23	0.30%
La Paz	3	1	7	0	0	0	0	11	0.14%
Maricopa	1,663	681	1,250	183	25	8	6	3,816	49.94%
Mohave	63	10	279	14	0	1	1	368	4.82%
Navajo	29	10	97	89	0	1	2	228	2.98%
Pima	362	65	213	46	2	3	1	692	9.06%
Pinal	255	77	285	45	3	1	0	666	8.72%
Santa Cruz	134	0	4	0	0	0	0	138	1.81%
Yavapai	75	7	305	14	1	2	1	405	5.30%
Yuma	471	25	115	24	2	0	1	638	8.35%
<i>TOTAL</i>	3,258	907	2,850	555	35	16	20	7,641	100.00%

Table 2.12 Delinquency Risk Level: Juveniles Detained FY12

Low	11.1%
Medium	21.9%
High	67.0%
<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 FY12, there were 15,737 juveniles diverted in Arizona's juvenile justice system. Over the last five years, the number of juveniles having referrals diverted has declined 23.8% and the number of juveniles referred has declined 28% over the same time period. 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 FY12:

- 68.44% had no prior referrals.
- 66.15% had a misdemeanor as the most serious offense.

Table 3.1 County: Juveniles Diverted FY12

Apache	22	0.14%
Cochise	393	2.50%
Coconino	434	2.76%
Gila	176	1.12%
Graham	65	0.41%
Greenlee	22	0.14%
La Paz	35	0.22%
Maricopa	8,379	53.24%
Mohave	617	3.92%
Navajo	140	0.89%
Pima	3,475	22.08%
Pinal	503	3.20%
Santa Cruz	157	1.00%
Yavapai	764	4.85%
Yuma	555	3.53%
TOTAL	15,737	100.00%

Table 3.2 Sex: Juveniles Diverted FY12

Male	9,529	60.55%
Female	6,208	39.45%
TOTAL	15,737	100.0%

Table 3.3 Age: Juveniles Diverted FY12

8	81	0.51%
9	107	0.68%
10	210	1.33%
11	432	2.75%
12	898	5.71%
13	1,632	10.37%
14	2,428	15.43%
15	3,310	21.03%
16	3,468	22.04%
17	3,169	20.14%
Unknown	2	0.01%
TOTAL	15,737	100.0%

Table 3.4 Race: Juveniles Diverted FY12		
Hispanic	5,992	38.08%
African American	1,308	8.31%
Anglo	7,274	46.22%
Native American	738	4.69%
Asian/Pacific Islander	161	1.02%
Other	60	0.38%
Unknown	204	1.30%
TOTAL	15,737	100.00%

Table 3.5 Education Status: Juveniles Diverted FY12		
Enrolled	11,052	70.23%
Not Enrolled	320	2.03%
Expelled	23	0.15%
Suspended	35	0.22%
Withdrawn	31	0.20%
Graduated	42	0.27%
GED Program	1	0.01%
Unknown	4,233	26.90%
TOTAL	15,737	100.00%

Table 3.6 Number of Prior Referrals: Juveniles Diverted FY12		
0	10,771	68.44%
1	3,152	20.03%
2	960	6.10%
3	383	2.43%
4	170	1.08%
5	102	0.65%
6	42	0.27%
7	35	0.22%
8 or more	122	0.78%
TOTAL	15,737	100.0%

Table 3.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense: Juveniles Diverted FY12		
Felonies Against Person	119	0.70%
Felonies Against Property	324	1.62%
Obstruction of Justice: Felony & Misdemeanor	87	0.70%
Misdemeanors Against Person	1,858	10.64%
Drugs: Felony & Misdemeanor	2,550	14.51%
Public Peace: Felony & Misdemeanor	4,334	28.42%
Misdemeanors Against Property	4,318	26.86%
Status Offenses	2,114	16.42%
Administrative	33	0.12%
TOTAL	15,737	100.0%

Table 3.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Juveniles Diverted FY12		
Felony	3,106	17.57%
Misdemeanor	10,410	66.15%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	74	0.47%
Status	2,114	16.42%
Other	31	0.11%
Invalid Complaint	2	0.01%
TOTAL	15,737	100.0%

Juveniles Diverted

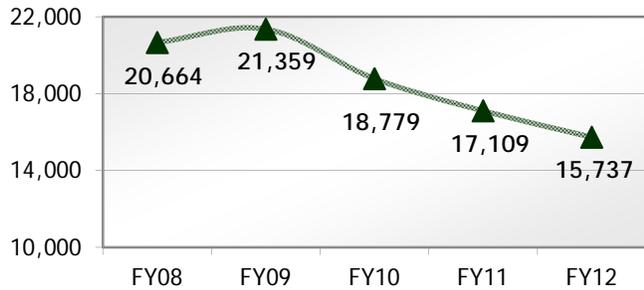


Table 3.9 Sex by County: Juveniles Diverted FY12

	Male	Female	Total	% of Total
Apache	10	12	22	0.14%
Cochise	224	169	393	2.50%
Coconino	226	208	434	2.76%
Gila	111	65	176	1.12%
Graham	30	35	65	0.41%
Greenlee	12	10	22	0.14%
La Paz	23	12	35	0.22%
Maricopa	5092	3287	8,379	53.24%
Mohave	358	259	617	3.92%
Navajo	84	56	140	0.89%
Pima	2202	1273	3,475	22.08%
Pinal	300	203	503	3.20%
Santa Cruz	102	55	157	1.00%
Yavapai	436	328	764	4.85%
Yuma	319	236	555	3.53%
TOTAL	9,529	6,208	15,737	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 FY12

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	0	0	0	1	3	4	2	7	3	2	0	22	0.14%
Cochise	2	6	10	19	27	46	59	80	71	73	0	393	2.50%
Coconino	2	4	3	8	20	31	64	100	114	88	0	434	2.76%
Gila	4	1	7	7	10	11	17	35	48	36	0	176	1.12%
Graham	3	0	0	0	2	12	11	12	11	14	0	65	0.41%
Greenlee	0	1	2	0	2	2	4	4	3	4	0	22	0.14%
La Paz	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	6	12	11	0	35	0.22%
Maricopa	11	18	71	155	405	824	1315	1880	1954	1746	0	8,379	53.24%
Mohave	4	4	13	32	35	74	96	121	129	109	0	617	3.92%
Navajo	0	2	2	5	10	17	21	30	29	24	0	140	0.89%
Pima	20	35	56	105	245	388	555	640	699	730	2	3,475	22.08%
Pinal	1	7	5	23	38	55	67	114	120	73	0	503	3.20%
Santa Cruz	0	3	3	6	5	9	25	33	33	40	0	157	1.00%
Yavapai	2	4	9	25	46	98	112	176	156	136	0	764	4.85%
Yuma	32	22	29	45	50	59	77	72	86	83	0	555	3.53%
TOTAL	81	107	210	432	898	1,632	2,428	3,310	3,468	3,169	2	15,737	100%

Table 3.12 Race by County: Juveniles Diverted FY12									
	Hispanic	African American	Anglo	Native American	Asian/PI	Other	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	4	0	15	3	0	0	0	22	0.14%
Cochise	155	25	194	11	4	0	4	393	2.50%
Coconino	57	11	176	185	1	3	1	434	2.76%
Gila	33	3	126	8	5	0	1	176	1.12%
Graham	14	0	47	2	0	0	2	65	0.41%
Greenlee	7	1	14	0	0	0	0	22	0.14%
La Paz	14	0	19	2	0	0	0	35	0.22%
Maricopa	3098	905	3832	271	87	28	158	8,379	53.24%
Mohave	65	15	514	14	1	1	7	617	3.92%
Navajo	15	7	73	41	0	1	3	140	0.89%
Pima	1693	255	1298	134	56	24	15	3,475	22.08%
Pinal	152	50	266	29	2	0	4	503	3.20%
Santa Cruz	151	0	6	0	0	0	0	157	1.00%
Yavapai	123	17	587	25	4	3	5	764	4.85%
Yuma	411	19	107	13	1	0	4	555	3.53%
TOTAL	5,992	1,308	7,274	738	161	60	204	15,737	100%

Table 3.12 Delinquency Risk Level: Juveniles Diverted FY12	
Low	60.1%
Medium	27.8%
High	12.1%
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 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. Information on dependent youth can be found in the Administrative Office of the Courts, Dependent Children's Services Division's Annual Reports.

