

Arizona's Juvenile Court Counts

Statewide Statistical Information FY2013



JULY 1, 2012 - JUNE 30, 2013

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

JUVENILE JUSTICE SERVICES DIVISION

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Introduction & Trends for Arizona's Juvenile Court Counts FY07-FY13

INTRODUCTION & TRENDS

This is the third 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 2013. 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 2013 (FY13), July 1, 2012 - June 30, 2013. 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.

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 FY13. 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 FY13 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 2013, 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 FY13* 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

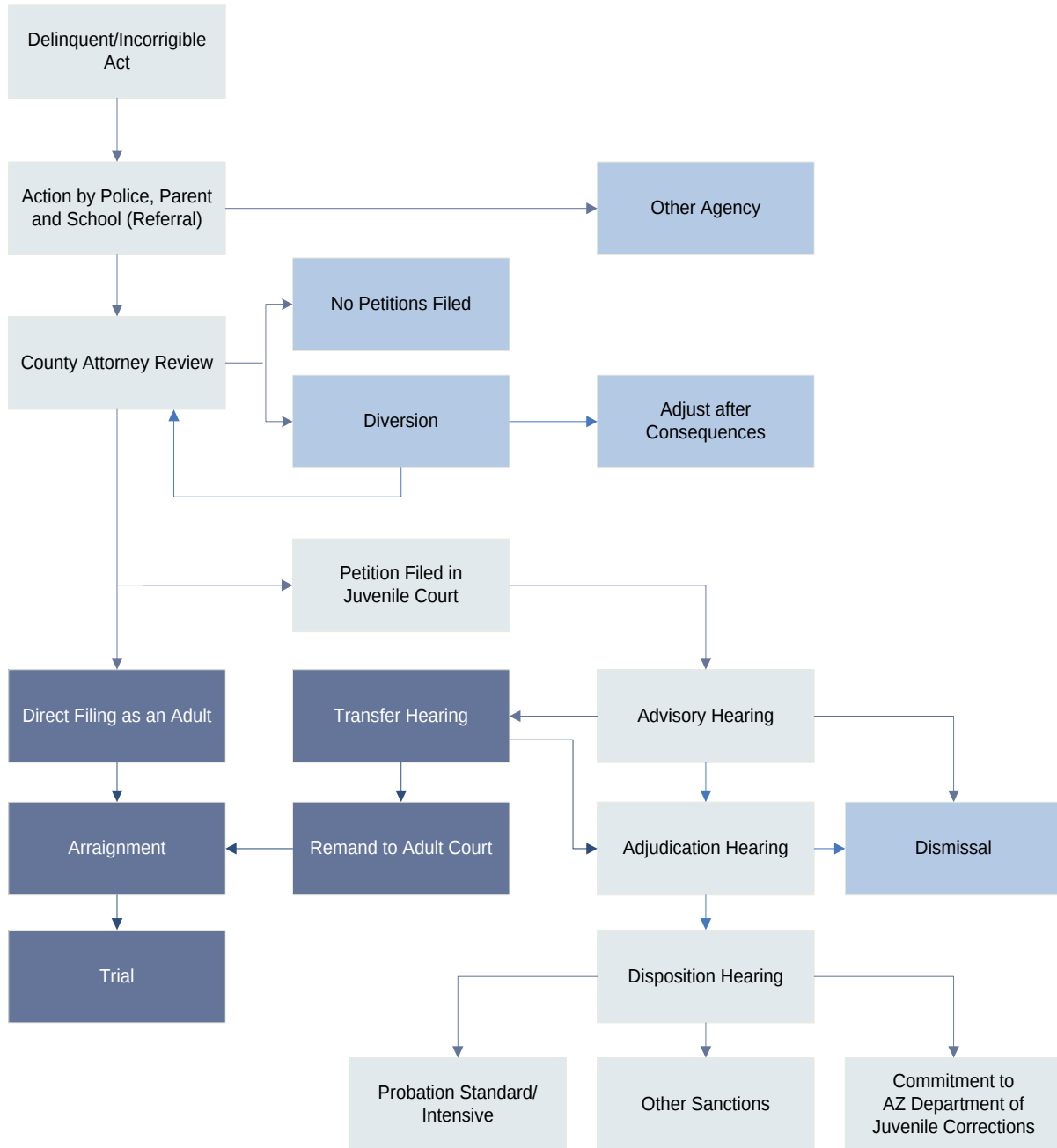
and each referral received may or may not have the same disposition, the number of referrals and the number of juveniles at each stage will not be the same. The unduplicated numbers of referrals and petitions on this chart demonstrates the amount of workload generated by these juveniles at each stage.

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.

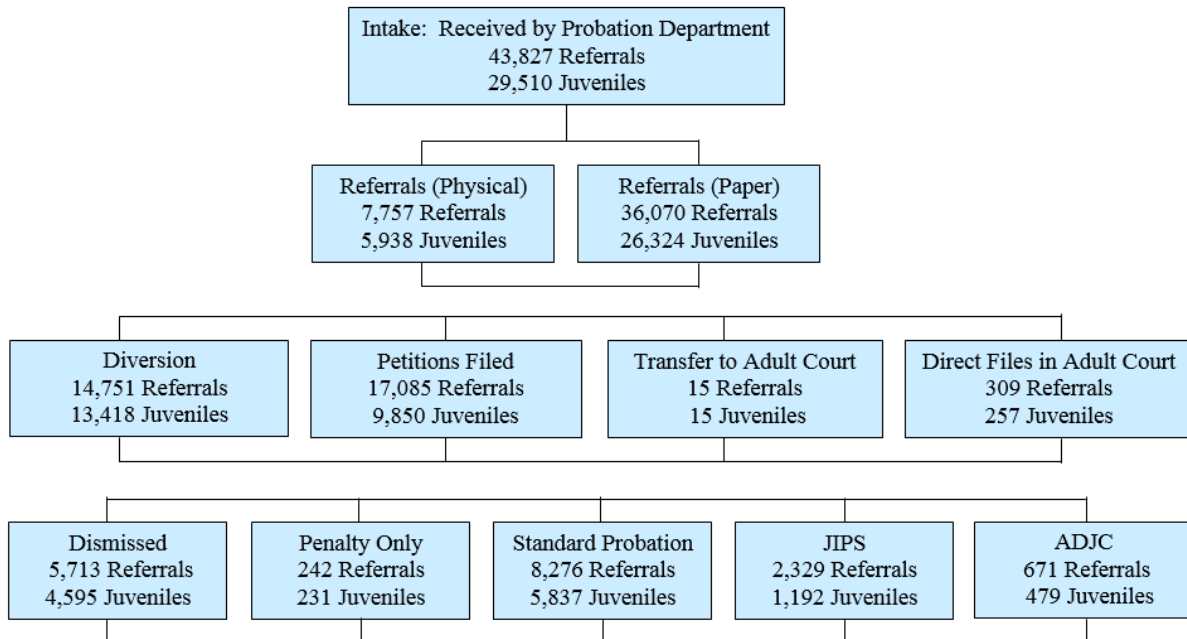
Analysis of data on juveniles processed in the Arizona court system is ongoing. Data is analyzed to identify the treatment needs of juveniles; to determine what works in meeting needs and obtaining the best outcomes; to identify the most cost effective allocation of resources; and to develop the most 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* and *Arizona Juvenile Court Counts FY11-FY12*. These reports are available on the Arizona Supreme Court, Juvenile Justice Services Division (JJSD) website, <http://www.azcourts.gov/jjsd>.

Juvenile Justice Flowchart

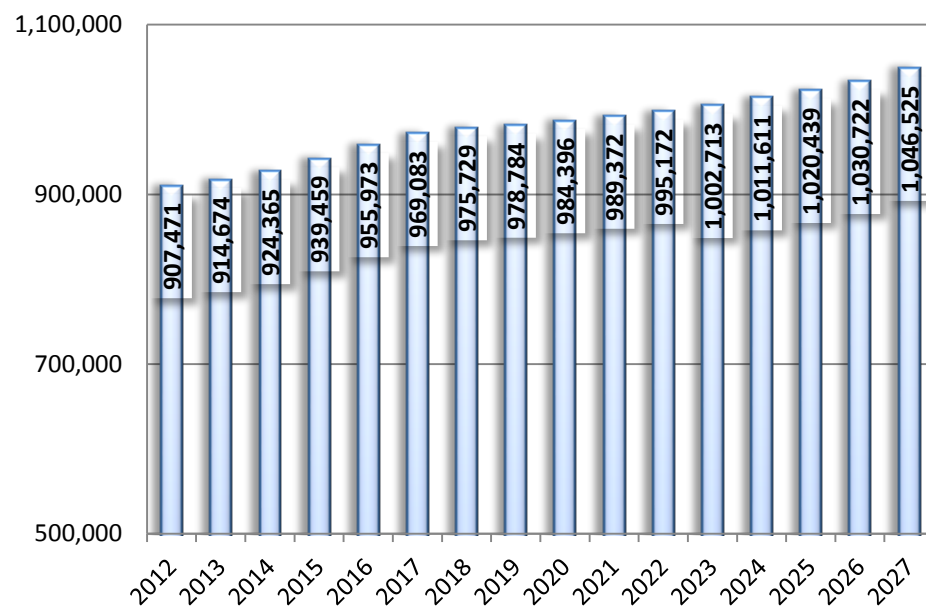


Arizona Juvenile Court Activity FY 2013

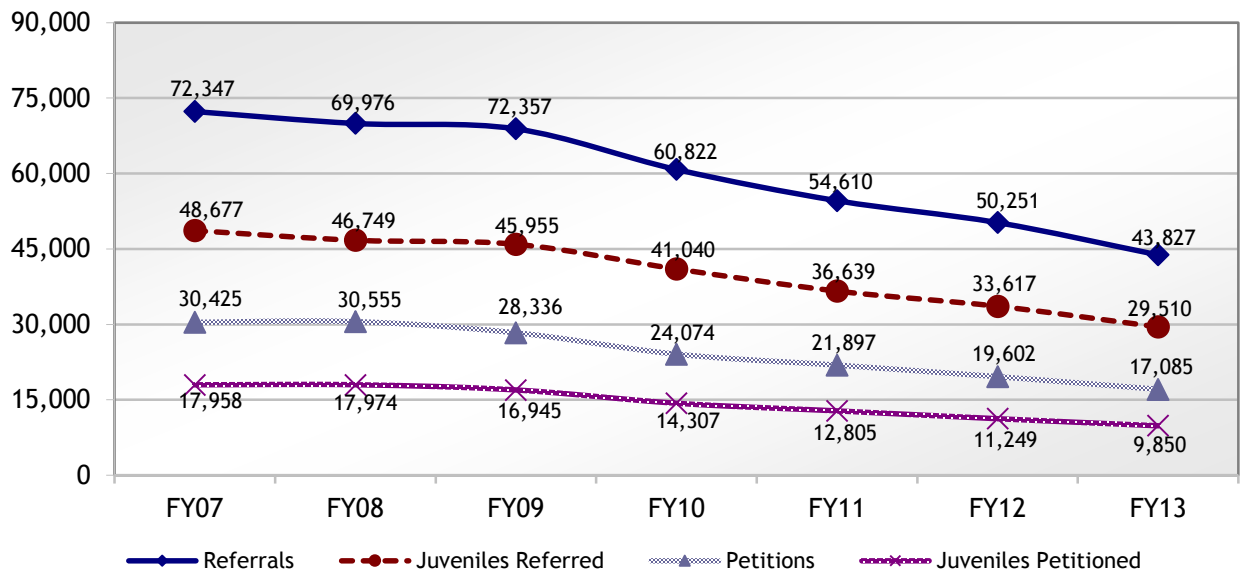


Data Source: Arizona Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts, Juvenile Justice Services Division; JOLTS/ICIS Research Extract FY2013

