

Arizona's Juvenile Court Counts

Statewide Statistical Information FY2025



JULY 1, 2024 – JUNE 30, 2025

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS
JUVENILE JUSTICE SERVICES DIVISION
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Introduction and Trends

Arizona's Juvenile Court Counts

INTRODUCTION AND TRENDS

The Juvenile Justice Services Division's Automation & Research Unit is pleased to present the fourteenth edition of *Arizona's Juvenile Court Counts*. Prior to fiscal year 2011, statistics were presented in a series entitled *Juveniles Processed in the Arizona Court System*, which ran from 1993 to 2010. Both publications have utilized the same methodology to ensure statistics are comparable across time.

These statistics captured data for juveniles 8 to 17 years of age who have been processed through the juvenile justice system for either delinquent or incorrigible acts. Children under the age of eight are considered dependent regardless of the nature of the act committed and therefore are not part of these statistics. Individuals 18 years of age and older are considered adults (A.R.S. §8-201.3). Juveniles who are processed through the juvenile court under extended jurisdiction (A.R.S. §8-202(H)), can be under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court up until their 19th birthday. Individuals under extended jurisdiction are included in this publication.

Currently, information on delinquent and incorrigible juveniles are maintained in two case management systems – Juvenile Online Tracking System (JOLTSaz) and the integrated Court Information System (iCIS). Maricopa County uses iCIS and the remaining fourteen counties use JOLTSaz. For this extract, data from iCIS was formatted and coded to mirror data from JOLTSaz.

All juvenile probation departments have identified staff members that will input data into these systems and each juvenile court actively participates in maintaining the data to ensure its quality and accuracy. Due to ongoing quality assurance and data conversion between systems, some tables include an “unknown” category to account for missing data or records with data entry errors. Data from these systems were extracted in December 2025 and used to calculate statistics for this edition.

The data extraction included information on all juveniles who were involved with a specific juvenile court process during FY25. Each section of this publication provides statistics on a given court process, which are as follows:

- ❖ Referral
- ❖ Detention
- ❖ Diversion
- ❖ Petition
- ❖ Dismissal
- ❖ Penalty Only
- ❖ Standard Probation
- ❖ Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS)
- ❖ Juvenile Corrections
- ❖ Direct File to Adult Criminal Court
- ❖ Transfer to Adult Criminal Court
- ❖ Extended Jurisdiction

Statistics provided are cross-sectional in design. Therefore, this publication does not reflect complete case processing from start to finish for each individual juvenile, but rather it provides a snapshot of completed court processes during the given time frame. A juvenile may be counted in one or multiple processes or have been counted in a previous fiscal year when processing first began. In addition, juveniles reflected in the current counts may reappear in next year's numbers as well, if their case has not been resolved until then.

Each section begins with the count of juveniles¹ who experienced that court process. Each juvenile is counted once. In the event the juvenile had multiple referrals or petitions moving through the court, each variable was measured using the juvenile's first referral, detention, petition, or disposition within the fiscal

year. Note, these statistics will diverge from reports that count by case or charge. Next, breakdowns of those juveniles by demographic categories², offense³, and county are provided. Each section also has a graph showing the five-year trend for that process.

On the pages that follow, several charts and graphs are included to provide an overview of how juveniles are processed through the system as well as to illustrate current trends. These include:

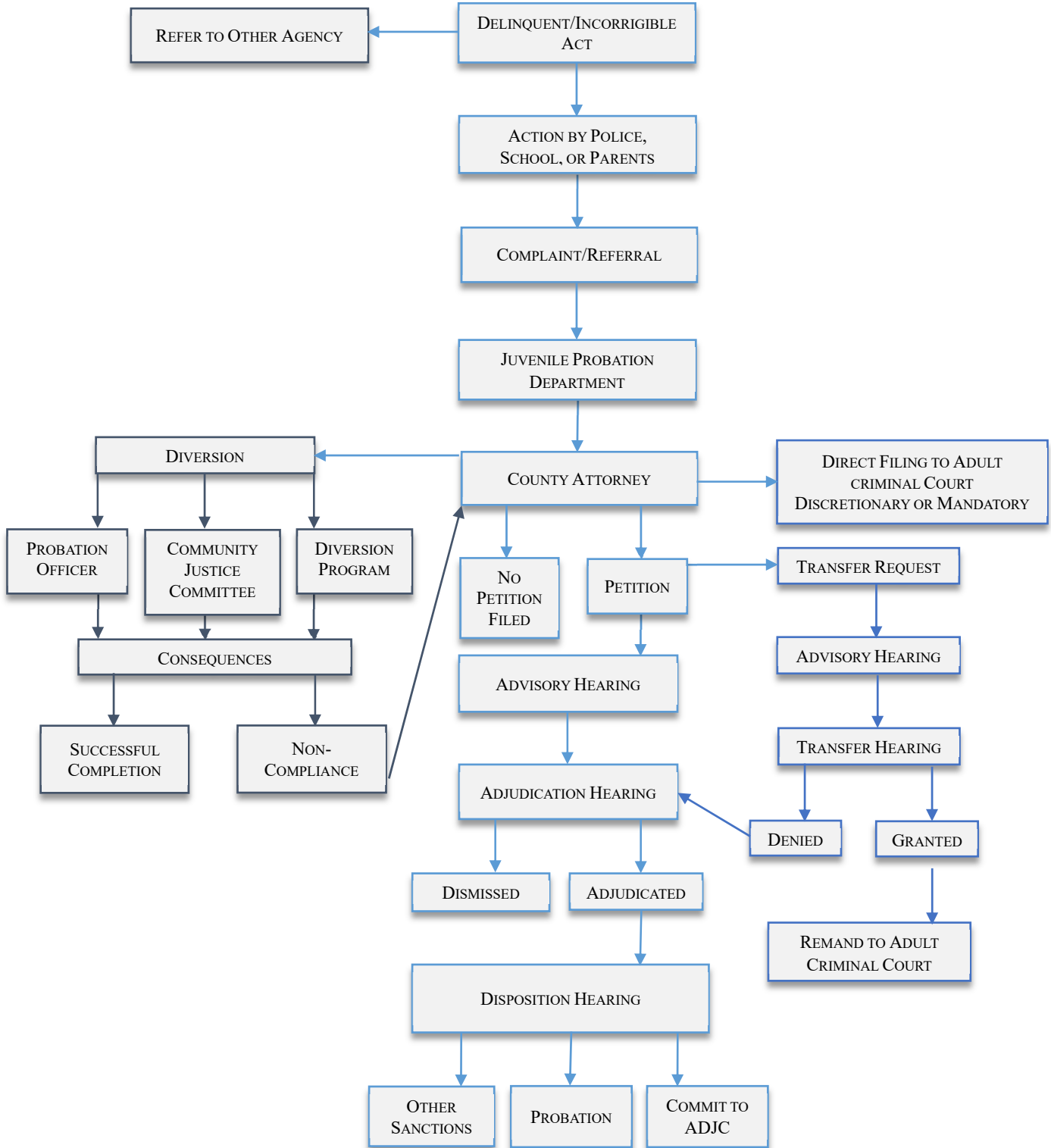
- ❖ Juvenile Justice Overview Flow Chart
- ❖ Direct File Eligibility Visual
- ❖ Arizona Juvenile Population Projection Graph
- ❖ Juvenile Justice Activity Flow Chart
- ❖ Trends In Referrals, Juveniles Referred, Petitions, & Juveniles Petitioned
- ❖ Trends in Dispositions
- ❖ Trends in Pathways to Adult Criminal Court

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic that began in 2020, juvenile court practices were directly impacted. FY20 and FY21 numbers demonstrate the impact of COVID-19 on the juvenile court system. In some instances what appears to be an increase in activity is simply an increase compared to modified pandemic practices, when these numbers remain on a downward trend seen prior to 2020.

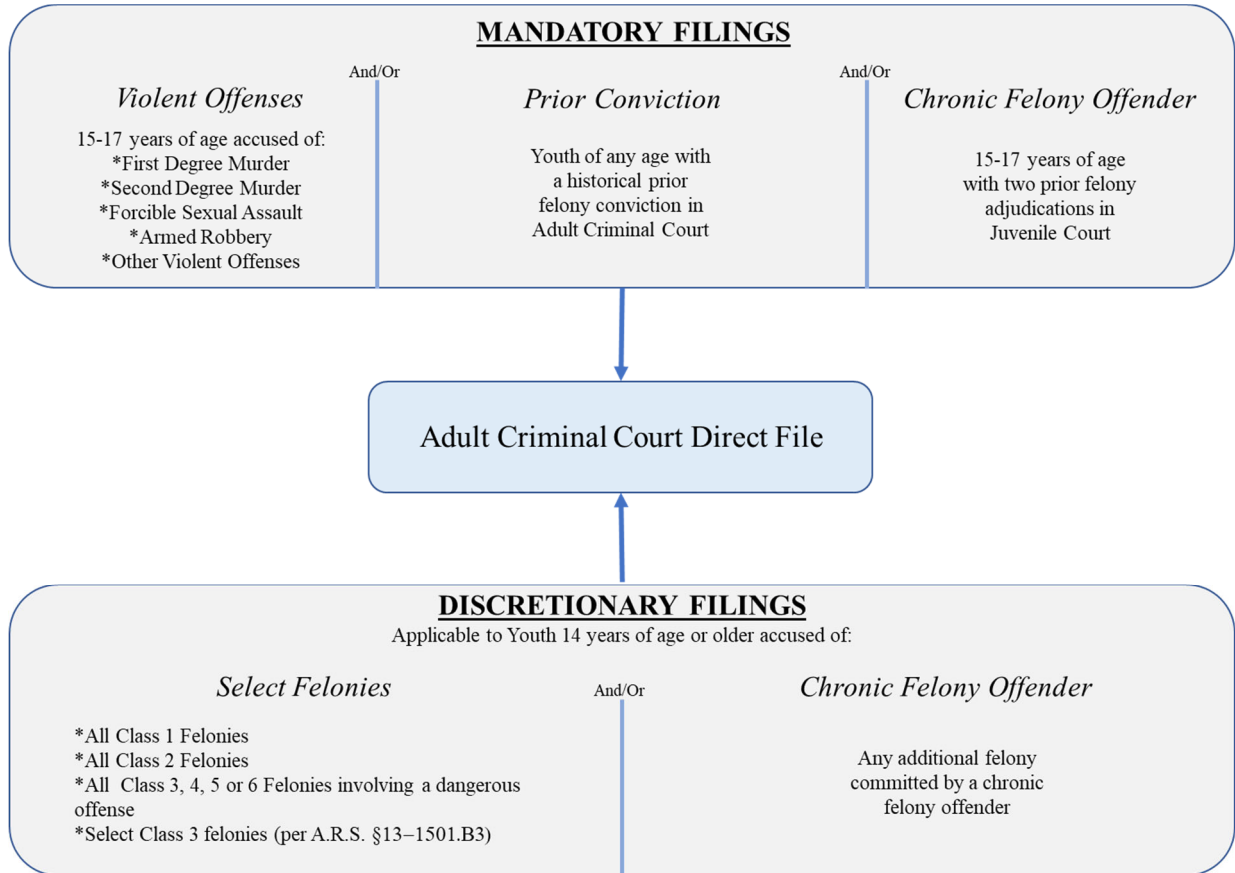
Research on juveniles processed in the Arizona court system is constant. For additional publications and statistical reports from the Arizona Supreme Court's Juvenile Justice Services Division (JJSD), please visit our website at <https://www.azcourts.gov/jjtd/ResearchInfo>. This website also provides some of the Court Counts data available in a dashboard format.

For footnotes, please see the Notes and Glossary section starting on page 59.

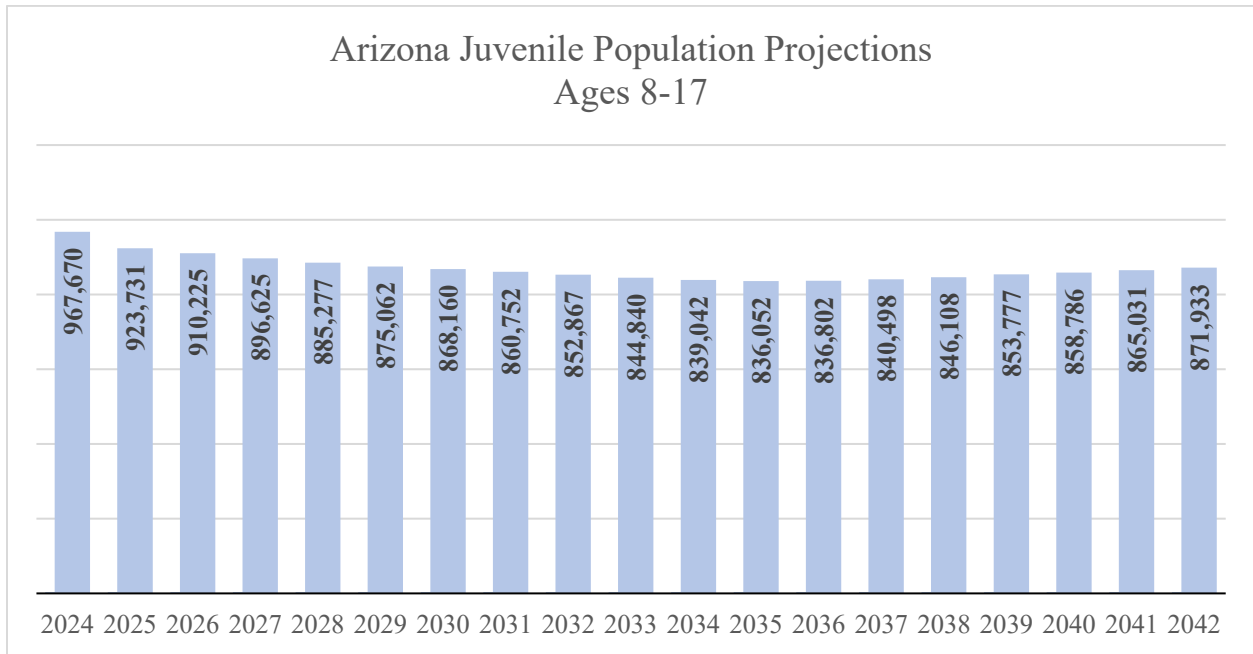
Juvenile Justice Flow Chart



Direct File Eligibility



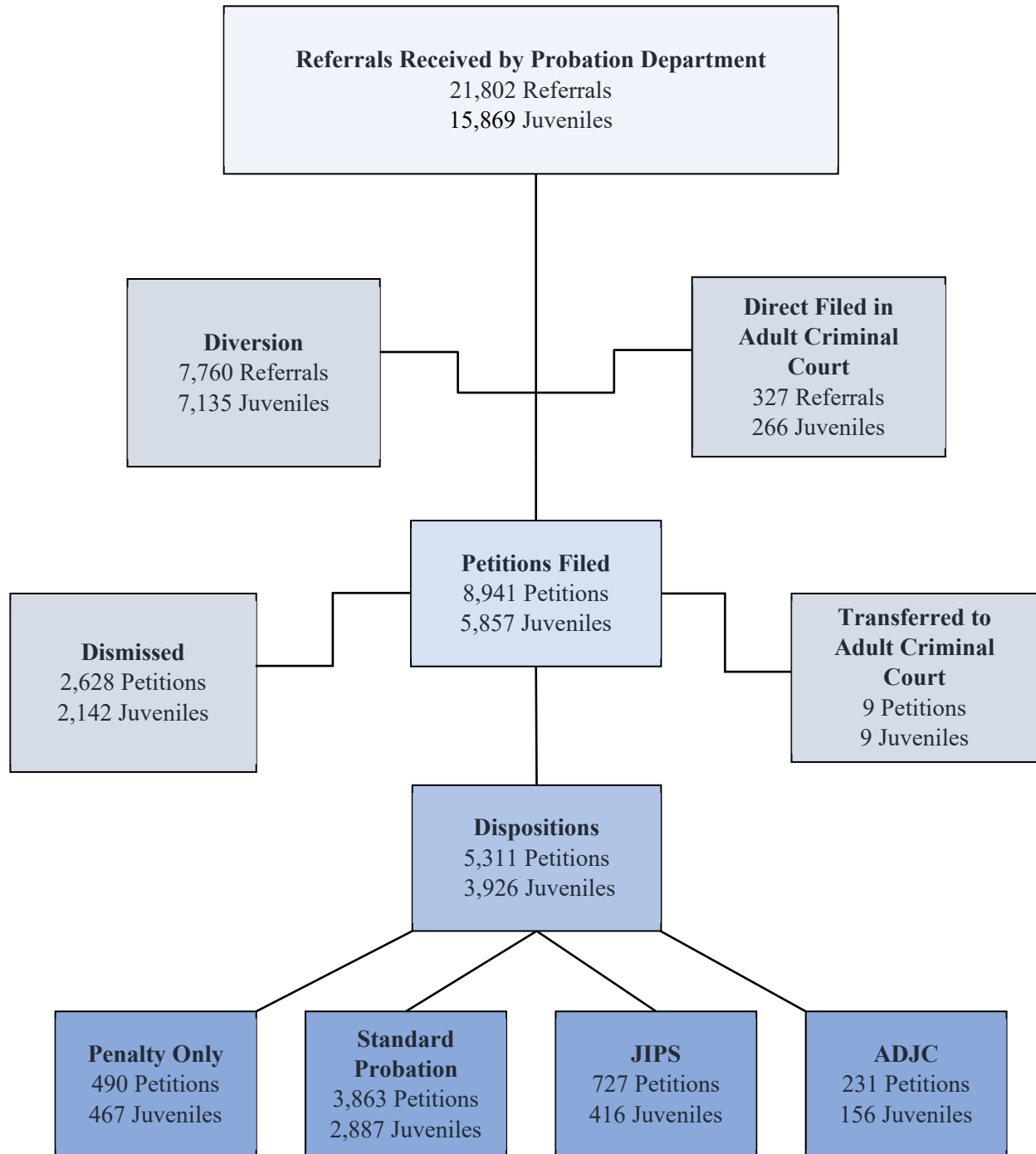
Arizona Juvenile Population Trends



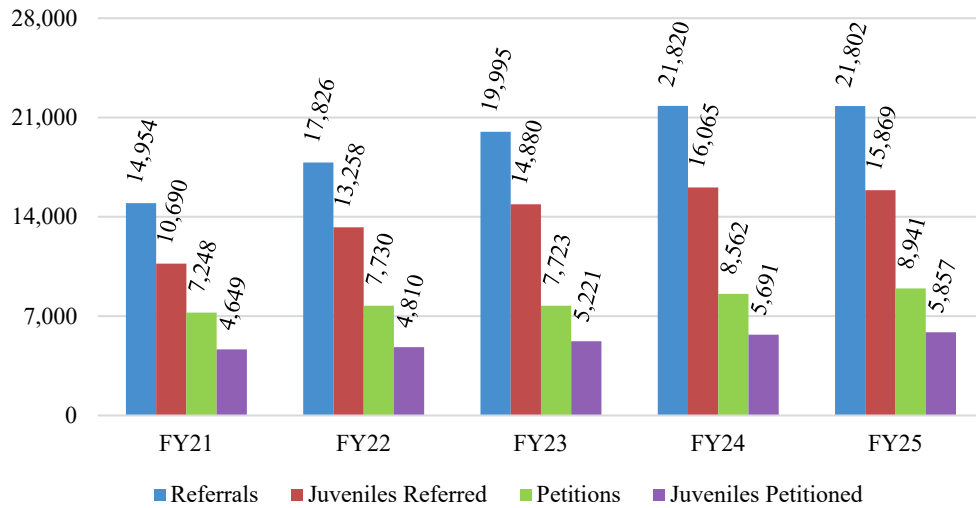
Source: Arizona Department of Administration, Office of Employment and Population Statistics

In 2025, an estimated 923,731 juveniles aged 8 to 17 resided in Arizona. From July 1, 2024, to June 30, 2025, approximately 1.7% of these juveniles were referred to Arizona's juvenile courts. The 15,869 juveniles referred reported in this publication generated 21,802 referrals, which translates to an average of 1.37 referrals for each juvenile.