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.

There were 11,249 juveniles with a petition filed during FY12. The relative rate of petitions is rather stable hovering around 34% of the juveniles referred. The average age of juveniles receiving a petition is just over 15 years old and 75% of juveniles petitioned are between 15 and 17 years of age.

County	Petitions	Percentage
Apache	87	0.77%
Cochise	322	2.86%
Coconino	387	3.44%
Gila	228	2.03%
Graham	153	1.36%
Greenlee	45	0.40%
La Paz	32	0.28%
Maricopa	4,863	43.23%
Mohave	491	4.36%
Navajo	421	3.74%
Pima	1,677	14.91%
Pinal	771	6.85%
Santa Cruz	249	2.21%
Yavapai	635	5.64%
Yuma	888	7.89%
TOTAL	11,249	100.00%

Sex	Petitions	Percentage
Male	8,462	75.22%
Female	2,787	24.78%
TOTAL	11,249	100.0%

Age	Petitions	Percentage
8	12	0.11%
9	22	0.20%
10	55	0.49%
11	161	1.43%
12	360	3.20%
13	812	7.22%
14	1,421	12.63%
15	2,315	20.58%
16	2,889	25.68%
17	3,192	28.38%
Unknown	10	0.09%
TOTAL	11,249	100.0%

Table 4.4 Race: Petitions Filed FY12		
Hispanic	4,630	41.16%
African American	1,170	10.40%
Anglo	4,437	39.44%
Native American	882	7.84%
Asian/Pacific Islander	57	0.51%
Other	28	0.25%
Unknown	45	0.40%
TOTAL	11,249	100.0

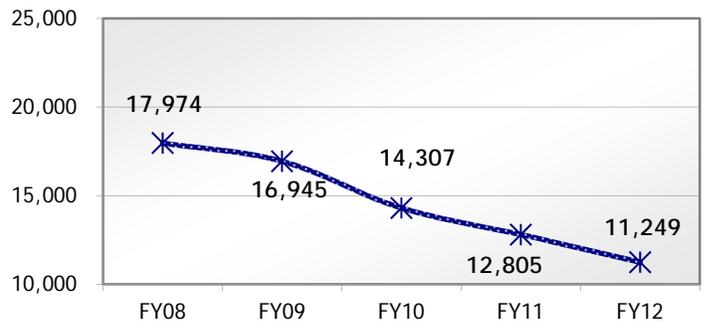
Table 4.5 Education Status: Petitions Filed FY12		
Enrolled	6,574	58.44%
Not Enrolled	913	8.12%
Expelled	98	0.87%
Suspended	104	0.92%
Withdrawn	152	1.35%
Graduated	58	0.52%
GED Program	13	0.12%
Unknown	3,337	29.66%
TOTAL	11,249	100.0

Table 4.6 Number of Prior Referrals: Petitions Filed FY12		
0	2,908	25.85%
1	1,841	16.37%
2	1,421	12.63%
3	1,108	9.85%
4	834	7.41%
5	658	5.85%
6	564	5.01%
7	383	3.40%
8 or more	1,532	13.62%
TOTAL	11,249	100.0

Table 4.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense: Petitions Filed FY12		
Felonies Against Person	1,063	9.45%
Felonies Against Property	1,800	16.00%
Obstruction of Justice: Felony & Misdemeanor	2,783	24.74%
Misdemeanors Against Person	1,278	11.36%
Drugs: Felony & Misdemeanor	1,691	15.03%
Public Peace: Felony & Misdemeanor	1,293	11.49%
Misdemeanors Against Property	1,131	10.05%
Status Offenses	172	1.53%
Administrative	38	0.34%
TOTAL	11,249	100.0

Table 4.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Petitions Filed FY12		
Felony	5,249	46.66%
Misdemeanor	4,307	38.29%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	1,483	13.18%
Status	172	1.53%
Other	38	0.34%
TOTAL	11,249	100.0

Juveniles Petitioned



For FY05 through FY12 data, refer to the graphs on page 5.

Table 4.9 Sex by County: Juveniles Petitioned FY12				
	Male	Female	Total	% of Total
Apache	57	30	87	0.77%
Cochise	224	98	322	2.86%
Coconino	275	112	387	3.44%
Gila	161	67	228	2.03%
Graham	102	51	153	1.36%
Greenlee	31	14	45	0.40%
La Paz	24	8	32	0.28%
Maricopa	3806	1057	4,863	43.23%
Mohave	364	127	491	4.36%
Navajo	289	132	421	3.74%
Pima	1301	376	1,677	14.91%
Pinal	574	197	771	6.85%
Santa Cruz	174	75	249	2.21%
Yavapai	457	178	635	5.64%
Yuma	623	265	888	7.89%
TOTAL	8,462	2,787	11,249	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 FY12													
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	1	0	0	0	3	9	16	14	30	14	0	87	0.77%
Cochise	0	0	3	6	15	19	41	58	106	74	0	322	2.86%
Coconino	0	1	3	4	17	24	55	75	101	107	0	387	3.44%
Gila	1	1	5	8	7	22	32	50	45	57	0	228	2.03%
Graham	1	0	1	4	4	24	23	32	32	32	0	153	1.36%
Greenlee	0	1	1	0	2	1	3	14	12	11	0	45	0.40%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	11	7	6	0	32	0.28%
Maricopa	0	1	6	52	128	293	592	977	1,322	1,491	1	4,863	43.23%
Mohave	0	3	5	8	16	47	71	118	119	103	1	491	4.36%
Navajo	1	2	3	6	8	40	50	80	95	134	2	421	3.74%
Pima	1	6	15	30	62	145	234	317	395	469	3	1,677	14.91%
Pinal	0	0	8	9	33	59	92	197	174	198	1	771	6.85%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	6	6	10	22	37	58	109	1	249	2.21%
Yavapai	4	4	4	15	35	49	81	125	167	150	1	635	5.64%
Yuma	3	3	1	13	21	65	109	210	226	237	0	888	7.89%
TOTAL	12	22	55	161	360	812	1,421	2,315	2,889	3,192	10	11,249	100.00%

Table 4.11 Race by County: Juveniles Petitioned FY12

	Hispanic	African American	Anglo	Native American	Asian/PI	Other	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	17	0	53	14	0	0	3	87	0.77%
Cochise	128	27	155	6	3	0	3	322	2.86%
Coconino	57	18	124	186	1	1	0	387	3.44%
Gila	46	5	141	34	1	0	1	228	2.03%
Graham	46	5	91	10	0	0	1	153	1.36%
Greenlee	9	3	31	2	0	0	0	45	0.40%
La Paz	13	1	17	1	0	0	0	32	0.28%
Maricopa	2084	794	1703	219	32	10	21	4,863	43.23%
Mohave	74	11	386	18	0	2	0	491	4.36%
Navajo	45	11	189	171	0	1	4	421	3.74%
Pima	799	161	593	98	13	5	8	1,677	14.91%
Pinal	305	91	302	63	3	7	0	771	6.85%
Santa Cruz	240	0	9	0	0	0	0	249	2.21%
Yavapai	110	11	483	25	1	2	3	635	5.64%
Yuma	657	32	160	35	3	0	1	888	7.89%
TOTAL	4,630	1,170	4,437	882	57	28	45	11,249	100.00%

Table 4.12 Delinquency Risk Level: Juveniles Petitioned FY12

Low	20.3%
Medium	24.4%
High	55.3%
TOTAL	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 FY12 we saw 16% of all juveniles referred had a complaint dismissed.

