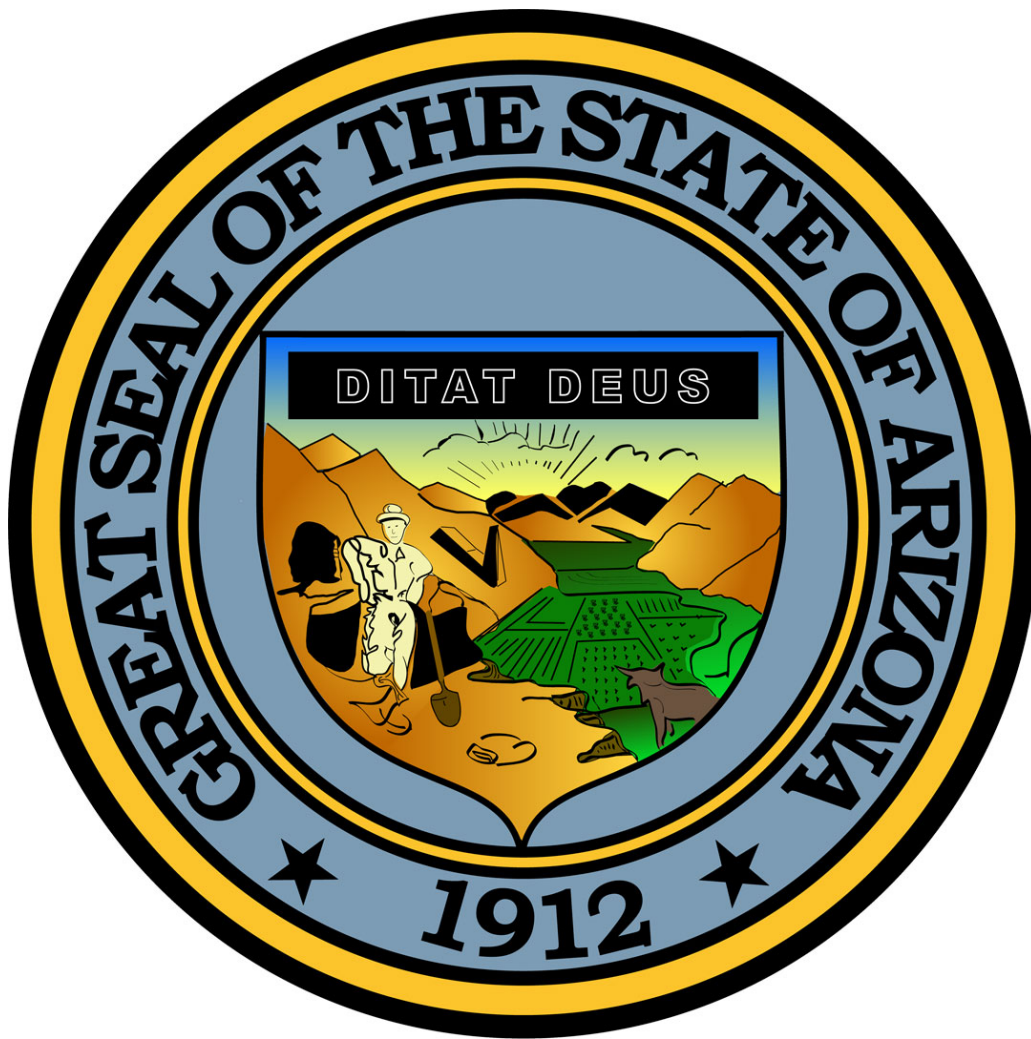


Superior Court of Arizona

Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department



Fiscal Year 2008 Data Book

Includes Comparison Data FY2004 To FY2008

<http://www.superiorcourt.maricopa.gov/JuvenileProbation/docs/2008DataBook.pdf>

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Introduction

INTRODUCTION

Fiscal year 2008 marks the 20th year of the publication of data from the Superior Court of Arizona, Maricopa County Juvenile Court and Probation Department and the second year of producing data for the fiscal year. For the first time, data comes primarily from the integrated Court Information System (iCIS), the automated system serving the judicial branch of Maricopa County. Historically, data were obtained from the Juvenile On-Line Tracking System (JOLTS), but on July 27, 2007, the Maricopa County Judicial Branch migrated the juvenile justice information to iCIS.

This data book provides information about juveniles (ages 8 – 17) at various stages of the juvenile justice system. Data are presented both for FY2008 and for a five-year trend whenever feasible. The report contains information related to:

- Referrals overall
- Juveniles Referred
- First Time Offenders
- Detention
- Early Intervention
- Probation
- Accountability
- Treatment
- Commitments to Juvenile Corrections, and
- Recidivism

It is important to note that not all data presented in this data book represent juveniles who entered the system during FY2008. Some juveniles may have entered the system in a prior fiscal year but were dispositioned in FY2008.

The number of juveniles in the juvenile justice system is influenced by several factors including the practices of law enforcement and prosecutors and legislative changes. In addition, changes in the population of juveniles aged 8 to 17 can influence the number of referrals to the Juvenile Court. While estimates from the Department of Economic Security in Arizona indicate that the youth population of Maricopa County continues to increase, referrals to the juvenile justice system have not been following that trend. Instead, referrals have varied between 32,000 and 35,000 for the past several years.

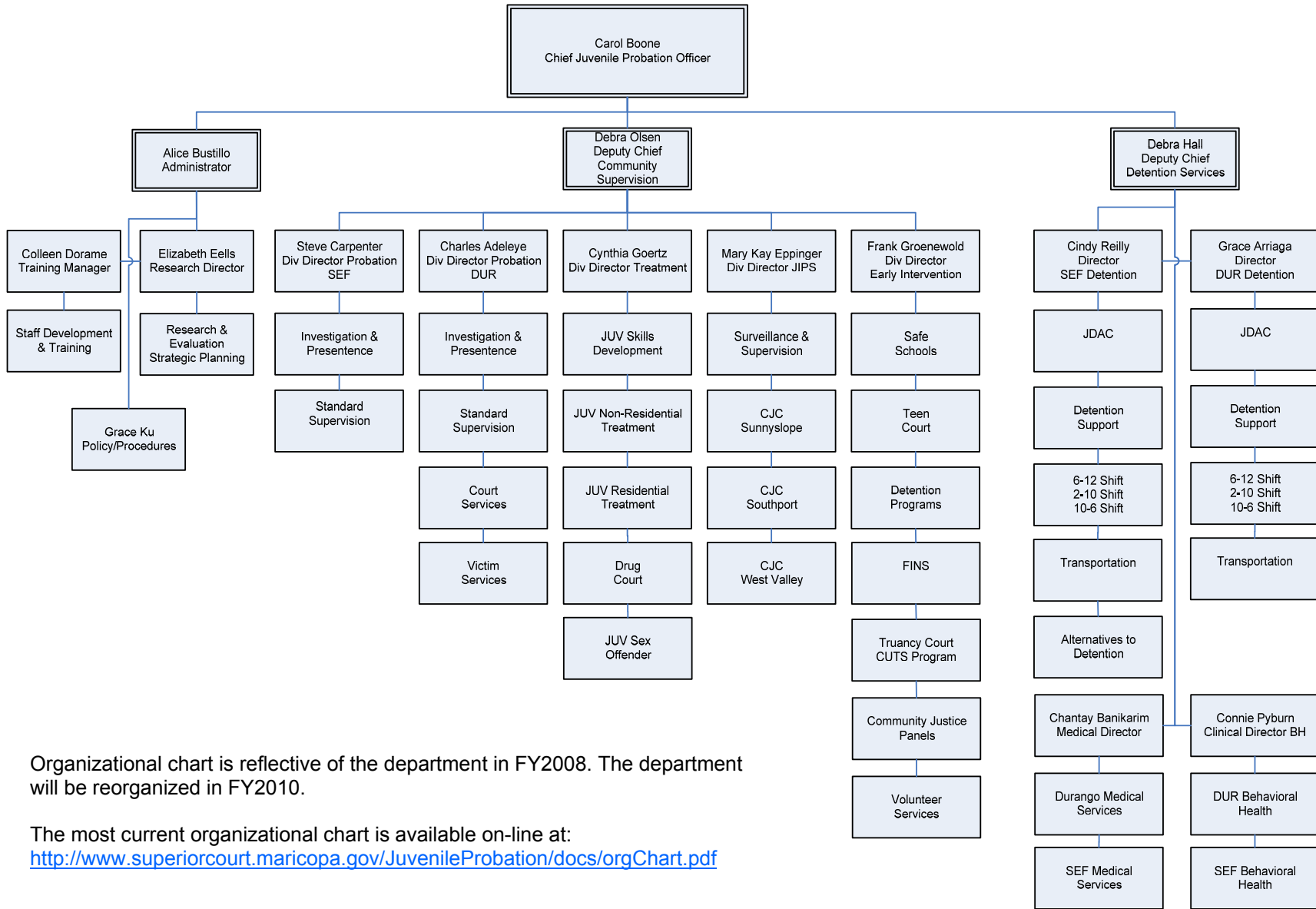
Vision:

Promoting public safety by making a positive difference in the lives of youth, families, victims and the community.

Mission:

To provide access to evidence-based early intervention, supervision, treatment and secure care for youth so they can learn accountability and responsibility, families are strengthened and community safety is enhanced.

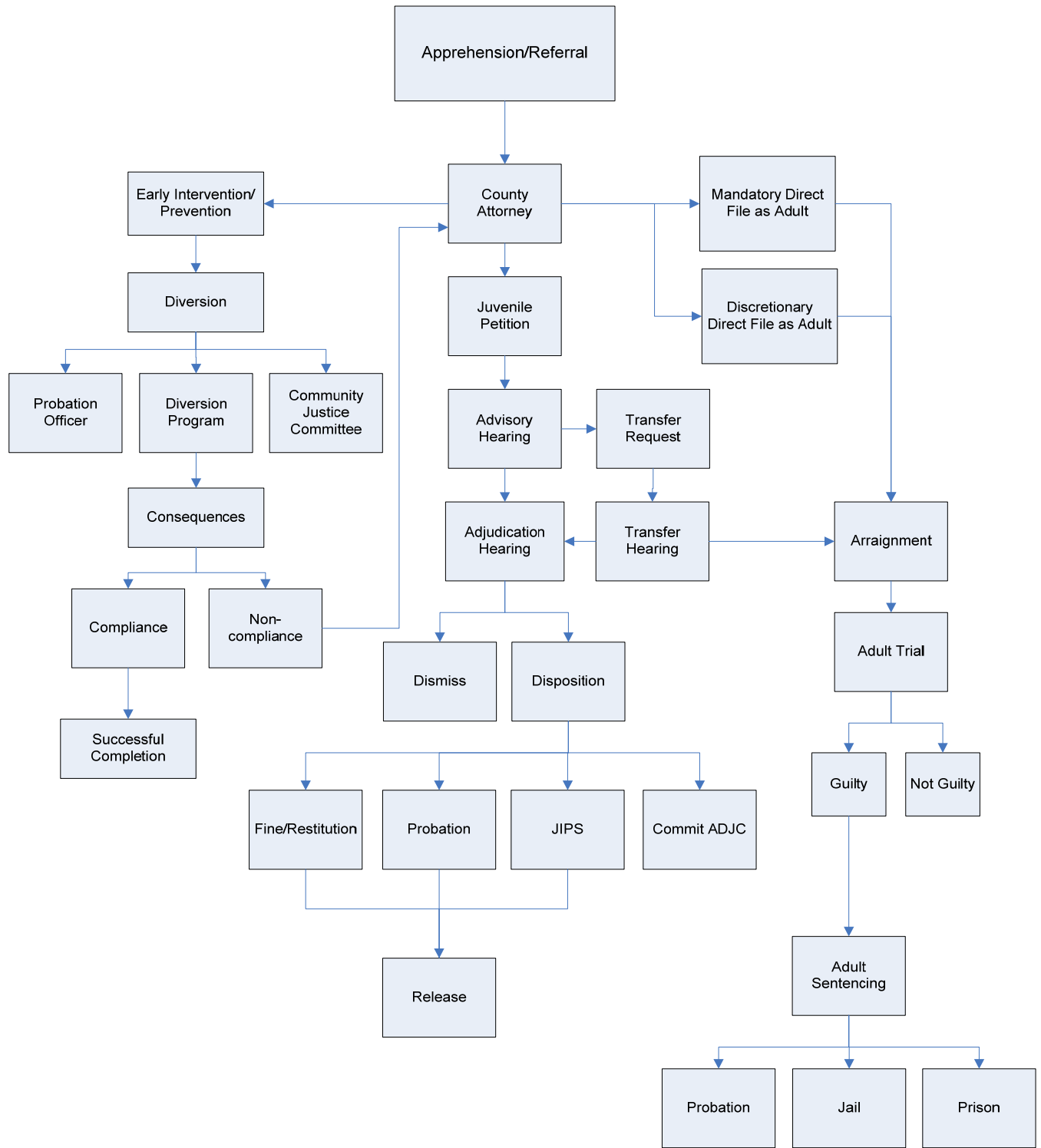
MARICOPA COUNTY JUVENILE PROBATION ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



Organizational chart is reflective of the department in FY2008. The department will be reorganized in FY2010.

The most current organizational chart is available on-line at:
<http://www.superiorcourt.maricopa.gov/JuvenileProbation/docs/orgChart.pdf>

How Maricopa County's Juvenile Justice System Works



State and County Statistics/Juvenile Population

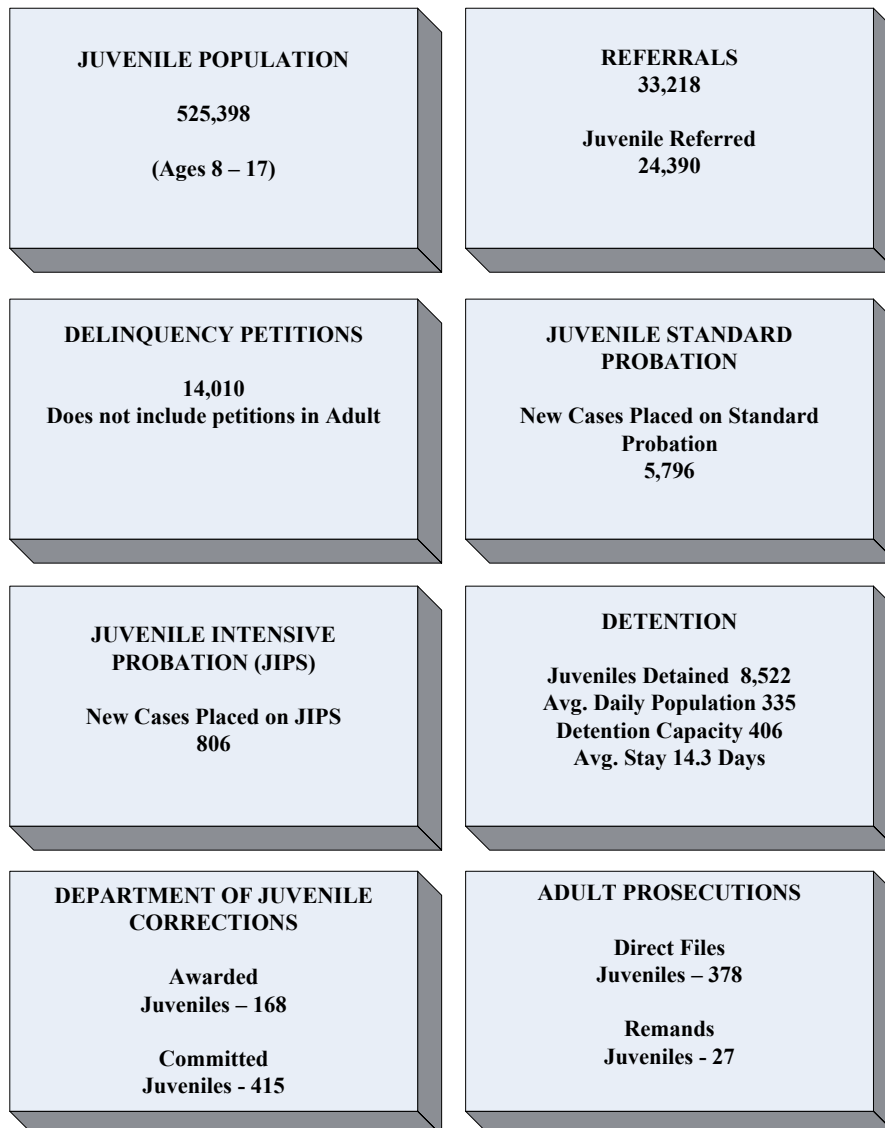


- Arizona is geographically the 6th largest state in the nation with 113,642 square miles and a population of 6,629,455 in 15 counties.
- Maricopa County is the 4th most populated county in the nation with 9,204 square miles, and a population of 3,987,942 (DES estimate, July 2007).
- Approximately 60% of the state's population resides in Maricopa County.
- There are 433 residents per square mile in Maricopa County.
- Phoenix (population 1,538,568) is the county seat, state capital, and the largest city in the state.
- Other major cities in Maricopa County are: Mesa (456,344); Glendale (246,076); Scottsdale (240,126); Chandler (241,205); Gilbert (203,656); Tempe (167,871); and Peoria (151,541).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau & Arizona Department of Economic Security Population Statistics Unit, Population Estimates July 2007

Statistical Summary Chart

Maricopa County Juvenile Court FY2008



* Adult Prosecutions data reflects information reported in the *Juveniles Processed in the Arizona Court System FY2008*, published by the Arizona Supreme Court.

Workload Statistics Summary

Juvenile Probation/Detention

Juvenile Population	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008
Estimate of County Population Under 18	908,852	929,710	951,049	972,923	995,300
Estimate of County Population 8 through 17	479,718	490,751	502,038	513,585	525,398

Referrals* Received	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008
Incorrigibility/Delinquent Referrals Received	34,755	32,725	33,433	34,738	33,218
Juveniles Referred	24,733	23,819	24,484	25,437	24,390
Referrals per Juvenile	1.41	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.36

Dispositions	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008
Juveniles Placed on Standard Probation	4,796	4,642	4,844	4,903	5,796
Juveniles Committed to Dept. of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC)	356	424	400	449	415
Juveniles Placed on Intensive Probation (JIPS)	730	802	758	739	806

Detention	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008
Juveniles Brought to Detention	9,915	9,829	10,138	10,597	10,441
Juveniles Detained**	9,142	8,688	8,508	8,805	8,522
Percent Detained	92.2%	88.4%	83.9%	83.1%	81.6%
Average Daily Population	431	442	432	413	335
Detention Capacity at Year End	406	406	406	406	406
Average Length of Stay in Detention (Days)	16.6	18.8	18.2	16.7	14.3

* The term "referral" is used in lieu of "complaint" throughout this report.

** Juveniles detained more than once during the fiscal year were counted each time they were detained.

Juvenile Court

Petitions Filed	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008
Adoption	960	1,043	1,210	1,354	1,205
Severance*	272	326	353	339	333
Dependency	1,733	1,872	1,814	1,959	2,018
Delinquency/Incorrigibility	14,584	14,059	13,758	14,400	14,010
Guardianship**	0	894	1,800	2,049	1,999
Miscellaneous	715	480	670	627	1130
Total Petitions Filed	18,264	18,674	19,605	20,728	20,695

* Severance Petitions Filed was modified in FY2008 to exclude motions due to difficulties in obtaining data on severance motions. Past fiscal year data was also modified to match FY2008.

** In January of 2005 (FY04/05) Guardianship petitions involving minors were moved from the Adult Court to the Juvenile Court to be handled with other Juvenile Court matters.

Financial Summary

County	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009*
General Fund	12,025,407	12,088,457	21,668,719	21,466,026	17,862,469
Detention Fund	22,080,447	27,436,497	34,122,100	34,665,509	35,072,490
Total	34,105,854	39,524,954	55,790,818	56,131,535	52,934,959
State Grants	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009*
Arizona Community Foundation	0	0	0	0	0
Court Improvement	43,362	1,423	1,500	0	0
Diversion Consequences**	432,035	419,900	430,419	495,597	560,761
Diversion Intake	1,424,818	1,456,258	1,693,629	1,912,738	1,845,541
Diversion Counseling	999,532	813,261	847,740	619,217	824,882
Drug Court	0	0	23,240	28,295	29,935
Family Counseling**	347,756	323,270	362,733	364,815	366,050
First Step/Step Ahead	0	0	0	0	0
First Cuts	66,163	70,000	68,472	0	0
GED				0	7480
Gateway	2,128	7,500	7,500	0	0
Hazard Abatement	6,006	0	0	0	0
JCEF	395,805	55,407	0	0	0
JIPS***	3,882,207	3,793,427	0	0	0
JIPS Treatment**	412,812	280,488	366,382	257,680	263,000
JIPS VIPS	0	0	0	0	0
JPSF Treatment**	10,258,069	7,918,394	8,804,749	8,833,762	8,059,536
Junior Justice Program	4,015	0	0	0	0
Juvenile Crime Reduction Fund	5,000	6,000	0	0	0
Justice Involved Youth With Children	0	0	174,091	182,216	316,502
Juvenile Transfer Grant	0	0	0	0	0
Juvenile Treatment Services	173,944	227,753	254,023	290,727	317,297
Roosevelt School	0	46,693	60,269	492	0
Safe Schools	1,629,396	1,755,667	2,164,296	806,875	783,175
Standard Probation***	3,669,850	3,656,177	0	0	0
Title IV-E				61709.46	327462
Victim Rights	123,761	129,802	140,000	135,133	137,700
Vocational Rehab	70,000	67,597	69,988	47,604	17,500
Total	23,946,659	21,029,017	15,469,031	14,036,861	13,856,821

FY2005 through FY2008 are actual expenditures.

* FY2009 values are based on the current budget.

** Indicates amounts retained by the grantor to be spent on behalf of the Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department.

Previous year's numbers adjusted to reflect final fiscal year end closing amounts.

*** Beginning in FY2008, Standard Probation and Intensive Probation were fully funded by the county, hence the drop in state funds and the increase in county funds.

Financial Summary

Federal Grants	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009*
Aftercare	5,589	0	0	0	0
BJA	324,432	287,108	0	0	0
Bulletproof Vest	0	(81)	18,040	549	30,892
JAG		1,240,192	824,485	1,089,649	2,055,412
JAIBG	1,210,051	457,926	398,247	459,120	1,075,044
MYAP	0	39,853	66,797	7,850	
SOAR	99,288	17,572	0	0	0
Food and Nutrition	582,110	595,185	645,532	568,424	697,866
Title V	69,175	84,246	114,355	40,010	0
Total	2,290,645	2,722,001	2,067,456	2,165,602	3,859,213
Service Fees	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009*
Probation Fees	911,586	765,688	995,762	722,932	935,489
Probation Subsidy	0	0	0	2,093,567	3,760,698
Diversions Fees	185,469	201,076	246,598	356,675	316,633
Juvenile Probation Capital Fund	337,108	0	0	0	0
Juvenile Restitution Fund	27,335	29,925	27,009	22,768	25,000
Total	1,461,498	996,689	1,269,369	3,195,942	5,037,820
	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
All Grants and Fees	27,698,802	24,747,707	18,805,856	19,398,405	22,753,854
County Funds	34,105,854	39,524,954	55,790,818	56,131,535	52,934,959
Total Budget	61,804,656	64,272,661	74,596,674	75,529,940	75,688,813

FY2005 through FY2008 are actual expenditures.
 *FY2009 values are based on the current budget.