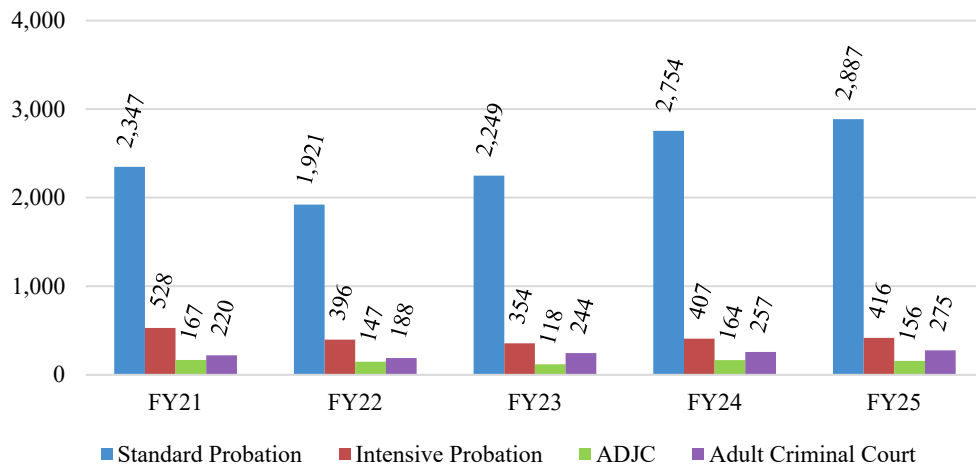
Arizona Juvenile Court Activity, FY25



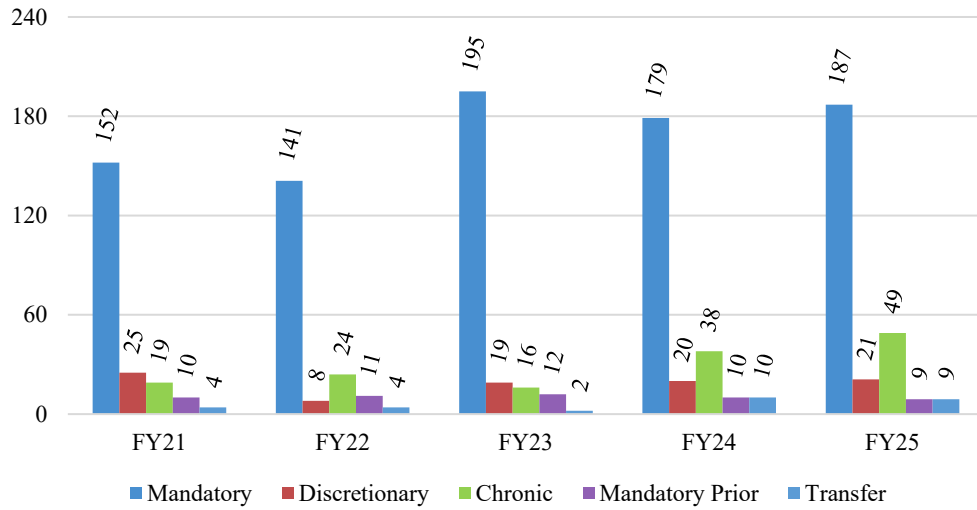
Referrals, Juveniles Referred, Petitions, and Juveniles Petitioned Fiscal Years 2021-2025



Juveniles Disposed to Probation, Intensive Probation, ADJC, and Adult Criminal Court Fiscal Years 2021-2025



Juvenile Pathways to Adult Criminal Court Fiscal Years 2021-2025



Referral Processing

REFERRALS

DETENTION

DIVERSION

REFERRALS

Statistics provided in this section are on individual juveniles (unduplicated). For juveniles who were referred more than once during the fiscal year, information from the first referral is reported.

Juveniles formally enter the court system when a referral is made. Referrals are submitted to the Juvenile Probation Department and allege the juvenile committed a delinquent or incorrigible act. Referrals are predominantly generated by law enforcement agencies (including probation officers) following some type of initial contact with the juvenile. However, referrals can also be made by parents, school officials, other agencies, or any interested party requesting the juvenile court assume jurisdiction over the juvenile's conduct. For a delinquent or incorrigible referral to be made, the juvenile must be between 8 and 17 years of age. However, individuals under extended jurisdiction by the juvenile court may be included in these data up until their 19th birthday.

Multiple offenses can be included on a referral. Statistics provided in this section focus on the most serious offense included on the referral. In FY25, 15,869 juveniles were referred. 69% of the juveniles referred during the fiscal year did not have a prior referral. When looking at the most severe offense on the referral, 55% of juveniles were referred for a misdemeanor as their most severe offense.

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	53	0.33%
Cochise	513	3.23%
Coconino	326	2.05%
Gila	177	1.12%
Graham	252	1.59%
Greenlee	26	0.16%
La Paz	20	0.13%
Maricopa	8,084	50.94%
Mohave	730	4.60%
Navajo	260	1.64%
Pima	1,824	11.49%
Pinal	1,126	7.10%
Santa Cruz	190	1.20%
Yavapai	1,182	7.45%
Yuma	1,106	6.97%
TOTAL	15,869	100.00%

GENDER	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	10,336	65.13%
Female	5,533	34.87%
TOTAL	15,869	100.00%

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	107	0.67%
9	179	1.13%
10	254	1.60%
11	514	3.24%
12	978	6.16%
13	1,586	9.99%
14	2,272	14.32%
15	2,907	18.32%
16	3,400	21.43%
17	3,616	22.79%
18	56	0.35%
TOTAL	15,869	100.00%

Table 1.4. Juveniles Referred by Race, FY25

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	5,247	33.06%
African American	2,347	14.79%
White	6,669	42.03%
Native American	852	5.37%
Asian/Pacific Islander	141	0.89%
Other	353	2.22%
Unknown	260	1.64%
TOTAL	15,869	100.00%

Table 1.5. Juveniles Referred by Education Status, FY25

EDUCATION STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	10,605	66.83%
Not Enrolled	947	5.97%
Expelled	27	0.17%
Suspended	44	0.28%
Withdrawn	106	0.67%
Graduated	115	0.72%
GED Program	31	0.20%
Unknown	3,994	25.17%
TOTAL	15,869	100.00%

Table 1.6. Juveniles Referred by Number of Prior Referrals, FY25

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	10,993	69.27%
1	2,299	14.49%
2	993	6.26%
3	514	3.24%
4	319	2.01%
5	212	1.34%
6	141	0.89%
7	85	0.54%
8+	313	1.97%
TOTAL	15,869	100.00%

Table 1.7. Juveniles Referred by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY25

OFFENSE SEVERITY	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Person	1,310	8.26%
Felonies Against Property	1,082	6.82%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	854	5.38%
Misdemeanors Against Person	2,967	18.70%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	935	5.89%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	4,649	29.30%
Misdemeanors Against Property	2,163	13.63%
Status Offenses	1,894	11.94%
Administrative	15	0.09%
TOTAL	15,869	100.00%

Table 1.8. Juveniles Referred by Offense Type, FY25

OFFENSE TYPE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	3,484	21.95%
Misdemeanor	8,782	55.34%
Violation of Probation & Ordinances	1,316	8.29%
Status	1,879	11.84%
Other	408	2.57%
TOTAL	15,869	100.00%

Table 1.9. Top Ten Referred offenses by Most Severe Offense on the Referral, FY25

OFFENSE CATEGORY	COUNT	PERCENT
Simple Assault	3,270	15.00%
Disorderly Conduct	1,805	8.28%
Shoplifting	1,541	7.07%
Probation Violation	1,403	6.44%
Criminal Damage	1,072	4.92%
Aggravated Assault	1,044	4.79%
Alcohol Related Offense	937	4.30%
Marijuana Possession	787	3.61%
Threats, Intimidation, or Harassment	578	2.65%
Theft of a means of transportation	547	2.51%
TOP TEN REFERRAL CATEGORIES TOTALS	12,984	59.55%
REMAINING REFERRALS TOTALS	8,818	40.45%
TOTAL REFERRALS	21,802	100.00%

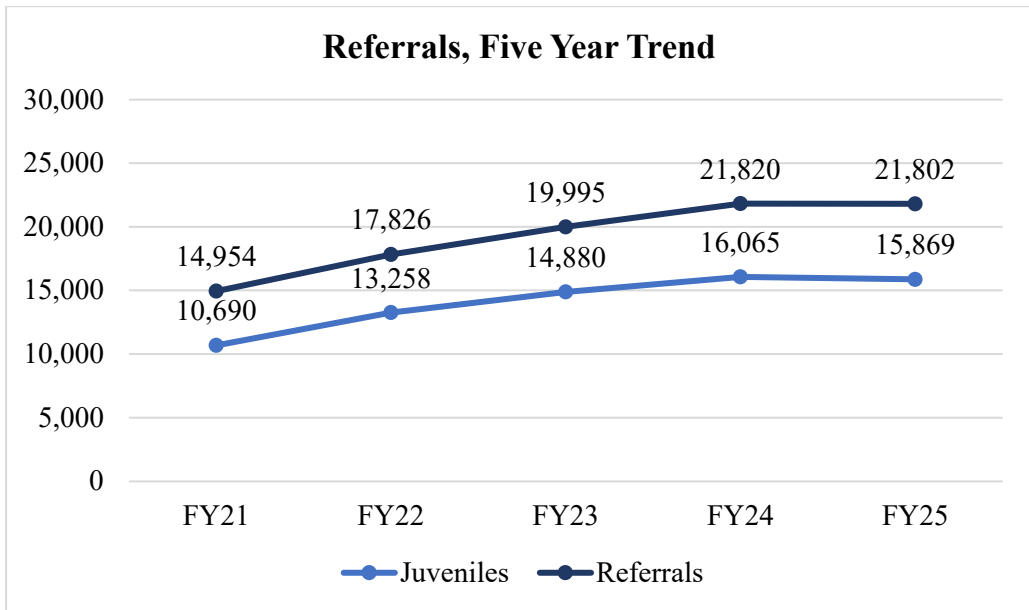


Table 1.10. Juveniles Referred by County and Gender, FY25

COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	33	62.26%	20	37.74%
Cochise	331	64.52%	182	35.48%
Coconino	209	64.11%	117	35.89%
Gila	124	70.06%	53	29.94%
Graham	153	60.71%	99	39.29%
Greenlee	19	73.08%	7	26.92%
La Paz	13	65.00%	7	35.00%
Maricopa	5,393	66.71%	2,691	33.29%
Mohave	453	62.05%	277	37.95%
Navajo	177	68.08%	83	31.92%
Pima	1,215	66.61%	609	33.39%
Pinal	766	68.03%	360	31.97%
Santa Cruz	130	68.42%	60	31.58%
Yavapai	689	58.29%	493	41.71%
Yuma	631	57.05%	475	42.95%
TOTAL	10,336	65.13%	5,533	34.87%

Table 1.10 through 1.12
Provide statistics on gender, age, and race by county.

Table 1.11. Juveniles Referred by County and Age, FY25

COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	1	1	0	1	4	12	17	4	6	6	1	53	0.33%
Cochise	1	7	10	14	43	70	72	100	92	103	1	513	3.23%
Coconino	0	2	0	9	20	29	29	71	85	78	3	326	2.05%
Gila	0	3	1	5	8	27	28	34	40	31	0	177	1.12%
Graham	6	5	10	12	21	36	38	44	51	29	0	252	1.59%
Greenlee	1	0	0	1	2	3	2	4	8	5	0	26	0.16%
La Paz	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	3	4	8	0	20	0.13%
Maricopa	8	19	58	157	386	691	1,080	1,535	1,936	2,182	32	8,084	50.94%
Mohave	2	4	14	20	41	79	129	148	146	141	6	730	4.60%
Navajo	1	2	5	11	14	20	49	47	64	45	2	260	1.64%
Pima	7	16	36	67	120	196	296	314	370	396	6	1,824	11.49%
Pinal	2	8	17	29	68	127	155	227	261	230	2	1,126	7.10%
Santa Cruz	1	0	5	9	20	18	29	30	45	33	0	190	1.20%
Yavapai	21	32	33	71	113	147	177	179	193	213	3	1,182	7.45%
Yuma	56	79	65	108	117	130	169	167	99	116	0	1,106	6.97%
TOTAL	107	179	254	514	978	1,586	2,272	2,907	3,400	3,616	56	15,869	100.00%

1.12 Juveniles Referred by County and Race, FY25									
COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	4	3	43	3	0	0	0	53	0.33%
Cochise	205	48	235	11	8	6	0	513	3.23%
Coconino	71	13	89	142	2	9	0	326	2.05%
Gila	30	3	117	20	0	7	0	177	1.12%
Graham	55	2	142	52	0	1	0	252	1.59%
Greenlee	9	0	13	3	0	1	0	26	0.16%
La Paz	5	1	9	0	1	4	0	20	0.13%
Maricopa	2,205	1,680	3,408	278	92	161	260	8,084	50.94%
Mohave	119	33	537	18	5	18	0	730	4.60%
Navajo	36	9	126	83	0	6	0	260	1.64%
Pima	847	243	571	87	17	59	0	1,824	11.49%
Pinal	290	244	484	78	7	23	0	1,126	7.10%
Santa Cruz	125	2	58	1	0	4	0	190	1.20%
Yavapai	359	42	684	59	6	32	0	1,182	7.45%
Yuma	887	24	153	17	3	22	0	1,106	6.97%
TOTAL	5,247	2,347	6,669	852	141	353	260	15,869	100.00%

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DETENTION

Statistics provided in this section are on individual juveniles (unduplicated). For juveniles who were detained more than once during the fiscal year, information from the first instance is reported.

Juvenile detention is the temporary confinement of a juvenile in a physically restrictive facility surrounded by a locked and secure barrier with restricted ingress and egress. In Arizona, a juvenile may only be detained if the criteria outlined in Rule 218 are met. Rule 218 states a juvenile may only be detained if there is probable cause to believe the juvenile committed the alleged acts, and:

1. The juvenile otherwise would not be present at any hearing; or
2. The juvenile is likely to commit an offense injurious to self or others; or
3. The juvenile must be held for another jurisdiction; or
4. The interests of the juvenile or the public require custodial protection until a less restrictive placement for the juvenile can be found; or
5. The juvenile must be held if the county attorney is filing criminal prosecution against the juvenile in adult criminal court under A.R.S. §13-501.

Detention is primarily used to hold individuals awaiting adjudication; however, juveniles may also be held in detention as a consequence or condition of probation. Juvenile detention provides a range of services to support the juvenile's physical, emotional, educational, and social development. Supportive services, at a minimum, include education, recreation, nutrition, medical and health services, visitation, communication, and continuous supervision. Juvenile detention also provides for clinical observation and assessment.

Currently, eight out of the fifteen Arizona counties maintain juvenile detention facilities. Juveniles from the remaining seven counties (Apache, Cochise, Gila, Greenlee, Graham, La Paz, and Santa Cruz) are transported to other jurisdictions (Pinal, Yuma, and Mohave) when secure custody is needed. Some of these counties have contracts and/or agreements with federal or other state agencies to house juveniles.

In FY25, 2,770 juveniles were detained. 2,193 (79%) of these juveniles were detained relating to a referral. The others were detained for warrants, probation consequences, or for another jurisdiction.

