
**JUVENILE
INTENSIVE PROBATION
SUPERVISION**

JIPS

**FISCAL YEAR 2008
ANNUAL REPORT**

*ARIZONA SUPREME COURT
JUVENILE JUSTICE SERVICES DIVISION*

JANUARY 2009

ARIZONA SUPREME COURT

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

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For additional information about the Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision Program, or for clarification of any information contained in this report, please contact the Arizona Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts, Juvenile Justice Services Division at (602) 452-3443.

This report and previous Fiscal Year reports are available on the JJSD Intranet web site at: <http://supreme22/jjsd/jips/Annual.htm>

To assist persons with disabilities, this publication can be provided in an alternative format upon request.

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About the report:

This annual report covers the time period from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008, inclusive. The Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS) program annual information is divided into nine components: County Descriptors, New Cases, Contacts, Activity, Financial, Subsequent Referrals, Cases Closed, FY07-FY08 Statewide Comparisons and Longitudinal Comparisons. Introducing each section is a synopsis that describes how the information presented relates to the program. Data are shown in graph format. More detailed information is included in the data tables, which are the source of the graphed information. These tables contain department-specific as well as statewide data.

The data in the annual report are drawn from the Juvenile On Line Tracking System (JOLTS) and the Integrated Court Information System (iCiS). Each Department is responsible for entering the information that makes this report possible. Probation officers, surveillance officers or support staff enter the information. This task is an extremely important link in creating this annual report, as well as many other reports published by this office. JOLTS and ICIS, however, are much more than data collection reporting systems. JOLTS and ICIS are necessary and effective tools utilized daily by juvenile probation personnel statewide to more efficiently and appropriately manage probation caseloads. JJSD appreciates the effort necessary to ensure the data are correctly entered in a timely manner.

Beginning in July 2007, pursuant to ARS §12-269, Maricopa County received only JIPS Treatment Services funding from the state. While aggregate data are reported in the financial sections of this report, Maricopa County is excluded from specific comparative analysis and totals.

The breakdown of data into each of the 15 departments might tempt some to compare figures among departments. The only relevant criteria, however is the degree to which the JIPS mission is being fulfilled. The County Descriptors following the Executive Summary expand on the data presented by explaining how each department approaches accomplishing the mission of JIPS by tailoring the program to meet the particular needs of their community.

Please contact the Juvenile Justice Services Division at (602) 452-3443 with any questions about this report.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The mission of JIPS is to effect positive change in a high risk juvenile population through a highly structured, community-based probation program committed to the prevention of further juvenile offenses and the protection of the community.

Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS) is a sentencing consequence used by juvenile court judges for those youth who are in need of increased levels of supervision and a highly structured program. JIPS is funded and administered by the Juvenile Justice Services Division (JJSD) of the Administrative Office of the Courts and is locally managed by the Juvenile Probation Department of the Superior Court in 14 of 15 counties. Pursuant to ARS §12-269, no state funds were provided to Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department (MCJPD) for probation. State funds for the Maricopa JIPS treatment component were provided. MCJPD administers JIPS locally and provides data to JJSD. Each department has tailored the program within the parameters established by Statute and Administrative Codes to meet the unique needs of their county and communities.

Arizona Revised Statutes §8-351 to §8-358 and Arizona Code of Judicial Administration §6-302 specify procedural guidelines for the JIPS program. The intent of the law and the administrative code is to allow juvenile delinquents to remain at home in the community, under supervision of a probation officer, rather than be removed from the home and placed in either a residential treatment facility or the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC). JIPS continues to provide communities in Arizona a cost effective alternative to ADJC or residential treatment.

Specific terms of probation apply to each youth on JIPS. Juveniles are seen face-to-face by a JIPS officer or team several times a week and cannot leave home unless they have authorization from their JIPS officer or team (Probation Officer and Surveillance Officer). They are required, by statute, to be involved in at least 32 hours of constructive activity per week. JIPS differs from regular probation in the increased frequency of contact, the requirement to actively participate in 32 hours of structured programs per week, the liberty restrictions concerning unsupervised time away from home and the lower officer to probationer caseload ratio.

For FY08, the state legislature appropriated \$10,064,541 for JIPS statewide, and total program expenses for the year were \$9,743,546. Based on the approved funded capacity as of June 30, 2008 for the JIPS program, this equates to a cost of approximately \$5,872 per JIPS “slot”. Fiscal year population data indicate that 1,849 new youth were placed into the program and 1,937 youth were released from JIPS. A total of 3,115 youth received JIPS services. The annual cost per youth served, including administrative costs, was approximately \$3,141. JIPS youth completed over 2.1 million hours of structured activity toward compliance with the 32 hours of structured weekly activity required for each youth on JIPS. More than 121,000 of these hours were unpaid community restitution hours.

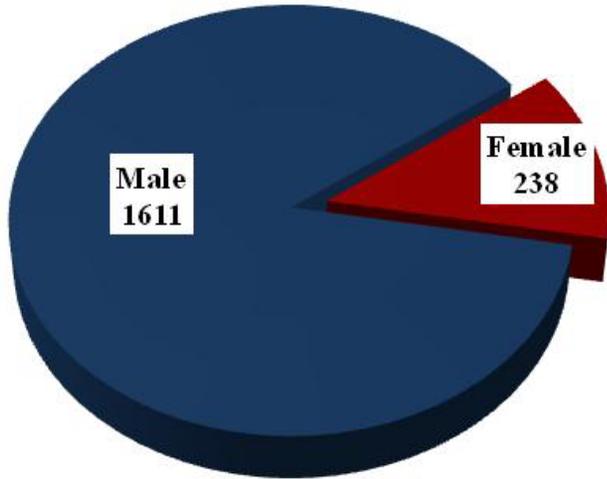
JIPS DAILY PROFILE

ON ANY GIVEN DAY IN FY2008...

- 4 juveniles were added to the program.
- 1,349 youth were on JIPS; 1,346 juveniles were following their terms and conditions of JIPS; 3 were not.
- 1,007 individuals were contacted by JIPS officers.
- 5,811 compliance hours were performed by JIPS probationers.
- 72 drug tests were conducted on JIPS youth; 61 of the tests showed no use of drugs and 11 tests indicated use of illegal substances.
- 645 JIPS probationers had face-to-face contact with their JIPS officer; 44% of these contacts took place after 6:00pm.
- 4 juveniles left the program.

JIPS STATEWIDE DATA – FY08

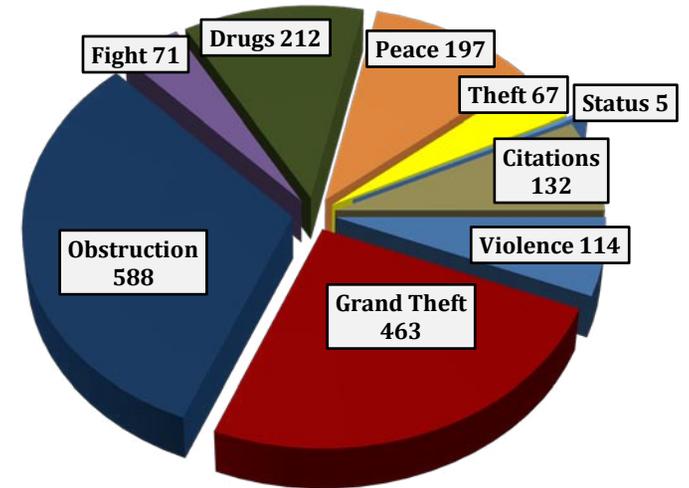
New Cases By Gender



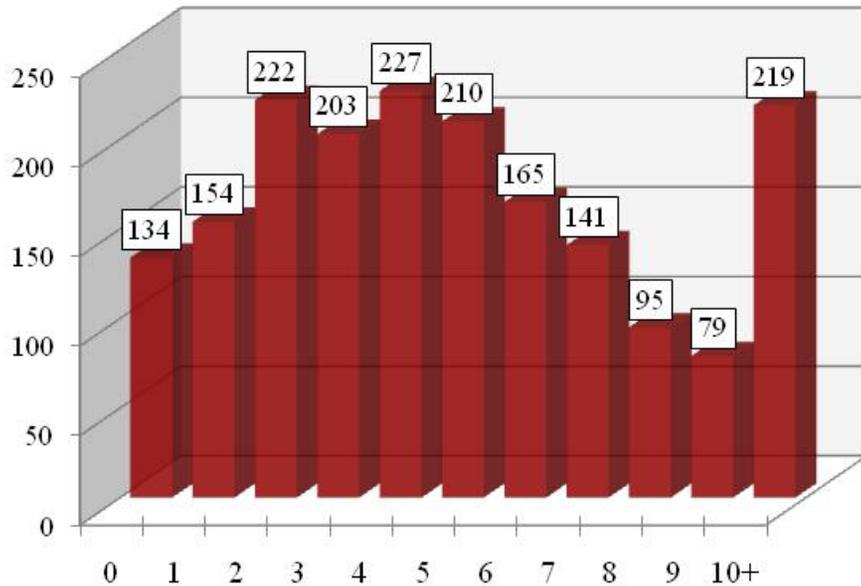
Profile of New JIPS Cases

Total New Cases
1849

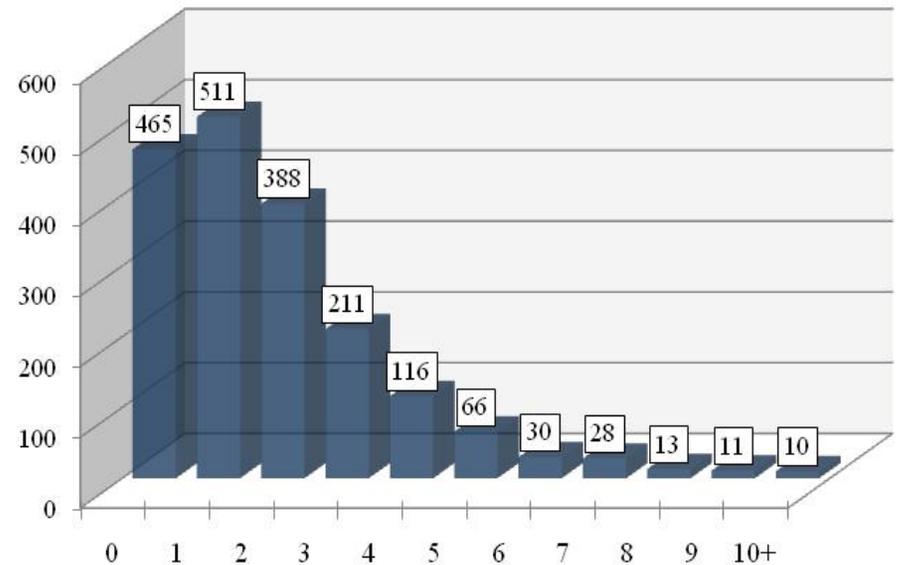
New Cases By Severity



New Cases By Prior Referral



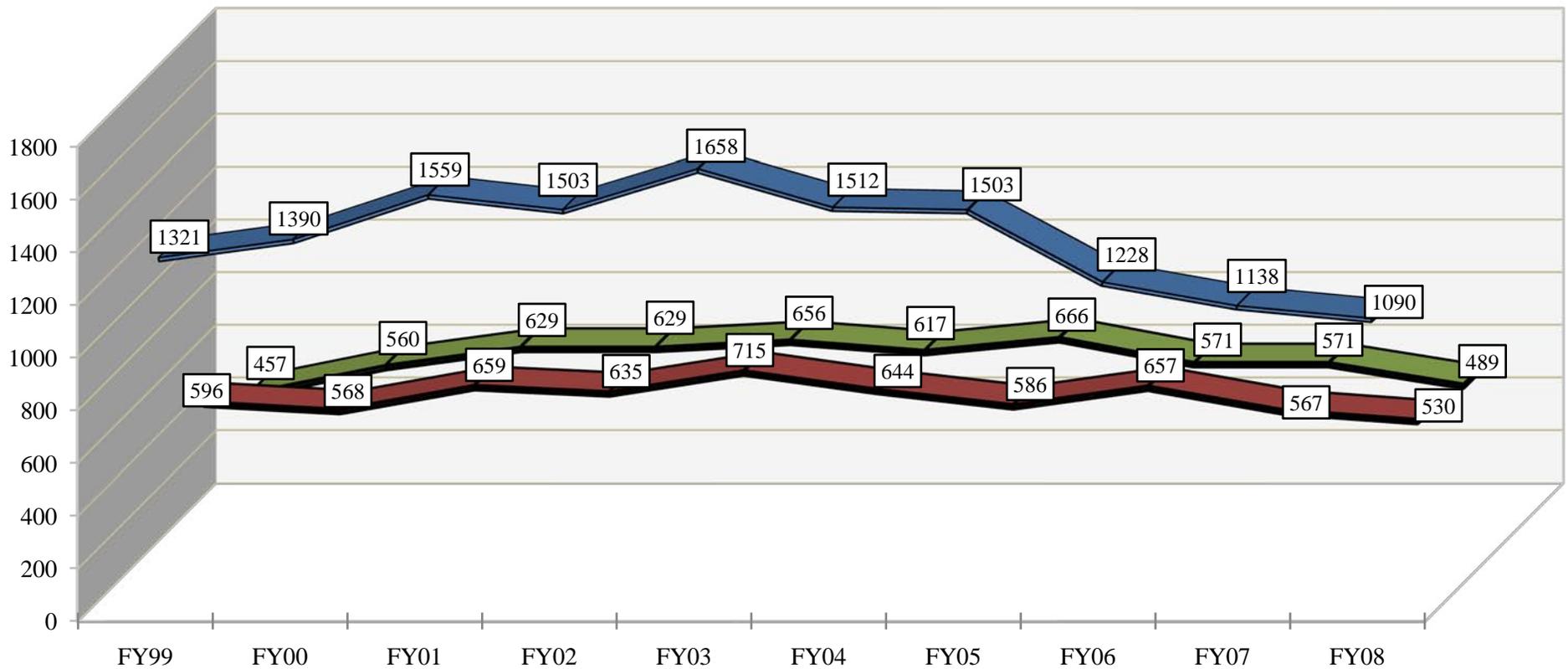
New Cases By Prior Adjudications



JIPS STATEWIDE DATA – FY08

Trends of Positive Case Outcomes by Fiscal Year (numbers*)

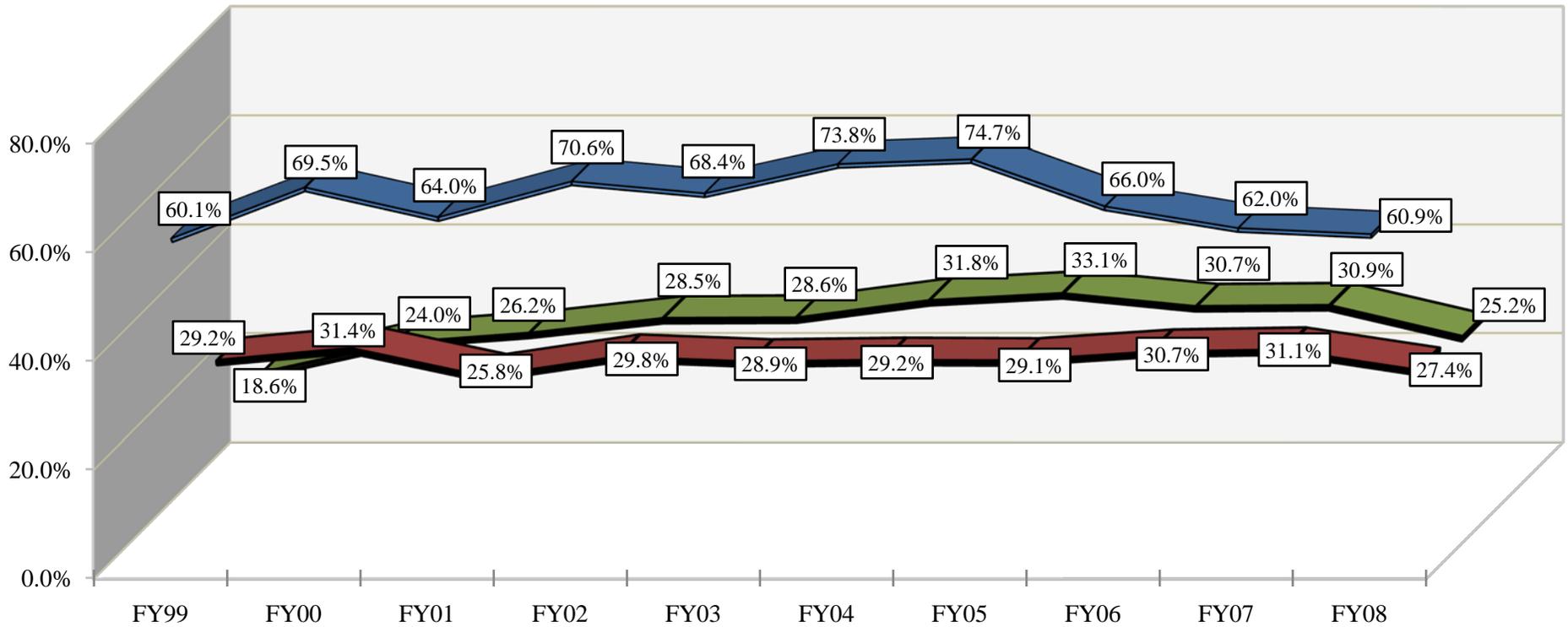
■ Total Positive Outcomes ■ Released to Standard Probation ■ Released from Probation



JIPS STATEWIDE DATA – FY08

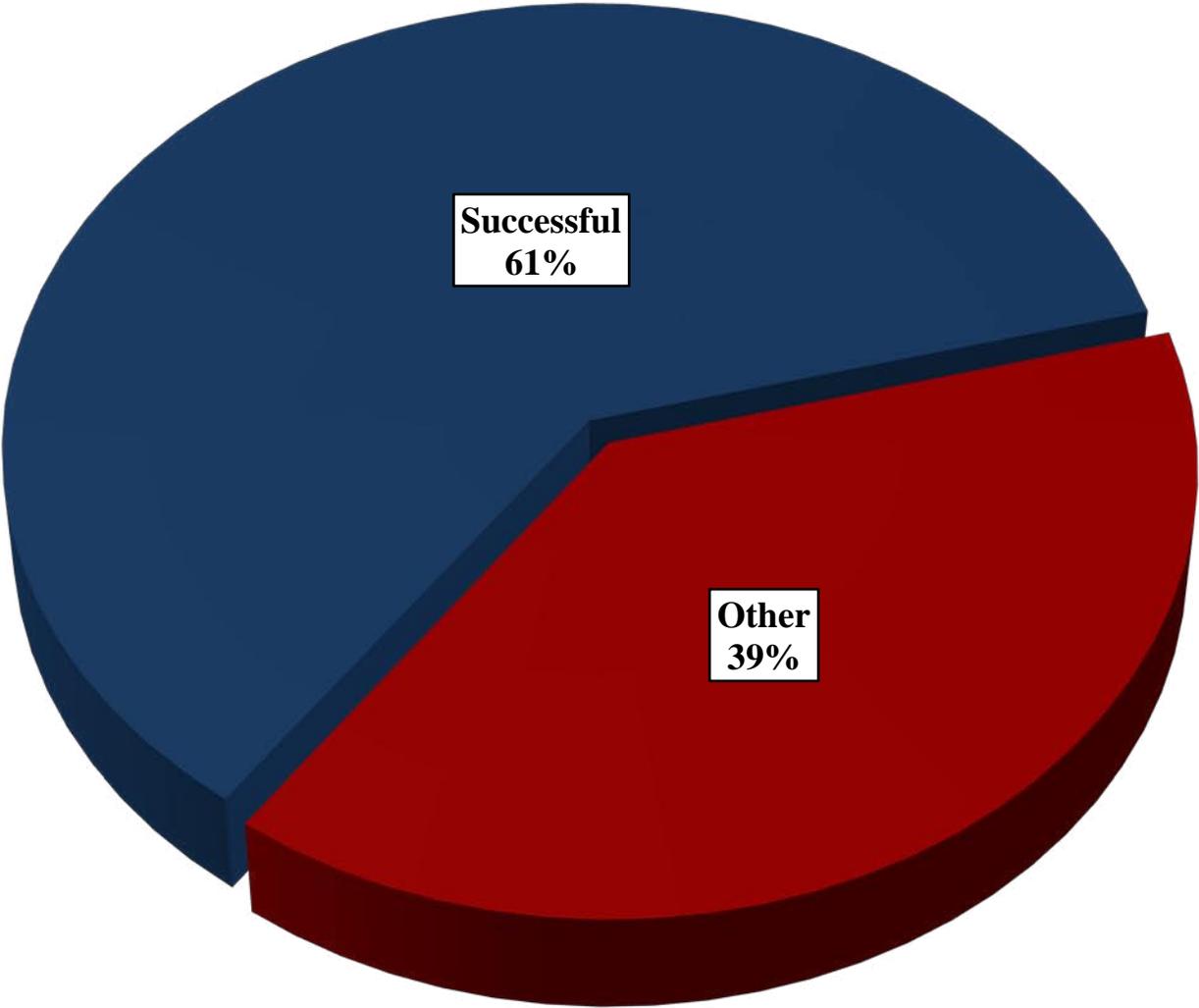
Trends of Positive Case Outcomes by Fiscal Year (percentages*)

■ Total Positive Outcomes ■ Released to Standard Probation ■ Released from Probation