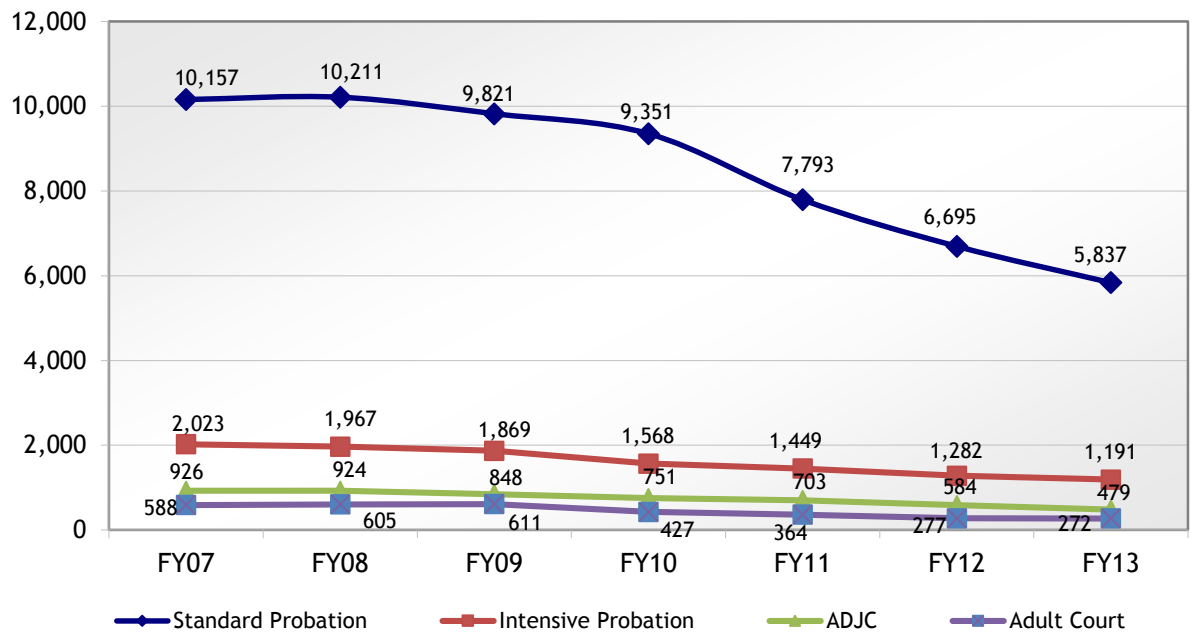
Arizona Juvenile Population Estimates and Projections: Age 8-17 2012-2027



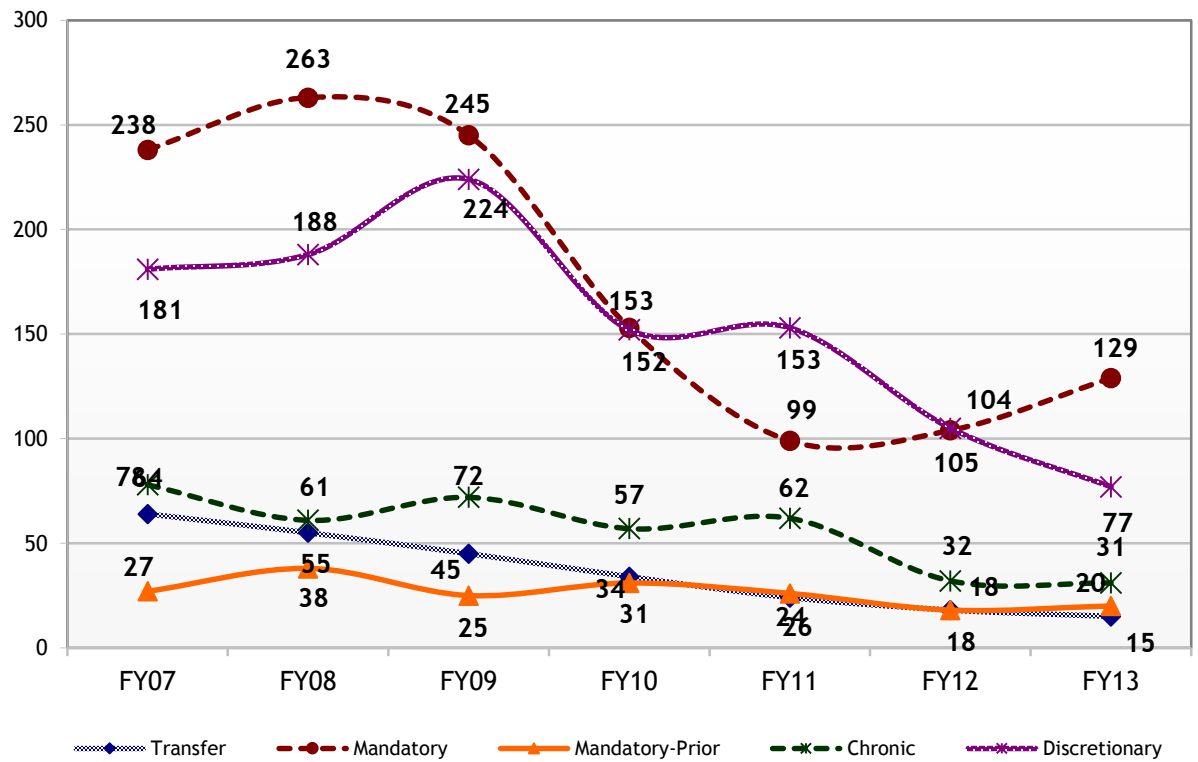
Referrals, Petitions Filed and Juveniles Referred and Petitioned Fiscal Years 2007 - 2013



The Number of Juveniles Dispositioned to Probation, Intensive Probation, ADJC and Adult Court - Fiscal Years 2007 - 2013



Pathways for Juveniles Transferred and/or Direct Filed in Adult Court Fiscal Years 2007 - 2013¹



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 FY13. 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 2013, there were approximately 914,674 juveniles ages eight to seventeen in Arizona. From July 1, 2012 to June 31, 2013, 3.2% of these juveniles (29,510) were referred at least once to Arizona's juvenile courts. This represents about 1 in every 31 juveniles. These 29,510 juveniles generated 43,827 referrals, an average of 1.5 referrals per juvenile.

Table 1.1 County: Juveniles Referred FY13

Apache	166	0.56%
Cochise	763	2.59%
Coconino	819	2.78%
Gila	392	1.33%
Graham	253	0.86%
Greenlee	51	0.17%
La Paz	90	0.30%
Maricopa	15,589	52.83%
Mohave	1,302	4.41%
Navajo	582	1.97%
Pima	5,376	18.22%
Pinal	1,244	4.22%
Santa Cruz	354	1.20%
Yavapai	1,132	3.84%
Yuma	1,397	4.73%
TOTAL	29,510	100.00%

Table 1.2 Sex: Juveniles Referred FY13

Male	19,809	67.13%
Female	9,701	32.87%
TOTAL	29,510	100.00%

Table 1.3 Age: Juveniles Referred FY13

8	98	0.33%
9	163	0.55%
10	270	0.91%
11	574	1.95%
12	1,185	4.02%
13	2,426	8.22%
14	3,850	13.05%
15	5,579	18.91%
16	6,919	23.45%
17	8,266	28.01%
Unknown	180	0.61%
TOTAL	29,510	100.00%

Table 1.4 Race: Juveniles Referred FY13		
Hispanic	10,960	37.14%
African American	2,834	9.60%
Anglo	13,176	44.65%
Native American	1,635	5.54%
Asian/Pacific Islander	232	0.79%
Unknown	589	2.00%
Other	84	0.28%
TOTAL	29,510	100.00%

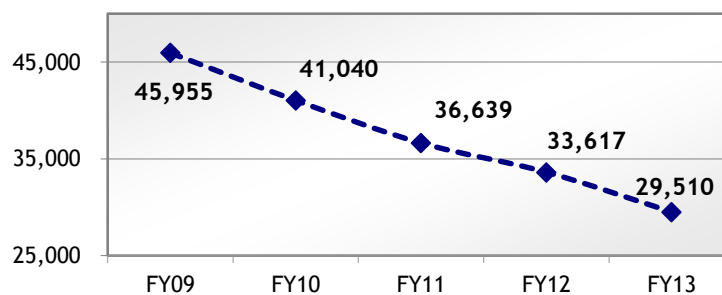
Table 1.5 Education Status: Juveniles Referred FY13		
Enrolled	17,752	60.16%
Not Enrolled	1,279	4.33%
Expelled	91	0.31%
Suspended	157	0.53%
Withdrawn	162	0.55%
Graduated	116	0.39%
GED Program	12	0.04%
Unknown	9,941	33.69%
TOTAL	29,510	100.00%

Table 1.6 Number of Prior Referrals: Juveniles Referred FY13		
0	15,210	51.54%
1	5,236	17.74%
2	2,679	9.08%
3	1,597	5.41%
4	1,081	3.66%
5	819	2.78%
6	599	2.03%
7	475	1.61%
8 or more	1,814	6.15%
TOTAL	29,510	100.00%

Table 1.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense: Juveniles Referred FY13²		
Felonies Against Person	1,606	5.44%
Felonies Against Property	2,178	7.38%
Obstruction of Justice: Felony & Misdemeanor	2,511	8.51%
Misdemeanors Against Person	3,216	10.90%
Drugs: Felony & Misdemeanor	4,370	14.81%
Public Peace: Felony & Misdemeanor	7,081	24.00%
Misdemeanors Against Property	4,501	15.25%
Status Offenses	3,748	12.70%
Administrative	299	1.01%
TOTAL	29,510	100.00%

Table 1.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Juveniles Referred FY13		
Felony	6,203	21.02%
Misdemeanor	17,762	60.19%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	1,364	4.62%
Status	3,878	13.14%
Other	303	1.03%
TOTAL	29,510	100.00%

Juveniles Referred



For FY07 through FY13 data, refer to the graphs on page 5.

Table 1.9 Top Ten Referral Categories FY13		
Shoplifting - Misd	4,290	9.79%
Probation Violation	4,288	9.78%
Alcohol	3,241	7.39%
Runaway	2,921	0.01%
Disorderly Conduct	2,429	5.54%
Drug Paraphernalia	2,246	5.12%
Marijuana Possession	2,052	4.68%
Curfew	1,969	4.49%
Truancy	1,801	4.11%
DV Assault - Misdemeanor	1,612	3.68%
TOTAL TOP TEN REFERRALS	23,931	54.60%
TOTAL ALL REFERRALS	43,827	100.00%

In FY13, shoplifting-misdemeanor was the most common referral, followed by probation violations.

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*			
FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Shoplifting - Misd 7,308	Shoplifting - Misd 6,734	Shoplifting - Misd 5,686	Shoplifting - Misd 5,240
Probation Violation 6,362	Probation Violation 6,118	Probation Violation 5,575	Probation Violation 4,996
Runaway 4,556	Alcohol 4,318	Alcohol 4,302	Alcohol 4,110
Curfew 4,131	Runaway 3,702	Disorderly Conduct 3,440	Runaway 3,702
Alcohol 3,980	Curfew 3,557	Runaway 3,304	Marijuana Possession 2,312
Marijuana Possession 3,296	Disorderly Conduct 3,053	Marijuana Possession 2,745	Drug Paraphernalia 2,297
Truancy 3,275	Marijuana Possession 2,985	Truancy 2,554	Curfew 2,117
Drug Paraphernalia 2,362	Truancy 3,275	Drug Paraphernalia 2,453	Truancy 2,040
Disorderly Conduct 2,326	Drug Paraphernalia 2,282	Curfew 2,425	DV-Assault-Misdemeanor 1,747
Assault-Simple 2,100	Assault-Simple 1,947	Assault-Simple 2,104	Disorderly Conduct 1,540

*Cells indicate the number of referrals for each offense.

Table 1.11 Sex by County: Juveniles Referred FY13				
	Male	Female	Total	% of Total
Apache	112	54	166	0.56%
Cochise	494	269	763	2.59%
Coconino	530	289	819	2.78%
Gila	272	120	392	1.33%
Graham	165	88	253	0.86%
Greenlee	42	9	51	0.17%
La Paz	65	25	90	0.30%
Maricopa	10,569	5,020	15,589	52.83%
Mohave	829	473	1,302	4.41%
Navajo	395	187	582	1.97%
Pima	3,500	1,876	5,376	18.22%
Pinal	926	318	1,244	4.22%
Santa Cruz	260	94	354	1.20%
Yavapai	731	401	1,132	3.84%
Yuma	919	478	1,397	4.73%
TOTAL	19,809	9,701	29,510	100.00%

In **Tables 1.11-1.13** county specific breakouts of the key demographic variables of sex, age and race are presented.