Referrals Received

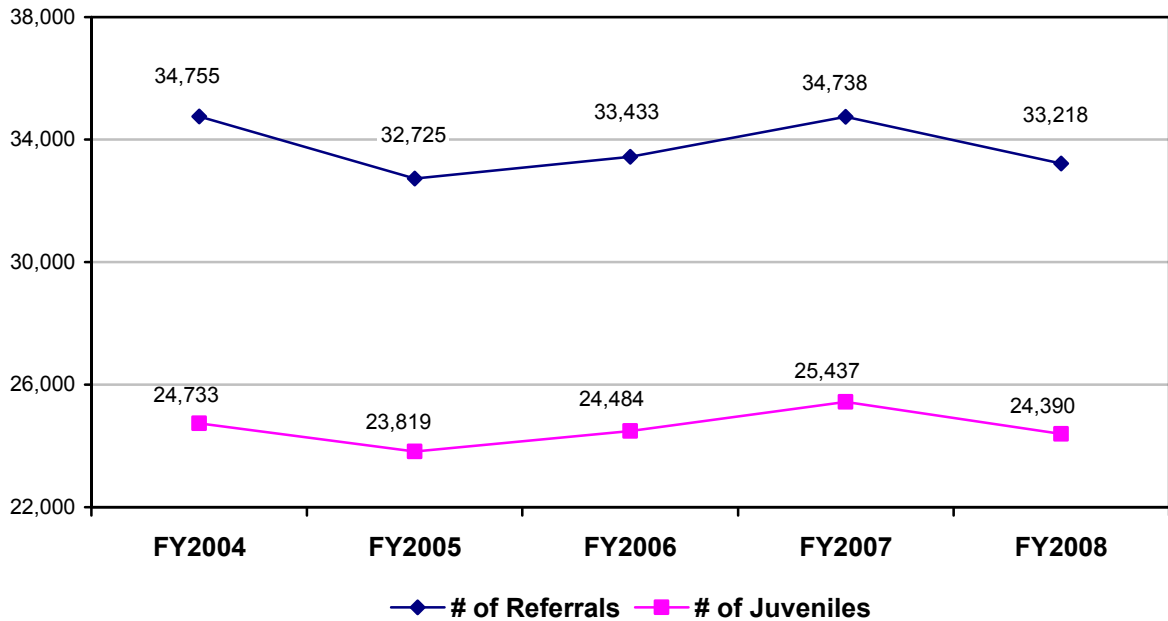
Referrals are the first step in the juvenile justice process. A referral is generated on a juvenile when a report is brought to the Juvenile Court alleging delinquent or incorrigible behavior. These referrals can come in several forms from a paper citation to a juvenile being presented to detention by a law enforcement agency. Regardless of the final outcome each referral represents workload that is processed through the Juvenile Court System.

Juveniles Referred is the number of unduplicated juveniles that generated referrals in a given year. A majority of the juveniles referred (62% in FY2008) generated only one referral. Based on the number of juveniles referred in FY2008 (24,390) and the total referrals generated (33,218), the average referrals per juvenile was 1.36 for FY2008.

It is important to note that the juveniles detailed in this section of the report represent only 4.6% of the estimated 525,398 juvenile's age 8 to 17 living in Maricopa County in FY2008, approximately one juvenile in every 22 in the county.

The following section covers the 33,218 referrals that were generated in FY2008 including Type of Referral, Severity of Offense and Most Common Offenses. This section also covers the Characteristics of Juveniles Referred, which focuses on the 24,390 juveniles who generated the referrals.

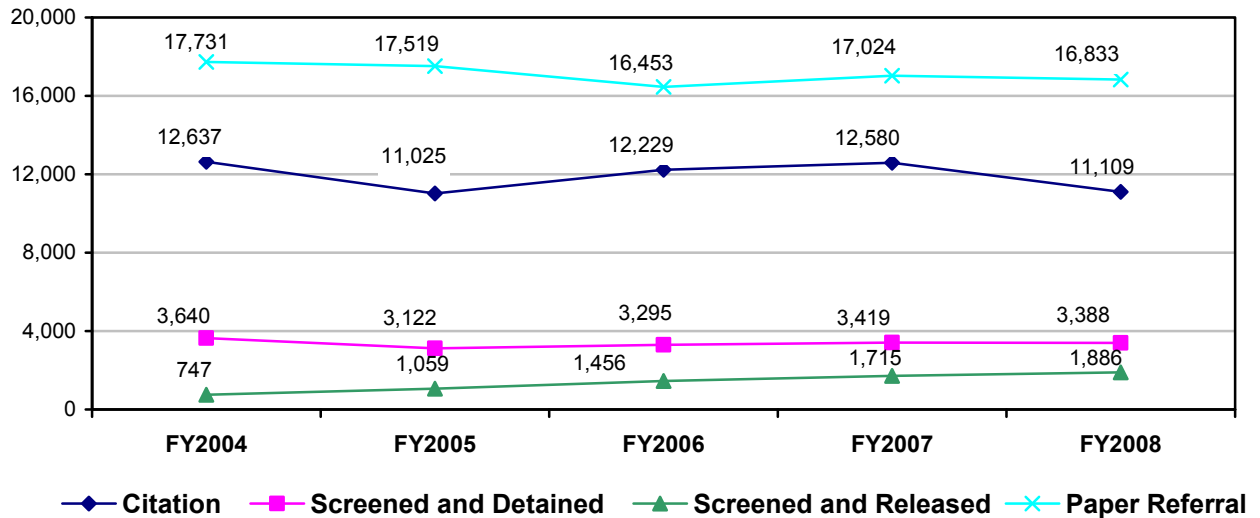
Referrals Received FY2004 to FY2008



Type of Referral

Historically juvenile referrals have been categorized in one of four different types: Citation, Screened and Detained, Screened and Released, and Paper. In FY2008, the Juvenile Court added new categories for Detained Review, Transfer Hearings, Transfer Probation, and Direct Adult. To maintain trend data Detained Review referrals will be counted with Screened and Detained, Transfer (Hearings and Probation) and Direct Adult will be counted with Paper.

Type of Referral FY2004 to FY2008



Note: FY2008 Total may not match Total Referrals in FY2008 (33,218) due to missing or incomplete data

The types of referrals are described as follows:

Citation: Juvenile is issued a citation (i.e., traffic ticket).

Screened and Detained: Juvenile is brought to a detention facility, screened and detained. A referral is sent to the Juvenile Court Center. Includes Detained Review as of FY2008.

Screened and Released: Juvenile is screened at a detention facility, screened and released for follow-up.

Paper: A referral is sent to the Juvenile Court and the County Attorney for processing. Includes Transfer (Hearings and Probation) and Direct Adult as of FY2008.

The majority of referrals do not involve detention. Only 10.2% of the 33,218 referrals received in FY2008 resulted in a juvenile being detained.

Table 1.1 Percent of Referrals by Type FY2004 – FY2008

	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008
Citation	36.4%	33.7%	36.6%	36.2%	33.4%
Physical Referral:					
Screened and Detained	10.5%	9.5%	9.9%	9.8%	10.2%
Screened and Released	2.1%	3.2%	4.4%	4.9%	5.7%
Paper Referral	51.0%	53.5%	49.2%	49.0%	50.7%

Table 1.2 Ten Most Common Referral Offenses

O f f e n s e s	F Y 2 0 0 8 T o t a l	P e r c e n t
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	3,921	11.8%
Curfew	3,016	9.1%
Alcohol	2,811	8.5%
Truancy	2,703	8.1%
Violation of Probation	2,214	6.7%
Traffic Violation	2,181	6.6%
Drug Paraphernalia	1,208	3.6%
Assault - Domestic Violence	1,109	3.3%
Possess Marijuana	972	2.9%
Assault - Simple	947	2.8%
T o t a l	21,082	63.5%

Note: The 21,082 referrals that make up the 10 most common offenses account for 63.5% of the total 33,218 referrals in FY2008.

Table 1.3 Ten Most Common Petitioned Offenses

O f f e n s e s	F Y 2 0 0 8 T o t a l	P e r c e n t
Violation of Probation	2,178	23.7%
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	1,387	15.1%
Possess Marijuana	968	10.5%
Alcohol	888	9.7%
Assault - Simple	874	9.5%
Traffic Violation	765	8.3%
Criminal Damage - Misd	644	7.0%
Curfew	533	5.8%
Disorderly Conduct	521	5.7%
Truancy	440	4.8%
T o t a l	9,198	65.7%

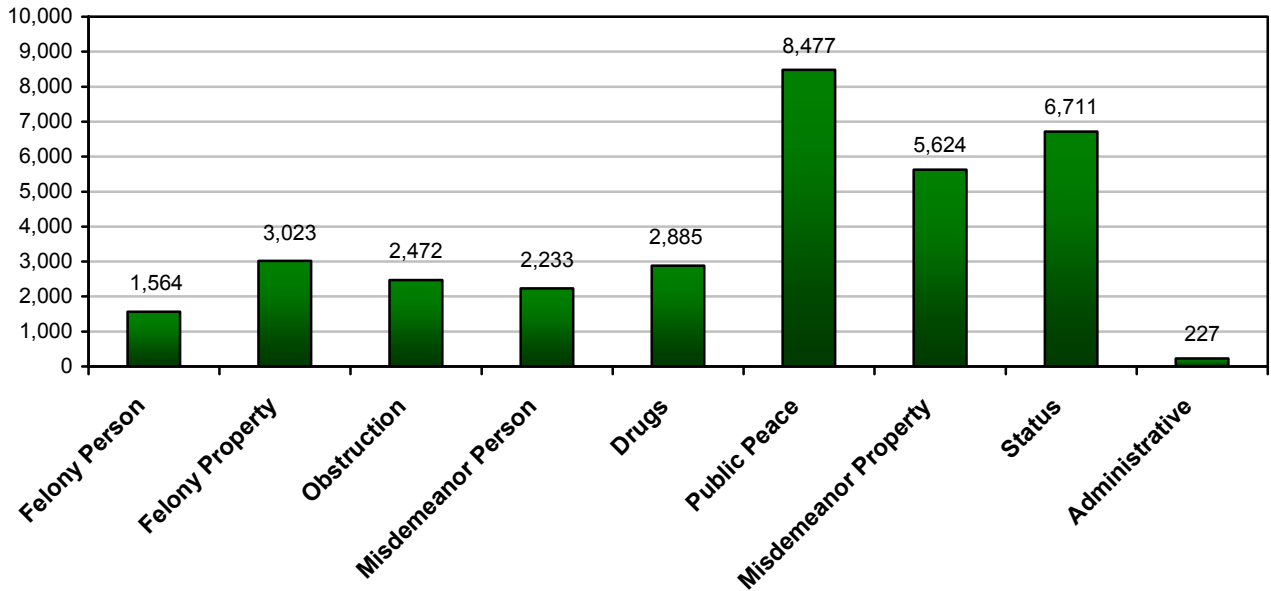
Note: The 9,198 petitions represent 65.7% of the 14,010 delinquency petitions filed in FY2008

Table 1.4 Comparison Ten Most Common Referrals FY2004 to FY2008

FY2004		FY2005		FY2006		FY2007		FY2008	
Truancy	4,126	Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	3,667	Truancy	3,758	Truancy	3,689	Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	3,921
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	3,438	Truancy	3,299	Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	2,970	Curfew	3,286	Curfew	3,016
Violation of Probation	2,973	Violation of Probation	2,732	Curfew	2,947	Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	3,062	Alcohol	2,811
Alcohol	2,947	Alcohol	2,420	Alcohol	2,549	Alcohol	2,858	Truancy	2,703
Traffic Violation	2,581	Traffic Violation	2,393	Traffic Violation	2,422	Violation of Probation	2,489	Violation of Probation	2,214
Curfew	2,406	Curfew	2,229	Violation of Probation	2,398	Traffic Violation	2,374	Traffic Violation	2,181
Possess Marijuana	1,614	Possess Marijuana	1,540	Possess Marijuana	1,668	Possess Marijuana	1,816	Drug Paraphernalia	1,208
Assault - Domestic Violence	1,125	Assault - Domestic Violence	1,140	Assault - Domestic Violence	1,178	Assault - Domestic Violence	1,114	Assault - Domestic Violence	1,109
Assault - Simple	1,023	Assault - Simple	1,062	Assault - Simple	1,079	Assault - Simple	1,093	Possess Marijuana	972
Runaway	825	Runaway	872	Runaway	912	Runaway	890	Assault - Simple	947

- Shoplifting – Misdemeanor moved from 3rd place to 1st in FY2008 and increased by 28%.
- Curfew remained in 2nd place but had a slight decrease of 8% from FY2007.
- Alcohol moved from 4th place to 3rd, but the number of referrals dropped by 2%.
- Truancy dropped from 1st place in FY2006 and FY2007 to 4th in FY2008 and decreased by 27% from FY2007.

Offense Severity



There are literally hundreds of different types of offenses that are sent to the Juvenile Court each year. To analyze these offenses more efficiently each offense has been placed into one of nine severity types. Here are the nine types in descending order of severity:

Felony Person

These are felony offenses against persons such as murder, aggravated assault, or robbery. Previously referred to as Violent.

Felony Property

These are felony offenses in which property is damaged or stolen, and the property is worth more than \$1,000. Examples are burglary, theft, forgery, criminal damage, or graffiti.

Obstruction of Justice

These offenses are illegal acts that impede the enforcement of justice. For juveniles, the majority of these offenses are a violation of the terms of probation.

Misdemeanor Person

These are misdemeanor offenses against persons, such as simple assault. Previously referred to as Fighting.

Drugs

These are offenses that involve the use or sale of any drug, and are almost always felonies. Paint and glue sniffing are included here.

Public Peace

These offenses are generally misdemeanors, and involve acts like disorderly conduct, giving false information, trespass, weapons misconduct, and possession of alcohol.

Misdemeanor Property

These are property offenses in which the property is valued less than \$1,000. The most common offenses are shoplifting and criminal damage.

Status

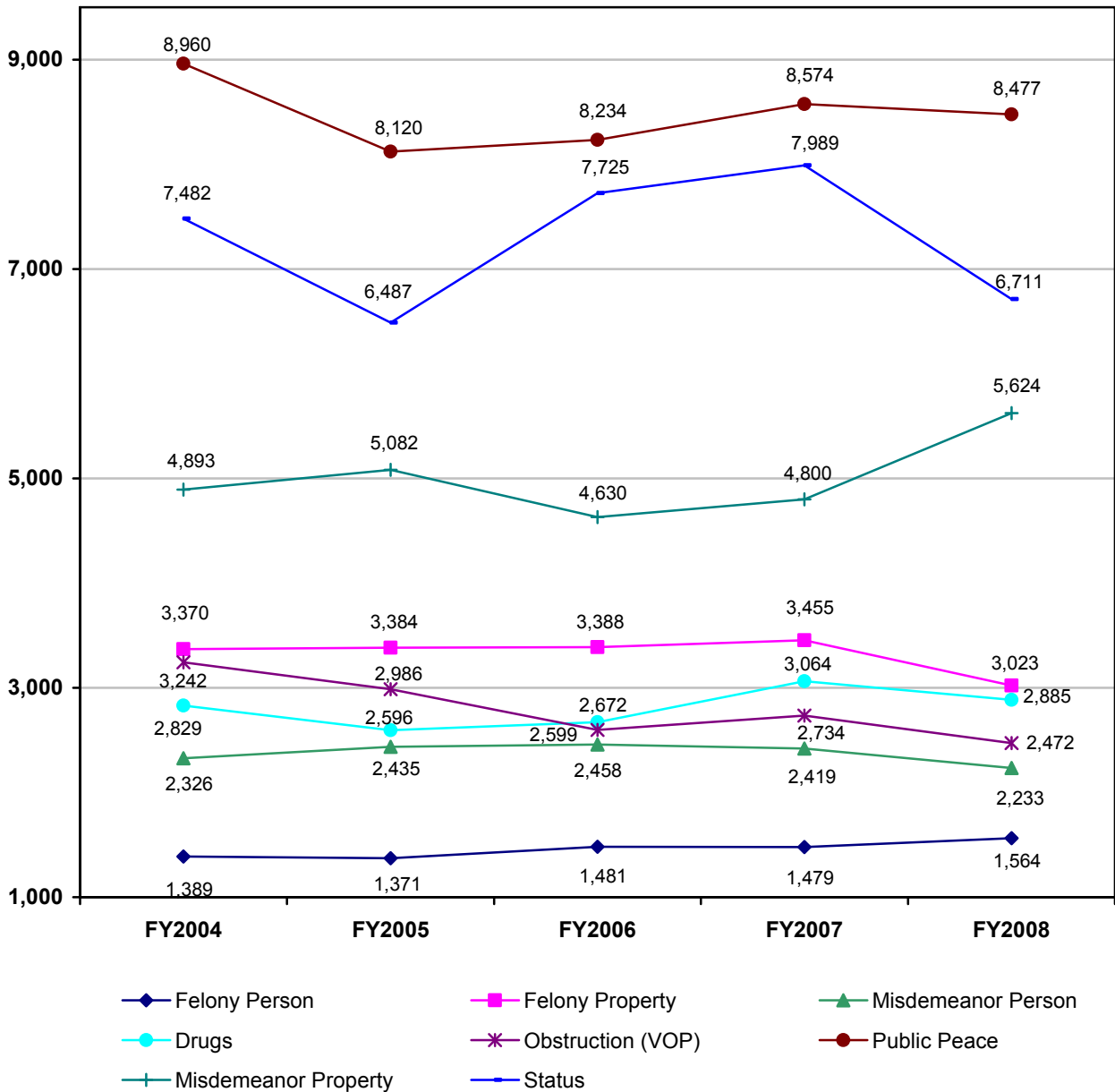
These offenses are acts that are illegal only because a juvenile commits them, such as: incorrigibility, truancy, runaway, and curfew.

Administrative

These are not illegal offenses, but are creations of the court which help record the court's involvement with a juvenile in certain situations, such as holding a juvenile for another jurisdiction or agency, or conducting a hearing on a matter transferred from another jurisdiction.

Note: Total may not match Total Referrals in FY2008 (33,218) due to missing or incomplete data on a given record.

Offense Severity FY2004 – FY2008



Note: Data for Administrative Offenses were omitted due to the difference in scale. Administrative Offense Data appears on pg 51.

Felony Person offenses remain the smallest category of referrals received, increasing only 5% from FY2007. Misdemeanor Person offenses and Felony Property offenses were the only categories of referrals to have declined from FY2006 to FY2008.

Public Peace and Status Offenses remain the largest proportion (45.7%) of referrals received in the Juvenile Court.

The Obstruction of Justice category contains violations of probation (VOP). In FY2008, 89.6% (2,214) of the referrals received in this category were VOPs. VOPs are typically considered to be a workload issue for probation departments, an indicator of supervision.

Gender – FY2008

In FY2008, girls made up 33% (8,090) of all juveniles referred. Both boys and girls are most likely to be involved in status offenses, public peace offenses, or misdemeanor property theft. Boys are also involved in proportionately more felony property offenses than girls.

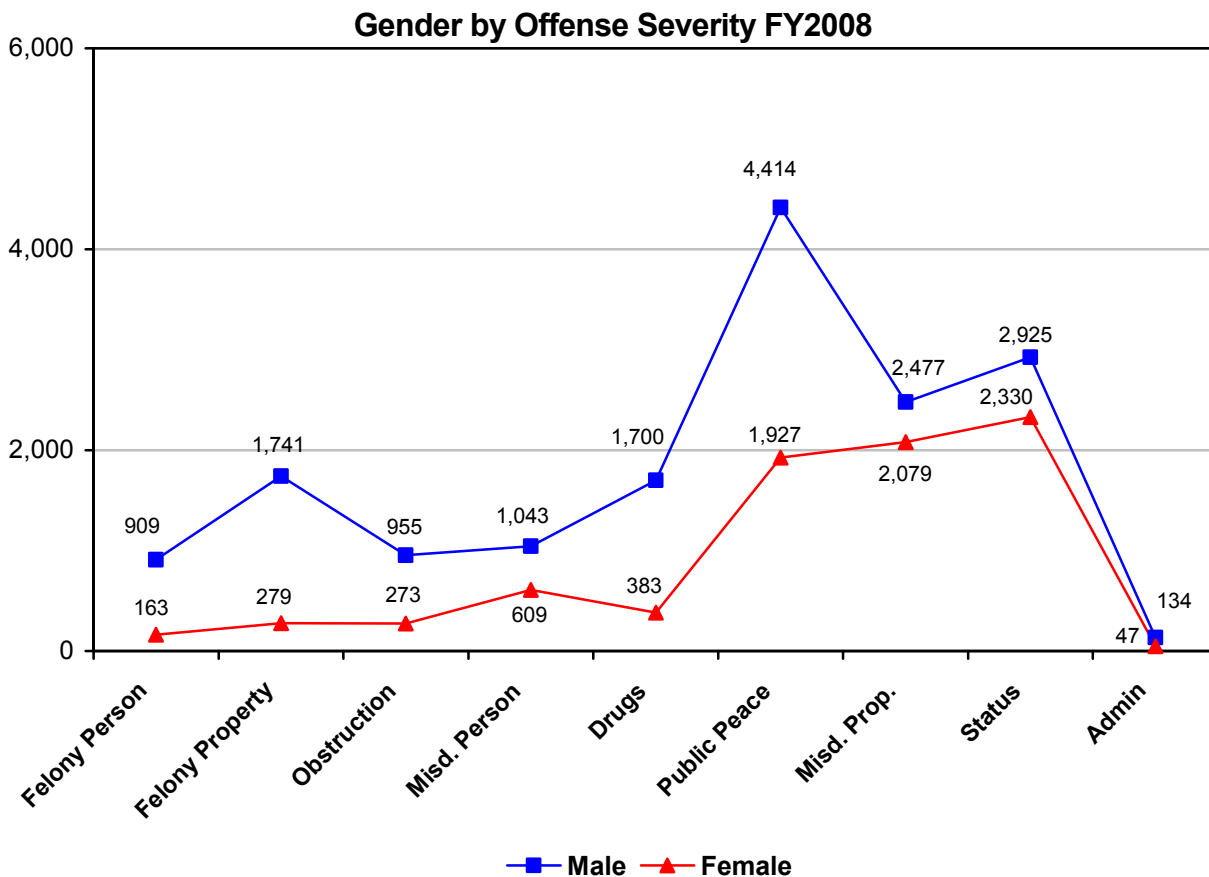
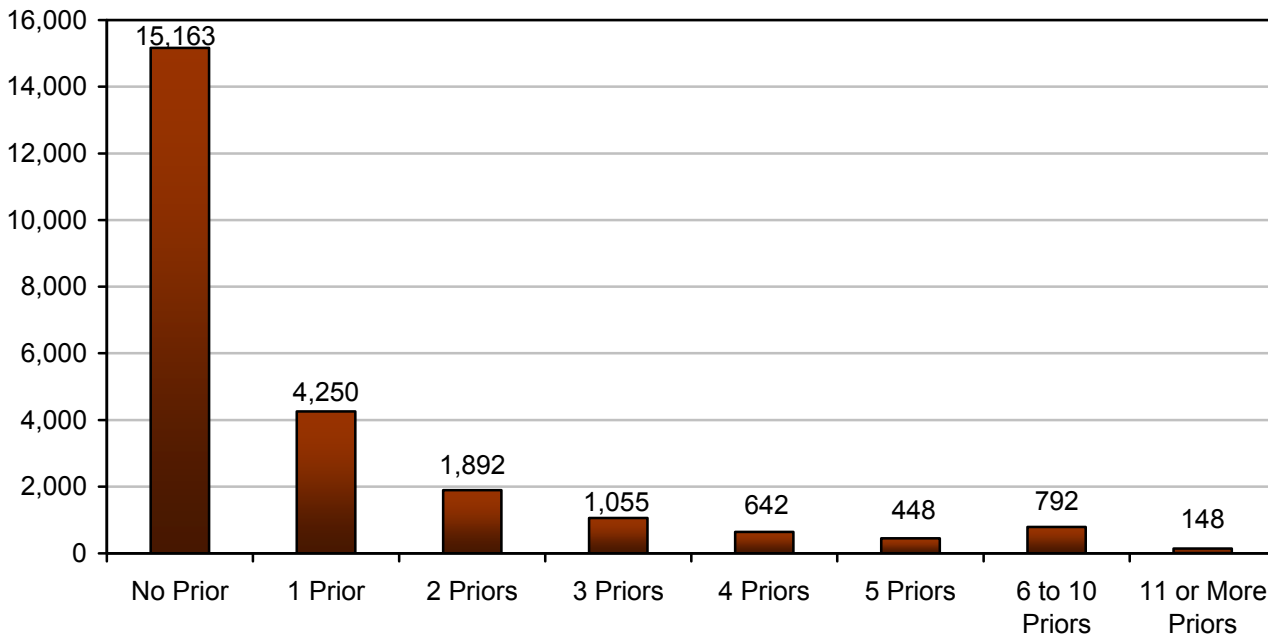


Table 2.1 Gender by Offense Severity

	Felony Person	Felony Prop.	Obstruction	Misd. Person	Drugs	Peace	Misd. Prop.	Status	Admin	Totals
Female	2.0%	3.4%	3.4%	7.5%	4.7%	23.8%	25.7%	28.8%	0.6%	100%
Male	5.6%	10.7%	5.9%	6.4%	10.4%	27.1%	15.2%	17.9%	0.8%	100%

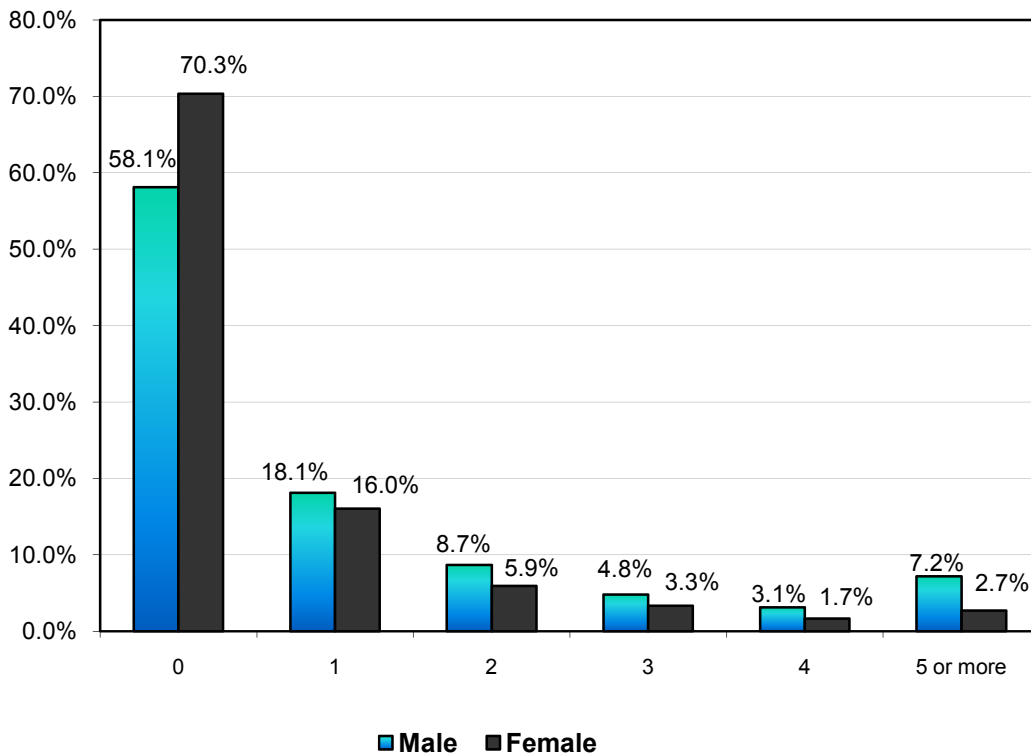
Note: The information presented in this section characterizes individual juveniles (unduplicated). For those juveniles referred more than once during the fiscal year, information from the first referral in the fiscal year is reported.