JIPS STATEWIDE DATA – FY08

Successful Cases Closed

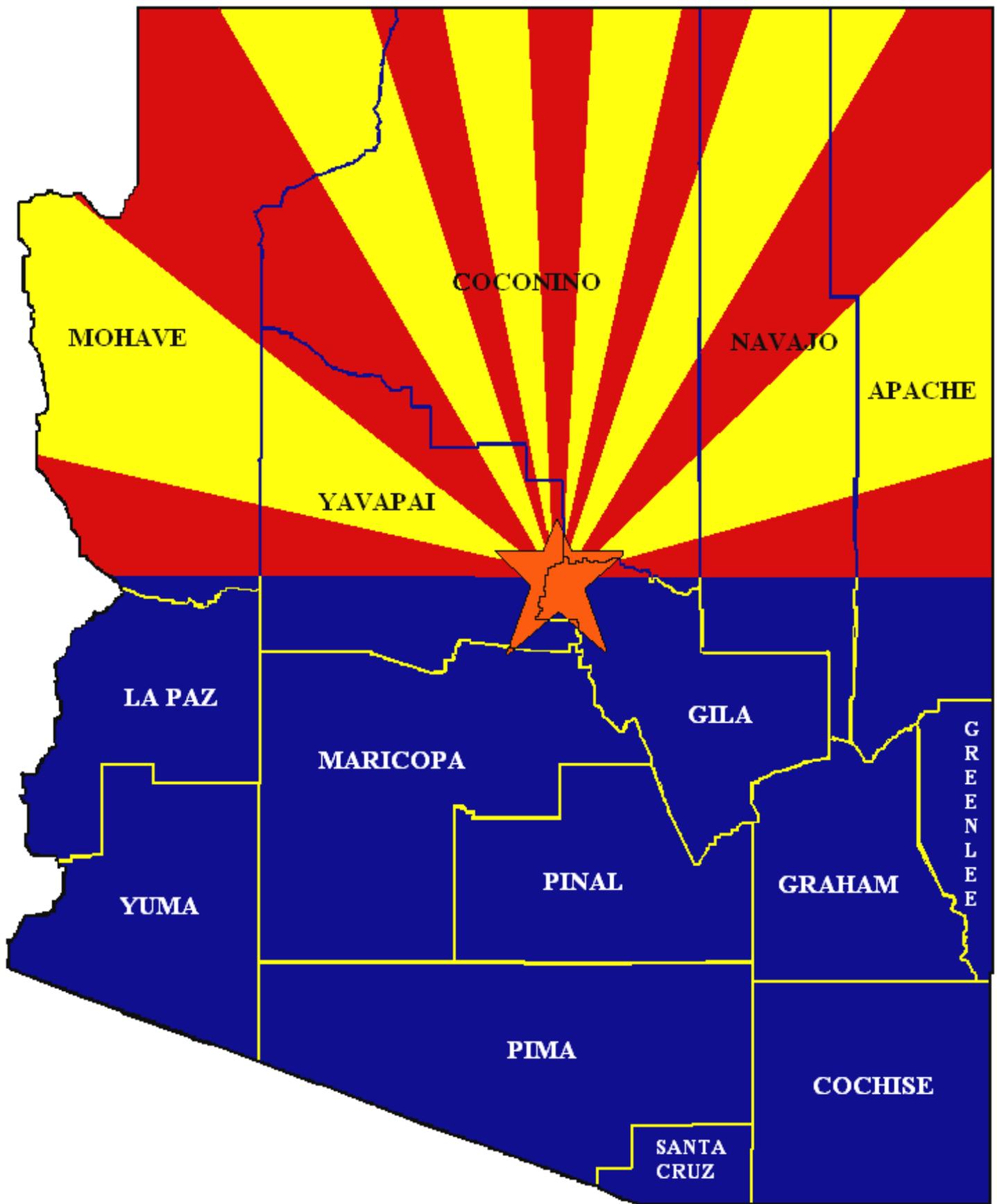


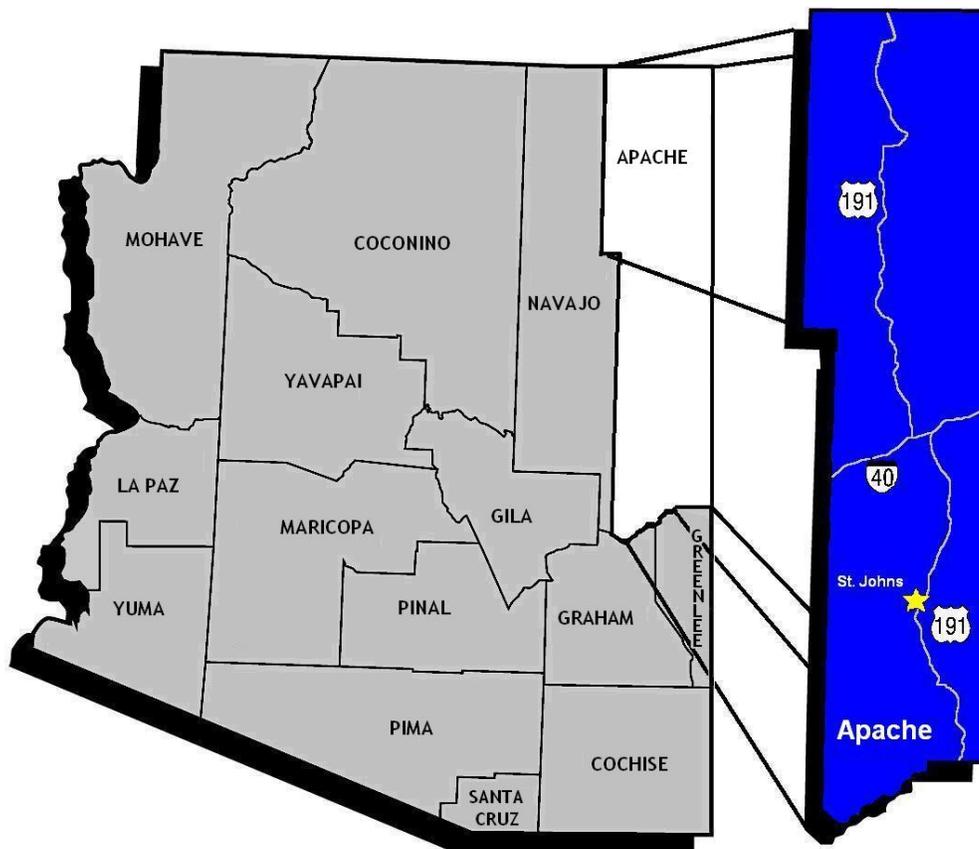
COUNTY PROGRAM DESCRIPTORS

SYNOPSIS

This section provides information and increased awareness of how each county, while pursuing the same goals, and in the manner prescribed by statute and appropriate codes, approaches the day-to-day management of their JIPS program.

As is evident, each county's Juvenile Probation Department is faced with unique circumstances based on many factors. In addition to the variances in the size and population of the counties, other factors including scattered population clusters, local availability of treatment resources and the presence of tribal lands and jurisdictions, all contribute to the individual approach each department must develop and implement to accomplish the mission of JIPS.





APACHE COUNTY

County Seat
ST. JOHNS

Population
69,880

Square Miles
11,127

JIPS Teams
1

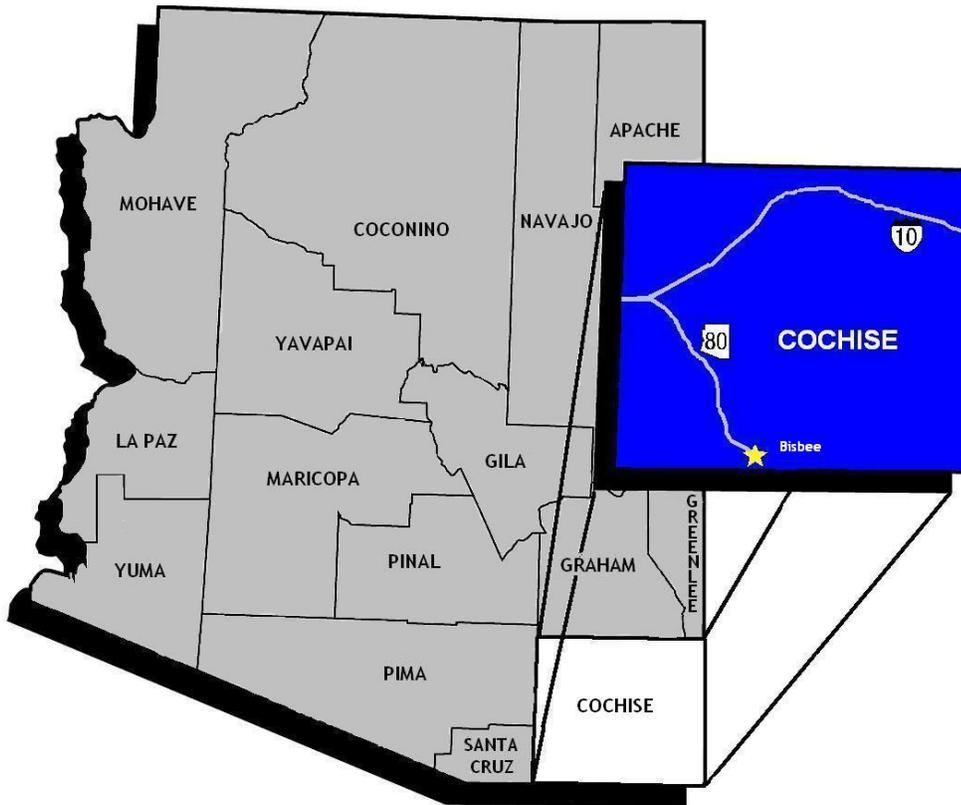
Team Coverage
11,127 square miles

Apache County JIPS utilizes a two person team consisting of one probation officer and a .5 surveillance officer to cover all of Apache County. The JIPS team supervises youth on Intensive Probation, and some youth on Standard Probation, including youth on the Navajo Indian Reservation, which can result in an 8-12 hour driving day to make mandated contacts.

Apache JIPS offers the juveniles opportunities to succeed by involving them in various programs offered by the Juvenile Probation Department. JIPS probationers may be enrolled in Solutions Court, which has a two track system. Track One is designed for juveniles with drug dependency and Track Two is structured for youth with behavioral difficulties. Juveniles that have been ordered to pay restitution may participate in the Restitution Accountability Program (RAP). The juvenile may earn money by working in community restitution projects which is paid directly to the victim.

The JIPS team utilizes electronic monitoring to better supervise high risk probationers throughout the county. In addition, the team also works in conjunction with the local school districts to monitor JIPS probationer's performance in school. Juveniles on Intensive Probation are contacted on nearly a daily basis while in school. The juvenile's performance, grades, and attendance are monitored weekly through meeting with the youth's teachers and School Resource Officers.

Recently the department has begun employing the Wyman Teen Outreach Program (TOP), which is a comprehensive youth development strategy that promotes the positive development of adolescents through a combination of curriculum guided group discussions and volunteer service activity.



COCHISE COUNTY

County Seat
BISBEE

Population
121, 435

Square Miles
6,000

JIPS teams
6 (1 person)

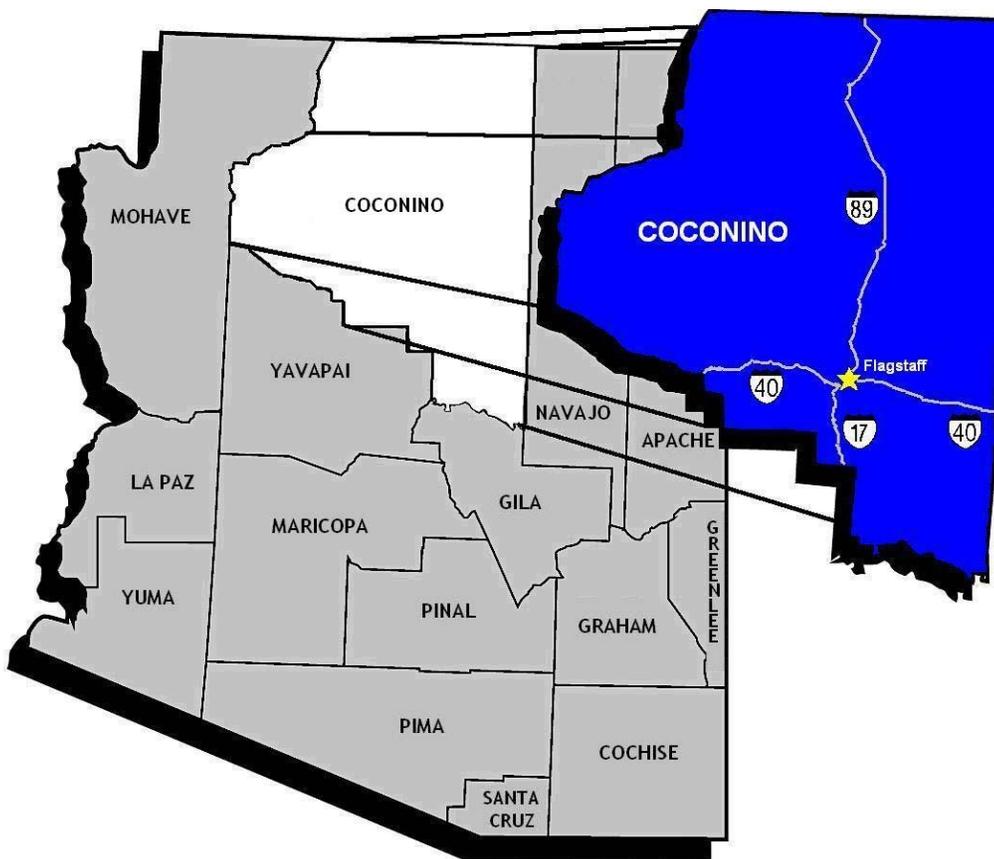
Team Coverage
1,000 square miles

Cochise County Juvenile Court Services provides Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS) in all communities throughout the County, which includes remote rural locations. County offices are located in Bisbee, Douglas, Sierra Vista, Benson and Wilcox.

Cochise County supports and emphasizes meeting programmatic criteria as defined by statute, which includes meeting required contacts and the 32-hour activity requirements. Treatment plans are developed to identify specific goals and desired behaviors.

Historically, Cochise County conducts a summer program to assist probationers in meeting their 32-hour per week requirement. The program consists of education, vocational, recreational, leadership skills development, and community restoration activities. Participation in recreational activities requires overall compliance in the program.

It is important to note, that Cochise County has an operational Drug Court program in which JIPS plays an important role. The program is funded by the Cochise County Board of Supervisors and Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC). The treatment component is funded by utilizing Title XIX and funds retained by AOC. The juveniles placed in the program are supervised by probation officers assigned to JIPS. The program is a collaborative approach to treatment for juveniles with a substance abuse history. The ultimate goal is curtailing substance abuse, reducing delinquent behavior and achieving parental involvement.



COCONINO COUNTY

County Seat
FLAGSTAFF

Population
122,770

Square Miles
18,806

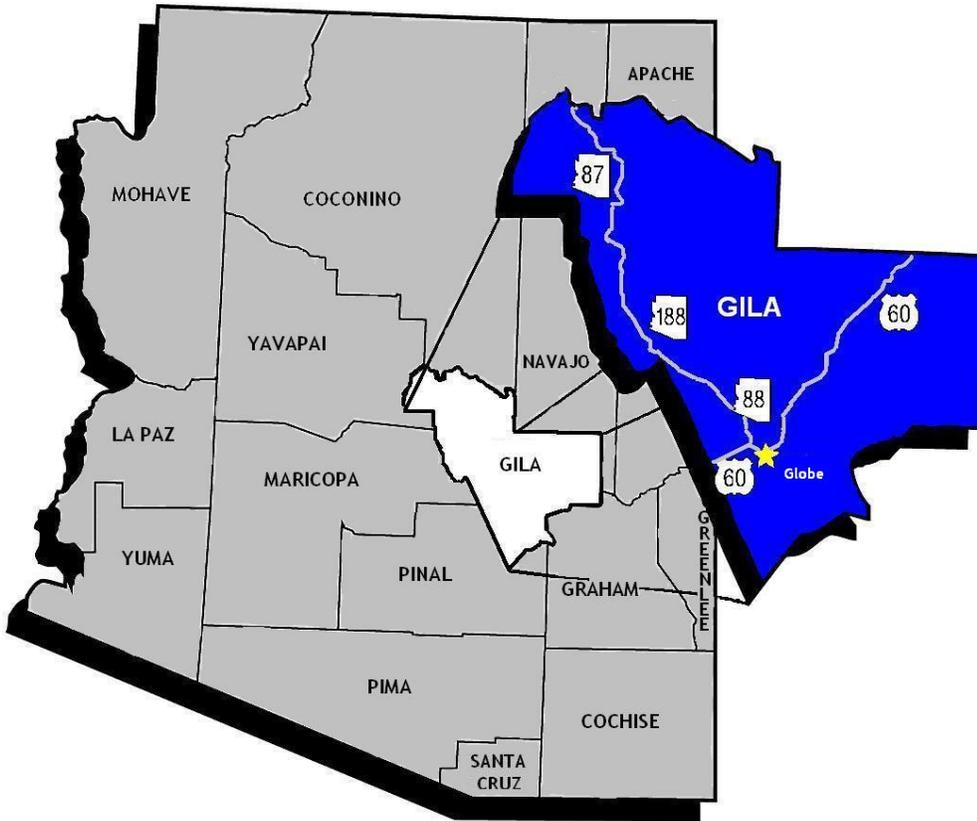
JIPS Teams
2

Team Coverage
9,403 square miles

Coconino County is the largest county, per square miles, in the country. The JIPS program has two teams that are tasked to provide supervision for the entire county. Probation Offices are located in Flagstaff and Page. For the past decade Coconino has applied research based principals in carrying out rehabilitation and supervision of juveniles on Probation and in the JIPS program. Starting in July 2007, the Juvenile Court Center deployed a new probation services model utilizing evidenced based principles and practices. This new model, Step Up Juvenile Justice, utilizes a probationer and family centered, cognitive behavioral, skill development model.

The Step-Up Program is delivered within a continuum of programming services and care givers, who co-jointly work with the youth and their family, utilizing the same steps of skills development for the same planned outcomes.

Detention Programming, Probation Officers, Day/Night Program Staff, and Contracted Providers all utilize the same program model and deliver services in different areas and in different levels of intensity for youth treatment and supervision needs. The program teaches and reinforces probationers' learning and performing pro-social skills in Structured Law Abiding Living, Restorative Accountability, Relapse Prevention, Self Sufficiency and Competency Development, and Positive Support System Development. These skills reduce probationers' criminogenic risk and needs factors and increase their protective factors which reduce recidivism. Because youth on probation will increase their motivations for, abilities to perform, and patterns of successful implementation of their pro-social skills, there will be increased community protection not only in the short term, but also in the long term.



GILA COUNTY

County Seat
GLOBE

Population
52,420

Square Miles
4,752

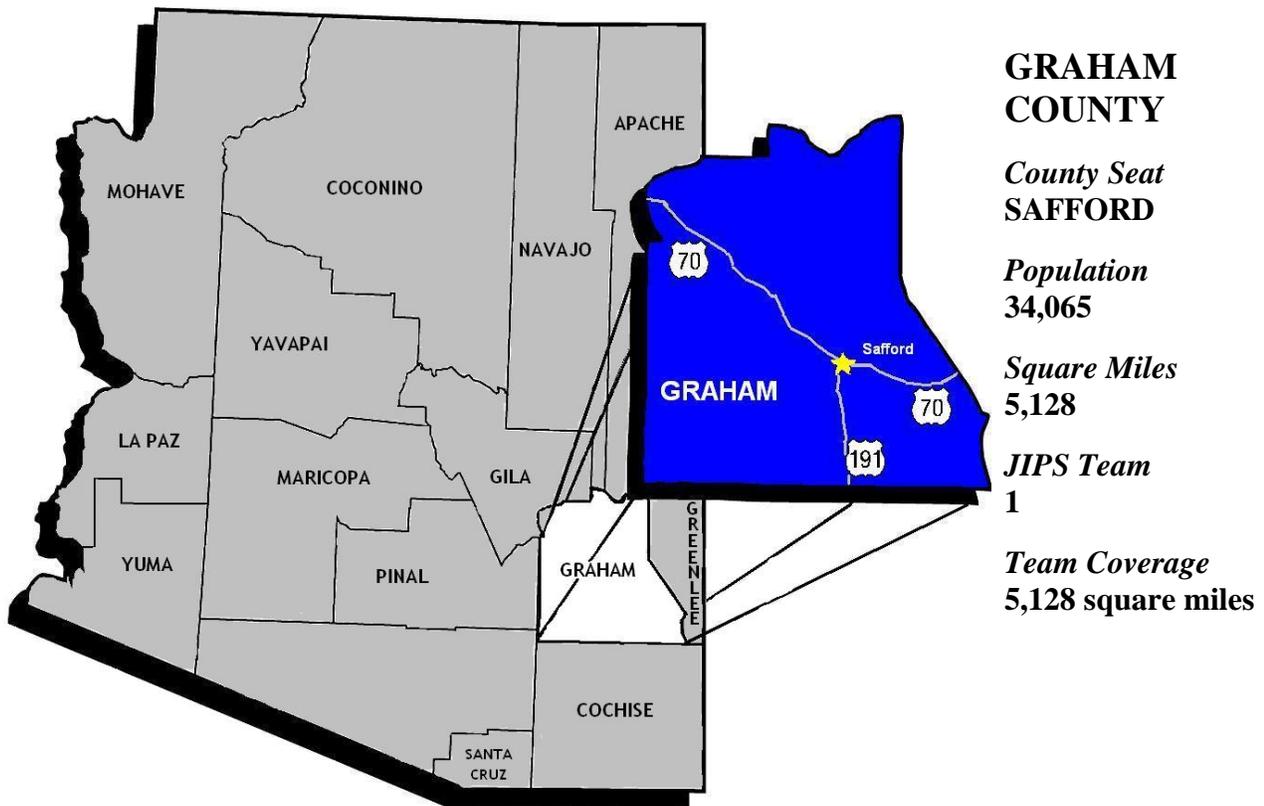
JIPS Teams
2

Team Coverage
2,376 square miles

Gila County Juvenile Intensive Probation is a highly structured program of supervision for youth who present a potential risk to the community of re-offending and/or would qualify for commitment to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections. The Gila County JIPS program enforces strict home constraints, the completion of court-ordered consequences and outpatient treatment services in an attempt to provide rehabilitative services to youth who otherwise would be placed outside of their home and in a secure treatment environment. JIPS provides an opportunity for juvenile offenders to make positive rehabilitative change while maintaining the highest level of protection of the community.

