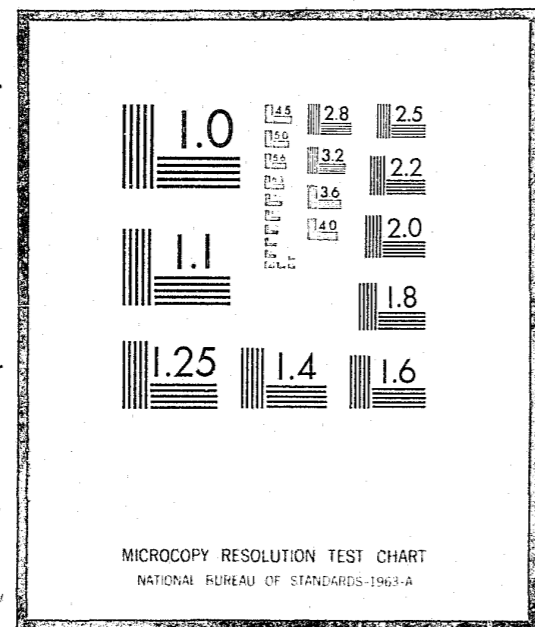


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ANNUAL
REPORT

PIMA
COUNTY (AZ)
JUVENILE
COURT
CENTER

1974

MICROFICHE

40670

TUCSON ARIZONA

1974

ANNUAL REPORT

PIMA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT CENTER
2225 EAST AJO WAY
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85713

NCJRS

APR 21 1977

ACQUISITIONS

JOHN P. COLLINS
PRESIDING
DIVISION NUMBER ONE

Juvenile Court
Superior Court of the State of Arizona
Pima County Juvenile Court Center

2225 EAST AJO WAY
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85713
PHONE: 602-24-8651

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~
DIRECTOR OF COURT SERVICES

FRANCES BELMAN
ASST. DIRECTOR OF COURT SERVICES

January 1975

ADDRESS REPLY
ATTENTION _____



Honorable John P. Collins
Judge of the Juvenile Court
2225 East Ajo Way
Tucson, Arizona 85713

Dear Judge Collins:

I am pleased to submit to you the 1974 statistical report for the Pima County Juvenile Court Center. I am confident that it will provide valuable information for both professionals and interested citizens.

In retrospect, the year 1974 has brought us closer to our goal for a total community-based treatment program, as envisioned by you and the Court Center staff in January of 1973. The philosophy of a community-based treatment program encompasses two basic concepts: that of providing an individualized treatment and rehabilitation program for children in the environment (community) in which they are living and also that of involving the community, both directly and indirectly, in the treatment program itself. In this regard, I feel a number of milestones should be mentioned specifically.

During 1974, the number of placement facilities in Tucson for the rehabilitation and/or therapeutic treatment of delinquent or emotionally disturbed children continued to grow and existing facilities were able to expand and stabilize their programs and services. At present, with a few exceptions, the child placement agencies in the Tucson area are capable - both in terms of numbers and programs - of providing the needed services for the children of Pima County.

The Court Center use of community mental health agencies was expanded this past year under the Family Counseling Program, established in 1973 by the State Legislature. Additionally, 316 Tucson citizens participated in the Volunteer Services program of the Juvenile Court Center and contributed thousands of hours to aid probation officers in meeting the needs of children under the jurisdiction of the Court. Federal funding, through a grant from Arizona State Justice Planning Agency, allowed the Court Center to implement Project Carrera, an intensive day care program for children under a suspended

Honorable John P. Collins
January 1975
Page Two

commitment; this has proven to be a viable alternative to incarceration and an effective tool in reducing recidivism among participants. All three of these programs have increased both the quantity and the quality of services to children, while allowing them to remain in their own community.

Also, again through the aid of a federal grant, the Juvenile Court was able to contract with Open-Inn, Inc., a temporary residential facility for runaway juveniles with the goal of providing crisis intervention and counseling for children and their families. In addition, the utilization of Open-Inn provides an alternative to involving children in the Juvenile Justice System and enables the community as a whole to participate in a solution to this problem.

Two final projects, begun in 1974 and whose impact should be felt in the coming year, are well worthy of note here. First of all, the Pima County Juvenile Court Foundation was incorporated in the fall of 1974. This community group was formed for the purpose of amplifying existing programs at the Court Center and for supplying funding for various projects. And finally, in the summer and fall of 1974, construction began on the three (3) treatment facilities, to be located on the Court Center grounds. OASIS, as it will be called, will provide for short-term residential treatment and evaluation of children under the jurisdiction of the Court.

To date, the community response to all of these specific programs, and to the concept of community-based treatment as a whole, has been tremendous in terms of moral support and time, materials, and services donated. However, even in view of the great strides forward in the year 1974, the staff and I, under your direction, look forward to an even more productive year in 1975.

Respectfully submitted,

Frances Belman
Frances Belman, Acting
Director of Court Services

FB:eb

JOHN P. COLLINS
PRESIDING
DIVISION NUMBER ONE

Juvenile Court Superior Court of the State of Arizona

Pima County Juvenile Court Center

2225 EAST AJO WAY
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85713

I believe that 1974 was marked by significant progress in achieving our goal of community-based treatment. Administration and Staff at existing facilities have gained, through experience and maturation, an ever increasing ability to deal effectively with children in trouble. New community resources developed in 1974 have in turn contributed fresh perspectives on alternative treatment programs. We have continued in our dialogue with the public in respect to the needs of our young people, and we believe that the experience has been mutually rewarding.

Emphasis on the prevention of the entry of juveniles into the court system may be gauged in a variety of ways. We have had only a 3% increase over 1973 in the total numbers of children referred during a year of relatively large population increase and at a time when the attendant circumstances in the community contributed to some measure of unrest among our youth. The recidivism rate, particularly for older children, has decreased dramatically. This is particularly impressive in that success is seldom achieved with this age group.

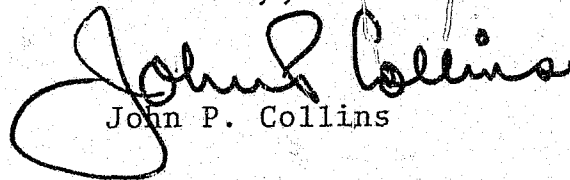
Noting that the most frequent offense for both boys and girls in 1974 was "runaway", the Court Center assisted in the development of Open Inn. Open Inn functions as a facility, apart from the Juvenile Court, where shelter and services are made available to youth who often have very few alternatives.

Thus, in a small way we began in 1974 to meet our greatest challenge to date; the removal of status offenders from the juvenile justice system. We recognize that we have an obligation and responsibility to effectively serve the needs of serious law violators among the juvenile population. We know too, that many young people are processed through the juvenile justice system for behavior that does not warrant legal sanctions and/or incarceration. Therefore, our task is twofold: to develop alternative resources within our community for those children whose problems can best be handled without intervention by the Court; and to afford our citizens the best protection possible from serious law violations on the part of our youth.

Federal legislation currently in being will direct status offenders, at first, out of detention and incarceration facilities, and eventually, divert them from the juvenile justice system entirely. The Pima County Juvenile Court Center is planning now for these changes, both internally and in the community as a whole. The ground work is being laid for implementation of these far-reaching goals.

We ask that the community give active support and assistance in this transition -- for the good of the community and that of the youth themselves!

Sincerely,


John P. Collins

JPC/ms

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* *

PIMA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT CENTER

ORGANIZATION AND SERVICE

1974

The Juvenile Court Center, operating under and for the Juvenile Court, Superior Court of Arizona, has original and exclusive jurisdiction, as set forth in the Arizona Revised Statutes, over all delinquent, dependent and incorrigible children under the age of eighteen years. These children are referred to the Juvenile Court Center by law enforcement agencies, schools, parents, guardians, social agencies, and individual citizens.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES - provides central administration, general accounting, research and development, personnel, supplies and maintenance, clerical and stenographic services.

SCREENING AND CRISIS INTERVENTION - serves as the intake unit for the Juvenile Court Center and provides casework investigations, assessment, counseling and short-term supervision for children prior to adjudication. This unit is open 24 hours per day, seven days per week.

V.I.P. (VOLUNTARY INTENSIVE PROBATION) - provides voluntary counseling services for pre-delinquent or pre-adjudicatory children and their families. The V.I.P. group functions as a prevention unit and receives referrals from parents, children, family physicians, schools, etc.

PROBATION SERVICES - provides individual, family and group counseling and supervision of all children placed on probation by the Juvenile Court.

DETENTION SERVICES - operates a shelter care home for the Juvenile Court Center for the care and custody of all children detained prior to, or until disposition of, their cases. Medical, educational, recreational and counseling services are provided.

VOLUNTEER SERVICES - provides for the recruitment, training and supervision of community volunteers for the Juvenile Court Center.

TRAFFIC UNIT - provides services for all children under the age of eighteen who receive traffic citations. Services include a traffic probation and DWID (Driving While Intoxicated and/or Under the Influence of Drugs) counseling program.

C.A.T. (COMMUNITY ACTION TEAM) - the main purpose of this unit is to develop community resources, primarily local group homes for the placement of children under the auspices of private or public agencies. The second function of this unit is interagency communication to foster improved communication, cooperation and joint involvement with other agencies. The third priority is community education about the Juvenile Court programs through a series of films, speeches and other formal and informal presentations.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT - provides program evaluation and planning as well as independent research capability. This unit has developed and is responsible for the maintenance of an on-line computer system. This unit prepares all grant applications, monitors funding sources and accounts to such sources on funded projects.

SCREENING AND CRISIS INTERVENTION UNIT

The Screening and Crisis Intervention Unit serves as the intake unit for the Pima County Juvenile Court Center and operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. Referrals are accepted from law enforcement agencies, parents and schools. Assessment, casework investigations, counseling and short-term supervision for children are all provided.

Philosophically, the direction of the unit is aimed at emphasis on the psychological and social aspects of a court referral rather than solely on legal aspects of a case. Also, emphasis is placed on immediate counseling intervention at the time of referral, as people are most open and willing to make changes in a time of crisis.

Once a child has been referred to the Court Center and an in-depth interview has been completed, the juvenile caseworker has a number of options that may be pursued in dealing with the problems. Also, it is at this level that it is necessary to determine if a referral is acceptable and if detention of the child is warranted or not. Additionally, if appropriate, the case can be adjusted and no further court action taken. Future interviews can be scheduled for counseling sessions with the family or referrals can be made to other community agencies, if it appears that another program or type of expertise is more appropriate.

If further court action in a case is necessary, the caseworker will enlarge his evaluation of the child and family in order to prepare a written recommendation to the court for disposition of the referral. This report includes a complete summary of the family's social situation, as well as identification and evaluation of the presenting problems.

The data presented in the following tables describes the children referred to the Juvenile Court for delinquent or juvenile status offenses. Delinquent offenses are acts which, if committed by an adult would constitute a violation of federal, state, or local laws. Juvenile status offenses, on the other hand, are acts which, if committed by an adult would not constitute a law violation - e.g. running away from home, possession of tobacco, etc. Referrals for dependency or traffic offenses are considered in later sections.

In looking at the characteristics of children referred and their behavioral problems, two perspectives were used. The first focuses on the child as the basic unit of analysis; the second, on the referral itself. Since a child may be referred to the Court more than once during a year, the number

of referrals is a more useful indicator of the actual workload of the Juvenile Court staff. On the other hand, in looking at recidivism and diversion, the number of children is a more useful measure. The relationship between the number of referrals and the number of children is examined in Tables 1 and 2.

TABLE 1

This table presents the number of children referred for delinquent or juvenile status offenses and the number of referrals from 1970 to 1974.

YEAR	NUMBER OF CHILDREN REFERRED	NUMBER OF REFERRALS
1970	3,737	4,935
1971	4,353	5,727
1972	5,064	7,053
1973	4,920	7,783
1974	6,290	9,179

EVALUATION OF TABLE 1:

During 1974, 6,290 children were referred to the court for delinquent or juvenile status offenses; the total number of referrals was 9,179. Most of the large increase over the 1973 totals can be attributed to a number of improvements in the collection of data and a change in the method of computing yearly totals. In prior years, the yearly totals were based on cumulative monthly reports, while in 1974 a true yearly summary was derived from the data base. Comparing the results of these two methods, we found the cumulative monthly method under-counted the number of children by 24% (5,063 versus 6,290) and the number of referrals by 13% (8,124 versus 9,179). If we assume that the same under-reporting occurred in 1973 and adjust the 1973 totals upward by 24% and 13% respectively, the % increase over 1973 levels is 3.0% for the number of children and 4.4% for the number of referrals.

Because of these changes, cross-year comparisons (in particular, net increases or declines) are difficult to interpret. In most cases where cross-year comparisons are made, we will focus on comparing the distribution of items for one year with

the corresponding distribution of items for another year rather than the total number of items.

TABLE 2

The following table examines a child's previous contact with the Juvenile Court and the number of times a child is referred to the Court during the year.

Previous Contact	Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%
"New" - No Prior Referrals	2,789	63.5	1,414	74.6
"Old" - With Prior Referral (before 1974)	1,605	36.5	482	25.4
Total Children	4,394	100.0	1,896	100.0
No. Referrals During 1974	Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%
1	3,225	73.4	1,494	78.8
2	668	15.2	245	12.9
3	126	5.7	80	4.2
4	61	2.9	39	2.1
5	30	1.4	16	.8
6	18	.7	11	.6
7	7	.4	7	.4
8	5	.2	2	.1
9	2	.1	1	.1
10	1	-	1	.1
11	1	-	-	-
12	1	-	-	-
Total Children	4,394	100.0	1,896	100.0

EVALUATION OF TABLE 2:

Prior Contact with the Court - Of the 6,290 children referred to the court, 4,203, or 66.8%, had no previous contact with the court. Boys were more likely than girls to have had a prior referral, 36.5% versus 25.4%.

