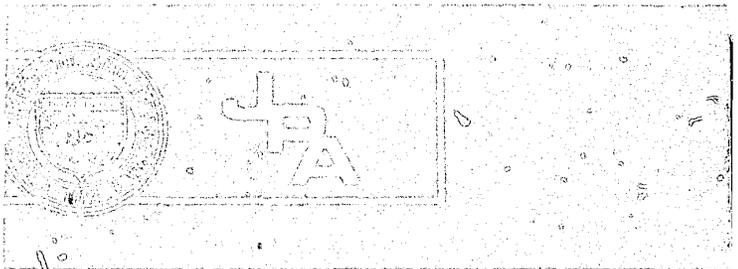


JUVENILE CRIME AND JUSTICE IN ARIZONA

A REPORT FROM THE
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER
ARIZONA STATE
JUSTICE PLANNING AGENCY

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JUNE 1978

NCJRS

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ACQUISITIONS

Arizona State Justice Planning Agency
Ernesto G. Muñoz, Executive Director

Statistical Analysis Center
Professional Plaza, 4th Floor
4820 N. Black Canyon Freeway
Phoenix, Arizona 85017
602-271-5466

William M. Braybrook, Director
Sarah Weissinger, Staff
Terrie Krieg, Staff
Eunice Kokovitch, Staff

Joe Higgins, Juvenile Justice Specialist

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INTRODUCTION

Arizona has a young population — nearly one-third of its citizens are juveniles seventeen years of age or under. Youths thirteen through seventeen account for about one-third of the state's total arrests. An analysis of data on juvenile crime and the administration of justice indicates that youthful involvement within the Juvenile Court setting centers around the following two areas:

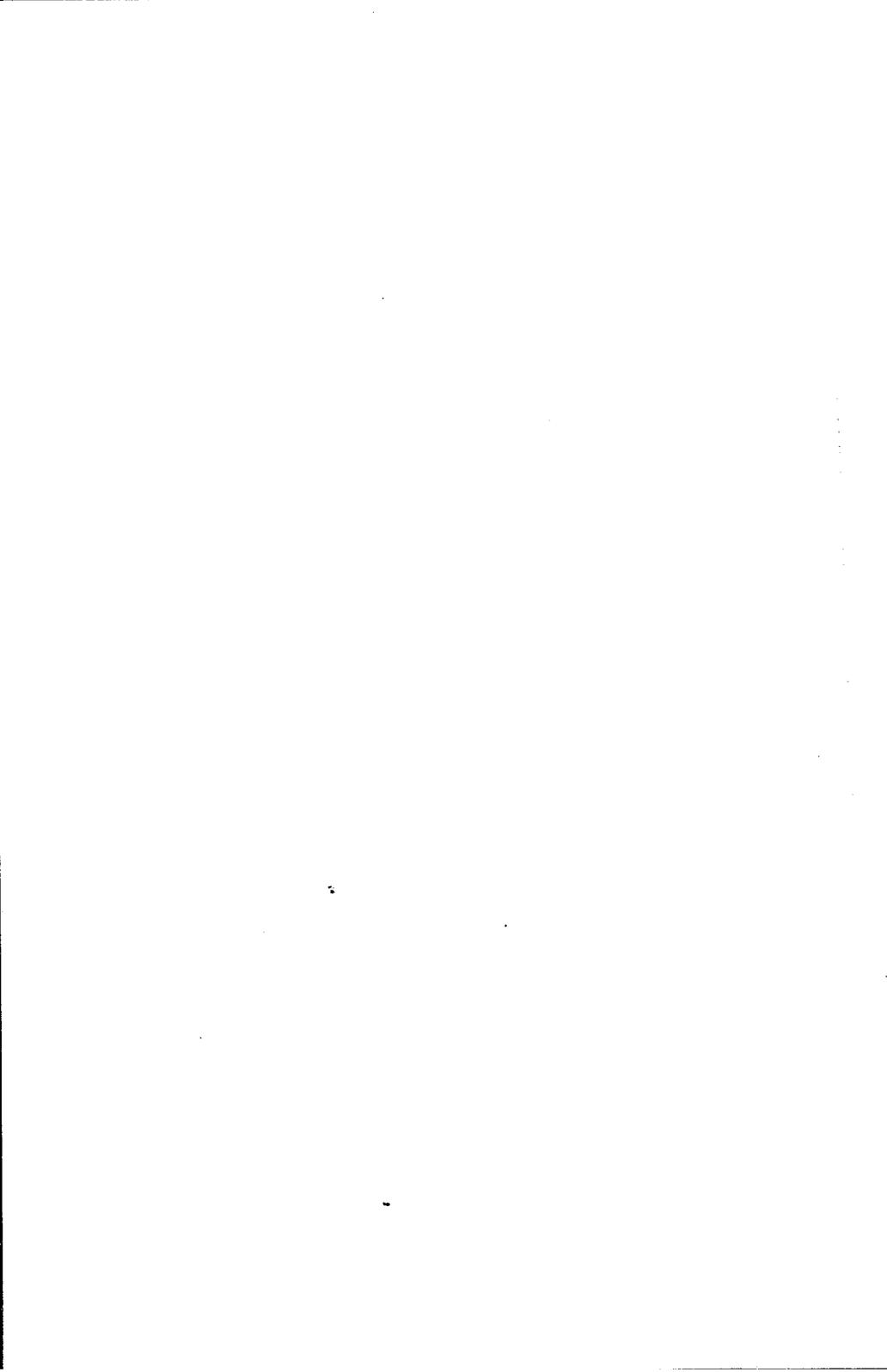
- Property offenses — burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft;
- Status offenses — curfew, runaway, and liquor law violations.

Juvenile Crime and Justice in Arizona is designed for use by Arizona criminal justice planners and administrators. For Arizona citizens, it is distributed as a resource from which they may learn about the nature of juvenile crime and the Arizona juvenile justice system.

Information presented within this report was extracted and compiled from many sources:

- The Arizona Uniform Crime Reports;
- The Arizona Supreme Court Planning Division;
- Data summaries and annual reports from many Arizona agencies;
- Site visits;
- State plans and documents.

This report is divided into three sections. The first discusses the juvenile justice system in Arizona and lists definitions of terms. Juvenile crime statistics are presented in the second section, while components of the juvenile justice system are discussed in the last.



ARIZONA JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

PHILOSOPHY OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Police apprehended 16 year old Joe M. in the process of burglarizing a neighboring house, while the owner was on vacation. When confronted with the evidence, a radio and \$200 cash, the boy admitted several other residential burglaries in the area. Joe was adjudicated a delinquent youth by the Juvenile Court and committed to the State Department of Corrections.

Peggy F. is 13 years old, and a chronic runaway. Her parents, well-to-do business people, adopted her at the age of 3, along with her infant brother and sister. Peggy often heard the only reason she was adopted was because the adoption agency refused to split the children. Her rebellious behavior, including running away, disobedience, promiscuity, and truancy, led her parents to call the Juvenile Court Center and refer her as an incorrigible child.

Bobby J. was referred to the Juvenile Authorities by neighbors who suspected he was being abused and neglected. A Protective Service worker investigated the report and discovered 6 year old Bobby to be sick and not receiving medical care, locked out of the house for extended periods of time, not fed adequately or regularly, and suffering from a rejecting environment. Bobby was removed from the home and referred to the Juvenile Court as a neglected child.