In addition to the use of intensive surveillance techniques, the Gila County JIPS program emphasizes extensive random drug screening, criminogenic specific cognitive education through the NCTI program, specialized education programming through the Gila County School Superintendent’s Alternative Education program, JIPS Workshops to bring at risk juveniles and community members together for education and action sessions, and a restorative community workforce program. For those youth who abscond while on JIPS officers make every attempt to bring them before the court and hold them accountable for their actions.

The goal of the Gila County JIPS program is to provide juveniles who are placed in the program opportunities to make positive changes while focusing on community safety. The JIPS staff is a highly trained group of professionals who believe in the youth placed in the program and attempt to provide them with every occasion for change.



Graham County’s JIPS program utilizes a two-person team consisting of a probation officer and a surveillance officer. The probation officer generally provides administrative supervision and coordinates all services the probationer receives. The surveillance officer assures program compliance by making random field contacts with probationers. In Graham County, the JIPS team supervises three high-risk groups, which include youth placed on intensive probation, standard probations deemed high risk by the court, and sexual offenders.

Graham County Juvenile Probation holds to a philosophy of rehabilitation and restorative justice and believes its JIPS program demonstrates to offenders that probation means accountability and consequences as well as productive rehabilitative activities. We assist our probationers in making amends for their crimes and we help them develop positive relationships within the community. The team works closely with parents, school administrators, counselors, law enforcement, and numerous other professionals to hold JIPS youth to a higher standard of accountability while emphasizing treatment, education, and rehabilitation.

The JIPS team works hard to promote a better future for probationers and their families because we believe no youth is locked into a life of delinquency, regardless their situation.



GREENLEE COUNTY

County Seat
CLIFTON

Population
8,590

Square Miles
1,879

JIPS Team
1

Team Coverage
1,879 square miles

Greenlee County Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision combines a solid mixture of accountability and rehabilitation. The rural setting provided by this small county allows for maximum supervision of juvenile offenders. The JIPS team can closely monitor every move of the juvenile, thus ensuring swift positive reinforcement for positive behavior and equally swift consequences for negative behavior.

Rehabilitation of the youth is achieved through the use of local resources. The JIPS team is dedicated to working hand in hand with the community to monitor the juveniles on a daily basis. This team of probation professionals has numerous years of experience working with at risk juveniles. Other highly qualified counselors, teachers, police officers, local dignitaries and civic groups work closely with the juvenile probation department to assist the youth with their journey to reestablish positive behaviors in order to become a productive member of society.

LA PAZ COUNTY

County Seat
PARKER

Population
19,935

Square Miles
4,518

JIPS Team
1 (split w/ Adult)

Team Coverage
4,518 square miles



La Paz County Probation services an area of 4,518 square miles out of a single office in the county seat of Parker. A round trip visit to a single probationer in the farthest portion of the county can take up to four hours.

There has occasionally been a tendency to focus more heavily on either adult or juvenile clients, resulting in less effective services for the other group, due to the changing population of the caseloads and prior experience of the employees. This year, the department embarked on an innovative way of managing caseloads. The standard juvenile probation officer is now a member of the JIPS team, helping to align the goals of JIPS with those of standard probation and to ensure that the necessary components of rehabilitation are incorporated into supervision and case management. In exchange, the JIPS team assists with evening and weekend surveillance for the standard caseload.

MARICOPA COUNTY

County Seat
PHOENIX

Population
3,192,125

Square Miles
9,226

JIPS Teams
21

Team Coverage
439 square miles



Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department (MCJPD) provides Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS) in the 4th most populated county in the nation. Maricopa County covers 9,204 square miles with a general population over 3.5 million and a population of 513,585 juveniles between the ages of 8-17.

In Maricopa County, JIPS operates with 19 two-person teams comprised of a probation and surveillance officer, and 1 three-person team comprised of two probation officers and one surveillance officer. Each team is assigned to a specific geographic region allowing officers familiarity with community resources and the opportunity to connect juveniles to those community resources, conserving valuable treatment resources. Teams work closely to make field contacts and assist one another in searches and warrant apprehensions.

MCJPD utilizes several Detention Alternative Programs for Intensive Probationers. These programs consist of Short Term Shelters, Electronic Monitoring, Voice Identification and an Evening Reporting Center.

Juvenile Community Offender Restitution and Public Services (JCORPS) is an integral part of JIPS. It provides offenders with productive work experiences through meaningful public service. JCORPS provides youth on JIPS an opportunity to meet the weekly 32-hour requirement and satisfy additional court orders including Unpaid Community Restitution (UCR) or Paid Victim Restitution (PVR).

The MCJPD JIPS program supports the Department's mission and the principles of Restorative Justice: protection of the community, holding juveniles accountable, and competency development.

MOHAVE COUNTY

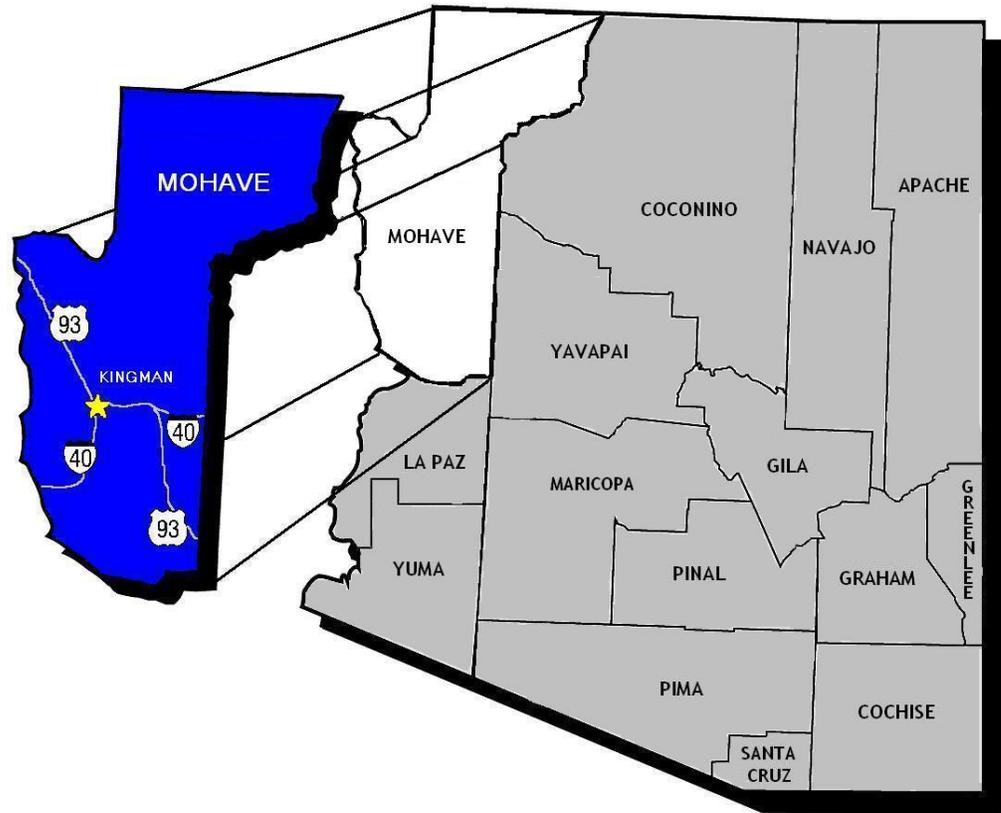
County Seat
KINGMAN

Population
161,580

Square Miles
13,479

JIPS Teams
3

Team Coverage
4,493 square miles

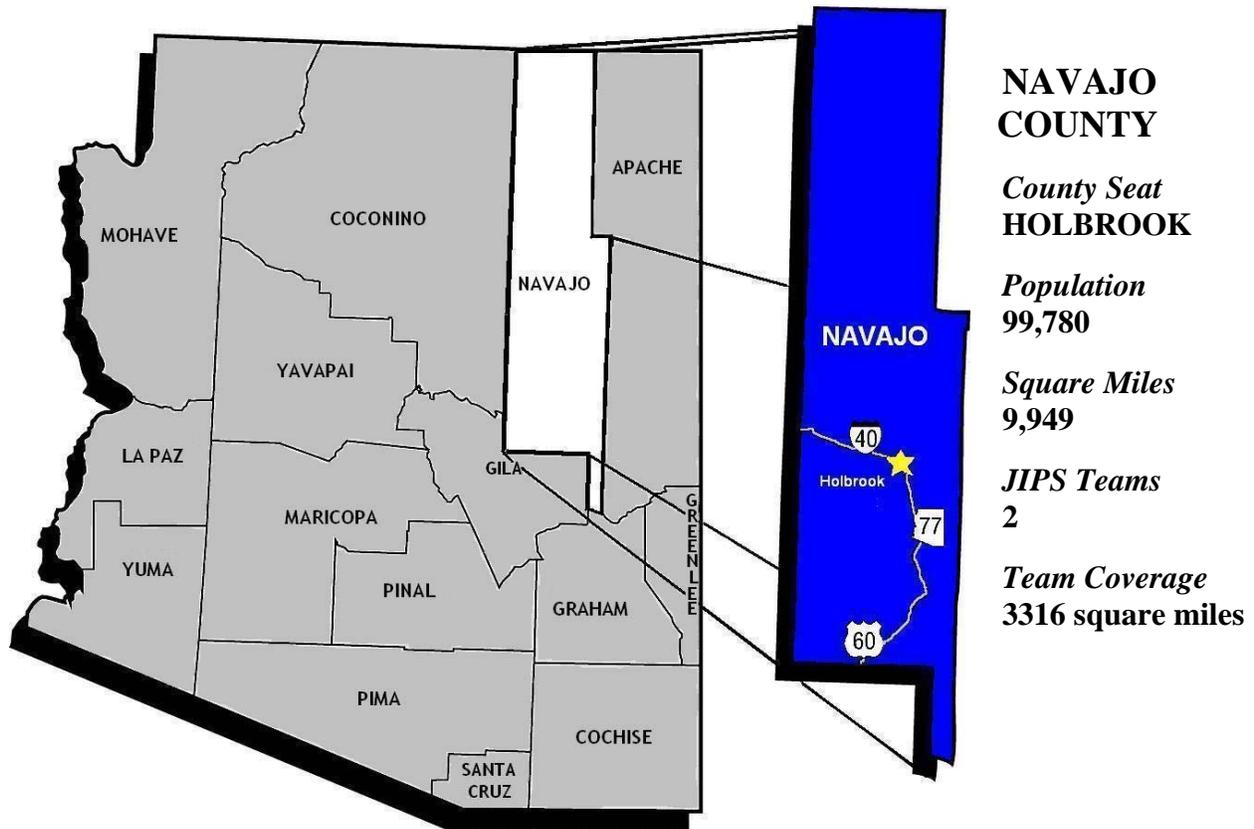


Mohave County has established JIPS teams in each of its three major communities--- Kingman, Lake Havasu City and Bullhead City. These officers are responsible for supervising juvenile offenders living in a vast geographic area with challenging locations.

Mohave County Probation Department began a Detention Work Furlough Program. The program is designed for use as an Intermediate Sanction. Non- violent, low risk JIPS Probationers who are found to be in violation of their probation terms may be referred to the program by their Probation Officer. Each juvenile ordered into the program by the Court, must report to the detention facility on a Friday evening. On Saturday, the juveniles are released to a Community Restitution Officer to participate in work projects. The crews have participated in graffiti and litter removal projects throughout the community. When the workday is complete, the crew is returned to the detention facility where they remain until they are released on Sunday to their parents or guardian.

The Department has operated seven crews with over 40 juveniles participating. The juveniles have earned a total of 304 hours of Community Restitution Service. The Department plans to operate two crews per month.

Several JIPS probationers in the Kingman area participated in the COYOTE Summer Youth Program through the Community Development Department. JIPS probationers received vocational assessments and job orientations. A Mohave County Probation Community Restitution Officer supervised the work crew. The crew of JIPS Probationers was assigned to work with the Mohave County Parks Department and were responsible for public works projects in the Hualapai Mountain Park area. Each JIPS Probationer earned a daily stipend for their work for which they paid to satisfy restitution and other court fee obligations.



Navajo County Juvenile Probation has a capacity to supervise 55 juveniles on intensive probation. Probation offices are located in the communities of Holbrook, Winslow, Snowflake, Show Low, Heber and Pinetop.

Logistical difficulties are frequently at the forefront of issues confronting intensive probation. Time and distance to resident locations can be challenging factors.

Navajo County is home to one of the largest Native American Reservations in the country. The probation department continues to work towards cooperative measures to ensure services are provided to reservation residents. Creating a working relationship with the reservation government is an ongoing process that demands continual readjusting to meet the needs of both communities.

Treatment options in this rural county are limited. An intensive outpatient treatment model, provided by a Show Low service provider, has helped ease the challenges to offering rehabilitative services and has eased the strain on the existing outpatient treatment programs in the county.

PIMA COUNTY

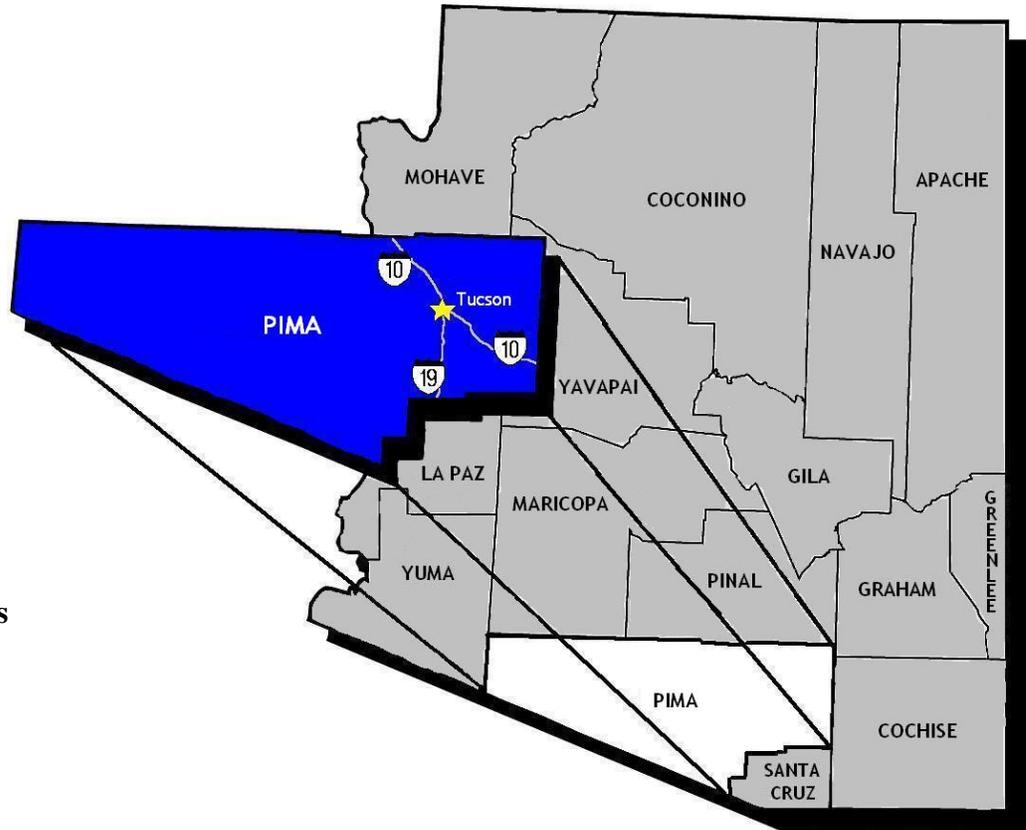
County Seat
TUCSON

Population
870,610

Square Miles
9,240

JIPS Teams
8.5

Team Coverage
1087 square miles



Pima County JIPS is one of the originating counties for JIPS in Arizona. The department has been in operation since 1987 and utilizes 12 teams assigned by geographic regions and one specialized team to more effectively and efficiently engage youth and their families. Pima County JIPS utilizes a weekly activity schedule for youth in order to monitor their authorized activities and help keep the youth focused on their school, work, community restitution, and therapeutic services. Pima County JIPS continues to maintain a near 70% nighttime contact rate, to ensure schedule compliance, and encourages minors to remain drug-free by frequent testing through on-site urinalysis and portable breathalyzer units.

The Pima County Juvenile Court, including JIPS, has developed several alternatives to detention for probation violators. Utilizing a grid system of Graduated Responses, and based on the seriousness of the violation and the minor's risk factor, probation officers can choose appropriate responses to deal with technical violations. One response Officers continue to utilize is the Community Renewal and Enrichment through Work (C.R.E.W.) Program which can be used as a sanction, to accrue community restitution hours, or to earn victim restitution payments up to \$500. Other responses include the electronic monitor and level system changes to increase supervision and monitor privileges. A new program being utilized by JIPS as an alternative to detention is the Prevention, Academics and Technology or PAT Program run by the Tucson Urban League, where JIPS violators are placed for 14 – 30 days in an evening support type setting that includes tutoring, cognitive skills / Step-Up Program, computer technology, recreation, and a family support component.

PINAL COUNTY

County Seat
FLORENCE

Population
186,795

Square Miles
5,386

JIPS Teams
4

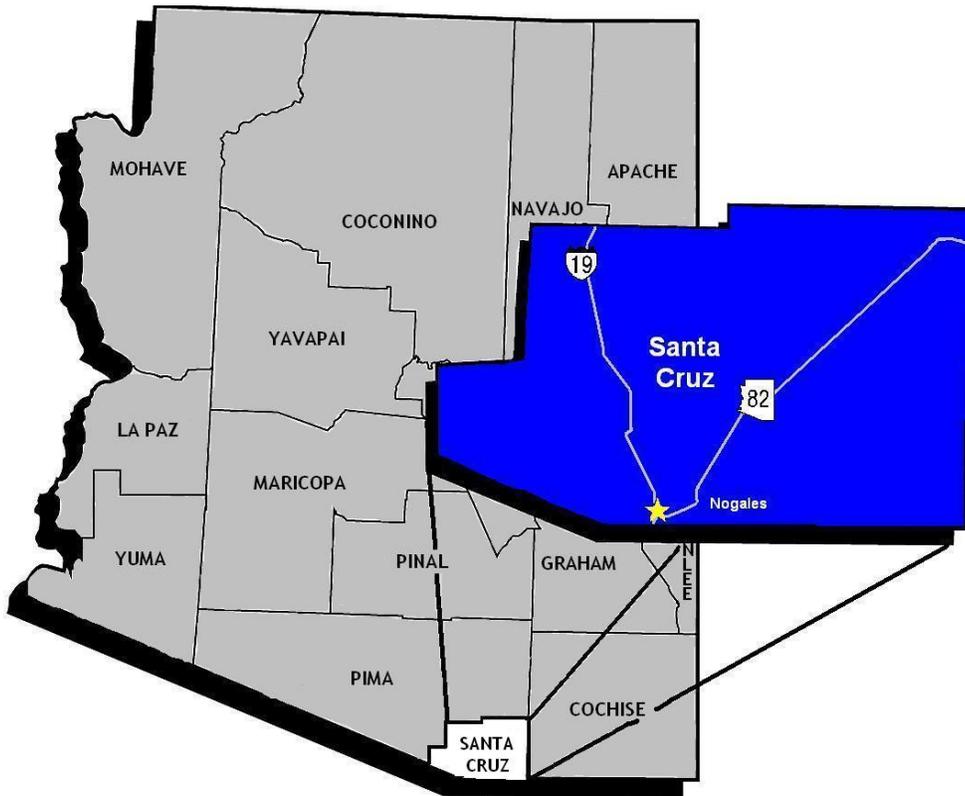
Team Coverage
1,346



Pinal County Department of Juvenile Court Services operates 4 two-person teams, servicing every community in Pinal County.

Pinal County operates a weekend detention program, entitled H.O.P.E. (Helping Others Prosper through Encouragement). Juveniles may be assigned to this program at the request of their probation officer. The H.O.P.E. program is designed as an intermediate sanction as a response to technical violations of probation. The program is structured to provide a full day of programming which includes an education component, community service work and a varied amount of physical activity. H.O.P.E. strives to provide options to alternatives as it relates to crisis development, decision-making, drug abuse counseling, parenting, proper dietary consumption and character. Other alternatives being utilized as part of an effort to providing an immediate response to probation violations is the Electronic Monitoring Program. This program has also been a contributing factor to the low number of youth being placed in the juvenile detention center.