Number of Referrals during 1974 - Looking at the number of times children were referred, the most striking fact is that about three-fourths of the children had only 1 referral during the year. Only 10% of the children had more than 2 referrals.

There is also little difference between males and females in terms of the distribution of referrals: 73.4% of the males and 78.8% of the females had only 1 referral. The average (mean) number of referrals per child is 1.50 for males and 1.38 for females; the median is 1.18 referrals for males and 1.13 for females.

The fact that only about one-fourth of the children had more than one referral during the year is a rough indicator of the success of diversion programs. For a more detailed examination of diversion and recidivism see table 14 and the accompanying discussion.

TABLE 3

Selected characteristics of children referred during 1974 for behavior offenses are described in this table. Since some of these factors may have changed during the year, e.g., age, the table is based on the characteristics of the child at the time of the first referral in 1974.

Race-Ethnic Origin	Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%
Anglo American	2,317	52.7	1,018	53.6
Mexican American	913	20.8	336	17.7
Black	233	5.3	100	5.3
American Indian	137	3.1	45	2.4
Other	3	.1	3	.2
Not Specified	791	18.0	394	20.8
Total	4,394	100.0	1,896	100.0
Age				
Under 8	33	.8	3	.2
8	32	.7	6	.3
9	66	1.5	14	.7
10	87	2.0	23	1.2
11	153	3.5	49	2.6
12	263	6.0	123	6.5
13	397	9.0	251	13.2
14	665	15.1	409	21.6
15	762	17.3	401	21.1
16	960	21.8	333	17.8
17	927	21.1	258	13.6
18 +	42	1.0	18	.9
Not Specified	7	.2	3	.2
Total	4,394	100.0	1,896	100.0
Median Age	15.2 years		14.8 years	
School Enrollment				
Enrolled	2,919	66.4	1,231	64.9
Not Enrolled (Includes Not Specified)	1,475	33.6	665	35.1
Total	4,394	100.0	1,896	100.0

Table 3 continued on page 7.

TABLE 3 - Continued

Education	Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%
Elementary	348	7.9	96	5.1
Junior High	1,552	35.3	821	43.3
High School	1,737	39.5	604	31.9
College	17	.4	3	.2
Not Specified	740	16.8	372	19.6
Total	4,394	100.0	1,896	100.0
Median Grade in School	9.4		9.1	
Home Situation				
Private Institutions or Placements	658	15.0	283	14.9
Both Parents	1,889	43.0	717	37.8
Mother Only	711	16.2	347	18.3
Father Only	113	2.6	39	2.1
Mother-Step Father	352	8.0	184	9.7
Father-Step Mother	87	2.0	35	1.8
Other Relatives	83	1.9	28	1.5
Foster Parents	25	.6	22	1.2
Not Specified	476	10.8	241	12.7
Total	4,394	100.0	1,896	100.0

EVALUATION OF TABLE 3:

Sexual Distribution - Boys continue to be much more likely than girls to be referred to the Juvenile Court; they represent 69.9% of all children referred.

Race-Ethnic Background - The race-ethnic background for some 19% of the children was undetermined. Of the remaining 5,105, 65.3% were Anglo-American, 24.5% Mexican-American, 6.5% Black, and 3.8% American-Indian. This distribution closely parallels that of the total juvenile population in Pima County given in the 1970 census.

Age - Most of the children referred to the Court for behavioral offenses were in their late teens; only 14.4% of the boys and 11.5% of the girls were under 13. The median age at time of first referral was 15.2 years for boys and 14.8 years for girls. Such age differences are due to many factors; as will be pointed out later, differences in actual behavior as well as differences in the expectations of the community and policies of law enforcement agencies are at work.

School Enrollment and Grade - School dropout has often been cited as a contributing factor in delinquency since children not in school have more opportunity to get in trouble (and truancy, is itself a juvenile offense). However, the data presented here cannot be used to assess its importance. Of the 6,290 children, 66% were enrolled in school at the time of their first referral; the remaining 34% were either not enrolled or their enrollment status was not determined.

Looking at the grade in school, we find that for the 3,654 males whose grade in school was specified, 9.5% were in elementary, 42.5% were in junior high, and 47.5% were in high school; for females, the corresponding figures are 6.3%, 53.9% and 39.6%. This reflects differences in the age distribution of boys and girls.

Home Situation - Although the data presented here cannot be used to determine the effect of "broken homes" on delinquency, it does serve to indicate the relative frequency of certain family types among children referred to the Juvenile Court. Of the 3,918 boys whose home situation was specified, 48.2% were from homes with both parents present versus 43.3% of the girls. Single parent families represented 21.0% for boys versus 23.3% for girls.

TABLE 4

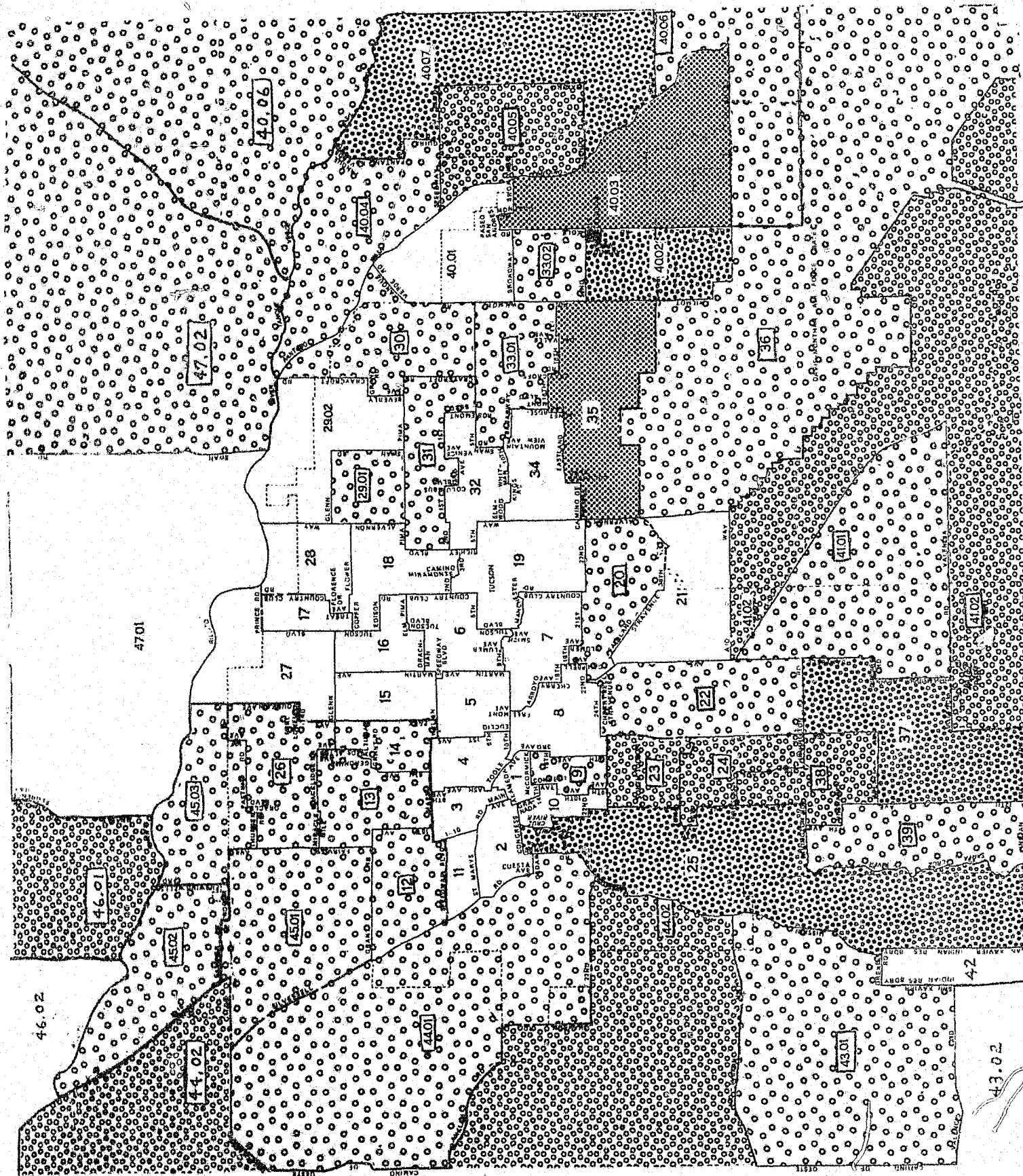
This table compares the number of children referred and the total number of referrals during 1974 according to where the child lived (as of December 31, 1974). The distribution of children by census tract of residence is also illustrated on the map which follows.

CENSUS TRACT	Number of Children			Number of Referrals		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	34	6	40	45	7	52
2	24	6	30	35	7	42
3	27	3	30	41	3	44
4	15	8	23	21	15	36
5	12	8	20	13	8	21
6	10	9	19	14	12	26
7	26	16	42	38	19	57
8	20	6	26	28	9	37
9	40	15	55	59	31	90
10	19	7	26	32	14	46
11	35	10	45	72	11	83
12	54	16	70	109	25	134
13	60	25	85	107	38	145
14	49	14	63	90	18	108
15	24	13	37	36	16	52
16	12	4	16	19	5	24
17	13	3	16	17	6	23
18	31	14	45	44	20	64
19	24	9	33	41	18	59
20	80	18	98	136	29	165
21	37	10	47	75	14	89
22	67	32	99	113	54	167
23	91	35	126	185	51	236

Table 4 continued on page 9.

TABLE 4 - Continued

CENSUS TRACT	Number of Children			Number of Referrals		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
24	86	52	138	152	84	236
25	130	52	182	194	75	269
26	46	21	67	93	25	118
27	37	12	49	65	17	82
28	22	13	35	28	17	45
29.01	39	16	55	51	21	72
29.02	8	4	12	12	4	16
30	55	22	77	77	24	101
31	61	16	77	88	33	121
32	23	9	32	32	10	42
33.01	39	14	53	63	15	78
33.02	46	17	63	61	23	84
34	25	16	41	44	30	74
35	224	67	291	367	113	480
36	32	20	52	49	35	84
37	143	78	221	231	110	341
38	93	31	124	160	62	222
39	55	33	88	88	53	141
40.01	31	1	32	44	2	46
40.02	158	52	210	246	84	330
40.03	235	114	349	365	158	523
40.04	45	20	65	65	26	91
40.05	89	45	134	136	56	192
40.06	53	22	75	93	29	122
40.07	143	71	214	224	82	306
41.01	56	27	83	86	41	127
41.02	75	41	116	118	68	186
42	6	0	6	7	0	7
43.01	45	12	57	67	15	82
43.02	7	2	9	9	4	13
43.03	1	2	3	1	2	3
44.01	62	17	79	93	30	123
44.02	88	43	131	129	68	197
45.01	72	27	99	118	36	154
45.02	44	17	61	56	22	78
45.03	42	30	72	65	38	103
46.01	80	24	104	106	33	139
46.02	23	7	30	29	9	38
47.01	39	10	49	53	18	71
47.02	37	19	56	56	36	92
48	12	4	16	18	4	22
49	1	2	3	1	2	3
50	48	24	72	58	30	88
	3,460	1,413	4,873	5,468	2,074	7,542
Out of County	97	78	175	110	85	195
Out of State	142	77	219	155	84	239
Out of Country	2	5	7	2	5	7
Unknown	693	323	1,016	835	362	1,197
TOTAL	4,394	1,896	6,290	6,569	2,610	9,179



MAP 1

NUMBER OF CHILDREN REFERRED BY
CENSUS TRACT OF RESIDENCE
1974

KEY: 1-49
 50-99
 100-149
 150-249
 250 +

EVALUATION OF TABLE 4:

In interpreting the table and map, it must be pointed out that the figures presented pertain to where the child lived and not to where the alleged offenses were committed. As such, they serve to indicate areas where children seem to be having behavioral problems, but not necessarily high "crime areas". It should also be noted that since about 1 out of every 4 referrals to the Court is for runaway or incorrigibility, these numbers do not necessarily indicate that such children are involved in delinquent activity.

Of the 5,274 children whose residence was determined, 3.3% were from other counties in Arizona, and 4.2% were from outside the state. Within Pima County, the area with the highest number of children referred (see Map) was roughly speaking the far east side (especially Census Tracts 40.03 and 35-with 349 and 291 children, respectively) and the south side (especially Tracts 37 and 25 with 221 and 182 children, respectively).

These results are to be expected since these areas also have greater numbers of children living in them compared to other areas of the county. Unfortunately, referral rates which would adjust for such differences in population size cannot be computed since reliable estimates of the size of the juvenile population living in each Census Tract as of 1974 is not available. Given the rapid growth of these areas, the use of 1970 Census figures was not considered a reasonable estimate.

By comparing the number of referrals within a Census Tract with the number of children referred, one can arrive at an extremely rough indication of areas where children tend to be "repeaters", i.e., have more than 1 referral during a given year.

TABLE 5

Since a child may be referred to the Juvenile Court more than once during a year, the following table uses the referral itself as the basic unit and describes the characteristics of children at the time of each referral as well as the method, type, and source of the referrals.