The criminal justice system within Arizona performs many diverse functions including police protection, judicial services, prosecution, public defense, and corrections. Juveniles in Arizona violating the law are processed through the criminal justice system; however, procedures dealing with youthful offenders are different from those dealing with adults.

Juvenile divisions, more than court divisions with criminal jurisdiction, have a rehabilitative orientation. In addition to protecting the community, the Juvenile Court has the mission of nurturing positive change in the child.

The Juvenile Court was originally conceived as a separate system to handle youth cases in a non-adversary mode. The principles of a separate juvenile system include:

- Children, because of their young age and dependent status, should not be held as accountable as adult transgressors;
- The objective of juvenile justice is to help the child, to heal and rehabilitate rather than to punish;
- The system should avoid the formalized trappings and labeling of the adult criminal process.

In the Juvenile Court, the judge acts in the place of the parent (*parens patriae*) to wisely see that the child is provided with the kind of care, protection, and treatment that he is not receiving at home. The legal doctrine of "*parens patriae*" gives the power of the state to the Court to act in behalf of the child as a wise parent would do. However, this doctrine does not authorize the Court to take over the duties of the natural parents without just cause.

Differences in procedures — as well as the desire to set the juvenile system apart from the adult system — have resulted in the development of specialized terminology for the juvenile justice system. For example, the document upon which proceedings are brought against a youthful offender does not *charge* delinquency, incorrigibility, or dependency; it *alleges* it. This document is not an *indictment* or *information*, but a *petition*. The court in determining whether a juvenile, who is the subject of a petition, is in fact delinquent, incorrigible, or dependent does not *convict*; it *adjudicates*. The process of deciding what to do with an adjudicated juvenile is not *sentencing*; it is *disposition*. These terms and others pertaining to the juvenile justice system are defined in the following subsection.

JUVENILE JUSTICE TERMINOLOGY

- **Adjudicated** — Having been the subject of completed juvenile proceedings and found to be a delinquent, a status offender, or a dependent. For example, an adjudication that a juvenile has committed a delinquent act is similar to a conviction in a criminal court.
- **Advisory Hearing** — A hearing that allows the juvenile to be informed of the allegations against him and to provide an opportunity for entry of a plea.

- Commitment — The action of a judicial officer ordering that an adjudicated delinquent or status offender be admitted into a correctional facility.
- Community Facility or Treatment Center — A correctional facility from which residents are regularly permitted to depart, unaccompanied by any official, for the purpose of daily use of community resources such as schools. Examples are Boys Ranch in Queen Creek, Florence Crittendon in Phoenix, and Brandeis Ranch in Flagstaff.
- Correctional Institution — A secure facility having custodial authority over delinquents and status offenders committed to confinement after a juvenile disposition hearing.
- Deinstitutionalization — The policy of removing youthful offenders from secure detention or correctional facilities to placement within nonsecure facilities such as foster homes or runaway centers.
- Delinquent — A juvenile who has been adjudicated by a judicial officer as having committed a delinquent act, which is an act for which an adult could be prosecuted in a criminal court.
- Dependent — A juvenile over whom a Juvenile Court has assumed jurisdiction because it has found his care by parent, guardian, or custodian to fall short of a legal standard of proper care, by being neglected, abandoned, or abused.
- Detention — The legally authorized holding in confinement of a person subject to Juvenile Court proceedings, until the point of release or commitment to a correctional facility.
- Disposition — The decision of a Juvenile Court that a juvenile be committed to a correctional facility, placed in a care or treatment program, placed on probation, or released.
- Disposition Hearing — A hearing conducted after an

adjudication hearing to determine the most appropriate placement of the juvenile.

- **Group Home** -- A non-confining residential facility for adjudicated juveniles, intended to reproduce as closely as possible the circumstances of family life, and at a minimum, providing access to community activities and resources. Examples include the Bunkhouse in Glendale, Vision Quest in Tucson, and Children's Village which just opened in Yuma.
- **Incorrigible** -- A juvenile who is found by the Juvenile Court to be beyond the control of and/or refuses to obey his parent or legal guardian.
- **Juvenile** -- A person subject to juvenile court proceedings because an event occurred while his age was below the specified limit of original jurisdiction. Although the age limit varies in different states, it is most often the eighteenth birthday, as it is in Arizona.
- **Parole** -- The status of a committed offender conditionally released from a state or federal confinement facility prior to the expiration of his commitment, and placed under the supervision of a parole agency.
- **Petition** -- A document filed in Juvenile Court alleging that a juvenile is a delinquent, a status offender, or a dependent, and asking that the court assume jurisdiction over the juvenile, or asking that the juvenile be transferred to a criminal court for prosecution as an adult.
- **Probation** -- The conditional freedom granted by a judicial officer to an alleged offender, or adjudicated juvenile, as long as the youth meets certain conditions of behavior.
- **Referral** -- A request by the police, parents, or other agency or person, that a court take appropriate action concerning a juvenile alleged to have committed a delinquent act, a status offense, or to be dependent.
- **Status Offense** -- An act or conduct which is declared by

statute to be an offense, but only when committed or engaged in by a juvenile. Typical status offenses are violation of curfew, running away from home, truancy, possession of an alcoholic beverage, and incorrigibility.

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (JJDP) was passed by Congress after three years of hearings regarding the juvenile justice system and the handling of noncriminal juvenile offenders. This Act was a result of nationwide concern about the areas of juvenile delinquency, runaway youth, and the apparent problems encountered by the juvenile justice system and the community in dealing with these areas.

The Act provides financial assistance to states for the implementation of local delinquency prevention and diversion programs and nonsecure alternatives to incarceration. However, any state receiving funds must deinstitutionalize status offenders by 1980 and must prohibit the joint confinement of juveniles and adults to the extent that no physical sound or sight contact is possible. States must also maintain a monitoring system to assure compliance with the status offender and separation requirements, develop an annual juvenile justice plan, and create a statewide Juvenile Justice Advisory Council.

The deinstitutionalization requirement of the Act has proved to be the most controversial. If return to the home is not possible, the JJDP Act requires that a status offender be placed in a nonsecure facility such as a foster home, emergency shelter care facility, or runaway center. Deinstitutionalization does not withdraw the status offender from the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court or prohibit the apprehension and arrest of runaways, truants, or incorrigibles by law enforcement agencies. The Court is, however, limited in the use of detention as a disposition for status offender behavior.

The JJDP Act assumes that a preventive response to status offender behavior is more appropriate than incarceration which might increase a child's alienation and resentment. The Act promotes the return of the child to the family unit with utilization of community services to relieve and prevent further family strife.

Arizona officially committed itself to participate in the Act in December 1976. In efforts to achieve compliance with the status offender requirement by 1980, the state has encountered numerous obstacles such as lack of placement resources and high numbers of out-of-state runaways. An analysis of juvenile delinquent versus status offender arrests and detentions reveals progress in many counties toward the deinstitutionalization goals of the JJDP Act. For the state as a whole, however, the number of arrests for status offenses has increased slightly from 1975 (8,339) to 1977 (8,908) while the proportion of total arrests accounted for by status offenses has remained constant. (Trend analyses of juvenile arrests by county for 1975 through 1977 and projections to the year 1980 are included in the Appendix.)