Pinal County continues to participate in the Juvenile Incentive Program. Funds are dedicated by the Juvenile Community Advisory Board to purchase items (games, food vouchers, CD player; DVD player and educational items) for this program. Probation officers continue to work with youth in rewarding good behavior.



**SANTA CRUZ
COUNTY**

County Seat
NOGALES

Population
39,325

Square Miles
1,246

JIPS Team
1

Team Coverage
1,246 square miles

Santa Cruz County Probation Department is committed to fostering and maintaining professional relationships with various organizations in the community, especially the local law enforcement community. As a result of the professional relationship that has been established, the department has been able to design and implement the Border Detail Program (BDP).

The BDP was designed and implemented to identify juvenile offenders on JIPS, or otherwise, who go into the neighboring country of Mexico for the purpose of visiting adult establishments that cater to young children; specifically that sell alcoholic beverages to minors. The program was designed and implemented for the purpose of locating, apprehending, and bringing probation absconders before the court.

Probation officers report to the local police department on week-ends, and they are partnered with law enforcement officers. They are assigned to work with a law enforcement officer from 10:00 p.m. to 5:00 a.m. In concert, they actively look for probationers on absconder status, and they monitor the port of entry to identify juvenile offenders who are returning from Mexico into the U.S. under the influence of alcohol, or otherwise.

The BDP has proven to be an invaluable resource, not only for the department and the law enforcement community, but to the entire community.

YAVAPAI COUNTY

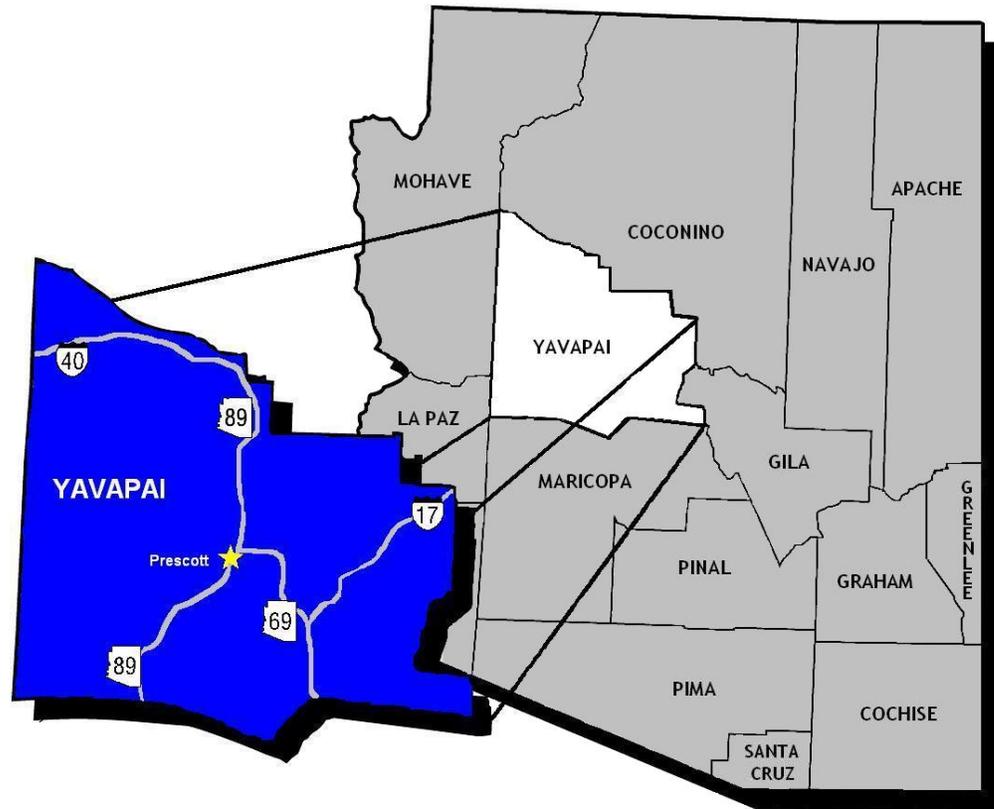
County Seat
PRESCOTT

Population
175,305

Square Miles
8,091

JIPS Teams
7 (1 person)

Team Coverage
1,175 square miles



Yavapai County began its Juvenile Intensive Probation Program in 1987 with 2 officers and averaged 8 probationers. One officer was assigned to the Prescott area or the western areas of Yavapai County and the other officer was assigned to the Verde Valley area, or eastern areas of Yavapai County. In the past 14 years, the number of JIPS officers has steadily increased. Currently there are 7 JIPS officers in Yavapai County; 3 in the eastern area and 4 in the western, supervising a maximum of 105 probationers. Each JIPS probation officer maintains their own caseload with an average of 13 probationers without the assistance of a surveillance officer.

Yavapai County Juvenile Probation strives to maintain the integrity of the JIPS supervision philosophy by supervising "at risk" juvenile offenders.

YUMA COUNTY

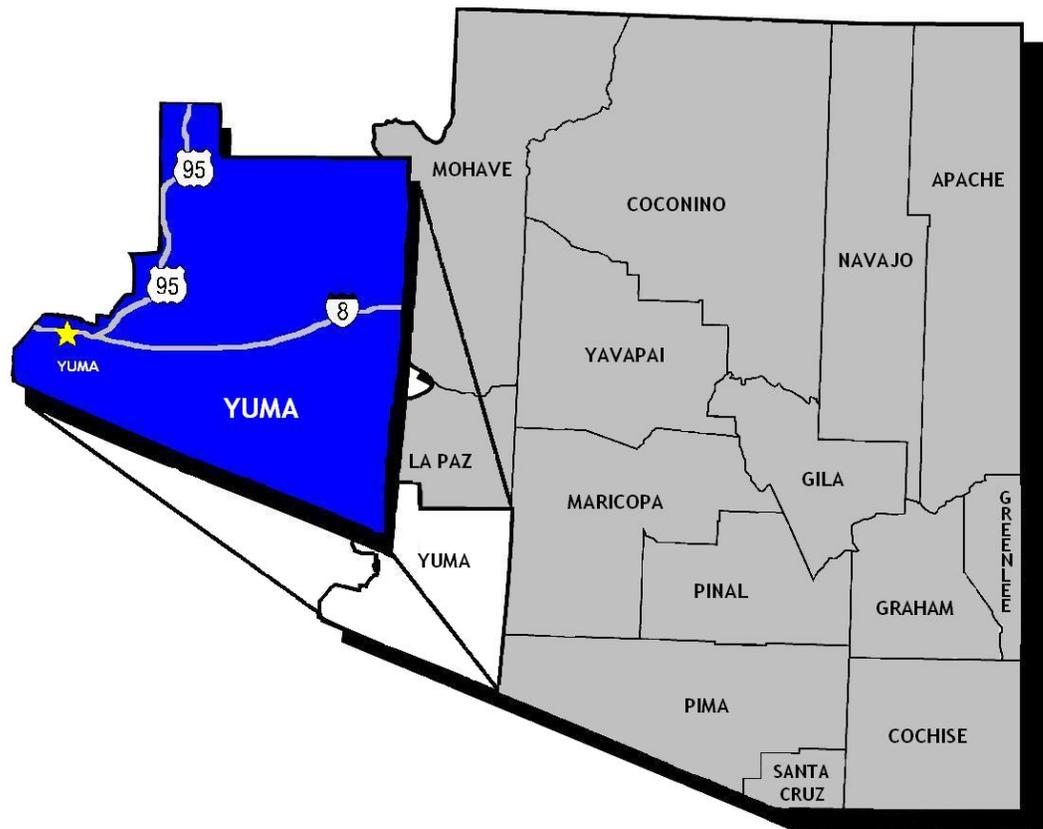
County Seat
YUMA

Population
165,280

Square Miles
5,522

JIPS Teams
7

Team Coverage
789 square miles



Yuma County Juvenile Intensive Probation Services (JIPS) operates 5 two-person (PO/SO) teams and a 1 three-person team assigned by geographic areas in order to service the communities in Yuma County. The JIPS program utilizes a framework based on evidenced-based principles and practices to reduce offender risk and recidivism, while providing a highly structured program of community supervision, assertive case management and timely treatment intervention to promote public safety.

Probation/Surveillance Officers not only execute the mission of the JIPS program, but also provide a positive long-term contribution to public safety. By reciprocating to the community, officers create high levels of trust among the public, local schools, and other agencies. The JIPS program continues to partner and collaborate with local law enforcement and school resource officers and have worked together on numerous projects to reduce juvenile crime, collect and share intelligence, and have been instrumental in the apprehension of several murder suspects.

The JIPS officers are highly trained professionals in evidence-based programming and strategies that includes areas of social learning, communication skills, treatment, and Motivational Interviewing. They are also dedicated to assist and educate the community in other methods. Officers have presented awareness and educational workshops to schools, community organizations and families on topics such as dangers of illegal drugs, gang awareness, and careers in probation.

The JIPS program also complies with the state mandated requirement; which includes weekly activity schedule, nighttime supervision to ensure schedule compliance, extensive random drug and alcohol testing, and participation in restitution or restorative projects. The JIPS officers generally participate in graffiti abatement projects, side-by-side with the offender, to promote public trust and juvenile accountability.

NEW CASES

SYNOPSIS

According to statute, only a youth who has been adjudicated delinquent may be ordered into the program. During FY08, 1,849 youth were placed on JIPS. Number of prior referrals and number of prior adjudications classify these youth. A *referral* is simply a piece of paper that lists the offense (or offenses) that a juvenile is accused of committing. It is called a referral because it is the official document that directs an individual to juvenile court. A wide range of infractions, from ‘5 Minutes Late on Curfew’ to ‘Assaults Against Person’ may be specified on this paper. No formal finding of guilt is included on a referral. *Adjudications*, on the other hand, are a formal finding of guilt; they are the equivalent of a conviction in adult court.

The offense for which a youth is placed on JIPS is commonly called the “instant offense.” Nine categories are utilized by the Juvenile On-Line Tracking System (JOLTS) to capture these data. These categories are consistent with the information contained in the Juveniles Processed data books published by the Juvenile Justice Services Division. *Please note, for aesthetic reasons, the titles in some of the graphs have been abbreviated (See page 25 for detailed information).*

The top three categories for instant offenses were Obstruction (31.8%), Felonies Against Property (25.0%) and Drugs (11.5%).

NEW CASES - Definition of Applicable Terms:

Citations/Administrative - Court hold, courtesy hold, dependency, immigration, material witness, sovereignty, traffic, or warrant. Identified as “Citations” on the following charts and tables.

Drugs: Felonies & Misdemeanors - Possession, use, sale, smuggling, or manufacturing any illegal drug (dangerous, narcotic, toxic substance, hallucinogen, or prescription), sniffing, drug paraphernalia, involving minor in drug offense, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses. Identified as “Drugs” on the following charts and tables.

Misdemeanors Against Person - Assault, simple assault, domestic violence, endangerment, threatening intimidation, lewd and lascivious acts, unlawful imprisonment, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses. Identified as “Fight” on the following charts and tables.

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, or the conspiracy of any of these offenses. Identified as “Grand Theft” on the following charts and tables.

Obstruction of Justice: Felonies & Misdemeanors - Contempt of court, DUI, DWI, escape, unlawful or felony flight, failure to appear, hindering prosecution, influence witness, obstruction, perjury, parole or probation violation, resisting arrest, tampering, solicitation, or conspiracy or attempted commission of any of these offenses. Identified as “Obstruction” on the following charts and tables.

Public Peace: Felonies & Misdemeanors - Aggravated DUI, carry concealed weapon, child neglect, commercial sex, contributing to delinquency of a minor, crime against nature, cruelty to animals, disorderly conduct, disturbing the peace, drunkenness, eavesdropping, false reporting, failure to stop, failure to appear, firework violation, gambling/gaming, harassment, indecent exposure, obscenity, prostitution, reckless burning, reckless driving, riot, public sexual indecency, speeding, traffic offenses, trespassing, criminal trespassing, unlawful assembly, weapons offenses, discharge firearm, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses. Identified as “Peace” on the following charts and tables.

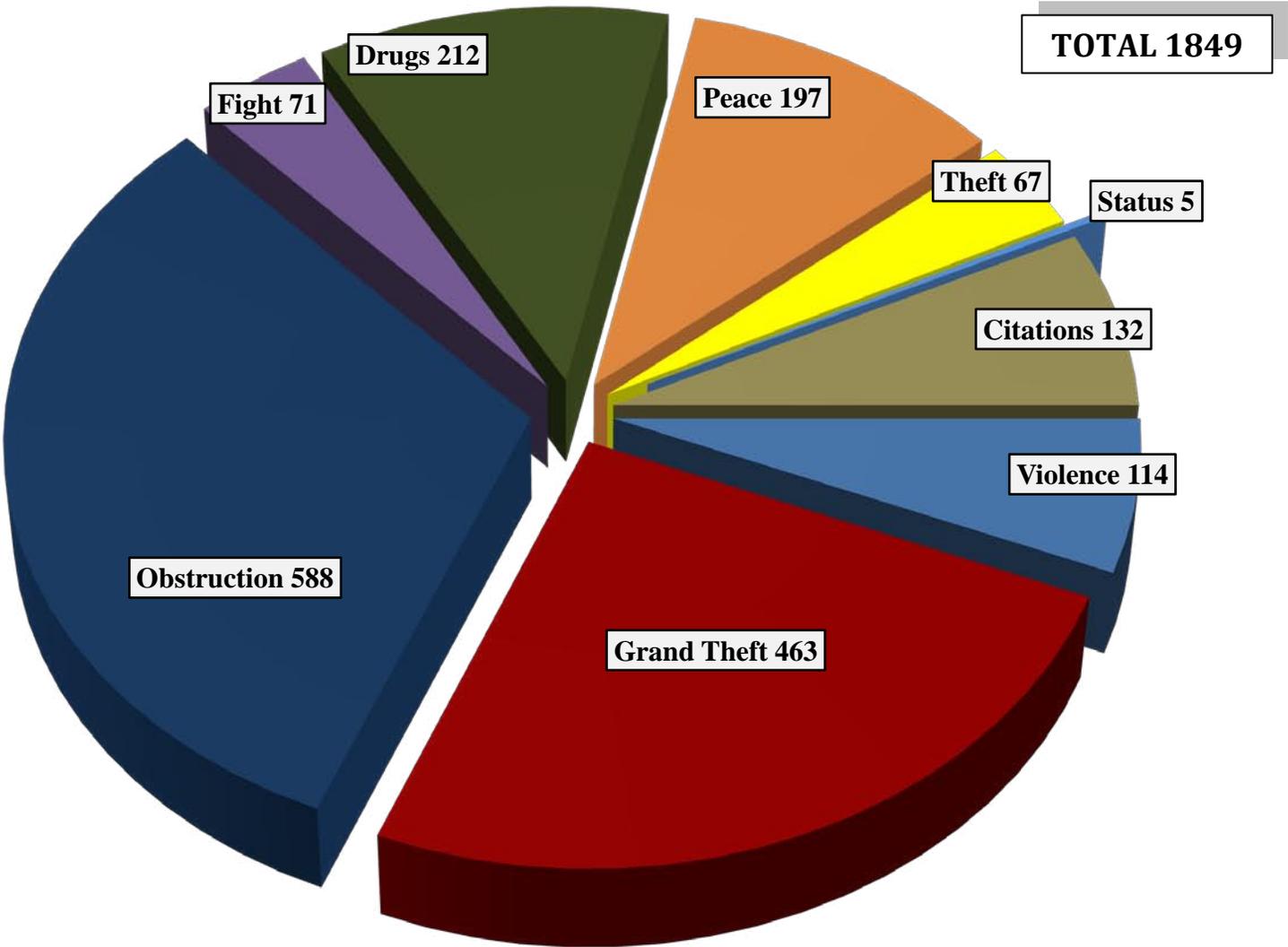
Status Offenses (incorrigible, runaway, etc.) - Curfew, consuming alcohol, incorrigible, liquor possession, runaway, tobacco possession, truancy, or minor consuming. Identified as “Status” on the following charts and tables.

Misdemeanors Against Property - Crimes against persons, in most cases, misdemeanors, Criminal damage, issue bad check, theft, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses. Identified as “Theft” on the following charts and tables.

Felonies Against a Person - Aggravated assault, arson of occupied structure, child molesting, child prostitution, child abuse, criminal syndicate, custodial interference, drive-by shooting, kidnapping, endangerment, homicide, incest, leaving accident, manslaughter, murder, robbery, sexual abuse, sexual assault, sexual conduct with minor, or the conspiracy of or attempted commission of any of these offenses. Identified as “Violence” on the following charts and tables.