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	3	0.11%
Cochise	22	0.79%
Coconino	56	2.02%
Gila	14	0.51%
Graham	50	1.81%
Greenlee	5	0.18%
La Paz	7	0.25%
Maricopa	1,657	59.82%
Mohave	202	7.29%
Navajo	47	1.70%
Pima	254	9.17%
Pinal	131	4.73%
Santa Cruz	30	1.08%
Yavapai	195	7.04%
Yuma	97	3.50%
TOTAL	2,770	100.00%

GENDER	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	2,144	77.40%
Female	626	22.60%
Total	2,770	100.00%

Table 2.3. Juveniles Detained by Age, FY25

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	1	0.04%
9	0	0.00%
10	5	0.18%
11	22	0.79%
12	69	2.49%
13	181	6.53%
14	336	12.13%
15	573	20.69%
16	737	26.61%
17	814	29.39%
18	32	1.16%
TOTAL	2,770	100.00%

Table 2.4. Juveniles Detained by Race, FY25

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	1,051	37.94%
African American	587	21.19%
White	877	31.66%
Native American	160	5.78%
Asian/Pacific Islander	24	0.87%
Other	71	2.56%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	2,770	100.00%

Table 2.5. Juveniles Detained by Education Status, FY25

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	1,722	62.17%
Not Enrolled	437	15.78%
Expelled	16	0.58%
Suspended	24	0.87%
Withdrawn	46	1.66%
Graduated	53	1.91%
GED Program	17	0.61%
Unknown	455	16.43%
TOTAL	2,770	100.00%

Table 2.6. Juveniles Detained for a Referral by Number of Prior Referrals, FY25

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	755	34.43%
1	426	19.43%
2	267	12.18%
3	193	8.80%
4	139	6.34%
5	102	4.65%
6	72	3.28%
7	56	2.55%
8+	183	8.34%
TOTAL	2,193	100.00%

Table 2.7. Juveniles Detained for a Referral by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY25

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Person	667	30.41%
Felonies Against Property	366	16.69%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	296	13.50%
Misdemeanors Against Person	230	10.49%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	83	3.78%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	472	21.52%
Misdemeanors Against Property	46	2.10%
Status Offenses	9	0.41%
Administrative	24	1.09%
TOTAL	2,193	100.00%

Table 2.8. Juveniles Detained for a Referral by Offense Type, FY25

OFFENSE TYPE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	1,506	68.67%
Misdemeanor	415	18.92%
Violation of Probation and Ordinances	252	11.49%
Status	12	0.55%
Other	8	0.36%
TOTAL	2,193	100.00%

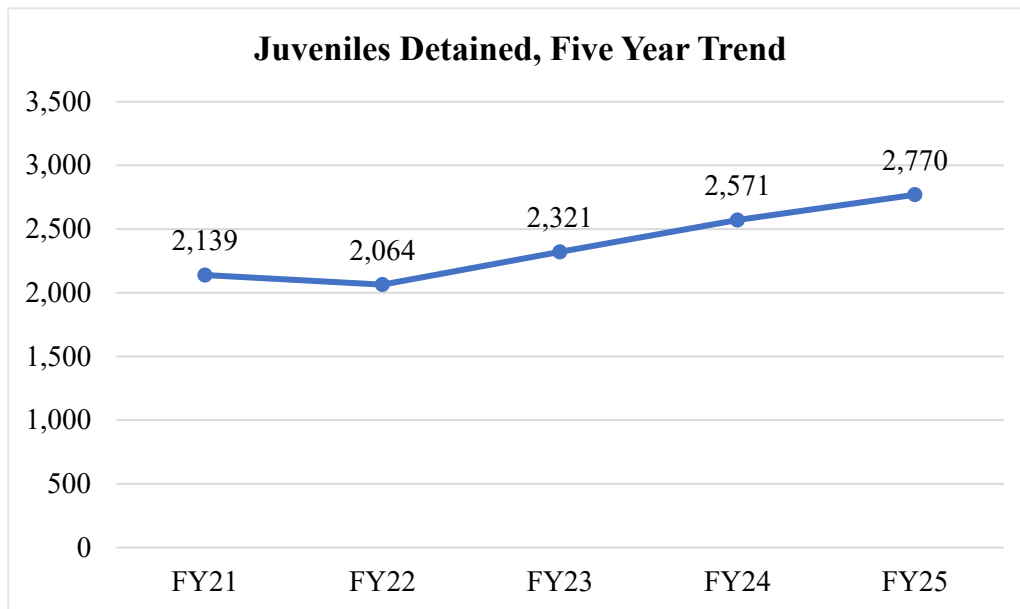
Table 2.9. Juveniles Detained by County and Gender, FY25				
COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	3	100.00%	0	0.00%
Cochise	20	90.91%	2	9.09%
Coconino	44	78.57%	12	21.43%
Gila	11	78.57%	3	21.43%
Graham	31	62.00%	19	38.00%
Greenlee	3	60.00%	2	40.00%
La Paz	6	85.71%	1	14.29%
Maricopa	1,311	79.12%	346	20.88%
Mohave	143	70.79%	59	29.21%
Navajo	32	68.09%	15	31.91%
Pima	217	85.43%	37	14.57%
Pinal	101	77.10%	30	22.90%
Santa Cruz	24	80.00%	6	20.00%
Yavapai	125	64.10%	70	35.90%
Yuma	73	75.26%	24	24.74%
TOTAL	2,144	77.40%	626	22.60%

In Tables 2.9 through 2.11, county breakdowns by gender, age, and race are presented.

Table 2.10. Juveniles Detained by County and Age, FY25													
COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	0.11%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	6	5	6	0	22	0.79%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	7	18	19	3	56	2.02%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	4	4	0	14	0.51%
Graham	0	0	0	0	2	6	8	9	11	14	0	50	1.81%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	5	0.18%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	0	7	0.25%
Maricopa	0	0	0	14	36	85	190	346	441	528	17	1,657	59.82%
Mohave	0	0	1	2	7	15	25	50	48	50	4	202	7.29%
Navajo	0	0	1	1	1	5	5	6	14	13	1	47	1.70%
Pima	0	0	1	3	7	17	41	52	66	63	4	254	9.17%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	3	10	12	31	41	33	1	131	4.73%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	3	9	9	0	30	1.08%
Yavapai	1	0	2	1	10	24	30	32	48	45	2	195	7.04%
Yuma	0	0	0	1	1	8	12	22	26	27	0	97	3.50%
TOTAL	1	0	5	22	69	181	336	573	737	814	32	2,770	100.00%

Table 2.11. Juveniles Detained by County and Race, FY25

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0.11%
Cochise	7	0	9	6	0	0	0	22	0.79%
Coconino	26	2	8	19	0	1	0	56	2.02%
Gila	3	0	8	3	0	0	0	14	0.51%
Graham	14	2	28	5	0	1	0	50	1.81%
Greenlee	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	5	0.18%
La Paz	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	7	0.25%
Maricopa	608	473	440	66	20	50	0	1,657	59.82%
Mohave	39	9	142	6	2	4	0	202	7.29%
Navajo	11	1	20	14	0	1	0	47	1.70%
Pima	146	41	51	12	1	3	0	254	9.17%
Pinal	36	36	42	14	1	2	0	131	4.73%
Santa Cruz	23	1	6	0	0	0	0	30	1.08%
Yavapai	58	17	103	12	0	5	0	195	7.04%
Yuma	74	4	15	2	0	2	0	97	3.50%
TOTAL	1,051	587	877	160	24	71	0	2,770	100.00%



DIVERSION

Statistics provided in this section are for individual juveniles (unduplicated). For juveniles who were diverted more than once during the fiscal year, information from the first diversion is reported.

Diversion is an alternative to the formal juvenile court process, under the authority of the County Attorney, available to certain juvenile offenders based on the referred offense. By participating in diversion, the juvenile is given the opportunity to admit to the allegations contained in the referral and receive consequences. Consequences can include such things as unpaid community service work, restitution, or participation in educational or counseling programs. If the juvenile successfully completes diversion, their obligation to the state (and victim where applicable) is satisfied and a petition is not filed. The outcome cannot be used against the juvenile in any further proceedings and there is no adjudication of incorrigibility or delinquency. If the juvenile is non-compliant with diversion, the County Attorney may decide to file a petition.

The County Attorney has the sole discretion to divert prosecution and determine which offenses are eligible for diversion. The County Attorney or Juvenile Court may establish community based alternative programs used for diversion. A.R.S. §8-321 provides the statutory authority and requirements for diversion and are briefly summarized in the Notes section⁴.

In FY25, there were 7,135 juveniles diverted from Arizona's juvenile justice system. Of the juveniles diverted in FY25, 80% had no prior referrals and 68% had a misdemeanor as the most serious offense.

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	6	0.08%
Cochise	323	4.53%
Coconino	155	2.17%
Gila	86	1.21%
Graham	147	2.06%
Greenlee	8	0.11%
La Paz	11	0.15%
Maricopa	4,006	56.15%
Mohave	248	3.48%
Navajo	46	0.64%
Pima	804	11.27%
Pinal	520	7.29%
Santa Cruz	72	1.01%
Yavapai	492	6.90%
Yuma	211	2.96%
TOTAL	7,135	100.00%

GENDER	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	4,419	61.93%
Female	2,716	38.07%
TOTAL	7,135	100.00%

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	12	0.17%
9	40	0.56%
10	71	1.00%
11	192	2.69%
12	375	5.26%
13	739	10.36%
14	1,054	14.77%
15	1,352	18.95%
16	1,530	21.44%
17	1,753	24.57%
18	17	0.24%
TOTAL	7,135	100.00%

Table 3.4. Juveniles Diverted by Race, FY25

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	2,156	30.22%
African American	861	12.07%
White	3,361	47.11%
Native American	368	5.16%
Asian/Pacific Islander	71	1.00%
Other	165	2.31%
Unknown	153	2.14%
TOTAL	7,135	100.00%

Table 3.5. Juveniles Diverted by Education Status, FY25

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	5,005	70.15%
Not Enrolled	205	2.87%
Expelled	4	0.06%
Suspended	21	0.29%
Withdrawn	12	0.17%
Graduated	36	0.50%
GED Program	5	0.07%
Unknown	1,847	25.89%
TOTAL	7,135	100.00%

Table 3.6. Juveniles Diverted by Number of Prior Referrals, FY25

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	5,742	80.48%
1	958	13.43%
2	244	3.42%
3	84	1.18%
4	39	0.55%
5	18	0.25%
6	11	0.15%
7	8	0.11%
8+	31	0.43%
TOTAL	7,135	100.00%

Table 3.7. Juveniles Diverted by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY25

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Person	131	1.84%
Felonies Against Property	122	1.71%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	130	1.82%
Misdemeanors Against Person	1,458	20.43%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	630	8.83%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	2,422	33.95%
Misdemeanors Against Property	1,432	20.07%
Status Offenses	795	11.14%
Administrative	15	0.21%
TOTAL	7,135	100.00%

Table 3.8. Juveniles Diverted by Offense Type, FY25

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	423	5.93%
Misdemeanor	4,840	67.83%
Violation of Probation and Ordinances	614	8.61%
Status	778	10.90%
Other	480	6.73%
TOTAL	7,135	100.00%

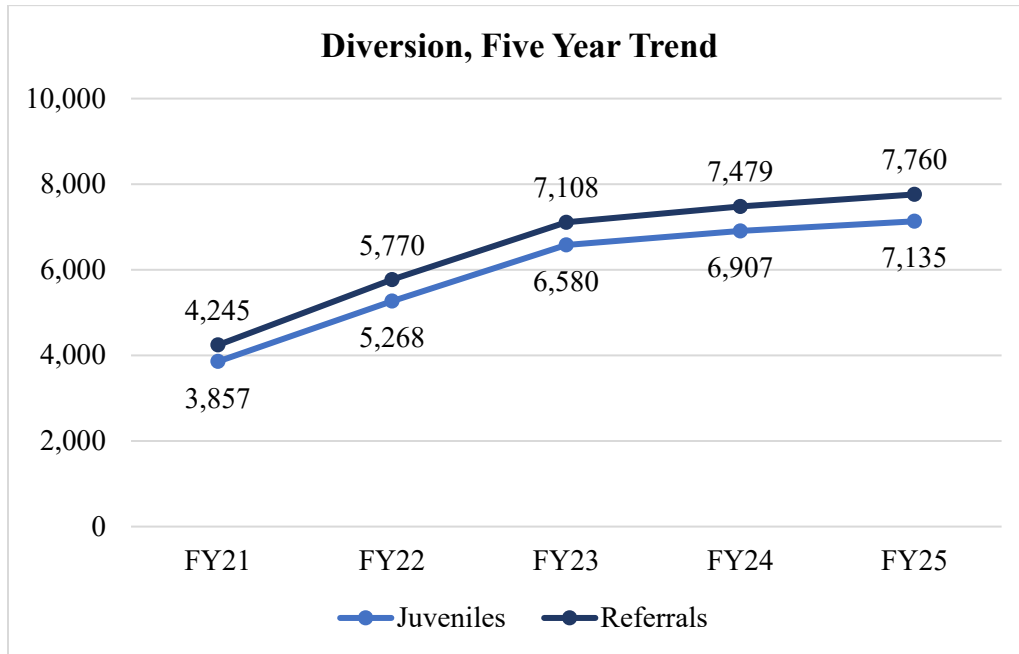
Table 3.9. Juveniles Diverted by County and Gender, FY25				
COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	4	66.67%	2	33.33%
Cochise	197	60.99%	126	39.01%
Coconino	85	54.84%	70	45.16%
Gila	53	61.63%	33	38.37%
Graham	74	50.34%	73	49.66%
Greenlee	6	75.00%	2	25.00%
La Paz	7	63.64%	4	36.36%
Maricopa	2,533	63.23%	1,473	36.77%
Mohave	157	63.31%	91	36.69%
Navajo	27	58.70%	19	41.30%
Pima	516	64.18%	288	35.82%
Pinal	319	61.35%	201	38.65%
Santa Cruz	42	58.33%	30	41.67%
Yavapai	274	55.69%	218	44.31%
Yuma	125	59.24%	86	40.76%
TOTAL	4,419	61.93%	2,716	38.07%

In Tables 3.9 through 3.11 county specific breakouts are presented.

Table 3.10. Juveniles Diverted by County and Age, FY25													
COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	6	0.08%
Cochise	0	2	4	10	15	53	36	59	72	71	1	323	4.53%
Coconino	0	0	0	4	8	17	14	37	42	33	0	155	2.17%
Gila	0	1	2	1	5	9	16	14	16	22	0	86	1.21%
Graham	2	4	10	13	11	12	35	27	16	17	0	147	2.06%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	4	0	8	0.11%
La Paz	1	0	0	1	3	1	0	3	1	1	0	11	0.15%
Maricopa	0	2	10	71	174	356	550	779	926	1,122	16	4,006	56.15%
Mohave	1	2	4	8	17	35	44	51	38	48	0	248	3.48%
Navajo	0	1	0	3	3	7	10	7	10	5	0	46	0.64%
Pima	0	7	15	31	49	82	131	139	153	197	0	804	11.27%
Pinal	1	4	8	14	34	59	79	92	118	111	0	520	7.29%
Santa Cruz	0	0	1	2	8	12	10	5	18	16	0	72	1.01%
Yavapai	6	16	14	22	35	64	90	82	86	77	0	492	6.90%
Yuma	0	1	3	12	13	29	35	57	32	29	0	211	2.96%
TOTAL	12	40	71	192	375	739	1,054	1,352	1,530	1,753	17	7,135	100.00%

Table 3.11. Juveniles Diverted by County and Race, FY25

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	6	0.08%
Cochise	139	25	149	6	1	3	0	323	4.53%
Coconino	30	5	47	71	0	2	0	155	2.17%
Gila	13	1	60	9	0	3	0	86	1.21%
Graham	30	0	94	22	1	0	0	147	2.06%
Greenlee	2	0	4	2	0	0	0	8	0.11%
La Paz	4	0	7	0	0	0	0	11	0.15%
Maricopa	1,061	602	1,887	157	49	97	153	4,006	56.15%
Mohave	40	13	189	4	0	2	0	248	3.48%
Navajo	9	0	23	14	0	0	0	46	0.64%
Pima	351	80	297	30	10	36	0	804	11.27%
Pinal	121	115	239	36	4	5	0	520	7.29%
Santa Cruz	51	0	19	0	0	2	0	72	1.01%
Yavapai	143	16	306	14	6	7	0	492	6.90%
Yuma	162	4	35	2	0	8	0	211	2.96%
TOTAL	2,156	861	3,361	368	71	165	153	7,135	100.00%



Court Processing

PETITIONS

DISMISSALS

PENALTY ONLY

STANDARD PROBATION

INTENSIVE PROBATION (JIPS)

JUVENILE CORRECTIONS (ADJC)

PETITIONS

Statistics provided in this section are for individual juveniles (unduplicated). For juveniles who had more than one petition filed during the fiscal year, information from the first petition is reported. Arizona's Juvenile Court Counts reports petition date on delinquent and incorrigible juveniles only. Information on dependent juveniles can be found in the Administrative Office of the Courts, Dependent Children's Services Division's Annual Report.

Only the County Attorney has the authority to send a juvenile case to court by filing a petition. A petition contains the allegations of delinquency or incorrigibility and is heard before the judicial officer of the juvenile court. The County Attorney determines which allegations to include in the petition based on the evidence and elements of the alleged act.

Petitions counted in this section are for delinquent and incorrigible juveniles. A juvenile under the age of eighteen commits a delinquent act if that same act committed by an adult would be a criminal offense. An incorrigible juvenile commits an offense that would *not* be considered a criminal offense if they were an adult and are often referred to as status offenses. Typically, incorrigible juveniles are those who are habitually truant from school, have ran away from home, or violated curfew. In addition, juveniles who refuse to obey the reasonable and proper direction of their parents or guardians can be considered incorrigible.