Table 5.1 County: Disposition of Dismissed FY12

Apache	37	0.69%
Cochise	93	1.73%
Coconino	156	2.90%
Gila	52	0.97%
Graham	33	0.61%
Greenlee	16	0.30%
La Paz	10	0.19%
Maricopa	3,083	57.24%
Mohave	198	3.68%
Navajo	141	2.62%
Pima	793	14.72%
Pinal	309	5.74%
Santa Cruz	99	1.84%
Yavapai	157	2.91%
Yuma	209	3.88%
TOTAL	5,386	100.00%

Table 5.2 Sex: Disposition of Dismissed FY12

Male	3,854	71.56%
Female	1,532	28.44%
TOTAL	5,386	100.0

Table 5.3 Age: Disposition of Dismissed FY12

8	6	0.11%
9	13	0.24%
10	27	0.50%
11	59	1.10%
12	127	2.36%
13	292	5.42%
14	601	11.16%
15	972	18.05%
16	1,253	23.26%
17	1,696	31.49%
Unknown	340	6.31%
TOTAL	5,386	100.0

Table 5.4 Race: Disposition of Dismissed FY12		
Hispanic	1,978	36.72%
African American	590	10.95%
Anglo	2,364	43.89%
Native American	348	6.46%
Asian/Pacific Islander	29	0.54%
Other	18	0.33%
Unknown	59	1.10%
TOTAL	5,386	100.0

Table 5.5 Education Status: Disposition of Dismissed FY12		
Enrolled	2,721	50.52%
Not Enrolled	404	7.50%
Expelled	39	0.72%
Suspended	62	1.15%
Withdrawn	60	1.11%
Graduated	29	0.54%
GED Program	6	0.11%
Unknown	2,065	38.34%
TOTAL	5,386	100.0

Table 5.6 Number of Prior Referrals: Disposition of Dismissed FY12		
0	1,768	32.83%
1	898	16.67%
2	723	13.42%
3	515	9.56%
4	343	6.37%
5	291	5.40%
6	174	3.23%
7	144	2.67%
8 or more	530	9.84%
TOTAL	5,386	100.0

Table 5.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense: Disposition of Dismissed FY12		
Felonies Against Person	214	3.97%
Felonies Against Property	333	6.18%
Obstruction of Justice: Felony & Misdemeanor	885	16.43%
Misdemeanors Against Person	524	9.73%
Drugs: Felony & Misdemeanor	533	9.90%
Public Peace: Felony & Misdemeanor	1,691	31.40%
Misdemeanors Against Property	687	12.76%
Status Offenses	508	9.43%
Administrative	11	0.20%
TOTAL	5,386	100.0

Table 5.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Disposition of Dismissed FY12		
Felony	1,255	23.30%
Misdemeanor	2,942	54.62%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	674	12.51%
Status	507	9.41%
Other	8	0.15%
TOTAL	5,386	100.0

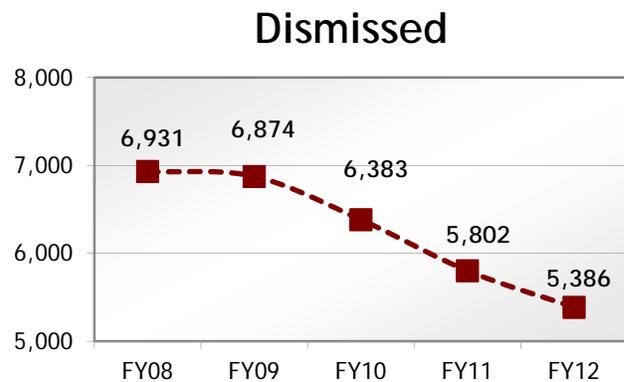


Table 5.9 Sex by County: Juveniles Dismissed FY12

	Male	Female	Total	% of Total
Apache	20	17	37	0.69%
Cochise	62	31	93	1.73%
Coconino	110	46	156	2.90%
Gila	38	14	52	0.97%
Graham	18	15	33	0.61%
Greenlee	12	4	16	0.30%
La Paz	10	0	10	0.19%
Maricopa	2182	901	3,083	57.24%
Mohave	142	56	198	3.68%
Navajo	88	53	141	2.62%
Pima	604	189	793	14.72%
Pinal	240	69	309	5.74%
Santa Cruz	70	29	99	1.84%
Yavapai	116	41	157	2.91%
Yuma	142	67	209	3.88%
TOTAL	3,854	1,532	5,386	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 FY12

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	1	0	0	0	0	2	4	5	13	12	0	37	0.69%
Cochise	0	0	0	2	2	8	14	15	29	20	3	93	1.73%
Coconino	0	0	3	1	5	7	26	26	27	42	19	156	2.90%
Gila	0	2	0	0	1	3	6	11	11	16	2	52	0.97%
Graham	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	10	7	7	3	33	0.61%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	9	2	1	16	0.30%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	3	1	10	0.19%
Maricopa	0	0	2	23	58	136	317	565	764	1,064	154	3,083	57.24%
Mohave	0	1	1	2	5	14	22	38	50	49	16	198	3.68%
Navajo	0	1	2	3	4	4	13	20	23	49	22	141	2.62%
Pima	1	2	10	13	29	68	110	142	172	209	37	793	14.72%
Pinal	0	1	4	5	5	19	26	47	60	101	41	309	5.74%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	2	0	6	5	13	18	48	7	99	1.84%
Yavapai	1	2	4	4	10	10	20	23	32	33	18	157	2.91%
Yuma	3	3	1	3	7	12	35	52	36	41	16	209	3.88%
TOTAL	6	13	27	59	127	292	601	972	1,253	1,696	340	5,386	100.00%

Table 5.11 Race by County: Juveniles Dismissed FY12									
	Hispanic	African American	Anglo	Native American	Asian/PI	Other	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	8	0	25	4	0	0	0	37	0.69%
Cochise	18	13	58	2	1	0	1	93	1.73%
Coconino	20	12	45	79	0	0	0	156	2.90%
Gila	13	0	30	8	1	0	0	52	0.97%
Graham	7	3	18	5	0	0	0	33	0.61%
Greenlee	4	2	10	0	0	0	0	16	0.30%
La Paz	4	0	6	0	0	0	0	10	0.19%
Maricopa	1101	403	1382	116	22	7	52	3,083	57.24%
Mohave	20	9	161	6	0	2	0	198	3.68%
Navajo	15	4	78	41	0	1	2	141	2.62%
Pima	368	91	279	45	2	5	3	793	14.72%
Pinal	122	44	118	22	1	2	0	309	5.74%
Santa Cruz	95	0	4	0	0	0	0	99	1.84%
Yavapai	31	2	114	9	0	1	0	157	2.91%
Yuma	152	7	36	11	2	0	1	209	3.88%
TOTAL	1,978	590	2,364	348	29	18	59	5,386	100.00%

Table 5.12 Delinquency Risk Level: Juveniles Dismissed FY12	
Low	18.7%
Medium	21.5%
High	59.8%
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). Recently however, totals have decreased and in FY12 only 344 youth received a penalty only disposition.

County	Count	Percentage
Apache	2	0.58%
Cochise	28	8.14%
Coconino	16	4.65%
Gila	7	2.03%
Graham	2	0.58%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%
Maricopa	189	54.94%
Mohave	0	0.00%
Navajo	10	2.91%
Pima	27	7.85%
Pinal	10	2.91%
Santa Cruz	4	1.16%
Yavapai	5	1.45%
Yuma	44	12.79%
TOTAL	344	100.00%

Sex	Count	Percentage
Male	271	78.78%
Female	73	21.22%
TOTAL	344	100.0

Age	Count	Percentage
8	0	0.00%
9	1	0.29%
10	0	0.00%
11	2	0.58%
12	1	0.29%
13	7	2.03%
14	16	4.65%
15	25	7.27%
16	53	15.41%
17	222	64.53%
Unknown	17	4.94%
TOTAL	344	100.0

Table 6.4 Race: Disposition of Penalty Only FY12

Hispanic	153	44.48%
African American	38	11.05%
Anglo	128	37.21%
Native American	20	5.81%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	0.87%
Other	1	0.29%
Unknown	1	0.29%
TOTAL	344	100.0

Table 6.5 Education Status: Disposition of Penalty Only FY12

Enrolled	126	36.63%
Not Enrolled	32	9.30%
Expelled	6	1.74%
Suspended	1	0.29%
Withdrawn	5	1.45%
Graduated	3	0.87%
GED Program	2	0.58%
Unknown	169	49.13%
TOTAL	344	100.0