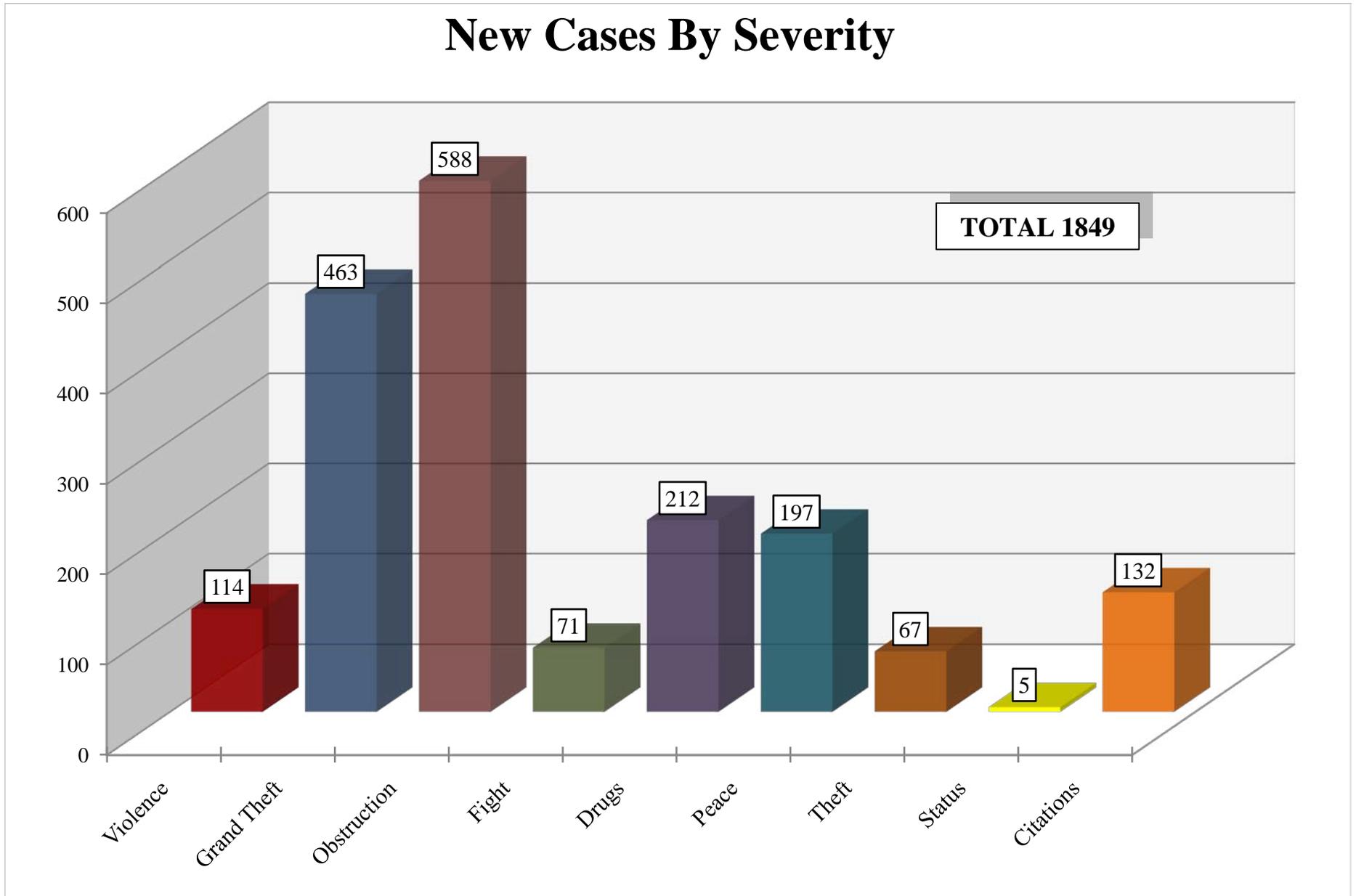
JIPS STATEWIDE DATA – FY08

New Cases By Severity



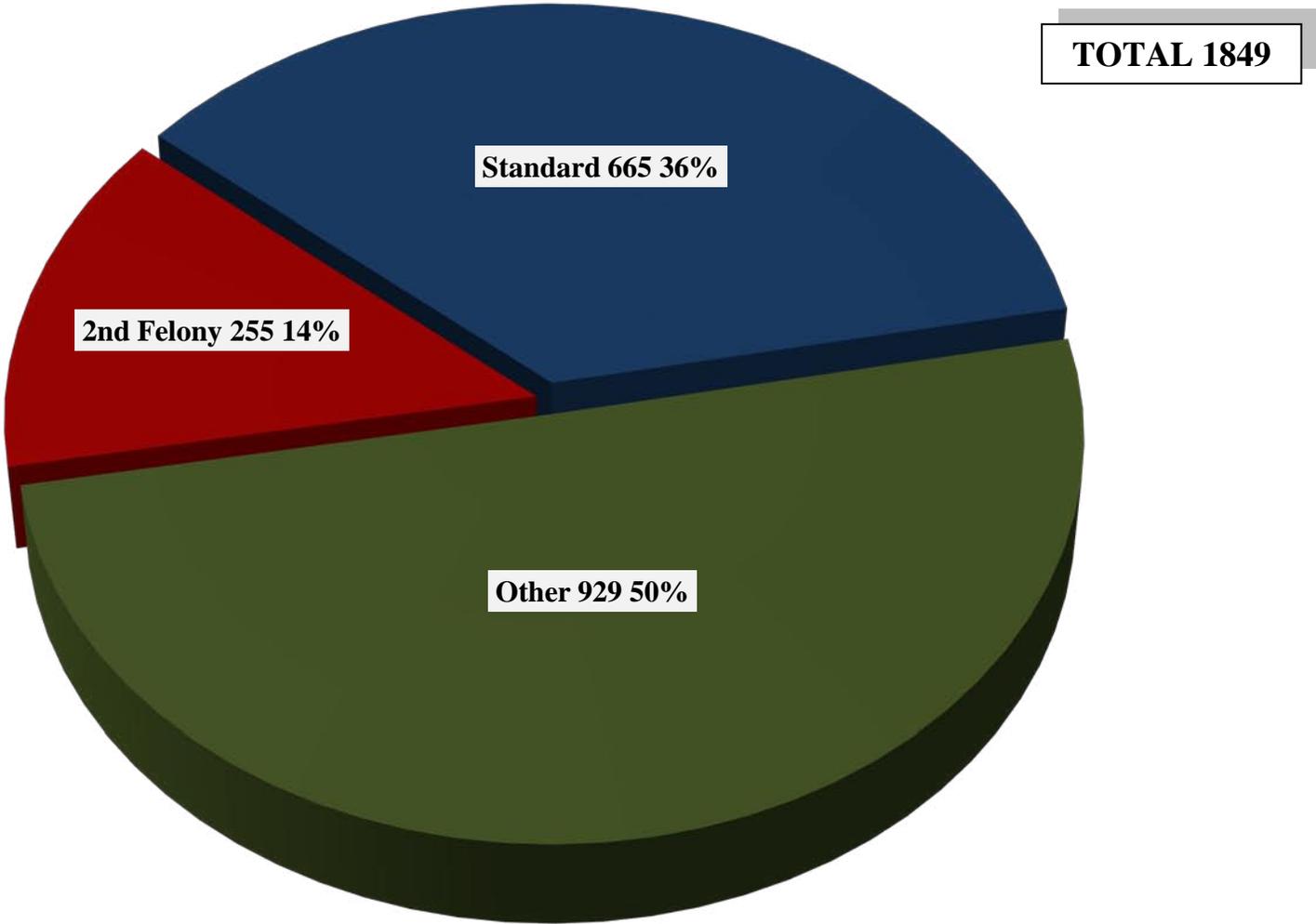
JIPS STATEWIDE DATA – FY08

New Cases By Severity



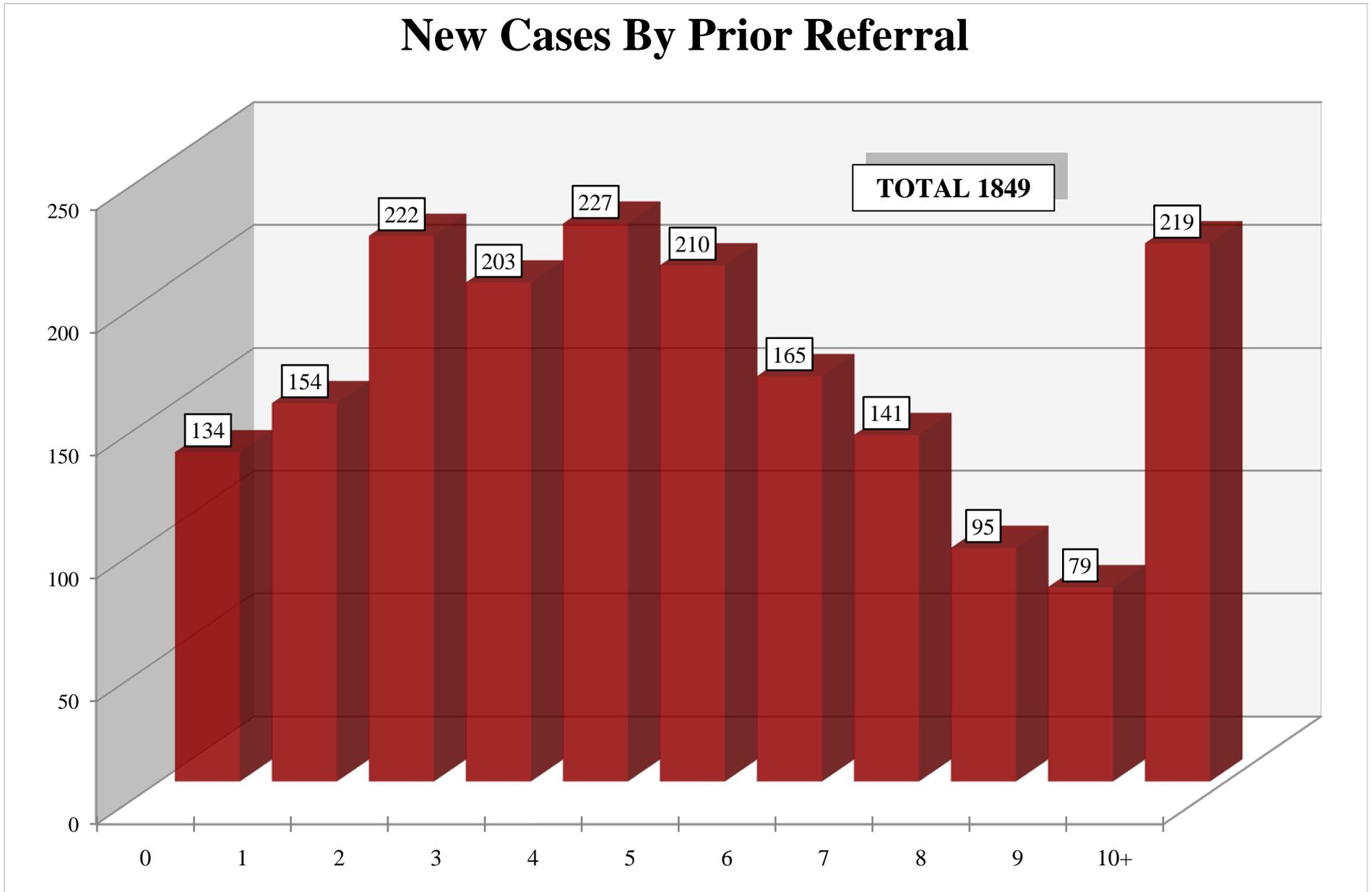
JIPS STATEWIDE DATA – FY08

New Cases Added



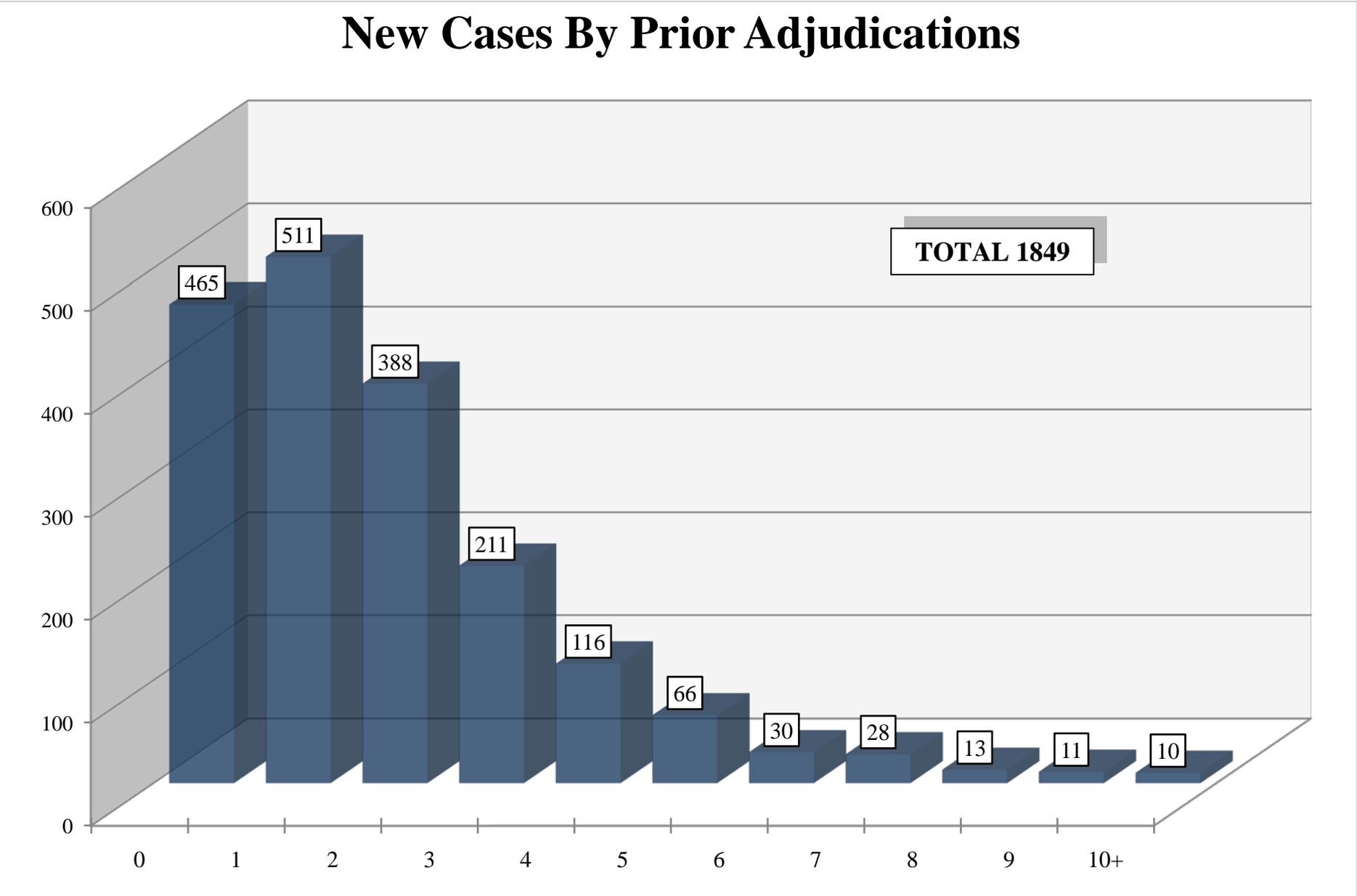
JIPS STATEWIDE DATA – FY08

New Cases By Prior Referral



JIPS STATEWIDE DATA – FY08

New Cases By Prior Adjudications



JIPS Statewide Data – FY08

New Cases by Gender

	Male		Female		Total
	#	%	#	%	
Apache	10	100.0%	0	0.0%	10
Cochise	80	80.8%	19	19.2%	99
Coconino	25	75.8%	8	24.2%	33
Gila	34	79.1%	9	20.9%	43
Graham	20	90.9%	2	9.1%	22
Greenlee	3	100.0%	0	0.0%	3
LaPaz	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	2
Maricopa	710	90.3%	76	9.7%	786
Mohave	84	84.0%	16	16.0%	100
Navajo	28	80.0%	7	20.0%	35
Pima	232	88.9%	29	11.1%	261
Pinal	90	87.4%	13	12.6%	103
Santa Cruz	21	77.8%	6	22.2%	27
Yavapai	88	80.0%	22	20.0%	110
Yuma	184	85.6%	31	14.4%	215
Statewide	1,611	87.1%	238	12.9%	1,849

JIPS Statewide Data – FY08

New Cases by Severity Type

	Violence		Grand Theft		Obstruction		Fight		Drugs		Peace		Theft		Status		Citations		Total New Cases
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Apache	0	0.0	4	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	20.0	2	20.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	10
Cochise	2	2.0	19	19.2	51	51.5	12	12.1	8	8.1	3	3.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	3	3.0	99
Coconino	3	9.1	5	15.2	12	36.4	1	3.0	4	12.1	3	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	15.2	33
Gila	6	14.0	13	30.2	9	20.9	3	7.0	4	9.3	3	7.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	11.6	43
Graham	4	18.2	4	18.2	4	18.2	0	0.0	2	9.1	5	22.7	1	4.5	0	0.0	2	9.1	22
Greenlee	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	3
LaPaz	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2
Maricopa	52	6.6	214	27.2	181	23.0	27	3.4	96	12.2	100	12.7	45	5.7	5	0.6	66	8.4	786
Mohave	4	4.0	25	25.0	45	45.0	4	4.0	7	7.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	13	13.0	100
Navajo	1	2.9	4	11.4	17	48.6	1	2.9	5	14.3	2	5.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	14.3	35
Pima	22	8.4	88	33.7	88	33.7	9	3.4	22	8.4	24	9.2	1	0.4	0	0.0	7	2.7	261
Pinal	6	5.8	23	22.3	28	27.2	2	1.9	12	11.7	14	13.6	3	2.9	0	0.0	15	14.6	103
Santa Cruz	1	3.7	4	14.8	10	37.0	2	7.4	9	33.3	1	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	27
Yavapai	9	8.2	24	21.8	48	43.6	2	1.8	9	8.2	11	10.0	2	1.8	0	0.0	5	4.5	110
Yuma	4	1.9	35	16.3	94	43.7	7	3.3	32	14.9	27	12.6	12	5.6	0	0.0	4	1.9	215
Statewide	114	6.2	463	25.0	588	31.8	71	3.8	212	11.5	197	10.7	67	3.6	5	0.3	132	7.1	1,849

JIPS Statewide Data – FY08

New Cases Added

	2nd Felony		From Standard		Other ¹		Total New Cases Added
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Apache	1	10.0	5	50.0	4	40.0	10
Cochise	7	7.1	72	72.7	20	20.2	99
Coconino	2	6.1	17	51.5	14	42.4	33
Gila	3	7.0	25	58.1	15	34.9	43
Graham	3	13.6	6	27.3	13	59.1	22
Greenlee	0	0.0	1	33.3	2	66.7	3
LaPaz	0	0.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	2
Maricopa	101	12.8	111	14.1	574	73.0	786
Mohave	12	12.0	66	66.0	22	22.0	100
Navajo	1	2.9	23	65.7	11	31.4	35
Pima	104	39.8	102	39.1	55	21.1	261
Pinal	7	6.8	48	46.6	48	46.6	103
Santa Cruz	2	7.4	16	59.3	9	33.3	27
Yavapai	7	6.4	67	60.9	36	32.7	110
Yuma	5	2.3	105	48.8	105	48.8	215
Statewide	255	13.8	665	36.0	929	50.2	1,849

¹ Other includes juveniles transferred from another jurisdiction and those not previously on standard probation.

JIPS Statewide Data – FY08

New Cases by Prior Referral

	0		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10+		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Apache	2	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	1	10.0	1	10.0	2	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	20.0	1	10.0	10
Cochise	3	3.0	1	1.0	4	4.0	5	5.1	7	7.1	8	8.1	16	16.2	11	11.1	5	5.1	5	5.1	34	34.3	99
Coconino	5	15.2	4	12.1	2	6.1	1	3.0	1	3.0	7	21.2	4	12.1	4	12.1	1	3.0	1	3.0	3	9.1	33
Gila	4	9.3	1	2.3	6	14.0	4	9.3	7	16.3	2	4.7	5	11.6	2	4.7	3	7.0	2	4.7	7	16.3	43
Graham	8	36.4	0	0.0	3	13.6	1	4.5	2	9.1	2	9.1	2	9.1	0	0.0	1	4.5	1	4.5	2	9.1	22
Greenlee	2	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3
LaPaz	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	2
Maricopa	45	5.7	87	11.1	112	14.2	110	14.0	120	15.3	100	12.7	62	7.9	59	7.5	37	4.7	21	2.7	33	4.2	786
Mohave	3	3.0	5	5.0	18	18.0	13	13.0	12	12.0	12	12.0	10	10.0	7	7.0	7	7.0	4	4.0	9	9.0	100
Navajo	2	5.7	3	8.6	3	8.6	3	8.6	4	11.4	3	8.6	4	11.4	3	8.6	2	5.7	3	8.6	5	14.3	35
Pima	8	3.1	10	3.8	22	8.4	17	6.5	24	26.0	28	10.7	21	8.0	21	8.0	18	6.9	20	7.7	72	27.6	261
Pinal	17	16.5	12	11.7	10	9.7	8	7.8	11	10.7	7	6.8	12	11.7	8	7.8	6	5.8	5	4.9	7	6.8	103
Santa Cruz	6	22.2	2	7.4	3	11.1	4	14.8	3	11.1	1	3.7	1	3.7	2	7.4	0	0.0	2	7.4	3	11.1	27
Yavapai	14	12.7	9	8.2	12	10.9	12	10.9	15	13.6	13	11.8	11	10.0	6	5.5	6	5.5	1	0.9	11	10.0	110
Yuma	15	7.0	20	9.3	27	12.6	23	10.7	20	9.3	25	11.6	15	7.0	18	8.4	9	4.2	12	5.6	31	14.4	215
Statewide	134	7.2	154	8.3	222	12.0	203	11.0	227	12.3	210	11.4	165	8.9	141	7.6	95	5.1	79	4.3	219	11.8	1,849

JIPS Statewide Data – FY08

New Cases by Prior Adjudications

	0		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10 +		Total		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#		
Apache	3	30.0	4	40.0	3	30.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10
Cochise	10	10.1	40	40.4	26	26.3	11	11.1	3	3.0	6	6.1	0	0.0	2	2.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	99
Coconino	10	30.3	7	21.2	7	21.2	7	21.2	1	3.0	1	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	33
Gila	11	25.6	14	32.6	9	20.9	4	9.3	5	11.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	43
Graham	8	36.4	6	27.3	5	22.7	2	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.5	22
Greenlee	2	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3
LaPaz	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2
Maricopa	190	24.2	211	26.8	172	21.9	98	12.5	60	7.6	30	3.8	14	1.8	9	1.1	2	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	786
Mohave	14	14.0	56	56.0	24	24.0	4	4.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	100
Navajo	6	17.1	13	37.1	9	25.7	6	17.1	1	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	35
Pima	64	24.5	36	13.8	48	18.4	35	13.4	22	8.4	15	5.7	11	4.2	11	4.2	7	2.7	9	3.4	3	1.1	3	1.1	261
Pinal	46	44.7	32	31.1	15	14.6	7	6.8	2	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	103
Santa Cruz	9	33.3	6	22.2	8	29.6	3	11.1	0	0.0	1	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	27
Yavapai	28	25.5	36	32.7	20	18.2	11	10.0	8	7.3	4	3.6	0	0.0	3	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	110
Yuma	63	29.3	49	22.8	42	19.5	22	10.2	13	6.0	8	3.7	5	2.3	3	1.4	2	0.9	2	0.9	2	0.9	6	2.8	215
Statewide	465	25.1	511	27.6	388	21.0	211	11.4	116	6.3	66	3.6	30	1.6	28	1.5	13	0.7	11	0.6	10	0.5	10	0.5	1,849

CONTACTS

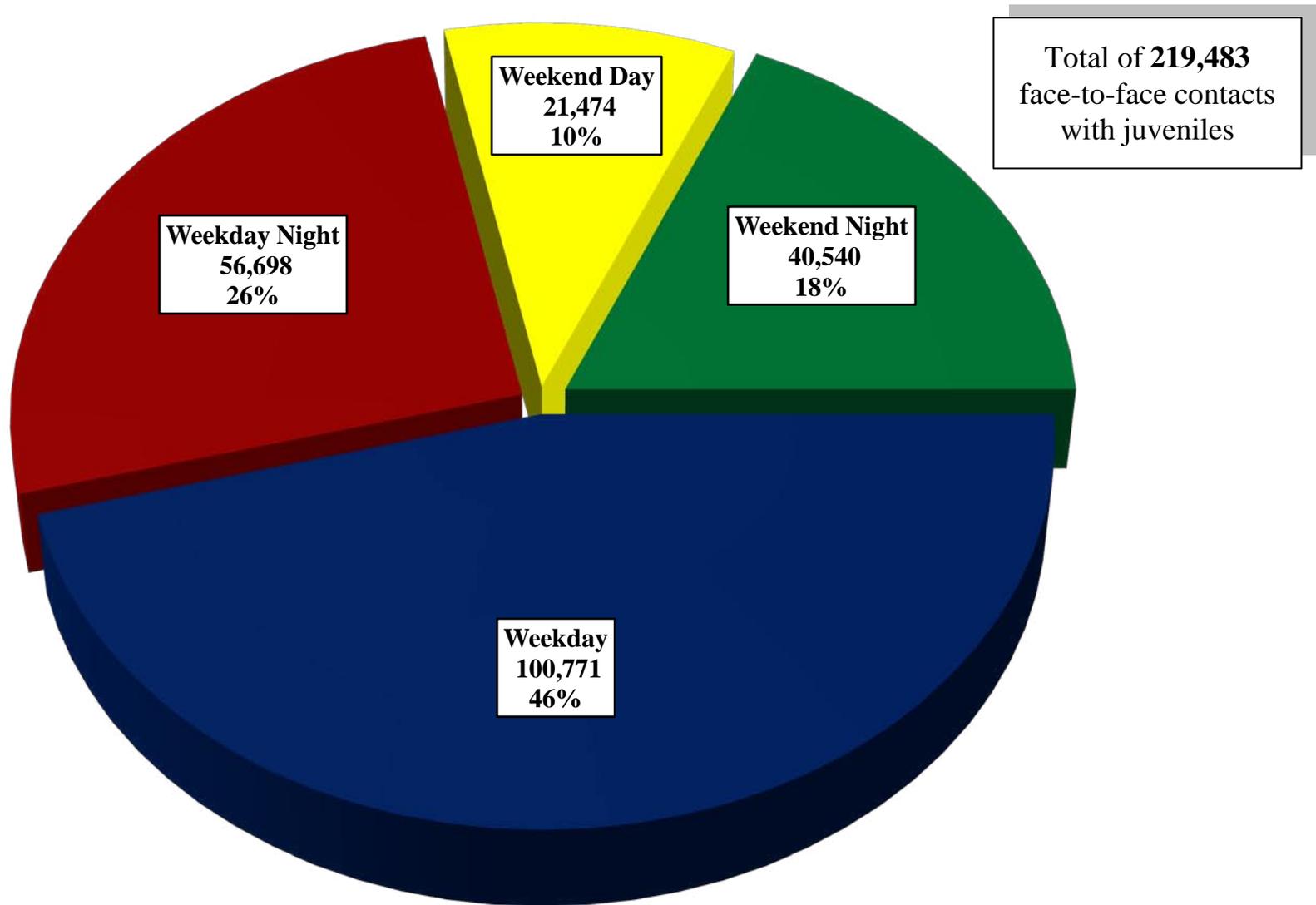
SYNOPSIS

A.R.S. §8-353 and Arizona Code of Judicial Administration §6-302 stipulate the number of face-to-face contacts which must occur between the juvenile and the JIPS officers on a weekly basis. The level of supervision dictates the number of weekly contacts. Level I requires four weekly contacts, Level II requires two contacts, and Level III requires one contact. The decreasing level of weekly contact is proportionate to the program compliance behavior of the youth. Ancillary contacts with parents, school, employment and treatment providers are also required.