If a juvenile is taken to detention and detained, the filing of a petition must occur within 24 hours of admission to the detention facility (Rule 204B in the Arizona Rules of the Court). When the juvenile is not detained, the petition must be filed within 45 days of receipt of the referral unless time is waived for an additional 30 days for further investigation.

There were 5,857 juveniles with a petition filed during FY25.

The majority of juveniles with a petition filed in FY 25 had a prior referral.

Table 4.1. Juveniles Petitioned by County, FY25

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	32	0.55%
Cochise	102	1.74%
Coconino	134	2.29%
Gila	100	1.71%
Graham	165	2.82%
Greenlee	14	0.24%
La Paz	5	0.09%
Maricopa	2,739	46.76%
Mohave	299	5.11%
Navajo	181	3.09%
Pima	645	11.01%
Pinal	504	8.61%
Santa Cruz	92	1.57%
Yavapai	542	9.25%
Yuma	303	5.17%
TOTAL	5,857	100.00%

Table 4.2. Juveniles Petitioned by Gender, FY25

GENDER	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	4,187	71.49%
Female	1,670	28.51%
TOTAL	5,857	100.00%

Table 4.3. Juveniles Petitioned by Age, FY25

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	5	0.09%
9	13	0.22%
10	34	0.58%
11	116	1.98%
12	244	4.17%
13	564	9.63%
14	801	13.68%
15	1245	21.26%
16	1420	24.24%
17	1388	23.70%
18	27	0.46%
TOTAL	5,857	100.00%

Table 4.4. Juveniles Petitioned by Race, FY25

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	2,007	34.27%
African American	1,029	17.57%
White	2,241	38.26%
Native American	404	6.90%
Asian/Pacific Islander	42	0.72%
Other	84	1.43%
Unknown	50	0.85%
TOTAL	5,857	100.00%

Table 4.5. Juveniles Petitioned by Education Status, FY25

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	4,018	68.60%
Not Enrolled	570	9.73%
Expelled	18	0.31%
Suspended	38	0.65%
Withdrawn	93	1.59%
Graduated	76	1.30%
GED Program	23	0.39%
Unknown	1,021	17.43%
TOTAL	5,857	100.00%

Table 4.6. Juveniles Petitioned by Number of Prior Referrals, FY25

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	2,715	46.35%
1	1,107	18.90%
2	640	10.93%
3	437	7.46%
4	272	4.64%
5	193	3.30%
6	128	2.19%
7	94	1.60%
8+	271	4.63%
TOTAL	5,857	100.00%

Table 4.7. Juveniles Petitioned by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY25

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Person	976	16.66%
Felonies Against Property	880	15.02%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	656	11.20%
Misdemeanors Against Person	877	14.97%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	139	2.37%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	1,692	28.89%
Misdemeanors Against Property	478	8.16%
Status Offenses	144	2.46%
Administrative	15	0.26%
TOTAL	5,857	100.00%

Table 4.8. Juveniles Petitioned by Offense Type, FY25

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	2,601	44.41%
Misdemeanor	2,507	42.80%
Violation of Probation & Ordinances	545	9.31%
Status	153	2.61%
Civil	51	0.87%
TOTAL	5,857	100.00%

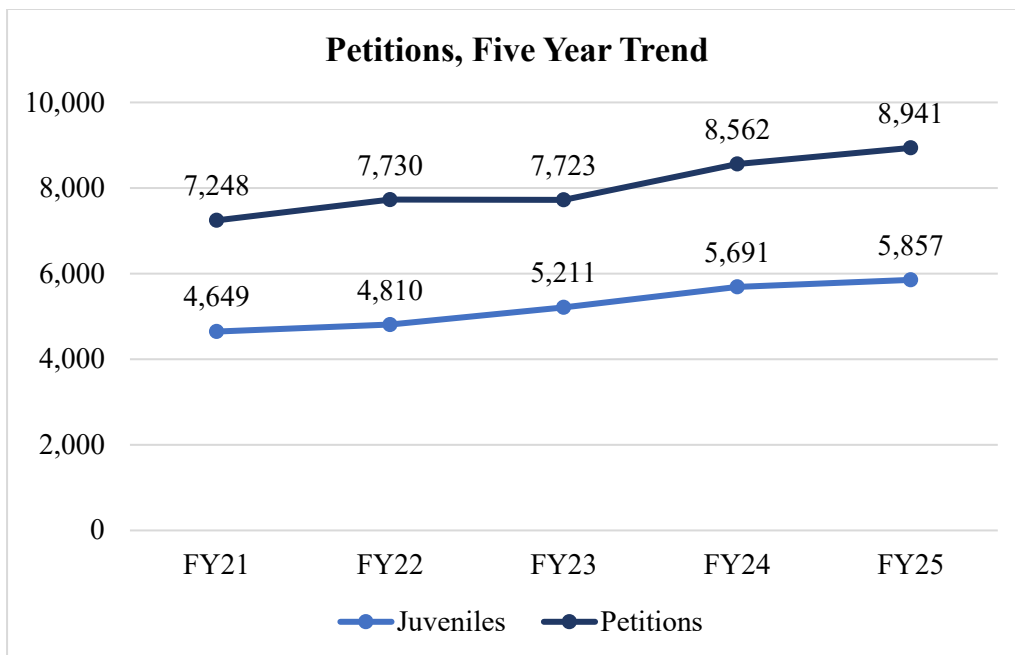
Table 4.9. Juveniles Petitioned by County and Gender, FY25				
COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	20	62.50%	12	37.50%
Cochise	80	78.43%	22	21.57%
Coconino	92	68.66%	42	31.34%
Gila	70	70.00%	30	30.00%
Graham	110	66.67%	55	33.33%
Greenlee	9	64.29%	5	35.71%
La Paz	5	100.00%	0	0.00%
Maricopa	1,979	72.25%	760	27.75%
Mohave	198	66.22%	101	33.78%
Navajo	128	70.72%	53	29.28%
Pima	509	78.91%	136	21.09%
Pinal	372	73.81%	132	26.19%
Santa Cruz	78	84.78%	14	15.22%
Yavapai	341	62.92%	201	37.08%
Yuma	196	64.69%	107	35.31%
TOTAL	4,187	71.49%	1,670	28.51%

In Tables 4.9 through 4.11, gender, age, and race are presented by county.

Table 4.10. Juveniles Petitioned by County and Age, FY25													
COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	1	2	5	8	4	6	5	1	32	0.55%
Cochise	0	0	1	2	7	11	14	18	30	19	0	102	1.74%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	4	13	15	23	35	41	3	134	2.29%
Gila	0	1	0	2	3	17	17	22	19	19	0	100	1.71%
Graham	0	3	4	6	8	21	29	30	37	27	0	165	2.82%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	5	2	0	14	0.24%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	5	0.09%
Maricopa	2	0	3	37	88	219	355	591	734	701	9	2,739	46.76%
Mohave	0	1	4	7	12	24	46	70	62	70	3	299	5.11%
Navajo	1	0	2	3	13	18	22	44	37	40	1	181	3.09%
Pima	1	1	6	17	24	74	88	133	148	148	5	645	11.01%
Pinal	0	1	5	16	25	49	65	106	121	114	2	504	8.61%
Santa Cruz	0	1	3	1	5	10	14	12	21	25	0	92	1.57%
Yavapai	1	5	6	21	37	66	77	94	108	124	3	542	9.25%
Yuma	0	0	0	3	14	35	48	96	55	52	0	303	5.17%
TOTAL	5	13	34	116	244	564	801	1,245	1,420	1,388	27	5,857	100.00%

Table 4.11 Juveniles Petitioned by County and Race, FY25

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	3	3	24	2	0	0	0	32	0.55%
Cochise	34	11	53	3	0	1	0	102	1.74%
Coconino	44	4	31	52	0	3	0	134	2.29%
Gila	15	0	68	16	0	1	0	100	1.71%
Graham	36	2	94	32	0	1	0	165	2.82%
Greenlee	5	0	8	0	0	1	0	14	0.24%
La Paz	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	5	0.09%
Maricopa	859	748	915	114	25	28	50	2,739	46.76%
Mohave	58	17	205	13	2	4	0	299	5.11%
Navajo	26	8	81	61	2	3	0	181	3.09%
Pima	329	92	176	29	4	15	0	645	11.01%
Pinal	144	104	203	43	3	7	0	504	8.61%
Santa Cruz	65	1	25	0	0	1	0	92	1.57%
Yavapai	157	28	306	31	6	14	0	542	9.25%
Yuma	231	10	49	8	0	5	0	303	5.17%
Total	2,007	1,029	2,241	404	42	84	50	5,857	100.00%



DISMISSALS

Statistics provided in this section are for individual juveniles (unduplicated). For juveniles who had more than one dismissal during the fiscal year, information from the first instance is reported.

Petitions or charges within a petition can be dismissed by a judge. A dismissal means the termination of a petition or charge and no further formal action is taken. Dismissals can be either with prejudice (cannot be refiled) or without prejudice (can be refiled).

Dismissal of a petition can occur at the advisory hearing or adjudication hearing, or at any point in-between the two hearings. It is possible for a petition to be dismissed due to a lack of evidence during either of these hearings. Similarly, a juvenile could have more than one charge/count pending. In this situation, the juvenile's attorney could initiate a process with the County Attorney resulting in dismissal of one charge while receiving a different disposition (i.e., penalty only, standard probation, JIPS, or commitment to ADJC) on another charge. Only petitions where all counts resulted in a dismissal are captured in this section.

Dismissals can also take place as an agreement in court to extend unfulfilled diversion conditions. Upon completion of the conditions, the dismissal stops any further prosecution. Cases can also be dismissed when transferred to another jurisdiction prior to adjudication or by the County Attorney filing a motion to dismiss due to a victim's request, lack of cooperation or availability of witnesses, or unreasonable likelihood of adjudication.

In juvenile cases, when a petition is not adjudicated prior to the juvenile's eighteenth birthday, a dismissal is processed after the eighteen birthday and a determination is made as to what further action, if any, is to be taken in the case.

Table 5.1. Juveniles With Dismissals by County, FY25

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	18	0.84%
Cochise	22	1.03%
Coconino	66	3.08%
Gila	43	2.01%
Graham	60	2.80%
Greenlee	1	0.05%
La Paz	2	0.09%
Maricopa	1,081	50.47%
Mohave	77	3.59%
Navajo	100	4.67%
Pima	240	11.20%
Pinal	137	6.40%
Santa Cruz	51	2.38%
Yavapai	120	5.60%
Yuma	124	5.79%
TOTAL	2,142	100.00%

Table 5.2. Juveniles With Dismissals by Gender, FY25

GENDER	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	1,424	66.48%
Female	718	33.52%
TOTAL	2,142	100.00%

Table 5.3. Juveniles With Dismissals by Age, FY25

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	5	0.23%
9	10	0.47%
10	17	0.79%
11	38	1.77%
12	83	3.87%
13	180	8.40%
14	305	14.24%
15	409	19.09%
16	455	21.24%
17	609	28.43%
18	31	1.45%
TOTAL	2,142	100.00%

Table 5.4. Juveniles with Dismissals by Race, FY25

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	657	30.67%
African American	410	19.14%
White	834	38.94%
Native American	165	7.70%
Asian/Pacific Islander	16	0.75%
Other	40	1.87%
Unknown	20	0.93%
TOTAL	2,142	100.00%

Table 5.5. Juveniles with Dismissals by Education Status, FY25

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	1,473	68.77%
Not Enrolled	207	9.66%
Expelled	2	0.09%
Suspended	17	0.79%
Withdrawn	30	1.40%
Graduated	27	1.26%
GED Program	4	0.19%
Unknown	382	17.83%
TOTAL	2,142	100.00%

Table 5.6. Juveniles with Dismissals by Number of Prior Referrals, FY25

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	1,009	47.11%
1	392	18.30%
2	239	11.16%
3	162	7.56%
4	100	4.67%
5	70	3.27%
6	48	2.24%
7	38	1.77%
8+	84	3.92%
TOTAL	2,142	100.00%

Table 5.7. Juveniles with Dismissals by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY25

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Person	227	10.60%
Felonies Against Property	189	8.82%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	263	12.28%
Misdemeanors Against Person	467	21.80%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	33	1.54%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	568	26.52%
Misdemeanors Against Property	275	12.84%
Status Offenses	117	5.46%
Administrative	3	0.14%
TOTAL	2,142	100.00%

Table 5.8. Juveniles with Dismissals by Offense Type, FY25

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	569	26.56%
Misdemeanor	1,207	56.35%
Violation of Probation & Ordinances	238	11.11%
Status	118	5.51%
Other	10	0.47%
TOTAL	2,142	100.00%

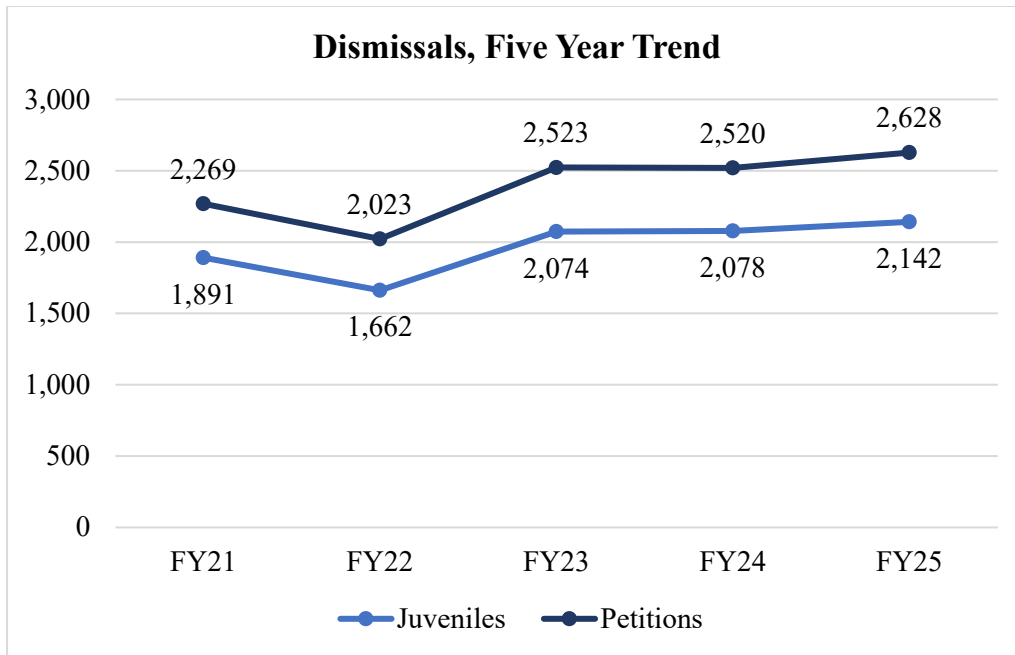
Table 5.9. Juveniles with Dismissals by County and Gender, FY25				
COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	9	50.00%	9	50.00%
Cochise	18	81.82%	4	18.18%
Coconino	38	57.58%	28	42.42%
Gila	24	55.81%	19	44.19%
Graham	32	53.33%	28	46.67%
Greenlee	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
La Paz	2	100.00%	0	0.00%
Maricopa	713	65.96%	368	34.04%
Mohave	48	62.34%	29	37.66%
Navajo	69	69.00%	31	31.00%
Pima	181	75.42%	59	24.58%
Pinal	96	70.07%	41	29.93%
Santa Cruz	40	78.43%	11	21.57%
Yavapai	71	59.17%	49	40.83%
Yuma	82	66.13%	42	33.87%
TOTAL	1,424	66.48%	718	33.52%

In Tables 5.9 through 5.11, county specific breakdowns by gender, age, and race are presented by county.

Table 5.10. Juveniles with Dismissals by County and Age, FY25													
COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	3	2	6	0	18	0.84%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	4	7	6	0	22	1.03%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	1	3	8	10	16	24	4	66	3.08%
Gila	0	0	1	1	3	3	5	8	11	11	0	43	2.01%
Graham	0	3	2	4	3	10	7	14	10	7	0	60	2.80%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.05%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0.09%
Maricopa	1	0	2	8	31	86	152	206	251	324	20	1,081	50.47%
Mohave	0	0	1	2	3	12	8	17	14	19	1	77	3.59%
Navajo	1	0	2	3	4	8	11	24	22	24	1	100	4.67%
Pima	1	0	2	4	9	19	38	44	48	73	2	240	11.20%
Pinal	0	1	3	5	8	5	15	28	28	41	3	137	6.40%
Santa Cruz	0	1	1	2	2	7	9	3	5	21	0	51	2.38%
Yavapai	2	5	3	8	12	13	21	14	20	22	0	120	5.60%
Yuma	0	0	0	1	3	8	29	34	19	30	0	124	5.79%
TOTAL	5	10	17	38	83	180	305	409	455	609	31	2,142	100.00%

Table 5.11 Juveniles with Dismissals by County and Race, FY25

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	3	3	10	1	0	1	0	18	0.84%
Cochise	8	2	11	1	0	0	0	22	1.03%
Coconino	17	3	16	28	0	2	0	66	3.08%
Gila	5	0	28	10	0	0	0	43	2.01%
Graham	14	0	40	5	0	1	0	60	2.80%
Greenlee	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.05%
La Paz	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0.09%
Maricopa	281	316	389	49	11	15	20	1,081	50.47%
Mohave	9	6	53	6	0	3	0	77	3.59%
Navajo	16	3	48	29	1	3	0	100	4.67%
Pima	104	37	79	11	2	7	0	240	11.20%
Pinal	41	28	51	16	0	1	0	137	6.40%
Santa Cruz	36	0	15	0	0	0	0	51	2.38%
Yavapai	25	8	76	4	2	5	0	120	5.60%
Yuma	96	4	17	5	0	2	0	124	5.79%
TOTAL	657	410	834	165	16	40	20	2,142	100%



PENALTY ONLY

Statistics provided in this section are for individual juveniles (unduplicated). For juveniles who received a penalty only disposition more than once during the fiscal year, information from the first instance is reported.