Number of Prior Referrals FY2008



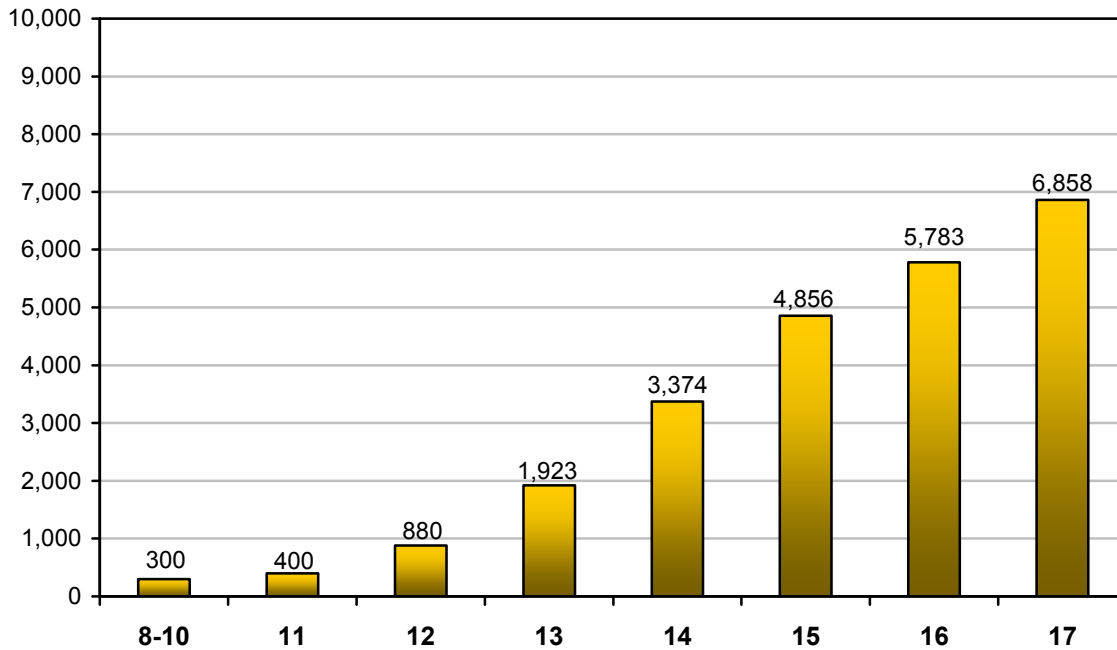
The majority (62%) of the juveniles referred to the juvenile court were first time offenders (no prior referrals) and 8.3% of the juveniles referred in Maricopa County had four or more prior offenses, or less than one percent of all youth in the county age 8 to 17.

Prior Referrals by Gender



Note: Percentages add to 100% within each gender category. Referrals by Race/Ethnicity breakdown is located in Appendix page 46.

Age at Time of First Referral in FY2008 All Juveniles Referred



Note: Total may not match Total Juveniles Referred in FY2008 (24,390) due to missing or incomplete data on a given record.

Older juveniles are more likely to generate a referral

- 28.1% of referrals involve 17 year olds
- 71.7% of referrals involve juveniles 15 and older
- Juveniles less than 14 are involved in only 14.4% of referrals

Research suggests that a juvenile receiving their first referral at a young age is at greater risk for future delinquency.

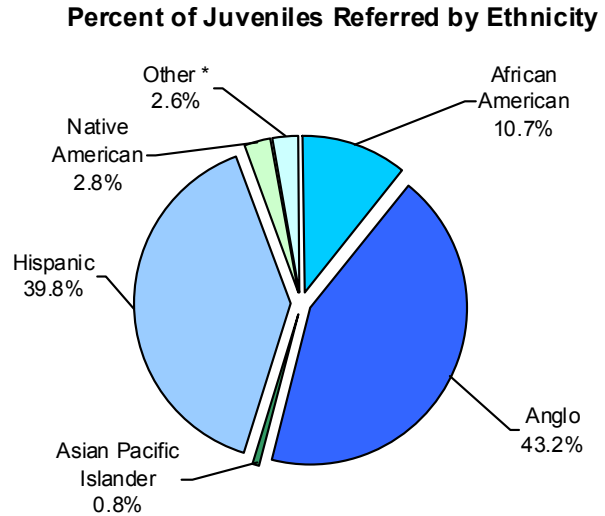
Table 2.2 Severity Type of Offense by Age at First Referral in FY2008

Age at Referral	Felony Person	Felony Prop.	Obstruction	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Prop.	Status	Admin	Total
8-10	8.0%	13.7%	0.3%	11.7%	0.33%	12.7%	22.7%	30.3%	0.3%	100.0%
11	6.3%	10.3%	0.5%	14.5%	2.3%	11.8%	23.5%	30.5%	0.5%	100.0%
12	7.6%	10.5%	1.1%	13.5%	5.0%	10.3%	24.7%	26.8%	0.5%	100.0%
13	5.9%	9.8%	2.2%	11.1%	5.9%	11.1%	23.0%	30.5%	0.4%	100.0%
14	4.2%	9.6%	3.6%	7.5%	7.7%	13.8%	19.5%	33.5%	0.7%	100.0%
15	4.1%	7.7%	6.1%	6.4%	7.7%	18.9%	16.9%	31.6%	0.6%	100.0%
16	3.9%	7.8%	6.1%	5.9%	10.2%	31.6%	19.4%	13.9%	1.0%	100.0%
17	4.0%	7.4%	5.9%	4.7%	10.0%	39.9%	16.5%	10.9%	0.8%	100.0%

Note: Total may not match Total Juveniles Referred in FY2008 (24,390) due to missing or incomplete age data.

Ethnicity – FY2008

The data on this page shows the ethnic breakdown of juveniles referred in FY2008 and compares it with the ethnic distribution of juveniles ages 8 through 17 in Maricopa County. Anglo (Caucasian, but not Hispanic) juveniles account for 56.2% of the population but only 43.2% of the juveniles referred. Hispanic juveniles show just the reverse, 33.0% of the population but 39.8% of the juveniles referred. African Americans make up 10.7% of the juveniles referred even though they are 4.5% of the population. Asians have the fewest juveniles referred in comparison to their share of the population. This distribution of juveniles across ethnic groups has remained relatively constant in recent years. The category of other includes those juveniles with ethnicity listed as unknown.



*Other includes those where ethnicity was missing or listed as unknown

Ethnic Breakdown of Juveniles Referred and Juvenile Population

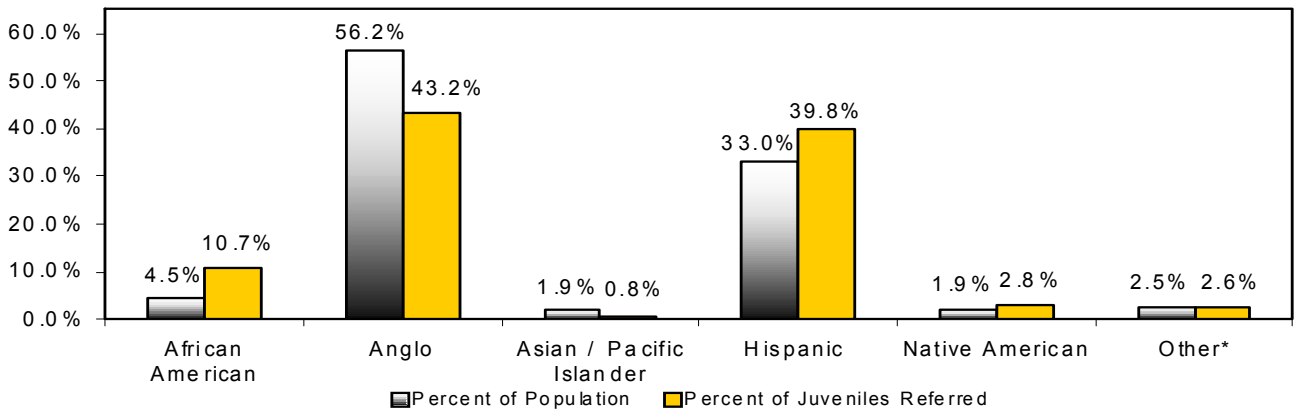


Table 2.3 Ethnicity by Offense Severity

	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruction	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin	Total
African American	228	216	165	252	166	409	696	475	14	2,621
Anglo	375	759	416	755	1,045	3,397	2,028	1,674	82	10,531
Asian / Pacific Islander	8	11	4	16	10	50	52	42	3	196
Hispanic	417	956	592	535	759	2,170	1,553	2,678	59	9,719
Native American	33	49	43	56	70	141	130	143	13	678
*Other	11	29	8	38	33	174	97	245	10	645

*Other includes those where ethnicity was missing or listed as unknown

** This table with percentages instead of numbers is available in the Appendix.

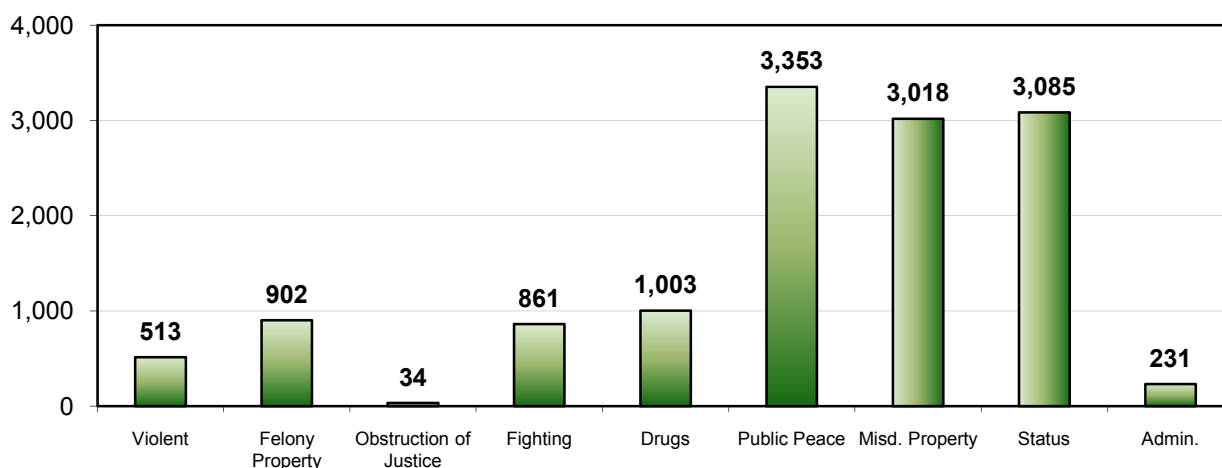
** Source: Population Data from Arizona Department of Economic Security, Research Administration, Population Statistics Unit.

First Time Offenders are juveniles who generated their first referral in FY2008. The proportion of first time offenders has remained reasonably similar over the years.

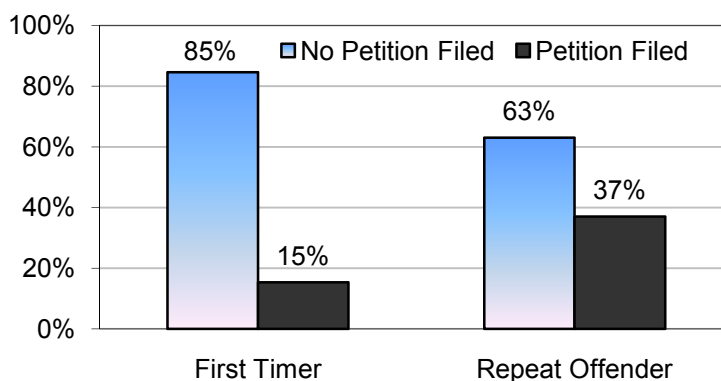
Table 3.1 First Timers vs. Repeat Offenders FY2004 – FY2008

	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008
First Timer	12,656 51.3%	12,622 51.2%	13,236 53.7%	13,602 53.5%	13,000 53.3%
Repeat Offender	12,077 48.8%	11,197 47.0%	11,248 45.9%	11,835 46.5%	11,390 46.7%
Total	24,733	23,819	24,484	25,437	24,390

**First Time Offenders
Offense Severity in FY2008**

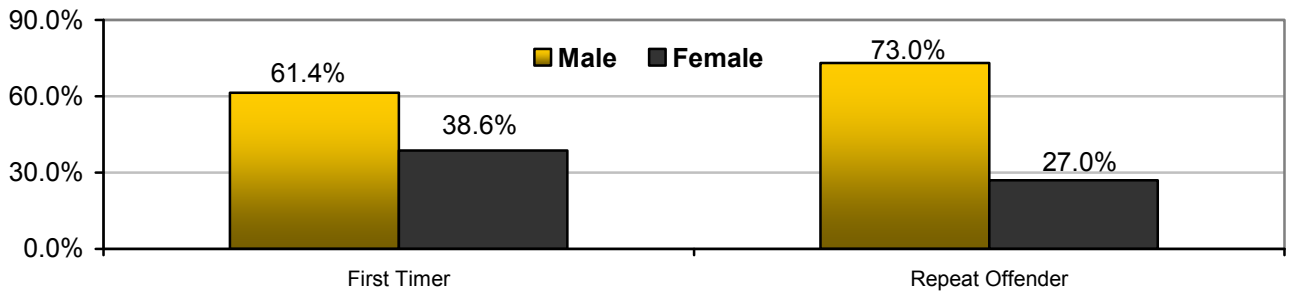


Referral Outcome

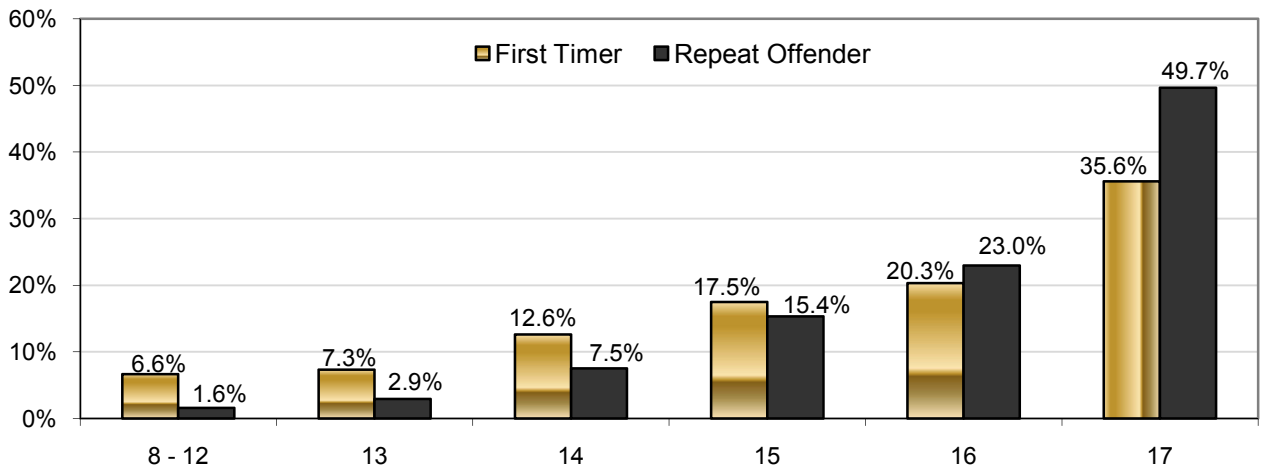


First time offenders are more likely to commit Diversion – eligible offenses and, thus, less likely to result in a petition being filed in Juvenile Court.

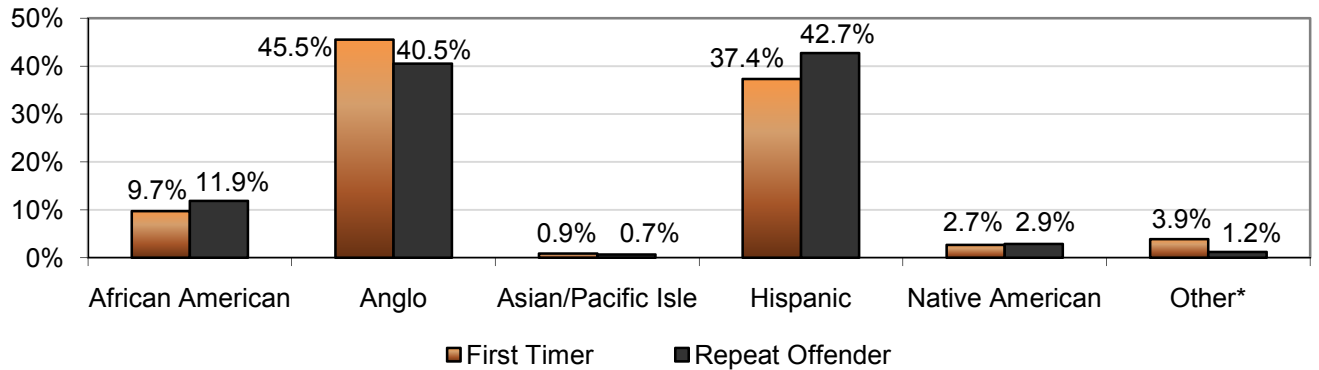
Gender



Age at Referral



Ethnicity



Detention is a temporary holding facility for youth who have been determined to be a risk to the community, a risk to themselves or a risk of flight from future court hearings. Youth held in detention are either pending a court hearing or awaiting placement.

Youth can be detained for a variety of reasons. First, youth who commit a crime can be brought to detention by the police if they are determined to be a risk to the community. (depending on the severity of the crime or the youth's criminal history). Once the police bring youth into detention, the Juvenile Detention Assessment Center (JDAC) staff conduct an intake assessment using an established tool to determine if the youth should be detained. Youth brought to detention by the police and detained will have a hearing, before a judge, within 24 hours of their admission to determine if the youth needs to remain detained. Youth who violate their probation or their previous terms of release can have their probation and/or their release revoked if they are deemed to be a risk to the community. These youth are detained in court at a hearing.

Except in unusual cases, detention is not used as a disposition (or sentence) for youth. Youth who are sentenced to further confinement as a consequence for their crime are committed to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC). Youth in detention are under the supervision of the county juvenile court. Youth committed to ADJC are under the supervision of the state.

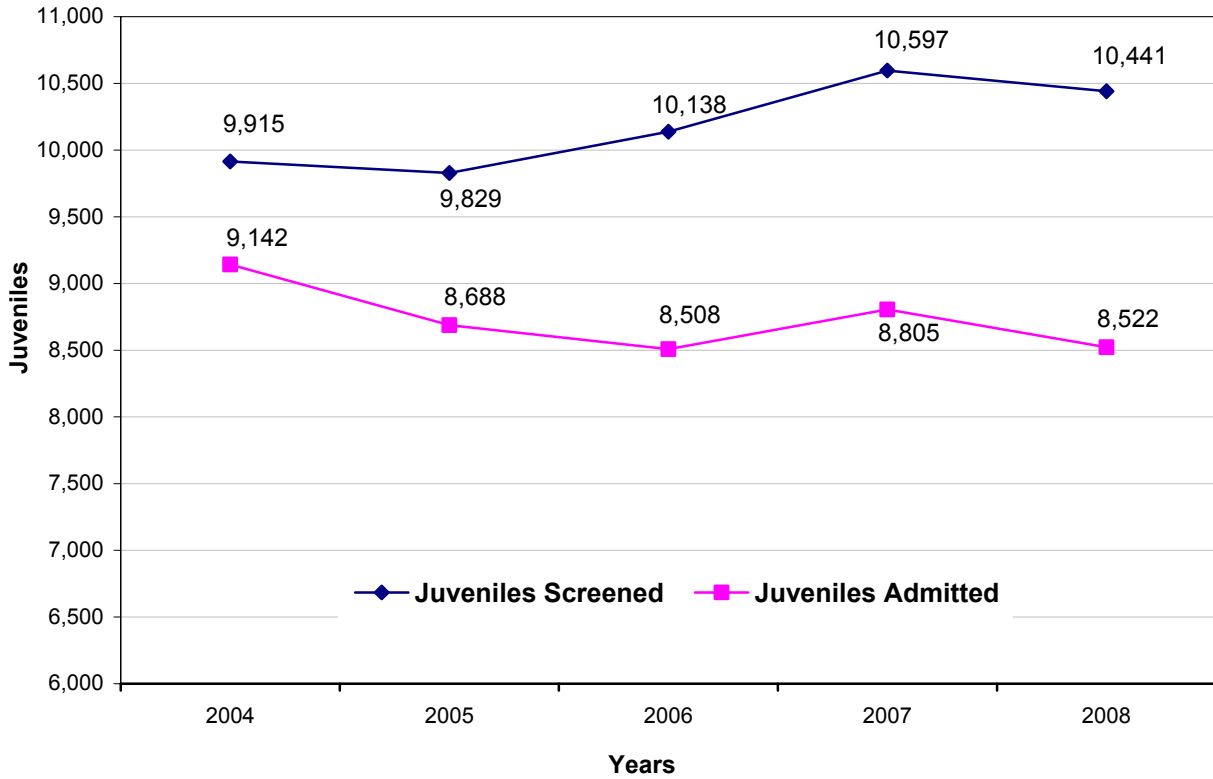
What kind of programming is done in detention?