This section contains a graph, which shows when the contact with youth took place. Since youth are to be involved in structured activities during the day, surveillance during night hours is an important program component. For the year, 44.3% of the contacts with youth occurred after 6:00pm.

JIPS STATEWIDE DATA – FY08

Contacts with Juveniles by Time of Contact

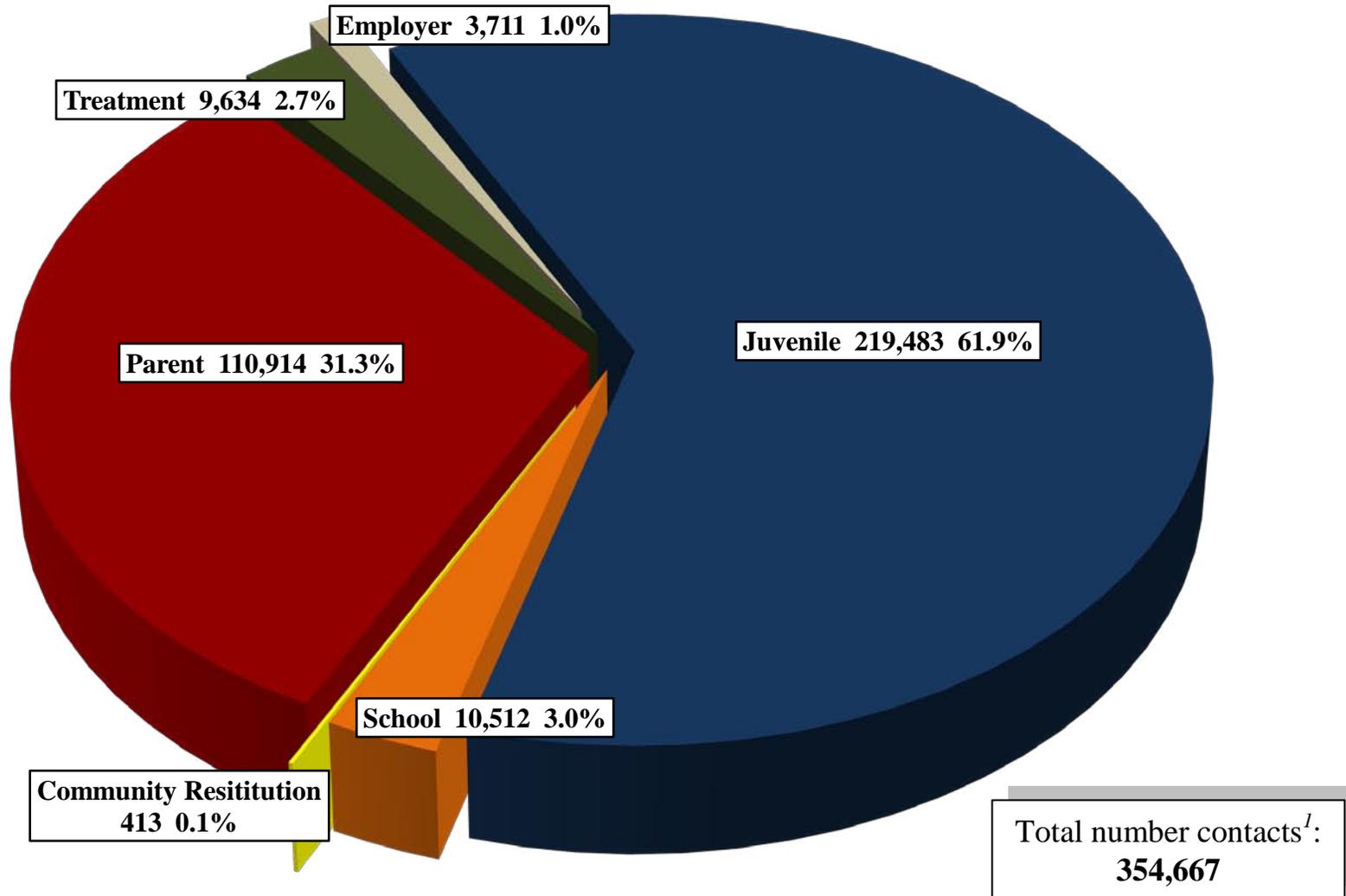


Weekday = Monday – Friday; 6:00am to 6:00pm
Weeknight = Monday – Thursday; 6:00pm to 6:00am

Weekend Day = Saturday – Sunday; 6:00am to 6:00pm
Weekend Night = Friday – Sunday; 6:00pm to 6:00am

JIPS STATEWIDE DATA – FY08

Contacts by Person Seen



1 – Over 19,000 phone contacts not included

JIPS Statewide Data – FY08

Contacts with Juveniles by Time of Contact

	Weekday	Weekday Night	Weekend Day	Weekend Night	Total
Apache	583	22	36	235	876
Cochise	5,551	1,165	253	934	7,903
Coconino	5,055	965	639	1,026	7,685
Gila	4,088	1,282	346	469	6,185
Graham	986	826	11	559	2,382
Greenlee	517	260	22	115	914
LaPaz	233	36	10	13	292
Maricopa	34,761	15,260	9,922	13,868	73,811
Mohave	9,201	2,518	1,197	611	13,527
Navajo	1,895	326	512	889	3,622
Pima	10,879	16,368	2,826	10,993	41,066
Pinal	7,473	3,972	1,863	3,161	16,469
Santa Cruz	1,592	1,587	365	584	4,128
Yavapai	6,985	1,504	1,029	898	10,416
Yuma	10,972	10,607	2,443	6,185	30,207
Statewide	100,771	56,698	21,474	40,540	219,483

Weekday = Monday - Friday 6:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.

Weeknight = Monday - Thursday 6:00 p.m. - 6:00 a.m.

Weekend Day = Saturday - Sunday 6:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.

Weekend Night = Friday - Sunday 6:00 p.m. - 6:00 a.m.

JIPS Statewide Data – FY08

Contacts Summary

	Juvenile		Phone	School	Employer	Treatment	Comm. Restitution	Parent	Total
	Office	Field							
Apache	38	838	3	30	0	1	0	138	1,048
Cochise	3,354	4,549	1154	109	42	128	3	4,426	13,765
Coconino	1,920	5,765	239	464	45	92	0	1,637	10,162
Gila	2,100	4,085	176	262	60	49	1	1,781	8,514
Graham	753	1,629	50	36	3	7	0	208	2,686
Greenlee	401	513	31	20	4	1	9	343	1,322
LaPaz	152	140	42	9	11	6	9	39	408
Maricopa	10,070	64,651	12,614	4,688	2,013	3,687	48	56,036	153,807
Mohave	1,588	11,939	203	702	90	353	82	3,971	18,928
Navajo	567	3,055	121	276	13	0	1	710	4,743
Pima	1,957	39,109	1,990	614	689	2,333	14	18,816	65,522
Pinal	1062	15,407	1,044	1,264	393	989	103	8,084	28,346
Santa Cruz	1,367	2,761	213	202	37	528	0	1,774	6,882
Yavapai	2,106	8,310	661	1,195	254	408	41	4,081	17,056
Yuma	4,967	25,240	1,320	641	57	1,052	102	8,870	42,249
Statewide	32,402	187,991	19,861	10,512	3,711	9,634	413	110,914	375,438

ACTIVITY

SYNOPSIS

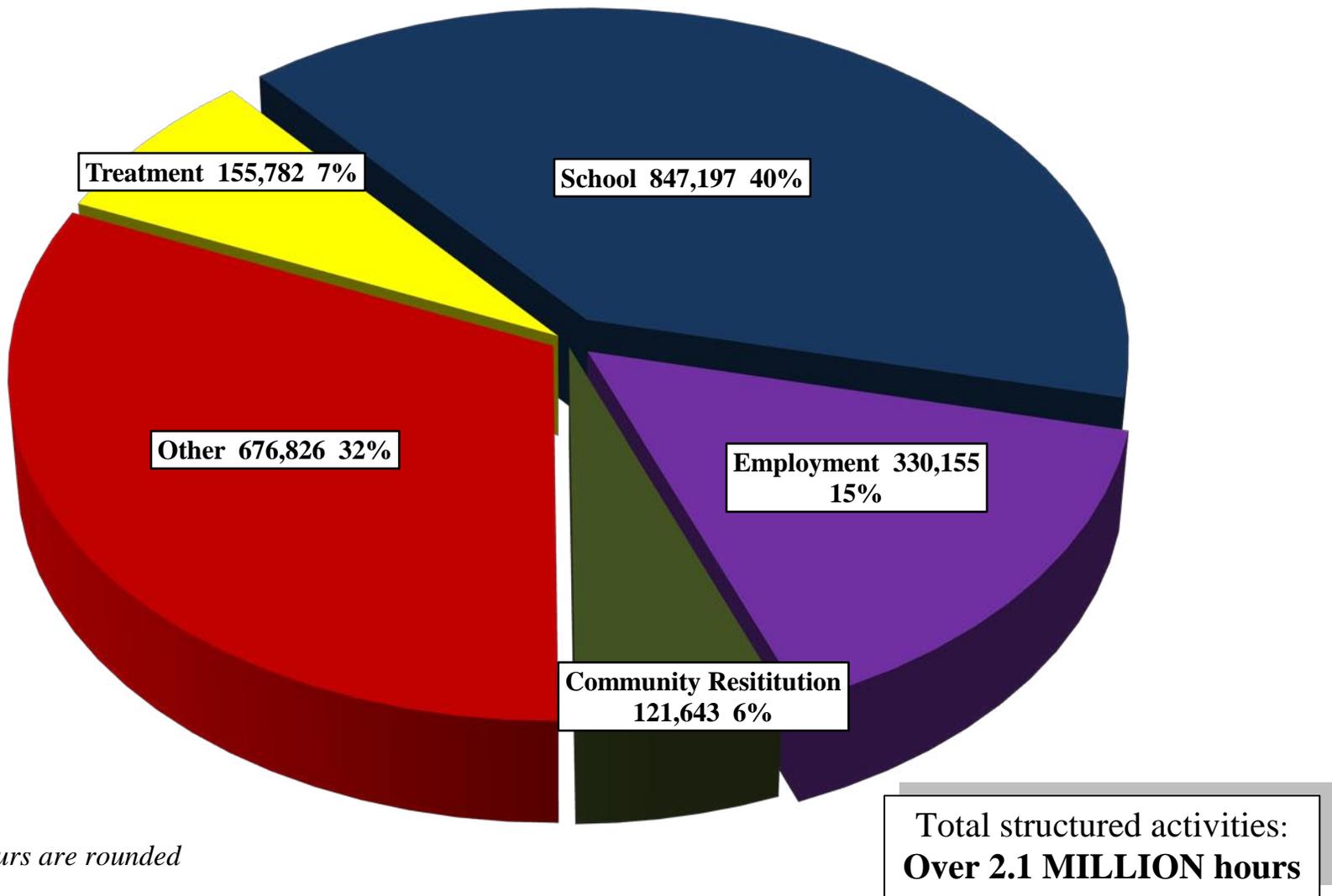
JIPS emphasizes highly structured activity and requires holding juveniles assigned to JIPS accountable for how they are spending their time. A.R.S. §8-352 requires youth on JIPS to be involved in 32 hours of structured activity per week. The data in this section quantify the hours JIPS youth spent in structured activities.

Community Restitution consists of unpaid work at an approved work site in the community. School and employment are self explanatory, as is treatment. The Other category includes time spent in detention, activities approved by the probation officer, parental supervision time and other unique situations such as attending out of state funerals for family members. The purpose of the 32-hour requirement is (1) to structure acceptable activity for youth and (2) to hold youth accountable for how they spend their time. The emphasis in JIPS is on education and approximately 40% of the reported hours fall into that category. National research indicates that education and completion of high school or a GED are positive indicators of a successful, law-abiding future.

This section also contains data on drug tests. Again, the statutes and administrative code that provide the direction for JIPS are very strong on monitoring compliance with the terms of probation. A standard condition of JIPS is no illegal drug usage; the drug test is the compliance tool for this stipulation. There are many types of drug tests, the most frequently method used in JIPS are the urine test and the breathalyzer test. Urine can be tested for a specific substance or for a wide spectrum of substances. The breathalyzer test is strictly for alcohol.

JIPS STATEWIDE DATA – FY08

32- Hour Compliance Data by Type of Activity¹



¹ Reported Hours are rounded

JIPS Statewide Data – FY08

32-Hour Compliance Data by Type of Activity

	School	Employment	Treatment	Community Restitution	Other	Total Hours
Apache	2,162.0	2,615.0	9,455.5	424.0	3,705.0	18,361.5
Cochise	20,264.5	14,969.0	4,798.0	19,010.0	26,221.0	85,262.5
Coconino	19,238.0	14,059.0	971.0	2,353.5	27,859.5	64,481.0
Gila	19,542.5	12,140.0	6,808.0	644.0	14,177.0	53,311.5
Graham	11,560.0	2,868.0	112.0	697.0	10,696.0	25,933.0
Greenlee	5,275.0	1,366.0	1,118.0	864.0	4,515.0	13,138.0
LaPaz	860.0	1,288.0	122.0	237.0	592.0	3,099.0
Maricopa	350,020.0	126,380.0	54,634.0	25,071.0	273,273.0	829,378.0
Mohave	57,516.0	23,728.0	14,299.5	6,358.7	38,205.5	140,107.7
Navajo	20,649.4	9,576.5	857.1	2,027.5	11,046.5	44,157.0
Pima	95,647.0	40,853.0	20,880.0	14,734.0	94,085.0	266,199.0
Pinal	46,899.5	27,762.0	19,758.0	13,951.7	44,874.5	153,245.7
Santa Cruz	15,185.0	4,434.5	3,278.0	1,159.0	20,100.0	44,156.5
Yavapai	57,074.0	24,005.5	10,202.0	5,949.0	39,436.0	136,666.5
Yuma	125,304.5	24,110.5	8,488.5	28,163.0	68,040.0	254,106.5
Statewide	847,197.4	330,155.0	155,781.6	121,643.4	676,826.0	2,131,603.4

Reported values are actual hours.

JIPS Statewide Data – FY08

Drug Tests

	# Administered	# Positive	# Negative	Drug Free Rate
Apache	35	6	29	82.9%
Cochise	975	201	774	79.4%
Coconino	120	21	99	82.5%
Gila	996	124	872	87.6%
Graham	255	11	244	95.7%
Greenlee	68	0	68	100.0%
LaPaz	75	7	68	90.7%
Maricopa	12,450	2,170	10,280	82.6%
Mohave	3,726	343	3,383	90.8%
Navajo	263	63	200	76.0%
Pima	3,078	216	2,862	93.0%
Pinal	1,516	178	1,338	88.3%
Santa Cruz	506	54	452	89.3%
Yavapai	2,280	185	2,095	91.9%
Yuma	5,285	156	5,129	97.0%
Statewide	31,628	3,735	27,893	88.2%

FINANCIAL

SYNOPSIS

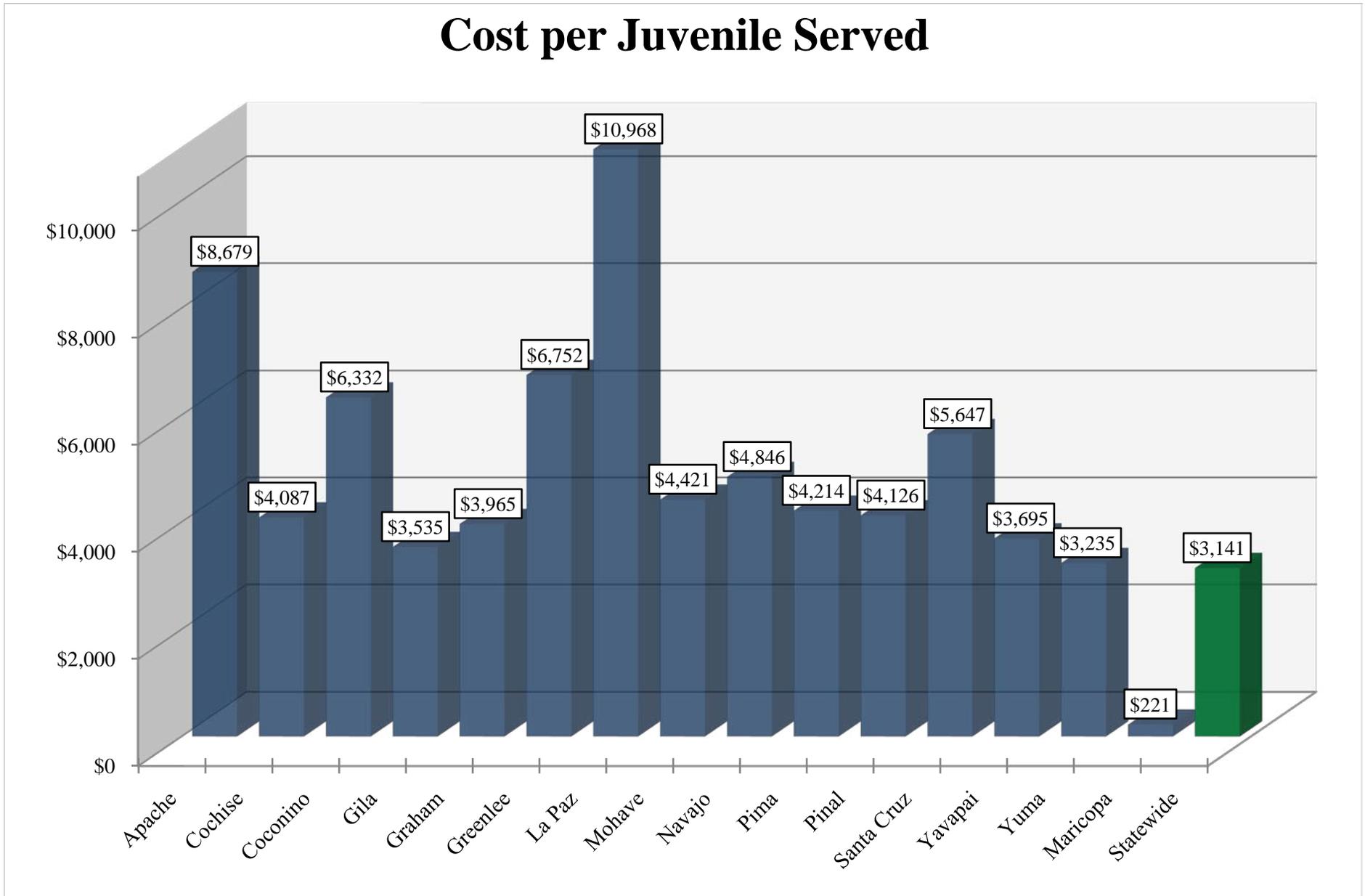
The graph on page 47 describes the cost per juvenile served for each of the 15 probation departments, as well as the cost per youth served for the state, based on actual expenditures. Variances among departments exist, both in number of youth served and, correspondingly, in cost per youth served. For example, cost per youth served is typically higher in smaller departments. Please note, beginning in July 2007, pursuant to ARS §12-269, Maricopa County received only JIPS Treatment Services funding from the state. While aggregate data are reported in this financial section, Maricopa County is excluded from specific comparative analysis and totals.