Table 1.12 Age by County: Juveniles Referred FY13													
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	2	0	0	2	2	14	19	36	46	44	1	166	0.56%
Cochise	8	2	11	25	26	51	99	129	184	227	1	763	2.59%
Coconino	0	2	3	10	42	83	111	149	181	231	7	819	2.78%
Gila	5	4	7	10	17	32	51	62	88	115	1	392	1.33%
Graham	3	2	4	5	14	20	34	50	55	66	0	253	0.86%
Greenlee	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	14	14	15	0	51	0.17%
La Paz	0	1	0	1	2	7	10	18	19	31	1	90	0.30%
Maricopa	21	50	102	212	504	1,133	2,016	2,998	3,864	4,629	60	15,589	52.83%
Mohave	0	2	16	35	56	118	179	247	297	336	16	1,302	4.41%
Navajo	0	2	3	8	15	58	72	124	140	155	5	582	1.97%
Pima	20	52	63	147	292	521	726	1,005	1,121	1,373	56	5,376	18.22%
Pinal	3	6	20	29	56	119	163	232	291	311	14	1,244	4.22%
Santa Cruz	0	3	4	6	16	35	40	53	76	115	6	354	1.20%
Yavapai	2	6	5	36	52	90	143	208	275	308	7	1,132	3.84%
Yuma	34	31	32	47	90	143	183	254	268	310	5	1,397	4.73%
TOTAL	98	163	270	574	1,185	2,426	3,850	5,579	6,919	8,266	180	29,510	100.00%

Table 1.13 Race by County: Juveniles Referred FY13

	Hispanic	African American	Anglo	Native American	Asian/PI	Other	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	25	2	95	33	9	0	2	166	0.56%
Cochise	285	50	399	14	6	2	7	763	2.59%
Coconino	146	28	308	331	2	3	1	819	2.78%
Gila	81	5	244	46	5	0	11	392	1.33%
Graham	57	2	160	28	0	0	6	253	0.86%
Greenlee	14	0	34	1	0	0	2	51	0.17%
La Paz	30	2	46	0	0	11	1	90	0.30%
Maricopa	5,367	2,044	7,046	540	133	40	419	15,589	52.83%
Mohave	151	33	1,075	36	3	1	3	1,302	4.41%
Navajo	88	13	277	186	1	0	17	582	1.97%
Pima	2,680	426	1,837	255	48	23	107	5,376	18.22%
Pinal	420	156	564	85	11	0	8	1,244	4.22%
Santa Cruz	338	1	14	0	0	1	0	354	1.20%
Yavapai	213	26	839	42	5	3	4	1,132	3.84%
Yuma	1,065	46	238	38	9		1	1,397	4.73%
TOTAL	10,960	2,834	13,176	1,635	232	84	589	29,510	100.00%

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JUVENILES DETAINED

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

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

Juvenile detention is the temporary and secure custody of juveniles under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court requiring a restricted environment for their own protection and/or the safety of the community. Responsibility for maintaining a juvenile detention center separate from an adult jail or lockup is vested with the counties.

Juvenile detention provides a range of services which support the juvenile's physical, emotional, educational and social development. Supportive services minimally include: education, recreation, nutrition, medical and health services, visitation, communication and continuous supervision. Juvenile detention also provides for a system of clinical observation and assessment.

In Arizona, a juvenile may be detained for the following reasons:

1. Probable cause to believe the juvenile committed acts alleged in the petition, and reasonable cause to believe:
 - a. The juvenile would not be present at any hearing;
 - b. Juvenile is likely to commit an offense injurious to himself or others;
 - c. Juvenile must be held for another jurisdiction;
 - d. Juvenile interests or the public require custodial protection.
2. As a condition of probation.

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

where they were detained. Additionally, some counties have entered into contracts and/or agreements with federal agencies, tribal courts, or other state agencies to house juveniles.

Table 2.1 County: Juveniles Detained FY13

Apache	63	0.95%
Cochise	141	2.13%
Coconino	176	2.66%
Gila	90	1.36%
Graham	114	1.72%
Greenlee	20	0.30%
La Paz	14	0.21%
Maricopa	3,399	51.42%
Mohave	349	5.28%
Navajo	182	2.75%
Pima	543	8.21%
Pinal	492	7.44%
Santa Cruz	115	1.74%
Yavapai	349	5.28%
Yuma	563	8.52%
TOTAL	6,610	100.00%

In FY13, 6,610 juveniles were detained at least once. Only 3,471 (52.5%) 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 3,471 juveniles that were detained on a referral (physical referral) represent 11.8% of the juveniles referred to the juvenile court in FY13.
- Over the past few years, juveniles detained have decreased from a high of 11,674 in FY08 to the low of 6,610 this year in spite of increased populations.

Table 2.2 Sex: Juveniles Detained FY13

Male	5,157	78.02%
Female	1,453	21.98%
TOTAL	6,610	100.00%

Table 2.3 Age: Juveniles Detained FY13		
8	3	0.05%
9	7	0.11%
10	21	0.32%
11	48	0.73%
12	145	2.19%
13	372	5.63%
14	722	10.92%
15	1,212	18.34%
16	1,766	26.72%
17	2,276	34.43%
Unknown	38	0.57%
TOTAL		6,610 100.00%

Table 2.4 Race: Juveniles Detained FY13		
Hispanic	2,777	42.01%
African American	887	13.42%
Anglo	2,402	36.34%
Native American	469	7.10%
Asian/Pacific Islander	37	0.56%
Other	18	0.27%
Unknown	20	0.30%
TOTAL		6,610 100.00%

Table 2.5 Education Status: Juveniles Detained FY13		
Enrolled	2,114	31.98%
Not Enrolled	442	6.69%
Expelled	49	0.74%
Suspended	55	0.83%
Withdrawn	68	1.03%
Graduated	23	0.35%
GED Program	7	0.11%
Unknown	3,852	58.28%
TOTAL		6,610 100.00%

Table 2.6 Number of Prior Referrals: Juveniles Detained FY13		
0	803	23.13%
1	496	14.29%
2	367	10.57%
3	290	8.35%
4	241	6.94%
5	218	6.28%
6	180	5.19%
7	157	4.52%
8 or more	719	20.71%
TOTAL		3,471 100.00%

Table 2.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense: Juveniles Detained FY13		
Felonies Against Person	437	12.59%
Felonies Against Property	568	16.36%
Obstruction of Justice: Felony & Misdemeanor	872	25.12%
Misdemeanors Against Person	462	13.31%
Drugs: Felony & Misdemeanor	383	11.03%
Public Peace: Felony & Misdemeanor	453	13.05%
Misdemeanors Against Property	192	5.53%
Status Offenses	33	0.95%
Administrative	71	2.05%
TOTAL		3,471 100.00%

Table 2.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Juveniles Detained FY13		
Felony	1605	46.24%
Misdemeanor	1174	33.82%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	622	17.92%
Status	33	0.95%
Other	37	1.07%
TOTAL		3,471 100.00%

Juveniles Detained

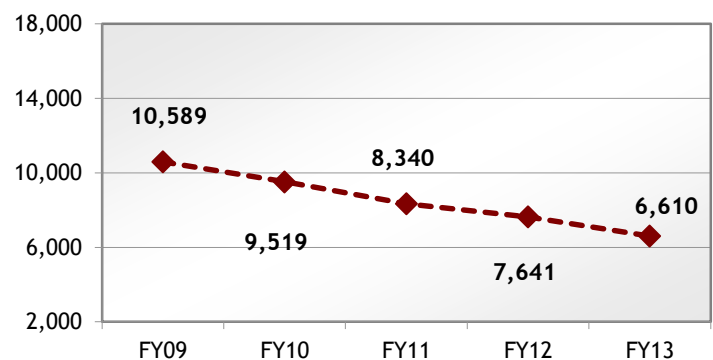


Table 2.9 Sex by County: Juveniles Detained FY13

	Male	Female	Total	% of Total
Apache	44	19	63	0.95%
Cochise	103	38	141	2.13%
Coconino	131	45	176	2.66%
Gila	72	18	90	1.36%
Graham	80	34	114	1.72%
Greenlee	16	4	20	0.30%
La Paz	10	4	14	0.21%
Maricopa	2714	685	3,399	51.42%
Mohave	252	97	349	5.28%
Navajo	138	44	182	2.75%
Pima	428	115	543	8.21%
Pinal	402	90	492	7.44%
Santa Cruz	89	26	115	1.74%
Yavapai	266	83	349	5.28%
Yuma	412	151	563	8.52%
TOTAL	5,157	1,453	6,610	100.00%

In **Tables 2.9-2.11** county specific breakouts of the key demographic variables of sex, age and race are presented.

Table 2.10 Age by County: Juveniles Detained FY13

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	0	0	0	1	2	8	4	12	21	15	0	63	0.95%
Cochise	0	0	2	0	2	7	13	21	36	60	0	141	2.13%
Coconino	0	0	1	1	1	10	14	35	47	66	1	176	2.66%
Gila	1	0	0	0	0	7	11	10	24	36	1	90	1.36%
Graham	0	0	1	1	7	8	20	22	28	27	0	114	1.72%
Greenlee	0	0	0	1	0		3	4	7	5	0	20	0.30%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	8	0	14	0.21%
Maricopa	2	3	8	20	71	186	350	619	934	1,183	23	3,399	51.42%
Mohave	0	0	2	0	7	13	39	72	98	116	2	349	5.28%
Navajo	0	0	0	3	6	8	23	28	45	68	1	182	2.75%
Pima	0	0	1	5	9	20	63	102	151	190	2	543	8.21%
Pinal	0	3	3	4	12	42	58	93	128	148	1	492	7.44%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	1	7	15	20	26	45	1	115	1.74%
Yavapai	0	0	2	6	14	18	43	58	80	125	3	349	5.28%
Yuma	0	1	1	6	13	37	63	114	141	184	3	563	8.52%
TOTAL	3	7	21	48	145	372	722	1,212	1,766	2,276	38	6,610	100.00%

Table 2.11 Race by County: Juveniles Detained FY13

	Hispanic	African American	Anglo	Native American	Asian/PI	Other	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	13	0	38	11	0	0	1	63	0.95%
Cochise	57	14	62	3	2	2	1	141	2.13%
Coconino	30	10	42	93	0	1	0	176	2.66%
Gila	21	2	50	16	0	0	1	90	1.36%
Graham	25	2	65	19	0	0	3	114	1.72%
Greenlee	6	0	13	1	0	0	0	20	0.30%
La Paz	5	0	9	0	0	0	0	14	0.21%
Maricopa	1,487	676	1,051	139	22	13	11	3,399	51.42%
Mohave	53	13	270	13	0	0	0	349	5.28%
Navajo	30	5	75	71	0	0	1	182	2.75%
Pima	302	59	155	23	3	1	0	543	8.21%
Pinal	183	68	196	37	5	1	2	492	7.44%
Santa Cruz	108	1	5	1	0	0	0	115	1.74%
Yavapai	54	11	268	15	1	0	0	349	5.28%
Yuma	403	26	103	27	4	0	0	563	8.52%
TOTAL	2,777	887	2,402	469	37	18	20	6,610	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 FY13, there were 13,418 juveniles diverted in Arizona's juvenile justice system. Over the last five years, the number of juveniles having referrals diverted has declined 37.2% and the number of juveniles referred has declined 35.8% 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 FY13:

- 68.12% had no prior referrals.
- 63.51% had a misdemeanor as the most serious offense.