Adjudicated juveniles may receive a disposition of penalty only. Penalties may include, but are not limited to, community restitution, accountability activities or projects, and/or participation in various treatment programs. Juveniles with dispositions of penalty only are not assigned to a diversion program nor are they placed on Standard Probation, JIPS, or committed to ADJC.

Over the past five years, the number of penalty only dispositions have fluctuated. In FY25, 467 juveniles had a disposition to Penalty Only.

Table 6.1. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by County, FY25

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	5	1.07%
Cochise	12	2.57%
Coconino	1	0.21%
Gila	8	1.71%
Graham	22	4.71%
Greenlee	2	0.43%
La Paz	0	0.00%
Maricopa	187	40.04%
Mohave	3	0.64%
Navajo	4	0.86%
Pima	116	24.84%
Pinal	30	6.42%
Santa Cruz	0	0.00%
Yavapai	48	10.28%
Yuma	29	6.21%
TOTAL	467	100.00%

Table 6.2. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Gender, FY25

GENDER	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	334	71.52%
Female	133	28.48%
TOTAL	467	100.00%

Table 6.3. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Age, FY25

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	0	0.00%
11	4	0.86%
12	9	1.93%
13	22	4.71%
14	32	6.85%
15	65	13.92%
16	120	25.70%
17	206	44.11%
18	9	1.93%
TOTAL	467	100.00%

Table 6.4. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Race, FY25

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	159	34.05%
African American	72	15.42%
White	179	38.33%
Native American	41	8.78%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	0.64%
Other	10	2.14%
Unknown	3	0.64%
TOTAL	467	100.00%

Table 6.5. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Education Status, FY25

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	307	65.74%
Not Enrolled	34	7.28%
Expelled	2	0.43%
Suspended	4	0.86%
Withdrawn	3	0.64%
Graduated	5	1.07%
GED Program	0	0.00%
Unknown	112	23.98%
TOTAL	467	100.00%

Table 6.6. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Number of Prior Referrals, FY25

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	242	51.82%
1	83	17.77%
2	53	11.35%
3	27	5.78%
4	19	4.07%
5	10	2.14%
6	4	0.86%
7	3	0.64%
8+	26	5.57%
TOTAL	467	100.00%

Table 6.7. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY25

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Person	32	6.85%
Felonies Against Property	40	8.57%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	41	8.78%
Misdemeanors Against Person	72	15.42%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	28	6.00%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	188	40.26%
Misdemeanors Against Property	52	11.13%
Status Offenses	0	0.00%
Administrative	14	3.00%
TOTAL	467	100.00%

Table 6.8. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Offense Type, FY25

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	100	21.41%
Misdemeanor	265	56.75%
Violation of Probation & Ordinances	53	11.35%
Status	0	0.00%
Other	49	10.49%
TOTAL	467	100.00%

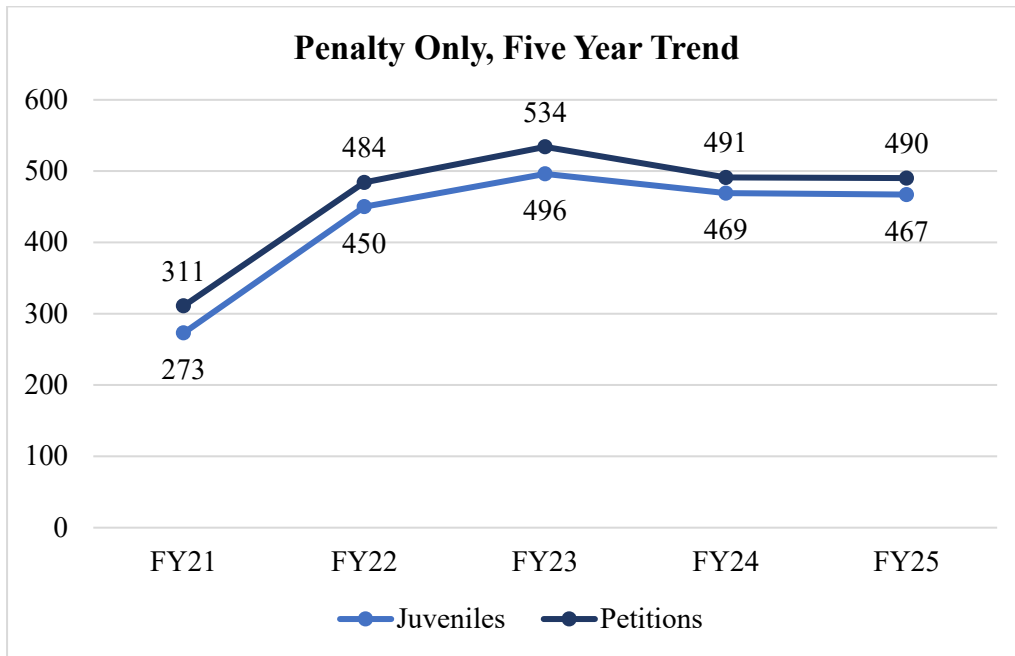
COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	4	80.00%	1	20.00%
Cochise	9	75.00%	3	25.00%
Coconino	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
Gila	5	62.50%	3	37.50%
Graham	15	68.18%	7	31.82%
Greenlee	2	100.00%	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Maricopa	125	66.84%	62	33.16%
Mohave	2	66.67%	1	33.33%
Navajo	3	75.00%	1	25.00%
Pima	90	77.59%	26	22.41%
Pinal	17	56.67%	13	43.33%
Santa Cruz	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Yavapai	39	81.25%	9	18.75%
Yuma	22	75.86%	7	24.14%
TOTAL	334	71.52%	133	28.48%

In Tables 6.9 through 6.11, county specific breakdowns by gender, age, and race are presented by county.

COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	5	1.07%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	5	0	12	2.57%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.21%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	0	8	1.71%
Graham	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	6	5	7	0	22	4.71%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0.43%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	0	0	0	1	4	9	17	26	47	81	2	187	40.04%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	0.64%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	4	0.86%
Pima	0	0	0	1	2	4	7	20	26	50	6	116	24.84%
Pinal	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	9	12	1	30	6.42%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	32	0	48	10.28%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	9	13	0	29	6.21%
TOTAL	0	0	0	4	9	22	32	65	120	206	9	467	100.00%

Table 6.11 Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by County and Race, FY25

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	1.07%
Cochise	3	1	6	2	0	0	0	12	2.57%
Coconino	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.21%
Gila	1	0	6	1	0	0	0	8	1.71%
Graham	4	0	3	15	0	0	0	22	4.71%
Greenlee	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.43%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	42	51	75	12	1	3	3	187	40.04%
Mohave	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0.64%
Navajo	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	4	0.86%
Pima	59	15	33	6	0	3	0	116	24.84%
Pinal	10	5	12	1	0	2	0	30	6.42%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Yavapai	14	0	30	1	1	2	0	48	10.28%
Yuma	24	0	5	0	0	0	0	29	6.21%
TOTAL	159	72	179	41	3	10	3	467	100.00%



STANDARD PROBATION

Statistics provided in this section are for individual juveniles (unduplicated). For juveniles who were placed on standard probation more than once during the fiscal year, information from the first instance is reported.

After adjudication, a juvenile may receive a disposition to probation. Probation allows the juvenile to remain in the community contingent on compliance with court ordered conditions. The core tenets of juvenile probation are: “protection of the community, the belief that juvenile can make positive changes in their behavior, fostering law-abiding behavior, restitution to victims and society for the wrongs committed against them, preservation of the best interest of the child, and stability of the family unit”.

Each juvenile on probation receives a case plan addressing their individual risks and needs. However, standard conditions apply to all probation cases, which include such things as obeying the law, notifying probation of any change of residence, paying restitution, attending school or work, submitting to search and seizure of person or property by an officer, drug testing, abiding by set curfews, not associating with anyone violating the law, not owning, using or possessing a firearm or deadly weapon, and performing community service hours as ordered. Special conditions can also be ordered with cases that may involve gangs, mental health, or sexually abusive behaviors.

Throughout a probation term, the probation and/or surveillance officer monitors the juvenile's compliance and case plan progress. The probation officer works closely with the juvenile, family members, and members of the community such as teachers, victims, treatment providers and others involved in the life of the juvenile. If the juvenile does not comply with conditions and/or continues violating the law, the probation officer may issue administrative sanctions or refer the juvenile back to court. The court may impose

consequences relative to the juvenile's violations of probation. In FY25, 2,887 juveniles were given a disposition of standard probation.

Table 7.1. Juveniles Disposed to Standard Probation by County, FY25

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	14	0.48%
Cochise	36	1.25%
Coconino	94	3.26%
Gila	50	1.73%
Graham	87	3.01%
Greenlee	12	0.42%
La Paz	3	0.10%
Maricopa	1,552	53.76%
Mohave	171	5.92%
Navajo	62	2.15%
Pima	216	7.48%
Pinal	187	6.48%
Santa Cruz	21	0.73%
Yavapai	239	8.28%
Yuma	143	4.95%
TOTAL	2,887	100.00%

Table 7.2. Juveniles Disposed to Standard Probation, FY25

GENDER	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	2,109	73.05%
Female	778	26.95%
TOTAL	2,887	100.00%

Table 7.3. Juveniles Disposed to Standard Probation by Age, FY25

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	2	0.07%
11	16	0.55%
12	66	2.29%
13	198	6.86%
14	372	12.89%
15	633	21.93%
16	750	25.98%
17	804	27.85%
18	46	1.59%
TOTAL	2,887	100.00%

Table 7.4. Juveniles Disposed to Standard Probation by Race, FY25

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	1,032	35.75%
African American	463	16.04%
White	1,096	37.96%
Native American	207	7.17%
Asian/Pacific Islander	19	0.66%
Other	46	1.59%
Unknown	24	0.83%
TOTAL	2,887	100.00%

Table 7.5. Juveniles Disposed to Standard Probation by Education Status, FY25

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	2,129	73.74%
Not Enrolled	290	10.05%
Expelled	12	0.42%
Suspended	21	0.73%
Withdrawn	65	2.25%
Graduated	56	1.94%
GED Program	15	0.52%
Unknown	299	10.36%
TOTAL	2,887	100.00%

Table 7.6. Juveniles Disposed to Standard Probation by Number of Prior Referrals, FY25

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	1,183	40.98%
1	649	22.48%
2	403	13.96%
3	209	7.24%
4	159	5.51%
5	96	3.33%
6	67	2.32%
7	36	1.25%
8+	85	2.94%
TOTAL	2,887	100.00%

Table 7.7. Juveniles Disposed to Standard Probation by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY25

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Person	467	16.18%
Felonies Against Property	487	16.87%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	340	11.78%
Misdemeanors Against Person	408	14.13%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	70	2.42%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	797	27.61%
Misdemeanors Against Property	269	9.32%
Status Offenses	49	1.70%
Administrative	0	0.00%
TOTAL	2,887	100.00%

Table 7.8. Juveniles Disposed to Standard Probation by Offense Type, FY25

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	1,347	46.66%
Misdemeanor	1,207	41.81%
Violation of Probation & Ordinances	275	9.53%
Status	58	2.01%
Other	0	0.00%
TOTAL	2,887	100.00%

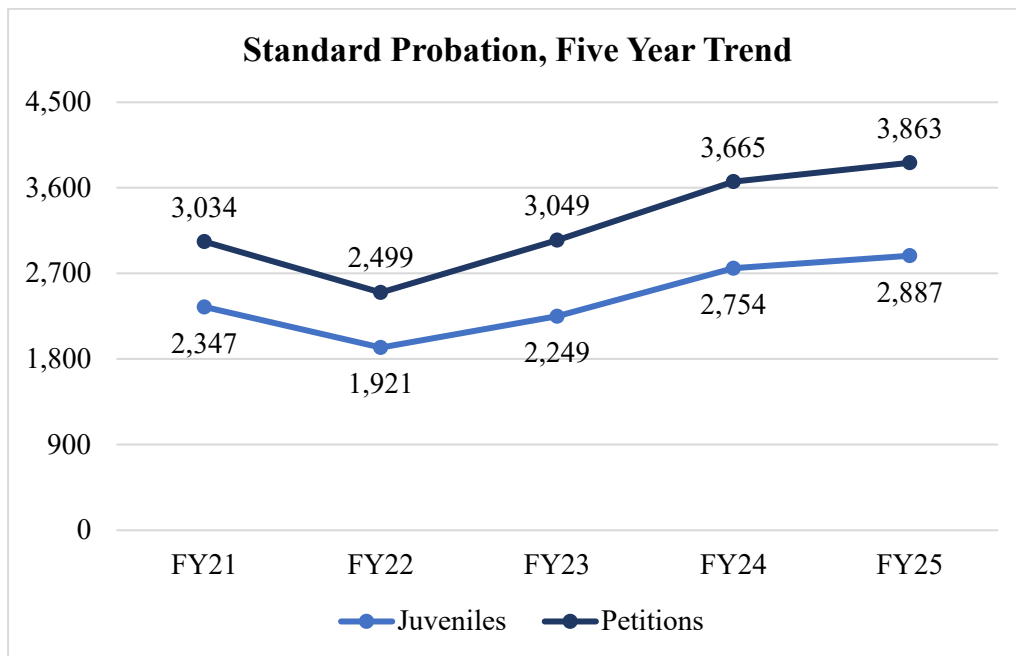
Table 7.9. Juveniles Disposed to Standard Probation by County and Gender, FY25				
COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	11	78.57%	3	21.43%
Cochise	29	80.56%	7	19.44%
Coconino	58	61.70%	36	38.30%
Gila	37	74.00%	13	26.00%
Graham	64	73.56%	23	26.44%
Greenlee	7	58.33%	5	41.67%
La Paz	2	66.67%	1	33.33%
Maricopa	1,190	76.68%	362	23.32%
Mohave	112	65.50%	59	34.50%
Navajo	40	64.52%	22	35.48%
Pima	170	78.70%	46	21.30%
Pinal	140	74.87%	47	25.13%
Santa Cruz	19	90.48%	2	9.52%
Yavapai	142	59.41%	97	40.59%
Yuma	88	61.54%	55	38.46%
TOTAL	2,109	73.05%	778	26.95%

Tables 7.9 through 7.11 provide county breakdowns by gender, age, and race.

Table 7.10. Juveniles Disposed to Standard Probation by County and Age, FY25													
COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	4	2	3	0	14	0.48%
Cochise	0	0	0	1	3	5	6	3	6	9	3	36	1.25%
Coconino	0	0	0	1	0	5	12	15	20	32	9	94	3.26%
Gila	0	0	0	1	1	4	10	15	8	11	0	50	1.73%
Graham	0	0	0	0	4	8	14	20	19	22	0	87	3.01%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	3	3	0	12	0.42%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	0.10%
Maricopa	0	0	0	0	28	80	189	328	428	487	12	1,552	53.76%
Mohave	0	0	1	5	5	10	26	43	42	31	8	171	5.92%
Navajo	0	0	1	2	5	4	8	12	11	17	2	62	2.15%
Pima	0	0	0	0	5	15	29	58	51	53	5	216	7.48%
Pinal	0	0	0	1	3	14	13	43	59	49	5	187	6.48%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	1	3	8	0	21	0.73%
Yavapai	0	0	0	5	9	35	34	43	54	57	2	239	8.28%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	1	11	25	42	42	22	0	143	4.95%
TOTAL	0	0	2	16	66	198	372	633	750	804	46	2,887	100.00%

Table 7.11 Juveniles Disposed to Standard Probation by County and Race, FY25

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	2	2	7	3	0	0	0	14	0.48%
Cochise	9	5	21	1	0	0	0	36	1.25%
Coconino	33	2	23	36	0	0	0	94	3.26%
Gila	11	0	36	2	0	1	0	50	1.73%
Graham	21	2	45	18	0	1	0	87	3.01%
Greenlee	3	0	5	1	0	3	0	12	0.42%
La Paz	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	0.10%
Maricopa	538	365	527	64	16	18	24	1,552	53.76%
Mohave	38	5	120	4	2	2	0	171	5.92%
Navajo	10	4	23	23	0	2	0	62	2.15%
Pima	110	33	54	13	0	6	0	216	7.48%
Pinal	59	36	65	24	1	2	0	187	6.48%
Santa Cruz	15	0	5	0	0	1	0	21	0.73%
Yavapai	69	6	142	14	0	8	0	239	8.28%
Yuma	114	2	21	4	0	2	0	143	4.95%
TOTAL	1,032	463	1,096	207	19	46	24	2,887	100.00%



INTENSIVE PROBATION (JIPS)

Statistics provided in this section are for individual juveniles (unduplicated). For juveniles who were placed on Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision more than once during the fiscal year, information from the first instance is reported.

For juveniles in need of a higher level of supervision and more structured programming, a judge can order Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS). The JIPS program was enacted into law in 1987 with the intention of providing an alternative to commitment to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC). JIPS is a less costly alternative to ADJC yet provides a greater level of supervision than standard probation.

JIPS differs from standard probation. JIPS supervision involves increased frequency of contacts with the juvenile and the JIPS officer, curfew restrictions, and random drug testing are a few examples. JIPS probation and surveillance officers also supervise lower numbers of juveniles given the increased contact requirements.