The term *retained*, on page 48, is defined as those dollars which are not disbursed to the individual departments, but are used for projects that benefit JIPS Statewide. JOLTS, officer training and officer safety are a few examples of such expenditures. The budget section reflects funds expended by each department in providing services to youth.

Administrative funds are used by the Juvenile Justice Services Division to administer the JIPS program. Administrative costs accounted for 6.7% of the FY08 expenditures.

JIPS STATEWIDE DATA – FY08

Cost per Juvenile Served



JIPS Statewide Data – FY08

Increases (and Decreases) Over FY07

	EXPENDED FUNDS				JUVENILES SERVED				COST PER JUVENILE SERVED			
	FY07	FY08	\$ Increase (Decrease)	%Increase (Decrease)	FY07	FY08	# Increase (Decrease)	%Increase (Decrease)	FY07	FY08	\$ Increase (Decrease)	%Increase (Decrease)
Apache	\$181,921	\$190,948	\$9,027	5.0%	23	22	(1)	(4.3)%	\$7,910	\$8,679	\$770	9.7%
Cochise	\$618,818	\$608,948	(\$9,870)	(1.6)%	117	149	32	27.4%	\$5,289	\$4,087	(\$1,202)	(22.7)%
Coconino	\$504,272	\$525,581	\$21,310	4.2%	89	83	(6)	(6.7)%	\$5,666	\$6,332	\$666	11.8%
Gila	\$246,578	\$265,148	\$18,570	7.5%	60	75	15	25.0%	\$4,110	\$3,535	(\$574)	(14.0)%
Graham	\$140,405	\$142,750	\$2,345	1.7%	49	36	(13)	(26.5)%	\$2,865	\$3,965	\$1,100	38.4%
Greenlee	\$88,203	\$87,773	(\$430)	(0.5)%	15	13	(2)	(13.3)%	\$5,880	\$6,752	\$872	14.8%
LaPaz	\$86,218	\$87,741	\$1,524	1.8%	14	8	(6)	(42.9)%	\$6,158	\$10,968	\$4,809	78.1%
Mohave	\$735,487	\$809,084	\$73,597	10.0%	205	183	(22)	(10.7)%	\$3,588	\$4,421	\$833	23.2%
Navajo	\$326,259	\$344,061	\$17,802	5.5%	88	71	(17)	(19.3)%	\$3,707	\$4,846	\$1,138	30.7%
Pima	\$2,058,911	\$1,820,465	(\$238,446)	(11.6)%	481	432	(49)	(10.2)%	\$4,280	\$4,214	(\$66)	(1.6)%
Pinal	\$768,024	\$800,383	\$32,359	4.2%	195	194	(1)	(0.5)%	\$3,939	\$4,126	\$187	4.8%
Santa Cruz	\$341,797	\$316,227	(\$25,570)	(7.5)%	51	56	5	9.8%	\$6,702	\$5,647	(\$1,055)	(15.7)%
Yavapai	\$788,609	\$753,796	(\$34,813)	(4.4)%	217	204	(13)	(6.0)%	\$3,634	\$3,695	\$61	1.7%
Yuma	\$1,276,329	\$1,142,060	(\$134,269)	(10.5)%	325	353	28	8.6%	\$3,927	\$3,235	(\$692)	(17.6)%
Subtotal	\$8,161,832	\$7,894,968	(\$266,863)	(3.4)%	1,929	1,879	(50)	(2.6)%	\$4,231	\$4,202	(\$29)	(0.7)%
Retained	\$668,502	\$955,772	\$287,271	43.0%								
Admin.	\$618,465	\$659,808	\$41,344	6.7%								
Statewide	\$9,448,798	\$9,510,549	\$61,751	0.7%	1,929	1,879	(50)	(2.6)%	\$4,898	\$5,061	\$163	3.3%
Maricopa ¹	\$412,402	\$272,580	(\$139,822)	(33.9)%	1,312	1,236	(76)	(5.8)%	\$314	\$221	(\$94)	(29.8)%
Totals ¹	\$9,861,200	\$9,783,129	(\$78,071)	(0.8)%	3,241	3,115	(126)	(3.9)%	\$3,043	\$3,141	\$98	3.2%

1 - For FY08 Statewide comparisons for expended funds, Maricopa funds are excluded. Pursuant to ARS §12-269, Maricopa County only received funding for Treatment Services from JJSD.

Juveniles Served for Maricopa is utilized as a statewide comparative only.

SUBSEQUENT REFERRALS

SYNOPSIS

Of the 3,115 youth who were in the program during FY08, 1,551 were again referred to the court while in the program during the reporting period. The ratio of these two figures is called the *subsequent referral* rate, and for FY08 the rate was 49.8%. The majority of these subsequent referrals were for violations of probation (Obstruction).

The proportion of offense severities among youth who enter the program for the first time are very different from those of juveniles already on JIPS who are subsequently referred while in the program. For example, 58.8% of all subsequent referrals were for Obstruction, while this category accounted for only 31.8% of all new cases (*compare charts on pages 27 and 33*). These observations are consistent with national trends regarding juvenile intensive probation programs.

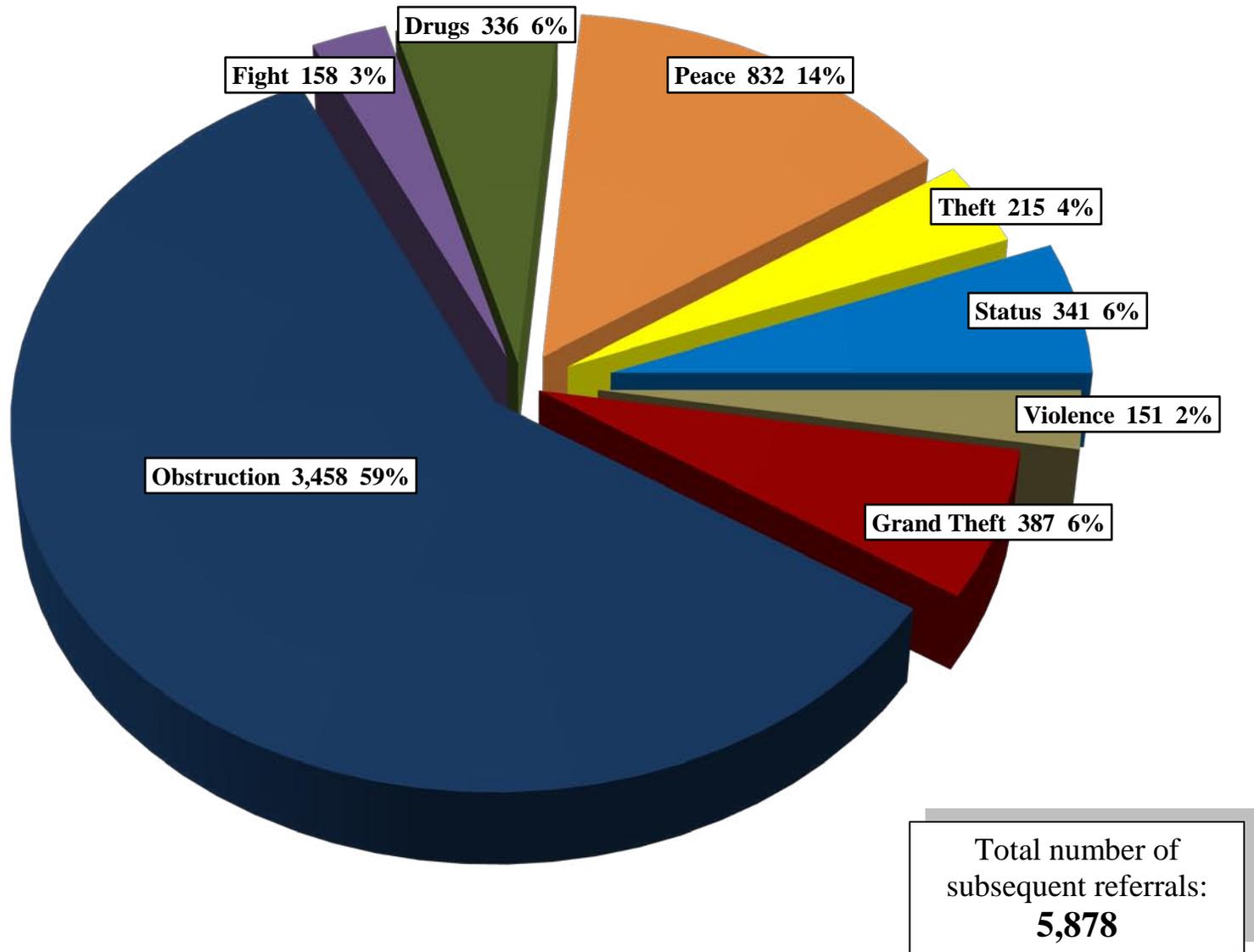
The reason for the shift in the proportion of offense severities is twofold. First, the more one sees an individual, the more one is likely to spot infractions. Second, and less obvious, the severity of infractions, by percentage, will generally decrease over time due to increased vigilance. An example often used to explain this shift is traffic violations. Most of us would be more likely to receive traffic citations if we were watched more closely each time we drove, especially if we were ticketed each time we drove one mile per hour over the speed limit. In the same way, youth on the JIPS program are more likely to be cited for small infractions, like Obstruction. In some departments, JIPS youth are referred to the court if they miss a day of school, if they are five minutes late getting home, or if they skip a day of work. Within the broader context, these activities are not as severe as criminal activities such as assaults or shoplifting. However, they all fall into the category of offenses and are captured by the JOLTS system as such.

The top three offense categories for subsequent referrals were Obstruction (58.8%), Peace (14.2%) and Grand Theft (6.6%). These three categories account for approximately 80% of all referrals by youth in the program during FY08.

The terminology used in this section is the same as that used in the 'New Cases' section. Please refer to page 25.

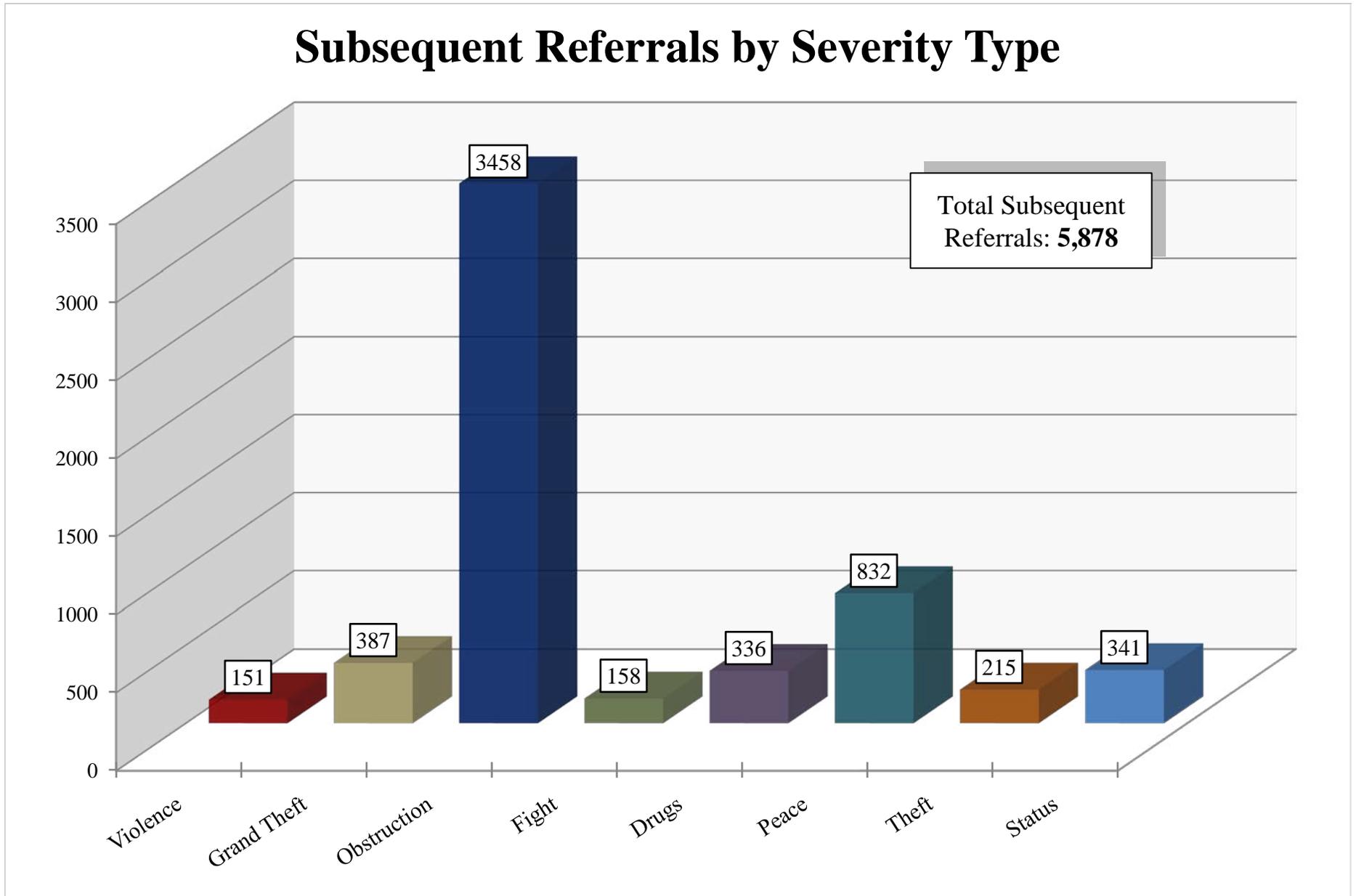
JIPS STATEWIDE DATA – FY08

Subsequent Referrals by Severity Type



JIPS STATEWIDE DATA – FY08

Subsequent Referrals by Severity Type



JIPS Statewide Data – FY08

Subsequent Referrals by Severity Type

	Violence		Grand Theft		Obstruction		Fight		Drugs		Peace		Theft		Status		Total Subsequent Referrals #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Apache	2	5.0	4	10.0	19	47.5	1	2.5	2	5.0	8	20.0	4	10.0	0	0.0	40
Cochise	7	1.5	12	2.5	321	66.7	17	3.5	12	2.5	77	16.0	14	2.9	21	4.4	481
Coconino	2	1.4	11	7.4	54	36.5	6	4.1	7	4.7	53	35.8	14	9.5	1	0.7	148
Gila	4	3.1	17	13.2	27	20.9	13	10.1	11	8.5	40	31.0	7	5.4	10	7.8	129
Graham	2	2.5	2	2.5	52	65.8	5	6.3	3	3.8	11	13.9	4	5.1	0	0.0	79
Greenlee	1	4.2	0	0.0	20	83.3	1	4.2	0	0.0	2	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	24
LaPaz	0	0.0	1	11.1	5	55.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	11.1	1	11.1	1	11.1	9
Maricopa	58	3.9	103	6.8	691	45.9	33	2.2	109	7.2	273	18.1	72	4.8	166	11.0	1,505
Mohave	8	3.1	35	13.5	115	44.4	10	3.9	8	3.1	45	17.4	16	6.2	22	8.5	259
Navajo	0	0.0	4	5.6	29	40.8	4	5.6	8	11.3	16	22.5	1	1.4	9	12.7	71
Pima	46	5.2	104	11.8	386	43.9	32	3.6	87	9.9	118	13.4	41	4.7	66	7.5	880
Pinal	2	0.4	39	7.4	386	73.2	11	2.1	37	7.0	35	6.6	13	2.5	4	0.8	527
Santa Cruz	3	2.9	11	10.7	28	27.2	4	3.9	17	16.5	28	27.2	3	2.9	9	8.7	103
Yavapai	4	1.4	28	9.8	111	38.8	7	2.4	25	8.7	80	28.0	14	4.9	17	5.9	286
Yuma	12	0.9	16	1.2	1,214	90.8	14	1.0	10	0.7	45	3.4	11	0.8	15	1.1	1,337
Statewide	151	2.6	387	6.6	3,458	58.8	158	2.7	336	5.7	832	14.2	215	3.7	341	5.8	5,878

JIPS Statewide Data – FY08

Subsequent Referral Data for Youth Served

	Total Served	Non Subsequent Referrals ¹		Number of Juveniles with Subsequent Referrals	
	#	#	%	#	%
Apache	22	11	50.0%	11	50.0%
Cochise	149	65	43.6%	84	56.4%
Coconino	83	32	38.6%	51	61.4%
Gila	75	47	62.7%	28	37.3%
Graham	36	17	47.2%	19	52.8%
Greenlee	13	7	53.8%	6	46.2%
LaPaz	8	3	37.5%	5	62.5%
Maricopa	1,236	649	52.5%	587	47.5%
Mohave	183	91	49.7%	92	50.3%
Navajo	71	50	70.4%	21	29.6%
Pima	432	200	46.3%	232	53.7%
Pinal	194	101	52.1%	93	47.9%
Santa Cruz	56	24	42.9%	32	57.1%
Yavapai	204	122	59.8%	82	40.2%
Yuma	353	145	41.1%	208	58.9%
Statewide	3,115	1,564	50.2%	1,551	49.8%

1 - Reflects the number of juveniles that did not have a subsequent referral

CASES CLOSED

SYNOPSIS

When a youth is released from the program, their case under JIPS is considered closed. Historically, a juvenile was released from JIPS for one of seven possible reasons. The phrases used to identify those reasons were: ***Released from Probation, Turned 18, Committed to Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC), Transferred to Adult Court, Released to Regular Probation, Transferred to Another Jurisdiction*** and ***Other Closures***. For comparative purposes, the chart on page 58 provides a ten year prospective on closed cases.

Beginning in 2006, definitions for closures from the program were revised and redefined to provide a better measure for the program. Successful closures are defined as youth that are released from the program because they have no charges pending against them, they are exhibiting law-abiding behavior, and have met all court requirements. These categories are considered successful closures: ***Released to Regular Probation***, and ***Released from Probation as Successful***.

The categories considered unsuccessful closures are: ***Committed to ADJC, Transferred to Adult Court, Ended as LOJ (loss of Jurisdiction)*** and ***Ended as Unsuccessful (determined by the court or PO at time of closure)***. Many youth in these categories were terminated from JIPS due to a subsequent offense. A main focus of JIPS is to prevent future criminal activity, so such cases are viewed as unsuccessful closures. Note that the majority of youth who re-offend remain in JIPS because their infractions are not severe enough to merit being sent to ADJC or to adult court.

Just because a JIPS case is closed does not necessarily mean that the individual is released from court jurisdiction. ***Released to Regular Probation*** is considered a successful closure because the juvenile earned release from JIPS to standard probation.

Upon their 18th birthday, according to Arizona law, an individual reaches the age of majority and becomes an adult. Consequently, that individual is no longer considered a juvenile, and is not legally under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. Historically, this was considered a successful closure, but as the individual may have additional charges pending, but not yet filed with the court, ***Turned 18*** can no longer a true successful closure.

The charts on pages 56 and 57 provide Successful Outcome totals and percentages utilizing the revised definitions. *Note: Total Closures used to determine successful closures are reported differently than All Case Closures data as some juveniles may be counted more than once during if more than one JIPS session occurred during the year.* The following definitions were utilized to determine successful and unsuccessful case closures.

- Adult and ADJC are sessions of JIPS where the juvenile ended in Adult Court, a complaint was submitted for Adult prosecution or the juvenile was committed to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections.
- Loss of Jurisdiction (LOJ) are sessions of JIPS where LOJ is listed as the conclusion of the session and a complaint was open at the time of conclusion or closed LOJ-18. Termination as LOJ without open complaints or other unsuccessful criteria are considered successful conclusions.
- UNSU is an unsuccessful closure of JIPS. This is designated by the court or officer entering the data at the time of closure.
- Sessions of JIPS ending by Transfer to another Jurisdiction or Returned to a Jurisdiction are not counted in this measure.
- Juveniles that had a JIPS session closed and opened in the same time frame were excluded in this measure.

Graphs depicting both the number and percentage of positive case outcomes for the last ten years of the program can be found on pages 4 and 5 of this report.

JIPS Statewide Data – FY08

Significant Outcomes of Cases Closed

	Released Successful		Released STND Probation		Committed to ADJC		Adult Court		Another Jurisdiction		Unsuccessful Closures ¹		Total #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Apache	9	60.0	1	6.7	5	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	15
Cochise	12	17.6	35	51.5	8	11.8	2	2.9	0	0.0	11	16.2	68
Coconino	11	27.5	8	20.0	12	30.0	4	10.0	0	0.0	5	12.5	40
Gila	17	53.1	7	21.9	5	15.6	2	6.3	0	0.0	1	3.1	32
Graham	2	14.3	2	14.3	2	14.3	1	7.1	0	0.0	7	50.0	14
Greenlee	6	75.0	0	0.0	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	12.5	8
LaPaz	2	50.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4
Maricopa	157	20.3	296	38.2	225	29.0	30	3.9	29	3.7	38	4.9	775
Mohave	22	27.5	12	15.0	35	43.8	0	0.0	1	1.3	10	12.5	80
Navajo	22	52.4	13	31.0	1	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	14.3	42
Pima	72	26.7	98	36.3	42	15.6	7	2.6	4	1.5	47	17.4	270
Pinal	41	39.0	8	7.6	31	29.5	3	2.9	0	0.0	22	21.0	105
Santa Cruz	12	42.9	1	3.6	7	25.0	3	10.7	0	0.0	5	17.9	28
Yavapai	59	56.7	21	20.2	22	21.2	2	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	104
Yuma	116	57.1	28	13.8	32	15.8	8	3.9	0	0.0	19	9.4	203
Statewide	560	31.3	530	29.6	429	24.0	63	3.5	34	1.9	172	9.6	1,788

1 - Unsuccessful Closures include, but are not limited to: Turned 18 with open penalties, restitution or complaints; Termination with unsuccessful closure of treatment service.