Table 6.6 Number of Prior Referrals: Disposition of Penalty Only FY12

0	76	22.09%
1	43	12.50%
2	36	10.47%
3	30	8.72%
4	32	9.30%
5	24	6.98%
6	17	4.94%
7	20	5.81%
8 or more	66	19.19%
TOTAL	344	100.0

Table 6.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense: Disposition of Penalty Only FY12

Felonies Against Person	8	2.30%
Felonies Against Property	13	3.78%
Obstruction of Justice: Felony & Misdemeanor	85	24.71%
Misdemeanors Against Person	23	6.69%
Drugs: Felony & Misdemeanor	39	11.34%
Public Peace: Felony & Misdemeanor	130	37.79%
Misdemeanors Against Property	41	11.92%
Status Offenses	2	0.58%
Administrative	3	0.87%
TOTAL	344	100.0%

Table 6.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Disposition of Penalty Only FY12

Felony	69	20.06%
Misdemeanor	196	56.98%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	77	22.38%
Status	2	0.58%
Other	0	0.00%
TOTAL	344	100.0

Penalty Only

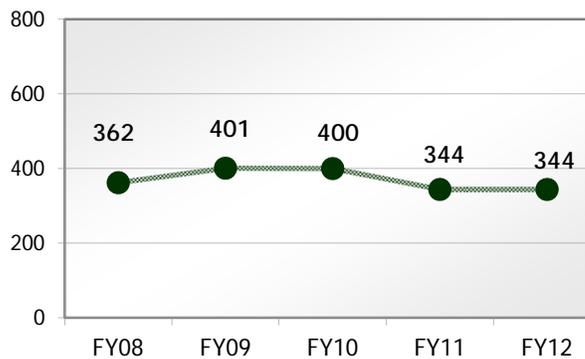


Table 6.9 Sex by County: Disposition of Penalty Only FY12

	Male	Female	Total	% of Total
Apache	2	0	2	0.58%
Cochise	18	10	28	8.14%
Coconino	13	3	16	4.65%
Gila	6	1	7	2.03%
Graham	2	0	2	0.58%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	151	38	189	54.94%
Mohave	0	0	0	0.00%
Navajo	7	3	10	2.91%
Pima	20	7	27	7.85%
Pinal	9	1	10	2.91%
Santa Cruz	3	1	4	1.16%
Yavapai	4	1	5	1.45%
Yuma	36	8	44	12.79%
TOTAL	271	73	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 FY12

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0.58%
Cochise	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	5	17	0	28	8.14%
Coconino	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	3	4	3	1	16	4.65%
Gila	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	7	2.03%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0.58%
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	1	1	1	7	23	142	14	189	54.94%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	7	0	10	2.91%
Pima	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	2	5	13	0	27	7.85%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	6	0	10	2.91%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	1.16%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	5	1.45%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	8	28	2	44	12.79%
TOTAL	0	1	0	2	1	7	16	25	53	222	17	344	100.00%

JUVENILES WITH DISPOSITION OF PENALTY ONLY IN THE ARIZONA COURT SYSTEM IN FY12

Table 6.11 Race by County: Disposition of Penalty Only FY12

	Hispanic	African American	Anglo	Native American	Asian/PI	Other	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.58%
Cochise	5	4	18	0	1	0	0	28	8.14%
Coconino	1	2	7	6	0	0	0	16	4.65%
Gila	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	7	2.03%
Graham	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0.58%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	94	25	62	4	2	1	1	189	54.94%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	10	2.91%
Pima	14	3	7	3	0	0	0	27	7.85%
Pinal	4	3	3	0	0	0	0	10	2.91%
Santa Cruz	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1.16%
Yavapai	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	5	1.45%
Yuma	28	1	12	3	0	0	0	44	12.79%
TOTAL	153	38	128	20	3	1	1	344	100.00%

Table 6.12 Delinquency Risk Level: Disposition of Penalty Only FY12

Low	16.8%
Medium	16.4%
High	66.8%
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	63	0.94%
Cochise	158	2.36%
Coconino	246	3.67%
Gila	143	2.14%
Graham	105	1.57%
Greenlee	36	0.54%
La Paz	19	0.28%
Maricopa	3,313	49.48%
Mohave	271	4.05%
Navajo	305	4.56%
Pima	822	12.28%
Pinal	393	5.87%
Santa Cruz	131	1.96%
Yavapai	282	4.21%
Yuma	408	6.09%
TOTAL	6,695	100.00%

Sex	Count	Percentage
Male	5,156	77.01%
Female	1,539	22.99%
TOTAL	6,695	100.0%

Age	Count	Percentage
8	2	0.03%
9	1	0.01%
10	6	0.09%
11	39	0.58%
12	138	2.06%
13	438	6.54%
14	813	12.14%
15	1,316	19.66%
16	1,744	26.05%
17	2,193	32.76%
Unknown	5	0.07%
TOTAL	6,695	100.0%

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

In FY12, 6,695 juveniles were given a disposition of standard probation.

Table 7.4 Race: Disposition of Standard Probation FY12		
Hispanic	2,725	40.70%
African American	630	9.41%
Anglo	2,724	40.69%
Native American	537	8.02%
Asian/Pacific Islander	35	0.52%
Other	16	0.24%
Unknown	28	0.42%
TOTAL	6,695	100.0%

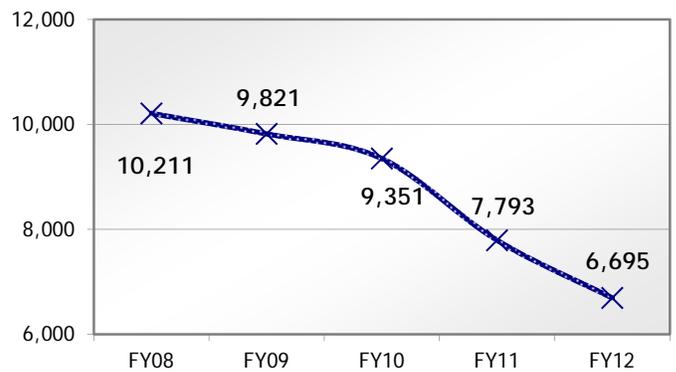
Table 7.5 Education Status: Disposition of Standard Probation FY12		
Enrolled	3,692	55.15%
Not Enrolled	567	8.47%
Expelled	61	0.91%
Suspended	70	1.05%
Withdrawn	120	1.79%
Graduated	50	0.75%
GED Program	6	0.09%
Unknown	2,129	31.80%
TOTAL	6,695	100.0

Table 7.6 Number of Prior Referrals: Disposition of Standard Probation FY12		
0	1,562	23.33%
1	1,242	18.55%
2	1,039	15.52%
3	810	12.10%
4	571	8.53%
5	444	6.63%
6	316	4.72%
7	195	2.91%
8 or more	516	7.71%
TOTAL	6,695	100.0

Table 7.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense: Disposition of Standard Probation FY12		
Felonies Against Person	685	10.23%
Felonies Against Property	1,205	18.00%
Obstruction of Justice: Felony & Misdemeanor	1,418	21.18%
Misdemeanors Against Person	563	8.41%
Drugs: Felony & Misdemeanor	1,207	18.03%
Public Peace: Felony & Misdemeanor	920	13.74%
Misdemeanors Against Property	542	8.10%
Status Offenses	41	0.61%
Administrative	114	1.70%
TOTAL	6,695	100.0

Table 7.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Disposition of Standard Probation FY12		
Felony	3,552	53.05%
Misdemeanor	2,239	33.44%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	752	11.23%
Status	40	0.60%
Other	112	1.67%
TOTAL	6,695	100.0

Standard Probation



For FY05 through FY12 data, refer to the graphs on page 5.