In FY25, the number of juveniles receiving a disposition of JIPS was 416. 93% of the juveniles placed on JIPS during FY25 had at least one prior referral. Most juveniles placed on JIPS had a most severe offense type of a felony or were placed on JIPS relating to a probation violation.

Table 8.1. Juveniles Disposed to JIPS by County, FY25

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	6	1.44%
Cochise	7	1.68%
Coconino	10	2.40%
Gila	3	0.72%
Graham	7	1.68%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	1	0.24%
Maricopa	189	45.43%
Mohave	23	5.53%
Navajo	18	4.33%
Pima	59	14.18%
Pinal	12	2.88%
Santa Cruz	3	0.72%
Yavapai	36	8.65%
Yuma	42	10.10%
TOTAL	416	100.00%

Table 8.2. Juveniles Disposed to JIPS, FY25

GENDER	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	370	88.94%
Female	46	11.06%
TOTAL	416	100.00%

Table 8.3. Juveniles Disposed to JIPS by Age, FY25

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	0	0.00%
11	0	0.00%
12	2	0.48%
13	24	5.77%
14	48	11.54%
15	102	24.52%
16	122	29.33%
17	108	25.96%
18	10	2.40%
TOTAL	416	100.00%

Table 8.4. Juveniles Disposed to JIPS by Race, FY25

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	188	45.19%
African American	76	18.27%
White	114	27.40%
Native American	19	4.57%
Asian/Pacific Islander	9	2.16%
Other	9	2.16%
Unknown	1	0.24%
TOTAL	416	100.00%

Table 8.5. Juveniles Disposed to JIPS by Education Status, FY25

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	279	67.07%
Not Enrolled	73	17.55%
Expelled	4	0.96%
Suspended	2	0.48%
Withdrawn	10	2.40%
Graduated	12	2.88%
GED Program	6	1.44%
Unknown	30	7.21%
TOTAL	416	100.00%

Table 8.6. Juveniles Disposed to JIPS by Number of Prior Referrals, FY25

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	30	7.21%
1	56	13.46%
2	54	12.98%
3	47	11.30%
4	41	9.86%
5	37	8.89%
6	35	8.41%
7	20	4.81%
8+	96	23.08%
TOTAL	416	100.00%

Table 8.7. Juveniles Disposed to JIPS by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY25

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Person	60	14.42%
Felonies Against Property	89	21.39%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	170	40.87%
Misdemeanors Against Person	19	4.57%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	7	1.68%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	57	13.70%
Misdemeanors Against Property	13	3.13%
Status Offenses	1	0.24%
Administrative	0	0.00%
TOTAL	416	100.00%

Table 8.8. Juveniles Disposed to JIPS by Offense Type, FY25

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	200	48.08%
Misdemeanor	51	12.26%
Violation of Probation & Ordinances	164	39.42%
Status	1	0.24%
Other	0	0.00%
TOTAL	416	100.00%

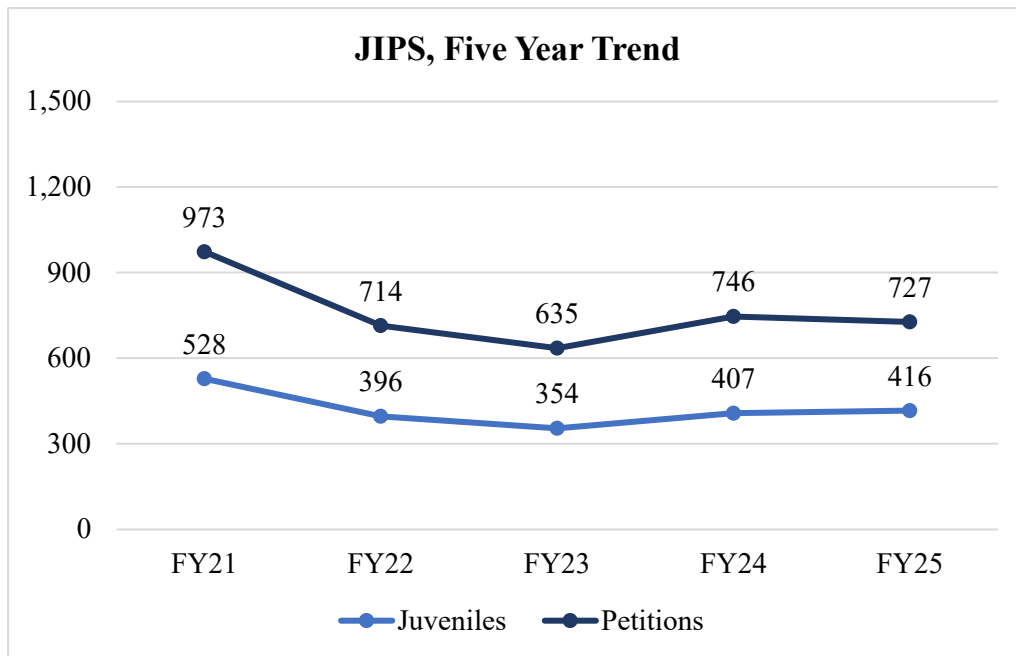
Table 8.9. Juveniles Disposed to JIPS by County and Gender, FY25				
COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	4	66.67%	2	33.33%
Cochise	7	100.00%	0	0.00%
Coconino	9	90.00%	1	10.00%
Gila	3	100.00%	0	0.00%
Graham	6	85.71%	1	14.29%
Greenlee	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
La Paz	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
Maricopa	174	92.06%	15	7.94%
Mohave	19	82.61%	4	17.39%
Navajo	16	88.89%	2	11.11%
Pima	56	94.92%	3	5.08%
Pinal	12	100.00%	0	0.00%
Santa Cruz	2	66.67%	1	33.33%
Yavapai	27	75.00%	9	25.00%
Yuma	34	80.95%	8	19.05%
TOTAL	370	88.94%	46	11.06%

Tables 7.9 through 7.11 provide county breakdowns by gender, age, and race.

Table 8.10. Juveniles Disposed to JIPS by County and Age, FY25													
COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	6	1.44%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	0	7	1.68%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	3	0	10	2.40%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	0.72%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	1	1	0	7	1.68%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.24%
Maricopa	0	0	0	0	0	7	19	47	54	56	6	189	45.43%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	7	7	4	1	23	5.53%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	7	3	0	18	4.33%
Pima	0	0	0	0	1	4	9	19	19	6	1	59	14.18%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	4	1	12	2.88%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0.72%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	6	10	12	1	36	8.65%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	8	10	13	0	42	10.10%
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	2	24	48	102	122	108	10	416	100.00%

Table 8.11. Juveniles Disposed to JIPS by County and Race, FY25

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	6	1.44%
Cochise	3	0	3	1	0	0	0	7	1.68%
Coconino	5	1	1	2	0	1	0	10	2.40%
Gila	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0.72%
Graham	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	1.68%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.24%
Maricopa	85	52	37	5	6	3	1	189	45.43%
Mohave	6	2	14	0	1	0	0	23	5.53%
Navajo	6	0	7	4	0	1	0	18	4.33%
Pima	36	9	10	2	1	1	0	59	14.18%
Pinal	3	6	2	0	0	1	0	12	2.88%
Santa Cruz	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0.72%
Yavapai	11	3	17	3	1	1	0	36	8.65%
Yuma	30	3	6	2	0	1	0	42	10.10%
TOTAL	188	76	114	19	9	9	1	416	100.00%



JUVENILE CORRECTIONS (ADJC)

Statistics are provided for individual juveniles (unduplicated). For juveniles who were committed or awarded to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections more than once during the Fiscal Year, information from the first instance is reported.

Disposition of a juvenile to the ADJC is governed by statute and the Arizona Code of Judicial Administration. Arizona Revised Statutes §8-342 (A) provides “A child under the age of fourteen years shall not be committed to the department of juvenile corrections nor shall a dependent child [unless adjudicated delinquent] or an incorrigible child be awarded to the department of juvenile corrections”. Arizona Revised Statutes §8-246(C), as amended, mandates: 1) the use of risk and needs assessment to determine appropriate disposition of juveniles; 2) development of commitment guidelines for use by juvenile court judges for dispositions of juveniles to the ADJC.

The primary purpose of the commitment guidelines is to define factors the court must consider, in addition to other relevant facts, for juveniles committed to the care and custody of the ADJC. The legislative intent was to reserve commitment to juveniles whom the court believes are in need of placement in a secure care facility for the protection of the public and who are unsuitable for JIPS.

The commitment guidelines documented in the Arizona Code of Judicial Administration Part 6, Chapter 3, Section 6-304 can be found in the Notes section.⁵

Table 9.1 includes all juveniles who were disposed to ADJC during FY25, which totals

156 juveniles. Commitments had been declining since a historical high of 1,670 in FY98. Despite an increase from FY23 to FY24, commitments are generally trending downward compared to previous years.

Nearly 29% of juveniles were committed for either felony or misdemeanor crimes against person as their most severe offense; however, the most severe offense is generally not the only consideration in the commitment (i.e., prior offense history, prior placement, risk to the community, and need for more secure placement). In addition, 62% of the juveniles committed to the ADJC had five or more prior referrals.

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	2	1.28%
Cochise	7	4.49%
Coconino	2	1.28%
Gila	2	1.28%
Graham	4	2.56%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%
Maricopa	89	57.05%
Mohave	20	12.82%
Navajo	1	0.64%
Pima	8	5.13%
Pinal	4	2.56%
Santa Cruz	0	0.00%
Yavapai	2	1.28%
Yuma	15	9.62%
TOTAL	156	100.00%

GENDER	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	137	87.82%
Female	19	12.18%
Total	156	100.00%

Table 9.3. Juvenile Corrections by Age, FY25

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	0	0.00%
11	0	0.00%
12	0	0.00%
13	0	0.00%
14	18	11.54%
15	34	21.79%
16	43	27.56%
17	56	35.90%
18	5	3.21%
TOTAL	156	100.00%

Table 9.4. Juvenile Corrections by Race, FY25

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	67	42.95%
African American	30	19.23%
White	51	32.69%
Native American	2	1.28%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.64%
Other	5	3.21%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	156	100.00%

Table 9.5. Juvenile Corrections by Education Status, FY25

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	75	48.08%
Not Enrolled	33	21.15%
Expelled	0	0.00%
Suspended	1	0.64%
Withdrawn	5	3.21%
Graduated	4	2.56%
GED Program	0	0.00%
Unknown	38	24.36%
TOTAL	156	100.00%

Table 9.6. Juvenile Corrections by Number of Prior Referrals, FY25

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	20	12.82%
1	10	6.41%
2	12	7.69%
3	5	3.21%
4	13	8.33%
5	15	9.62%
6	16	10.26%
7	12	7.69%
8+	53	33.97%
TOTAL	156	100.00%

Table 9.7. Juvenile Corrections by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY25

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Person	36	23.08%
Felonies Against Property	20	12.82%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	67	42.95%
Misdemeanors Against Person	9	5.77%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	7	4.49%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	13	8.33%
Misdemeanors Against Property	4	2.56%
Status Offenses	0	0.00%
Administrative	0	0.00%
TOTAL	156	100.00%

Table 9.8. Juvenile Corrections by Offense Type, FY25

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	76	48.72%
Misdemeanor	15	9.62%
Violation of Probation & Ordinances	65	41.67%
Status	0	0.00%
Other	0	0.00%
TOTAL	156	100.00%

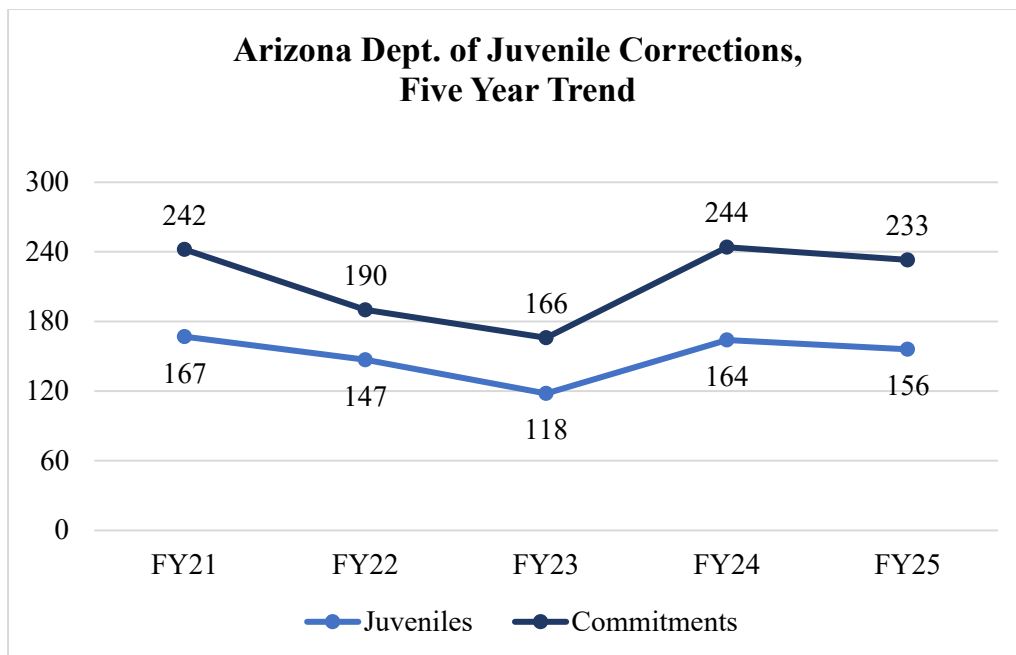
Table 9.9. Juvenile Corrections by County and Gender, FY25				
COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	2	100.00%	0	0.00%
Cochise	6	85.71%	1	14.29%
Coconino	2	100.00%	0	0.00%
Gila	2	100.00%	0	0.00%
Graham	4	100.00%	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Maricopa	80	89.89%	9	10.11%
Mohave	18	90.00%	2	10.00%
Navajo	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
Pima	8	100.00%	0	0.00%
Pinal	4	100.00%	0	0.00%
Santa Cruz	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Yavapai	1	50.00%	1	50.00%
Yuma	9	60.00%	6	40.00%
TOTAL	137	87.82%	19	12.18%

In Tables 9.9 through 9.11, county breakdowns by gender, age, and race are presented.

Table 9.10. Juveniles Disposed to ADJC by County and Age, FY25													
COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1.28%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	0	7	4.49%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1.28%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1.28%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	4	2.56%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	17	26	33	2	89	57.05%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	5	6	1	20	12.82%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.64%
Pima	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	2	8	5.13%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	4	2.56%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1.28%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	8	0	15	9.62%
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	34	43	56	5	156	100.00%

Table 9.11, Juveniles Corrections by County and Race, FY25

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1.28%
Cochise	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	7	4.49%
Coconino	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.28%
Gila	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1.28%
Graham	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	4	2.56%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	32	27	25	0	1	4	0	89	57.05%
Mohave	6	1	13	0	0	0	0	20	12.82%
Navajo	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.64%
Pima	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	8	5.13%
Pinal	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	2.56%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Yavapai	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.28%
Yuma	12	0	2	1	0	0	0	15	9.62%
TOTAL	67	30	51	2	1	5	0	156	100.00%



Additional Topics

PATHWAYS TO ADULT COURT

DIRECT FILINGS IN ADULT CRIMINAL COURT

TRANSFERRED TO ADULT CRIMINAL COURT

EXTENDED JURISDICTION

PATHWAYS TO ADULT CRIMINAL COURT

The Arizona Revised Statutes provide the requirements and procedures for prosecuting juveniles in adult criminal court. Juveniles enter the adult criminal system either through a direct file or transfer. Historically, the process of prosecuting a juvenile in adult criminal court was exclusively achieved through the transfer process. However, a legislative change creating the direct file process became effective in 1997. The result has been a reduction in the use of the transfer process. Both methods require certain criteria to be met for the filing or transfer to take place. The provisions, presented here as pathways, are summarized below.

There are five different pathways a juvenile can take to adult criminal court, which are as follows:

Mandatory Direct File for a Violent Offense: A juvenile aged fifteen, sixteen, or seventeen who commits a violent crime specified in A.R.S. §13-501A must be filed in adult criminal court.

Mandatory Direct File due to Prior Conviction: A juvenile with a historical prior felony conviction in Adult Criminal Court must be prosecuted as an adult per A.R.S. §13-501C.

Mandatory Direct File for Chronic Offenders: A juvenile aged fifteen, sixteen, or seventeen who has two prior felony adjudications in juvenile court must go to adult criminal court for a subsequent felony per A.R.S. §13-501A.

Discretionary Filing: The County Attorney may file in adult criminal court any juvenile who is at least fourteen years of age and a chronic offender or fourteen or older and has committed one of a list of specified offenses in A.R.S. §13-501B.

Transfer: Juveniles who do not meet the above criteria may still be transferred by the juvenile court depending on a number of factors such as the type and severity of the offense and the juvenile's record and previous history. The County Attorney may request an order of the juvenile court transferring jurisdiction to the

criminal division of the superior court for any juvenile charged with a felony.

As shown in **Table 10.1**, most juveniles are sent to adult criminal court through a mandatory direct file. More detail on Direct filed and Transferred juveniles are provided in the sections that follow.

Table 10.1 Pathways to Adult Criminal Court, FY25

PATHWAY	COUNT	PERCENT
Mandatory	187	68.00%
Chronic	49	17.82%
Mandatory Prior	9	3.27%
Discretionary	21	7.64%
Transfer	9	3.27%
TOTAL*	275	100.00%

Table 10.2. Pathways to Adult Criminal Court by County, FY25

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	0	0.00%
Cochise	12	4.36%
Coconino	3	1.09%
Gila	3	1.09%
Graham	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	1	0.36%
Maricopa	139	50.55%
Mohave	6	2.18%
Navajo	0	0.00%
Pima	78	28.36%
Pinal	15	5.45%
Santa Cruz	1	0.36%
Yavapai	8	2.91%
Yuma	9	3.27%
TOTAL*	275	100.00%

* The number of juveniles in these tables may be a duplicate count due to the possibility of multiple cases taking different pathways to adult criminal court in the fiscal year.