Race-Ethnic Origin	Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%
Anglo American	3,516	53.5	1,440	55.2
Mexican American	1,489	22.7	506	19.4
Black	433	6.6	159	6.1
American Indian	244	3.7	76	2.9
Other	3	.0	7	.3
Not Specified	884	13.5	422	16.2
Total Referrals	6,569	100.0	2,610	100.0

TABLE 5 - Continued

Age	Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%
Under 8	41	.6	3	.1
8	37	.6	6	.2
9	78	1.2	19	.7
10	114	1.7	27	1.0
11	203	3.1	65	2.5
12	334	5.1	152	5.8
13	565	8.6	335	12.8
14	1,016	15.5	600	23.0
15	1,182	18.0	607	23.3
16	1,518	23.1	450	17.2
17	1,414	21.5	321	12.3
18+	59	.9	22	.8
Not Specified	8	.1	3	.1
Total	6,569	100.0	2,610	100.0
Median Age	14.9 years		14.7 years	
School Enrollment				
Enrolled	4,422	67.3	1,751	67.1
Not Enrolled (Includes Not Specified)	2,147	32.7	859	32.9
Total	6,569	100.0	2,610	100.0
Education				
Elementary	448	6.8	133	5.1
Junior High	2,548	38.8	1,216	46.6
High School	2,724	41.5	858	32.9
College	25	.4	3	.1
Not Specified	824	12.5	400	15.3
Total	6,569	100.0	2,610	100.0
Median Grade in School	9.4		9.1	
Home Situation				
Private Institutions or Placements	1,197	18.2	472	18.1
Both Parents	2,726	41.5	925	35.4
Mother Only	1,120	17.0	493	18.9
Father Only	203	3.1	49	1.9
Mother-Step Father	518	7.9	290	11.1
Father-Step Mother	129	2.0	45	1.7
Other Relatives	134	2.0	38	1.5
Foster Parents	46	.7	45	1.7
Not Specified	496	7.6	253	9.7
Total	6,569	100.0	2,610	100.0

TABLE 5 - Continued

Referral Method	Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%
Physical	3,546	54.0	1,293	49.5
Paper	3,023	46.0	1,317	50.5
Total Referrals	6,569	100.0	2,610	100.0
Referral Type				
Delinquent	5,036	76.7	1,298	49.7
Juvenile Status	980	14.9	1,111	42.6
Not Specified	553	8.4	201	7.7
Total Referrals	6,569	100.0	2,610	100.0
Source of Referral				
Tucson Police Dept.	5,010	76.3	1,957	75.0
Pima Co. Sheriff Dept.	1,105	16.8	430	16.5
So. Tucson Police Dept.	143	2.2	35	1.3
Dept. of Public Safety	76	1.2	30	1.1
Parents	68	1.0	61	2.3
Juvenile Court	18	.3	15	.6
Other	146	2.2	82	3.1
Not Specified	3	.0	0	.0
Total Referrals	6,569	100.0	2,610	100.0

EVALUATION OF TABLE 5:

Considering the characteristics of the children referred, the distributions based on the number of referrals are very similar to those based on the number of children. This is to be expected since about 75% of the children had only one referral during 1974.

Referral Method - Children may be "physically" referred in which case they are physically brought to the Court Center by the referring agency (parents, police, etc.). In the case of a "paper referral", the referring agency (usually law enforcement) notifies the court personnel that a complaint has been filed and the parents are to call the Pima County Juvenile Court Center within 72 hours for an interview date. In general, paper referrals are used for less serious offenses or when immediate action is not required.

The higher proportion of physical referrals of boys compared to girls (54.0% versus 49.5%) probably reflects differences in alleged offenses.

Referral Type - Referrals are classified into four categories by the SCI worker according to the alleged offenses: 1) delinquent;

2) juvenile status; 3) traffic; and 4) dependency. These are extremely broad categories which indicate the worker's assessment of the seriousness of the referral rather than a determination based on the alleged offenses. Offenses themselves will be discussed in detail in the next series of tables.

Of the 6,016 male referrals in which the referral type was specified, 83.7% were delinquent and 16.3% were juvenile status. The corresponding percentages for female referrals were 53.9% and 46.1%.

These striking comparisons indicate that almost half of the girls but only one-fifth of the boys referred have been brought to the attention of the court staff because of juvenile offenses. The explanation of these differences is complex: girls may be more likely to 1) commit juvenile offenses (in particular, runaway; and/or 2) be referred for juvenile offenses than boys. The importance of sex in defining how a person acts and how others react is clearly seen here.

Source of Referral - These figures are not intended to indicate the volume of juvenile casework handled by such agencies, since only cases officially referred to the Juvenile Court and classified by SCI Workers as delinquent or juvenile status offenses are included. About three-fourths of the referrals to the Juvenile Court come from the Tucson Police Department and the Pima County Sheriff's Department is responsible for another 16.7% of the referrals. Overall, law enforcement agencies are responsible for about 96% of all referrals.

TABLE 6

Month	Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%
January	549	8.4	207	7.9
February	388	5.9	230	8.8
March	658	10.0	240	9.2
April	592	9.0	232	8.9
May	626	9.5	224	8.6
June	576	8.8	202	7.7
July	464	7.1	155	5.9
August	529	8.1	183	7.0
September	472	7.2	188	7.2
October	589	9.0	275	10.5
November	536	8.2	232	8.9
December	590	9.0	242	9.3
Total	6,569	100.0	2,610	100.0

EVALUATION OF TABLE 6:

Looking at male referrals, the peak month is March, the lowest month is February; for female referrals, the peak comes in October and the low point is in July. In general, the data

tends to dispel the myth that referrals increase in the summer months because children are out of school; several plausible explanations for the low referral rates during the summer months have been suggested: a decrease in the level of police activity as the result of vacations; an absolute decrease in the number of children in the area - some leave to seek jobs elsewhere or go on vacations, and finally, weather and lighting conditions.

Tables 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 describe the alleged offenses for which children were referred during 1974. The relationship between the number of offenses, referrals, and children is extremely complex. In interpreting the number of offenses, the following should be noted:

- 1) a child may be referred for more than one offense, e.g. burglary and runaway*
- 2) a child may be referred for multiple counts of the same offense, e.g., two separate burglaries (in this situation, only one burglary offense would be counted).

The frequency of a given offense represents the number of times that offense is specified on the referrals. Thus, to state that there were 10 burglary offenses may indicate:

- 1) one child had 10 referrals alleging burglary, or
- 2) ten children each had 1 referral alleging burglary.

The actual number of children referred for selected offenses is given in Table 10.

In addition to these problems, it cannot be too strongly emphasized that we are dealing with alleged, not proven, offenses. The classification of offenses is made by the SCI worker at the time of referral; this initial charge may later be amended or dismissed entirely.

For descriptive purposes, offenses are classified into five general categories:

- 1) Juvenile Status Offenses
- 2) Minor Personal Offenses
- 3) Major Personal Offenses
- 4) Offenses Against Persons
- 5) Offenses Against Property

Note: the specific offenses included in each of these general categories are listed in Table 11.

* Of the 9,179 referrals to the court, 1,367 or 14.9%, had more than 1 alleged offense on a referral.

TABLE 7

The following table compares the distribution of offenses by general categories across a five year period.

GENERAL OFFENSE CATEGORIES 1970-1974:

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENSES	1970		1971		1972		1973		1974	
	NO. OF OFFNS.	% OF TOTAL OFFNS.	NO. OF OFFNS.	% OF TOTAL OFFNS.	NO. OF OFFNS.	% OF TOTAL OFFNS.	NO. OF OFFNS.	% OF TOTAL OFFNS.	NO. OF OFFNS.	% OF TOTAL OFFNS.
Juvenile Offenses	2,357	45.6	2,402	38.2	2,659	35.6	3,110	35.7	3,758	35.2
Minor Personal Offenses	151	2.9	124	2.0	262	3.5	231	2.7	452	4.2
Major Personal Offenses	954	18.5	1,055	16.8	1,287	17.2	1,976	22.7	1,685	15.8
Offenses Against Persons	97	1.9	269	4.3	314	4.2	330	3.8	576	5.4
Offenses Against Property	1,603	31.1	2,433	38.7	2,952	39.5	3,052	35.1	4,214	39.4
TOTAL	5,162	100.0	6,283	100.0	7,474	100.0	8,699	100.0	10,685	100.0

EVALUATION OF TABLE 7:

As pointed out earlier, due to changes in the data collection and methods of analysis, cross-year comparisons are of limited value.* In addition to the under reporting of prior years, changes in the definitions of these categories, i.e., what specific offenses are included in each general category have occurred which further limit the utility of cross-year comparisons.

In looking at the distribution of offenses, the proportion of juvenile offenses appears to have remained the same in 1974 as in 1973 and 1972 with 35%. Actually, the proportion of juvenile offenses probably declined. In 1973 and previous years, liquor law violations were counted as major personal offenses. In 1974, liquor violations (517) were transferred to juvenile offenses to bring this category more in line with the definition of status offenses. Had this procedure been followed in previous years, juvenile offenses would have accounted for a larger percentage of the total number of offenses.

The proportion of all offenses represented by minor personal offenses remained under 5% for 1974, although showing a slight increase over the 1973 level.

Major personal offenses appears to have decreased in proportion to all offense types to pre-1970 levels. Actually, this decrease is due to removing liquor law violators from this category and adding them to juvenile offenses. When the effect of this change is taken into account, there was actually some increase in the percent of all offenses represented by major personal offenses.

The proportion of offenses against persons increased slightly in 1974 to over 5% of the total number of offenses.

Offenses against property represents the largest single offense category in 1974 with 39.4% of all offenses. Although this figure is somewhat higher than 1973 percentage, compared to all offenses committed, it is about the same as proportions in 1971 and 1972.

* Comparing the results of the previously used cumulative monthly method with the new yearly summary method, we found the older method under-counted the number of offenses by 11%.

TABLE 8

This table shows general offense categories by sex for 1974.

OFFENSES	BOYS		GIRLS		TOTAL NO. OF OFFNS.
	NO. OF OFFNS.	% OF ALL OFFENSES	NO. OF OFFNS.	% OF ALL OFFENSES	
Juvenile Offenses	2,228	28.3	1,530	54.1	3,758
Criminal Offenses:					
Minor Personal Offns.	363	4.6	89	3.1	452
Major Personal Offns.	1,459	18.6	226	7.9	1,685
Offns. Against Persons	483	6.2	93	3.3	576
Offns. Against Property	3,319	42.3	895	31.6	4,214
Total Criminal Offenses	5,624	71.7	1,303	45.9	6,927
TOTAL OFFENSES	7,852	100.0	2,833	100.0	10,685

EVALUATION OF TABLE 8:

As Table 8 shows, juvenile offenses dominate the list for females. Of the 2,833 offenses, some 1,530 (54.1%) were juvenile offenses; 895 (31.6%) were offenses against property; and 226 (7.9%) were major personal offenses. More specific information as to the top ten offenses can be found in Table 9.

In addition to a higher number of offenses, boys also showed a more varied pattern. Of the 7,852 offenses, 3,319 (42.3%) were offenses against property; 2,228 (28.3%) were juvenile offenses; and 1,459 (18.6%) were major personal offenses. More specific information as to the top ten offenses can be found in Table 9.

TABLE 9

This table lists the ten most frequent offenses by sex.

MALES			
RANK	OFFENSE	% OF ALL OFFENSES	NUMBER OF OFFENSES
1	Runaway	11.6	907
2	Burglary	10.4	817
3	Shoplifting	9.6	754
4	Dangerous Drugs	9.5	748
5	Larceny: Except Shoplifting	9.4	741
6	Malicious Mischief	6.3	495
7	Liquor	5.7	447
8	Curfew	4.3	355
9	Joyriding	3.9	306
10	Trespassing	3.7	293
FEMALES			
RANK	OFFENSE	% OF ALL OFFENSES	NUMBER OF OFFENSES
1	Runaway	37.5	1,063
2	Shoplifting	22.7	643
3.5	Health, Welfare, Morals	5.6	159
3.5	Dangerous Drugs	5.6	159
5	Incorrigible	4.8	136
6	Larceny: Except Shoplifting	2.6	73
7	Liquor	2.5	70
8	Burglary	2.3	65
8.5	Simple Assault	2.2	61
8.5	Disorderly Conduct	2.2	61
10	Curfew	1.9	54

EVALUATION OF TABLE 9:

For both boys and girls, the offenses included in the "top ten" are similar, although the exact ranking differs. Runaway is the most frequent offenses, but accounts for 37.5% of the female offenses and only 11.6% of male offenses. Shoplifting (22.7%) plus runaway makes up 60% of all female offenses, while the distribution of male offenses is more differentiated. For males burglary, shoplifting, and other larceny represent 29.4% of all offenses; dangerous drugs and liquor violations are another 15.2%. For girls, shoplifting, other larceny, and burglary account for 27.6%; dangerous drugs and liquor law violation for another 8.1%.

TABLE 10

This table presents the actual number of children who were referred at least once in 1974 for selected offenses.

OFFENSE	Male		Female	
	N	% OF ALL CHILDREN	N	% OF ALL CHILDREN
Runaway	706	16.1	759	40.0
Larceny-Shoplifting	736	16.8	620	32.7
Larceny-Other	680	15.5	65	3.4
Dangerous Drugs	635	14.5	146	7.7
Burglary	588	13.4	49	2.6
Liquor Violations	404	9.2	67	3.5
Malicious Mischief	368	8.4	33	1.7
Curfew	332	7.6	50	2.6
Trespassing	284	6.5	29	1.5
Simple Assault	230	5.2	60	3.2
Joyriding	264	6.0	17	.8
Disorderly Conduct	196	4.5	60	3.2
Incorrigible	130	3.0	124	6.5
Aggravated Assault	137	3.1	22	1.2

Note: A child may be counted more than once; i.e., a child referred for burglary and for runaway would be counted once in the burglary totals and once in the runaway totals, but a child referred twice for burglary would only be counted once in the burglary totals.

EVALUATION OF TABLE 10:

In general, these results correspond to those presented in Table 8. Looking at boys, we see that about 15% of the boys were referred at least once for the following offenses: shoplifting, other larceny, burglary, runaway, and dangerous drugs. 9.2% were referred for liquor law violations. In general, boys show a very differentiated pattern with no one offense accounting

for more than 20%.