Table 7.9 Sex by County: Disposition of Standard Probation FY12

	Male	Female	Total	% of Total
Apache	38	25	63	0.94%
Cochise	115	43	158	2.36%
Coconino	171	75	246	3.67%
Gila	99	44	143	2.14%
Graham	71	34	105	1.57%
Greenlee	26	10	36	0.54%
La Paz	16	3	19	0.28%
Maricopa	2683	630	3,313	49.48%
Mohave	197	74	271	4.05%
Navajo	215	90	305	4.56%
Pima	652	170	822	12.28%
Pinal	295	98	393	5.87%
Santa Cruz	102	29	131	1.96%
Yavapai	192	90	282	4.21%
Yuma	284	124	408	6.09%
TOTAL	5,156	1,539	6,695	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 FY12

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	0	0	0	0	1	5	11	21	14	11	0	63	0.94%
Cochise	0	0	0	4	6	12	19	30	54	33	0	158	2.36%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	4	20	39	37	72	73	1	246	3.67%
Gila	1	0	1	1	1	16	21	26	31	45	0	143	2.14%
Graham	0	0	1	2	4	14	20	21	20	23	0	105	1.57%
Greenlee	0	0	1	0	2	2	5	8	9	9	0	36	0.54%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	5	9	0	19	0.28%
Maricopa	0	0	0	8	59	161	364	643	880	1195	3	3,313	49.48%
Mohave	0	0	0	3	2	26	37	70	63	70	0	271	4.05%
Navajo	1	0	2	4	4	36	27	50	77	104	0	305	4.56%
Pima	0	0	0	7	26	67	116	163	205	237	1	822	12.28%
Pinal	0	0	0	4	13	26	43	80	103	124	0	393	5.87%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	2	2	5	11	18	31	62	0	131	1.96%
Yavapai	0	1	1	2	6	17	42	54	69	90	0	282	4.21%
Yuma	0	0	0	2	7	31	56	93	111	108	0	408	6.09%
TOTAL	2	1	6	39	138	438	813	1,316	1,744	2,193	5	6,695	100.00%

Table 7.11 Race by County: Disposition of Standard Probation FY12									
	Hispanic	African American	Anglo	Native American	Asian/PI	Other	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	8	0	38	14	1	0	2	63	0.94%
Cochise	64	17	73	1	1	0	2	158	2.36%
Coconino	36	11	78	118	1	1	1	246	3.67%
Gila	34	3	83	21	1	0	1	143	2.14%
Graham	26	3	71	5	0	0	0	105	1.57%
Greenlee	5	0	27	3	0	0	1	36	0.54%
La Paz	8	0	10	1	0	0	0	19	0.28%
Maricopa	1,419	454	1,258	138	24	6	14	3,313	49.48%
Mohave	43	5	215	7	0	1	0	271	4.05%
Navajo	32	7	147	117	0	0	2	305	4.56%
Pima	414	72	275	51	5	4	1	822	12.28%
Pinal	160	37	153	36	1	4	2	393	5.87%
Santa Cruz	127	0	4	0	0	0	0	131	1.96%
Yavapai	44	4	222	11	0	0	1	282	4.21%
Yuma	305	17	70	14	1	0	1	408	6.09%
TOTAL	2,725	630	2,724	537	35	16	28	6,695	100.00%

Table 7.12 Delinquency Risk Level: Disposition of Standard Probation FY12	
Low	20.3%
Medium	25.4%
High	54.2%
TOTAL	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 FY12 the number of juveniles placed on JIPS was 1,282. 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 FY12

Apache	6	0.47%
Cochise	69	5.38%
Coconino	48	3.74%
Gila	25	1.95%
Graham	17	1.33%
Greenlee	6	0.47%
La Paz	1	0.08%
Maricopa	451	35.18%
Mohave	67	5.23%
Navajo	34	2.65%
Pima	122	9.52%
Pinal	84	6.55%
Santa Cruz	24	1.87%
Yavapai	99	7.72%
Yuma	229	17.86%
TOTAL	1,282	100.00%

Table 8.2 Sex: Disposition to JIPS FY12

Male	1,120	87.36%
Female	162	12.64%
TOTAL	1,282	100.00%

Table 8.3 Age: Disposition to JIPS FY12

8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	0	0.00%
11	1	0.08%
12	6	0.47%
13	39	3.04%
14	139	10.84%
15	271	21.14%
16	387	30.19%
17	438	34.17%
Unknown	1	0.08%
TOTAL	1,282	100.00%

Table 8.4 Race: Disposition to JIPS FY12

Hispanic	656	51.17%
African American	120	9.36%
Anglo	426	33.23%
Native American	72	5.62%
Asian/Pacific Islander	5	0.39%
Other	1	0.08%
Unknown	2	0.16%
TOTAL	1,282	100.0%

Table 8.5 Education Status: Disposition to JIPS FY12

Enrolled	764	59.59%
Not Enrolled	148	11.54%
Expelled	20	1.56%
Suspended	23	1.79%
Withdrawn	32	2.50%
Graduated	19	1.48%
GED Program	4	0.31%
Unknown	272	21.22%
TOTAL	1,282	100.0%

Table 8.6 Number of Prior Referrals: Disposition to JIPS FY12

0	61	4.76%
1	60	4.68%
2	92	7.18%
3	99	7.72%
4	139	10.84%
5	121	9.44%
6	140	10.92%
7	109	8.50%
8 or more	461	35.96%
TOTAL	1,282	100.0%

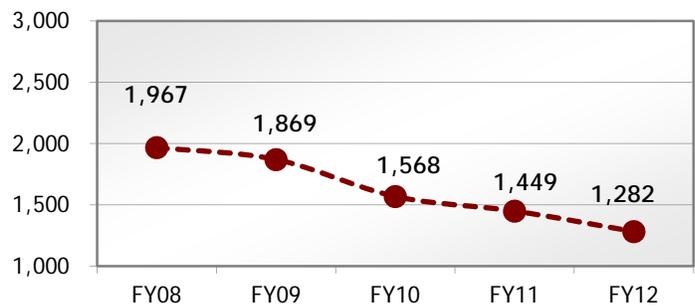
Table 8.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense: Disposition to JIPS FY12

Felonies Against Person	139	10.84%
Felonies Against Property	277	21.61%
Obstruction of Justice: Felony & Misdemeanor	639	49.84%
Misdemeanors Against Person	43	3.35%
Drugs: Felony & Misdemeanor	85	6.63%
Public Peace: Felony & Misdemeanor	64	4.99%
Misdemeanors Against Property	25	1.95%
Status Offenses	5	0.39%
Administrative	5	0.39%
TOTAL	1,282	100.0%

Table 8.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Disposition to JIPS FY12

Felony	642	50.08%
Misdemeanor	229	17.86%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	404	31.51%
Status	2	0.16%
Other	5	0.39%
TOTAL	1,282	100.0%

Juvenile Intensive Probation (JIPS)



For FY05 through FY12 data, refer to the graph on page 5.

Table 8.9 Sex by County: Disposition to JIPS FY12

	Male	Female	Total	% of Total
Apache	5	1	6	0.47%
Cochise	49	20	69	5.38%
Coconino	42	6	48	3.74%
Gila	21	4	25	1.95%
Graham	15	2	17	1.33%
Greenlee	6	0	6	0.47%
La Paz	1	0	1	0.08%
Maricopa	425	26	451	35.18%
Mohave	57	10	67	5.23%
Navajo	25	9	34	2.65%
Pima	108	14	122	9.52%
Pinal	79	5	84	6.55%
Santa Cruz	17	7	24	1.87%
Yavapai	83	16	99	7.72%
Yuma	187	42	229	17.86%
<i>TOTAL</i>	1120	162	1,282	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 FY12

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	6	0.47%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	20	18	22	0	69	5.38%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	13	10	22	0	48	3.74%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	4	11	0	25	1.95%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	6	4	0	17	1.33%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	6	0.47%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.08%
Maricopa	0	0	0	0	1	5	41	85	155	163	1	451	35.18%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	15	20	20	0	67	5.23%
Navajo	0	0	0	1	0	2	7	5	7	12	0	34	2.65%
Pima	0	0	0	0	0	8	14	25	35	40	0	122	9.52%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	2	3	16	14	25	24	0	84	6.55%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	5	6	10	0	24	1.87%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	6	7	20	37	29	0	99	7.72%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	1	8	29	55	58	78	0	229	17.86%
<i>TOTAL</i>	0	0	0	1	6	39	139	271	387	438	1	1,282	100.00%

Table 8.11 Race by County: Disposition to JIPS FY12

	Hispanic	African American	Anglo	Native American	Asian/PI	Other	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	6	0.47%
Cochise	35	5	27	0	0	0	2	69	5.38%
Coconino	12	0	14	22	0	0	0	48	3.74%
Gila	4	0	19	2	0	0	0	25	1.95%
Graham	7	2	8	0	0	0	0	17	1.33%
Greenlee	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	6	0.47%
La Paz	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.08%
Maricopa	246	72	113	16	3	1	0	451	35.18%
Mohave	16	3	47	1	0	0	0	67	5.23%
Navajo	2	3	16	13	0	0	0	34	2.65%
Pima	71	10	38	2	1	0	0	122	9.52%
Pinal	33	12	34	4	1	0	0	84	6.55%
Santa Cruz	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	1.87%
Yavapai	23	2	67	7	0	0	0	99	7.72%
Yuma	178	9	37	5	0	0	0	229	17.86%
TOTAL	656	120	426	72	5	1	2	1,282	100.00%

Table 8.12 Delinquency Risk Level: Disposition to JIPS FY12

Low	3.5%
Medium	9.2%
High	87.3%
TOTAL	100.00%

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 FY12 within each county.