Youth in detention are provided with transitional programming to teach them knowledge or skills that will assist them in being successful when they are released from detention. For example, Detention is currently moving toward providing transitional programming that is evidence-based in order to ensure the effectiveness of the programs. One evidence-based practice includes linking youth to programs in their own community. As a result, detention programmers bring in guest speakers from agencies such as Girl Scouts, Empact, and City of Phoenix.

In FY2008, there were 5,633 juveniles brought to detention a total of 10,441 times, which resulted in 8,522 (81.6%) admissions. Requests generally occur when a police officer believes that a juvenile, apparently involved in illegal activity, needs to be confined to protect the community or the juvenile.

A juvenile probation officer, assigned to the Detention Screening Unit, decides whether to detain or release the juvenile based on Supreme Court Rules and Juvenile Probation Department administrative criteria. Detention screeners are on duty 24 hours a day, every day of the year, at both detention facilities.

Detention: Screenings and Admissions FY2004 - FY2008



Of the 8,522 admissions 3,985 were for delinquent or incorrigible acts. The remaining 4,537 were detained on warrants, court holds, or holds for other jurisdictions or agencies, or as a term of probation.

The average daily population in detention for FY2008 was 335.

The average length of stay in FY2008 was 14.3 days. Approximately 56% of juveniles are released from detention in two days or less; either charges could not be filed against them, or a judge released them upon reviewing their situation more thoroughly.

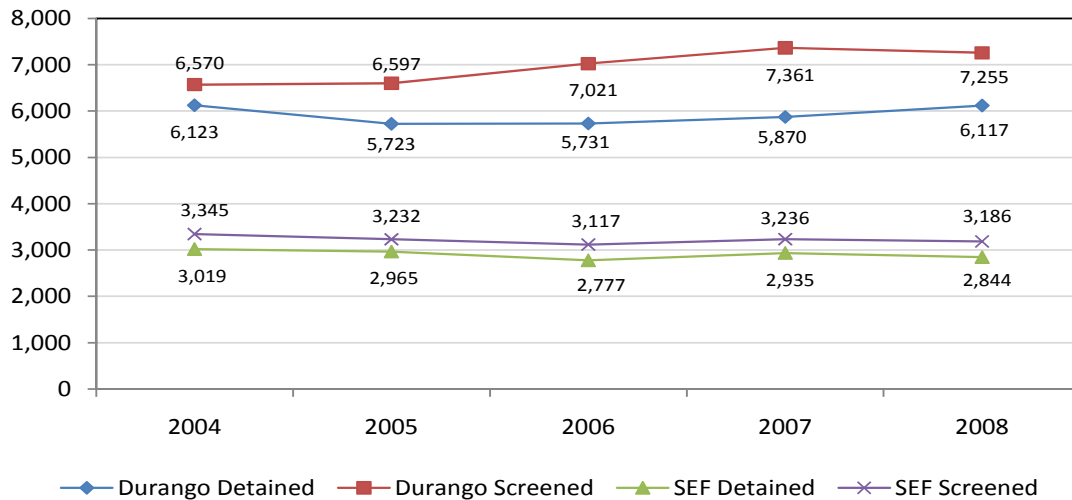
Detention has been consistently over capacity for the last few years. In late FY2007, the department implemented detention review processes in an effort to reduce the number of youth in detention. As a result, the average daily population dropped by 4% from FY2006 to FY2007 and an additional 16.4% in FY2008, and the facilities did not exceed bed capacity in FY2008.

Table 4.1 Detention by Age FY2008

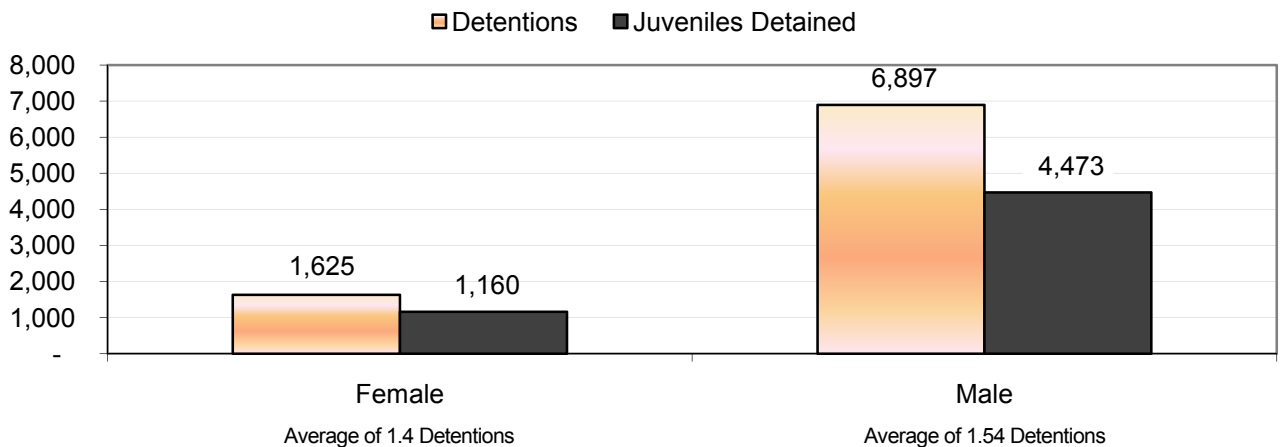
Age	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
< 10	25	22	1.14
11	41	33	1.24
12	156	106	1.47
13	486	285	1.71
14	1,025	609	1.68
15	1,799	1,133	1.59
16	2,370	1,458	1.63
17	2,620	1,987	1.32
Total	8,522	5,633	1.51

Overall, the older juveniles represent the majority of the detentions. Juveniles age 15 and older made up 79.6% of all detentions in FY2008, but juveniles age 13 to 16 had the higher average times detained.

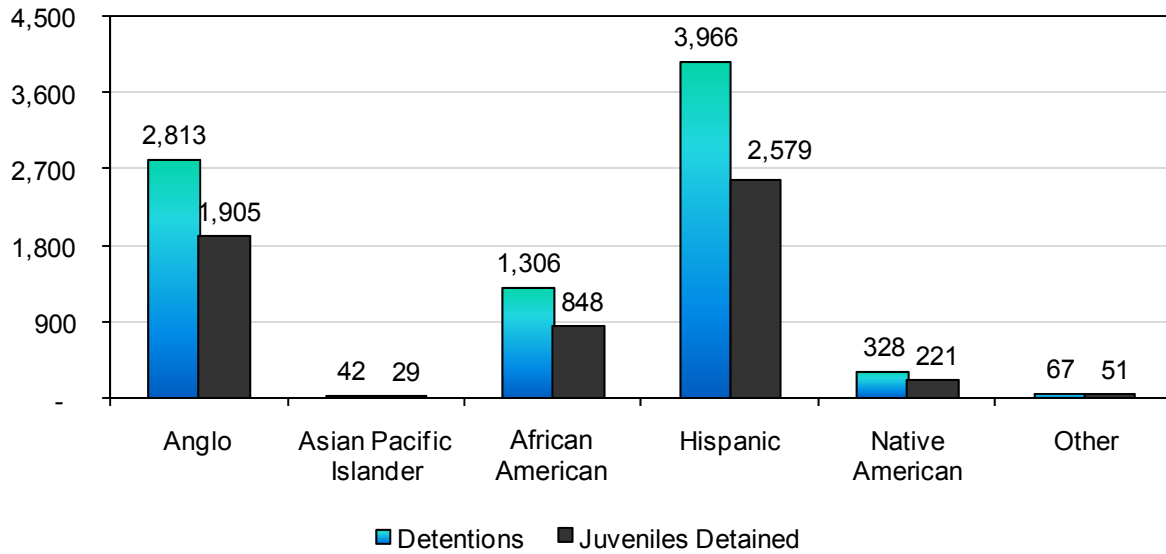
Screened and Detained by Facility FY2008



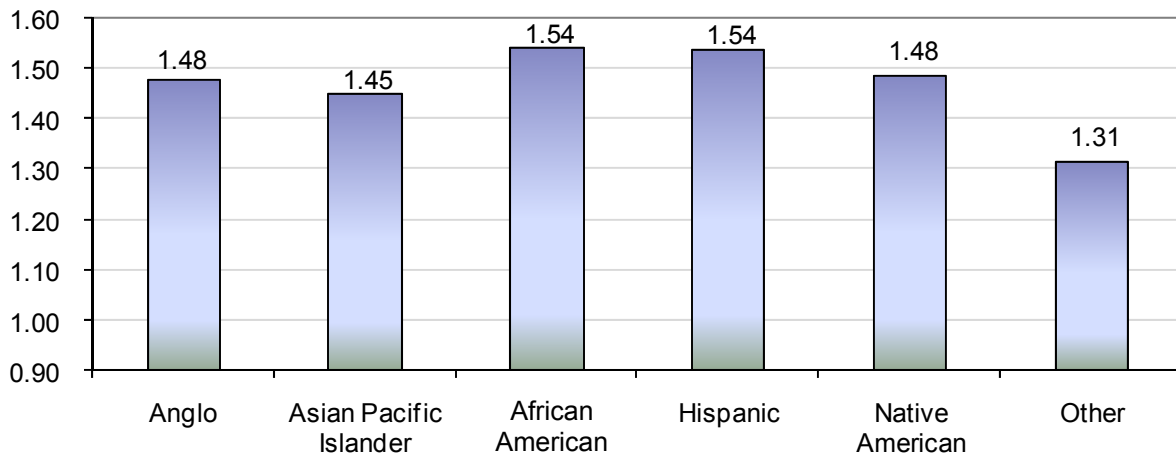
Detention by Gender FY2008



Detentions by Ethnicity - FY2009



Average Times Detained in FY2009 by Ethnicity



Most illegal activity by juveniles involves children who are first or second time offenders charged with relatively minor violations of the law. There is a good chance they will never be referred again. For the most part, these are the types of juveniles assigned to diversion programs. The Early Intervention program is dedicated to the principles of Restorative Justice and encourages participation from the victim, the offender, and the community. In a diversion program a juvenile can satisfy his obligation to the state and to the victim without going through the formal court process. To satisfy his obligation a juvenile must:

- Acknowledge responsibility for the illegal act and
- Participate in unpaid community service work and/or an approved counseling, education, rehabilitation, or supervision program;
- Pay restitution to the victim when requested; or
- Pay a monetary assessment when required.

If the juvenile complies with the requirements, the County Attorney will not file formal charges. If the juvenile does not comply, the case is submitted to the County Attorney for review. This could result in the filing of a petition alleging delinquency or incorrigibility.

The County Attorney's office determines which offenses are eligible for diversion. These are generally misdemeanor offenses, status offenses and a limited number of drug/alcohol related offenses. The juvenile probation department, several cities, and private entities administer an array of diversion programs.

Juveniles are assigned to any one of several types of diversion programs, depending on where they live and the type of offense alleged. In order to participate in diversion, the juvenile must accept responsibility for the alleged delinquent or incorrigible behavior. In order to have the matter closed without formal Court action, the juvenile must complete all sanctions imposed by the Juvenile Probation Officer.

The following are some of the diversion programs we have available:

Diversion Program: The majority of delinquent and status offense referrals are assigned to Probation Officers within the Diversion Unit of the Early Intervention Program. These Officers schedule interviews with the juvenile and family in order to determine if the case can be handled without formal Court involvement. In order to determine if the juvenile will enter a diversion program, the Juvenile Probation Officer considers the nature of the offense along with other social, educational and familial information.

Community Justice Panels: A number of delinquent and status offense referrals are assigned to Community Justice Panels. A Community Justice Panel is made up of a Probation Officer and volunteers from the local community. The panels meet with juveniles and their parents/guardians within local communities and conduct interviews similar to those held within Diversion. This restorative justice effort allows for the community and the offender to participate in the resolution of the referral. The department has partnered with neighborhood associations, community groups, and local retailers to form the Community Justice Panels. In order to participate in diversion, the juvenile must accept responsibility for the alleged delinquent or incorrigible behavior. In order to have the matter closed without formal Court action, the juvenile must complete all sanctions imposed by the Juvenile Probation Officer.

City Diversion Programs: Several cities in Maricopa County operate or fund city specific diversion programs. Generally these programs provide diversion for juveniles that have received their first referral for things such as truancy, status offenses, or liquor offenses. The cities of Phoenix, Mesa, Gilbert, Scottsdale, Peoria, and Glendale have diversion programs. If juveniles do not complete the consequences or programs assigned through the city diversion process, the case is then assigned to the Diversion unit for follow up. Depending upon the circumstances, the juveniles can be offered another diversion program, or the case may be sent to the County Attorney for review.

Drug Diversion: First time offenders referred for drug related offenses can be assigned to the Drug Diversion program, as determined by the County Attorney's Office. The County Attorney may find that the case is appropriate for Drug Diversion and then make them eligible to participate in a drug education and prevention program. If the juvenile completes the approved drug education and prevention program, the County Attorney will not file a petition.

Teen Court: Teen Court is an alternative sentencing option whereby consequences related to delinquent or status offenses are imposed by a jury of their peers. Before being assigned to Teen Court, the juveniles meet with a Probation Officer, accept responsibility for their actions, and agree to have their case heard within one of the Teen Courts operated across Maricopa County. The jury is trained and supervised by probation staff, or other adult volunteers familiar with the juvenile justice system. Both the juvenile and parents must appear before the Teen Court.

CUTS: The Court Unified Truancy Suppression program is a cooperative effort between the Juvenile Probation Department and several schools to work with truant students and their families. The Probation Officer meets the juvenile and family on campus and works directly with school personnel to develop consequences that are completed at the school and assist the family in maintaining good attendance.

Consequences

The following table shows the many different kinds of consequences given to juveniles in Diversion.

There is not a one-to-one relationship among juveniles, referrals, and diversion consequences. A juvenile can be given more than one consequence for a single referral, and occasionally two referrals can be dealt with simultaneously and receive the same consequence(s).

In 2008 a total of 10,298 juveniles were given 10,831 consequences for 11,731 diversion-eligible referrals and citations.

Table 5.1 Consequence Completion

	Consq. Completed?		Total
	N	Y	
Alcohol Related Program	90 8.8%	937 91.2%	1027 100%
Apology Letter	79 10.9%	648 89.1%	727 100%
Apply for Employment	0 0.0%	5 100.0%	5 100%
Attend School	1 1.9%	52 98.1%	53 100%
Book Report	78 6.4%	1,142 93.6%	1,220 100%
Counseling	44 9.1%	442 90.9%	486 100%
City Diversion	44 3.8%	1100 96.2%	1,144 100%
CUTS Truancy Program	12 20.3%	47 79.7%	59 100%
Drug Diversion Program	41 9.5%	392 90.5%	433 100%
Education Program	232 12.4%	1,637 87.6%	1,869 100%
Fire Education Program	0 0.0%	9 100.0%	9 100%
Family Violence Program	8 10.4%	69 89.6%	77 100%
Consequence Given by a City or Justice Court	0 0.0%	27 100.0%	27 100%
Life Sentence Program	0 0.0%	2 100.0%	2 100%
National Curriculum Training Institute	51 6.3%	763 93.7%	814 100%
TASC Drug Program	15 19.7%	61 80.3%	76 100%
Teen Court	30 8.3%	330 91.7%	360 100%
Act as a Tutor	38 7.9%	446 92.1%	484 100%
Work Hours	268 14.6%	1,572 85.4%	1,840 100%
Miscellaneous	13 10.9%	106 89.1%	119 100%
Total	1,044 9.6%	9,787 90.4%	10,831 100%

Juvenile Probation

Juvenile Probation has been called the “workhorse” of the juvenile justice system. Probation staff are used at many points in the process. For example, probation staff work with youth who are diverted from formal case processing, who are awaiting adjudication, and who have been placed on probation (standard or intensive) by the Juvenile Court.

Nationally in 2005, probation was the most restrictive disposition used in 60% of the cases that were adjudicated delinquent (*Juvenile Court Statistics 2005*, NCJJ). In Maricopa County, probation was used 37.8% of the time. The purpose of probation supervision in Maricopa County is to provide the highest quality service to the court, the community, victims, and juveniles and their families. Probation is a period of time in which a juvenile is expected to comply with court orders and progress behaviorally to a point where the intervention of the Juvenile Probation Department is no longer necessary. Typically, the maximum time that a juvenile can spend on probation is one year, but new offenses and/or failure to pay restitution or fines may lengthen that time.

The juvenile probation officer is the primary contact with the juvenile and family once the juvenile is placed on probation. The role of the Juvenile Probation Officer (JPO) includes

- the promotion of public safety,
- the enforcement of court orders,
- monitoring the juvenile’s need for services and sanctions as well as risk to the community,
- monitoring progress of a juvenile on probation in programs designed to accomplish long term behavioral change, and
- involving the community and families in the rehabilitation of juveniles as appropriate.

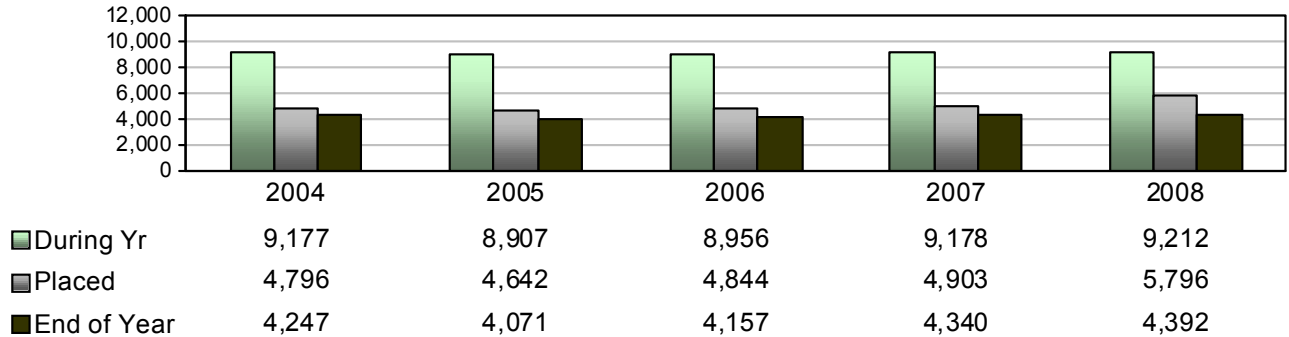
There are two main types of probation supervision for juveniles in Maricopa County; standard and intensive (JIPS). Of the 6,602 juveniles placed on probation in FY2008, 87.8% of them were placed on standard probation.

As of June 30, 2008, there were 213 JPOs in Maricopa County (excluding Early Intervention officers and JPOs who work in Detention). The JPO’s primary job is to ensure that the juvenile is following the terms and conditions of probation (the juvenile’s contract with the Court). JPOs are college-educated and carry caseloads that average between 25 and 45 cases (depending on the type of supervision). Standard Probation Officers carry a minimum of 35 standard cases and also carry approximately 10 investigative (pre-disposition) cases. In Maricopa County, there are specialized caseloads within standard probation. These specialized caseloads include Drug Court, Special Supervision (supervision of adjudicated juvenile sex offenders), and Residential Treatment. JPOs who work specialized caseloads carry smaller than average caseloads because of the complexity of the cases and the necessity for increased supervision. Juvenile Intensive Probation (JIPS) Officers work with a surveillance officer and carry approximately 25 cases.

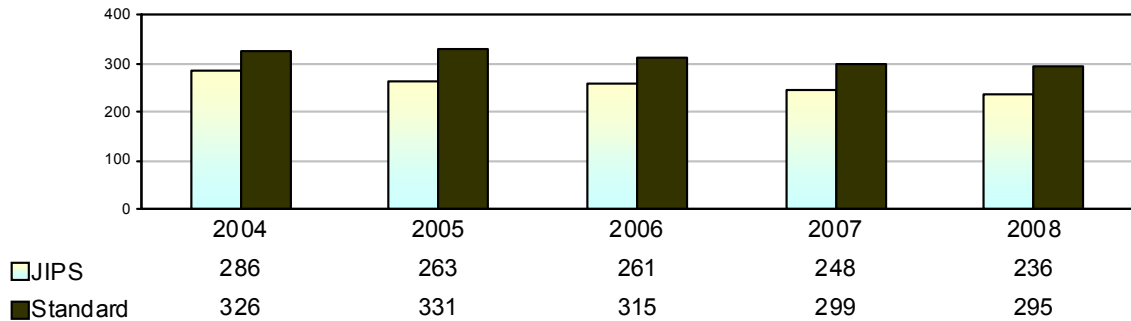
Probation Statistics FY2004 – FY2008

The total number of juveniles on Standard Probation decreased from FY2004 to FY2005 and then began to increase. Since FY2005 the number of juveniles placed on standard probation has increased by 25%, but the average days on probation has declined by 11%. In FY2008, the number of juveniles placed on JIPS increased for the first time since FY2005 (a 9% increase from FY2007).

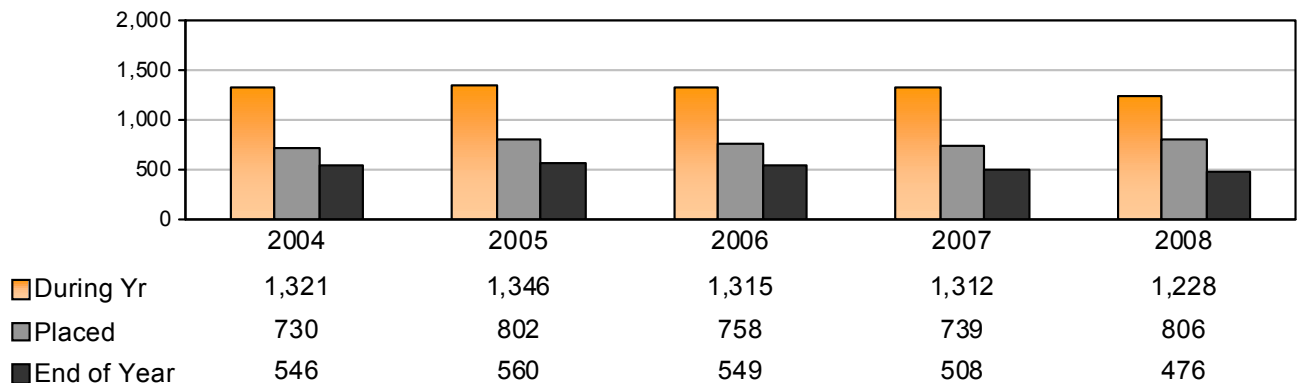
Standard Probation: FY2004- FY2008



Average Days on Probation: FY2004- FY2008



JIPS: FY2004- FY2008



- End of year counts the number of juveniles on Standard or JIPS on the last day of the fiscal year, June 30th

Placed on Standard Probation

Standard Probation is the most common type of probation used in Maricopa County. A juvenile is placed on Standard Probation when a Judge determines that he or she does not need the maximum restrictive environment of the Department of Juvenile Corrections, but does need supervision and monitoring.

Standard Probation is focused on community protection; fostering change in juveniles' behavior; ensuring accountability; and, facilitating restitution to victims and the community. Supervision is provided by a single juvenile probation officer. Standard probation officers typically carry an average of 37 standard probation cases and 5 to 10 investigative cases.

Supervision is based on a level system in which positive behavior is rewarded with more freedom. The level system dictates how many contacts will be made with the juvenile and the parent/guardian. Level I is the highest supervision level and is used when the juvenile has just returned from a stay at a residential treatment facility, has unresolved petitions with the court, or is determined to need a higher degree of monitoring. The probation officer will make two personal contacts per month with the juvenile and one telephone or personal contact with the parent/guardian. Level II is used for juveniles who are following the terms of probation, but are involved in counseling, drug testing, or a Child Protective Services placement. Contacts are reduced to one personal contact per month with the juvenile and one telephone or personal contact with the parent/guardian. Level III supervision is for juveniles who are considered a low-risk for re-offending and who are complying with the terms of their probation. Only telephone contact is required once per month with either the juvenile or their parent/guardian.