OVERVIEW OF THE JUVENILE SYSTEM

Juvenile justice procedures vary from county to county within Arizona; however, major decision points and basic legal functions may be summarized for the state as a whole. The following flow chart represents the series of events a juvenile might encounter within the justice system.

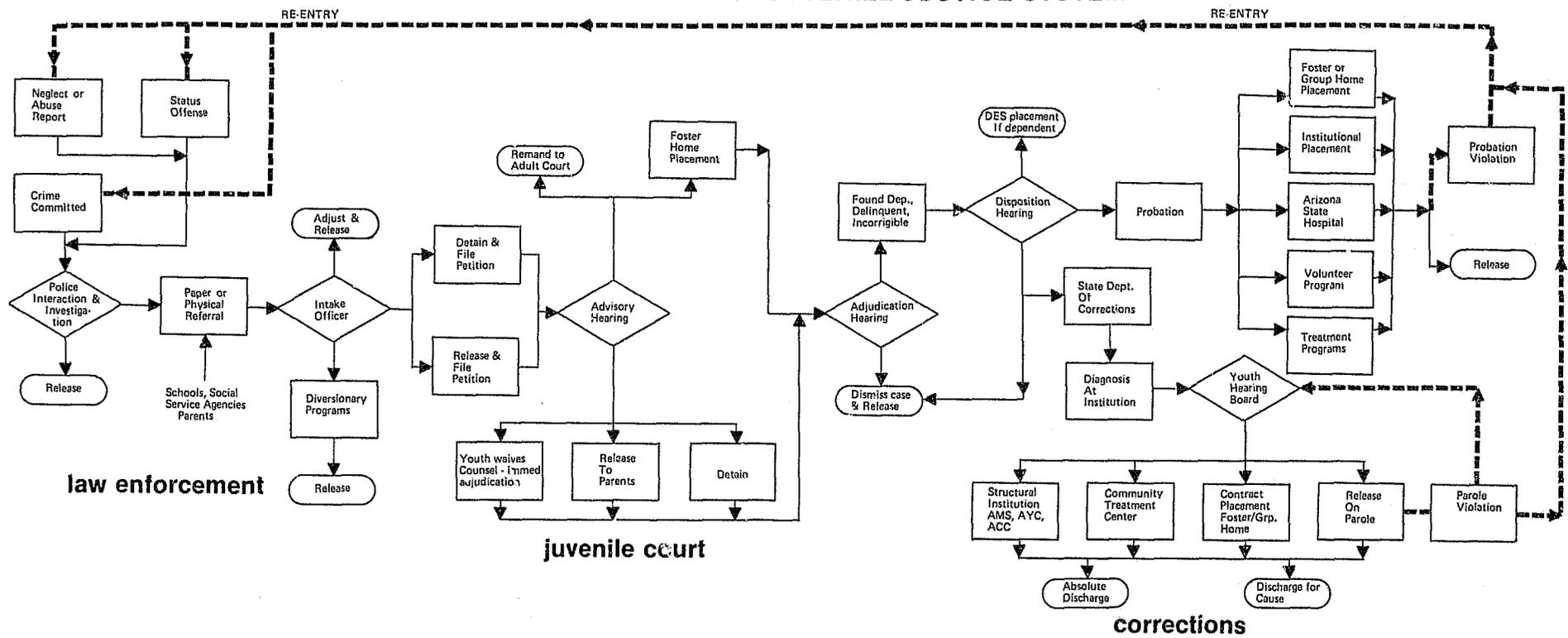
A young person typically enters the system through a neglect or abuse report or by committing a status or criminal offense. Investigating police officers usually refer the young person to Juvenile Court where an intake officer or judicial official studies the case and recommends release, diversionary programs, detention with a petition, release with a petition, or transfer of the case to Adult Court or another jurisdiction.

For those juveniles on whom a petition is filed, an advisory hearing is held usually within one to three weeks, where the allegations are explained to the youth. Approximately 30% of the petitions filed in 1977 were dismissed or closed for lack of evidence at this point. For those youths on whom the petition is not dismissed at the advisory hearing, an adjudication hearing is convened within 30 days, at which the Juvenile Court determines whether or not there is sufficient evidence to sustain the allegations in the petition. If the allegations are sustained, the juvenile must have a disposition hearing within 90 days, which is comparable to the sentencing of an adult in a criminal court. For those petitions not sustained, release is affected.

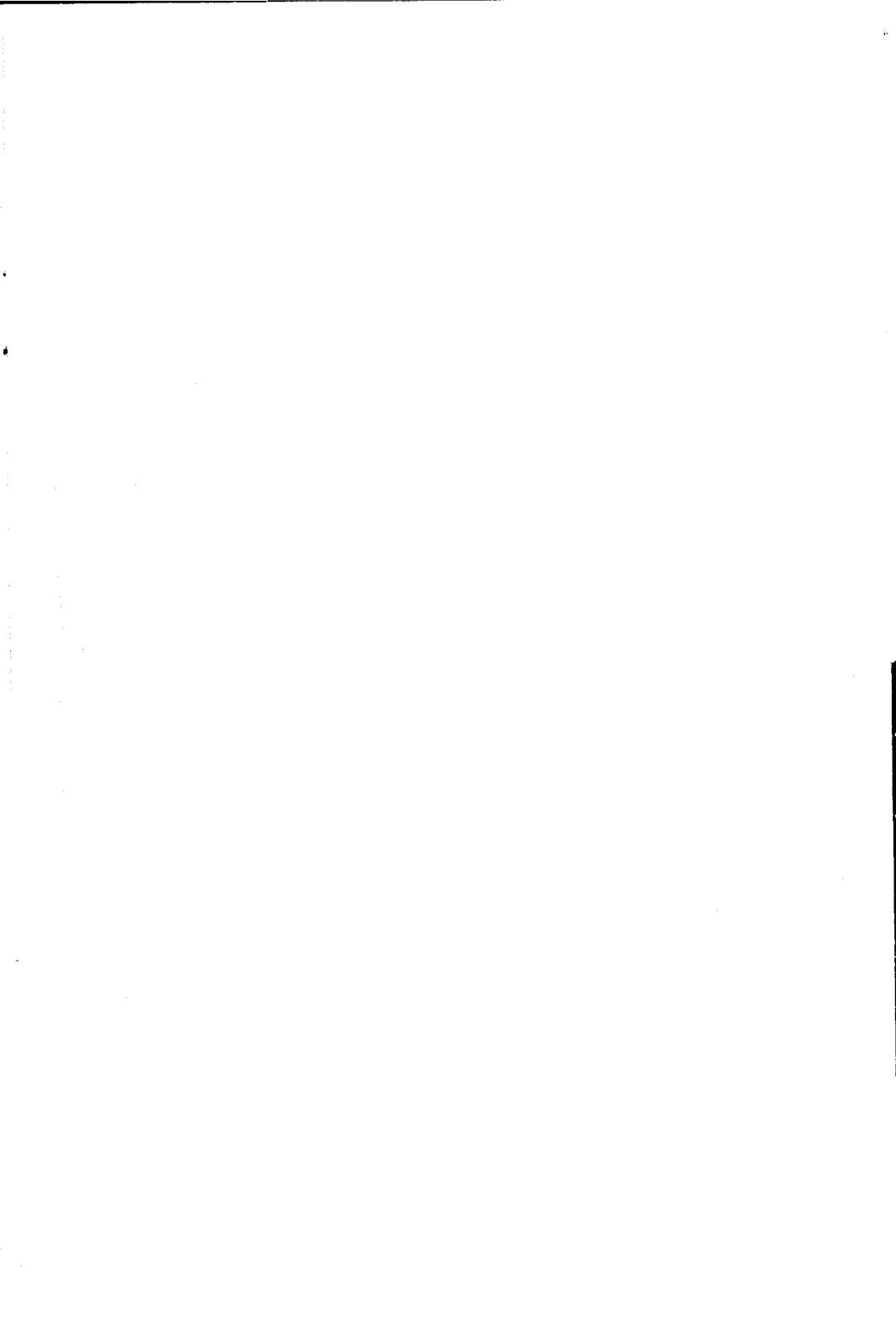
As the flow chart displays, there are several alternatives available to the Court for adjudicated juveniles. The County