Girls, on the other hand, show a very distinctive pattern: 40% of the girls were referred for runaway and 32.7% for shoplifting; the percent of girls referred for any other offense is extremely small.

One clear implication of the high percent of girls referred for juvenile status offenses such as runaway, incorrigibility, curfew, and health, welfare, and morals offense is that the removal of status offenses would have a much greater impact in terms of reducing the number of girls referred than boys.

TABLE 11

This table presents a detailed breakdown of alleged offenses by sex of the child for 1974.

JUVENILE	Male	Female	Total
Runaway	907	1,063	1,970
Incorrigible	152	136	288
Curfew	355	54	409
Health, Welfare, Morals (Includes Suicide)	244	159	403
Liquor Offenses	447	70	517
Tobacco Offenses	44	6	50
Truancy	53	32	85
Escape	15	2	17
Other	11	8	19
Total Juvenile Offenses	2,228	1,530	3,758
MINOR PERSONAL BEHAVIOR	Male	Female	Total
Disorderly Conduct	204	61	265
Disturbing the Peace	13	5	18
Loitering/Vagrancy	38	3	41
False Information to Officer	72	20	92
BB Gun/Slingshot	14	0	14
Other	22	0	22
Total Minor Personal Offenses	363	89	452

Table 11 Continued on page

MAJOR PERSONAL OFFENSES	Male	Female	Total
Dangerous Drugs: Marij.	600	120	720
Dangerous Drugs: Glue/Paint	42	12	54
Dangerous Drugs: Other	106	27	133
Carrying Concealed Weapon	96	3	99
Other Weapon Offense	51	1	52
Malicious Mischief	495	38	533
Obstruct Police	33	6	39
Obstruct Justice	9	4	13
Prostitution	0	4	4
Other	27	11	38
Total Major Personal Offns.	1,459	226	1,685
OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONS	Male	Female	Total
Homicide	2	0	2
Manslaughter	1	0	1
Kidnapping	11	5	16
Rape/Sodomy	28	2	30
Aggravated Assault	144	22	166
Simple Assault	250	61	311
Child Molesting	19	0	19
Lewd and Lascivious Acts	27	3	30
Other	1	0	1
Total Offns. Against Pers.	483	93	576
OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY	Male	Female	Total
Robbery	85	15	100
Burglary: Residential	523	44	567
Burglary: Non-Residential	294	21	315
Stolen Vehicle: Joyriding	306	17	323
Stolen Vehicle: Other	113	9	122
Larceny: Shoplifting	754	643	1,397
Larceny: Theft from Auto	241	10	251
Larceny: Bicycle Theft	168	9	177
Larceny: Other	332	54	386
Stolen Property	81	6	87
Arson	42	10	52
Extortion	8	1	9
Fraud	63	16	79
Forgery	11	7	18
Trespassing	293	29	322
Other	5	4	9
Total Offns. Against Prop.	3,319	895	4,214
TOTAL OFFENSES	7,852	2,833	10,685

DISPOSITIONS

Depending upon the severity of the alleged offenses, the child's previous history with the court (if any), family circumstances, the attitude of the child, and many other factors, the referral may be adjusted at intake, forwarded to another unit in the court or outside agency, or held for further investigation.

The referral may be adjusted at a later date by the SCI worker, probation officer, or VIP worker. If a petition has been filed on the charges, the case may also be "adjusted" by dismissing the petition.

TABLE 12

The following table describes the intake disposition of referrals to the court made by the Screening and Crisis Intervention Unit.

DISPOSITION	Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%
Adjusted - Lack of Evidence	206	3.1	39	1.5
Adjusted - Not Serious Enough	550	8.4	207	7.9
Adjusted - Admits, but no Court Action Necessary	2,354	35.8	1,083	41.5
Forwarded to SCI/Held Pending	1,486	22.6	456	17.5
Forwarded to VIP	110	1.7	90	3.4
Forwarded to FPO	573	8.7	131	5.0
Forwarded to Other Agency	316	4.8	44	1.7
Other Jurisdiction-Out of County, State or Country	267	4.1	174	6.7
Information Only	707	10.8	386	14.8
TOTAL REFERRALS	6,569	100.0	2,610	100.0

EVALUATION OF TABLE 12:

48.4% of referrals to the court were adjusted at intake; 21.2% were not adjusted, but held pending further investigation; 2.2% were forwarded to the VIP Unit and 7.7% to Field Probation Teams for further disposition - in most cases, these were referrals of children currently in the VIP program or on probation; 3.9% were forwarded to other agencies for disposition - in most cases, these were referrals of children committed to the State Department of Corrections or wards of Welfare Department; 4.8% were referrals of children living outside Pima County, and the remaining 11.8% were information only type referrals.

TABLE 13

This table focuses on post-intake adjustments.

POST-INTAKE ADJUSTMENT	Male	Female
	N	N
Adjusted by SCI, VIP, or FPO:		
Lack of Evidence	81	14
Not Serious Enough	32	11
Admits, No Court Action Necessary	198	60
Petition Dismissed:		
Lack of Evidence	21	3
Not Serious Enough	3	0
Admits, No Court Action Necessary	434	182
Other	9	4
TOTAL POST-INTAKE ADJUSTMENTS	778	274

EVALUATION OF TABLE 13:

There were an additional 1,052 post-intake adjustments; of these, 396 (37.6%) were adjusted by the SCI, VIP or FPO workers, while 656 (63.4%) were adjusted by dismissal of petitions.

Thus, of the 9,179 referrals, some 5,491 or 59.8% were eventually adjusted; the corresponding figures for male referrals and female referrals were 59.2% and 61.4%. The effect of diverting almost 60% of all referrals from further involvement in the Juvenile Justice System has far-reaching implications. First, it drastically reduces the time and manpower that would be needed if such cases were adjudicated. Second, in terms of the success of such efforts in preventing further referrals, only 25.0% of all children seen during 1974 had more than one referral, and only 16.8% of children whose first referral was in 1974 had another referral.

TABLE 14

This table is intended to examine total program effectiveness as defined by recidivism rate. Although the use of recidivism as an index of "success" is a highly debated issue, no alternative measures have been agreed upon or generally used.

	Male		Female	
	N	% of Total Male Recidivists	N	% of Total Female Recidivists
I Children with one or more referrals prior to 1974 and one referral in 1974	935	44.4	287	41.7
II Children with one or more referrals prior to 1974 and two or more referrals in 1974	670	31.8	195	28.3
III Children with no referrals prior to 1974 and two or more referrals in 1974	499	23.7	207	30.0
TOTAL CHILDREN WHO RECIDIVATED IN 1974	2,104	100.0	689	100.0
IV Children with one or more referrals prior to 1974 and no referrals in 1974	4,054	N/A	2,697	N/A
V Children with no referrals prior to 1974 and only one referral in 1974	2,290	N/A	1,207	N/A
TOTAL CHILDREN WHO DID NOT RECIDIVATE IN 1974	6,344	N/A	3,904	N/A
RECIDIVISM RATE	24.9%	N/A	15.9%	N/A

EVALUATION OF TABLE 14:

The children studied represent all children with a computerized referral history as of December 31, 1974. Thus, included in this population are all referrals for pre-adjudicated, adjudicated, post-adjudicated, committed, and probation children.

The overall recidivism rate was 21.4%; 24.9% for males and 15.0% for females. The overall recidivism rate may be further broken down into two components: the recidivism rate for "old" children (those with at least one referral prior to 1974) and "new" children (those with no referrals prior to 1974). The recidivism rate of the old children (recidivists were defined as children with one or more referrals in 1974) was 23.6%; 28.4% for males and 15.2% for females. The recidivism rate of new children (recidivists were defined as children with two or more referrals in 1974) was 16.8%; 17.9% for males and 14.6% for females.

This analysis suggests that not only is the recidivism rate declining, but also that the difference between male and female is also shrinking.

This conclusion is further substantiated by an analysis done on the recidivism of children in 1973. This study took all children on the computerized system as of December 31, 1974 and then looked at the referrals of children during 1973. Strictly speaking, the population used in the 1973 study is not comparable to that of the 1974 study since the referral histories of all children who turned 18 during 1973 were not available. This exclusion would have the probable effect of lowering the recidivism rate since in general older children are more likely to be referred.

The results of this study are summarized in Table 15; corresponding 1974 figures are included in parentheses for comparison.

TABLE 15

This table summarizes the results of 1973 and 1974 recidivism studies. Recidivism for 1974 is in parentheses next to the corresponding 1973 figure.

	Male	Female	Total
Overall Recidivism Rate	26.9(24.9)	18.8(15.0)	24.0(21.4)
Recidivism Rate (Old Children)	34.6(28.4)	22.6(15.2)	30.4(23.6)
Recidivism Rate (New Children)	17.0(17.9)	14.4(14.6)	16.0(16.8)

EVALUATION OF TABLE 15:

As mentioned earlier, the recidivism rates for the 1973 population did not include children who turned 18 during 1973; if these children had been included, the rates would have been higher than those reported. Thus, there appears to have been a substantial drop in the recidivism rates, particularly among "old" children; and some decline among "new" children. Several factors contributed to this decline; among the most noteworthy are: increased staff effectiveness at the intake level, generally smaller caseloads among probation staff, and specialized intensive care (Project Carrera) for the hard core delinquent child.

DETENTION HOME

The Pima County Juvenile Court Center maintains a detention home for children detained prior to their court hearing or until disposition of their case. Services are provided by detention employees with the intent of initiating the rehabilitation process during the detention period and positively influencing behavior of children. The establishment of such a constructive rehabilitation program for the benefit of detainees began in July of 1973, at which time the Court Center received a federal grant through the Arizona State Justice Planning Agency. The rehabilitation program continued in 1974 and included a learning center, a recreational program, staff training and an institutional rules program.

Learning Center Program:

The Learning Center Program is aimed at offering each child a positive and rewarding classroom experience, emphasizing practical academics and self-awareness. The educational program is flexible and individualized to meet the varying needs of a diverse population.

Children work individually or in small groups and are exposed to a variety of materials, stressing academic aptitudes such as math, language arts, reading and writing skills. Detention staff assists the teacher, further personalizing the needed instruction. Also, in addition to the regular classroom program, tutoring is available as the need for special instruction becomes apparent.

Recreational Program:

A full activity program is maintained for children detained. These recreational activities help a child to maintain an individual identity and a sense of mastery and worth as a person. The program exposes the child to a wide range of socially-acceptable recreational activities of direct therapeutic value; also boredom is reduced among children and staff is able to relate to the children on an enjoyable level and thus influence their behavior. Activities also provide a natural outlet for pent up energy; consequently tension is reduced among detainees, and property damage and disturbances decrease.

Activities include wrestling, volleyball, basketball, badminton, pool, football, table tennis, gymnastics, relays, arts and crafts and drama.

Phase System:

The phase system was developed for the Detention Home as a form of preventive discipline. The environment is arranged

as to encourage appropriate or expected behavior by extending privileges and responsibilities as the child is ready for them. This type of discipline is related to development and is defined as positive encouragement, guidance or teaching of the kind of behavior considered socially appropriate. It is not achieved by fear, frequent use of punitive practices or highly restrictive controls. Rather, it is built into every aspect of the institutional program and supported by a concentrated effort of the staff to promote and encourage behavior by responding positively to it rather than waiting for behavior and responding negatively. Consequently, a positive climate is created, punishable incidents decrease, and the child's detention period evolves as a learning experience rather than a punishing one.

TABLE 16A

This table presents a 5-year comparison of (1) the number of children detained, (2) the total number of days these children spent in detention, and (3) the average daily occupancy of detention.

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
DETENTION ADMISSIONS					
Male	1,085	1,121	1,189	1,367	1,421
Female	549	614	675	760	632
Total	1,634	1,735	1,864	2,127	1,985
TOTAL DETENTION DAYS					
Male	10,050	10,097	9,710	12,601	9,226
Female	7,194	6,746	6,586	7,928	4,632
Total	17,244	16,843	16,296	20,529	13,858
AVERAGE DAILY OCCUPANCY					
Male	27	28	27	34	25
Female	20	18	18	22	13
Total	47	46	45	56	38

EVALUATION OF TABLE 16A:

Total detention admissions in 1974 decreased by 6.7% when compared to 1973. Male admissions increased by 4.0% while female admissions decreased by 16.8%. Although total detention admissions decreased by 6.7% in 1974, the total number of days children spent in detention decreased by 32.5% over 1974. Of this figure there was a 26.8% decrease in the total number of days males spent in detention while there was a 41.6% decrease among females. Table 17 examines the length of time detained for children released from detention during 1974.

The average daily occupancy remained somewhat stable from 1970 through 1972, an average 46 children in residence per day. In 1973 this figure increased to 56 children per day and in 1974 decreased to 38. This decrease in the average occupancy to pre-1970 levels is primarily due to staff awareness that many previous detentions were inappropriate.

TABLE 16B

This table graphically represents admissions to detention over a five year period.