In Fiscal Year 2008
 9,212 Juveniles were on Standard Probation during FY2008
 4,392 juveniles were on Standard Probation at the end of the fiscal year (06/30/2008)
 5,796 juveniles were placed on Standard Probation in FY2008

The graphs below show information related to the 5,796 juveniles placed on Standard Probation in FY2008.

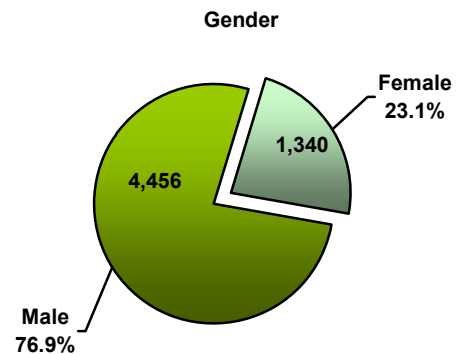
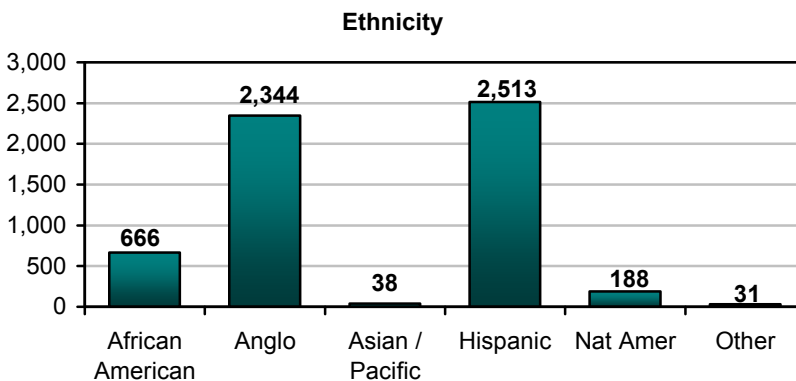
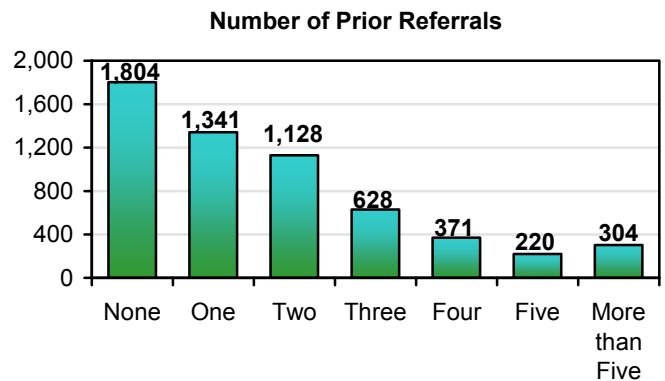
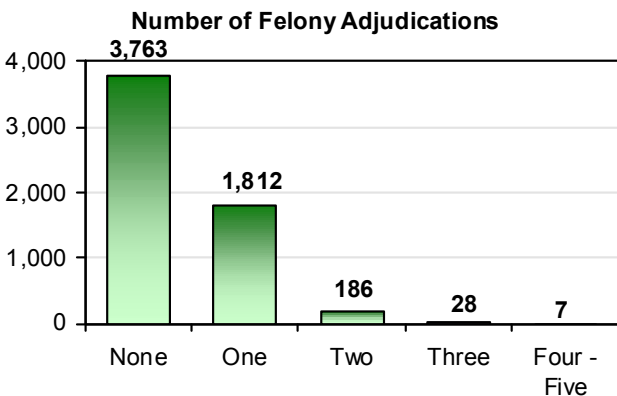


Table 6.1 Age at Disposition to Probation

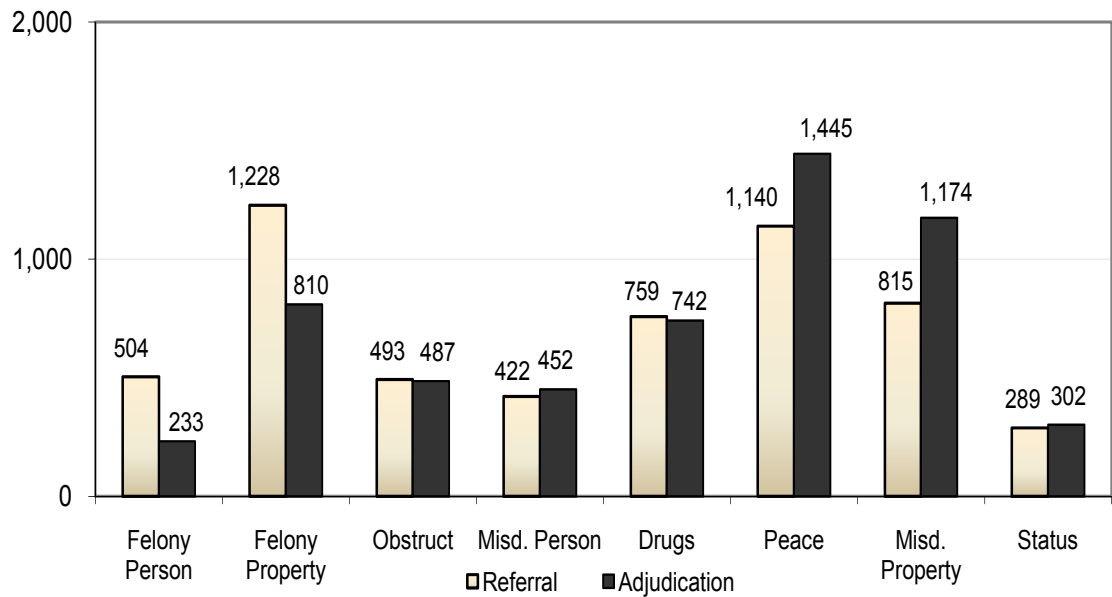
Age at Disposition								
≤ 10 Years	11 Years	12 Years	13 Years	14 Years	15 Years	16 Years	17 Years	Total
5	32	104	348	715	1,154	1,525	1,913	5,796
< 1%	< 1%	1.8%	6%	12.3%	19.9%	26.3%	33%	100%

Most Serious Offense on the Referral/Adjudication

For Those Referrals Where the Disposition was Probation

Referrals often have more than one count (charge) attached to them. Throughout this report, the most serious count on the referral is presented (based on the severity groupings discussed on page 17). The County Attorney may not file a petition on all counts on a referral, or they may combine multiple referrals into one petition. Finally, a juvenile may not be adjudicated delinquent on all counts on a petition. Below is a graph comparing the most serious charges on the referrals and adjudications for juveniles placed on standard probation in FY2008.

Most Serious Offense FY2008



Placed on Juvenile Intensive Probation (JIPS)

Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS) is a type of probation status used by the Juvenile Court in cases when there is a need for additional supervision and increased structured activity. At a minimum, JIPS is mandated when a juvenile of at least 14 years of age has incurred two separately dispositioned felonies (sentenced on two separate felonies).

The purpose of JIPS is to provide an alternative for juveniles who might otherwise be removed from their homes to be placed in a residential treatment facility or placed at the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections. Placing a juvenile on JIPS is significantly less expensive and allows juveniles to remain in their communities.

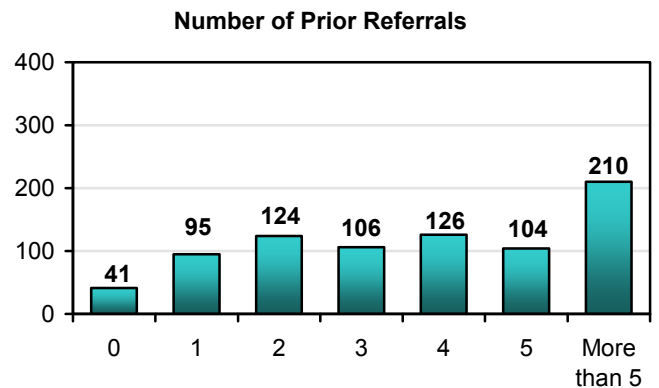
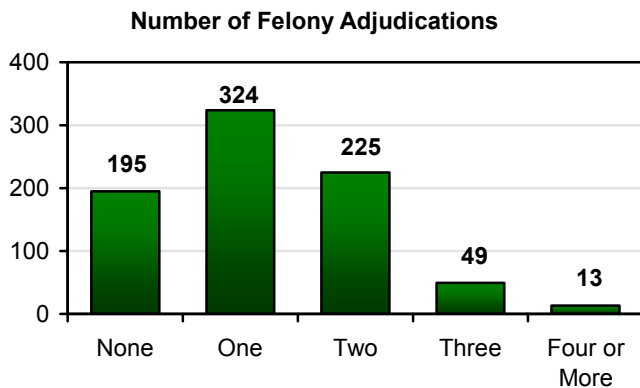
The goal of JIPS is to provide community protection through a restriction of the juvenile's freedom in the community and by enforcing increased participation in positive/pro-social activity. Supervision is provided by a probation team consisting of a Probation Officer and a Surveillance Officer. Team coverage allows for supervision to be available seven days a week. It is believed that providing supervision during hours when juveniles are most often home alone, and on weekends reduces the likelihood that they will engage in further delinquent behavior. Therefore, field visits are made mainly in the after school, evening, and night time hours. Juveniles placed on JIPS may not leave home without a parent or guardian unless they are going to a pre-approved activity. They must also provide written proof to the probation team that they are engaged in at least 32 hours of positive/pro-social activity each week. It is believed that if juveniles can connect into pro-social activities within their communities, there will be less of a need for additional supervision.

Supervision is based on a level system in which positive behavior is rewarded with more freedom. This system allows for probation to reduce supervision incrementally so eventually juveniles can return to a productive lifestyle without the involvement of the Court. The level system dictates how many contacts will be made with the juvenile, the parent/guardian, the school, and the employer. A written review process is used for the juvenile's promotion through the level system. A report is prepared by the JIPS team and reviewed by the JIPS supervisor to determine if the juvenile is sufficiently performing to be reduced to a lower level of supervision.

In a typical JIPS case, juveniles are placed on Level I when first ordered onto JIPS. They will have visual contact with probation staff at least four times per week. Weekly contact will also be made with parents/guardians, the school, and the employer. When promoted to Level II, contacts are reduced to two visual contacts per week and employer contacts drop to bi-weekly. All other contact requirements remain the same. Finally, when a juvenile is promoted to Level III, visual contacts with the juvenile are reduced to once per week. All other contact requirements remain the same. If successful, it takes approximately six months for a juvenile to advance through the level system and to be reduced to Standard Probation.

In Fiscal Year 2008
 1,228 Juveniles were placed on JIPS Probation in FY2008
 476 juveniles were on JIPS Probation at the end of FY2008 (06/30/2008)
 806 juveniles were placed on JIPS Probation in FY2008

The graphs below show information related to the 806 juveniles placed on JIPS Probation in FY2008.



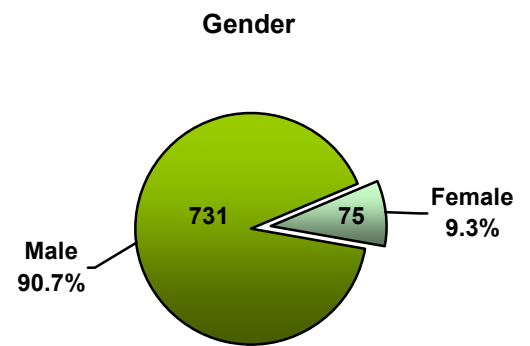
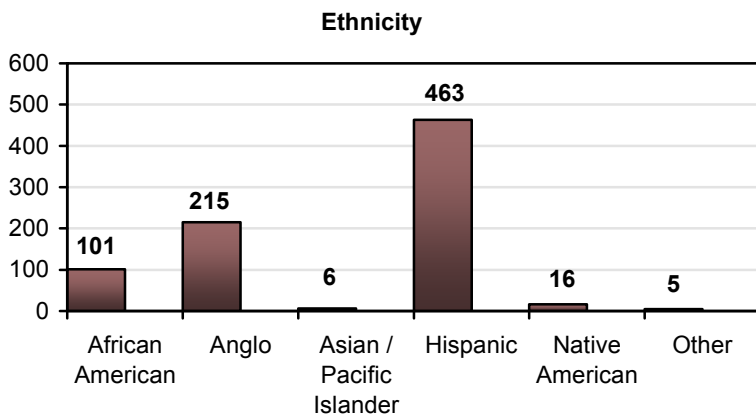


Table 6.2 Age at Disposition

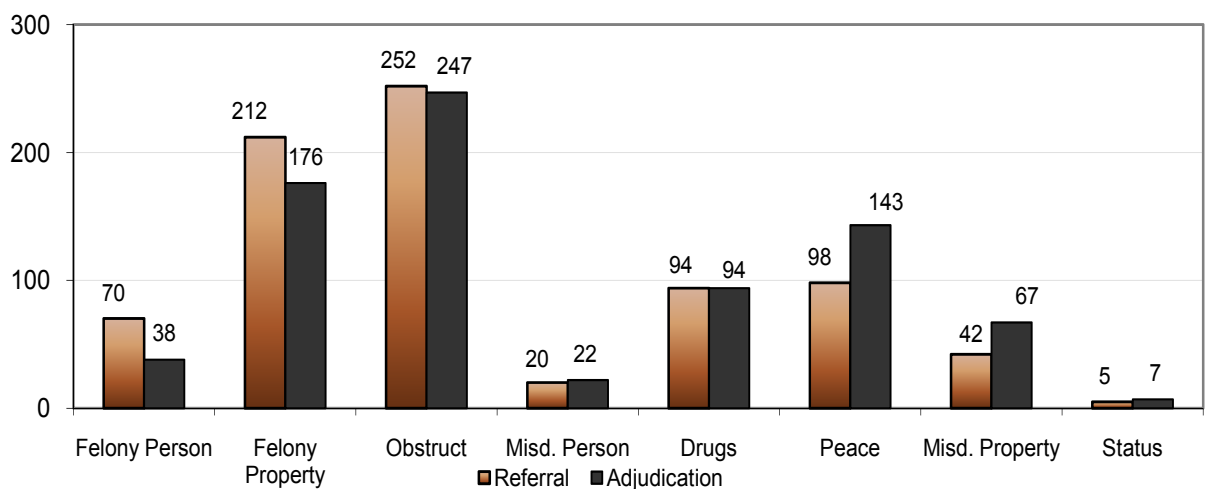
Age at Disposition							
11 Years	12 Years	13 Years	14 Years	15 Years	16 Years	17 Years	Total
1	8	34	72	170	262	259	806
0.10%	1%	4.2%	8.9%	21%	32.5%	32.1%	100%

Most Serious Offense on the Referral/Adjudication

For Those Referrals Where the Disposition was Probation

Referrals often have more than one count (charge) attached to them. Throughout this report, the most serious count on the referral is presented (based on the severity groupings discussed on page 17). The County Attorney may not file a petition on all counts on a referral, or they may combine multiple referrals into one petition. Finally, a juvenile may not be adjudicated delinquent on all counts on a petition. Below is a graph comparing the most serious charges on the referrals and adjudications for juveniles placed on intensive probation in FY2008.

Most Serious Offense FY2008

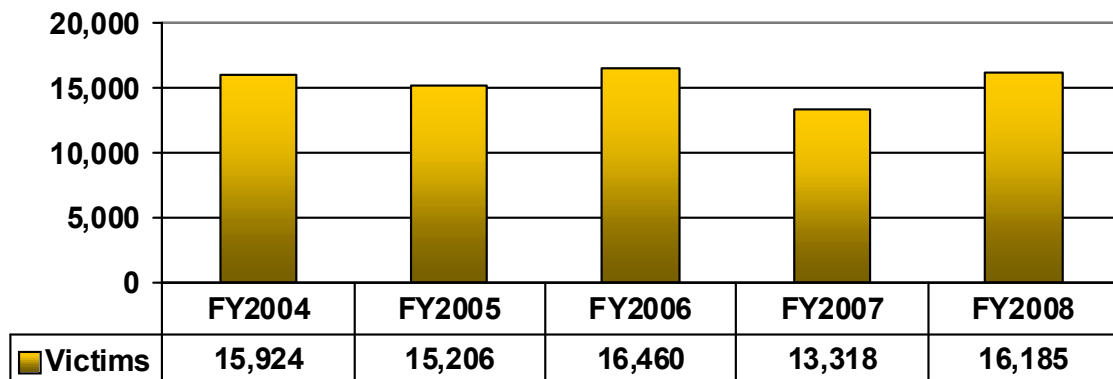


Contacts

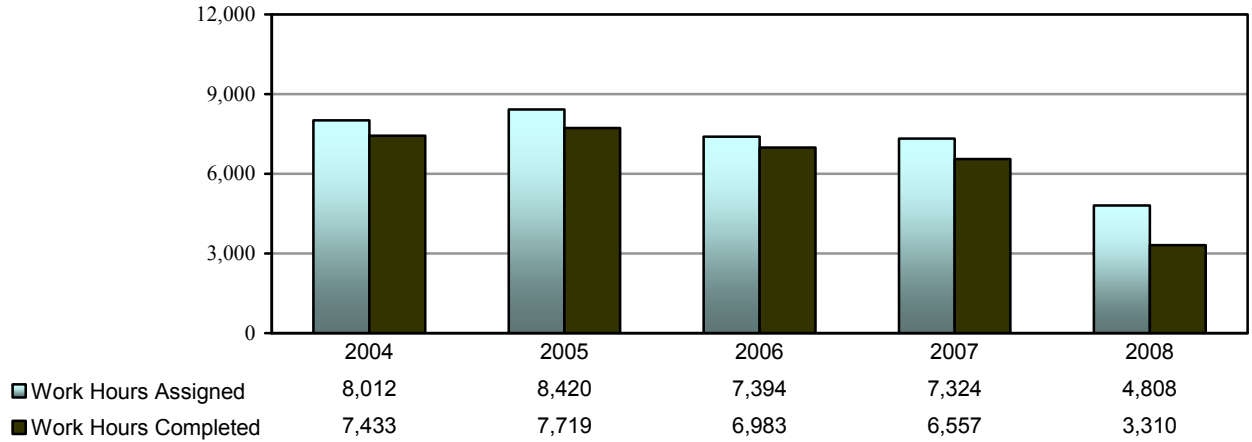
After the juvenile's first court hearing the Victim Services Unit at the Juvenile Probation Department sends a letter to the victim(s) of the crime. Victim Services keeps the victim(s) informed of all developments in the case, and informs them about how to request restitution. Victims must submit a verified Victim Statement to the Court to receive restitution.

The chart below shows the number of victims that have been contacted each year by the Victim Services Unit.

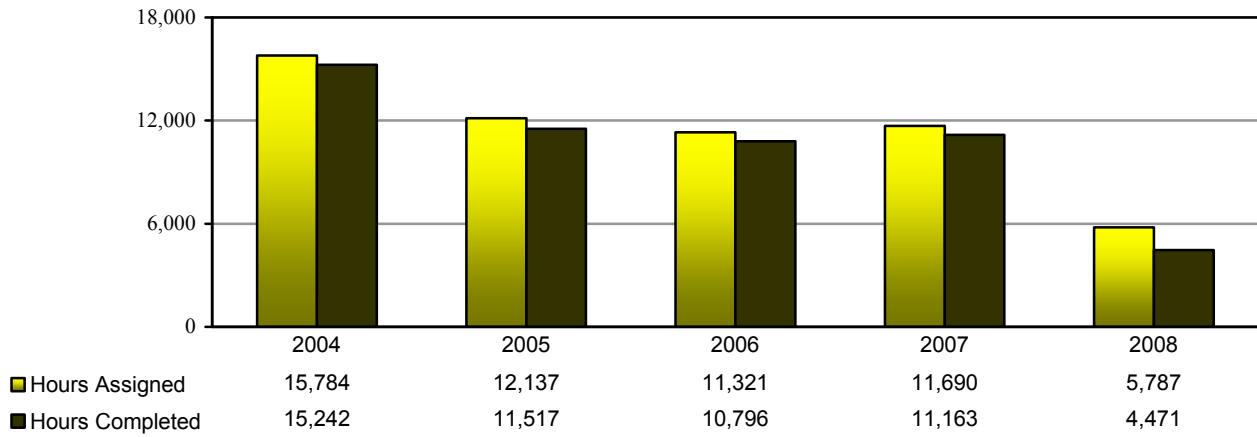
Number of Victims Contacted



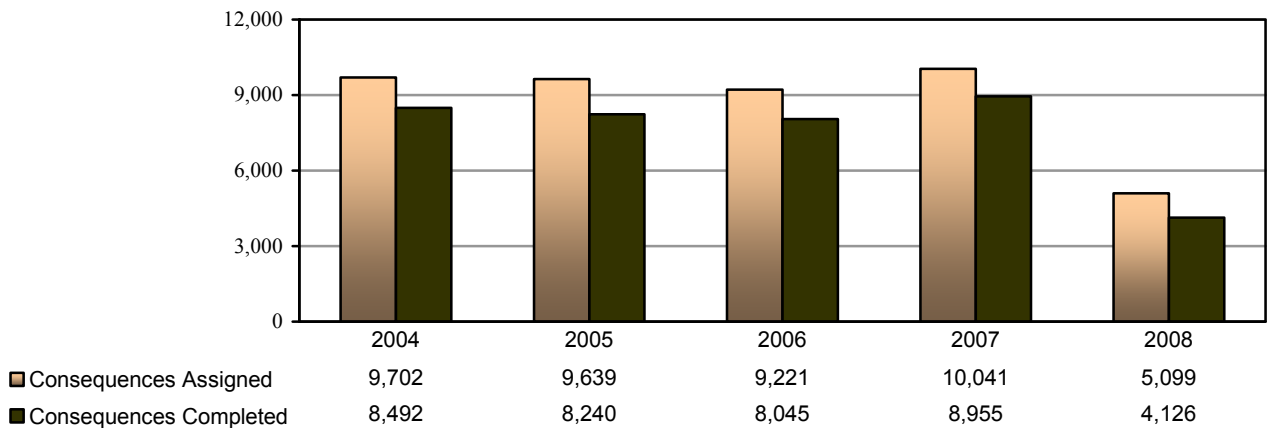
Work Hours FY2004-FY2008



Educational / Counseling Programs FY2004 - FY2008



Other Consequences FY2004 - FY2008



Policy

It is the policy of the Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department that juveniles involved with the probation department may receive treatment, education and/or intervention services. ARS 8-322 established the Juvenile Probation Services Fund (JPSF) with the goal of reducing recidivism. The probation department actively seeks all sources of available funding for services prior to utilizing these monies. As a result, all juveniles are screened for coverage through Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS), the Regional Behavioral Health Authority (RBHA), or the guardian's private insurance. If a juvenile is enrolled or eligible for these benefits, the department will assist the family in obtaining necessary treatment by aiding in the coordination of care.

In the event a juvenile does not have benefits for behavioral health services, the department will utilize JPSF for juveniles identified as medium or high risk. Parent/guardians may be responsible to bear some or all expense, per ARS 8-243, based on ability to pay. The Department provides access to various levels of service from prevention to out of home treatment. A youth is placed in an appropriate level of service based on identified risk and need.

Levels of Service

Out of Home Care: Residential treatment addresses a youth's medical and behavioral health needs, as well as including a plan for subsequent discharge to a lower level of care. The programs are designed to improve or stabilize youth in order to treat presenting medical and behavioral health needs. The program models include a family component and work on the specific presenting issues for the youth.

Evaluation, Diagnosis and Ancillary Services: These types of services include assessments, psychological, psychosexual evaluations and polygraph examinations. These services can assist in determining and addressing presenting issues, juvenile's amenability to treatment and possible treatment interventions. Drug test screenings utilize urinalysis testing to screen for the presence of illegal substances and/or alcohol use.

Outpatient Mental Health: This service provides appropriate interventions to address the youth's cognitive, social or behavioral issues, including a wide range of personal, interpersonal, situational and functional problems. Services may be provided to an individual, a group of persons, a family or multi-family group and be delivered in the office or in the client's home with the exception of group services.