Figure 1

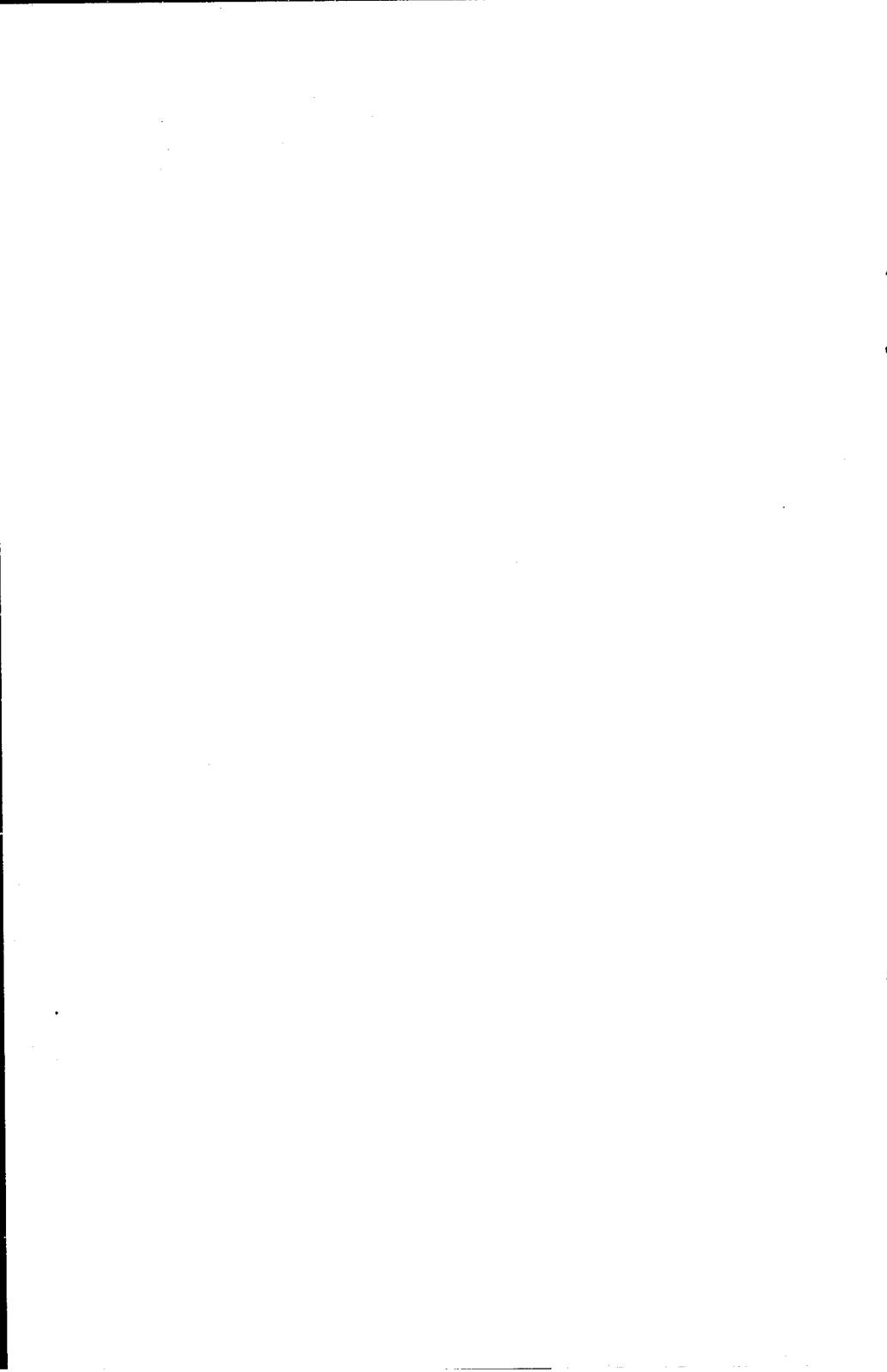
ARIZONA JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM



Statistical Analysis Center, Arizona State Justice Planning Agency, July, 1978



Probation Department, the Department of Corrections, and the Department of Economic Security are all options based on the youth's criminal activity and history and sociological factors. These alternatives are discussed in a later section of this report.



SYSTEM STATISTICS

JUVENILE ARREST DATA

Arrest data collected by the Arizona Department of Public Safety through the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, provide a method of measuring youth involvement in crime. Under the UCR Program, data on the characteristics of persons arrested are routinely and uniformly collected from law enforcement agencies throughout Arizona. Arrest data are grouped into the Part I and Part II crimes. The Part I crimes are the seven index crimes, murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft; plus negligent manslaughter. The Part II crimes are all other non-traffic crimes, such as driving under the influence, narcotic drug law violations, disorderly conduct, and fraud.

Juvenile arrests represented approximately one-third of the total arrests made by Arizona law enforcement agencies in 1975, 1976, and 1977. During 1977, there were more than 36,000 juveniles arrested in Arizona. Of these arrests, fully 39% were for burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft; 24% were for status offenses; 8% were for narcotics offenses; and the remainder were in such areas as simple assault, vandalism, disorderly conduct, and other non-traffic offenses.

Table 1 compares the frequency of juvenile arrests by offense over a three year period. Slight decreases occurred between 1975 and 1976; but 1976 to 1977 showed a positive upturn, especially in Part II crimes. Over the three years, arrests for burglary declined steadily; but there were increases in larceny/theft and motor vehicle theft.