Table 3.1 County: Juveniles Diverted FY13

Apache	32	0.24%
Cochise	445	3.32%
Coconino	357	2.66%
Gila	168	1.25%
Graham	73	0.54%
Greenlee	10	0.07%
La Paz	32	0.24%
Maricopa	7,153	53.31%
Mohave	432	3.22%
Navajo	99	0.74%
Pima	2,889	21.53%
Pinal	396	2.95%
Santa Cruz	141	1.05%
Yavapai	653	4.87%
Yuma	538	4.01%
TOTAL	13,418	100.00%

Table 3.2 Sex: Juveniles Diverted FY13

Male	8,403	62.62%
Female	5,015	37.38%
TOTAL	13,418	100.00%

Table 3.3 Age: Juveniles Diverted FY13

8	56	0.42%
9	96	0.72%
10	168	1.25%
11	363	2.71%
12	721	5.37%
13	1,456	10.85%
14	2,110	15.73%
15	2,804	20.90%
16	3,026	22.55%
17	2,613	19.47%
Unknown	5	0.04%
TOTAL	13,418	100.00%

Table 3.4 Race: Juveniles Diverted FY13

Hispanic	5,144	38.34%
African American	1,203	8.97%
Anglo	6,084	45.34%
Native American	575	4.29%
Asian/Pacific Islander	133	0.99%
Other	233	1.74%
Unknown	46	0.34%
TOTAL	13,418	100.00%

Table 3.5 Education Status: Juveniles Diverted FY13

Enrolled	9,330	69.53%
Not Enrolled	282	2.10%
Expelled	34	0.25%
Suspended	42	0.31%
Withdrawn	27	0.20%
Graduated	27	0.20%
GED Program	1	0.01%
Unknown	3,675	27.39%
TOTAL	13,418	100.00%

Table 3.6 Number of Prior Referrals: Juveniles Diverted FY13

0	9,141	68.12%
1	2,726	20.32%
2	864	6.44%
3	297	2.21%
4	140	1.04%
5	67	0.50%
6	37	0.28%
7	32	0.24%
8 or more	114	0.85%
TOTAL	13,418	100.00%

Table 3.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense: Juveniles Diverted FY13

Felonies Against Person	125	0.93%
Felonies Against Property	322	2.40%
Obstruction of Justice: Felony & Misdemeanor	79	0.59%
Misdemeanors Against Person	1,728	12.88%
Drugs: Felony & Misdemeanor	2,472	18.42%
Public Peace: Felony & Misdemeanor	3,372	25.13%
Misdemeanors Against Property	3,575	26.64%
Status Offenses	1,727	12.87%
Administrative	18	0.13%
TOTAL	13,418	100.00%

Table 3.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Juveniles Diverted FY13

Felony	3,072	22.89%
Misdemeanor	8,522	63.51%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	79	0.59%
Status	1,727	12.87%
Other	18	0.13%
TOTAL	13,418	100.00%

Juveniles Diverted

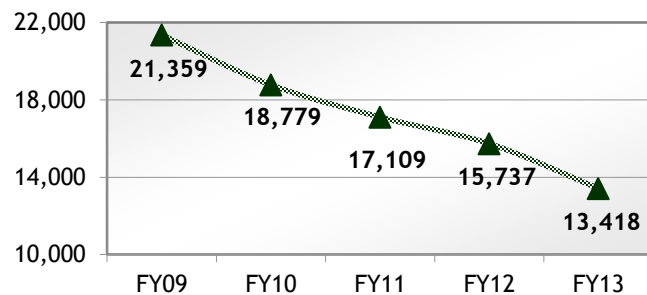


Table 3.9 Sex by County: Juveniles Diverted FY13

	Male	Female	Total	% of Total
Apache	23	9	32	0.24%
Cochise	276	169	445	3.32%
Coconino	211	146	357	2.66%
Gila	105	63	168	1.25%
Graham	43	30	73	0.54%
Greenlee	9	1	10	0.07%
La Paz	22	10	32	0.24%
Maricopa	4550	2603	7,153	53.31%
Mohave	250	182	432	3.22%
Navajo	49	50	99	0.74%
Pima	1802	1087	2889	21.53%
Pinal	259	137	396	2.95%
Santa Cruz	111	30	141	1.05%
Yavapai	370	283	653	4.87%
Yuma	323	215	538	4.01%
TOTAL	8,403	5,015	13,418	100.00%

In **Tables 3.9-3.11** county specific breakouts of the key demographic variables of sex, age and race are presented.

Table 3.10 Age by County: Juveniles Diverted FY13

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	7	11	4	0	32	0.24%
Cochise	6	1	9	14	24	28	69	74	101	119	0	445	3.32%
Coconino	0	0	2	5	25	50	59	74	65	77	0	357	2.66%
Gila	0	3	4	5	14	19	20	25	37	41	0	168	1.25%
Graham	1	1	0	2	3	12	8	8	15	23	0	73	0.54%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	4	0	10	0.07%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	8	9	12	0	32	0.24%
Maricopa	9	28	65	138	312	706	1,190	1,592	1,734	1,379	0	7,153	53.31%
Mohave	0	0	12	17	32	54	71	83	93	70	0	432	3.22%
Navajo	0	2	2	1	2	17	9	32	21	13	0	99	0.74%
Pima	12	30	36	104	186	340	439	572	583	582	5	2,889	21.53%
Pinal	1	3	9	17	22	54	55	95	84	56	0	396	2.95%
Santa Cruz	0	0	3	4	10	21	22	23	30	28	0	141	1.05%
Yavapai	0	6	3	17	35	65	82	135	166	144	0	653	4.87%
Yuma	27	22	23	39	56	82	81	71	76	61	0	538	4.01%
TOTAL	56	96	168	363	721	1,456	2,110	2,804	3,026	2,613	5	13,418	100.00%

Table 3.12 *Race by County: Juveniles Diverted FY13*

	Hispanic	African American	Anglo	Native American	Asian/PI	Other	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	4	1	19	6	2	0	0	32	0.24%
Cochise	180	27	223	8	2	0	5	445	3.32%
Coconino	62	8	146	138	1	2	0	357	2.66%
Gila	35	0	109	16	3	0	5	168	1.25%
Graham	17	0	52	1	0	0	3	73	0.54%
Greenlee	4	0	6	0	0	0	0	10	0.07%
La Paz	9	1	15	0	0	6	1	32	0.24%
Maricopa	2,493	907	3,284	197	78	18	176	7,153	53.31%
Mohave	53	5	359	10	3	0	2	432	3.22%
Navajo	17	1	59	20	0	0	2	99	0.74%
Pima	1,465	189	1,037	118	32	16	32	2,889	21.53%
Pinal	128	43	193	25	5	0	2	396	2.95%
Santa Cruz	134	0	6	0	0	1	0	141	1.05%
Yavapai	125	10	481	26	4	3	4	653	4.87%
Yuma	418	11	95	10	3	0	1	538	4.01%
TOTAL	5,144	1,203	6,084	575	133	46	233	13,418	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 9,850 juveniles with a petition filed during FY13. The relative rate of petitions is rather stable hovering around 33% of the juveniles referred. 75% of juveniles petitioned are between 15 and 17 years of age.

Table 4.1 County: Petitions Filed FY13

Apache	98	0.99%
Cochise	214	2.17%
Coconino	315	3.20%
Gila	218	2.21%
Graham	155	1.57%
Greenlee	31	0.31%
La Paz	32	0.32%
Maricopa	4,459	45.27%
Mohave	483	4.90%
Navajo	324	3.29%
Pima	1,463	14.85%
Pinal	585	5.94%
Santa Cruz	193	1.96%
Yavapai	534	5.42%
Yuma	746	7.57%
TOTAL	9,850	100.00%

Table 4.2 Sex: Petitions Filed FY13

Male	7,486	76.00%
Female	2,364	24.00%
TOTAL	9,850	100.0%

Table 4.3 Age: Petitions Filed FY13

8	7	0.07%
9	23	0.23%
10	40	0.41%
11	126	1.28%
12	319	3.24%
13	696	7.07%
14	1,224	12.43%
15	1,963	19.93%
16	2,610	26.50%
17	2,830	28.73%
Unknown	12	0.12%
TOTAL	9,850	100.00%

Table 4.4 Race: Petitions Filed FY13

Hispanic	3,943	40.03%
African American	1,113	11.30%
Anglo	3,922	39.82%
Native American	739	7.50%
Asian/Pacific Islander	19	0.19%
Other	51	0.52%
Unknown	63	0.64%
TOTAL	9,850	100.00%

Table 4.5 Education Status: Petitions Filed FY13

Enrolled	5,441	55.24%
Not Enrolled	884	8.97%
Expelled	76	0.77%
Suspended	120	1.22%
Withdrawn	146	1.48%
Graduated	61	0.62%
GED Program	10	0.10%
Unknown	3,112	31.59%
TOTAL	9,850	100.00%

Table 4.6 Number of Prior Referrals: Petitions Filed FY13

0	2,479	25.17%
1	1,605	16.29%
2	1,272	12.91%
3	943	9.57%
4	750	7.61%
5	589	5.98%
6	459	4.66%
7	375	3.81%
8 or more	1,378	13.99%
TOTAL	9,850	100.00%

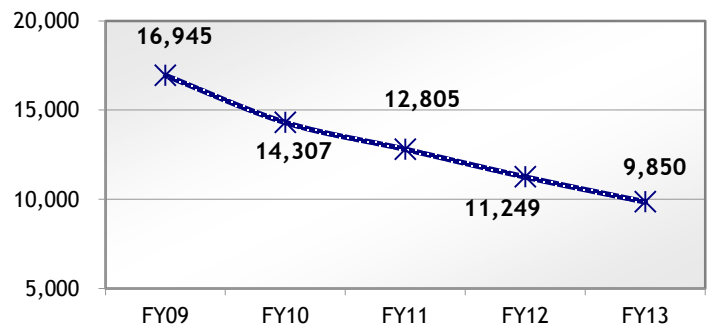
Table 4.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense: Petitions Filed FY13

Felonies Against Person	1,015	10.30%
Felonies Against Property	1,480	15.03%
Obstruction of Justice: Felony & Misdemeanor	2,451	24.88%
Misdemeanors Against Person	1,148	11.65%
Drugs: Felony & Misdemeanor	1,512	15.35%
Public Peace: Felony & Misdemeanor	1,060	10.76%
Misdemeanors Against Property	980	9.95%
Status Offenses	162	1.64%
Administrative	42	0.43%
TOTAL	9,850	100.00%

Table 4.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Petitions Filed FY13

Felony	4,471	45.39%
Misdemeanor	3,837	38.95%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	1,338	13.58%
Status	162	1.64%
Other	42	0.43%
TOTAL	9,850	100.00%

Juveniles Petitioned



For FY07 through FY13 data, refer to the graphs on page 5.

Table 4.9 Sex by County: Juveniles Petitioned FY13

	Male	Female	Total	% of Total
Apache	66	32	98	0.99%
Cochise	153	61	214	2.17%
Coconino	222	93	315	3.20%
Gila	157	61	218	2.21%
Graham	103	52	155	1.57%
Greenlee	27	4	31	0.31%
La Paz	27	5	32	0.32%
Maricopa	3530	929	4,459	45.27%
Mohave	337	146	483	4.90%
Navajo	237	87	324	3.29%
Pima	1110	353	1463	14.85%
Pinal	443	142	585	5.94%
Santa Cruz	150	43	193	1.96%
Yavapai	400	134	534	5.42%
Yuma	524	222	746	7.57%
TOTAL	7,486	2,364	9,850	100.00%

In **Tables 4.9-4.11** county specific breakouts of the key demographic variables of sex, age and race are presented.

Table 4.10 Age by County: Juveniles Petitioned FY13

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	0	0	0	0	1	5	11	19	29	33	0	98	0.99%
Cochise	0	0	2	6	6	8	29	41	61	61	0	214	2.17%
Coconino	0	0	1	3	8	20	38	74	82	89	0	315	3.20%
Gila	2	4	5	7	7	19	27	35	59	52	1	218	2.21%
Graham	0	1	3	1	8	13	25	37	35	32	0	155	1.57%
Greenlee	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	8	12	8	0	31	0.31%
La Paz	0	1	0	0	1	0	5	6	4	15	0	32	0.32%
Maricopa	0	2	7	37	129	266	500	870	1,233	1,409	6	4,459	45.27%
Mohave	0	2	1	6	17	54	74	103	127	99	0	483	4.90%
Navajo	0	2	1	6	8	29	50	65	81	81	1	324	3.29%
Pima	0	3	7	24	58	111	189	299	365	404	3	1,463	14.85%
Pinal	0	4	6	9	21	57	81	112	141	154	0	585	5.94%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	3	7	14	21	31	45	71	1	193	1.96%
Yavapai	2	0	2	11	29	40	74	94	143	139	0	534	5.42%
Yuma	3	4	5	12	19	60	98	169	193	183	0	746	7.57%
TOTAL	7	23	40	126	319	696	1,224	1,963	2,610	2,830	12	9,850	100.00%

Table 4.11 Race by County: Juveniles Petitioned FY13

	Hispanic	African American	Anglo	Native American	Asian/PI	Other	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	12	0	62	21	1	0	2	98	0.99%
Cochise	78	17	113	2	3	1	0	214	2.17%
Coconino	60	12	101	140	0	1	1	315	3.20%
Gila	43	4	143	24	2	0	2	218	2.21%
Graham	32	2	97	22	0	0	2	155	1.57%
Greenlee	9	0	21	1	0	0	0	31	0.31%
La Paz	8	0	21	1	0	2	0	32	0.32%
Maricopa	1,811	784	1,590	211	32	11	20	4,459	45.27%
Mohave	69	18	373	22	0	0	1	483	4.90%
Navajo	47	6	155	111	0	0	5	324	3.29%
Pima	725	144	479	85	14	4	12	1,463	14.85%
Pinal	208	78	244	45	6	0	4	585	5.94%
Santa Cruz	184	1	8	0	0	0	0	193	1.96%
Yavapai	108	15	383	25	1	0	2	534	5.42%
Yuma	549	32	132	29	4	0	0	746	7.57%
TOTAL	3,943	1,113	3,922	739	63	19	51	9,850	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 FY13 we saw 16% of all juveniles referred had a complaint dismissed.