Delinquency Prevention/Intervention: These are programs that include education-based classes relating to a specific issue such as truancy, shoplifting, drugs and alcohol, or gang participation. The goal of behavior specific classes is to educate youth about a specific issue and its impact upon their current and future life.

Sex Offender Services: These services are provided in an individual, group and/or family counseling setting. Services are designed to address specific needs and treatment goals and to reduce the need for more intensive services as well as to improve the youth's pro-social functioning.

Substance Abuse Services: These services include individual, family and group counseling to address substance abuse problems. These services can be provided in the home or in an office-based setting. These can also include intensive outpatient services which are provided to youth three or less hours per day at least three days per week.

Court Ordered Evaluations

This service provides acute psychiatric care for a youth admitted to an inpatient acute care facility for at least an overnight stay to stabilize behavioral health problems, including avoidance of serious behavior dysfunctions which indicate the youth is a danger to self or others, and provide treatment as needed.

Drug Court

The mission of drug court is to stop the abuse of alcohol and other drugs and related delinquent activity. Drug courts promote recovery through a coordinated response to offenders dependent on alcohol and other drugs. Realization of these goals requires a team approach, including cooperation and collaboration of the judges, prosecutors, defense counsel, probation authorities, local service providers, and the greater community. The combined energies of these individuals and organizations can assist and encourage juveniles to accept help that could change their lives.

Blueprint Programs

In addition to the other services mentioned, MCJPD offers three programs that the Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence has either certified as a model program (Functional Family Therapy and Multi-Systemic Therapy) or designated as a promising program (Brief Strategic Family Therapy). The model programs have a significant amount of evidence supporting their effectiveness and the promising programs have shown good results in the community, but have not had sufficient time to demonstrate their effectiveness or long-term sustainability.

Brief Strategic Family Therapy (BSFT)

BSFT is a short-term program designed to modify maladaptive interaction patterns. BSFT referrals are for youth ages 8 to 17 at risk for developing behavior problems. The focus is on identifying family interaction patterns that are related to the behavior problems and changing them through alternatives, reframing and working with boundaries.

Functional Family Therapy (FFT)

FFT is a 10 to 12 week service (12 hours of direct service time) that uses short-term, strength based and family intervention. FFT referrals are for youth at risk ages 11 to 17. FFT is family focused, using the alliance and involvement with all family members. The initial focus is to motivate the family to prevent drop-out from the services. FFT's philosophy is to incorporate community resources to maintain, generalize and support family change.

Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)

MST is a 3-5 month model for services. It is a community-based and family-driven program. It targets antisocial and delinquent behavior, providing services in the home. The focus is to empower the parent/guardian to solve current and future problems. The "client" is the entire environment of the youth, which include family, peers, school and the neighborhood in which they reside. MST is appropriate for youth at risk ages 11 to 17, who have repeated non-compliance with treatment and may be facing possible out-of-home placement. MST is based upon core values which include the philosophy that a system of care should be child-centered, with the needs of the child and family dictating the types and mix of services provided. The philosophy includes the families and communities providing the best and most effective ways to raise children. MST focuses on the strengths of the youth, family and environment for solutions.

Table 8.1 Blueprint Programs

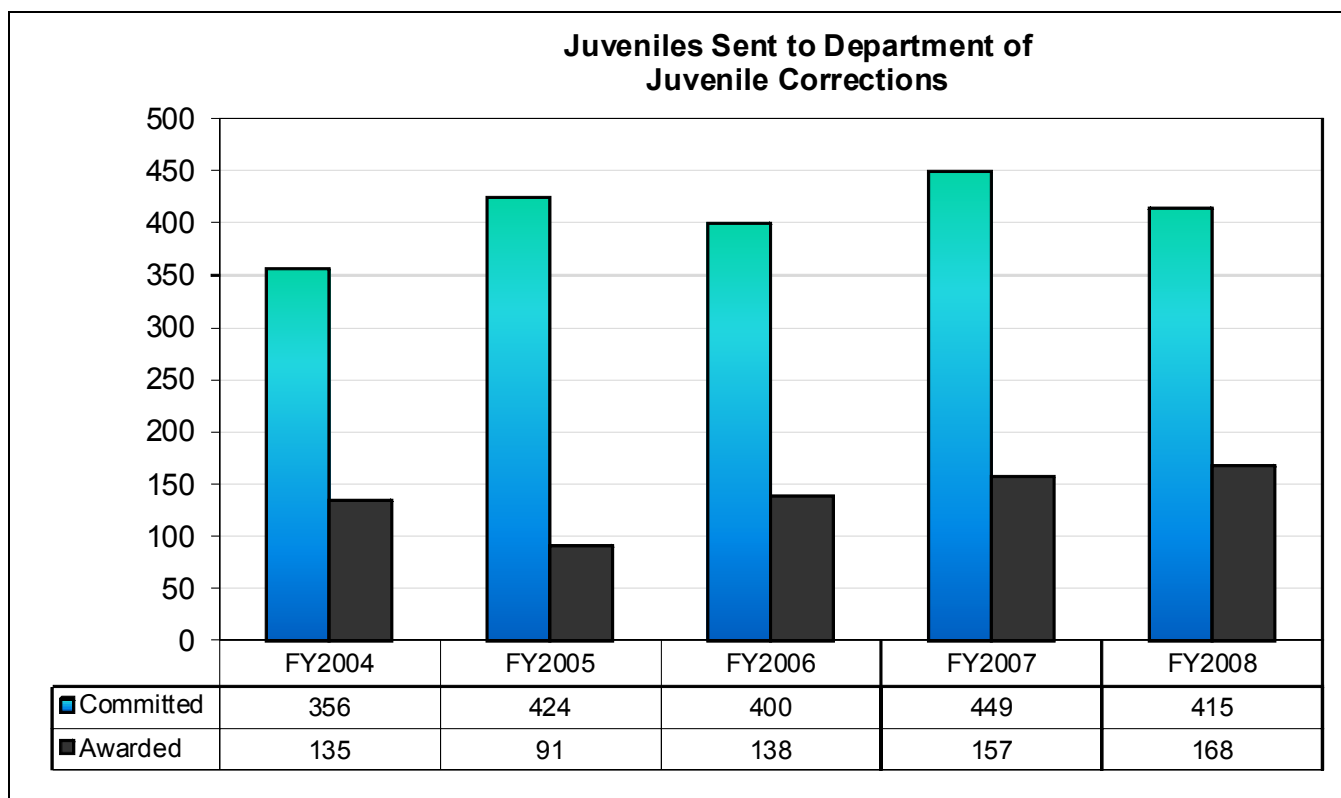
	BSFT		FFT		MST	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Referred for Service	49	-	97	-	59	-
Received Services	32	65.3	81	84.4	48	81.4
Completed	23	71.9	39	62.9	29	87.9
Closed Prior to Completion	9	28.1	23	37.1	4	12.1

Trends

Juveniles, who are committed to the Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) or prosecuted as adults, present the most serious challenges to the juvenile justice system. These are juveniles whom judges and probation officers consider the highest risk to the community. When a juvenile is committed or prosecuted as an adult, the Juvenile Court relinquishes supervision of that juvenile.

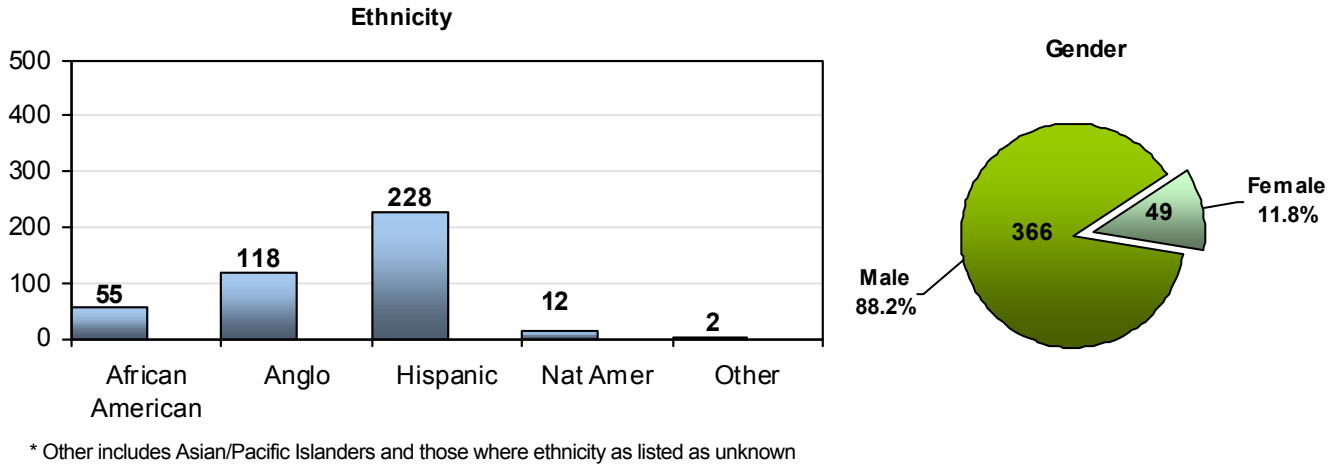
In order to be eligible for commitment to ADJC, the juvenile must be adjudicated of a delinquent offense, or a Violation of Probation based upon a delinquent offense. Those juveniles who have been adjudicated on only incorrigible offenses, status offenses, or Violations of Probation based upon incorrigible or status offenses do not meet the criteria for commitment. Recommendations for commitment to ADJC should be reserved for those juveniles who pose a threat to public safety or who have engaged in a pattern of behavior characterized by persistent and delinquent offenses that, as demonstrated through the use of other alternatives, cannot be controlled in a less than secure setting. Commitment is not generally considered appropriate for juveniles who only exhibit chronic incorrigible or nuisance type behavior. The law provides that a juvenile adjudicated for a second (or subsequent) felony shall be placed in JIPS or may be committed to ADJC.

Initial commitments to Juvenile Corrections increased from FY2003 to FY2005 and then dropped slightly in FY2006 before increasing again in FY2008. Awards are cases in which a juvenile previously committed is adjudicated for a new offense and returned to ADJC. The number of awards to ADJC has increased by 24.4% from FY2004 to FY2008. The number of commitments has increased by 16.6% since FY2004.



Commitment Profile

In FY2008, the number of juveniles committed to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) was 415. The number of juveniles awarded to ADJC in FY2008 was 168. The charts below show the breakouts for the juveniles committed to ADJC.



Most Serious Offense on the Commitment

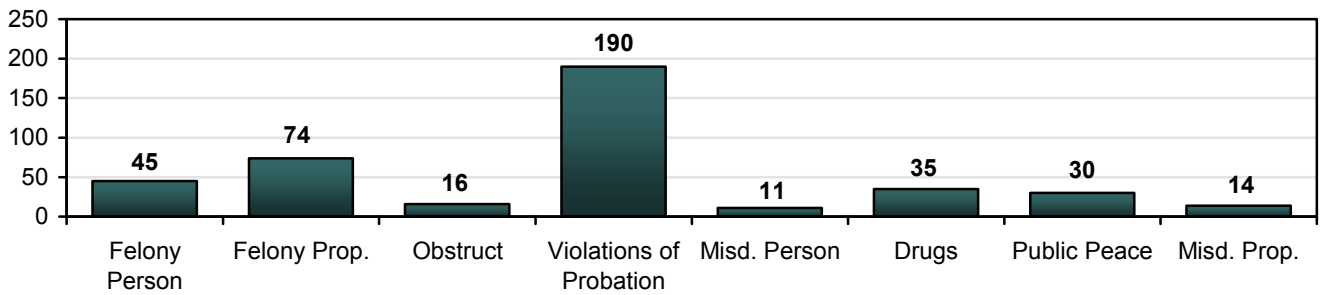


Table 9.1 Age at Time of Commitment to ADJC

Age at Time of Commitment		
13 Years	10	2.2%
14 Years	37	8.2%
15 Years	99	22.0%
16 Years	134	29.8%
17 Years	135	30.1%
TOTAL	415	100%

Table 9.2 Number of Felony Adjudications when Committed

Felony Adjudications		
None	93	22.4%
One	263	63.4%
Two	111	26.7%
Three	49	11.8%
Four or More	10	2.4%
TOTAL	415	100%

Juveniles committed to ADJC in FY2008 had an average of 1.2 prior felony adjudications, 1.1 prior misdemeanor adjudications, and 1.8 prior adjudications for violations of probation.

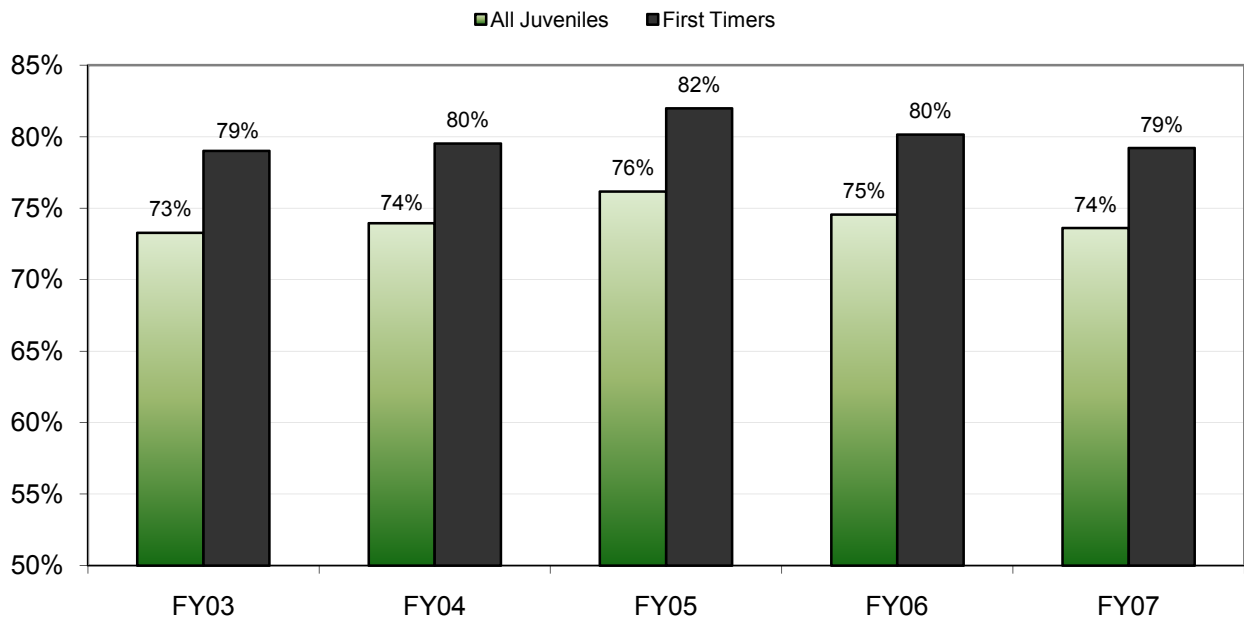
Probability of Not Getting a New Offense Within One Year

Recidivism is the variable most commonly used to judge how a juvenile has responded to intervention by the juvenile justice system. This section examines a juvenile’s performance for one year from the time they complete involvement with the Probation Department. All the tables on this and the following two pages show the likelihood that a juvenile will not be apprehended for an illegal act within that year.

Juveniles who are 17 years old at the time of completion are not included because they will not have an entire year available. Also excluded are all administrative offenses, violations of probation and invalid referral. Data will not match prior annual reports because this data is reported for the fiscal year rather than the calendar year as in the past.

The first table looks at all offenses received in a year and shows the percentage of juveniles who have remained referral-free for 365 days. “First Timers” includes only juveniles who generated their first referral in that year. “All Juveniles” includes the first referral in that year of any juvenile regardless of referral history. First Timers always have a better chance of success, simply because most juveniles who are apprehended learn from their experience and are never referred again.

Juveniles With a Referral

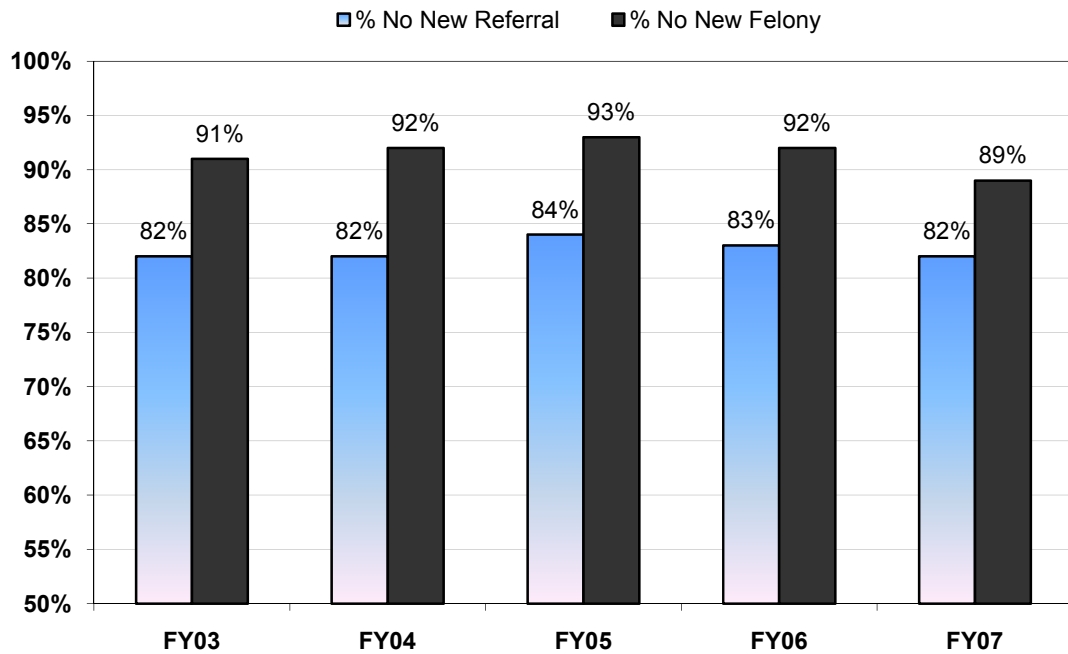


Note: This chart shows juveniles tracked for 365 days after a referral to see if he (she) recidivates or if the 365 days pass without another referral.

Early Intervention

By law juveniles who are apprehended for illegal activity must complete some consequence, which could be in an Early Intervention Program or through placement on Probation. The following two tables show the probability of not being apprehended for a new offense for all the juveniles who successfully completed either an Early Intervention program or Probation in a given year. The time starts when the juvenile completes the program and runs for 365 days. Again, juveniles who are 17 years old at time of completion are not included. Data will not match prior annual reports because this data is reported for the fiscal year rather than the calendar year as in the past.

**Percent of Juveniles with No New Referrals or Felonies
within One Year of
Successful Completion of Early Intervention**

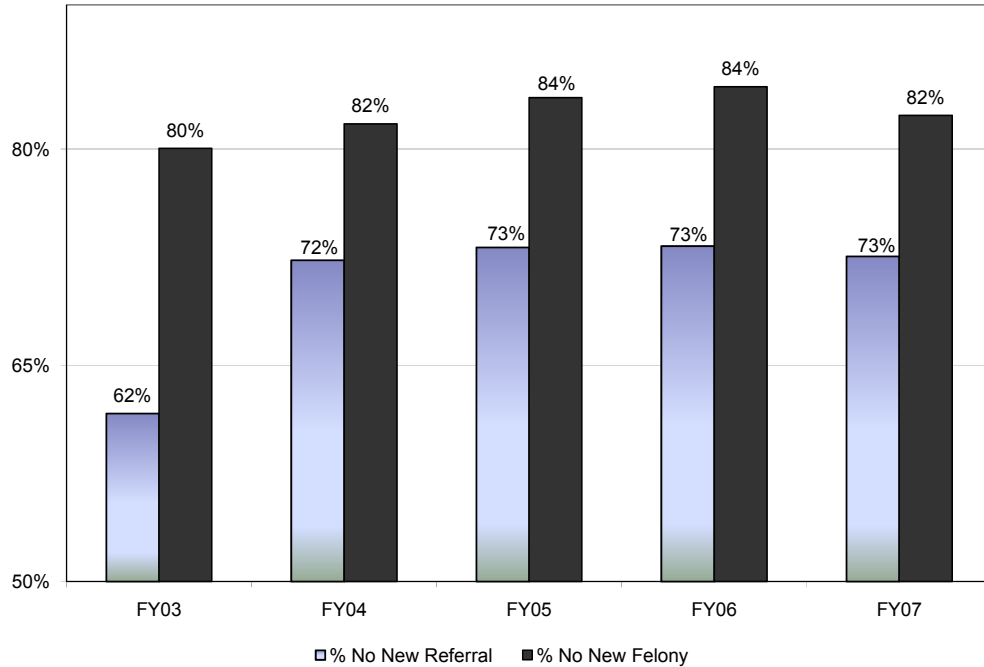


Recidivism is based on a new delinquent offense after the first time that the juvenile completed Early Intervention in the year.

Probation

One measure of the success of probation is recidivism. The graph below shows those juveniles who completed probation (Standard or JIPS) within the fiscal year and who did not receive a new delinquent referral within 365 days of probation completion. As in the prior graphs, juveniles who are 17 years old at time of completion are not included. Data will not match prior annual reports because this data is reported for the fiscal year rather than the calendar year as in the past.

**Percent of Juveniles With no New Referrals or Felonies
within One Year of
Release from Probation**



APPENDIX

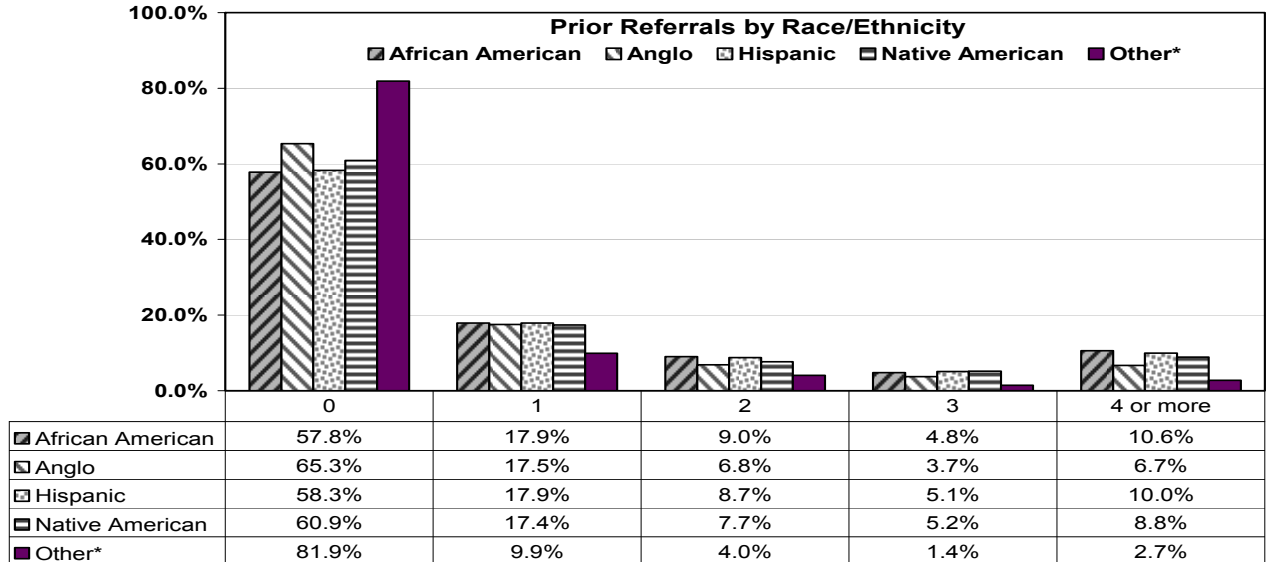
Appendix – Characteristics of Juveniles Referred

Table A.1 Juveniles Referred by Ethnicity FY2008

	Felony Person	Felony Prop.	Obstruct	Misd. Person	Drugs	Peace	Misd. Prop.	Status	Admin	Totals
African American	228	216	165	252	166	409	696	475	14	100%
Anglo	375	759	416	755	1,045	3,397	2,028	1,674	82	100%
Asian / Pacific Islander	8	11	4	16	10	50	52	42	3	100%
Hispanic	417	956	592	535	759	2,170	1,553	2,678	59	100%
Native American	33	49	43	56	70	141	130	143	13	100%
Other Origin*	11	29	8	3811	33	174	97	245	10	100%
Total	1,072	2,020	1,228	1,652	2,083	6,341	4,556	5,257	181	24,390

Other includes those with ethnicity listed as unknown.