Table 1

COMPARISON OF JUVENILE ARREST DATA BY OFFENSE
STATE OF ARIZONA
1975 — 1976 — 1977

Offenses	1975	1976	1977	1975-1976 % Change	1976-1977 % Change
Murder/ Non-negligent manslaughter	23	20	16	-13.0	-20.0
Manslaughter by Negligence	8	2	11	-75.0	+450.0
Forcible Rape	67	51	44	-23.9	-13.7
Robbery	369	311	338	-15.7	+8.7
Aggravated Assault	569	522	577	-8.3	+10.5
Burglary	4,390	4,166	3,852	-5.1	-7.5
Larceny/Theft	9,116	9,229	9,493	+1.2	+2.9
Motor Vehicle Theft	<u>938</u>	<u>984</u>	<u>1,012</u>	<u>+4.9</u>	<u>+2.8</u>
Total Part I Crime	15,480	15,285	15,343	-1.3	+0.4
Simple Assault	1,105	1,055	1,169	-4.5	+10.8
Arson	245	163	186	-33.5	+14.1
Forgery/Counterfeiting	56	73	68	+30.4	-6.8
Fraud	133	127	164	-4.5	+29.1
Embezzlement	35	25	16	-28.6	-36.0
Stolen Property	566	493	484	-12.9	-1.8
Vandalism	1,812	1,716	1,551	-5.3	-9.6
Weapons	334	358	344	+7.2	-3.9
Prostitution	39	29	32	-25.6	+10.3
Sex Offenses	201	155	137	-22.9	-11.6
Narcotic Drugs — Possession	2,472	2,835	2,792	+14.7	-1.5
Narcotic Drugs — Sale/Mfg.	110*	146	95	+32.7	-34.9
Gambling	1	6	1	+500.0	-83.3
Offenses Against Family	256	169	23	-34.0	-86.4
Driving Under Influence	520	534	563	+2.7	+5.4
Liquor Laws	1,919	1,930	2,407	+0.6	+24.7
Drunkenness	169	67	110	-60.4	+64.2
Disorderly Conduct	1,040	1,116	1,270	+7.3	+13.8
Vagrancy	121	91	32	-24.8	-64.8
All Other Non-Traffic	3,320	3,052	3,249	-8.1	+6.5
Curfew/Loitering	1,527	1,673	1,567	+9.6	-6.3
Runaways	<u>4,893</u>	<u>4,951</u>	<u>4,934</u>	<u>+1.2</u>	<u>-0.3</u>
Total Part II Crime	<u>20,874</u>	<u>20,764</u>	<u>21,194</u>	<u>-0.5</u>	<u>+2.1</u>
GRAND TOTAL	36,354	36,049	36,537	-0.8	+1.4

*Figure unavailable for 1975; therefore, 110 represents an estimate based on the percentages of 1976 and 1977 manufacturing/sale totals.

The following chart compares adult and juvenile arrests in 1977 for the seven index crimes. Adults dominated the arrests for violent crimes — murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, while juveniles accounted for a high proportion of property crimes.

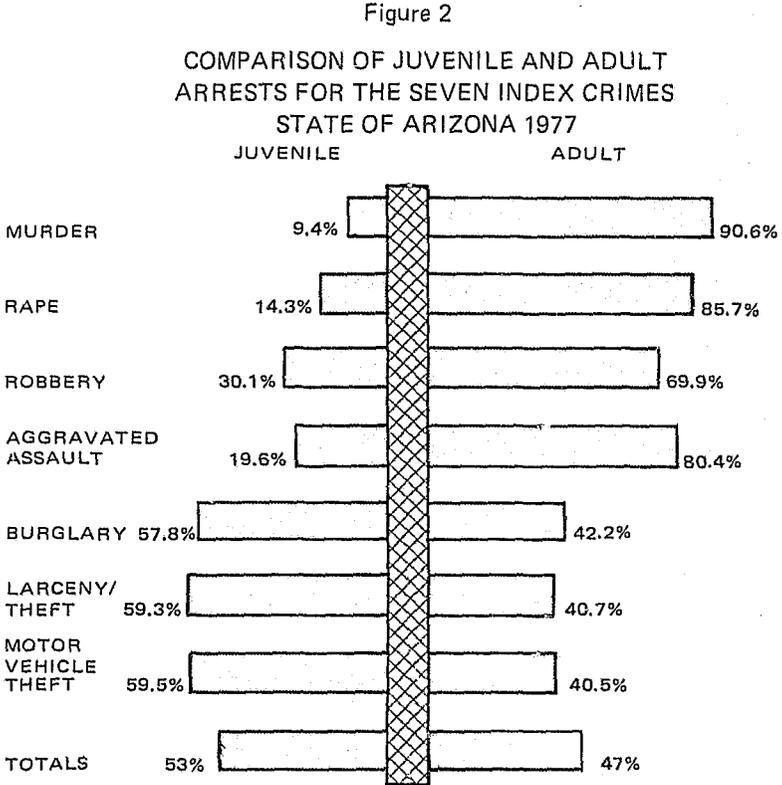


Table 2 displays the age and sex of all juveniles arrested in Arizona in 1977; 76% of the youths arrested were males, with the most common age being 16-17 years. Females, representing 24% of all juvenile arrests, tended to become criminally involved at an earlier age (13-14 years) than their male counterparts. The greatest proportion of females were arrested for status offenses while males were most commonly arrested for property crimes.

Table 2

JUVENILE ARRESTS BY SEX AND AGE
STATE OF ARIZONA
1977

Age (Years)	Males		Females		Totals
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Under 10	1,225	4.4	233	2.7	1,458
11-12	2,111	7.6	660	7.5	2,771
13-14	6,103	22.0	2,533	28.8	8,636
15	4,992	18.0	1,876	21.3	6,868
16	6,410	23.1	2,001	22.7	8,411
17	<u>6,893</u>	<u>24.9</u>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>17.0</u>	<u>8,393</u>
TOTALS	27,734	100.0	8,803	100.0	36,537
PERCENT	75.9		24.1		

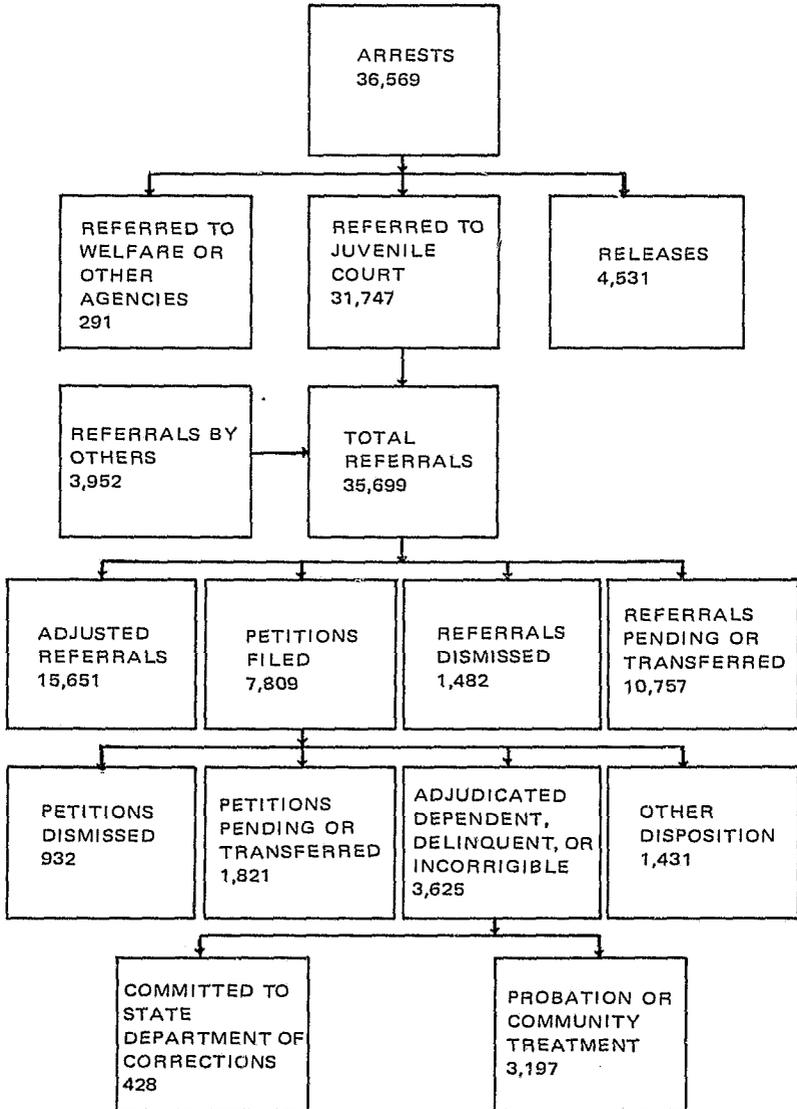
Although the Arizona population is projected to increase by 25% by 1985, projections for the crime-prone ages of 13-17 show a decline of about 8% within the same time frame. Consequently arrests are also projected to decrease slightly for the 13-17 year age group. If trends of the past three years continue, status offender arrests will increase in relation to the total number of juvenile arrests, while arrests for delinquent activities will decline proportionately.