Table 5.1 County: Disposition of Dismissed FY13

Apache	47	1.02%
Cochise	68	1.48%
Coconino	137	2.98%
Gila	69	1.50%
Graham	41	0.89%
Greenlee	11	0.24%
La Paz	7	0.15%
Maricopa	2,574	56.02%
Mohave	157	3.42%
Navajo	119	2.59%
Pima	689	14.99%
Pinal	237	5.16%
Santa Cruz	81	1.76%
Yavapai	170	3.70%
Yuma	188	4.09%
TOTAL	4,595	100.00%

Table 5.2 Sex: Disposition of Dismissed FY13

Male	3,300	71.82%
Female	1,295	28.18%
TOTAL	4,595	100.0

Table 5.3 Age: Disposition of Dismissed FY13

8	5	0.11%
9	13	0.28%
10	25	0.54%
11	49	1.07%
12	127	2.76%
13	270	5.88%
14	504	10.97%
15	791	17.21%
16	1,070	23.29%
17	1,448	31.51%
Unknown	293	6.38%
TOTAL	4,595	100.00%

Table 5.4 Race: Disposition of Dismissed FY13		
Hispanic	1,663	36.19%
African American	517	11.25%
Anglo	2,012	43.79%
Native American	302	6.57%
Asian/Pacific Islander	33	0.72%
Other	64	1.39%
Unknown	4	0.09%
TOTAL	4,595	100.00%

Table 5.5 Education Status: Disposition of Dismissed FY13		
Enrolled	2,454	53.41%
Not Enrolled	390	8.49%
Expelled	38	0.83%
Suspended	43	0.94%
Withdrawn	64	1.39%
Graduated	29	0.63%
GED Program	3	0.07%
Unknown	1,574	34.25%
TOTAL	4,595	100.00%

Table 5.6 Number of Prior Referrals: Disposition of Dismissed FY13		
0	1,511	32.88%
1	821	17.87%
2	558	12.14%
3	388	8.44%
4	280	6.09%
5	249	5.42%
6	156	3.39%
7	126	2.74%
8 or more	506	11.01%
TOTAL	4,595	100.00%

Table 5.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense: Disposition of Dismissed FY13		
Felonies Against Person	232	5.05%
Felonies Against Property	300	6.53%
Obstruction of Justice: Felony & Misdemeanor	785	17.08%
Misdemeanors Against Person	461	10.03%
Drugs: Felony & Misdemeanor	495	10.77%
Public Peace: Felony & Misdemeanor	1,300	28.29%
Misdemeanors Against Property	614	13.36%
Status Offenses	392	8.53%
Administrative	16	0.35%
TOTAL	4,595	100.00%

Table 5.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Disposition of Dismissed FY13		
Felony	1,152	25.07%
Misdemeanor	2,431	52.91%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	607	13.21%
Status	392	8.53%
Other	13	0.28%
TOTAL	4,595	100.00%

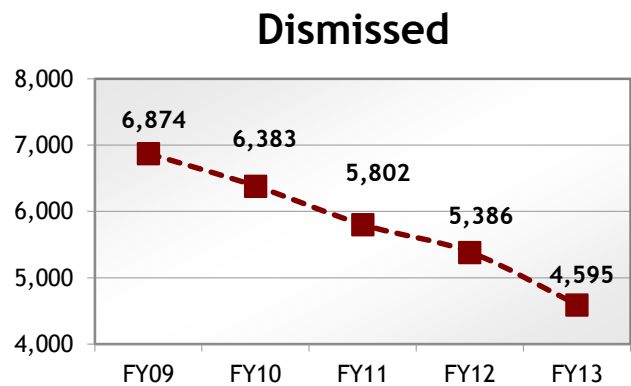


Table 5.9 Sex by County: Juveniles Dismissed FY13

	Male	Female	Total	% of Total
Apache	29	18	47	1.02%
Cochise	38	30	68	1.48%
Coconino	93	44	137	2.98%
Gila	51	18	69	1.50%
Graham	31	10	41	0.89%
Greenlee	9	2	11	0.24%
La Paz	3	4	7	0.15%
Maricopa	1862	712	2,574	56.02%
Mohave	103	54	157	3.42%
Navajo	90	29	119	2.59%
Pima	490	199	689	14.99%
Pinal	173	64	237	5.16%
Santa Cruz	67	14	81	1.76%
Yavapai	122	48	170	3.70%
Yuma	139	49	188	4.09%
TOTAL	3,300	1,295	4,595	100.00%

In **Tables 5.9-5.11** county specific breakouts of the key demographic variables of sex, age and race are presented.

Table 5.10 Age by County: Juveniles Dismissed FY13

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	7	10	20	4	47	1.02%
Cochise	0	0	2	2	3	3	11	16	14	14	3	68	1.48%
Coconino	0	0	1	1	6	14	12	31	28	36	8	137	2.98%
Gila	2	3	2	4	1	3	4	11	21	11	7	69	1.50%
Graham	0	0	2	0	5	1	7	7	7	8	4	41	0.89%
Greenlee	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	5	1	0	11	0.24%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	1	7	0.15%
Maricopa	0	0	6	9	45	136	265	440	615	936	122	2,574	56.02%
Mohave	0	1	2	1	4	13	17	29	31	37	22	157	3.42%
Navajo	0	0	1	4	9	5	9	15	29	32	15	119	2.59%
Pima	0	1	5	11	32	41	100	125	163	167	44	689	14.99%
Pinal	0	3	0	4	6	17	21	32	57	69	28	237	5.16%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	2	0	7	4	14	17	26	11	81	1.76%
Yavapai	2	3	1	5	8	14	23	24	34	47	9	170	3.70%
Yuma	1	2	3	5	5	14	27	36	39	41	15	188	4.09%
TOTAL	5	13	25	49	127	270	504	791	1,070	1,448	293	4,595	100.00%

Table 5.11 Race by County: Juveniles Dismissed FY13									
	Hispanic	African American	Anglo	Native American	Asian/PI	Other	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	11	0	27	8	1	0	0	47	1.02%
Cochise	13	8	42	3	2	0	0	68	1.48%
Coconino	27	4	40	66	0	0	0	137	2.98%
Gila	10	3	50	2	2	0	2	69	1.50%
Graham	10	1	24	5	0	0	1	41	0.89%
Greenlee	2	1	7	0	0	0	1	11	0.24%
La Paz	0	1	5	1	0	0	0	7	0.15%
Maricopa	881	364	1,162	92	16	2	57	2,574	56.02%
Mohave	17	5	125	10	0	0	0	157	3.42%
Navajo	19	3	55	40	0	0	2	119	2.59%
Pima	333	74	238	31	11	2	0	689	14.99%
Pinal	90	33	85	27	1	0	1	237	5.16%
Santa Cruz	78	1	2	0	0	0	0	81	1.76%
Yavapai	34	7	120	9	0	0	0	170	3.70%
Yuma	138	12	30	8	0	0	0	188	4.09%
TOTAL	1,663	517	2,012	302	33	4	64	4,595	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.

Dispositions of penalty only have remained declined 42% in the last 5 years. In FY13, 231 juveniles received a disposition of penalty only.

Table 6.1 County: Disposition of Penalty Only FY13

Apache	3	1.30%
Cochise	16	6.93%
Coconino	6	2.60%
Gila	8	3.46%
Graham	1	0.43%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%
Maricopa	131	56.71%
Mohave	0	0.00%
Navajo	8	3.46%
Pima	21	9.09%
Pinal	9	3.90%
Santa Cruz	2	0.87%
Yavapai	0	0.00%
Yuma	26	11.26%
TOTAL	231	100.00%

Table 6.2 Sex: Disposition of Penalty Only FY13

Male	173	74.89%
Female	58	25.11%
TOTAL	231	100.00%

Table 6.3 Age: Disposition of Penalty Only FY13

8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	0	0.00%
11	0	0.00%
12	1	0.43%
13	4	1.73%
14	4	1.73%
15	13	5.63%
16	31	13.42%
17	160	69.26%
Unknown	18	7.79%
TOTAL	231	100.00%

Table 6.4 Race: Disposition of Penalty Only FY13

Hispanic	104	45.02%
African American	24	10.39%
Anglo	89	38.53%
Native American	12	5.19%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	0.87%
Other	0	0.00%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	231	100.00%

Table 6.5 Education Status: Disposition of Penalty Only FY13

Enrolled	100	43.29%
Not Enrolled	21	9.09%
Expelled	2	0.87%
Suspended	3	1.30%
Withdrawn	1	0.43%
Graduated	3	1.30%
GED Program	0	0.00%
Unknown	101	43.72%
TOTAL	231	100.00%

Table 6.6 Number of Prior Referrals: Disposition of Penalty Only FY13

0	60	25.97%
1	24	10.39%
2	24	10.39%
3	15	6.49%
4	20	8.66%
5	13	5.63%
6	16	6.93%
7	13	5.63%
8 or more	46	19.91%
TOTAL	231	100.00%

Table 6.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense: Disposition of Penalty Only FY13

Felonies Against Person	12	5.19%
Felonies Against Property	6	2.60%
Obstruction of Justice: Felony & Misdemeanor	78	33.77%
Misdemeanors Against Person	17	7.36%
Drugs: Felony & Misdemeanor	27	11.69%
Public Peace: Felony & Misdemeanor	65	28.14%
Misdemeanors Against Property	25	10.82%
Status Offenses	1	0.43%
Administrative	0	0.00%
TOTAL	231	100.00%

Table 6.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Disposition of Penalty Only FY13

Felony	49	21.21%
Misdemeanor	106	45.89%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	75	32.47%
Status	1	0.43%
Other	0	0.00%
TOTAL	231	100.0

Penalty Only

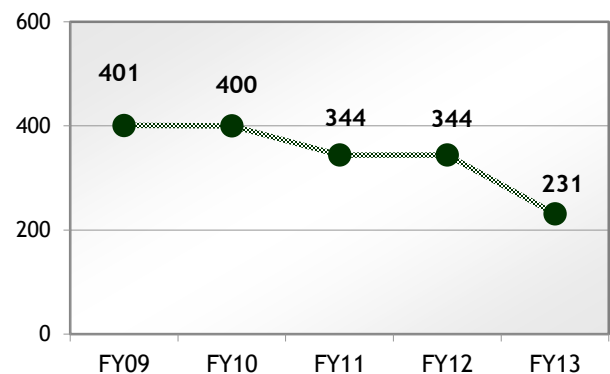


Table 6.9 Sex by County: Disposition of Penalty Only FY13

	Male	Female	Total	% of Total
Apache	3	0	3	1.30%
Cochise	13	3	16	6.93%
Coconino	5	1	6	2.60%
Gila	3	5	8	3.46%
Graham	1	0	1	0.43%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	92	39	131	56.71%
Mohave	0	0	0	0.00%
Navajo	8	0	8	3.46%
Pima	18	3	21	9.09%
Pinal	7	2	9	3.90%
Santa Cruz	2	0	2	0.87%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0.00%
Yuma	21	5	26	11.26%
TOTAL	173	58	231	100.00%

In **Tables 6.9-6.11** county specific breakouts of the key demographic variables of sex, age and race are presented.