In FY12, 584 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 584 in FY12 to a high of 924 (FY08). This year commitments decreased by 16.9% from the previous fiscal year.

- 51.79% 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).
- 50.77% 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	5	0.85%
Cochise	37	6.32%
Coconino	12	2.05%
Gila	5	0.85%
Graham	5	0.85%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%
Maricopa	342	58.29%
Mohave	22	3.76%
Navajo	2	0.68%
Pima	39	6.67%
Pinal	32	5.47%
Santa Cruz	5	0.85%
Yavapai	21	3.59%
Yuma	57	9.74%
TOTAL	584	100.00%

Sex	Count	Percentage
Male	493	84.44%
Female	91	15.56%
TOTAL	584	100.0%

Table 9.3 Age: Disposition to ADJC FY12		
8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	0	0.00%
11	0	0.00%
12	1	0.17%
13	4	0.68%
14	35	5.98%
15	92	15.73%
16	192	32.65%
17	260	44.79%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	584	100.00%

Table 9.4 Race: Disposition to ADJC FY12		
Hispanic	281	47.86%
African American	76	12.99%
Anglo	198	33.85%
Native American	22	4.10%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.17%
Other	4	0.68%
Unknown	2	0.34%
TOTAL	584	100.00%

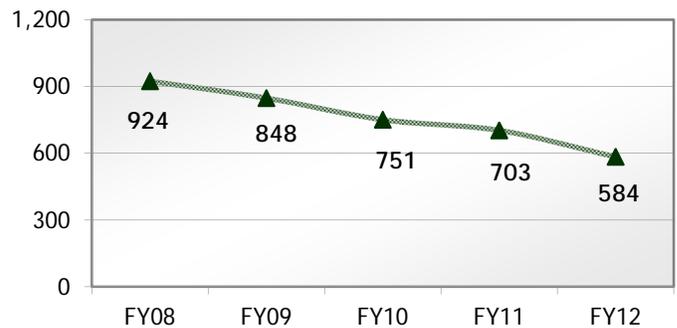
Table 9.5 Education Status: Disposition to ADJC FY12		
Enrolled	197	33.50%
Not Enrolled	65	10.60%
Expelled	3	0.34%
Suspended	5	0.85%
Withdrawn	12	1.88%
Graduated	4	0.51%
GED Program	2	0.34%
Unknown	296	51.97%
TOTAL	584	100.00%

Table 9.6 Number of Prior Referrals: Disposition to ADJC FY12		
0	23	3.93%
1	16	2.74%
2	25	4.27%
3	31	5.30%
4	34	5.81%
5	52	8.72%
6	59	10.09%
7	49	8.38%
8 or more	295	50.77%
TOTAL	584	100.00%

Table 9.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense: Disposition to ADJC FY12		
Felonies Against Person	70	11.97%
Felonies Against Property	89	15.21%
Obstruction of Justice: Felony & Misdemeanor	302	51.79%
Misdemeanors Against Person	24	4.10%
Drugs: Felony & Misdemeanor	45	7.69%
Public Peace: Felony & Misdemeanor	28	4.79%
Misdemeanors Against Property	25	2.70%
Administrative	1	4.27%
TOTAL	584	100.00%

Table 9.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Disposition to ADJC FY12		
Felony	246	42.05%
Misdemeanor	101	17.26%
Violations of Probations & Ordinances	237	40.68%
TOTAL	584	100.0%

Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC)



For FY05 through FY12 data, refer to the graph on page 5.

Table 9.9 Sex by County: Disposition to ADJC FY12

	Male	Female	Total	% of Total
Apache	4	1	5	0.85%
Cochise	27	10	37	6.32%
Coconino	9	3	12	2.05%
Gila	5	0	5	0.85%
Graham	2	3	5	0.85%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	298	44	342	58.29%
Mohave	18	4	22	3.76%
Navajo	1	1	2	0.68%
Pima	32	7	39	6.67%
Pinal	27	5	32	5.47%
Santa Cruz	5	0	5	0.85%
Yavapai	18	3	21	3.59%
Yuma	47	10	57	9.74%
TOTAL	493	91	584	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 FY12

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	5	0.85%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	11	16	0	37	6.32%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	0	12	2.05%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	5	0.85%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	5	0.85%
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	1	2	24	46	101	168	0	342	58.29%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	9	7	0	22	3.76%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0.68%
Pima	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	17	10	0	39	6.67%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	9	15	0	32	5.47%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	5	0.85%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	10	0	21	3.59%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	11	21	20	0	57	9.74%
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	1	4	35	92	192	260	0	584	100.00%

JUVENILES WITH DISPOSITIONS TO ADJC IN THE ARIZONA COURT SYSTEM IN FY12

Table 9.11 Race by County: Disposition to ADJC FY12

	Hispanic	African American	Anglo	Native American	Asian/PI	Other	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	0.85%
Cochise	23	2	10	0	0	0	2	37	6.32%
Coconino	2	0	3	7	0	0	0	12	2.05%
Gila	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	5	0.85%
Graham	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	5	0.85%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	154	63	111	11	1	2	0	342	58.29%
Mohave	2	2	18	0	0	0	0	22	3.76%
Navajo	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0.68%
Pima	25	3	10	1	0	0	0	39	6.67%
Pinal	13	3	14	2	0	0	0	32	5.47%
Santa Cruz	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.85%
Yavapai	9	0	12	0	0	0	0	21	3.59%
Yuma	43	3	11	0	0	0	0	57	9.74%
TOTAL	281	76	198	22	1	4	2	584	100.00%

Table 9.12 Delinquency Risk Level: Disposition to ADJC FY12

Low	1.4%
Medium	4.6%
High	94.0%
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 FY12 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 FY12.

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

(continued on next page)

Juveniles Originally Committed

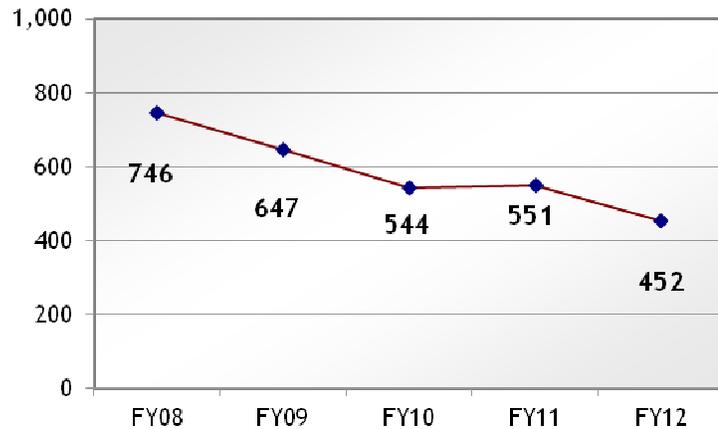


Table 10.1 Commitments FY12, 7/1/2011 – 6/30/2012

	Original Commitment	Subsequent Commitment	Never Arrived At ADJC	TOTAL
Apache	5	0	0	5
Cochise	34	3	0	37
Coconino	7	4	1	12
Gila	3	1	1	5
Graham	5	0	0	5
Greenlee	0	0	0	0
La Paz	0	0	0	0
Maricopa	251	86	5	342
Mohave	18	3	1	22
Navajo	2	0	0	2
Pima	29	7	3	39
Pinal	22	9	1	32
Santa Cruz	5	0	0	5
Yavapai	18	3	0	21
Yuma	53	4	0	57
TOTAL	452	120	12	584

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 FY12 the number of original commitments was 452, which represents a 18.0% decrease from the previous fiscal year (551).