SYNOPSIS OF SYSTEM PERFORMANCE

The estimated flow of youth through the juvenile system is depicted in Figure 3. The diagram traces juvenile arrests in 1977 through the referral, adjudication and disposition processes. 87% of the juveniles arrested were referred to the juvenile court system. 19% of juvenile arrests had a petition filed, with 9% being adjudicated dependent, delinquent or incorrigible. As a final phase of the arrest-adjudication-disposition cycle, 1% of the total juvenile arrests in 1977 were committed to the Arizona Department of Corrections.

Figure 3

THE ESTIMATED FLOW OF YOUTHS THROUGH
THE ARIZONA JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM
1977





COMPONENTS OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Arizona's 99 law enforcement agencies are the major source of juvenile referrals to the Superior Court. Law enforcement officials have a wide range of dispositional choices available to them, including official reprimands, traffic citations, referrals to the probation department or the Juvenile Court, physical detention, release to parents, or no action at all. In addition to their formal enforcement role, law enforcement agencies are active in juvenile delinquency prevention and diversion projects through community liaison and school resource officer programs and volunteer and recreational programs, such as the Phoenix Police Athletic League and the Tucson Police Department School Resource Officers.

COURTS

In each of the state's fourteen counties, the Superior Court has exclusive jurisdiction in all juvenile cases. In Maricopa and Pima Counties, the Juvenile Court is a division of the Superior Court that hears nothing but juvenile cases; judges of these courts do not divide their efforts between juvenile and other cases. In other counties, courts hearing juvenile cases also have other judicial duties; thus judges on these courts must focus less of their attention and efforts on juvenile matters.

Juvenile Courts handled approximately 36,000 referrals in 1977. 48% of these referrals were adjusted and dismissed, or dismissed due to lack of evidence or charges; 22% of referrals to the Court had petitions filed; while another 30% were still pending court procedures at the close of the year. 9% of the total number of referrals in 1977 were adjudicated dependent, delinquent, or incorrigible, and were directed to the county's probation department, the Department of Corrections, or the Department of Economic Security.

PROBATION

Under the supervision of the Superior Court, each county within the state maintains a probation department; half of which

are combined departments supervising both adult and juvenile probationers. Staff size of these departments range from the one-man operation in Greenlee County to the 287 members of the Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department. In the 1977-1978 fiscal year, the aggregated cost of juvenile probation departments in Arizona reached nearly \$10 million. These funds supported investigation and intake services, detention facilities and staff, as well as the supervision of 3,327 juvenile probationers.

Juvenile probation differs from its adult counterpart. Many of these differences center around the responsibilities of the juvenile probation officer. When a child is brought to detention, a probation officer (called an intake officer at this point) determines whether the child will be placed in the facility. In the adult system, this a police decision. If a child is detained, he is supervised by a probation officer, not a law enforcement guard.

In the adult system the decision to process a case through the court is made by the County Attorney. For the juvenile, it is the probation officer who makes this determination. If the probation officer decides that the case does not warrant formal court process, he may "adjust" the case. An "adjust" is an official disposition which closes the case, and in such an instance, the probation officer is acting as a judicial officer. There is no procedure in the adult system comparable to the juvenile adjust disposition.

The following table displays the number of juveniles on probation and the average caseload per probation officer for each Arizona county. Figures for those counties maintaining combined departments represent only juvenile probationers per officer.

Table 3

JUVENILE PROBATIONERS AND
AVERAGE CASELOADS BY COUNTY
1977

<u>County</u>	<u>Juvenile Probationers</u>	<u>Field Probation Officers*</u>	<u>Juveniles Per Probation Officer</u>
Apache (combined)	71	2	36
Cochise	156	5	31
Coconino	136	4	34
Gila (combined)	28	2	14
Graham (combined)	98	1	98
Greenlee (combined)	9	1	9
Maricopa	1,506	43	35
Mohave (combined)	81	5	16
Navajo (combined)	239	5	48
Pima	421	18	23
Pinal	80	4	20
Santa Cruz (combined)	163	3	54
Yavapai	159	4	40
Yuma	180	3	60

*The number of probation officers is limited to those officers handling active field caseloads only.

DETENTION

Juvenile detention facilities within Arizona vary as widely as probation departments, with holding capacities ranging from 2 to 101 children. The majority of the county detention facilities were built to accommodate between 20 to 25 youths. In some counties probation personnel are responsible for supervision of the facility, while in other counties this function is assumed by the County Sheriff's Office. The average daily population for each county's detention facility is displayed below.

Table 4

JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS AND DETENTION POPULATION BY COUNTY STATE OF ARIZONA 1977

<u>County</u>	<u>Juvenile Referrals</u>	<u>Detention</u>	
		<u>Avg. Daily Population</u>	<u>Avg. Stay in Days</u>
Apache	121	1.5	2.5
Cochise	1,082	3.8	5.5
Coconino	1,273	11.7	3.1
Gila	489	2.5	3.4
Graham	226	* 0.6	* 4.2
Greenlee	124	* 0.1	* 1.6
Maricopa	19,443	99.0	8.5
Mohave	487	7.0	* 13.2
Navajo	675	* 5.4	* 5.4
Pima	7,345	40.7	7.5
Pinal	1,279	4.7	4.2
Santa Cruz	160	* 2.8	* 10.1
Yavapai	739	1.4	1.5
Yuma	1,738	17.3	5.0
Out-of-State	518	N/A	N/A

*Computed from data received from the Arizona Supreme Court, Planning Division. All other information computed with data received from a survey conducted by the Statistical Analysis Center, Arizona State Justice Planning Agency, May 1978.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

The State Department of Corrections provides institutional treatment for youths committed by the Juvenile Courts. Three secure institutions are operated by the Department: the Arizona Youth Center, outside of Tucson; the Alpine Conservation Center, in Alpine; and the Adobe Mountain School, north of Phoenix. Two community treatment centers in Phoenix provide nonsecure residential services as preparation for parole. The Department also maintains contracts with private organizations for placement of youths in foster homes, group homes, or hospitals; as well as a parole division for supervision of juveniles on parole status.

Property offenders and status offenders represented large proportions of 1977 Department of Corrections commitments. Almost half (48%) of juvenile males were committed for property offenses, while 58% of females were committed for status offenses. A census of the Correctional Department's total juvenile population on January 1, 1978, reveals 375 youths committed for status offenses. Further investigation, however, discloses that only 21 juveniles are active in the system that were committed for a status offense without a prior referral for a delinquent act.