Table 6.10 Age by County: Disposition of Penalty Only FY13

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	1.30%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14	1	16	6.93%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	6	2.60%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	1	8	3.46%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.43%
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	0	1	17	97	13	131	56.71%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	6	0	9	3.90%
Pima	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	5	10	0	21	9.09%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	0	8	3.46%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0.87%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	19	1	26	11.26%
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	1	4	4	13	31	160	18	231	100.00%

Table 6.11 *Race by County: Disposition of Penalty Only FY13*

	Hispanic	African American	Anglo	Native American	Asian/PI	Other	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	1.30%
Cochise	8	1	7	0	0	0	0	16	6.93%
Coconino	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	6	2.60%
Gila	0	1	6	1	0	0	0	8	3.46%
Graham	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.43%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	58	18	48	6	1	0	0	131	56.71%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Navajo	1	0	5	2	0	0	0	8	3.46%
Pima	11	2	8	0	0	0	0	21	9.09%
Pinal	6	0	3	0	0	0	0	9	3.90%
Santa Cruz	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.87%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Yuma	16	2	6	1	1	0	0	26	11.26%
TOTAL	104	24	89	12	2	0	0	231	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)

Table 7.1 County: Disposition of Standard Probation FY13

Apache	68	1.16%
Cochise	120	2.06%
Coconino	189	3.24%
Gila	118	2.02%
Graham	108	1.85%
Greenlee	28	0.48%
La Paz	15	0.26%
Maricopa	3,022	51.77%
Mohave	311	5.33%
Navajo	205	3.51%
Pima	700	11.99%
Pinal	334	5.72%
Santa Cruz	76	1.30%
Yavapai	233	3.99%
Yuma	310	5.31%
TOTAL	5,837	100.00%

Table 7.2 Sex: Disposition of Standard Probation FY13

Male	4,505	77.18%
Female	1,332	22.82%
TOTAL	5,837	100.00%

Table 7.3 Age: Disposition of Standard Probation FY13

8	0	0.00%
9	2	0.03%
10	3	0.05%
11	28	0.48%
12	106	1.82%
13	362	6.20%
14	686	11.75%
15	1,172	20.08%
16	1,594	27.31%
17	1,876	32.14%
Unknown	8	0.14%
TOTAL	5,837	100.00%

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

In FY13, 5,837 juveniles were given a disposition of standard probation.

Table 7.4 Race: Disposition of Standard Probation FY13

Hispanic	2,282	39.10%
African American	590	10.11%
Anglo	2,415	41.37%
Native American	484	8.29%
Asian/Pacific Islander	36	0.62%
Other	21	0.36%
Unknown	9	0.15%
TOTAL	5,837	100.00%

Table 7.5 Education Status: Disposition of Standard Probation FY13

Enrolled	3,152	54.00%
Not Enrolled	591	10.13%
Expelled	47	0.81%
Suspended	79	1.35%
Withdrawn	102	1.75%
Graduated	50	0.86%
GED Program	4	0.07%
Unknown	1,812	31.04%
TOTAL	5,837	100.00%

Table 7.6 Number of Prior Referrals: Disposition of Standard Probation FY13

0	1,393	23.86%
1	1,043	17.87%
2	854	14.63%
3	689	11.80%
4	542	9.29%
5	366	6.27%
6	274	4.69%
7	182	3.12%
8 or more	494	8.46%
TOTAL	5,837	100.00%

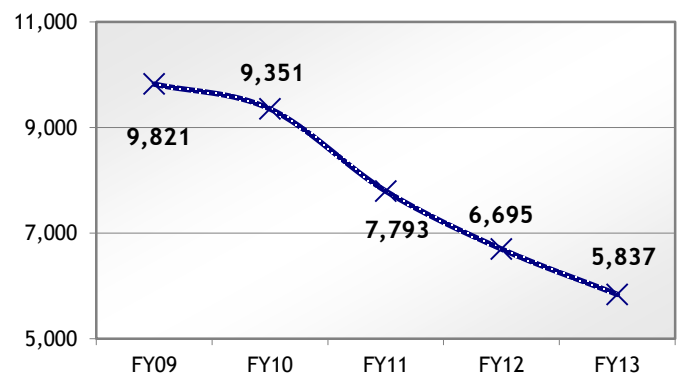
Table 7.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense: Disposition of Standard Probation FY13

Felonies Against Person	651	11.15%
Felonies Against Property	1,051	18.01%
Obstruction of Justice: Felony & Misdemeanor	1,164	19.94%
Misdemeanors Against Person	493	8.45%
Drugs: Felony & Misdemeanor	1,057	18.11%
Public Peace: Felony & Misdemeanor	806	13.81%
Misdemeanors Against Property	471	8.07%
Status Offenses	25	0.43%
Administrative	119	2.04%
TOTAL	5,837	100.00%

Table 7.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Disposition of Standard Probation FY13

Felony	3,065	52.51%
Misdemeanor	1,990	34.09%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	642	11.00%
Status	25	0.43%
Other	115	1.97%
TOTAL	5,837	100.00%

Standard Probation



For FY07 through FY13 data, refer to the graphs on page 5.

Table 7.9 Sex by County: Disposition of Standard Probation FY13

	Male	Female	Total	% of Total
Apache	45	23	68	1.16%
Cochise	85	35	120	2.06%
Coconino	127	62	189	3.24%
Gila	78	40	118	2.02%
Graham	74	34	108	1.85%
Greenlee	19	9	28	0.48%
La Paz	10	5	15	0.26%
Maricopa	2436	586	3,022	51.77%
Mohave	213	98	311	5.33%
Navajo	152	53	205	3.51%
Pima	556	144	700	11.99%
Pinal	256	78	334	5.72%
Santa Cruz	58	18	76	1.30%
Yavapai	178	55	233	3.99%
Yuma	218	92	310	5.31%
TOTAL	4,505	1,332	5,837	100.00%

In **Tables 7.9-7.11** county specific breakouts of the key demographic variables of sex, age and race are presented.

Table 7.10 Age by County: Disposition of Standard Probation FY13

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	15	20	20	0	68	1.16%
Cochise	0	0	1	1	2	10	21	26	29	30	0	120	2.06%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	4	12	30	37	52	53	1	189	3.24%
Gila	0	1	0	1	3	4	18	26	30	35	0	118	2.02%
Graham	0	1	2	1	5	8	16	28	24	23	0	108	1.85%
Greenlee	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	8	11	6	0	28	0.48%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	5	4	0	15	0.26%
Maricopa	0	0	0	8	38	166	300	581	814	1,109	6	3,022	51.77%
Mohave	0	0	0	4	10	25	43	70	94	65	0	311	5.33%
Navajo	0	0	0	1	7	11	29	40	58	59	0	205	3.51%
Pima	0	0	0	5	12	43	87	150	209	194	0	700	11.99%
Pinal	0	0	0	4	12	33	50	70	70	95	0	334	5.72%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	19	18	32	0	76	1.30%
Yavapai	0	0	0	1	6	17	31	40	68	70	0	233	3.99%
Yuma	0	0	0	1	6	27	41	61	92	81	1	310	5.31%
TOTAL	0	2	3	28	106	362	686	1,172	1,594	1,876	8	5,837	100.00%

Table 7.11 Race by County: Disposition of Standard Probation FY13									
	Hispanic	African American	Anglo	Native American	Asian/PI	Other	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	8	0	38	20	0	0	2	68	1.16%
Cochise	39	7	69	3	1	1	0	120	2.06%
Coconino	31	8	51	98	0	1	0	189	3.24%
Gila	25	4	76	13	0	0	0	118	2.02%
Graham	23	1	62	21	0	0	1	108	1.85%
Greenlee	5	0	23	0	0	0	0	28	0.48%
La Paz	7	0	8	0	0	0	0	15	0.26%
Maricopa	1,275	439	1,115	148	25	6	14	3,022	51.77%
Mohave	43	10	243	15	0	0	0	311	5.33%
Navajo	25	2	101	76	0	0	1	205	3.51%
Pima	346	61	249	35	7	1	1	700	11.99%
Pinal	122	37	144	28	1	0	2	334	5.72%
Santa Cruz	74	0	2	0	0	0	0	76	1.30%
Yavapai	39	7	178	9	0	0	0	233	3.99%
Yuma	220	14	56	18	2	0	0	310	5.31%
TOTAL	2,282	590	2,415	484	36	9	21	5,837	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 FY13 the number of juveniles placed on JIPS was 1,192. The rate of juveniles petitioned who end up disposed to JIPS has remained stable at around 12% of the juveniles petitioned.

Table 8.1 County: Disposition to JIPS FY13

Apache	4	0.34%
Cochise	64	5.37%
Coconino	51	4.28%
Gila	22	1.85%
Graham	22	1.85%
Greenlee	8	0.67%
La Paz	4	0.34%
Maricopa	425	35.65%
Mohave	70	5.87%
Navajo	35	2.94%
Pima	106	8.89%
Pinal	91	7.63%
Santa Cruz	26	2.18%
Yavapai	86	7.21%
Yuma	178	14.93%
TOTAL	1,192	100.00%

Table 8.2 Sex: Disposition to JIPS FY13

Male	1,052	88.26%
Female	140	11.74%
TOTAL	1,192	100.00%

Table 8.3 Age: Disposition to JIPS FY13

8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	0	0.00%
11	0	0.00%
12	6	0.50%
13	33	2.77%
14	124	10.40%
15	255	21.39%
16	369	30.96%
17	402	33.72%
Unknown	3	0.25%
TOTAL	1,192	100.00%

Table 8.4 Race: Disposition to JIPS FY13

Hispanic	574	48.15%
African American	119	9.98%
Anglo	420	35.23%
Native American	70	5.87%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	0.17%
Other	5	0.42%
Unknown	2	0.17%
TOTAL	1,192	100.00%

Table 8.5 Education Status: Disposition to JIPS FY13

Enrolled	649	54.45%
Not Enrolled	195	16.36%
Expelled	15	1.26%
Suspended	22	1.85%
Withdrawn	17	1.43%
Graduated	14	1.17%
GED Program	4	0.34%
Unknown	276	23.15%
TOTAL	1,192	100.00%

Table 8.6 Number of Prior Referrals: Disposition to JIPS FY13

0	63	5.29%
1	54	4.53%
2	75	6.29%
3	102	8.56%
4	110	9.23%
5	110	9.23%
6	108	9.06%
7	130	10.91%
8 or more	440	36.91%
TOTAL	1,192	100.00%

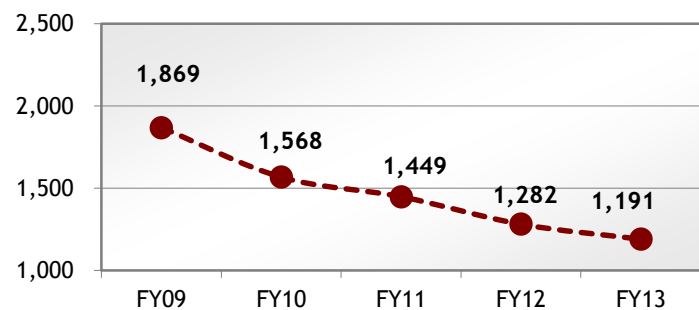
Table 8.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense: Disposition to JIPS FY13

Felonies Against Person	142	11.91%
Felonies Against Property	219	18.37%
Obstruction of Justice: Felony & Misdemeanor	607	50.92%
Misdemeanors Against Person	33	2.77%
Drugs: Felony & Misdemeanor	102	8.56%
Public Peace: Felony & Misdemeanor	49	4.11%
Misdemeanors Against Property	27	2.27%
Status Offenses	1	0.08%
Administrative	12	1.01%
TOTAL	1,192	100.00%

Table 8.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Disposition to JIPS FY13

Felony	578	48.49%
Misdemeanor	198	16.61%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	405	33.98%
Status	1	0.08%
Other	10	0.84%
TOTAL	1,192	100.0%

Juvenile Intensive Probation (JIPS)



For FY07 through FY13 data, refer to the graph on page 5.

Table 8.9 Sex by County: Disposition to JIPS FY13

	Male	Female	Total	% of Total
Apache	4		4	0.34%
Cochise	48	16	64	5.37%
Coconino	43	8	51	4.28%
Gila	21	1	22	1.85%
Graham	19	3	22	1.85%
Greenlee	8		8	0.67%
La Paz	4		4	0.34%
Maricopa	399	26	425	35.65%
Mohave	63	7	70	5.87%
Navajo	30	5	35	2.94%
Pima	99	7	106	8.89%
Pinal	83	8	91	7.63%
Santa Cruz	20	6	26	2.18%
Yavapai	71	15	86	7.21%
Yuma	140	38	178	14.93%
TOTAL	1,052	140	1,192	100.00%

In **Tables 8.9-8.11** county specific breakouts of the key demographic variables of sex, age and race are presented.