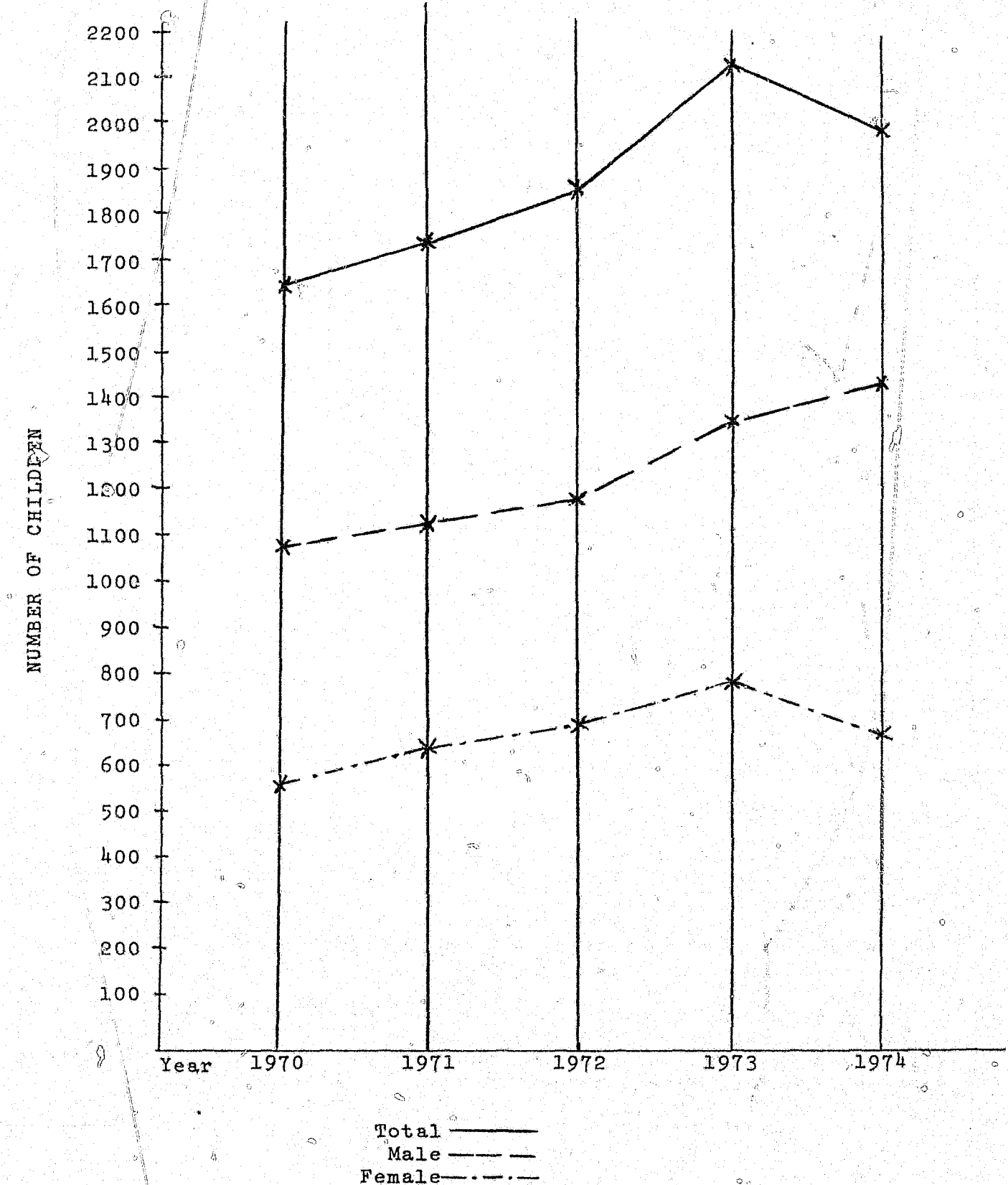


TABLE 17A

This table shows the number of days spent in detention by children released from detention; federal detainees are excluded.

NO. OF DAYS IN DETENTION	1972		1973		1974	
	NUMBER OF CHILDREN	% OF TOTAL	NUMBER OF CHILDREN	% OF TOTAL	NUMBER OF CHILDREN	% OF TOTAL
1	242	13.4	295	14.2	344	17.3
2	395	21.8	501	24.2	600	30.2
3	265	14.7	271	13.1	212	10.7
4	182	10.1	157	7.6	175	8.8
5	124	6.9	126	6.1	75	3.8
6	50	2.8	86	4.1	70	3.5
7	49	2.7	60	2.9	52	2.6
1-7	1,307	72.4	1,496	72.2	1,528	76.9
8-14	177	9.8	210	10.1	208	10.5
15-21	112	6.2	96	4.6	143	7.2
22-28	90	5.0	66	3.2	47	2.4
29-35	59	3.2	59	2.8	22	1.1
36-42	31	1.7	46	2.2	13	.6
43-49	14	.7	30	1.4	13	.6
50-63	11	.6	33	1.6	1	.1
64-77	6	.3	18	.9	3	.2
78-91	0	-	8	.4	5	.3
92 +	1	.1	12	.6	2	.1
TOTAL	1,808	100.0	2,074	100.0	1,985	100.0
MEDIAN STAY	3.51 days		3.39 days		2.73 days	

EVALUATION OF TABLE 17A:

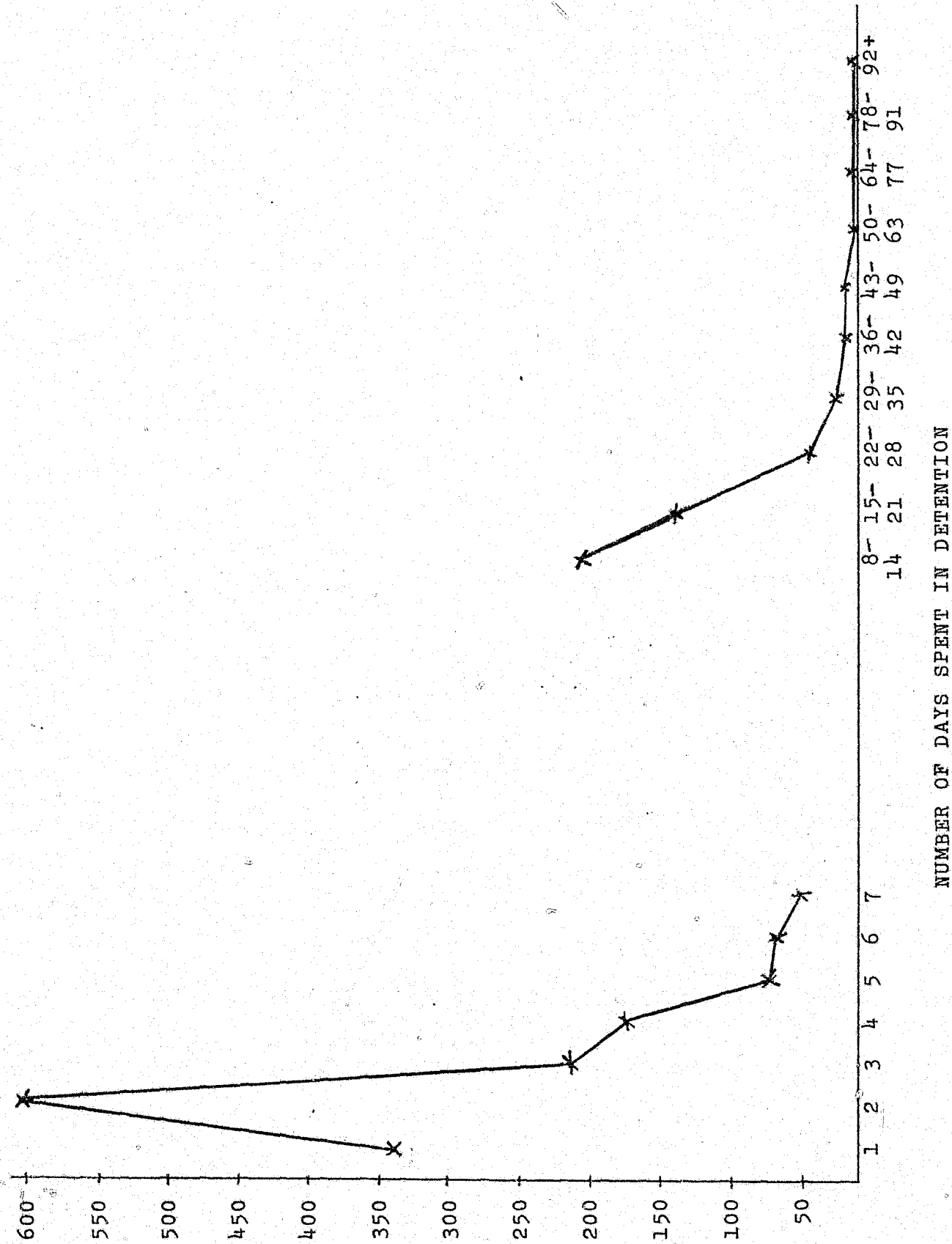
During 1974, children spent fewer days in detention than in the previous two years. The median length of stay in detention declined from 3.39 in 1973 to 2.73 in 1974; 2.47 for males and 3.52 for females. In 1974, 6.7% more children were released after 3 or less days in detention than in 1973. On the other extreme, 4.7% less children spent 8 or more days in confinement.

In general, this table indicates that almost half of all children detained (47.5%) were detained for two days or less, while 76.9% remained in detention one week or less. In 1973, 38.4% spent two days or less in detention while 72.1% were detained a week or less.

During 1974, the Juvenile Court staff placed a much higher value on control of the detention facility occupancy figures. As a consequence, not only were fewer children detained but for those children detained, release came sooner than in the previous four years. See Table 18 for a description of the offenses which resulted in pre-adjudication detention.

TABLE 17B

Number of days spent in detention by children released from detention during 1974
(Federal Detainees Excluded)



NUMBER OF CHILDREN

NUMBER OF DAYS SPENT IN DETENTION

TABLE 18

DETENTION BY MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE STUDY

A special analysis of the relationship between reported offenses and detention was conducted. The results of this study are presented in Table 18. This table lists: (1) the number of referrals for a given offense; (2) the number of referrals for a given offense resulting in detention; (3) the percent of children referred for a given offense detained; and (4) the percent of all detentions that were attributable to a given offense.

If a child was referred for more than one offense, only the most serious offense was counted. For example, if a child was referred for runaway and burglary, the referral was counted as a burglary referral. Thus, the figures presented in this table are not comparable to those given earlier.

OFFENSE	No. Referrals	No. Detentions	% of All Detentions	Det'n Rate
Homicide	2	2	.1	100.0
Sexual Assault	28	13	.8	46.4
Assault	473	133	7.9	28.1
Kidnapping	12	9	.5	75.0
Robbery	73	33	1.0	45.2
Arson	49	14	.8	28.6
Weapon	140	29	1.7	20.7
Dangerous Drugs	800	126	7.4	15.8
Burglary	817	174	10.3	21.3
Stolen Vehicle	374	99	5.8	26.5
Larceny	2,118	105	6.2	5.0
Other Delinquent	293	54	3.2	18.4
Vandalism	441	16	.9	3.6
Obstruct Police	73	15	.9	20.5
Public Peace	262	51	3.0	19.5
Trespassing	235	10	.6	4.3
Sub Total	6,190	883	52.0	N/A
Liquor	330	30	1.8	9.1
Incorrigible	271	170	10.1	62.7
Runaway	1,776	508	30.1	28.6
Curfew/Truancy/Health, Welfare, Morals	536	87	5.4	16.2
Other Juvenile	44	15	.9	34.1
Sub Total	2,957	810	48.0	N/A
TOTAL*	9,147	1,693	100.0	18.5

* Does not include referrals for traffic or dependency.

EVALUATION OF TABLE 18:

Overall, in about one out of every five referrals the child was detained. In looking at the reported offenses of those children detained we see that 48.0% were referred for juvenile status offenses: (30.0% for runaway, 10.0% incorrigibility, 5.1% for curfew/truancy/health, welfare, morals, and 1.8 for other liquor offenses) and 52.0% for delinquent offenses (the 3 most frequent being burglary (10.3%) assault (7.9%), and dangerous drugs (7.4%).

Such differences are due to a large extent to differences in the number of referrals for each offense, i.e., the more children referred for a given offense, the more children one would expect to be detained. To overcome this problem, detention rates (the percent of all children referred for a given offense who were detained) were computed.

In evaluating differences in detention rates, a number of limitations must be pointed out. First, a child can be detained only if there are reasonable grounds to believe:

- (1) that otherwise the child will not be present at any hearing; or
- (2) that the child is likely to commit an offense injurious to himself or others; or
- (3) that the child must be held for another jurisdiction; or
- (4) that the interest of the child or public require custodial protection.

In determining if such reasonable grounds do exist, the receiving officer considers a complex set of factors: the seriousness of all alleged offenses, the number of offenses, the attitude of the child and his/her family, family situation, recommendation of law enforcement officers, previous history (e.g. prior contact with the court), and many others.

Second, within a given category, many different specific offenses are included which may represent differences in seriousness. Dangerous drugs, for example, encompasses both the possession of marijuana and the sale of heroin; assault includes both simple assault and aggravated assault.

Third, only the most serious offense is counted. The impact of multiple counts of the same offense, or additional less serious offenses is not measured.

With these limitations in mind, a few conclusions can be drawn. For delinquent offenses, the most serious offenses in general have the highest detention rates: homicide 100.0%, sexual assault 46.4%, kidnapping 75.0% and robbery 45.2%. The lower rate for assault (28.1%) is probably a reflection of the relative frequency of less serious simple versus aggravated assault.

Similarly, the extremely low rate for larceny (5.0%) is an indication of the preponderance of shoplifting offenses.

For juvenile offenses, the detention rate for incorrigibility is extremely high 62.7%, while the rates for runaway (28.6%) and other juvenile are also high compared to more serious delinquent acts - such differences reflect differences in the reason for detentions.

COMMUNITY HOME DETENTION PROGRAM:

A Community Home Detention Program was established on an experimental basis in 1974 as an alternative for children with one or several law violations who would normally be detained in our detention facility. Under this program a child is supervised intensively by a detention officer in his own or a relative's home or other appropriate community placement prior to his court hearing. The primary objectives of this program are to reduce the number and length of stay of children detained and to facilitate the reintegration of the child into his home and community.

Children are accepted into the Home Detention Program after a period of observation and evaluation in detention and after a staffing with the child, parents, caseworker and other interested parties. Length of stay in the program varies from several days to several weeks, depending on the scheduled date of the child's hearing or other special conditions.