During 1977, 363 young people were admitted to the Department of Corrections. Of the total, 306 (84%) were males and 57 (16%) were females. The following table indicates the offense which led to the commitment of the juvenile to the Department of Corrections.

Table 5

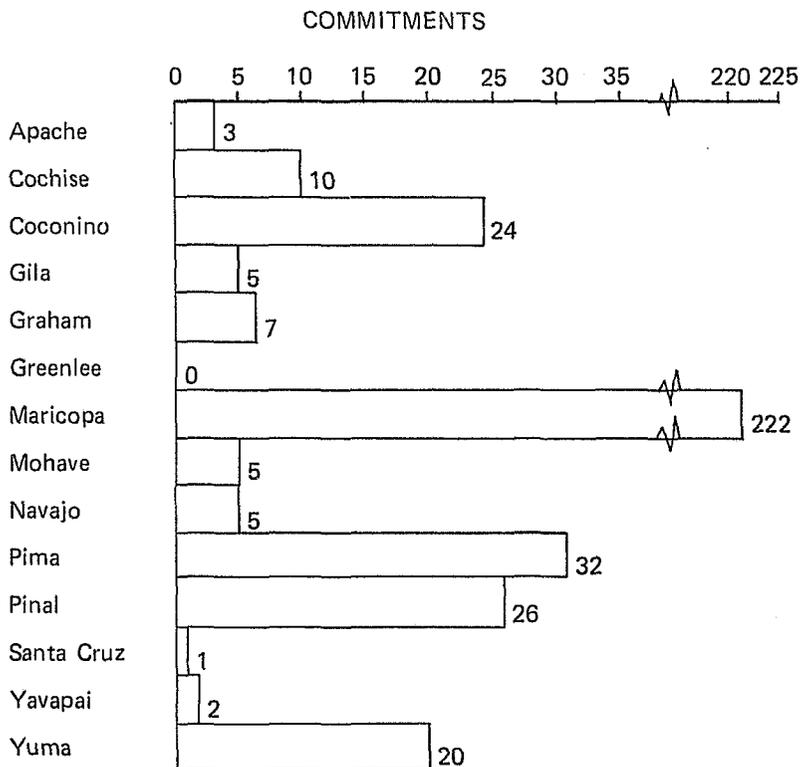
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS JUVENILE COMMITMENTS BY OFFENSE 1977

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Offenses vs. Persons	67	12	79
Offenses vs. Property	146	3	149
Drug/ Alcohol Offenses	19	3	22
Status Offenses	56	33	89
All Other Offenses	<u>18</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>24</u>
TOTALS	306	57	363

Status offenses and property offenses appear to be correlated to gender. Again, almost half (48%) of juvenile males were committed for property offenses versus only 5% of the females. 58% of the females were committed for status offenses versus 18% for the same category in their male counterparts. The following bar chart depicts juvenile commitments to the Department of Corrections by county.

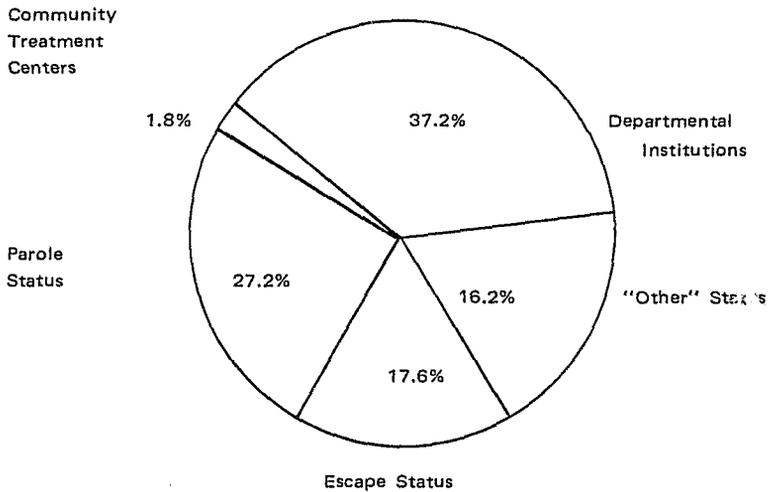
Figure 4

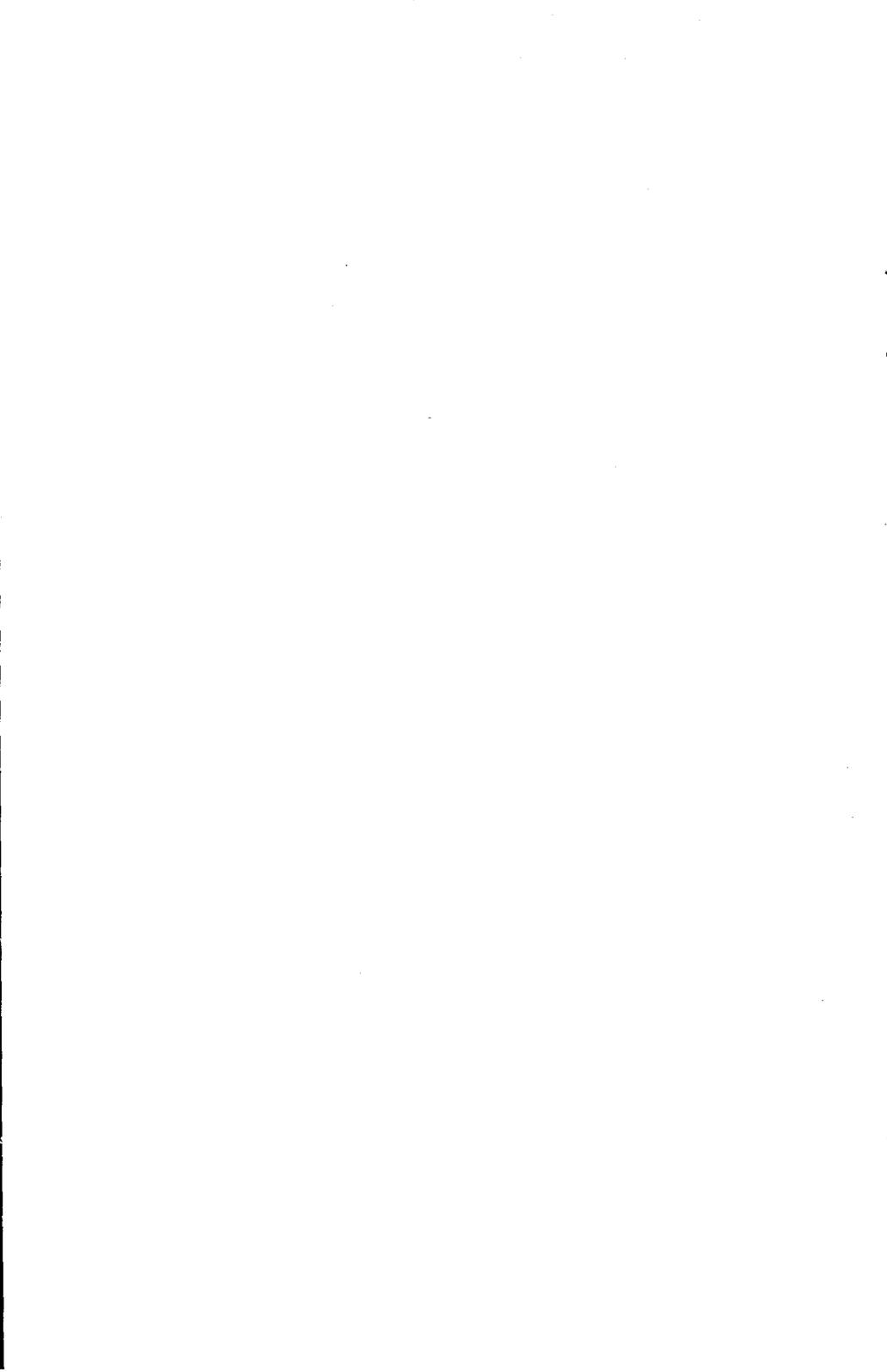
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS COMMITMENTS BY COUNTY
1977



As of January 1, 1978, the Department of Corrections was responsible for 1,207 young persons, with 328 (27%) on parole status. The following pie chart illustrates the location and number of the Department's total juvenile population. "Other" status refers to those juveniles in contract facilities and juvenile detention facilities.