Table 8.10 Age by County: Disposition to JIPS FY13

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	0.34%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	10	26	15	0	64	5.37%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	12	15	17	0	51	4.28%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	4	11	0	22	1.85%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	9	5	0	22	1.85%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	0	8	0.67%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	4	0.34%
Maricopa	0	0	0	0	2	6	33	84	143	157	0	425	35.65%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	14	22	21	1	70	5.87%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	3	9	14	1	35	2.94%
Pima	0	0	0	0	0	5	17	27	31	26	0	106	8.89%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	1	3	10	26	25	26	0	91	7.63%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	7	11	0	26	2.18%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	5	8	18	24	30	1	86	7.21%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	1	8	15	43	49	62	0	178	14.93%
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	6	33	124	255	369	402	3	1,192	100.00%

Table 8.11 *Race by County: Disposition to JIPS FY13*

	Hispanic	African American	Anglo	Native American	Asian/PI	Other	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	4	0.34%
Cochise	29	5	29	0	1	0	0	64	5.37%
Coconino	16	1	17	17	0	0	0	51	4.28%
Gila	6	0	14	2	0	0	0	22	1.85%
Graham	9	1	11	1	0	0	0	22	1.85%
Greenlee	2	0	5	1	0	0	0	8	0.67%
La Paz	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	0.34%
Maricopa	228	74	102	17	1	2	1	425	35.65%
Mohave	15	2	51	2	0	0	0	70	5.87%
Navajo	5	3	15	10	0	0	2	35	2.94%
Pima	53	14	36	3	0	0	0	106	8.89%
Pinal	35	11	37	7	0	0	1	91	7.63%
Santa Cruz	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	2.18%
Yavapai	18	3	61	4	0	0	0	86	7.21%
Yuma	129	5	38	6	0	0	0	178	14.93%
TOTAL	574	119	420	70	2	2	5	1,192	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 FY13.

In FY13, 479 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 479 in FY13 to a high of 848 (FY09). This year commitments decreased by 17.9% from the previous fiscal year.

- 41.75% 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).
- 50.10% of the juveniles committed to ADJC had eight or more prior referrals, suggesting that the majority of commitments are chronic offenders.

Table 9.1 County: Disposition to ADJC FY13

Apache	4	0.84%
Cochise	32	6.68%
Coconino	18	3.76%
Gila	1	0.21%
Graham	3	0.63%
Greenlee	2	0.42%
La Paz	-	0.00%
Maricopa	293	61.17%
Mohave	30	6.26%
Navajo	2	0.42%
Pima	23	4.80%
Pinal	29	6.05%
Santa Cruz	3	0.63%
Yavapai	19	3.97%
Yuma	20	4.18%
TOTAL	479	100.00%

Table 9.2 Sex: Disposition to ADJC FY13

Male	426	88.94%
Female	53	11.06%
TOTAL	479	100.0%

Table 9.3 Age: Disposition to ADJC FY13

8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	0	0.00%
11	0	0.00%
12	0	0.00%
13	6	1.25%
14	32	6.68%
15	80	16.70%
16	168	35.07%
17	193	40.29%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	479	100.00%

Table 9.4 Race: Disposition to ADJC FY13

Hispanic	221	46.14%
African American	80	16.70%
Anglo	159	33.19%
Native American	17	3.55%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	0.42%
Other	0	0.00%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	479	100.00%

Table 9.5
Education Status: Disposition to ADJC FY13

Enrolled	164	34.24%
Not Enrolled	70	14.61%
Expelled	4	0.84%
Suspended	6	1.25%
Withdrawn	3	0.63%
Graduated	8	1.67%
GED Program	3	0.63%
Unknown	221	46.14%
TOTAL	479	100.00%

Table 9.6 Number of Prior Referrals:
Disposition to ADJC FY13

0	17	3.55%
1	21	4.38%
2	22	4.59%
3	21	4.38%
4	25	5.22%
5	50	10.44%
6	39	8.14%
7	44	9.19%
8 or more	240	50.10%
TOTAL	479	100.00%

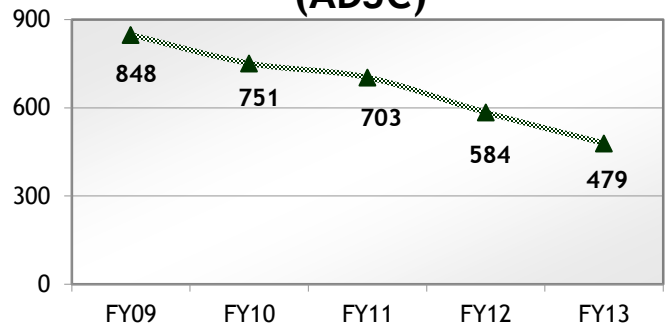
Table 9.7 Severity of Most Serious Offense:
Disposition to ADJC FY13

Felonies Against Person	76	15.87%
Felonies Against Property	87	18.16%
Obstruction of Justice: Felony & Misdemeanor	232	48.43%
Misdemeanors Against Person	16	3.34%
Drugs: Felony & Misdemeanor	26	5.43%
Public Peace: Felony & Misdemeanor	24	5.01%
Misdemeanors Against Property	18	3.76%
Administrative	0	4.27%
TOTAL	479	100.00%

Table 9.8 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense:
Disposition to ADJC FY13

Felony	211	44.05%
Misdemeanor	68	14.20%
Violations of Probations & Ordinances	200	41.75%
TOTAL	479	100.0%

Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC)



For FY07 through FY13 data, refer to the graph on page 5.

Table 9.9 Sex by County: Disposition to ADJC FY13

	Male	Female	Total	% of Total
Apache	2	2	4	0.84%
Cochise	25	7	32	6.68%
Coconino	13	5	18	3.76%
Gila	1		1	0.21%
Graham	2	1	3	0.63%
Greenlee	2		2	0.42%
La Paz	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	264	29	293	61.17%
Mohave	24	6	30	6.26%
Navajo	2		2	0.42%
Pima	23		23	4.80%
Pinal	29		29	6.05%
Santa Cruz	3		3	0.63%
Yavapai	18	1	19	3.97%
Yuma	18	2	20	4.18%
TOTAL	426	53	479	100.00%

In **Tables 9.9-9.11** county specific breakouts of the key demographic variables of sex, age and race are presented.

Table 9.10 Age by County: Disposition to ADJC FY13

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	4	0.84%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	14	9	0	32	6.68%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	6	7	0	18	3.76%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.21%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0.63%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0.42%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	0	0	0	0	0	4	19	49	103	118	0	293	61.17%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	9	13	0	30	6.26%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0.42%
Pima	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	8	11	0	23	4.80%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	11	12	0	28	5.85%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	4	0.84%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	4	10	0	19	3.97%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	9	5	0	20	4.18%
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	6	32	80	168	193	0	479	100.00%

Table 9.11 Race by County: Disposition to ADJC FY13

	Hispanic	African American	Anglo	Native American	Asian/PI	Other	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Apache	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	0.84%
Cochise	17	5	9	0	1	0	0	32	6.68%
Coconino	3	2	6	7	0	0	0	18	3.76%
Gila	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.21%
Graham	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0.63%
Greenlee	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.42%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	141	62	83	6	1	0	0	293	61.17%
Mohave	10	1	19	0	0	0	0	30	6.26%
Navajo	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0.42%
Pima	14	4	5	0	0	0	0	23	4.80%
Pinal	8	5	13	3	0	0	0	29	6.05%
Santa Cruz	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.63%
Yavapai	2	1	16	0	0	0	0	19	3.97%
Yuma	17	0	3	0	0	0	0	20	4.18%
TOTAL	221	80	159	17	2	0	0	479	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 FY13 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 FY13.

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

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Juveniles Originally Committed

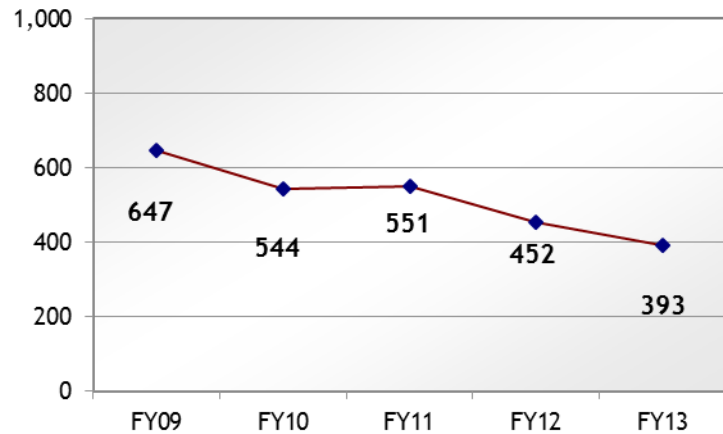


Table 10.1 Commitments FY13, 7/1/2012 – 6/30/2013

	Original Commitment	Subsequent Commitment	Never Arrived At ADJC	TOTAL
Apache	3	0	0	3
Cochise	29	3	0	32
Coconino	16	2	0	18
Gila	1	0	0	1
Graham	3	0	0	3
Greenlee	2	0	0	2
La Paz	0	0	0	0
Maricopa	226	56	11	293
Mohave	27	2	1	30
Navajo	2	0	0	2
Pima	23	1	0	24
Pinal	27	2	0	29
Santa Cruz	3	0	0	3
Yavapai	17	2	0	19
Yuma	14	6	0	20
TOTAL	393	74	12	479

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 FY13 the number of original commitments was 393, which represents a 13.0% decrease from the previous fiscal year (452).

Charts for fiscal years 2012 and 2011 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 10.2 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

Table 10.3 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

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:

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

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.

Table 11.1 Pathways for Juveniles Filed in Adult Court FY13

Pathways	Number of Juveniles	% of Total
Mandatory	129	37.55%
Mandatory Prior Conviction	20	6.50%
Chronic	31	11.55%
Discretionary	77	37.91%
Transfer	15	6.50%
TOTAL	272*	100.0%

Table 11.2 County: Direct Filed in and Transferred to Adult Court FY13

Apache	0	0.00%
Cochise	7	2.34%
Coconino	5	1.95%
Gila	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	1	0.00%
Maricopa	204	77.34%
Mohave	0	0.00%
Navajo	1	0.00%
Pima	29	9.77%
Pinal	8	3.13%
Santa Cruz	3	1.17%
Yavapai	1	0.00%
Yuma	13	4.30%
TOTAL	272*	100.00%

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

DIRECT FILED IN ADULT COURT

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

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

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

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

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

Furthermore, the county attorney has the discretion to bring criminal prosecution against 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 FY13, 257 juveniles were involved in the direct file process. Since 2009 there has been a 55% decrease in youth direct filed. (See graph on page 48 for FY09-FY13)

Table 11.3 County: Juveniles Direct Filed in Adult Court FY13

Apache	0	0.00%
Cochise	6	2.33%
Coconino	5	1.95%
Gila	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%
Maricopa	198	77.04%
Mohave	0	0.00%
Navajo	1	0.00%
Pima	25	9.73%
Pinal	8	3.11%
Santa Cruz	3	1.17%
Yavapai	0	0.00%
Yuma	11	4.28%
TOTAL	257	100.00%

Table 11.4 Sex: Juveniles Direct Filed FY13

Male	245	95.33%
Female	12	4.67%
TOTAL	257	100.0%

Table 11.5 Age: Juveniles Direct Filed FY13

8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	0	0.00%
11	0	0.00%
12	0	0.00%
13	0	0.00%
14	1	0.39%
15	31	12.06%
16	68	26.46%
17	154	59.92%
Unknown	3	1.17%
TOTAL	257	100.00%

Table 11.6 Race: Juveniles Direct Filed FY13		
Hispanic	145	56.42%
African American	53	20.62%
Anglo	51	19.84%
Native American	7	2.72%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.00%
Other	0	0.00%
Unknown	1	0.39%
TOTAL	257	100.00%

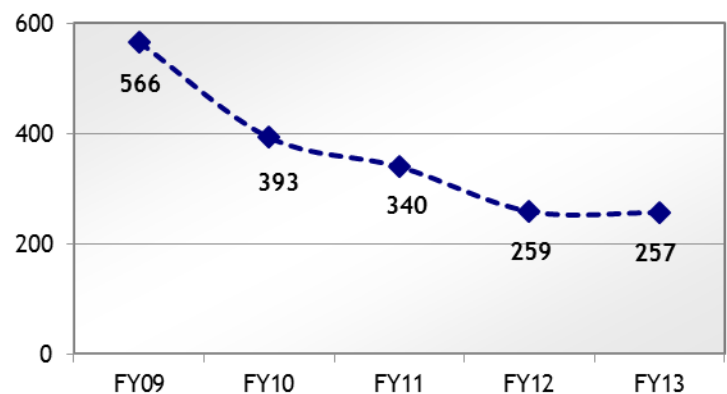
Table 11.7 Education Status: Juveniles Direct Filed FY13		
Enrolled	59	22.96%
Not Enrolled	43	16.73%
Expelled	1	0.39%
Suspended	0	0.00%
Withdrawn	3	1.17%
Graduated	3	1.17%
GED Program	1	0.39%
Unknown	147	57.20%
TOTAL	257	100.00%

Table 11.8 Number of Prior Referrals: Juveniles Direct Filed FY13		
0	42	16.34%
1	33	12.84%
2	31	12.06%
3	17	6.61%
4	16	6.23%
5	16	6.23%
6	14	5.45%
7	17	6.61%
8 or more	71	27.63%
TOTAL	257	100.00%

Table 11.9 Severity of Most Serious Offense: Juveniles Direct Filed FY13		
Felonies Against Person	186	72.37%
Felonies Against Property	49	19.07%
Obstruction of Justice: Felony & Misdemeanor	0	0.00%
Misdemeanors Against Person	0	0.00%
Drugs: Felony & Misdemeanor	15	5.84%
Public Peace: Felony & Misdemeanor	6	2.33%
Misdemeanors Against Property	1	0.39%
TOTAL	257	100.0%

Table 11.10 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Juveniles Direct Filed FY13		
Felony	255	99.22%
Misdemeanor	2	0.78%
TOTAL	257	100.0%

Direct Filed to Adult Court



For FY07 through FY13 data, refer to the graph on page 6.