TABLE 19

This table reports the activity of the home detention program in 1974.

	Male	Female	Total
Remained in Home	6	4	10
Placed Outside of Home	2	1	3
Total No. Children	8	5	13*
Present for Court Hearing	6	5	11
Not Present	2	0	2
Total Children	8	5	13
Average Number of Days in Program			17

* Two children placed in program twice (1 male, 1 female)

THE COURT

The Court is the hub of activity for the Juvenile Court Center. The Pima County Juvenile Court is a division of the Superior Court of Arizona and is mandated to hear all matters pertaining to delinquent, incorrigible and dependent children under the age of eighteen.

The Juvenile Judge hears matters of all types at the Court Center. However, because of the volume of cases, referees are also scheduled to hear matters; these include hearings for detention, adjudication, revocation of probation, disposition, order to show cause, dependency, traffic and review of probation. The Arizona Statutes provide that the Court may appoint referees to hear cases and make recommendations to the Court. Parents and children may appeal a referee's decision and the case may then be reheard by the Juvenile Court Judge.

During 1974 three staff referees assisted the Juvenile Court Judge as well as numerous Tucson citizens who volunteered their time to serve as court referees. These volunteer referees help alleviate the workload of the Court and assure children of their right to have their cases heard within a reasonable period of time. Additionally, this type of referee system allows citizens, and ultimately the community, to have first-hand knowledge of the procedures and philosophies of the Juvenile Court.

LAY REFEREES WHO SERVED IN 1974

Mrs. Claudell Bailey
Mrs. M. R. Clausen
Mr. M. R. Clausen
Mrs. Paul G. Rees
Mrs. Burr (Alice) Udall

LAWYER REFEREES WHO SERVED IN 1974

Mrs. Rita Hannah
Mr. Herbert Lahr
Mr. J. James Murphy
Mr. Paul Present
Mr. Harry Bachstein, Jr.
Mr. Alan Hanshaw
Mr. Howard Kashman
Mr. Harold Cole
Mr. Richard Crites
Mr. Robert Hirsh
Mr. William Berlat

The following tables summarize the activity of the Juvenile Court in terms of the number and type of petitions filed and hearings held. A summary of the disposition of cases is also presented.

TABLE 20

This table presents a five year cross comparison of the types of petitions filed.

YEAR	1970		1971		1972		1973		1974	
	Type of Petition	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	
Delinquent	1,028		1,210		1,271		1,435		*	
Incorrigible	783		714		868		614		*	
Sub Total	1,811	37.9	1,924	39.6	2,139	33.5	2,049	30.5	1,854	27.0
Dependent	232	4.9	176	3.6	203	3.2	261	3.9	278	4.0
Traffic	2,733	57.2	2,755	56.7	4,052	63.4	4,409	65.6	4,734	69.0
TOTAL	4,776	100.0	4,855	100.0	6,394	100.0	6,719	100.0	6,866	100.0

* Separate totals are not available for 1974.

EVALUATION OF TABLE 20:

The total number of petitions filed in 1974 showed a 2% increase over 1973, going from 6,719 to 6,866. Looking at the type of petitions filed, we see that the number of petitions alleging delinquency or incorrigibility declined by 9.5% and in terms of relative proportion of all petitions declined from 30.5% to 27.0%. The number and proportion of dependency petitions remained about the same. On the other hand, the number of traffic petitions increased by 7.4% over the number filed in 1973 and increased from 65.6% of all petitions in 1973 to 69.0% of all petitions in 1974. The declines in the number and proportion of delinquency or incorrigibility petitions is a reflection of the increasing ability of the Juvenile Court Center to deal with the behavioral problems of children without involving these children in formal legal proceedings. This issue is discussed in more detail in subsequent sections.

For convenience, the different types of hearings have been combined to form six major categories:

- 1) detention hearings and appeals of detention hearings
- 2) adjudicatory only hearings and adjudicatory hearings in which a disposition is made
- 3) dispositional only hearings
- 4) appeals of dispositional hearings
- 5) review hearings
- 6) miscellaneous hearings

TABLE 21

Table 21 lists the number of hearings held in 1974 in these categories before judges and referees.

TYPE OF HEARING	Heard By			
	Judge		Referee	
	N	%	N	%
Detention	12	2.3	1,054	42.0
Appeal of Detention	61	11.6	N/A	-
Adjudicatory *	263	50.0	909	36.1
Dispositional	58	11.0	155	6.2
Appeal of Disposition	31	5.5	N/A	-
Reviews	81	15.4	350	13.9
Miscellaneous	22	4.2	43	1.7
TOTAL	526	100.0	2,511	100.0

* Includes hearings in which an adjudicatory phase is followed by a dispositional phase.

EVALUATION OF TABLE 21:

Of the hearings heard by judges, half were adjudicatory hearings (adjudication only or adjudication and disposition). Whenever possible the court holds both the adjudication and disposition on the same date; this policy explains the relatively low proportion of dispositional hearings (11.0%). Another 17.1% of the hearings are appeals of previous hearings. Reviews represent another 15.4%; in most cases these pertain to the status of children on probation or children adjudicated dependent minors and placed in the care, custody, and control of the Department of Economic Security.

For referees, the most frequent type of hearing involves detention (42.0% of all hearings); adjudicatory hearings account for 36.1%, while review hearings are another 13.9%.

In terms of the total number of hearings held, judges heard about 17%. Since the cases heard by judges involve more complex

legal issues, this figure does not indicate relative workloads in terms of time and/or effort. While 54% of the adjudicatory hearings before judges were contested, only 32% of those heard by referees were contested.

TABLE 22

The following table considers the disposition of detention hearings and appeals of detention hearings held in 1974.

HEARINGS	Disposition			
	Released	Detained	Continued	Total
Detention	422	566	78	1,066
Appeal of Detention	27	29	5	61

EVALUATION OF TABLE 22:

By statute, every child detained has the right to a detention hearing in which the referee or judge determines if the child may be released on his/her own recognizance, or should be detained further. Excluding continuances, about 43% of the children requesting detention hearings were released. The child may appeal the decision of a detention hearing; excluding continuances, there were only 56 appeals and of these, some 48% resulted in releases. Further information concerning the characteristics of children detained is presented in the Detention section.

Tables 23A and 23B give a detailed break-down of the outcome of hearings before judges and referees. Although the outcome of a single hearing may represent a number of different decisions, for data collection and analysis purposes, these have been reduced to a single disposition code, which attempts to select the most appropriate outcome.

TABLE 23A

HEARINGS BEFORE A JUDGE 1974

-24-

	ADJUDICATION ONLY WITH DISPOSITION TO BE SET	CHARGE DISMISSED BY THE COURT	DISPOSITION CONTINUED UNTIL CHILD'S 18 TH BIRTHDAY	HEARING CONTINUED	REFERRAL ADJUSTED BY THE COURT	FOUND IN VIOLATION OF THE TERMS OF PROBATION	ADJUDICATED DEPENDENT	CONTINUED IN CARE, CUSTODY, AND CONTROL OF D.E.S.	TERMINATION OF CARE, CUSTODY AND CONTROL OF D.E.S.	PLACED ON OFFICIAL PROBATION	REINSTATED UNDER ACTIVE PROBATION SUPERVISION	TERMINATED FROM PROBATION SUPERVISION	CONTINUED ON OFFICIAL PROBATION	PLACED ON A SUSPENDED COMMITMENT	TERMINATED FROM SUSPENDED COMMITMENT	PLACED UNDER PROTECTIVE SUPERVISION	COMMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS	MATTER TAKEN UNDER ADVISEMENT	MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS	TOTAL *
ADJUDICATORY HEARING DELINQUENT NON CONTESTED	17	5	3	8		13				13	1		8				9	5	1	83
ADJUDICATORY HEARING DELINQUENT CONTESTED	38	22	2	37		4				6			7	4			2	5		123
ADJUDICATORY HEARING INCORRIGIBLE NON CONTESTED	1	1				1				6		1	2			1	4	1		18
ADJUDICATORY HEARING INCORRIGIBLE CONTESTED	1			1						1			2	1						5
ADJUDICATORY HEARING DEL. AND INCORR. NON CONTEST.				1													1			2
ADJUDICATORY HEARING DEL. AND INCORR. CONTESTED	1			2						1							1			5
ADJUDICATORY HEARING DEPENDENCY NON CONTESTED		1	1	6			8		1											17
ADJUDICATORY HEARING DEPENDENCY CONTESTED		1		2			5	2												10
DISPOSITIONAL HEARING DELINQUENT			1	4						23	2		11	5			4			45
DISPOSITIONAL HEARING INCORRIGIBLE			1	1			1			3			1				1			8
DISPOSITIONAL HEARING DEL. AND INCORR.										1			2				1			4
DISPOSITIONAL HEARING DEPENDENCY				1																1
APPEAL OF DISPOSITION DELINQUENT	2	2		4		1				1			6				2	1		19
APPEAL OF DISPOSITION INCORRIGIBLE													3							3
APPEAL OF DISPOSITION DEL. AND INCORR.	1																			1
APPEAL OF DISPOSITION DEPENDENCY				1				2	1										2	6
ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE FOR SUPPORT				1														1	2	4
APPEAL ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE FOR SUPPORT																				2
ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE FOR CONTEMPT				1																3
TRANSFER HEARING DELINQUENT				8														2	3	13
PROBABLE CAUSE HEARING DELINQUENT																				
APPEAL TRANSFER HEARING DELINQUENT																				
ALL REVIEW HEARINGS				16				45	5		1	2	10	2					2	81
TOTALS	61	32	8	94		19	14	49	7	55	4	3	52	12		1	25	17	12	453

TABLE 23B

REFEREE HEARINGS 1974

-25-

	ADJUDICATION ONLY WITH DISPOSITION TO BE SET	CHARGE DISMISSED BY THE COURT	DISPOSITION CONTINUED UNTIL CHILD'S 18 TH BIRTHDAY	HEARING CONTINUED	REFERRAL ADJUSTED BY THE COURT	FOUND IN VIOLATION OF THE TERMS OF PROBATION	ADJUDICATED DEPENDENT	CONTINUED IN CARE, CUSTODY, AND CONTROL OF D.E.S.	TERMINATION OF CARE, CUSTODY AND CONTROL OF D.E.S.	PLACED ON OFFICIAL PROBATION	REINSTATED UNDER ACTIVE PROBATION SUPERVISION	TERMINATED FROM PROBATION SUPERVISION	CONTINUED ON OFFICIAL PROBATION	PLACED ON A SUSPENDED COMMITMENT	TERMINATED FROM SUSPENDED COMMITMENT	PLACED UNDER PROTECTIVE SUPERVISION	COMMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS	MATTER TAKEN UNDER ADVISEMENT	MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS	TOTAL *
ADJUDICATORY HEARING DELINQUENT NON CONTESTED	42	17	38	35		21				83	5		52	3			6	2		301
ADJUDICATORY HEARING DELINQUENT CONTESTED	28	41	1	28		19				3	2		8	2				8		138
ADJUDICATORY HEARING INCORRIGIBLE NON CONTESTED	15	3	5	11		10				63	3		39	1		10	3			162
ADJUDICATORY HEARING INCORRIGIBLE CONTESTED	4	1	1	4		1							1							12
ADJUDICATORY HEARING DELINQ. AND INCORR. NON CONTESTED	6	1	2	6						5	1									26
ADJUDICATORY HEARING DELINQ. AND INCORR. CONTESTED	2			3									1							6
ADJUDICATORY HEARING DEPENDENCY NON CONTESTED	1	57	2	49			146	1												259
ADJUDICATORY HEARING DEPENDENCY CONTESTED								4	1											5
DISPOSITIONAL HEARING DELINQUENT			11	14						59	4		35	2			4	1		128
DISPOSITIONAL HEARING INCORRIGIBLE				8						6			5				1			20
DISPOSITIONAL HEARING DELINQ. AND INCORR.				1						2			1							4
DISPOSITIONAL HEARING DEPENDENCY				2					1											3
ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE FOR SUPPORT		1		2																3
TRANSFER HEARING DELINQUENT						1													39	42
PROBABLE CAUSE HEARING DELINQUENT																				1
ALL REVIEW HEARINGS			2	29				193	60		1	2	60	1		1	2		1	350
TOTALS	98	121	62	192		52	146	198	62	221	16	2	204	9		15	17	11	40	1457

* THIS TOTAL DOES NOT INCLUDE CHILDREN PLACED ON SUSPENDED COMMITMENT SINCE THESE CHILDREN HAVE ALREADY BEEN COUNTED UNDER CONTINUED ON OFFICIAL PROBATION.

EVALUATION OF TABLES 23A AND 23B:

Looking at the matter considered in the hearing, for judges, over 80% involve delinquency, 10% incorrigibility, and 10% dependency; for referees, the corresponding percentages are 52%, 19%, and 29%. These differences reflect the division of labor that exists within the court.

Excluding continuances, 16% of the adjudicatory hearings concerning delinquency before judges and 14% of those before referees were dismissed. 3% of the adjudicatory hearings concerning incorrigibility and 27% of those concerning dependency before referees were dismissed.

TABLE 24

This table concerns itself with the disposition of hearings pertaining to delinquency or incorrigibility. Continuances, and hearings where the matter was taken under advisement are excluded. The discussion of dependency matters is considered in a later section.