Figure 5
JUVENILES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE
ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
JANUARY 1, 1978





APPENDIX

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND STATUS OFFENDER* ARRESTS BY COUNTY, 1975-1977, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1980

County		1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Apache	Juvenile Arrests % of Total Arrests	N/A	55 (20%)	105 (29%)	155	205	255
	Delinquency Arrests % of Total Juv. Arrests	N/A	47 85%	83 79%	119	155	191
	Status Offender Arrests % of Total Juv. Arrests	N/A	8 15%	22 21%	36	50	64
Cochise	Juvenile Arrests % of Total Arrests	1,243 (31%)	1,339 (33%)	1,448 (32%)	1,548	1,651	1,753
	Delinquency Arrests % of Total Juv. Arrests	953 77%	956 71%	1,126 78%	1,185	1,271	1,358
	Status Offender Arrests % of Total Juv. Arrests	290 23%	383 29%	322 22%	364	380	396
Coconino	Juvenile Arrests % of Total Arrests	1,182 (18%)	1,371 (15%)	1,257 (15%)	1,345	1,383	1,420
	Delinquency Arrests % of Total Juv. Arrests	741 63%	796 58%	760 60%	781	787	794
	Status Offender Arrests % of Total Juv. Arrests	435 37%	575 42%	497 40%	564	595	626

County		1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	
Gila	Juvenile Arrests	472	442	376	334	286	238	
	% of Total Arrests	(25%)	(20%)	(20%)				
	Delinquency Arrests	344	328	283	257	227	196	
	% of Total Juv. Arrests	73%	74%	75%				
	Status Offender Arrests	128	114	93	77	59	42	
	% of Total Juv. Arrests	27%	26%	25%				
	Graham	Juvenile Arrests	142	134	200	217	246	275
		% of Total Arrests	(24%)	(25%)	(33%)			
Delinquency Arrests		96	95	146	162	187	212	
% of Total Juv. Arrests		68%	71%	73%				
	Status Offender Arrests	46	39	54	54	58	62	
	% of Total Juv. Arrests	32%	29%	27%				
	Greenlee	Juvenile Arrests	122	105	141	142	151	161
		% of Total Arrests	(26%)	(22%)	(39%)			
Delinquency Arrests		56	55	84	93	107	121	
% of Total Juv. Arrests		46%	52%	60%				
	Status Offender Arrests	66	50	57	49	44	40	
	% of Total Juv. Arrests	54%	48%	40%				
	Maricopa (includes DPS)	Juvenile Arrests	17,698	17,993	17,515	17,552	17,461	17,369
		% of Total Arrests	(30%)	(30%)	(28%)			
Delinquency Arrests		14,252	14,183	13,599	13,358	13,032	12,705	
% of Total Juv. Arrests		81%	79%	78%				
	Status Offender Arrests	3,446	3,810	3,916	4,194	4,429	4,664	
	% of Total Juv. Arrests	19%	21%	22%				

County		1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Mohave	Juvenile Arrests % of Total Arrests	323 (28%)	306 (28%)	349 (26%)	352	365	378
	Delinquency Arrests % of Total Juv. Arrests	194 60%	198 65%	233 67%	247	267	286
	Status Offender Arrests % of Total Juv. Arrests	129 40%	108 35%	116 33%	105	98	92
Navajo	Juvenile Arrests % of Total Arrests	690 (22%)	492 (17%)	650 (21%)	571	551	531
	Delinquency Arrests % of Total Juv. Arrests	413 60%	281 57%	382 59%	328	312	297
	Status Offender Arrests % of Total Juv. Arrests	277 40%	211 43%	268 41%	243	239	234
Pima	Juvenile Arrests % of Total Arrests	11,909 (50%)	10,854 (48%)	11,018 (46%)	10,369	9,924	9,478
	Delinquency Arrests % of Total Juv. Arrests	9,097 76%	8,221 76%	8,233 75%	7,653	7,221	6,789
	Status Offender Arrests % of Total Juv. Arrests	2,812 24%	2,633 24%	2,785 25%	2,716	2,702	2,689
Pinal	Juvenile Arrests % of Total Arrests	878 (24%)	915 (25%)	1,066 (27%)	1,141	1,235	1,329
	Delinquency Arrests % of Total Juv. Arrests	640 73%	698 76%	853 80%	943	1,050	1,156
	Status Offender Arrests % of Total Juv. Arrests	238 27%	217 24%	213 20%	198	185	173

County		1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Santa Cruz	Juvenile Arrests	173	176	137	126	108	90
	% of Total Arrests	(23%)	(24%)	(19%)			
	Delinquency Arrests	158	162	122	111	93	75
	% of Total Juv. Arrests	91%	92%	89%			
	Status Offender Arrests	15	14	15	15	15	15
	% of Total Juv. Arrests	9%	8%	11%			
Yavapai	Juvenile Arrests	726	638	625	562	512	461
	% of Total Arrests	(40%)	(40%)	(31%)			
	Delinquency Arrests	535	513	474	446	416	385
	% of Total Juv. Arrests	74%	80%	76%			
	Status Offender Arrests	191	125	151	116	96	76
	% of Total Juv. Arrests	26%	20%	24%			
Yuma	Juvenile Arrests	789	1,229	1,650	2,084	2,514	2,945
	% of Total Arrests	(22%)	(30%)	(35%)			
	Delinquency Arrests	526	962	1,251	1,638	2,001	2,363
	% of Total Juv. Arrests	67%	78%	76%			
	Status Offender Arrests	263	267	399	446	514	582
	% of Total Juv. Arrests	33%	22%	24%			
State Totals	Juvenile Arrests	36,354	36,049	36,537	36,496	36,588	36,679
	% of Total Arrests	(33%)	(32%)	(31%)			
	Delinquency Arrests	28,015	27,495	27,629	27,327	27,134	26,941
	% of Total Juv. Arrests	77%	76%	76%			
	Status Offender Arrests	8,339	8,554	8,908	9,169	9,454	9,738
	% of Total Juv. Arrests	23%	24%	24%			

*Includes curfew, runaway, liquor law violations and all other non-delinquency juvenile offenses.

Arizona State Justice Planning Agency
Statistical Analysis Center
Professional Plaza, 4th Floor
4820 N. Black Canyon Freeway
Phoenix, Arizona 85017



National Criminal Justice
Reference Service
Acquisition Dept. No. 1
Box 6000
Rockville, Maryland 20850





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