Table 11.11 Sex by County: Juveniles Direct Filed FY13				
	Male	Female	Total	% of Total
Apache	0	0	0	0.00%
Cochise	6	0	6	2.33%
Coconino	5	0	5	1.95%
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	189	9	198	77.04%
Mohave	0	0	0	0.00%
Navajo	1	0	1	0.39%
Pima	22	3	25	9.73%
Pinal	8	0	8	3.11%
Santa Cruz	3	0	3	1.17%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0.00%
Yuma	11	0	11	4.28%
TOTAL	245	12	257	100.00%

In **Tables 11.11-11.13** county specific breakouts of the key demographic variables of sex, age and race are presented.

Table 11.12 Age by County: Juveniles Direct Filed FY13													
	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	1	1	4	0	6	2.33%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	5	1.95%
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	1	27	55	113	2	198	77.04%
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	1	0	0	0.00%
Pima	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	18	1	25	9.73%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	0	8	3.11%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	1.17%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	7	0	11	4.28%
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	31	68	154	3	257	100.00%

Table 11.13 *Race by County: Juveniles Direct Filed FY13*

	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	2	2	0	0	0	0	6	2.33%
Coconino	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	5	1.95%
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	109	49	34	5	1	0	0	198	77.04%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Navajo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.39%
Pima	16	0	8	1	0	0	0	25	9.73%
Pinal	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	8	3.11%
Santa Cruz	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1.17%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Yuma	8	1	2	0	0	0	0	11	4.28%
TOTAL	145	53	51	7	1	0	0	257	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 11.14 County: Juveniles Transferred to Adult Court FY13

Apache	0	0.00%
Cochise	1	6.67%
Coconino	0	0.00%
Gila	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	1	6.67%
Maricopa	6	40.00%
Mohave	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0.00%
Pima	4	26.67%
Pinal	0	0.00%
Santa Cruz	0	0.00%
Yavapai	1	6.67%
Yuma	2	13.33%
TOTAL	15	100.00%

In FY13 transfers declined from FY12, 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 11.15 Sex: Juveniles Transferred FY13

Male	15	100.0%
Female	0	0.0%
TOTAL	15	100.0%

Table 11.16 Age: Juveniles Transferred FY13

8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	0	0.00%
11	0	0.00%
12	0	0.00%
13	0	0.00%
14	1	6.67%
15	2	13.33%
16	3	20.00%
17	8	53.33%
Unknown	1	6.67%
TOTAL	15	100.00%

Table 11.17 Race: Juveniles Transferred FY13

Hispanic	6	40.00%
African American	3	20.00%
Anglo	4	26.67%
Native American	2	13.33%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.00%
Other	0	0.00%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	15	100.00%

Table 11.18 Education Status: Juveniles Transferred FY13

Enrolled	4	26.67%
Not Enrolled	2	13.33%
Expelled	2	13.33%
Suspended	2	13.33%
Withdrawn	0	0.00%
Graduated	0	0.00%
GED Program	0	0.00%
Unknown	5	33.33%
TOTAL	15	100.00%

Table 11.19 Number of Prior Referrals: Juveniles Transferred FY13

0	0	0.00%
1	0	0.00%
2	1	6.67%
3	1	6.67%
4	0	0.00%
5	1	6.67%
6	1	6.67%
7	1	6.67%
8 or more	10	66.67%
TOTAL	15	100.0%

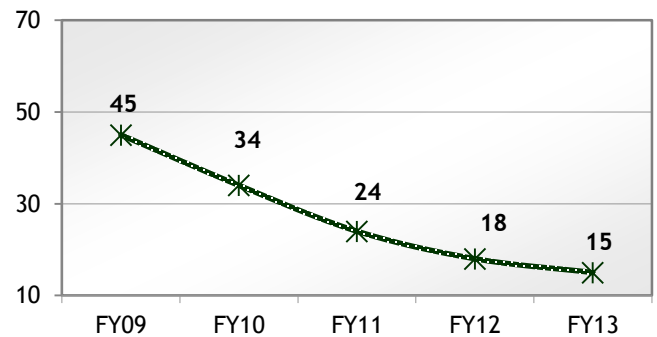
Table 11.20 Severity of Most Serious Offense: Juveniles Transferred FY13

Felonies Against Person	4	26.67%
Felonies Against Property	4	26.67%
Obstruction of Justice: Felony & Misdemeanor	1	6.67%
Misdemeanors Against Person	0	0.00%
Drugs: Felony & Misdemeanor	2	13.33%
Public Peace: Felony & Misdemeanor	3	20.00%
Misdemeanors Against Property	0	0.00%
Status Offenses	1	6.67%
Citations/Administrative	0	0.00%
TOTAL	15	100.00%

Table 11.21 Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Juveniles Transferred FY13

Felony	14	93.33%
Misdemeanor	0	0.00%
Administrative	1	6.67%
TOTAL	15	100.0

Juveniles Transferred to Adult Court



For FY07 through FY13 data, refer to the graph on page 6.

Table 11.22 Sex by County: Juveniles Transferred FY13

	Male	Female	Total	% of Total
Apache	0	0	0	0.00%
Cochise	1	0	1	6.67%
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	1	0	1	6.67%
Maricopa	6	0	6	40.00%
Mohave	0	0	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0	0	0.00%
Pima	4	0	4	26.67%
Pinal	0	0	0	0.00%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0.00%
Yavapai	1	0	1	6.67%
Yuma	2	0	2	13.33%
TOTAL	15	0	15	100.00%

In **Tables 11.22-11.24** county specific breakouts of the key demographic variables of sex, age and race are presented.

Table 11.23 Age by County: Juveniles Transferred FY13

	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	0	0	1	6.67%
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	1	0	1	6.67%
Maricopa	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	6	40.00%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Pima	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	4	26.67%
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	1	0	1	6.67%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	13.33%
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	8	1	15	100.00%

Table 11.24 Race by County: Juveniles Transferred FY13

	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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6.67%
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	1	0	0	0	0	1	6.67%
Maricopa	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	6	40.00%
Mohave	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Pima	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	26.67%
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	1	0	0	0	0	1	6.67%
Yuma	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	13.33%
TOTAL	6	3	4	2	0	0	0	15	100.00%

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SEX

JUVENILES REFERRED IN FY13

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 FY13. 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 FY13

	Female	Male
Referral	32.87%	67.13%
Detention	21.98%	78.02%
Diversification	37.38%	62.62%
Petitioned	24.00%	76.00%
Dismissed	28.18%	71.82%
Penalty Only	25.11%	74.89%
Standard Probation	22.82%	77.18%
JIPS	11.74%	88.26%
ADJC	11.06%	88.94%
Direct Filed	4.67%	95.33%
Transferred	0.00%	100.00%

Average Age

For the juveniles referred in FY13, the average age of referral for the initial referral was slightly higher for females (14.38) than males (14.03).

Offense Severity and Type

Females and males differ in the distribution of their referral offenses. Three offense categories make up more than two-thirds of female referrals: public peace (25.6%); misdemeanors against property (20.3%); and status (19.0%);. On the other hand, apart from public peace offenses (23.2%) and drugs (17.4%), males' referral offenses are more equally distributed across severity categories.

Misdemeanors make up the largest proportion of offenses for both males and females. Since FY09 the proportion of juveniles committing felonies and misdemeanors for both males and females has remained stable.

Table 12.2 Average Age at First Referral FY13

Female	14.38	32.87%
Male	14.03	67.13%
TOTAL		100.0%

Table 12.3 Severity of Most Serious Referral Offense: Percentage By Sex FY13

	Female	Male
Felonies Against Person	2.4%	6.9%
Felonies Against Property	3.0%	9.5%
Obstruction of Justice *	6.3%	9.6%
Misdemeanors Against Person	12.8%	10.0%
Drugs:*	9.6%	17.4%
Public Peace*	25.6%	23.2%
Misdemeanors Against Property	20.3%	12.8%
Status Offenses	19.0%	9.6%
Administrative	1.0%	1.0%
TOTAL	100%	100%

*Includes both felonies and misdemeanors.

Table 12.4 Offense Type of Most Serious Referral Offense: Percentage By Sex FY2009 to FY2013

	Female	Male
Felony		
2009	(15.6%)	(37.1%)
2010	(14.8%)	(35.8%)
2011	(16.9%)	(37.8%)
2012	(16.7%)	(37.9%)
2013	(17.2%)	(38.0%)
Misdemeanor		
2009	(59.6%)	(46.6%)
2010	(62.6%)	(47.9%)
2011	(61.9%)	(46.9%)
2012	(62.5%)	(47.8%)
2013	(62.5%)	(46.8%)

Table 12.5 Juveniles Referred in FY13
Who Received Court Funded Treatment (Tx) in FY13

	Total Referred	Rec'd Court Funded Tx	Percentage
Female	9,701	2,127	21.9%
Male	19,809	6,415	32.3%
TOTAL	29,510	8,542	28.9%

Table 12.6 FY13 Treatment Expenditures by Category
Percentage of Total Dollars Spent

	% Female	% Male
Ancillary Services	0.5%	1.1%
Behavioral Support Service	0.1%	0.0%
Competency Restoration	0.3%	0.6%
Delinquency Prevention	6.6%	5.3%
Drug Court	1.4%	3.8%
Education	0.1%	0.1%
Evaluation and Diagnosis	8.1%	9.4%
Functional Family Therapy	1.2%	0.7%
Out-of-Home	59.7%	34.2%
Outpatient	7.4%	5.4%
Sex Offender	3.6%	34.2%
Substance Abuse	11.0%	5.2%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2,297,662.40	8,661,569.92

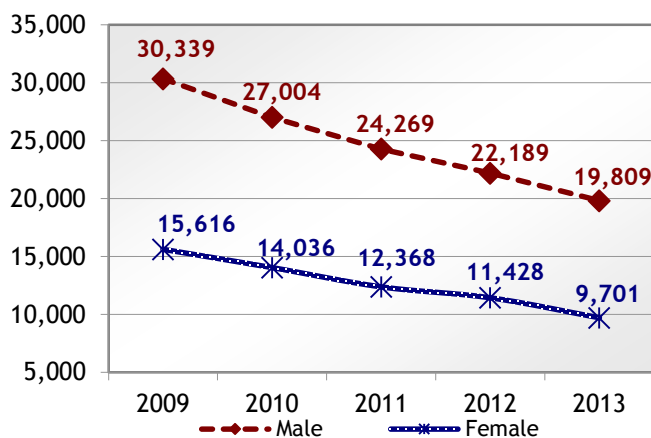
Court Funded Treatment Received

Of the 9,701 females referred in FY13, 21.9% received court funded treatment services, in the major treatment categories listed in table 12.6, during the year compared to 32.3% 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, \$1,080.24 was spent on court funded treatment for females and \$1,342.67 was spent on males through the Juveniles Probation Services Fund (JPSF).

The largest allocation of treatment monies for both males (34.2%) and females (59.7%) 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 (34.2%) and for females it was substance abuse (11.0%).

Referrals by Sex



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Notes & Glossary

NOTES

ARIZONA'S JUVENILE COURT COUNTS FY13

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 FY13" and "Table 11.2 County: Direct Filed and Transferred to Adult Court FY13". 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 & FY2012*. Although we strive to capture all direct filed juveniles, some direct filed juveniles may not be reflected in *Arizona's Juvenile Court Counts* 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.

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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.

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