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DIRECT FILINGS IN ADULT CRIMINAL COURT

Statistics provided in this section are for individual juveniles (unduplicated). For juveniles who were direct filed in adult criminal court more than once during the fiscal year, information from their first filing is reported.

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

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

These offense categories are used to define pathways to adult criminal court referred to as mandatory (1 through 5 and 7) and chronic (6). Statute also requires criminal prosecution to be brought against any juvenile with a prior conviction in Adult Criminal Court. These are referred to as mandatory prior conviction filings.

Additionally, the County Attorney has the discretion to bring criminal prosecution against fourteen-year-old juveniles accused of the

offenses enumerated above. Criminal prosecution may also be brought against juveniles fourteen or older who have been accused of a class 1 or class 2 felony or a select class 3,4,5, and 6 felony.

Please note that in certain counties, law enforcement refers to the county attorney without notifying the juvenile probation department. For the first time, this publication is leveraging data from the superior court case management systems. This allows for collaboration with counties to identify direct files where a referral may not have been received by juvenile probation. In certain counties, an increase in direct files compared to previous fiscal years may be due to improvements in reporting rather than an increase in direct file instances.

Table 11.1. Juveniles Direct Filed by County, FY25		
COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	0	0.00%
Cochise	12	0.78%
Coconino	3	1.17%
Gila	3	1.17%
Graham	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%
Maricopa	139	54.30%
Mohave	6	2.34%
Navajo	0	0.00%
Pima	78	30.47%
Pinal	15	5.86%
Santa Cruz	1	0.39%
Yavapai	0	0.00%
Yuma	9	3.52%
TOTAL	266	100.00%

Table 11.2. Juveniles Direct Filed by Gender, FY25		
GENDER	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	252	94.74%
Female	14	5.26%
Total	266	100.00%

Table 11.3. Juveniles Direct Filed by Age, FY25

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	0	0.00%
11	0	0.00%
12	0	0.00%
13	0	0.00%
14	2	0.75%
15	42	15.79%
16	92	34.59%
17	130	48.87%
18	0	0.00%
TOTAL	266	100.00%

Table 11.4. Juveniles Direct Filed by Race, FY25

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	120	45.11%
African American	58	21.80%
White	51	19.17%
Native American	12	4.51%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	1.13%
Other	4	1.50%
Unknown	18	6.77%
TOTAL	266	100.00%

Table 11.5. Juveniles Direct Filed by Education Status, FY25

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	112	42.11%
Not Enrolled	59	22.18%
Expelled	6	2.26%
Suspended	1	0.38%
Withdrawn	3	1.13%
Graduated	9	3.38%
GED Program	1	0.38%
Unknown	75	28.20%
TOTAL	266	100.00%

Table 11.6. Juveniles Direct Filed by Number of Prior Referrals, FY25

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	80	30.08%
1	44	16.54%
2	23	8.65%
3	19	7.14%
4	20	7.52%
5	13	4.89%
6	7	2.63%
7	11	4.14%
8 +	47	17.67%
Unknown	2	0.75%
TOTAL*	266	100.00%

Table 11.7. Juveniles Direct Filed by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY25

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Person	216	81.20%
Felonies Against Property	24	9.02%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	3	1.13%
Misdemeanors Against Person	0	0.00%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	3	1.13%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	20	7.52%
Misdemeanors Against Property	0	0.00%
Status Offenses	0	0.00%
Administrative	0	0.00%
TOTAL**	266	100.00%

Table 11.8. Juveniles Direct Filed by Offense Type, FY25

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	266	100.00%
Misdemeanor	0	0.00%
Violation of Probation & Ordinances	0	0.00%
Status	0	0.00%
Other	0	0.00%
TOTAL**	266	100.00%

*There were instances where a juvenile was found in the superior court's case management system but not in JOLTSaz, resulting in not being able to capture prior referral history and other juvenile characteristics.

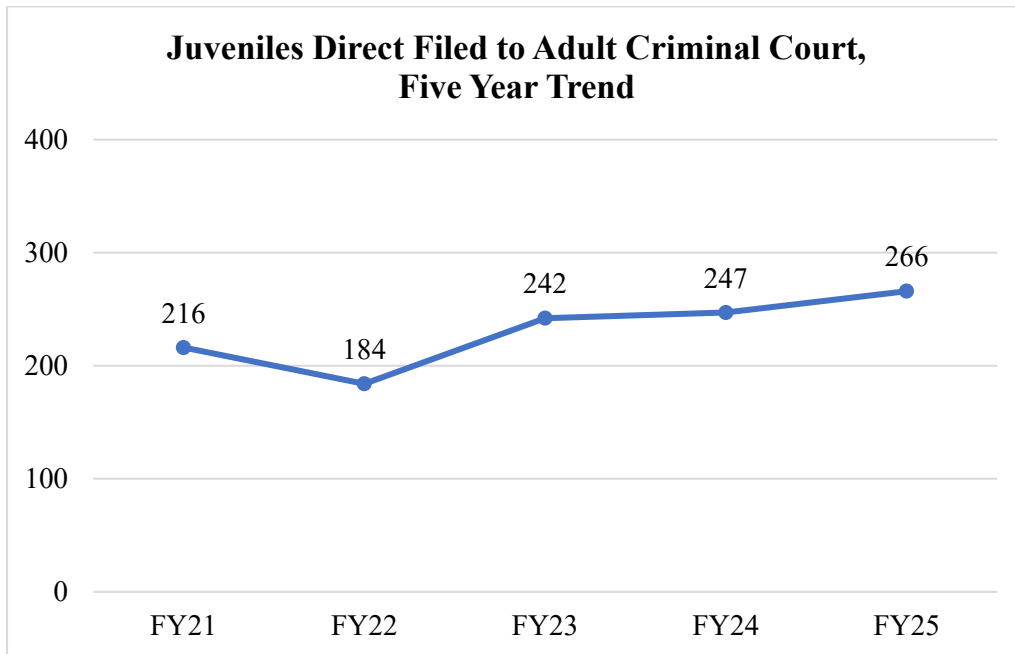
**Please note for JOLTSaz data, the offense severity and type are based on what law enforcement initially reported (on the referral), not what the County Attorney ultimately charged as the case was reviewed further.

Table 11.9. Juveniles Direct Filed by County and Gender, FY25				
COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Cochise	12	100.00%	0	0.00%
Coconino	3	100.00%	0	0.00%
Gila	3	100.00%	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Maricopa	133	95.68%	6	4.32%
Mohave	6	100.00%	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Pima	71	91.03%	7	8.97%
Pinal	14	93.33%	1	6.67%
Santa Cruz	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
Yavapai	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Yuma	9	100.00%	0	0.00%
TOTAL	252	94.74%	14	5.26%

In Tables 11.9 through 11.11, county breakdowns by gender, age, and race are presented.

Table 11.10. Juveniles Direct Filed by County and Age, FY25													
COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	4	0	12	4.51%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	1.13%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	1.13%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	47	66	0	139	52.26%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	6	2.26%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Pima	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	26	42	0	78	29.32%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	8	0	15	5.64%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.38%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	5	0	9	3.38%
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	42	92	130	0	266	100.00%

11.11 Juveniles Direct Filed by County and Race, FY25									
COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Cochise	9	0	3	0	0	0	0	12	4.51%
Coconino	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	1.13%
Gila	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	1.13%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	56	43	31	2	2	2	3	139	52.26%
Mohave	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	6	2.26%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Pima	41	8	10	2	1	1	15	78	29.32%
Pinal	4	6	2	3	0	0	0	15	5.64%
Santa Cruz	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.38%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Yuma	6	0	2	1	0	0	0	9	3.38%
TOTAL	120	58	51	12	3	4	18	266	100.00%



TRANSFERRED TO ADULT CRIMINAL COURT

Prior to fiscal year 1998 and the implementation of Arizona Revised Statutes §13-501, juveniles could only be transferred to adult criminal court through the judicial transfer process. Since the direct file process began, the judicial transfer process has been utilized less frequently.

An order to transfer a juvenile is based on a finding by a preponderance of evidence that probable cause exists that the offense was committed by the juvenile and a transfer would best serve public safety. The determination of whether public safety would be served is based on the following factors outlined in A.R.S. §8-327 D:

1. The seriousness of the offense involved.
2. The record and previous history of the juvenile, including previous contacts with the courts and law enforcement, previous periods of any court ordered probation and the results of that probation.
3. Any previous commitments of the juvenile-to-juvenile residential placements and secure institutions.
4. If the juvenile was previously committed to the Department of Juvenile Corrections for a felony offense.
5. If the juvenile committed another felony offense while the juvenile was a ward of the Department of Juvenile Corrections.
6. If the juvenile committed the alleged offense while participating in, assisting, promoting or furthering the interests of a criminal street gang, a criminal syndicate or a racketeering enterprise.
7. The views of the victim of the offense.
8. If the degree of the juvenile's participation in the offense was relatively minor as to constitute a defense to prosecution.
9. The juvenile's mental and emotional condition.
10. The likelihood of the juvenile's reasonable rehabilitation through the use of services that are not currently available to the juvenile court.

During the current fiscal year, the judicial transfer process accounted for just under 4% of juveniles in the adult criminal court.

Table 12.1. Juveniles Transferred by County, FY25

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	0	0.00%
Cochise	0	0.00%
Coconino	0	0.00%
Gila	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	1	11.11%
Maricopa	0	0.00%
Mohave	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0.00%
Pima	0	0.00%
Pinal	0	0.00%
Santa Cruz	0	0.00%
Yavapai	8	88.89%
Yuma	0	0.00%
TOTAL	9	100.00%

Table 12.2. Juveniles Transferred Gender, FY25

GENDER	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	7	77.78%
Female	2	22.22%
Total	9	100.00%

Table 12.3. Juveniles Transferred by Age, FY25

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	0	0.00%
11	0	0.00%
12	0	0.00%
13	0	0.00%
14	0	0.00%
15	0	0.00%
16	4	44.44%
17	5	55.56%
18	0	0.00%
TOTAL	9	100.00%

Table 12.4. Juveniles Transferred by Race, FY25

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	5	55.56%
African American	1	11.11%
White	2	22.22%
Native American	1	11.11%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.00%
Other	0	0.00%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	9	100.00%

Table 12.5. Juveniles Transferred by Education Status, FY25

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	6	66.67%
Not Enrolled	0	0.00%
Expelled	0	0.00%
Suspended	0	0.00%
Withdrawn	0	0.00%
Graduated	0	0.00%
GED Program	1	11.11%
Unknown	2	22.22%
TOTAL	9	100.00%

Table 12.6. Juveniles Transferred by Number of Prior Referrals, FY25

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	2	22.22%
1	1	11.11%
2	0	0.00%
3	0	0.00%
4	2	22.22%
5	1	11.11%
6	1	11.11%
7	0	0.00%
8	2	22.22%
TOTAL	9	100.00%

Table 12.7. Juveniles Transferred by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY25

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Person	6	66.67%
Felonies Against Property	0	0.00%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	1	11.11%
Misdemeanors Against Person	0	0.00%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	2	22.22%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	0	0.00%
Misdemeanors Against Property	0	0.00%
Status Offenses	0	0.00%
Administrative	0	0.00%
TOTAL	9	100.00%

Table 12.8. Juveniles Transferred by Offense Type, FY25

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	9	100.00%
Misdemeanor	0	0.00%
Violation of Probation & Ordinances	0	0.00%
Status	0	0.00%
Other	0	0.00%
TOTAL	9	100.00%

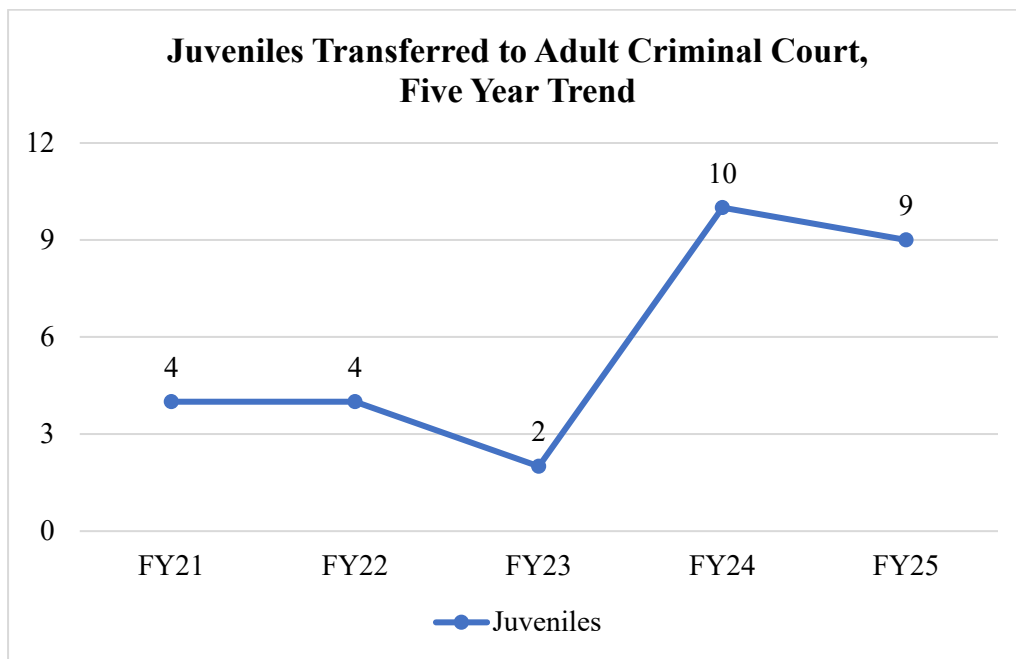
COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Cochise	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Coconino	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Gila	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
La Paz	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
Maricopa	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Mohave	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Pima	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Pinal	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Santa Cruz	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Yavapai	6	75.00%	2	25.00%
Yuma	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
TOTAL	7	77.78%	2	22.22%

In **Tables 12.9** through **12.11**, county breakdowns by gender, age, and race are presented.

COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	11.11%
Maricopa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Pima	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	8	88.89%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	0	9	100.00%

Table 12.11. Juveniles Transferred by County and Race, FY25

County	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11.11%
Maricopa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Pima	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Yavapai	4	1	2	1	0	0	0	8	88.89%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Total	5	1	2	1	0	0	0	9	100.00%



EXTENDED JURISDICTION

Statistics provided in this section are for individual juveniles (unduplicated). For juveniles who were placed on extended jurisdiction more than once during the fiscal year, information from the first instance is reported.

In one of the more notable U.S. Supreme Court cases relating to Juvenile Justice matters, the Court in *Roper v. Simmons* stated, “the qualities that distinguish juveniles from adults do not disappear when an individual turns 18” (543 U.S. 551, 2005). Juveniles on the brink of reaching Arizona’s age of majority (at least 17 years of age but not yet 18 years of age) pose a unique challenge to the juvenile court. In the past, this meant limited options for the juvenile court to consider. Typically, this resulted in less impactful services or filing the case in adult criminal court because of the time constraints associated with the youth being so close to the age of 18. New legislation passed in 2018 helps to address this challenge by allowing those on the cusp of turning 18 to remain under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court until their 19th birthday at the discretion of the county attorney.

More specifically, A.R.S. § 8-202(H) provides that any time before an adjudication hearing or a proceeding in which a juvenile is admitting to an allegation in a petition that alleges the juvenile is delinquent, the state may file a notice of intent to retain jurisdiction over a juvenile who is 17 years of age. Once ordered, extended jurisdiction allows the juvenile court to retain jurisdiction until an individual turns 19 years of age.

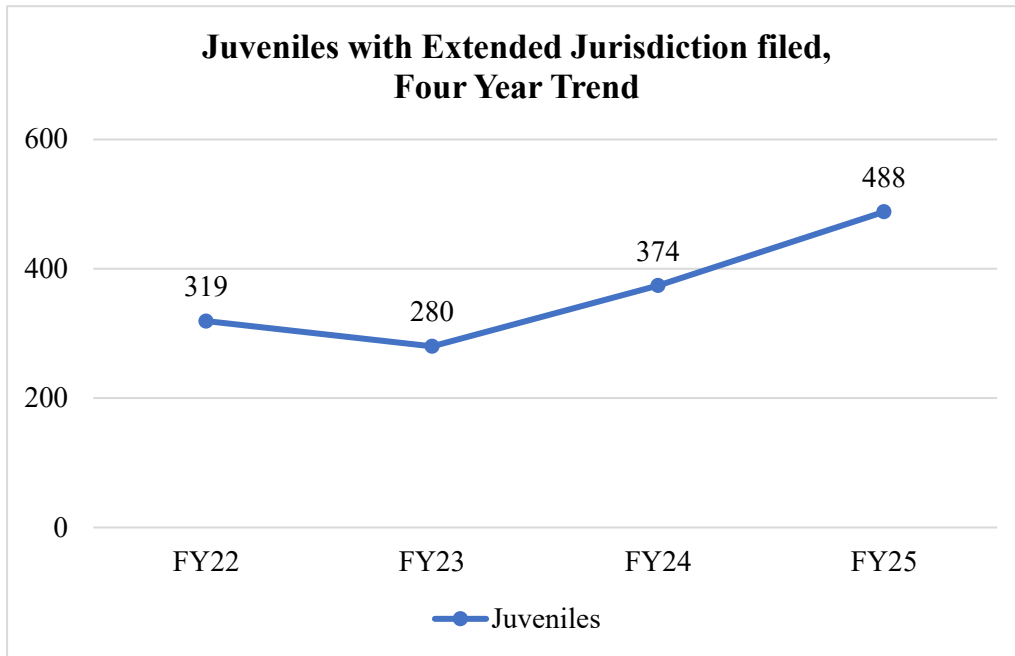
Extended jurisdiction may be terminated prior to the individual’s 19th birthdate if any of the

following situations apply. First, if continued probation supervision or treatment is not required, or if continued supervision is not in the best interest of the individual or state, extended jurisdiction can be terminated. If an individual on extended jurisdiction commits a criminal offense after turning 18, extended jurisdiction can be terminated for this as well.