Charts for fiscal years 2011 and 2010 are also provided for reference.

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 10.1 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	13	703

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
TOTAL	544	191	16	751

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 FY12¹

Pathways	Number of Juveniles	% of Total
Mandatory	104	37.55%
Mandatory Prior Conviction	18	6.50%
Chronic	32	11.55%
Discretionary	105	37.91%
Transfer	18	6.50%
TOTAL	277*	100.0%

Table 11.2 County: Direct Filed in and Transferred to Adult Court FY12¹

Apache	0	0.00%
Cochise	3	1.08%
Coconino	2	0.72%
Gila	0	0.00%
Graham	1	0.36%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%
Maricopa	192	69.31%
Mohave	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0.00%
Pima	51	18.41%
Pinal	12	4.33%
Santa Cruz	2	0.72%
Yavapai	0	0.00%
Yuma	14	5.05%
TOTAL	277*	100.00%

¹The 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 fourteen year old juveniles accused of the offenses enumerated above. Criminal prosecution may also be brought against juveniles fourteen or older who have been accused of class 1 or class 2 felonies or of selected class 3, 4, 5, and 6 felonies. These are referred to as discretionary filings. In addition, criminal prosecution 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. Since then, the number of juveniles involved has decreased and in FY12, 259 juveniles were involved in the direct file process, a 23.8% decrease from FY11 (340). (See graph on page 48 for FY08-FY12)

Table 11.3 County: Juveniles Direct Filed in Adult Court FY12

Apache	0	0.00%
Cochise	3	1.16%
Coconino	2	0.77%
Gila	0	0.00%
Graham	1	0.39%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%
Maricopa	185	71.43%
Mohave	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0.00%
Pima	41	15.83%
Pinal	12	4.63%
Santa Cruz	2	0.77%
Yavapai	0	0.00%
Yuma	13	5.02%
TOTAL	259	100.00%

Table 11.4 Sex: Juveniles Direct Filed FY12

Male	242	93.44%
Female	17	6.56%
TOTAL	259	100.0%

Table 11.5 Age: Juveniles Direct Filed FY12

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	2	0.77%
15	18	6.95%
16	58	22.39%
17	178	68.73%
Unknown	3	1.16%
TOTAL	259	100.00%

Table 11.6 Race: Juveniles Direct Filed FY12		
Hispanic	158	61.00%
African American	44	16.99%
Anglo	45	17.37%
Native American	9	3.47%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	0.77%
Other	1	0.39%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	259	100.00%

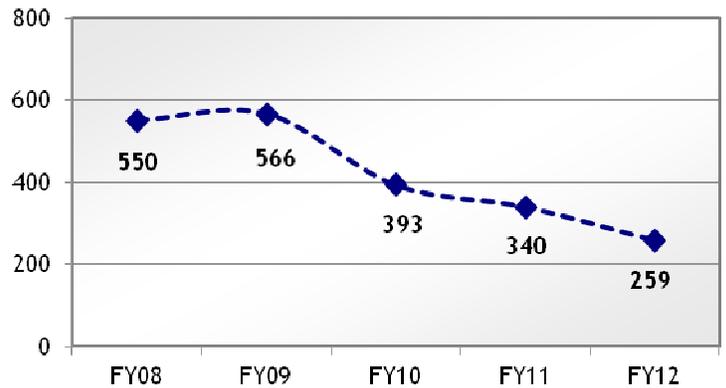
Table 11.7 Education Status: Juveniles Direct Filed FY12		
Enrolled	58	22.39%
Not Enrolled	42	16.22%
Expelled	0	0.00%
Suspended	3	1.16%
Withdrawn	6	2.32%
Graduated	1	0.39%
GED Program	0	0.00%
Unknown	149	57.53%
TOTAL	259	100.00%

Table 11.8 Number of Prior Referrals: Juveniles Direct Filed FY12		
0	45	17.37%
1	25	9.65%
2	29	11.20%
3	15	5.79%
4	12	4.63%
5	13	5.02%
6	17	6.56%
7	20	7.72%
8 or more	83	32.05%
TOTAL	259	100.00%

Table 11.9 Severity of Most Serious Offense: Juveniles Direct Filed FY12		
Felonies Against Person	155	59.85%
Felonies Against Property	70	27.03%
Obstruction of Justice: Felony & Misdemeanor	2	0.77%
Misdemeanors Against Person	0	0.00%
Drugs: Felony & Misdemeanor	21	8.11%
Public Peace: Felony & Misdemeanor	7	2.70%
Misdemeanors Against Property	4	1.54%
TOTAL	259	100.0%

Table 11.10 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Juveniles Direct Filed FY12		
Felony	253	97.68%
Misdemeanor	6	2.32%
TOTAL	259	100.0%

Direct Filed to Adult Court



For FY05 through FY12 data, refer to the graph on page 6.

Table 11.11 Sex by County: Juveniles Direct Filed FY12				
	Male	Female	Total	% of Total
Apache	0	0	0	0.00%
Cochise	3	0	3	1.16%
Coconino	2	0	2	0.77%
Gila	0	0	0	0.00%
Graham	1	0	1	0.39%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	174	11	185	71.43%
Mohave	0	0	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0	0	0.00%
Pima	37	4	41	15.83%
Pinal	12	0	12	4.63%
Santa Cruz	2	0	2	0.77%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0.00%
Yuma	11	2	13	5.02%
<i>TOTAL</i>	242	17	259	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 FY12													
	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	1	2	0	3	1.16%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0.77%
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	1	0	1	0.39%
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	2	16	47	118	2	185	71.43%
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	0	1	5	34	1	41	15.83%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	12	4.63%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0.77%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	9	0	13	5.02%
<i>TOTAL</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	18	58	202	3	259	100.00%

Table 11.13 Race by County: Juveniles Direct Filed FY12									
	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	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1.16%
Coconino	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.77%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.39%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	107	38	30	7	2	1	0	185	71.43%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Pima	29	4	8	0	0	0	0	41	15.83%
Pinal	6	1	5	0	0	0	0	12	4.63%
Santa Cruz	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.77%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Yuma	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	13	5.02%
TOTAL	158	44	45	9	2	1	0	259	100.00%

Table 11.14 Delinquency Risk Level: Juveniles Direct Filed FY12	
Low	4.0%
Medium	11.0%
High	85.0%
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 FY12

Apache	0	0.00%
Cochise	0	0.00%
Coconino	0	0.00%
Gila	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%
Maricopa	7	38.89%
Mohave	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0.00%
Pima	10	55.56%
Pinal	0	0.00%
Santa Cruz	0	0.00%
Yavapai	0	0.00%
Yuma	1	5.56%
TOTAL	18	100.00%

In FY12 transfers declined from FY11, which is consistent with the trend over the last 5 years. Since the direct filing process began, the judicial transfer process has been utilized less. During the current fiscal year, the direct filing process accounted for over 9 out of every 10 juveniles prosecuted in adult court.