ADJUDICATORY/DISPOSITIONAL HEARINGS BEFORE Matter	Judge		Referee	
	Del	Inc	Del	Inc
Disposition				
Placed on Official Probation	47	10	164	72
Continued on Probation	28	5	99	45
Committed to DOC	18	5	14	3
Placed on Suspended Commitment*	9*	1*	7*	1*
Disposition Continued Until 18th Birthday	6	1	52	6
Placed on Protective Supervision		1		11

*Included in Probation Dispositions

EVALUATION OF TABLE 24:

Looking at the delinquency hearings, for both judges and referees, the most common dispositions were "placed on official probation", followed by "continued on probation". Judges were more likely to use commitments (usually as the result of appeals) while referees used deferred dispositions more often. For incorrigibility hearings, the same general patterns are seen, with the exception that placement on protective supervision is more likely to be used than commitment by referees.

In interpreting all of these results, differences in the types of cases, especially the seriousness of the offenses, and

children concerned must be kept in mind. While about 50% of the children adjudicated delinquent or incorrigible were placed on probation and some 7% committed, to the Department of Corrections, the overwhelming majority of children referred to the court were diverted from the Juvenile Justice System before reaching this stage.

TABLE 25

This table provides a seven year listing of commitments to the Department of Corrections by sex.

YEAR	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
1968	139	66	205
1969	192	88	280
1970	136	82	218
1971	125	51	176
1972	52	20	72
1973	13	7	20
1974	33	4	37

EXPLANATION OF TABLE 25:

It is obvious that total commitments to the Department of Corrections has decreased since 1969. In relation to total referrals, 1973 presented the most significant decrease. Although the total number of commitments in 1974 remained quite low, there was a 46% increase over 1973.

A multitude of factors must be considered in trying to determine the reason for this trend. Probably the foremost reason is the court's very strong commitment to the philosophy of community-based treatment. Thanks to a variety of efforts, court staff now have access to 600% more residential community treatment facilities than in 1969. The community as well has demonstrated its acceptance of the concept through allowing treatment facilities to be located in residential areas.

PREVENTION UNIT (V.I.P.)

The objectives of the Prevention Unit have remained the same as those initially proposed at the beginning of the V.I.P. Program (Voluntary Intensive Probation) in September of 1969. They are: 1) to provide counseling services for parents and children at a pre-delinquent stage in order to prevent youths from violating the law; 2) to attempt to make disposition of law violations without the Court process; and (3) to protect the community by accomplishing the first two objectives.

The Prevention Unit is organized by geographical area with one probation officer assigned to work all prevention cases from a specific high school area and its feeder schools. This has allowed the workers to specialize according to a particular area's needs. Each worker is responsible for screening and treatment and referral of cases (families) in a particular school area. The Prevention Unit worker is also responsible for any possible court action occurring with one of his cases. The focus of the unit is on moderate and long-term counseling of pre-delinquent and pre-adjudicated children.

School-Based Voluntary Intensive Probation:

The Pima County Juvenile Court Center received a federal grant in July of 1973 for a school-based V.I.P. Program for the Marana and Sahuarita areas of Pima County. The grant period was from July, 1973 to July, 1974.

One probation officer was assigned to each of the two schools, Marana and Sahuarita, for the purpose of providing crisis intervention and family counseling services for these areas, as well as to reduce the number of official law enforcement referrals by 10%. The primary goals of the program were the prevention of delinquency and diversion of children from the Criminal Justice System.

Overall, the program proved to be a tremendous success in terms of meeting the goals of the original grant. The rapport established between the two probation officers and their respective communities, school boards, school administrations and teachers, and students was excellent. The most important accomplishments derived from this project were: 1) the diversion of potential law violators from the Criminal Justice System and 2) the containment and quelling of family problems by means of immediate and long-term family counseling.

Due to the success of the School-Based V.I.P. project, funding has been assumed locally for the continuation of the program.

TABLE 26

This table provides V.I.P. data regarding new cases, terminations, and total cases supervised in 1974.

MONTH	CARRY-OVER CASES FROM 1973	NEW CASES	TERMINA- TIONS	ACTIVE CASELOAD		
				MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
January	26	70	104	101	205	
February	44	29	115	105	220	
March	39	27	119	113	232	
April	46	27	126	125	251	
May	34	22	131	132	263	
June	33	31	136	129	265	
July	32	39	128	130	258	
August	25	25	130	128	258	
September	28	19	142	125	267	
October	38	36	144	125	269	
November	34	21	149	133	282	
December	20	11	156	135	291	
TOTAL 1974	399	357				
TOTAL CASES SUPERVISED 1974	648*					

* Includes 27 children on probation or protective supervision, who were supervised by V.I.P. Workers.

EVALUATION OF TABLE 26:

Although the number of new cases accepted for supervision by V.I.P. Workers in 1974 dropped by 14% compared to 1973, the actual number of children supervised during the year increased by 11%. In addition, the average monthly caseload increased from 166 in 1973 to 255 in 1974.

TABLE 27

A special study of the V.I.P. Unit was undertaken using the referral history of children involved in the V.I.P. program. Of the 648 cases reported in Table 26, the following were excluded:

- 1) 27 children who were on official probation or protective supervision to V.I.P. Workers; properly speaking, these children are not V.I.P. cases.

- 2) 48 children were in the V.I.P. program less than one month; it was felt that the inclusion of these children was not appropriate since they were in the program such a short time.

Of the remaining 573 children, 45 or 7.9% were put on official probation or protective supervision after starting the V.I.P. program; such children represent unsuccessful terminations. These children were also included from the final population of V.I.P. cases to help simplify the interpretation of the data.

The following table summarizes:

- 1) the number of referrals before acceptance in the V.I.P. program;
- 2) the number of referrals while in the V.I.P. program; and
- 3) the number of referrals after termination from the V.I.P. program.

No. Referrals Before VIP	No. of Children Supervised		%	
0	232		43.9	
1	162		30.7	
2	67		12.7	
3	39		7.4	
4	14		2.7	
5+	14		2.7	
Total No. Children on VIP*	528		100.0	
No. Referrals During VIP**	Date VIP Services Initiated of Children Supervised in 1974			
	Prior to 1974		In 1974	
0	129	69.0	277	81.2
1	37	19.8	39	11.4
2	10	5.3	15	4.4
3	4	2.1	5	1.5
4	4	2.1	5	1.5
5	3	1.6	-	-
Total No. Children on VIP*	187	100.0	341	100.0
No. Referrals After VIP	No. of Children Supervised		%	
0	254		87.9	
1	24		8.3	
2	8		2.8	
3	3		1.0	
4	-		-	
5+	-		-	
Total No. Children Terminated During 1974	289		100.0	

* Excludes children on probation or protective supervision to VIP workers or children placed on probation or protective supervision while in VIP.

** For children starting on VIP prior to 1974, the "No. of Referrals during VIP" includes pre-1974 referrals.

EVALUATION OF TABLE 27:

Looking at the previous referral history of the 528 children we see that 56.1% had at least one referral before entering the VIP program. Because many contacts with children are not recorded as "official" VIP cases, i.e., responses to telephone inquiries and group counseling/rap sessions in schools, the fact that only 44% of the children had no previous referrals does not necessarily indicate more effort and/or importance is given to diversion.

The number of referrals while in the VIP program is further broken down according to the date the child started the program - pre-1974 and 1974. For the "old" children (pre-1974), 69.0% had no referrals since being accepted in the program; 19.8% had one referral; and 11.2% had two or more referrals. (Note: Referrals which occurred prior to 1974 as well as those occurring in 1974 are counted).

For "new" children, 81.2% had no referral while in VIP; 11.4% had one referral; and 7.3% had two or more. In interpreting the differences between "old" and "new" children, two issues should be pointed out. First, "old" children were on the average, in the VIP program a longer period of time and hence had more opportunity - time-wise to be referred. On the other hand, a considerable proportion of the "old" VIP cases were terminated before 1974, so that the remaining "old" children are not a representative sample of the original "old" children. However, the high proportion of children with no referrals during VIP does suggest that the goals of prevention and diversion are being achieved.

To further assess the effectiveness of the VIP program, a limited follow-up study of children terminated from VIP was attempted. Of the 289 children terminated during 1974 87.9% had no subsequent referral. Because of the time frame used, the evaluation of future involvement in the Juvenile Justice System will require additional follow-up studies.

PROBATION SERVICES

Probation is designed as a treatment program for children adjudicated by the court; final action on a case is, in essence, suspended and the child is allowed to remain in the community, subject to conditions imposed by the court, under the guidance and supervision of a probation officer. The aim of probation is to facilitate the social readjustment of the child, based on the individual needs of each child. The basic goal of the probation officer is not to take over the discipline and supervision of a child, but to reestablish and reaffirm the normal controls that a child should have in the community, such as the parent, the school, the church.

Probation services at the Pima County Juvenile Court Center operate under a team approach to supervision of children. Each team consists of three or four probation officers assigned to handle cases in a specified geographical area. By this method each member of the team is required to familiarize himself with the total caseload of the team and to assist in staffing and planning for cases. Such an approach has numerous advantages, including better supervision and continuity of services for children, better use of skills by probation officers, improved decision-making techniques, less staff attrition.

Probation officers provide individual, family and group counseling services and utilize a variety of community resources and agencies in casework. Additionally, volunteers are used to fully meet the needs of the children and families.

TABLE 28

This table presents a summary of probation team caseloads from 1972, 1973, and 1974.

	1972	1973	1974
Number of Cases as of January 1	830	781	551
New Cases from Court	+ 599	+ 284	+ 255
Terminated from probation supv.	- 469	- 361	- 208
Turned 18	- 158	- 138	- 113
Committed to Dept. Corrections	- 65	- 16	- 24
Transferred Jurisdiction	+ 47	+ 24	0
Number Cases as of December 31	781	551	461

For more detail, refer to Table 29.

EVALUATION OF TABLE 28:

During 1974, 255 children were placed on official probation compared to 599 and 284 in 1972 and 1973 respectively. As noted in last year's report, there was a 52.6% decrease in the number of children placed on probation from 1972 to 1973. This decrease was attributed to increased effectiveness of the Screening and Crisis Intervention Unit as well as the Center's greater use of such programs as the Voluntary Intensive Probation.

In 1974, there was a 10% decrease in the number of children placed on probation when compared to 1973. The decrease is considerably smaller than the 1973 figure. This indicates that although screening and alternate programs continue to have a high impact on penetration into the system, this de-escalation is fast reaching a plateau.

Of the 806 children supervised on probation during 1974, 579 or 72% were males and 227 or 28% were females. This figure has deviated non-significantly from 1973. Of the 806 children supervised, 208 or 25.8% were terminated from probation supervision, 116 or 14.4% turned 18, and only 24 or 3.0% were committed to the State Department of Corrections. For 1973, 33.9% were terminated from supervision; 13.0% turned 18, and 1.5% were committed.

A more detailed analysis of the probation program has been completed to determine the recidivism rates of children placed on probation. See Table 30.

TABLE 29

This table details probation statistics by team.

SEX	AS OF JANUARY 1, 1974		NEW CASES FROM COURT		TRANSFERS RECEIVED		TERMINATIONS		TURNED 18		COMMITMENTS		TRANSFERRED OUT		TOTAL NEW CASES		TOTAL OUT		CASELOAD AT END OF DECEMBER 31, 1974		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
TEAM 1	61	22	39	8	4	3	38	12	16	2	4	1	3	1	43	11	61	16	43	17	60	
TEAM 2	58	22	14	2	3	2	9	2	13	3	1	0	1	0	17	4	24	5	51	21	72	
TEAM 3	76	27	30	12	2	0	17	8	12	4	1	1	2	1	32	12	32	14	76	25	101	
TEAM 4	56	16	30	17	5	1	24	13	16	6	3	1	4	2	35	18	47	22	44	12	56	
TEAM 5	70	46	39	15	4	1	33	14	18	3	3	1	5	5	43	16	59	23	54	39	93	
AJO																						
TEAM 8	6	5	7	2	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	7	2	4	2	9	5	14	
TEAM 9	64	22	29	11	3	2	19	18	13	2	8	0	5	1	32	13	45	21	51	14	65	
TOTALS	391	160	188	67	21	9	140	68	92	21	20	4	20	10	209	76	272	103	328	133	461	

TABLE 30

This table provides a comparison of the number of recidivists among the population of children on official probation during 1973 and 1974. Recidivism for the purpose of this study is defined as any subsequent referral to the Juvenile Court after a child has been placed on probation. The entire population of children under probation supervision during the target years and under the age of 18 was studied.

YEAR	POPULATION SIZE	NUMBER OF RECIDIVISTS	PER CENT RECIDIVISTS
1973	1,314	483	36.8%
1974	1,262	451	35.7%

EVALUATION OF TABLE 30:

As illustrated above, there was a 1.1% decrease in probation recidivism in 1974 when compared to 1973. This knowledge in connection with the fact that there was a 15.4% decrease from 1972 to 1973 would tend to indicate that a plateau has been reached.

Nationally, it is estimated that 40% to 50% of juvenile probation caseloads recidivate; using 50% as a baseline, the Pima County Juvenile Court Center's probation department is experiencing probation recidivism rates far below the norm.

Many factors are responsible for this; among them are:

- (1) Smaller caseloads as a result of better screening;
- (2) Better trained staff;
- (3) A more intensified treatment program;
- (4) The use of supervised volunteers in the one-to-one treatment process;
- (5) Greater use of community treatment facilities and alternatives; and
- (6) The team approach to probation supervision.

PROJECT CARRERA

Project Carrera began July 1, 1974 as a federally-funded program designed for use as an alternative to suspended commitment and is described as an intensive group counseling situation with three counselors in charge of a maximum of fifteen children.

Project Carrera, more specifically, is a day-care program for hard-core delinquent and/or incorrigible children who have no positive alternatives available to them, such as a training program, school, employment, residential treatment, etc. The primary emphasis of the program is on dealing with the family and individual child's problems on an immediate basis without removing the child from his home.

Because of the informality of the program, there is continuous, on-going counseling taking place. Additionally, a child has the opportunity to have continuous support on a daily basis rather than on a scheduled basis.