488 juveniles had a notice of intent to retain jurisdiction filed during FY25. Not all juveniles who received a notice of intent to retain jurisdiction ultimately went on to be supervised under extended jurisdiction. This can occur if the petition that relates to the filing is dismissed or if the petition is still pending adjudication and/or disposition.

Table 13.1. Juveniles with a “Notice of Intent to Retain Jurisdiction” by County, FY25

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	0	0.00%
Cochise	5	1.02%
Coconino	31	6.35%
Gila	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%
Maricopa	344	70.49%
Mohave	20	4.10%
Navajo	2	0.41%
Pima	63	12.91%
Pinal	14	2.87%
Santa Cruz	1	0.20%
Yavapai	5	1.02%
Yuma	3	0.61%
TOTAL	488	100.00%



Notes & Glossary

NOTES

1. The number of juveniles in each phase is an unduplicated count, meaning each juvenile is only counted once. A juvenile could be counted more than once if assigned more than one disposition during the fiscal year. For example, if a juvenile was diverted and later placed on probation for a new offense in the same year, the juvenile would be counted twice, once for diversion and once for probation. Additionally, because the unique identifiers for juveniles are county specific, a juvenile could be counted in more than one county.

2. Additional Methodology Notes:

Race and Ethnicity – Race and Ethnicity is reported in a way that ensures consistency in what data is captured in JOLTSaz and ICIS. As of this report, the available categories include the following: White, African American, Hispanic, Indigenous, Asian/Pacific Islander, Other, or Unknown. Please note that when an individual is identified as having multiple applicable categories in which one category includes Hispanic, the individual will be counted only as Hispanic.

Gender – Gender is reported as either male or female. When gender is “unknown” or not specified, gender is automatically placed in the male category.

The only exceptions to the unduplicated count of juveniles at each phase are **Table 10.1**. Pathways to Adult Criminal Court, FY23 and **Table 10.2** Pathways to Adult Criminal Court by County, FY23. In these tables, if a juvenile is direct filed and transferred, the juvenile would be counted twice, once for any transfer and once for any direct file.

Historical data presented are as previously reported in all Juveniles Processed publications. Although we strive to capture all direct filed juveniles, some direct filed juveniles may not be reflected in Juveniles Processed data.

Percentages given in each table may not equal 100.00% due to rounding.

3. Specific definitions of each severity category include, but are not limited to:

Felonies Against Person – Aggravated assault, arson of occupied structure, child molestation, child prostitution, child abuse, criminal syndicate, custodial interference, drive-by shooting, intimidating by gang, kidnapping, endangerment, incest, leaving accident, manslaughter, murder, negligent homicide, robbery, sexual abuse, sexual assault, sexual conduct with minor.

Felonies Against Property – Aggravated criminal damage, criminal damage, shoplifting, arson of unoccupied structure, burglary, computer fraud, fraud, embezzlement, extortion, forgery, unauthorized use of vehicle, organized crime, failure to return rental property, trafficking, possession of stolen property, stolen vehicle, theft.

Obstruction of Justice (Felonies and Misdemeanors) – Contempt of court, escape, unlawful or felony flight, failure to appear, hindering prosecution, influence witness, obstruction, perjury, parole or probation violation, resisting arrest.

Misdemeanor Against Person – Assault, simple assault, domestic violence, endangerment, threatening and/or intimidation, lewd and lascivious acts, unlawful imprisonment.

Drugs (Felonies and Misdemeanors) – Possession, sale, use, transportation, or manufacture of any illegal drug (dangerous, narcotic, toxic substance, inhalant, hallucinogen, or prescription) or drug paraphernalia, involving a minor in a drug offense.

Public Peace (Felonies and Misdemeanors) – Aggravated DUI, alcohol under-age consumption, carry concealed weapon, child neglect, commercial sex, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, crimes against nature, cruelty to animals, disorderly conduct, disturbing the peace, DUI, eavesdropping, false reporting, failure to stop, firework violation, gambling/gaming, harassment, indecent exposure, obscenity, prostitution, reckless burning, reckless driving, riot, public sexual indecency, speeding, traffic offenses, trespassing, criminal trespassing, unlawful assembly, weapons offenses, discharge firearm.

Misdemeanors Against Property – Criminal damage, issue bad check, shoplifting, and theft.

Status Offenses – Curfew, incorrigible, liquor possession, runaway, tobacco possession, truancy.

Administrative – Court hold, courtesy hold, immigration, sovereignty, traffic, warrant.

4. Statutory requirements for diversion based on A.R.S. §8-321:
 1. The County Attorney has sole discretion to divert a juvenile to a community based alternative program that is operated by the County Attorney or to a diversion program administered by the Juvenile Court. A juvenile identified as a chronic or violent offender, or who is alleged to have violated A.R.S. §28-1281, §28-1382, §28-1383 (DUI) or violated Title 13, Chapter 34 (Purchase, possession, or consumption of alcohol/drugs) and the juvenile has previously participated in a community-based alternative program or a diversion program or a diversion program administered by the juvenile court at least two times within twenty-four months is not eligible for diversion.
 2. The juvenile probation officer is required to submit a referral to the County Attorney for alleged offenses that have been identified as not eligible for diversion. The County Attorney can return a case to the juvenile probation officer for further action if prosecution is declined.
 3. The juvenile probation officer is mandated to conduct an interview with a juvenile diverted to the Juvenile Court and the juvenile's parent(s) or guardian. If, during the interview, the juvenile acknowledges responsibility for the offense (based on the referral), the probation/intake officer may choose to begin the process of adjusting the referral. Adjustment of the referral can occur only after the juvenile completes one or more conditions (consequences), as assigned by the probation/intake officer. The consequences could be one or more of the following:
 - a. Participation in unpaid community service work.
 - b. Participation in a counseling program, which is designed to strengthen family relationships and to prevent repetitive juvenile delinquency.
 - c. Participation in an education program, approved by the court, which has as its goal the prevention of further delinquent behavior.
 - d. Participation in an education program, approved by the court, which is designed to deal with ancillary problems experienced by the juvenile, such as alcohol or drug abuse.
 - e. Participation in a non-residential program of rehabilitation or supervision offered by the court or offered by the community juvenile serving agency and approved by the court.
 - f. Payment of restitution to the victim of the delinquent act.
 4. Payment of a monetary assessment. The County Attorney or the juvenile court, in cooperation with the County Attorney, can establish community-based alternative programs. Community-based alternative programs and diversion programs must ensure that the participation of both the juvenile and victim are voluntary, and that the juvenile accepts responsibility for the delinquent or incorrigible act.
 5. The participants in a community-based alternative program agree on any legally reasonable consequence for the juvenile offender, except for confinement. The program participants, juvenile and juvenile's parents(s) or guardian and victim may sign a written contract agreeing on resolution of the matter in which the parent(s) or guardian agree to ensure that the juvenile complies with the contract.

6. If a juvenile complies with the consequences set forth by the probation officer or community-based alternative program, the County Attorney will not file a petition in juvenile court.

5. ADJC Commitment Guidelines

- 1.1 When considering the commitment of a juvenile to the care and custody of ADJC, the juvenile court shall:
 - a. Only commit those juveniles who are adjudicated for a delinquent act and whom the court believes require placement in a secure care facility for the protection of the community;
 - b. Consider commitment to ADJC as a final opportunity for rehabilitation of the juvenile, as well as a way of holding the juvenile accountable for a serious delinquent act or acts;
 - c. Give special consideration to the nature of the offense, the level of risk the juvenile poses to the community, and whether appropriate, less restrictive alternatives to commitment exist within the community; and
 - d. Clearly identify, in the commitment order, the offense or offenses for which the juvenile is being committed and any other relevant factors that the court determines as reasons to consider the juvenile a risk to the community.
- 1.2 The juvenile court shall not consider juveniles for commitment to ADJC when charged with an incorrigible offense(s) or a violation of a court order while under protective supervision for an incorrigible offense.

GLOSSARY

Adjudication Hearing. A hearing at which a juvenile is found delinquent, incorrigible or dependent. The hearing is relatively formal and attended by the judicial officer, County Attorney, defense attorney and the juvenile. The parents/guardians and a juvenile probation officer may also attend along with any victims or witnesses required. The adjudication hearing is sometimes compared to the trial process in adult criminal court, without the jury. In some respects, an "adjudication" for a delinquent offense is the juvenile court's equivalent of a "criminal conviction" in adult criminal court.

Administrative Sanction. A restriction, obligation or similar type of constraint imposed by Juvenile Probation when a juvenile fails to comply with his/her conditions of standard or intensive probation.

Adult Criminal Court. Adult criminal court has been defined in statute as the appropriate justice court, municipal court or criminal division of Superior Court with jurisdiction to hear offenses committed by adults. Law specifies that juveniles who commit certain offenses, are chronic felony offenders, or have historical prior convictions, must be prosecuted in the adult criminal court and, if convicted, are subject to adult sentencing laws.

Adult Probation. Adult probation is a function of the judicial branch of government responsible for the community-based supervision of adults convicted of criminal offenses. Juveniles prosecuted as adults and placed on probation are supervised by the Adult Probation Department.

Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC). The ADJC is operated by the executive branch and is the juvenile counterpart of the Department of Corrections. ADJC operates facilities and programs designed primarily for more serious juvenile offenders who are committed to their care and custody by the juvenile courts. ADJC operates secure correctional facilities, community-based after care programs, and juvenile parole.

Chronic Felony Offender. A chronic felony offender is statutorily defined as a juvenile who on two prior separate occasions was adjudicated delinquent for an offense that would have been comparable to a felony offense had the juvenile been prosecuted as an adult, and who commits a third felony offense. The County Attorney is required by statute to file criminal charges for prosecution against all juveniles 15 years of age or older who are charged with committing a third felony offense. The County Attorney has discretion to also indict 14-year-old juveniles as chronic felony offenders and to prosecute them as adults.

Community-Based Alternative Program (CBAP). As used in Senate Bill 1446 and current statute, Community-Based Alternative Programs are not specifically defined. However, the term "CBAP" has been used generally about citizen boards established throughout local communities by County Attorneys and/or juvenile courts. In cases where the County Attorney has authorized "diversion," the juvenile and his/her parent(s) or guardian(s) may be referred to a CBAP, where the panel of citizens will review the offense, question the juvenile and issue a consequence. The fundamental intent of this type of Community-Based Alternative Program is to increase citizen involvement in the juvenile justice process.

Community Restitution. Unpaid labor or services provided to a not-for-profit or government agency. Community restitution work may involve such things as graffiti abatement, litter cleanup or any other public or private community assistance project under the supervision of the County Attorney or juvenile court. Community restitution can be a consequence for juvenile in diversion or juvenile disposed to probation or penalty only disposition.

Complaint. By statute, a complaint is a written statement of the essential facts that constitute a public offense. A report normally prepared by law enforcement officer and submitted under oath to the County Attorney alleging that a juvenile has violated the law. In some jurisdictions, the complaint goes to the Juvenile Probation Department prior to the County Attorney. It is also called a “delinquency complaint” or “written referral” (paper referral).

Delinquent Juvenile. A delinquent juvenile is “a child who is adjudicated to have committed a delinquent act”, except for a child under eight years of age who would be alternatively classified as a “dependent child”. Delinquent acts involve acts, that if committed by an adult, would be considered a criminal act.

Dependent Child/Juvenile. A juvenile who is: adjudicated to be in need of proper and effective parental care and control and who has no parent or guardian willing to exercise or capable of exercising such care and control; destitute; not provided with the necessities of life, including adequate food, clothing, shelter or medical care; under eight years of age and found to have committed an act that would result in adjudication as a delinquent juvenile or incorrigible child if committed by an older juvenile or child; incompetent or not restorable to competency and alleged to have committed a serious offense or living in a home that is unfit by reason of abuse, neglect, cruelty or depravity by a parent, a guardian or any other person having custody or care of the juvenile.

Detention. Juvenile detention is the temporary confinement of a juvenile in a physically restrictive facility surrounded by a locked and secure barrier with restricted ingress and egress. Juveniles can be held in detention pending court hearings for purposes of public protection or for their own protection or as a consequence.

Discretionary Filings. Arizona law permits the County Attorney to prosecute a juvenile as an adult if the juvenile is fourteen years of age or older and accused of certain serious crimes. In addition, criminal prosecution may be brought against any juvenile with a prior conviction in adult criminal court.

Disposition Hearing. After a juvenile is adjudicated delinquent or incorrigible, a disposition hearing is held to determine the most appropriate punishment or intervention. This hearing is comparable to a "sentencing hearing" in the adult criminal court.

Dispositional Investigation and Report. At least three days prior to disposition, the Juvenile Probation Department is required to provide a Dispositional Investigation Report to the Court. The report shall be made available to the victim/s as well, if applicable. The report includes a risk assessment, victim impact statement, facts regarding the offense, information regarding restitution, and treatment and disposition recommendations from the investigating Juvenile Probation Officer.

Diversion. Diversion is a process by which formal court action (prosecution) is averted. The diversion process is an opportunity for juvenile to admit their actions and to accept the consequences without going through a formal adjudication and disposition process. By statute, the County Attorney has sole discretion to divert prosecution for juveniles accused of committing any incorrigible or delinquent offense.

Extended Jurisdiction. If the state files a notice of intent to retain jurisdiction when proceedings are commenced pursuant to section 8-301, paragraph 1 or 2, the court may retain jurisdiction over a juvenile who is at least seventeen years of age and who has been adjudicated a delinquent juvenile until the juvenile reaches nineteen years of age, unless before the juvenile's nineteenth birthday either:

1. Jurisdiction is terminated by order of the court
2. The juvenile is discharged from jurisdiction of the department of juvenile corrections pursuant to section 41-2820

Incorrigible Juvenile. Juveniles who commit offenses which would not be considered crimes if they were committed by adults are called status offenders (incorrigible juvenile). Typically, incorrigible juvenile are juveniles who refuse to obey the reasonable and proper directions of their parents or guardians. Juveniles who are habitually truant from school, run away from home, or violate curfew are also considered to be incorrigible.

Intake. Intake occurs when a juvenile is referred to the Juvenile Probation Department with a delinquent or incorrigible charge. Intake staff determines if a juvenile is eligible for diversion, per the County Attorney's criteria, or whether the juvenile must be referred to the County Attorney for possible prosecution. Intake officers meet with the juveniles and their parents, coordinate diversion consequences and issue reports to the court and County Attorney.

Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS). Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S. § 8-351) defines JIPS as "a program ... of highly structured and closely supervised juvenile probation ... which emphasizes surveillance, treatment, work, education and home detention." A primary purpose of JIPS is to reduce the commitments to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) and other institutional or out-of-home placements. The statute requires that all juveniles adjudicated for a second felony offense must be placed on JIPS, committed to ADJC, or sent to adult criminal court.

Mandatory Offense. Arizona law mandates when a juvenile who is at least 15 years of age commits certain serious crimes he or she must be prosecuted as an adult. These "mandatory offenses" coincide with the crimes now enumerated in the State Constitution as amended through the provisions of Proposition 102, which was approved by Arizona voters at the 1996 general election.

Parole. Community supervision of juveniles who have been committed to ADJC and granted release to a conditional liberty status. Parole is an executive branch function.

Petition. An official legal document filed in the juvenile court by the County Attorney alleging one or more offenses that a juvenile is believed to have committed. The petition initiates the formal court hearing process of the juvenile court.

Penalty Only. A disposition imposed by the court that does not include a term of probation supervision nor is considered a diversion assignment. Juveniles adjudicated and disposed to penalty only may be assigned consequences as community restitution, accountability activities or projects, and/or assignment to treatment programs.

Referral. A report submitted to the Probation Department or Juvenile Court alleging a child is dependent or incorrigible or has committed a delinquent act. Referrals can be made by police, parents, school officials, probation officers, other agencies or interested individuals requesting the juvenile court assume jurisdiction over the juvenile's conduct. Juveniles may have multiple referrals between the ages of eight and seventeen.

Risk Level. Is determined by use of a state approved assessment tool that classifies a juvenile as having a low, medium, or high risk to recidivate. The tool covers multiple domains using input from the juvenile, parents, school, and other official documents such as school or criminal records. Risk levels are assessed at various Court junctures.

Standard Probation. A program of conditional freedom granted by the juvenile court to an adjudicated juvenile contingent on compliance with specific conditions.

Transfer Hearing. A transfer hearing is held after the County Attorney requests that the juvenile court transfer its jurisdiction to the adult criminal court. The juvenile court judge may decide to waive or retain jurisdiction based on A.R.S. §8-327 and must state on the official court record the reasons for the decision.

JUVENILE AND ADULT TERMINOLOGY

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN JUVENILE AND ADULT TERMINOLOGY	
JUVENILE	ADULT
Delinquent Act	Crime
Incorrigible Act / Status Offense	Not Criminalized for Adults
Detained	Remanded
Respondent	Defendant
Referral	Submittal
Petition	Indictment/Complaint
Advisory Hearing	Initial Appearance / Preliminary Hearing Arraignment
Adjudication Hearing	Trial or Change of Plea Hearing
No Jury Trial	Jury Trial
Adjudication	Conviction
Disposition	Sentence
Detention	Jail

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