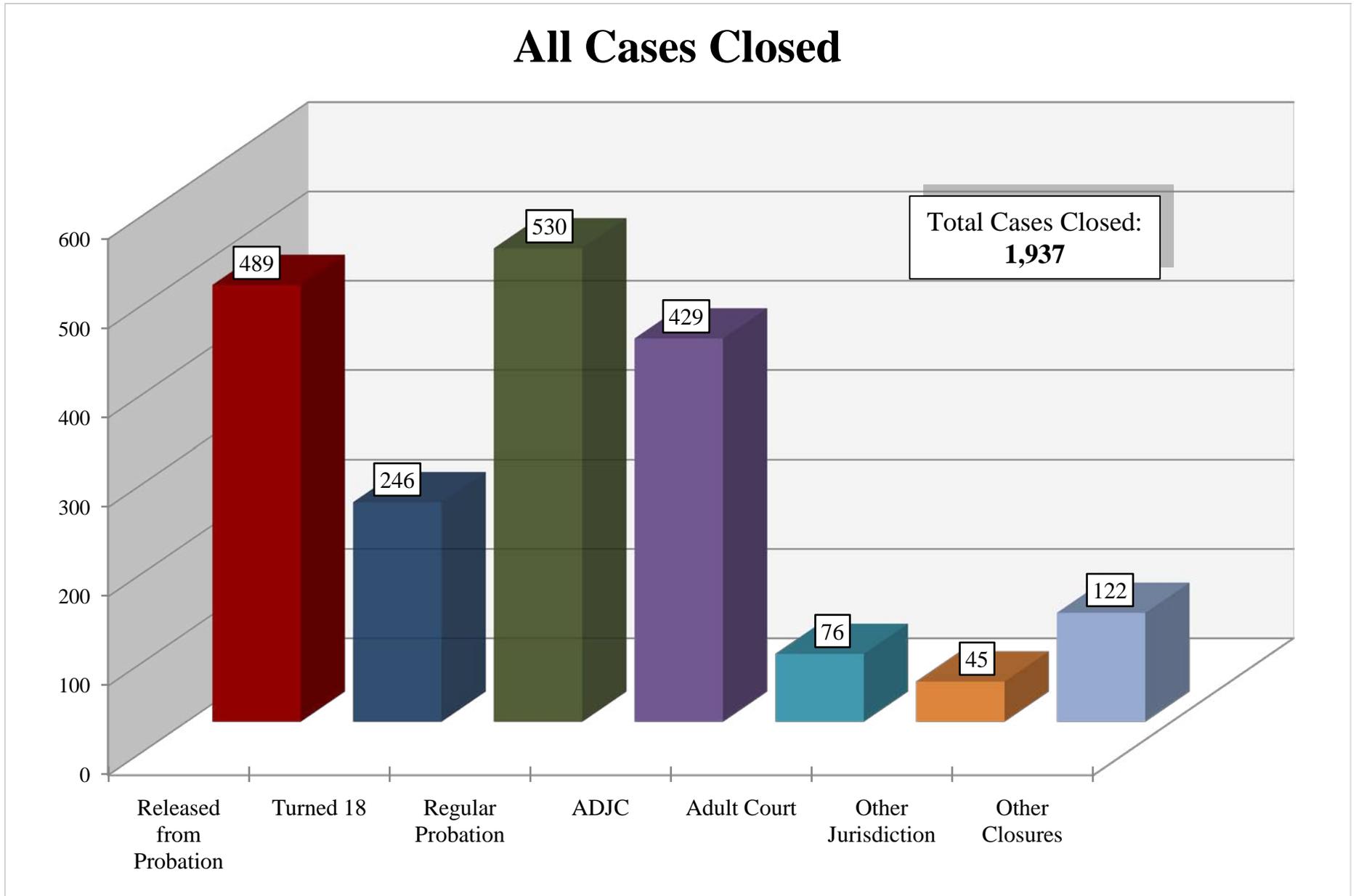
JIPS Statewide Data – FY08

Cases Closed – Successful Outcomes

	Total JIPS Terminations #	SUCCESSFUL OUTCOMES		Successful Outcomes Totals	
		Ended as Successful #	Released to Standard Probation #	Total	%
Apache	15	9	1	10	66.67%
Cochise	68	12	35	47	69.12%
Coconino	40	11	8	19	47.50%
Gila	32	17	7	24	75.00%
Graham	14	2	2	4	28.57%
Greenlee	8	6	0	6	75.00%
LaPaz	4	2	0	2	50.00%
Maricopa	775	157	296	453	58.45%
Mohave	80	22	12	34	42.50%
Navajo	42	22	13	35	83.33%
Pima	270	72	98	170	62.96%
Pinal	105	41	8	49	46.67%
Santa Cruz	28	12	1	13	46.43%
Yavapai	104	59	21	80	76.92%
Yuma	203	116	28	144	70.94%
Statewide	1,788	560	530	1,090	60.96%

JIPS STATEWIDE DATA – FY08

All Cases Closed



JIPS Statewide Data – FY08

All Cases Closed by Fiscal Year

	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08
Released from Probation	370	447	568	629	629	715	644	644	684	558	489
	18.6%	23.5%	26.2%	28.5%	28.6%	31.8%	31.2%	31.2%	35.1%	29.0%	25.2%
Turned 18	246	265	262	271	239	287	251	251	178	226	246
	12.3%	14.1%	12.1%	12.3%	10.9%	12.8%	12.2%	12.2%	9.1%	11.7%	12.7%
Released to Regular Probation	581	603	560	659	635	656	617	617	623	573	530
	29.2%	31.4%	25.8%	29.8%	28.9%	29.2%	29.9%	29.9%	31.9%	29.7%	27.4%
Committed to ADJC	629	445	528	484	466	453	414	414	366	420	429
	31.6%	23.1%	24.3%	21.9%	21.2%	20.2%	20.1%	20.1%	18.8%	21.8%	22.1%
Transferred to Adult Court	9	8	83	6	87	53	42	42	39	38	76
	0.5%	0.4%	3.8%	0.3%	4.0%	2.4%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	3.9%
Transferred to Another Jurisdiction	67	54	46	49	69	45	42	42	35	46	45
	3.4%	2.7%	2.1%	2.2%	3.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	1.8%	2.4%	2.3%
Other Closures	90	84	123	111	73	39	54	54	25	66	122
	4.5%	4.3%	5.7%	5.0%	3.3%	1.7%	2.6%	2.6%	1.3%	3.4%	6.3%
TOTAL CASES CLOSED	1,992	1,906	2,170	2,209	2,198	2,248	2,064	2,064	1,950	1,927	1,937

FY 2007 - FY 2008

STATEWIDE COMPARISON

SYNOPSIS

The FY08 JIPS Annual Report is based on the data elements captured from JOLTS and iCiS. This report allows management to determine which elements achieve the desired results and to compare program performance from one year to the next.

In determining program performance, some data elements are subject to interpretation. An increase in cost per juvenile could be viewed negatively. However, with the increase of successful outcomes and the decreased numbers of juveniles committed to ADJC, the increased costs could be viewed positively. Other elements such as time, location and person contacted by JIPS officers or percentage of drug tests showing no illegal substance use by the probationer seem more objective.

Category	FY07	FY08
Total Youth Served	3,241	3,115
Youth with New Offenses	1,762	1,551
In Program, Subsequent Referral Rate (including Probation Violations)	54.4%	49.8%
Youth Committed to ADJC	420	429
Percent of Youth Committed to ADJC as to all other case closures	22.9%	24.0%

JIPS Statewide Data – FY08

FY2007 – FY2008

Statewide Comparison

Category	FY 2007	FY 2008	Change	Percentage of Change
Population				
Total Youth Placed in Program	1,904	1,849	(55)	(2.89)%
Total Youth Served	3,349	3,115	(234)	(6.99)%
<i>Total Closures</i>	1,861	1,788	(73)	(3.92)%
New Cases - Gender				
Males	1,585	1,611	26	1.64%
Females	319	238	(81)	(25.39)%
<i>Total Juveniles</i>	1,904	1,849	(55)	(2.89)%
New Cases by Severity Type				
Felonies Against Person	172	114	(58)	(33.72)%
Felonies Against Property	512	463	(49)	(9.57)%
Obstruction of Justice: Fel & Misd	637	588	(49)	(7.69)%
Misdemeanors Against Person	60	71	11	18.33%
Drugs: Fel & Misd	190	212	22	11.58%
Public Peace: Fel & Misd	172	197	25	14.53%
Misdemeanors Against Property	65	67	2	3.08%
Status Offenses	3	5	2	66.67%
Citations/Administrative	93	132	39	41.94%
<i>Total New Cases</i>	1,904	1,849	(55)	(2.89)%
New Cases by Prior Referrals				
0	140	134	(6)	(4.29)%
1	201	154	(47)	(23.38)%
2	219	222	3	1.37%
3	226	203	(23)	(10.18)%
4	208	227	19	9.13%
5	188	210	22	11.70%
6	162	165	3	1.85%
7	115	141	26	22.61%
8	92	95	3	3.26%
9	74	79	5	6.76%
10+	279	219	(60)	(21.51)%
<i>Total New Cases</i>	1,904	1,849	(55)	(2.89)%

JIPS Statewide Data – FY08

FY2007 – FY2008

Statewide Comparison (cont.)

Category	FY 2007	FY 2008	Change	Percentage of Change
New Cases by Prior Adjudications				
0	489	465	(24)	(4.91)%
1	515	511	(4)	(0.78)%
2	367	388	21	5.72%
3	229	211	(18)	(7.86)%
4	119	116	(3)	(2.52)%
5	75	66	(9)	(12.00)%
6	44	30	(14)	(31.82)%
7	24	28	4	16.67%
8	19	13	(6)	(31.58)%
9	6	11	5	83.33%
10	17	10	(7)	(41.18)%
<i>Total New Cases</i>	1,904	1,849	(55)	(2.89)%
Contacts w/Juveniles by Time of Contact				
Weekday	111,123	100,771	(10,352)	(9.32)%
Weekday Night	68,194	56,698	(11,496)	(16.86)%
Weekend	23,204	21,474	(1,730)	(7.46)%
Weekend Night	50,016	40,540	(9,476)	(18.95)%
<i>Total Contacts</i>	252,537	219,483	(33,054)	(13.09)%
Contacts Summary				
Juvenile in Office	35,913	32,402	(3,511)	(9.78)%
Juvenile in Field	216,624	187,991	(28,633)	(13.22)%
Phone	27,060	19,861	(7,199)	(26.60)%
School	13,213	10,512	(2,701)	(20.44)%
Employer	4,255	3,711	(544)	(12.78)%
Treatment	11,935	9,634	(2,301)	(19.28)%
Community Restitution	489	413	(76)	(15.54)%
Parent	115,639	110,914	(4,725)	(4.09)%
<i>Total Contacts</i>	425,128	375,438	(49,690)	(11.69)%
Drug Tests				
Number Administered	32,277	31,628	(649)	(2.01)%
Number Positive	3,326	3,735	409	12.30%
Number Negative	28,951	27,893	(1,058)	(3.65)%
<i>Drug Free Rate</i>	89.70%	88.19%	(1.50)%	(1.68)%

JIPS Statewide Data – FY08

FY2007 – FY2008

Statewide Comparison (cont.)

Category	FY 2007	FY 2008	Change	Percentage of Change
32-Hour Compliance Data by Type of Activity				
School	775,650	847,197	71,547	9.22%
Employment	410,241	330,155	(80,086)	(19.52)%
Treatment	138,739	155,782	17,042	12.28%
Community Restitution	132,961	121,643	(11,318)	(8.51)%
Other	768,096	676,826	(91,270)	(11.88)%
Total Compliance Hours	2,225,687	2,131,603	(94,084)	(4.23)%
Subsequent Referral Data for Youth Served				
Total Served	3,349	3,115	(234)	(6.99)%
Subsequent Non-Referrals	1,580	1,564	(16)	(1.01)%
Subsequent Referrals	1,769	1,551	(218)	(12.32)%
Crime Free Rate	47.18%	50.21%	3.03%	6.42%
Cases Closed				
Released from Probation	571	560	(11)	(1.93)%
Turned 18	178	246	68	38.20%
Released to Regular Probation	657	530	(127)	(19.33)%
Committed to ADJC	373	429	56	15.01%
Transferred to Adult Court	32	63	31	96.88%
Transferred to Another Jurisdiction	41	34	(7)	(17.07)%
Other Closures	187	172	(15)	(8.02)%
Total Closures	2,039	2,034	(5)	(0.25)%
Successful Closures	1,228	1,090	(138)	(11.24)%
Successful Closure Rate	60.23%	53.59%	(6.64)%	(11.02)%

LONGITUDINAL COMPARISONS

SYNOPSIS

One measure of a good program is the ability to consistently produce positive outcomes over time. Some programs can generate initial success that fades as the program becomes institutionalized and the initial enthusiasm for the program has waned. A longitudinal comparison will point to the generalized direction of the program in terms of key indicators. Is the direction of the program in sync with the intended goals for the program? Are the program goals being accomplished? Are the desired results being achieved? A longitudinal comparison provides the macro view needed to address programmatic concerns relating to performance.

The intent of this section is to examine JIPS over time against key program measures. By presenting hard data it can be determined if the edge still remains with the program. Several tables and graphs throughout this report speak to this issue. The graphs on pages 4 and 5 speak to one such outcome measure.

The key indicators listed on the following page have been selected to measure the direction of the JIPS program. Taken in the aggregate, these indicators will prove to be representative of program performance over time.

Each of the measures selected are listed below. Along with the measure an explanation of the measure and an interpretation of a positive direction are provided.

- ❖ **Youth Served**
The total number of juveniles, who participated in the program, by itself, is a neutral measure. It is utilized as a baseline measure and is to be taken in the context of other measures such as cost per juvenile served.
- ❖ **Cost per Youth Served**
Total program expenditures divided by total youth served, is a good financial barometer. Financial responsibility for public funds would dictate this number not escalate unnecessarily and, wherever possible, economies of scale be utilized.
- ❖ **Crime Free: Juveniles/Rate**
An increase in the number of juveniles who were referral free while in the program during the time period being measured. An increase in the rate is a positive indicator.
- ❖ **Average Annual Contacts per Juvenile/Frequency of Contacts**
A measure of the average number of contacts with juveniles during the time period. Frequency speaks to the time between contacts. Only contact with juveniles, exclusives of parental and ancillary contact are reported. An increase in the number of contacts with a corresponding decrease in frequency is desired.
- ❖ **Percentage of Night Contact**
A measure of when juveniles are being seen is important. A program goal is that a minimum of 30% of contacts occur during night hours. Night contacts are important as they can interrupt a criminal behavior pattern.
- ❖ **Community Restitution Hours**
A measure of juveniles paying back to the community for the cost of supervision is important.
- ❖ **Youth Committed to ADJC - Total Juveniles - Percentage**
A decrease in the number of youth that are committed to ADJC is a desired outcome as the mission of JIPS is to keep kids in their community and their homes. Percentage is achieved by dividing the total number of youth committed to ADJC by all other closures.

These program components have been selected due to their relationship with program performance. Taken in the aggregate, these indicators address the performance of JIPS over the last three fiscal years.

Measure	FY06	FY07	FY08
Youth Served	3,349	3,241	3,115
Cost per Youth Served	\$3,950	\$3,043	\$3,141
Crime Free Juveniles (no new referral)	1,580	1,479	1,564
Rate	47.2%	45.6%	50.0%
Average Annual Contacts per Juvenile	75.40	72.32	70.46
Percentage of Night Contact	46.8%	47.2%	44.3%
Community Restitution Hours: Total Hours Monetary Value ^I	132,960 \$917,010	116,593 \$804,491	121,643 \$821,090
Youth Committed to ADJC - Total Juveniles	366	420	429
Percentage	18.8%	22.9%	24.0%

I – Calculated using Arizona January 2008 Minimum Wage of \$6.75.

GLOSSARY

ADJUDICATION	A formal finding of guilt; the equivalent of a conviction in adult court.
CITATIONS/ ADMINISTRATIVE	Suicide attempt, court hold, courtesy hold, dependency, immigration, material witness, sovereignty, traffic, or warrant.
COMMITMENT	The action of a judicial officer ordering an adjudicated delinquent youth into the custody of the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC).
DELINQUENCY COMPLAINT	A report prepared by a law enforcement agency and submitted to the court alleging that a juvenile has violated a criminal law.
DELINQUENT	A juvenile who has been adjudicated by a judicial officer as having committed a delinquent offense.
DELINQUENT OFFENSE	An act that would be considered a criminal offense if committed by an adult.
DETENTION	The legally authorized temporary holding in confinement of a juvenile until the point of release or commitment to a correctional facility. This includes custody while awaiting further court action. The court as a condition of probation may also order detention.
DISPOSITION	(1) The formal resolution of a case by a court; (2) the action, by a criminal or juvenile justice agency, which signifies that a portion of the justice process is complete and jurisdiction is relinquished or transferred to another agency.
DRUGS	Possession, use, sale, smuggling, or manufacturing any illegal drug (dangerous, narcotic, toxic substance, hallucinogen, or prescription), sniffing, drug paraphernalia, involving minor in drug offense, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses.
FIGHT	(Crimes against persons, in most cases, misdemeanors) - Assault, simple assault, domestic violence, endangerment, threatening intimidation, lewd and lascivious acts, unlawful imprisonment, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses.
GRAND THEFT	Aggravated criminal damage, criminal damage, shoplifting, arson of unoccupied structure, armed burglary, burglary, computer fraud, fraud, embezzlement, extortion, forgery, unauthorized use of vehicle, organized crime, failure to return rental property, trafficking, possession of stolen property, stolen vehicle, theft, or the conspiracy of any of these offenses.

INCORRIGIBLE CHILD

A child adjudicated as one who refuses to obey the reasonable and proper orders or directions of his parent, guardian or custodian, and who is beyond the control of such persons. Any child who is habitually truant from school, or who is a runaway from his home or parent, guardian or custodian, or who habitually so deports himself or others, or who commits any act constituting an offense which can only be committed by a minor, or who violates the A.R.S, §4-244 paragraph 9, or who fails to obey any lawful orders of the juvenile court given in a non-criminal action.

JUVENILE

A person between the ages of 8 and 17, inclusive.

OBSTRUCTION

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

PEACE

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

PETITION

A document filed by the county attorney in juvenile court alleging that a juvenile has committed an offense, and asking that the court proceed to a finding of guilt.

PROBATION

A court-ordered disposition placing an adjudicated youth under the control, supervision and care of the court, and under the supervision of a probation officer. The youth is further ordered to abide by specific terms and conditions.

REFERRAL

A document that lists the offense (or offenses) that a juvenile is accused of committing. This document is furthermore a request by police, parents, school or other authorities that the juvenile courts take appropriate action concerning a youth alleged to have committed a delinquent or incorrigible act.

RESTITUTION

A giving back to the rightful owner of something that has been lost or taken away; restoration. Specifically, an amends, usually financial, made by a juvenile offender to his/her victim, as ordered by the court.

REVOCATION	In this report, revocation refers to an official action by the juvenile court resulting in a juvenile's removal from JIPS <u>and</u> commitment to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections. In other contexts, revocation may include official action resulting in a juvenile's reinstatement to probation, transfer to adult court, or other disposition.
STATUS	(Incorrigible, runaway, etc.) - Curfew, consuming alcohol, incorrigible, liquor possession, runaway, tobacco possession, truancy, or minor consuming.
STATUS OFFENSE	An act or conduct which is declared by statute to be an offense, but only when committed or engaged in by a juvenile. Typical status offenses include running away from home, truancy, possession of an alcoholic beverage, and being incorrigible.
TECHNICAL VIOLATION	Technical violation refers to an act by a probationer contrary to his or her conditions or terms of probation, e.g. curfew violation, failure to attend school, failure to perform community service, and/or failure to advise probation officer of change of residence. A petition to revoke probation or a request to modify probation may be filed due to technical violation(s). A probation officer may mete out specific consequences, short of filing a petition to revoke, for technical violations.
TERMINATION	Termination refers to an official act by the juvenile court resulting in a juvenile's outright release or discharge from court jurisdiction.
THEFT	Crimes against persons, in most cases, misdemeanors - Criminal damage, issue bad check, theft, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses.
VIOLATION OF PROBATION	A probationer's failure to conform to the terms and conditions of his/her probation. Violation of probation refers to acts committed by a probationer resulting in the filing of a petition and in adjudication. Adjudication for violation of probation may result in a juvenile being committed to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) or in other disposition available to the juvenile court, e.g. placement in residential treatment, placement in detention, reinstatement to probation, and/or reinstatement with modifications of probation conditions.
VIOLENCE	(Felony against person) - Aggravated assault, arson of occupied structure, child molesting, child prostitution, child abuse, criminal syndicate, custodial interference, drive-by shooting, kidnapping, endangerment, homicide, incest, leaving accident, manslaughter, murder, robbery, sexual abuse, sexual assault, sexual conduct with minor, or the conspiracy of or attempted commission of any of these offenses.