Table 11.16 Sex: Juveniles Transferred FY12

Male	18	100.0%
Female	0	0.0%
TOTAL	18	100.0%

Table 11.17 Age: Juveniles Transferred FY12

8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	0	0.00%
11	0	0.00%
12	0	0.00%
13	0	0.00%
14	0	0.00%
15	1	5.56%
16	1	5.56%
17	15	83.33%
Unknown	1	5.56%
TOTAL	18	100.00%

Table 11.18 Race: Juveniles Transferred FY12

Hispanic	11	61.11%
African American	4	22.22%
Anglo	3	16.67%
Native American	0	0.00%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.00%
Other	0	0.00%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	18	100.00%

Table 11.19 Education Status: Juveniles Transferred FY11

Enrolled	7	38.89%
Not Enrolled	4	22.22%
Expelled	0	0.00%
Suspended	0	0.00%
Withdrawn	0	0.00%
Graduated	0	0.00%
GED Program	0	0.00%
Unknown	7	38.89%
TOTAL	18	100.00%

Table 11.20 Number of Prior Referrals: Juveniles Transferred FY12

0	2	11.11%
1	3	16.67%
2	2	11.11%
3	0	0.00%
4	0	0.00%
5	0	0.00%
6	2	11.11%
7	1	5.56%
8 or more	8	44.44%
TOTAL	18	100.0%

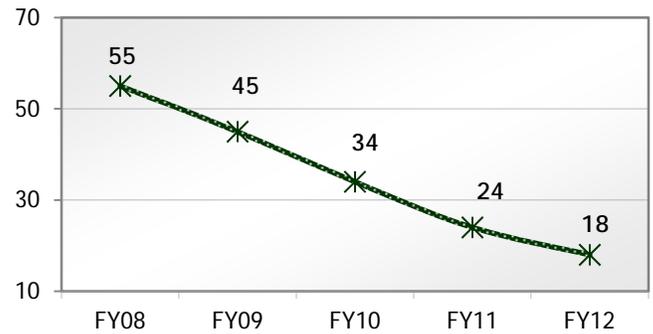
Table 11.21 Severity of Most Serious Offense: Juveniles Transferred FY12

Felonies Against Person	9	50.00%
Felonies Against Property	8	44.44%
Obstruction of Justice: Felony & Misdemeanor	0	0.00%
Misdemeanors Against Person	0	0.00%
Drugs: Felony & Misdemeanor	0	0.00%
Public Peace: Felony & Misdemeanor	1	5.56%
Misdemeanors Against Property	0	0.00%
Status Offenses	0	0.00%
Citations/Administrative	0	0.00%
TOTAL	18	100.00%

Table 11.22 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Juveniles Transferred FY12

Felony	17	94.44%
Misdemeanor	1	5.56%
Administrative	0	0.00%
TOTAL	18	100.0

Juveniles Transferred to Adult Court



For FY05 through FY12 data, refer to the graph on page 6.

Table 11.23 Sex by County: Juveniles Transferred FY12

	Male	Female	Total	% of Total
Apache	0	0	0	0.00%
Cochise	0	0	0	0.00%
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	7	0	7	38.89%
Mohave	0	0	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0	0	0.00%
Pima	10	0	10	55.56%
Pinal	0	0	0	0.00%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0.00%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0.00%
Yuma	1	0	1	5.56%
TOTAL	18	0	18	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 FY12

	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	0	0	0	0.00%
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	0	7	0	7	38.89%
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	0	0	1	8	1	10	55.56%
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	0	0	0	0.00%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5.56%
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	16	4	18	100.00%

Table 11.25 Race by County: Juveniles Transferred FY12

	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	0	0.00%
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	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	7	38.89%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Pima	7	1	2	0	0	0	0	10	55.56%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Yuma	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5.56%
TOTAL	11	4	3	0	0	0	0	18	100.00%

Table 11.26 Delinquency Risk Level: Juveniles Transferred FY12

Low	0.0%
Medium	7.7%
High	92.3%
TOTAL	100.00%

This page intentionally left blank.

SEX

JUVENILES REFERRED IN FY12

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 FY12. 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 FY12

	Female	Male
Referral	33.99%	66.01%
Detention	23.05%	76.95%
Diversions	39.45%	60.55%
Petitioned	24.78%	75.22%
Dismissed	28.44%	71.56%
Penalty Only	21.22%	78.78%
Standard Probation	22.99%	77.01%
JIPS	12.64%	87.36%
ADJC	15.56%	84.44%
Direct Filed	6.56%	93.44%
Transferred	0.00%	100.00%

Average Age

For the juveniles referred in FY12, the average age of referral for the initial referral was slightly higher for females (14.35) than males (13.99).

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 (27.0%); misdemeanors against property (22.6%); and status (16.8%);. On the other hand, apart from public peace offenses (24.1%) and drugs (16.8%), 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	14.35	33.99%
Male	13.99	66.01%
<i>TOTAL</i>		100.0%

	Female	Male
Felonies Against Person	2.6%	6.7%
Felonies Against Property	3.2%	9.9%
Obstruction of Justice *	6.1%	9.8%
Misdemeanors Against Person	11.9%	9.7%
Drugs:*	9.0%	16.8%
Public Peace*	27.0%	24.1%
Misdemeanors Against Property	22.6%	13.2%
Status Offenses	16.8%	8.8%
Administrative	0.9%	0.9%
<i>TOTAL</i>	100%	100%

*Includes both felonies and misdemeanors.

	Female	Male
Felony		
2008	(15.8%)	(37.5%)
2009	(15.6%)	(37.1%)
2010	(14.8%)	(35.8%)
2011	(16.9%)	(37.8%)
2012	(16.7%)	(37.9%)
Misdemeanor		
2008	(56.8%)	(45.0%)
2009	(59.4%)	(46.6%)
2010	(62.6%)	(47.9%)
2011	(61.9%)	(46.9%)
2012	(62.5%)	(47.8%)

Table 12.5 Juveniles Referred in FY12 Who Received Court Funded Treatment (Tx) in FY12			
	Total Referred	Rec'd Court Funded Tx	Percentage
Female	11,428	2,661	23.2%
Male	22,189	7,075	31.8%
TOTAL	33,617	9,736	29.0%

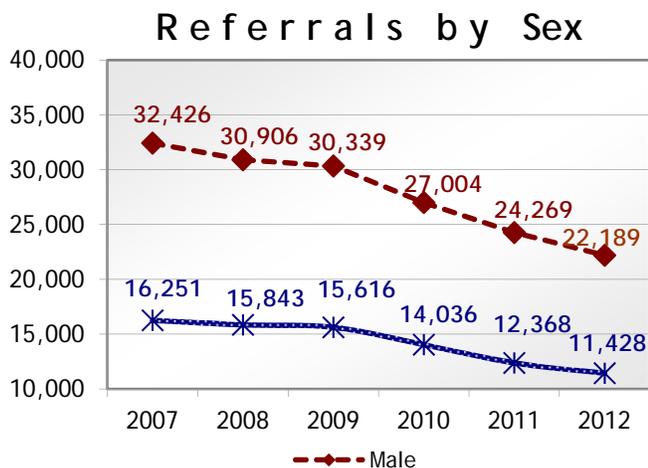
Table 12.6 FY12 Treatment Expenditures by Category Percentage of Total Dollars Spent		
	% Female	% Male
Ancillary Services	0.5%	1.2%
Behavioral Support Service	0.0%	0.0%
Competency Restoration	0.3%	0.8%
Delinquency Prevention	11.2%	7.0%
Drug Court	1.5%	3.4%
Education	0.1%	0.0%
Evaluation and Diagnosis	6.4%	8.2%
Foster Home	0.0%	0.0%
Functional Family Therapy	0.8%	0.7%
Out-of-Home	61.9%	39.6%
Outpatient	7.2%	6.0%
R.A.F.T.	0.0%	0.0%
Sex Offender	0.2%	24.8%
Substance Abuse	9.8%	8.4%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	\$2,751,805.55	\$ 8,289,000.31

Court Funded Treatment Received

Of the 11,428 females referred in FY12, 23.2% received court funded treatment services, in the major treatment categories listed in table 12.6, during the year compared to 31.8% 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, \$1,034.12 was spent on court funded treatment for females and \$1,171.59 was spent on males through the Juveniles Probation Services Fund (JPSF).

The largest allocation of treatment monies for both males (39.6%) and females (61.9%) 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 (24.8%) and for females it was delinquency prevention (11.2%).



This page intentionally left blank.

Notes & Glossary

NOTES

ARIZONA'S JUVENILE COURT COUNTS FY12

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 "Table 11.1 Pathways for Juveniles Filed in Adult Court FY12" and "Table 11.2 County: Direct Filed and Transferred to Adult Court FY12". 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 all *Juveniles Processed* publications and the *Arizona's Juvenile Court Counts FY2011*. 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. 2012-2027 Population Estimates: Arizona Department of Administration, Office of Employment and Population Statistics.
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.

This page intentionally left blank.

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

This publication can be provided in an alternative format upon request to assist persons with disabilities under the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act.