The main goal of this project is to reduce the recidivism rate of the experimental population by at least 15% as compared to the population placed on a suspended commitment. Of the 23 juveniles officially enrolled in Project Carrera to date, only one (1) had to be removed from the community and placed in an institution.

It should perhaps be noted here that the cost per child per year for this program amounts to \$1,150.00. The cost of placement in community treatment centers or institutions is approximately eight to ten times that amount.

AJO OFFICE

The Pima County Juvenile Court Center maintains a branch office in Ajo, Arizona, under the direction of Mr. John Casey. All programs available to the Court Center in Tucson are offered to Ajo residents, also. The Pima County Detention Home, foster homes and group placements are all utilized by Mr. Casey, as are the local Ajo resources and services.

The following statistics have been included in the overall totals of the Court Center; however, it is felt that a breakdown on these cases should be offered.

TOTAL REFERRALS FOR 1974:	267
Delinquent	135
Incorrigible	42
Traffic	90
TOTAL	267

Delinquent Referrals:

Male	108
Female	27
TOTAL	135

Dispositions:

Adjusted	83
Forwarded to Court	10
V.I.P.	15
Forwarded to Other Counties	2
Information Only	30
Forwarded to Other Agencies	8
Unable to Contact	2

Incorrigible Referrals:

Male	11
Female	31
TOTAL	42

Dispositions:

Adjusted	28
Forwarded to Court	2
V.I.P.	8
Forwarded to Other Counties	3
Information Only	4
Forwarded to Other Agencies	2
Forwarded to Tucson	3

Traffic Referrals:

Male	71
Female	19
CHILDREN	90

TOTAL
CITATIONS: 108

Dispositions:

Adjusted	53
Dismissed	19
Suspended License	6
Restricted License	4
Fined	7
Fined and Suspended License	1
Transferred to Adult Court	3
Forwarded to Tucson office	8
Forwarded to Other Counties	3
Unable to Contact	4

BREAKDOWN OF OFFENSES:

Liquor Violations	26	Theft	5
Runaway	34	Assault	12
Possession Marijuana	11	Disturbing the Peace	2
Vandalism	14	Arson	9
Burglary	8	Possession Incendiary	
Incorrigibility	3	Device	2
Disorderly Conduct	18	Malicious Mischief	6
Larceny	9	Trespassing	2
Health, Welfare, Morals	3	Joyriding	1
Shoplifting	5	Sex Offense	1
Miscellaneous Public		Robbery	1
Information	1	Other Offenses	7

TOTAL: 178

PLACEMENT

Residential placement facilities are an integral part of the Pima County Juvenile Court Center's community-based treatment program and provide individualized treatment and rehabilitation programs for children who need placement out of the home.

During the last two years the number of placement facilities in the Tucson metropolitan area has more than doubled in response to this crucial need for local community placements. The ability to keep children within their own community has enabled court staff to augment treatment by utilizing their own talents, volunteers and community mental health agencies. In addition, caseworkers are able to be more responsive to the child's day to day needs, as well as to facilitate the child's return home.

Though other placements are in the developing stages and scheduled for opening in 1975, the following is a listing of facilities currently in operation in Pima County:

- Arizona Children's Home
- Brewster Home
- Browndale School
- Center for Youth Development and Achievement
- Desert Sanctuary
- Doberman House
- Girl's Ranch, Inc.
- Inter-Mountain Youth Center
- Jay McCaffery School
- Kelley House (Patterdell Group Home)
- Saddleback Ranch
- VisionQuest
- YWCA Residential Intervention Center

TABLE 31

This table provides a five-year cross comparison of the cost of placements used by the Pima County Juvenile Court Center by county cost, state cost and number of children placed.

YEAR	COUNTY COST	STATE COST	NUMBER CHILDREN IN PLACEMENTS JANUARY 1	NUMBER CHILDREN PLACED DURING YEAR
1970	\$ 6,718.94	TOTAL: \$89,785.61 IN STATE: \$89,785.61 OUT OF STATE: NONE	55	129
1971	\$ 7,477.13	TOTAL: \$162,178.28 IN STATE: Not Calculated OUT OF STATE: NONE, First 10 Months	92	161
1972	\$11,124.98	TOTAL: \$386,354.08 IN STATE: \$367,805.82 OUT OF STATE: \$ 18,548.26	75	236
1973	\$14,412.16	TOTAL: \$601,218.80 IN STATE: \$483,363.86 OUT OF STATE: \$117,854.94	156	278
1974	\$15,214.79	TOTAL: \$926,879.71 IN STATE: \$715,893.83 OUT OF STATE: \$210,985.88	164	290

EVALUATION OF TABLE 31:

Generally, this table verifies the fact that the number of placements made by the Court has increased yearly since 1970. Of the cost for 1974, 22.4% was to provide specialized placements for children outside of the State of Arizona. This is in comparison to 19.1% for 1973. This is not to be interpreted as an increase in the number of children placed out of state; only an increase in payments. Table 32 provides a more detailed analysis of the data contained in this table.

TABLE 32

This table provides a five-year comparison of the number of children supported in Court placements and the respective increases in cost of these placements.

YEAR	TOTAL NO. OF CHILDR. SUPP. IN PLACEMENTS	PERCENT OF INCREASE/ DECREASE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR	TOTAL COST OF SUPP. CHILDR. IN PLACEMENTS	PERCENT INCREASE/ DECREASE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR
1970	184	N/A	\$ 96,504.55	N/A
1971	253	+ 37.5%	169,655.41	+ 75.8%
1972	311	+ 22.9%	397,479.06	+ 134.3%
1973	434	+ 39.5%	615,630.96	+ 54.9%
1974	454	+ 4.6%	942,094.50	+ 53.0%

EVALUATION OF TABLE 32:

The most obvious observation in this table is that while there has been a continuous increase in the number of children placed, ranging from 4.6% to 39.5% per year, the cost of these placements has increased at a much higher rate, ranging from 53.0% to 134.9% per year. In 1974, for instance, 4.6% more children were placed outside of their natural home when compared to 1973. The cost of these placements increased a dramatic 53.0%. When the cost of placement is adjusted by the number of children placed, there was a 48.4% increase in the cost of placements. Nationally, it is estimated that a 12% cost of living increase was incurred during 1974. This would further reduce the cost to an increase of 36.4%. Many changes were adopted by the Arizona Department of Economic Security in 1974. Among them were readjustments in fee schedules. It is estimated that the remaining 36.4% cost increase is due primarily to these new adjustments.

OPEN-INN, INC.

The Pima County Juvenile Court Center was awarded a federal grant through the Arizona State Justice Planning Agency in July of 1974 for a runaway center. The court subcontracted with Open-Inn, Inc. in the fall of 1974 to carry out the grant award.

The purpose of the grant is to provide temporary shelter care and counseling to runaway adolescents in order to resolve an on-going individual and family problem outside the framework of the Juvenile Justice System, while working closely with the courts and legal authorities.

Open-Inn's first resident was accepted on December 1, 1974, though the facility did not formally open until December 17. As of December 31, a total of ten (10) residents had been through the program. In addition, follow-up counseling and telephone intervention with runaways and their families was accomplished.

Open-Inn is operational 24 hours per day, 7 days a week. As an alternative to involving runaways in the Juvenile Court processes, it is anticipated that Open-Inn will receive referrals on approximately 520 runaways during the first year of operation.

The dispositions of the first ten (10) residents of Open-Inn are as follows:

- one child placed in a foster home
- one child placed with other "relatives"
- three children refused to contact their parents and left the facility
- three children remained in residence at the end of the month.

DEPENDENCY

The Juvenile Court has original jurisdiction over all juvenile matters and hears all cases that allege children to be dependent. This includes children who are abused, abandoned, without proper care or supervision, neglected, or children under eight years of age who have committed an offense for which an older child may be adjudicated delinquent or incorrigible as provided by A.R.S. 8-201 (amended).

Children adjudicated dependent minors are placed under the temporary control, care, and custody of the Department of Economic Security. Casework services for such children and their families are provided by the Department of Economic Security.

TABLE 33

The following table presents a 5-year comparison of the number of petitions and court hearings related to dependency.

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Petitions Filed	248	203	201	248	306
Pre-court Petition Dismissals	*	*	*	*	109
Court Hearings					
Adjudications	156	131	136	150	178
Dismissals	120	76	73	78	49
Reviews	293	353	418	414	488
Continuances	29	54	86	106	49

*Not Available

EVALUATION OF TABLE 33:

The number of petitions filed in 1974 increased by 23.4% over 1973. The number of adjudications increased by 18.7% and the number of review hearings increased by 15.2%, while dismissals and continued hearings declined by 37.2% and 53.8% respectively.

Since a petition alleging dependency or a hearing concerning dependency may involve only one child in a family, some of the children, or all of the children in a given family, statistics are kept on the number of children placed in the temporary care, custody and control of the Department of Economic Security, the number of children terminated from the Department of Economic

Security supervision and the number of referrals alleging dependency. During 1974 there were 1,226 referrals for dependency; 228 children were placed under the Department of Economic Security supervision and 236 children terminated from the Department of Economic Security supervision.

VOLUNTEER SERVICES

The Volunteer Service Unit at the Juvenile Court Center was established in July of 1973 as a federally-funded program. Since that time it has continued and expanded to meet the needs of staff members in providing services to Pima County children.

The Volunteer Program operates under the direction of a full-time director and part-time training officer. The program provides for the recruitment, screening, orientation, training, assignment and supervision of volunteers. Additionally, staff training and assisting staff in the use of volunteers has become part of the program.

Services of volunteers in 1974 consisted primarily of one-to-one assignments, with some volunteers being placed in the detention facilities, some serving as traffic referees and some assisting Project Carrera. Assignments were based upon the request of a caseworker. In one-to-one matching, consideration is given to the needs of the child, the talents and abilities of the volunteer, the geographical location of each and any other factors that might influence the success of the match.

During 1974, 316 Tucson citizens participated in the activities of the Pima County Juvenile Court Center through the volunteer program. This figure includes volunteers from 1973 who continued to serve in 1974, new volunteers, practicum students and traffic volunteers. Of these, 210 volunteers were assigned to work directly with children. Continuing training for volunteers is provided by the Volunteer Service staff and caseworkers.

TRAFFIC UNIT

The Pima County Juvenile Court Center under the direction of a Court Referee provides services for all children under the age of eighteen who receive traffic citations. The year 1974 witnessed continuing attention to traffic safety problems, with an emphasis on prevention and rehabilitation of traffic offenders. Public awareness of traffic problems was also stressed.

Several alternative dispositions were utilized for the handling of juvenile traffic cases. Chronic and serious offenders were placed on traffic probation and their driving habits and attitudes were supervised by college volunteers who made periodic reports to the Traffic Referee concerning their progress. Some of these children were assigned graduate counseling students from the University of Arizona School of Education (Rehabilitation) and the College of Nursing, particularly those referred for "Driving Under the Influence of Intoxicating Liquor and/or Drugs." Traffic Survival School continues to be used frequently.

During 1974, volunteer referees, mostly pre-law, government or corrections college majors, were trained by this department and their services contributed new insights to the handling of traffic matters and furthered the concept of individual interviews for children and parents. All student volunteers have been granted college credit for their services, furthering and deepening the bond between the department and the academic community.

TABLE 34

Included in this table are the number of traffic referrals, some characteristics of the children referred, agency of origin of referrals and dispositions of traffic referrals.

	Male	Female	Total
NEW CHILDREN	3,113	799	3,912
OLD CHILDREN	939	58	997
TOTAL CHILDREN	4,052	857	4,909
TOTAL REFERRALS	6,757	983	7,740
AGES:*			
-14	299	32	331
14	297	51	348
15	524	72	596
16	1,399	330	1,729
17	1,533	372	1,905
TOTAL	4,052	857	4,909
REFERRING AGENCIES:			
Tucson Police Dept.	5,358	835	6,193
So. Tucson Police	117	14	131
Pima Co. Sheriff	868	88	956
Dept. Public Safety	382	45	427
Other	32	2	34
TOTAL	6,757	984	7,741
DISPOSITIONS:**			
Restrictions	1,429	185	1,614
Adjust	2,575	365	2,940
Transfer	459	39	498
Dismiss	852	108	960
Information Only	48	6	54
Contested Appeals	193	4	197
Fined	1,338	241	1,579

* The total number of ages does not correspond to the total number of referrals. This is a result of counting a child's age only once in the specified calendar year. If a child is referred more than once he is counted only once under the age category.

** The total number of dispositions is greater than the total number of referrals. This is a result of more than one disposition being used for the same referral in some cases.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>VIOLATIONS:</u>			
Moving	3,332	544	3,876
Non-moving	3,428	440	3,868
TOTAL	6,760	984	7,744

EVALUATION OF TABLE 34:

The total number of traffic referrals increased slightly (.4%) during 1974. Of these referrals, there was a 3.4% decrease in "new" traffic offenders and a 6.4% decrease in referrals of children with traffic referrals in previous years.

The ages of children referred are distributed in almost the same manner as in 1973. Children who are 17 years old represent the most frequent offender. There does appear to be a slight trend toward the referral of children at younger ages (6% increase in children 15 or younger).

The only significant changes among sources of referrals were a 41.5% decrease in referrals from the South Tucson Police Department and a 18.0% increase in the number of referrals from the Department of Public Safety.

Disposition of traffic cases was vastly different in 1974 when compared to 1973. The use of restrictions, transfers to adult court, dismissal, and information only increased by 22.4%, 374%, 28.9% and 980% respectively. Adjustments, contested appeals and the use of fines declined by 10.9%, 11.3% and 27.9% respectively.

Finally, moving violations declined by 11.1% compared to 1973 while non-moving violations increased by 15.8%. The total number of traffic violations increased by .5% during 1974.

END