** Source: Population Data from Arizona Department of Economic Security, Research Administration, Population Statistics Unit.



Note: Percentages add to 100% within each ethnic category.

*Other includes those where ethnicity was listed as unknown, was not given, or missing.

Appendix – Referrals Received

Table A.2 Most Severe Referral Offense – Felony Person

	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008
Aggravated Assault - Domestic Violence	189	158	144	138	138
Aggravated Assault	452	478	513	482	451
Aggravated Assault w. Weapon	182	191	202	204	247
Arson-Occupied Structure	17	12	19	8	23
Child Abuse - Felony	5	1	5	3	3
Child Molest	88	97	93	71	82
Custodial Interference - Felony	1	1	3	4	1
Drive By Shooting	20	27	20	12	20
Gang/Syndicate Participation	7	2	3	2	30
Harrassment/Terrorism - Felony	3	0	0	0	4
Kidnap	15	21	18	13	30
Murder/Homicide/Manslaughter	31	18	22	32	19
Obscenity	0	0	0	0	1
Poisoning	1	1	3	2	7
Prostitution	0	0	3	0	0
Robbery	89	77	96	140	129
Robbery - Armed	120	114	137	199	196
Sexual Abuse - Felony	114	119	138	110	127
Sexual Assault - Felony	23	21	30	24	30
Threats - Felony	32	33	32	35	26
Felony Person Totals	1,389	1,371	1,481	1,479	1,564

Table A.3 Most Severe Referral Offense – Felony Property

	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008
Arson - Unoccupied Structure - Felony	21	23	36	18	39
Burglary 1 - Armed	52	52	40	56	67
Burglary 2 - Residential	399	414	371	555	513
Burglary 3 - Non-residential	643	541	511	477	543
Burglary - Possess Tools - Felony	31	13	27	26	11
Chop Shop Participation	2	7	1	7	5
Credit Card - Theft/Fraud - Felony	33	30	35	46	33
Criminal Damage - Felony	341	373	483	407	422
Criminal Damage - Aggravated - Felony	98	185	139	126	141
Criminal Damage - Graffiti - Felony	62	54	82	155	186
Criminal Damage - Dom. Violence (Felony)	71	87	81	113	118
Extortion - Felony	0	5	1	1	2
Forgery - Felony	69	69	64	83	62
Fraud	25	32	37	42	54
Human Smuggling for Profit	0	0	3	1	0
Littering/Polluting - Felony	3	1	0	0	1
Possess Stolen Property - Felony	47	50	54	66	68
Shoplifting - Felony	144	191	168	150	21
Smuggling	0	0	0	0	1
Theft - Felony	248	250	272	231	121
Theft from Mail - Felony	11	2	0	0	1
Theft Means of Transportation	734	652	630	583	391
Theft of Vehicle - Felony	6	3	4	1	5
Unlawful Use Transportation - Felony	330	350	349	311	218
Felony Property Totals	3,370	3,384	3,388	3,455	3,023

Appendix – Referrals Received

Table A.4 Most Severe Referral Offense – Obstruction of Justice

	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008
City Ordinance	2	1	0	0	1
Compound Felony	0	0	0	1	1
Contempt of Court	1	0	1	2	2
Contraband in Secure Facility	2	0	0	1	0
Escape	106	90	74	83	118
Failure to Obey Police	46	24	33	48	32
False Report	1	0	0	0	0
Hindering Prosecution	11	18	17	18	22
Obstruct Criminal Investigation	12	13	9	13	7
Obstruct Government Operations	12	29	12	20	21
Resisting Arrest	76	79	55	58	53
Violation of Probation	2,973	2,732	2,398	2,490	2,214
Other	0	0	0	0	1
Obstruction Totals	3,242	2,986	2,599	2,734	2,472

*Other includes ungrouped and those with incomplete date.

Table A.5 Most Severe Referral Offense – Misdemeanor Person

Misdemeanor Person Offenses	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008
Aggravated Assault - Participate	2	2	3	1	0
Assault - Domestic Violence	1,125	1,140	1,178	1,114	1,108
Assault - Simple	1,023	1,062	1,079	1,093	947
Custodial Interference-Misdemeanor	0	0	1	1	0
Endangerment	24	22	15	22	10
Sexual Abuse/Assault - Misdemeanor	0	2	0	0	0
Threats - Misdemeanor	152	207	181	188	168
Unlawful Imprisonment - Misdemeanor	0	0	1	0	0
Fighting Totals	2,326	2,435	2,458	2,419	2,233

Table A.6 Most Severe Referral Offense – Drug Offenses

	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008
City Ordinance	0	0	0	0	9
Contraband in Secure Facility	3	3	3	2	3
Dangerous Drugs	203	181	149	145	75
Drug Paraphernalia	454	374	432	531	1,208
Drugs on School Grounds	315	300	202	214	260
Illegal Vapors	31	12	20	17	15
Imitation Substances	3	3	2	3	3
Involving Minor in Drugs	3	0	1	3	2
Narcotics - Possess/Sell	96	98	115	173	194
Possess Marijuana	1,614	1,540	1,668	1,816	972
Possess Marijuana for Sale	60	46	49	87	111
Prescription Drugs	47	39	31	71	33
Using Facilities for Drugs	0	0	0	2	0
Drug Totals	2,829	2,596	2,672	3,064	2,885

Appendix – Referrals Received

Table A.7 Most Severe Referral Offense – Public Peace

	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008
Alcohol	2,947	2,420	2,549	2,858	2,968
Boating Offense	69	93	41	34	22
City Ordinance	245	228	219	164	127
Contraband in Secure Facility	0	2	1	1	6
Criminal Damage - Misdemeanor	0	1	0	0	0
Criminal Nuisance	11	16	6	7	4
Criminal Trespass	573	519	460	551	582
Cruelty to Animals	12	4	3	8	1
Discharge Firearm - Non-Res. Building	0	0	0	3	0
Disorderly Conduct	485	515	557	531	505
Disturbing the Peace - Domestic Violence	371	389	434	414	505
Driving While Intoxicated	261	239	215	242	173
Explosives Misconduct	0	3	4	4	2
False Report	284	271	274	298	310
Felony Flight	19	10	16	20	27
Firearms Possion by a Minor	45	37	43	73	74
Fireworks	8	29	19	15	14
Game and Fish	5	20	4	2	10
Gang/Syndicate Participation	15	11	22	10	29
Graffiti Tools	7	7	6	3	18
Interfere w Judicial Proc.	54	81	64	61	54
Leaving an Accident	25	14	13	8	13
Lewd Behavior - Felony	7	5	8	8	7
Lewd Behavior - Misdemeanor	20	15	18	20	17
Loitering	3	5	6	15	1
Neglect/Exploit a Minor	4	6	6	5	18
Obscenity	3	5	2	10	6
Prostitution	50	32	22	18	8
Reckless Burning	44	25	36	58	28
School Interference	177	133	149	120	116
Stalking/Threatening	0	0	0	0	1
Teacher Abuse	0	0	0	1	0
Tobacco	407	393	378	440	439
Traffic Violation	2,581	2,385	2,422	2,367	2,170
Unlawful use of Telephone	34	24	23	18	30
Weapons Misconduct - Felony	79	74	102	85	114
Weapons Misconduct - Gang	47	47	39	31	19
Weapons Misconduct - Misdemeanor	68	62	71	70	54
*Other	0	0	2	1	5
Public Peace Totals	8,960	8,120	8,234	8,574	8,477

* Other includes Ungrouped and those with incomplete data

Appendix – Referrals Received

Table A.8 Most Severe Referral Offense – Misdemeanor Property

	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008
Arson - Unoccupied Structure - Misdemeanor	6	0	3	2	4
Bribery - Misdemeanor	0	0	0	1	0
Burglary 3 - Non-Residential	3	4	1	1	0
Burglary - Possession of Tools - Misdemeanor	0	0	0	0	0
Credit Card - Theft/Fraud - Misdemeanor	5	4	5	4	3
Criminal Damage - Misdemeanor	294	322	334	311	315
Criminal Damage - Graffiti - Misdemeanor	146	136	297	325	340
Criminal Damage - Dom. Violence (Misdemeanor)	370	372	376	355	333
Fraud	2	0	2	2	0
Littering/Polluting - Misdemeanor	20	19	17	16	17
Possess Stolen Property - Misdemeanor	28	20	22	15	30
Shoplifting - Felony	0	0	0	1,480	5
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	3,438	3,667	2,970	1,582	3,916
Theft - Felony	0	0	0	375	0
Theft - Misdemeanor	580	537	603	330	659
Theft of Vehicle - Misdemeanor	0	1	0	0	0
Unlawful Use Transportation - Misdemeanor	1	0	0	1	2
Misdemeanor Property Totals	4,893	5,082	4,630	4,800	5,624

Table A.9 Most Severe Referral Offense – Status Offenses

	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008
Curfew	2,406	2,229	2,947	3,286	3,016
Incorrigible	7	10	11	62	94
Runaway	825	872	912	890	822
Runaway - FOJ	118	77	97	62	76
Truancy	4,126	3,299	3,758	3,689	2,703
Status Totals	7,482	6,487	7,725	7,989	6,711

Table A.10 Most Severe Referral Offense – Administrative Offenses

	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008
Administrative	0	1	5	0	4
Courtesy Supervision	49	52	40	39	42
Traffic Violation	0	0	0	0	12
Transfer for Hearing	40	25	22	16	11
Transfer-Probation Supervision	106	89	89	80	91
Warrant	69	97	90	89	67
Administrative Totals	264	264	246	224	227

Appendix – Disposition of Referrals

(Based on Disposition Date)*

Table A.11 Non-Court Dispositions FY2004 – FY2008

		FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008
Administrative	Withdrawn	1	3	0	4	6
	Non-Complaint Completed	0	0	0	0	0
	Released (Traffic or Delinquency Warrant)	40	36	20	0	0
Record Only	Not Interviewed	334	277	307	446	344
	Pending Adult	16	2	2	7	265
	Referred - Diversion Program	4	0	0	0	8
	County Attorney Choose Not To File	1,582	1,693	1,450	1,592	1,385
	Referred Limited Jurisdiction Court	97	101	96	106	73
	Referred - Other Agency	0	0	0	0	54
	Referred - Other Jurisdiction	19	0	0	0	1
	Referred - Police Agency	911	881	841	974	877
	Referred -ADJC (Az Dept of Juv Corrections)	36	45	67	52	1
Interviewed	Adjusted Counsel & Warn	3	0	6	2	32
	Adjusted – Conditional	8,927	9,425	9,116	8,901	9,407
	Adjusted – From Other Jurisdiction	127	132	125	180	109
	Adjusted - Not Filed by County Attorney	768	770	666	581	535
	Adjusted	619	553	461	467	483
	Adjusted – Plea	47	33	30	33	23
Non-Court	Loss of Jurisdiction	2,384	2,464	2,189	2,311	1,707
Total Non-Court Dispositions		15,915	16,415	15,376	15,656	15,310

* In the past these numbers were based on dispositions of Referrals filed during the year. As of 2004, they now reflect all dispositions in each year.

Appendix – Disposition of Referrals

(Based on Disposition Date)*

Table A.12 Court Dispositions FY2004 – FY2008

		FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008
Dismissed	Dismissed	4,706	4,972	4,970	4,990	1,363
Terminate & Close	Terminate & Close	149	142	126	162	84
Penalty	Penalty	196	195	188	159	158
Probation	Probation (Standard & JIPS)	4,467	4,514	4,513	4,803	4,803
	Probation with Restitution	451	569	439	531	428
	Continued Probation	3,673	3,298	3,071	2,684	2,369
	Continued Probation - Restitution	186	196	165	147	70
	Courtesy Probation	148	151	142	126	52
ADJC	Committed – ADJC	421	460	525	518	521
	Awarded – ADJC	99	147	94	149	191
Transferred	To Other Jurisdiction	54	123	40	29	29
Remanded	To Adult Court	57	61	74	58	44
Limited Jurisdiction Court	Guilty	602	566	631	331	234
	Not Guilty	0	1	0	0	1
Total Court Dispositions		15,209	15,395	14,978	14,687	10,347

* In the past these numbers were based on dispositions of referrals filed during the year. They now reflect the total count of dispositions for each year.

Appendix – Referral Source

Table A.13 Source of Referral FY2008

	Count	Percent
Phoenix Police Department	9,091	27.37%
Mesa Police Department	3,510	10.57%
Glendale Police Department	2,637	7.94%
School	2,600	7.83%
Probation Officer	2,212	6.66%
Tempe Police Department	1,977	5.95%
Chandler Police Department	1,861	5.60%
Scottsdale Police Department	1,548	4.66%
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office	1,537	4.63%
Gilbert Police Department	1,450	4.37%
Avondale Police Department	988	2.97%
Peoria Police Department	796	2.40%
Surprise Police Department	655	1.97%
Goodyear Police Department	521	1.57%
Arizona Department of Public Safety	376	1.13%
Buckeye Police Department	353	1.06%
El Mirage Police Department	246	0.74%
Tolleson Police Department	188	0.57%
Other Arizona County	127	0.38%
AZ Dept of Juvenile Corrections	110	0.33%
Other Law Enforcement	90	0.27%
Surveillance Officer	87	0.26%
Other Source, Non Law Enforcement	80	0.24%
Wickenburg Police Department	74	0.22%
Youngtown Police Department	50	0.15%
Salt River Indian Police Department	26	0.08%
Paradise Valley Police Department	9	0.03%
Fort McDowell Tribal Police Dept	7	0.02%
Court	7	0.02%
Parents or Legal Guardian	5	0.02%
Total	33,218	100%

Appendix – Referral Source

Table A.14 Source of Referral by Type of Offense FY2008

Referring Agency	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin.	Totals
Phoenix Police Department	710	1,243	50	740	865	2,198	2,090	1,169	25	9,090
Mesa Police Department	155	379	12	278	419	1,009	850	392	16	3,510
Glendale Police Department	126	257	27	292	253	867	558	254	3	2,637
School	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	2,565	0	2,600
Probation Officer	1	0	2,211	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,212
Tempe Police Department	73	120	3	122	201	448	573	434	3	1,977
Chandler Police Department	56	154	9	137	174	473	357	495	6	1,861
Scottsdale Police Department	53	125	10	110	124	743	178	199	6	1,548
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office	65	146	12	79	112	758	136	222	7	1,537
Gilbert Police Department	50	146	7	108	237	431	224	245	2	1,450
Avondale Police Department	31	106	3	85	80	226	133	324	0	988
Peoria Police Department	42	115	5	88	133	214	181	15	3	796
Surprise Police Department	44	51	9	66	94	203	114	73	1	655
Goodyear Police Department	17	45	1	45	65	182	85	81	0	521
Arizona Department of Public Safety	4	20	2	0	13	327	3	4	3	376
Buckeye Police Department	20	29	1	35	36	97	39	95	1	353
El Mirage Police Department	24	33	5	25	26	54	65	14	0	246
Tolleson Police Department	13	13	1	9	21	59	13	59	0	188
Other Arizona County	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	120	127
AZ Dept of Juvenile Corrections	72	15	8	2	2	5	6	0	0	110
Surveillance Officer	0	2	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	87
Wickenburg Police Department	0	3	0	4	4	44	2	17	0	74
Youngtown Police Department	2	1		5	1	9	0	32	0	50
Salt River Indian Police Department	0	2	1	0	5	11	7	0	0	26
AZ State Liquor License Control	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	20
Tempe City Attorney	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	6	0	11
AZ State University Police Department -- Tempe	1	1	0	1	2	5	0	0	0	10
Maricopa County Attorney's Office	0	1	4	0	1	4	0	0	0	10
Court	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	7
Parents or Legal Guardian	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	5
Other - Law Enforcement	0	7	0	1	7	41	7	3	30	96
Other Source - Non Law Enforcement	1	2	0	0	0	8	0	4	0	15
Other - Unknown	1	2	0	1	8	5	2	4	1	24
Total	1,564	3,023	2,472	2,233	2,885	8,478	5,624	6,711	227	33,217

Note: Total may not match Total Referrals in FY2008 (33,218) due to missing or incomplete data on a given record

Appendix – Referral Source

The total number of referrals has increased 1% since FY2004, but the sources have changed dramatically. Phoenix Police Department saw only a 1.6% increase in referrals, whereas Goodyear, Avondale, and Surprise all saw increases over 100% (176%, 140%, and 124% respectively).

Table A.15 Most Frequent Referral Sources – Annual Changes

	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	Percent Change FY2004 to FY2008
Phoenix Police Department	9,140	8,687	9,149	9,587	9,091	-0.54%
	26.30%	26.55%	27.37%	27.60%	27.37%	
School	3,487	2,836	3,630	3,619	3,510	-10.34%
	10.03%	8.67%	10.86%	10.42%	10.57%	
Mesa Police Department	3,873	3,638	2,954	3,376	2,637	14.87%
	11.14%	11.12%	8.84%	9.72%	7.94%	
Glendale Police Department	2,245	2,361	2,738	2,830	2,600	-34.12%
	6.46%	7.21%	8.19%	8.15%	7.83%	
Probation Officer	3,029	2,756	2,413	2,498	2,212	-36.93%
	8.72%	8.42%	7.22%	7.19%	6.66%	
Tempe Police Department	2,550	2,314	2,241	1,957	1,977	-28.98%
	7.34%	7.07%	6.70%	5.63%	5.95%	
Chandler Police Department	1,884	2,039	2,239	1,915	1,861	-1.24%
	5.42%	6.23%	6.70%	5.51%	5.60%	
Maricopa County Sheriff	1,618	1,586	1,504	1,567	1,548	3.36%
	4.66%	4.85%	4.50%	4.51%	4.66%	
Scottsdale Police Department	1,496	1,262	1,142	1,420	1,537	-5.27%
	4.30%	3.86%	3.42%	4.09%	4.63%	
Gilbert Police Department	1,055	945	1,000	1,360	1,450	27.24%
	3.04%	2.89%	2.99%	3.92%	4.37%	
Avondale Police Department	420	600	752	945	988	57.49%
	1.21%	1.83%	2.25%	2.72%	2.97%	
Peoria Police Department	799	656	729	714	796	-0.38%
	2.30%	2.00%	2.18%	2.06%	2.40%	
Surprise Police Department	490	571	720	692	655	25.19%
	1.41%	1.74%	2.15%	1.99%	1.97%	
Goodyear Police Department	309	316	428	582	521	40.69%
	0.89%	0.97%	1.28%	1.68%	1.57%	
Other Sources	2,360	2,158	1,794	1,676	1,835	-28.61%
	6.79%	6.59%	5.37%	4.82%	5.52%	
Total	34,755	32,725	33,433	34,738	33,218	-4.63%

Appendix – Referral Source

Top 20 ZIP Codes

This table focuses on the 20 ZIP codes in Maricopa County that generated the most referrals in FY2008. Note that it portrays the ZIP code where the juvenile lived at the time of the offense, not the ZIP code where the offense took place. The ZIP codes are ranked one through 20 and compared to their ranking and total number of referrals five years earlier in FY2004.

The last column shows the percentage changes from FY2004 to FY2008, the rate at which referrals rose or fell during the five years. While overall referrals have increased by nearly 1%, the total referrals from these 20 ZIP codes have decreased by 6.5% since FY2004.

Table A.16 Top 20 Zip Codes

Rank FY2008	ZIP Code	City	Total FY2008	Rank FY2004	Total FY2004	Percentage Change from FY2004 to FY2008
1	85301	Glendale	1,028	3	988	4.0%
2	85225	Chandler	837	1	1,261	-33.6%
3	85033	Maryvale	816	2	991	-17.7%
4	85323	Avondale	795	19	524	51.7%
5	85041	Phoenix	779	10	690	12.9%
6	85204	Mesa	744	5	853	-12.8%
7	85009	Phoenix	739	6	848	-12.9%
8	85035	Maryvale	655	4	974	-32.8%
9	85008	Phoenix	599	7	748	-19.9%
10	85345	Peoria	563	11	642	-12.3%
11	85017	Phoenix	533	18	549	-2.9%
12	85201	Mesa	507	8	738	-31.3%
13	85040	Phoenix	496	9	720	-31.1%
14	85326	Buckeye	482	49	288	-67.4%
15	85032	Phoenix	479	12	637	-24.8%
16	85242	Queen Creek	469	54	252	86.1%
17	85006	Phoenix	464	14	592	-21.6%
18	85031	Phoenix	456	13	606	-24.8%
19	85037	Phoenix	447	28	411	8.8%
20	85015	Phoenix	441	15	558	-21.0%
Total			12,329		13,870	-11.1%
All Complaints			33,218		34,755	-4.4%
% of All Complaints from Top 20			37.1%		39.9%	

Appendix – Referral Source

Table A.17 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2008

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obst. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd . Property	Status	Admin	Total
Aguila	85320	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Anthem	85086	7	12	15	14	12	68	35	73	2	238
Apache Jct	85220	4	7	2	3	7	25	20	10	1	79
Arlington	85322	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Avondale	85323	45	81	54	71	58	173	94	215	4	795
Avondale	85392	4	10	7	12	16	39	34	63	0	185
Black Canyon City	85324	1	1	1	0	1	4	2	5	0	15
Buckeye	85326	42	45	31	35	43	110	69	103	4	482
Buckeye	85395	3	3	2	9	7	15	16	5	1	61
Carefree	85377	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	6
Cave Creek	85327	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	6
Cave Creek	85331	5	15	7	7	14	46	18	10	4	126
Chandler	85224	18	23	19	28	35	81	57	72	1	334
Chandler	85225	41	73	48	67	72	203	136	193	4	837
Chandler	85226	8	19	16	19	39	94	37	72	0	304
Chandler	85244	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	5
Chandler	85249	4	24	5	17	19	52	42	34	0	197
Chandler	85286	1	5	3	2	11	26	14	19	2	83
El Mirage	85335	18	29	40	23	34	77	74	52	2	349
Fountain Hills	85268	2	12	11	5	7	65	19	27	0	148
Gila Bend	85337	0	6	1	1	0	6	1	9	0	24
Gilbert	85233	15	15	27	13	25	91	38	52	0	276
Gilbert	85234	10	26	21	24	52	121	69	68	2	393
Gilbert	85295	5	13	1	8	13	29	21	15	0	105
Gilbert	85296	11	28	14	24	42	102	58	53	1	333
Gilbert	85297	9	14	7	19	24	68	32	40	0	213
Gilbert	85298	4	11	2	3	12	22	7		1	75
Glendale	85301	45	95	101	73	81	256	147	229	1	1,028
Glendale	85302	21	38	22	26	31	109	65	64	0	376
Glendale	85303	19	37	35	38	25	95	85	77	2	413
Glendale	85304	10	15	9	20	24	62	35	41	2	218
Glendale	85305	8	11	13	9	6	24	16	12	1	100
Glendale	85306	5	22	18	25	17	46	39	29	2	203
Glendale	85307	4	5	6	2	10	20	12	14	0	73
Glendale	85308	12	29	17	58	35	129	75	53	3	411
Glendale	85309	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	6
Glendale	85310	5	11	9	18	14	64	16	22	1	160
Glendale	85311	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Glendale	85312	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Glendale	85318	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Goodyear	85338	13	31	19	22	29	126	70	65	1	376

Table A.17 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2008

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obst. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd . Property	Status	Admin	Total
Goodyear	85396	1	1	0	5	1	5	7	4	0	24
Higley	85236	0	0	2	2	1	8	1	4	0	18
Laveen	85339	27	24	31	19	20	55	65	48	3	292
Litchfield Park	85340	8	9	11	15	20	53	32	26	1	175
Mesa	85201	27	54	53	39	47	102	84	98	3	507
Mesa	85202	16	19	18	29	17	53	47	53	4	256
Mesa	85203	18	31	28	19	43	65	74	86	3	367
Mesa	85204	20	107	57	53	72	217	113	101	4	744
Mesa	85205	11	19	24	22	22	73	46	47	1	265
Mesa	85206	8	9	9	10	29	59	30	24	0	178
Mesa	85207	7	19	11	23	43	116	51	59	4	333
Mesa	85208	6	31	16	24	54	99	50	70	3	353
Mesa	85209	7	9	8	12	19	42	27	39	1	164
Mesa	85210	15	30	38	17	39	104	75	56	6	380
Mesa	85211	1	1	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	9
Mesa	85212	1	10	4	11	21	58	27	34	2	168
Mesa	85213	9	5	13	8	19	79	30	38	0	201
Mesa	85214	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	7
Mesa	85215	0	11	5	5	7	26	17	11	2	84
Mesa	85216	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
Mesa	85275	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Morristown	85342	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
New River	85027	30	28	20	20	22	72	66	44	2	304
New River	85087	1	7	0	1	2	17	8	8	1	45
Peoria	85345	31	66	39	48	55	125	92	107	0	563
Peoria	85380	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Peoria	85381	2	10	16	9	15	47	17	15	0	131
Peoria	85382	8	11	4	21	24	62	48	35	0	213
Peoria	85383	2	17	8	16	17	46	30	16	1	153
Phoenix	85001	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
Phoenix	85003	5	6	18	1	2	11	17	8	0	68
Phoenix	85004	2	2	3	1	2	8	3	5	1	27
Phoenix	85005	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Phoenix	85006	52	44	37	19	24	98	76	113	1	464
Phoenix	85007	14	22	23	5	8	32	32	45	0	181
Phoenix	85008	43	73	58	32	56	129	80	127	1	599
Phoenix	85009	52	105	85	27	45	137	84	204	0	739
Phoenix	85012	2	0	2	5	0	7	9	5	0	30
Phoenix	85013	4	14	19	12	9	28	22	28	0	136
Phoenix	85014	8	17	13	11	13	40	33	30	0	165
Phoenix	85015	29	41	32	19	32	69	101	116	2	441
Phoenix	85016	17	14	24	12	14	57	39	60	2	239
Phoenix	85017	13	57	54	33	32	97	82	161	3	532
Phoenix	85018	2	8	8	11	17	62	20	52	1	181
Phoenix	85019	13	27	21	10	35	80	62	140	1	389
Phoenix	85020	5	17	17	5	17	40	28	24	0	153
Phoenix	85021	14	22	26	17	23	74	44	51	1	272

Table A.17 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2008

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obst. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd . Property	Status	Admin	Total
Phoenix	85022	16	39	30	26	16	66	48	29	4	274
Phoenix	85023	13	16	29	22	22	60	57	49	4	272
Phoenix	85024	7	3	6	9	10	42	19	13	2	121
Phoenix	85025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Phoenix	85026	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Phoenix	85028	2	10	3	4	7	35	10	5	0	76
Phoenix	85029	20	32	27	37	29	94	79	57	3	378
Phoenix	85030	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Phoenix	85031	14	38	55	13	39	76	70	151	0	456
Phoenix	85032	34	70	33	29	29	113	83	86	2	479
Phoenix	85033	33	81	58	36	42	175	121	268	2	816
Phoenix	85034	5	14	6	3	10	18	9	17	0	82
Phoenix	85035	31	73	52	34	44	129	90	200	2	655
Phoenix	85036	2	1	1	1	0	1	2	2	0	10
Phoenix	85037	27	47	39	31	23	83	76	119	2	447
Phoenix	85039	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Phoenix	85040	25	43	57	32	51	111	92	83	2	496
Phoenix	85041	54	85	86	47	60	151	143	151	2	779
Phoenix	85042	26	25	37	23	34	63	85	64	8	365
Phoenix	85043	8	43	25	19	31	59	46	96	5	332
Phoenix	85044	4	10	4	5	18	35	33	20	0	129
Phoenix	85045	0	2	0	2	0	5	6	1	0	16
Phoenix	85048	5	13	5	9	15	32	35	8	1	123
Phoenix	85050	3	6	6	9	9	27	12	9	2	83
Phoenix	85051	23	37	29	33	30	81	63	47	3	346
Phoenix	85053	14	14	19	16	21	48	29	23	1	185
Phoenix	85054	0	2	0	1	3	1	1	1	0	9
Phoenix	85063	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	7
Phoenix	85066	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4
Phoenix	85068	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Phoenix	85069	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Phoenix	85071	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Phoenix	85079	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	4
Phoenix	85080	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	6
Phoenix	85083	11	5	5	4	6	8	7	3	1	50
Phoenix	85085	1	2	3	1	6	16	15	7	0	51
Phoenix Cashion	85329	2	5	2	0	0	5	8	11	0	33
Queen Creek	85227	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Queen Creek	85242	19	67	67	30	39	112	76	54	5	469
Queen Creek	85243	1	1	2	6	8	27	23	5	2	75
Scottsdale	85250	4	5	1	8	5	41	11	16	0	91
Scottsdale	85251	8	9	12	13	10	95	32	39	0	218
Scottsdale	85252	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	1	0	8
Scottsdale	85253	1	3	2	2	7	26	9	6	0	56
Scottsdale	85255	3	6	2	3	13	55	17	15	1	115
Scottsdale	85256	5	4	0	5	11	25	5	5	3	63

Table A.17 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2008

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obst. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd . Property	Status	Admin	Total
Scottsdale	85257	7	18	14	17	23	84	29	59	1	252
Scottsdale	85258	2	8	5	8	9	35	11	6	0	84
Scottsdale	85259	5	8	6	6	13	100	16	18	0	172
Scottsdale	85260	2	14	5	4	12	100	21	15	1	174
Scottsdale	85262	0	1	1	3	3	22	1	6	0	37
Scottsdale	85266	0	0	0	3	2	5	2	0	0	12
Scottsdale	85267	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Scottsdale	85269	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Scottsdale	85271	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Scottsdale/Ft. McDowell	85264	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	11
Scottsdale Phoenix	85254	7	25	11	27	32	101	36	28	2	269
Scottsdale/Rio Verde	85263	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Sun City/West/Grand	85351	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
Sun City/West/Grand	85373	3	4	6	2	5	11	6	3	0	40
Sun City/West/Grand	85375	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	5
Sun Lakes/Chandler	85248	1	6	3	4	11	27	17	34	1	104
Surprise	85374	14	21	19	32	22	68	60	52	1	289
Surprise	85378	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Surprise	85379	20	12	13	23	31	64	55	33	1	252
Surprise	85387	3	0	4	1	5	7	7	4	0	31
Surprise	85388	7	12	6	6	16	38	25	11	2	123
Tempe	85280	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Tempe	85281	14	14	21	24	35	80	59	108	2	357
Tempe	85282	17	17	19	22	16	64	55	94	3	307
Tempe	85284	4	5	6	6	19	52	17	26	0	135
Tempe	85285	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	4
Tempe	85287	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Tempe Guadalupe	85283	10	28	25	42	55	105	75	96	4	440
Tolleson	85353	21	28	35	11	18	72	53	83	0	321
Tonopah	85354	0	4	3	4	2	13	2	4	1	33
Waddell	85355	0	1	6	2	2	9	11	5	0	36
Wickenburg	85358	1	0	1	2	0	5	3	2	0	14
Wickenburg	85390	0	1	1	1	2	21	2	14	0	42
Wittman	85361	1	5	0	3	11	4	13	9	0	46
Youngtown	85363	1	3	10	5	3	12	4	19	0	57
Other Jurisdictions		46	113	54	65	71	252	206	210	36	1,053
Other Counties AZ		20	74	42	50	57	168	185	91	18	705
Totals		1,564	3,023	2,472	2,233	2,885	8,478	5,624	6,711	227	33,217

Note: Total may not match Total Referrals in FY2008 (33,218) due to missing or incomplete data on a given record

Appendix – Referral Source

Below is a breakdown of Referrals to the Maricopa Juvenile Court from AZ Counties outside Maricopa

Table A.18 Arizona Counties for FY2008 Referrals

City	Felony		Obstr	Misd.			Petty			Totals
	Person	Property		Property	Drugs	Peace	Theft	Status	Admin	
APACHE	0	4	0	4	1	7	4	0	1	18
COCHISE	2	5	4	2	2	6	6	6	1	52
COCONINO	2	5	0	2	0	8	11	2	3	40
GILA	0	3	0	1	1	3	15	6	2	45
GRAHAM	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	1	7
GREENLEE	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
LA PAZ	1	0	2	3	0	1	3	1	1	2
MOHAVE	3	1	0	2	1	5	2	4	0	12
NAVAJO	0	2	4	5	2	10	13	4	0	36
PIMA	3	10	7	6	10	16	13	8	2	76
PINAL	8	36	11	17	31	79	98	50	1	284
SANTA CRUZ	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	2
YAVAPAI	1	8	12	3	6	24	11	8	4	114
YUMA	0	0	2	4	1	6	4	2	1	11
Total	20	74	42	50	57	168	185	91	18	705

Appendix – Court Activity

Petitions Filed FY2008

Juvenile judges and commissioners make decisions about adoption and dependency matters as well as delinquency and incorrigibility. The data on the next three pages show the various petitions and hearings which occupy the Juvenile Court Calendar.

The significant changes in delinquency petitions over the past few years are a result of procedural changes in the processing of citations. In 1999 they were heard as delinquency matters by juvenile court judges and commissioners, rather than juvenile hearing officers throughout the county. In 2001, as more cases were being cited directly to the juvenile court center they were being diverted to probation officers. This area will continue to change as the process is improved to handle the increasing number of citations sent directly to the juvenile court.

In 1999, a procedural change allowed severances to be filed through motions on an existing dependency petition. In 2006, these motions were counted, resulting in the dramatic increase in the severance filings seen here from previous years.

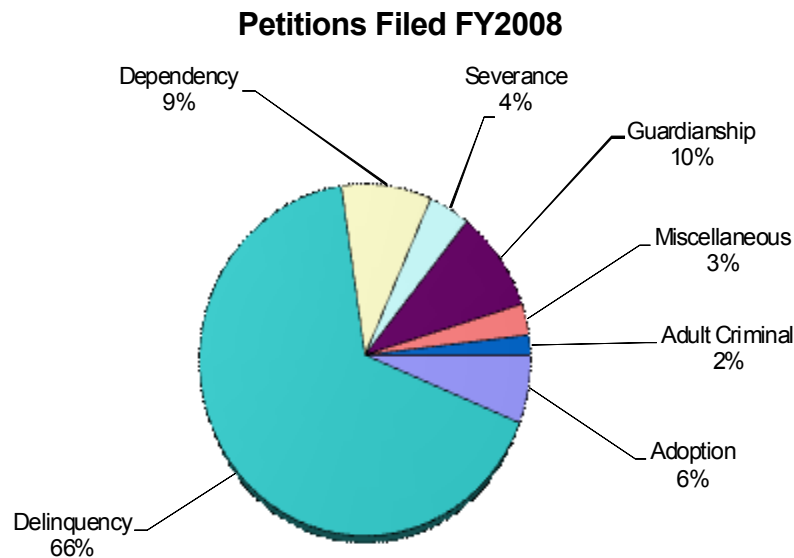


Table A.19 Petitions Filed FY2004 – FY2008

Petitions Filed	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008
Adoption	960	1,043	1,210	1,354	1,205
Delinquency	14,584	14,059	13,758	14,400	14,010
Dependency	1,733	1,872	1,814	1,959	2,018
Severance (Petition & Motion) *	272	788	1,058	900	333
Guardianship **	0	894	1,800	2,049	1,999
Miscellaneous ***	1,004	821	1,065	1,024	1,130
TOTAL	18,553	19,477	20,705	21,686	20,695

In FY2008, severance motions were not included.

*In FY2008, the number of severance motions filed was not available. This explains the apparent decrease from FY2007 to FY2008.

** In January of 2005 Guardianship petitions involving minors were moved from the Adult Court to the Juvenile Court to be handled with other Juvenile Court matters.

*** Miscellaneous includes non-petitions and emancipations. There were 597 non-petitions and 30 emancipations in FY2008.

Appendix – School Districts

School data is based on the school district at the time of referral. Therefore counts are based on referrals not juveniles. A juvenile may be counted multiple times in one district or may be counted in more than one district. Total may not match Total Referrals in FY2008 (33,218) due to missing or incomplete data on a given record

Table A.20 Elementary District by Offense Severity FY2008

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin.	Totals
Alhambra Elementary	11	22	8	9	13	15	57	75	0	210
Arlington Elementary	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4
Avondale Elementary	8	9	2	11	8	10	10	20	0	78
Balsz Elementary	5	9	1	2	4	1	11	3	0	36
Buckeye Elementary	6	3	0	17	3	17	10	17	0	73
Cartwright Elementary	13	38	7	17	13	18	71	115	0	292
Creighton Elementary	5	9	2	4	1	6	14	61	0	102
Fowler Elementary	5	2	1	5	5	1	11	36	0	66
Glendale Elementary	24	34	5	27	11	39	34	80	0	254
Higley Elementary	6	17	5	12	25	57	26	18	1	167
Isaac Elementary	6	14	2	5	8	8	13	89	0	145
JO Combs Elementary Dist.	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Kyrene Elementary	8	14	1	13	10	12	31	8	1	98
Laveen Elementary	9	2	1	4	5	10	25	4	0	60
Liberty Elementary	3	9	1	4	3	10	13	10	2	55
Litchfield Elementary	3	2	0	10	1	13	10	9	0	48
Littleton Elementary	5	18	1	5	1	11	12	16	0	69
Madison Elementary	4	4	0	2	2	1	12	16	0	41
Murphy Elementary	1	4	0	5	0	1	6	13	0	30
Nadaburg Elementary	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
Osborn Elementary	5	7	4	4	4	1	12	11	0	48
Palo Verde Elementary	1	1	1	1	0	2	5	2	0	13
Paloma Elementary	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Pendergast Elementary	2	17	2	12	6	14	23	21	0	97
Phoenix Elementary	16	24	10	14	8	21	37	39	1	170
Riverside Elementary	1	4	0	2	3	5	1	1	0	17
Roosevelt Elementary	20	33	13	17	30	42	54	57	1	267
Tempe Elementary	14	11	3	28	24	28	47	106	0	261
Tolleson Elementary	0	6	1	4	1	3	11	19	0	45
Union Elementary	2	2	0	3	1	1	4	2	0	15
Washington Elementary	23	36	8	44	22	42	81	121	3	380
Wilson Elementary	1	4	1	4	0	2	5	4	0	21
Totals	207	359	80	285	212	392	650	975	9	3,169

Table A.21 High School District by Offense Severity FY2008

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin.	Totals
Agua Fria Union	16	27	7	34	45	101	89	90	0	409
Buckeye Union	3	10	6	7	21	45	32	33	1	158
Glendale Union	28	76	28	62	65	207	203	71	4	744
Phoenix Union	79	170	104	92	179	383	370	1,014	9	2,400
Tempe Union HS District	21	50	19	46	103	166	190	146	0	741
Tolleson Union	22	48	16	34	45	92	102	190	2	551
Totals	169	381	180	275	458	994	986	1,544	16	5,003

Appendix – School Districts

Table A.22 Unified District by Offense Severity FY2008

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin.	Totals
Apache Junction Unified District	0	4	1	0	4	4	19	8	1	41
Cave Creek Unified	4	9	3	12	12	17	16	3	0	76
Chandler Unified	23	60	11	39	72	98	142	124	0	569
Coolidge Unified District	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Deer Valley Unified	31	63	18	81	74	182	209	125	5	788
Dysart Unified	27	47	16	45	41	114	118	90	3	501
Fountain Hills Unified	0	8	3	6	4	15	16	15	0	67
Gila Bend Unified	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	4	0	9
Gilbert Unified	26	64	18	66	124	189	175	154	5	821
Mesa Unified	64	184	56	158	223	376	384	392	6	1,843
Paradise Valley Unified	29	93	26	55	76	157	152	110	3	701
Peoria Unified	33	68	17	63	83	171	174	159	0	768
Queen Creek Unified	1	22	1	8	4	23	23	12	0	94
Saddle Mountain Unified School	0	1	0	4	1	4	4	2	0	16
Scottsdale Unified	12	46	6	42	67	208	93	66	2	542
Wickenburg Unified	3	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	0	14
Totals	253	672	177	581	787	1,562	1,529	1,265	25	6,851

Table A.23 Miscellaneous Schools by Offense Severity FY2008

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin.	Totals
Charter Schools	135	362	257	191	343	787	513	439	12	3,039
East Valley Institute of Technology	1	4	1	0	4	10	5	1	2	28
Job Corps - Phoenix	1	2	0	2	3	4	12	4	0	28
Maricopa County Regional Special	7	3	7	5	4	9	13	4	0	52
Misc Colleges	8	11	16	10	16	50	22	11	0	144
Misc Other	47	69	36	63	48	104	76	40	1	484
Misc Parochial	0	4	1	7	7	59	25	6	0	109
Other	55	112	54	63	75	242	221	114	27	963
Resid. Treat. Fac. (Schools)	41	43	97	47	22	55	36	30	8	379
Totals	295	610	469	388	522	1,320	923	649	50	5,226

Appendix – Detention

Detention by Age and Ethnicity

Table A.24 Detentions Anglo Youth

Age	Detention	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
< 10	8	7	1.14
11	16	15	1.07
12	51	38	1.34
13	148	103	1.44
14	282	188	1.50
15	542	354	1.53
16	777	526	1.48
17	989	674	1.47
Total	2,813	1,905	1.48

Table A.25 Detentions for Asian/Pacific Islander Youth

Age	Detention	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
< 10			
11	1	1	1.00
12	1	1	1.00
13	2	1	2.00
14	5	4	1.25
15	9	5	1.80
16	11	7	1.57
17	13	10	1.30
Total	42	29	1.45

Table A.26 Detentions for African American Youth

Age	Detention	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
< 10	8	6	1.33
11	4	4	1.00
12	39	25	1.56
13	103	69	1.49
14	169	112	1.51
15	258	165	1.56
16	358	226	1.58
17	367	241	1.52
Total	1,306	48	1.54

Table A.27 Detentions for Hispanic Youth

Age	Detention	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
< 10	6	6	1.00
11	17	15	1.13
12	60	46	1.30
13	213	147	1.45
14	515	328	1.57
15	925	95	1.55
16	1,100	672	1.64
17	1,100	770	1.47
Total	3,966	2,579	1.54

Table A.28 Detentions for Native American Youth

Age	Detention	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
< 10	1	1	1.00
11	3	2	1.50
12	4	4	1.00
13	12	8	1.50
14	40	24	1.67
15	57	41	1.39
16	106	67	1.58
17	105	74	1.42
Total	328	221	1.48

Table A.29 Detentions for Other Youth

Age	Detention	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
< 10	2	2	1.00
11		0	
12	1	1	1.00
13	8	6	1.33
14	14	11	1.27
15	8	7	1.14
16	18	10	1.80
17	16	14	1.14
Total	67	51	1.31

Appendix – Detention

Juveniles Detained by Gender, Ethnicity, and Age FY2008

Table A.30 Detentions by Gender

Gender	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
Female	1,625	1,160	1.40
Male	6,897	4,473	1.54
Total	8,522	5,633	1.51

Table A.31 Detentions by Ethnicity

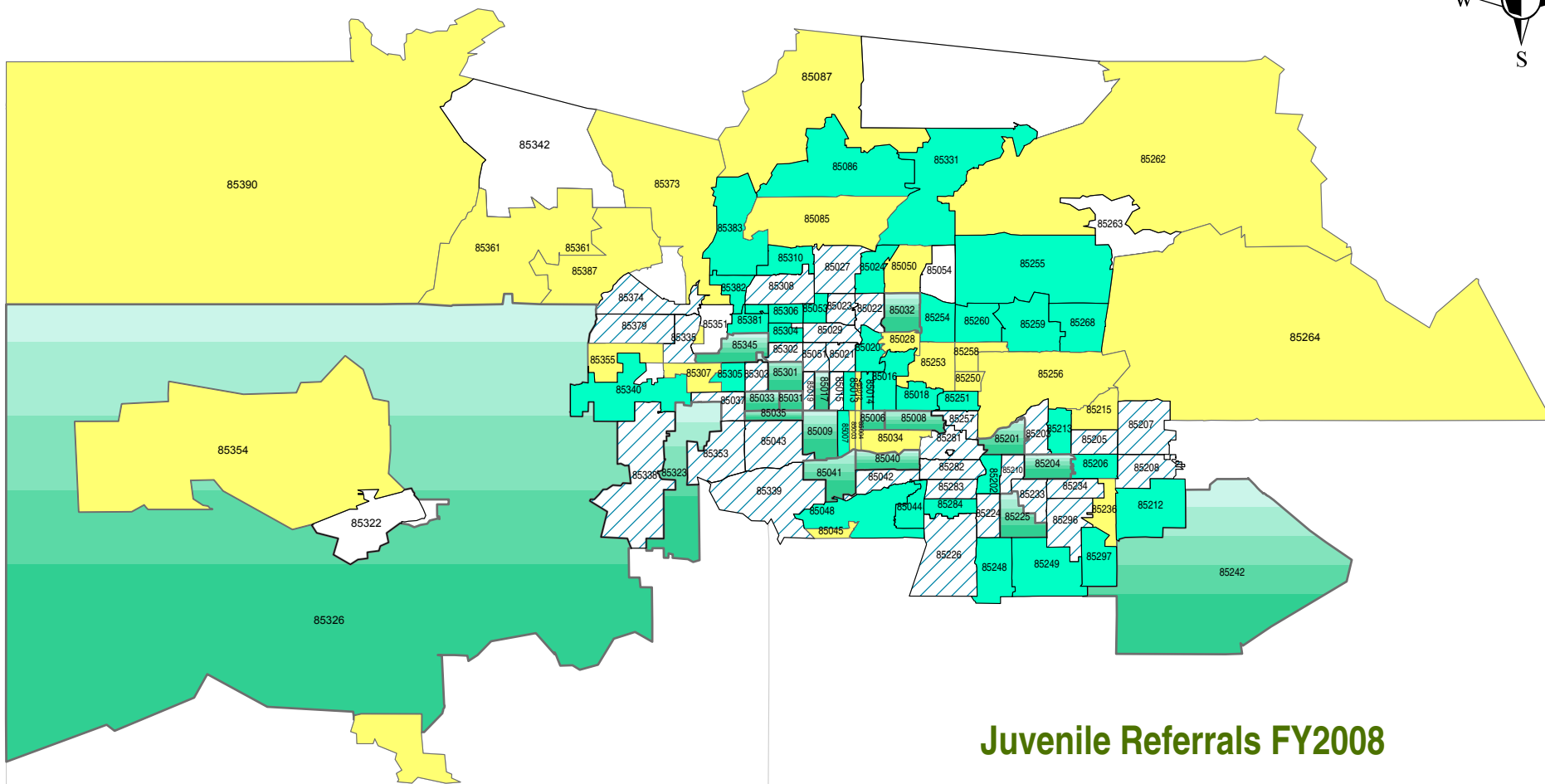
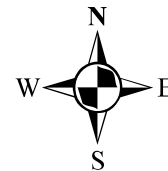
Ethnicity	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
Anglo	2,813	1,905	1.48
Asian/Pacific	42	29	1.45
African American	1,306	848	1.54
Hispanic	3,966	2,579	1.54
Native American	328	221	1.48
Other	67	51	1.31
Total	8,522	5,633	1.51

Table A.32 Females Detained by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
Anglo	681	499	1.36
Asian/Pacific	2	2	1.00
African American	290	187	1.55
Hispanic	559	393	1.42
Native American	76	64	1.19
Other	17	15	1.13
Total	1,625	1,160	1.40

Table A.33 Males Detained by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
Anglo	2,132	1,406	1.52
Asian/Pacific	40	27	1.48
African American	1,016	661	1.54
Hispanic	3,407	2,186	1.56
Native American	252	157	1.61
Other	50	36	1.38
Total	6,897	4,473	1.54



Juvenile Referrals FY2008

