

Arizona's Juvenile Court Counts

Statewide Statistical Information FY2019



JULY 1, 2018- JUNE 30, 2019

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS
JUVENILE JUSTICE SERVICES DIVISION
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Introduction & Trends Arizona's Juvenile Court Counts

INTRODUCTION AND TRENDS

The Juvenile Justice Services Division's Research and Information Unit is pleased to present the ninth 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.

Statistics provided are for juveniles 8 to 17 years old whom have been processed through the juvenile system for either delinquent or incorrigible acts. In Arizona, the Superior Court exercises jurisdiction over these juveniles, and while exercising such jurisdiction, sits as a Juvenile Court. Children under the age of eight are considered dependent regardless of the nature of the act committed and individuals 18 and older are considered adults (A.R.S. §8-201.13); therefore these two categories are not 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.

Various departments and staff members 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 November 2019 and used to calculate statistics for this edition.

The data extraction included information on all juveniles who were processed through a court stage during fiscal year 2019 (FY19), July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019. Each section of this publication provides statistics on each of the court stages, which are as follows:

- ❖ Referral
- ❖ Detention
- ❖ Diversion
- ❖ Petition
- ❖ Dismissal
- ❖ Penalty Only
- ❖ Standard Probation
- ❖ Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS)
- ❖ Juvenile Corrections
- ❖ Direct File to Adult Court
- ❖ Transfer to Adult Court
- ❖ Juvenile Females (Special Topic Section)

Statistics provided are cross-sectional in design. Therefore, statistics are not reflective of case processing start to finish for individual juveniles, but rather a snapshot of the juveniles who experienced each particular stage during the given timeframe. A juvenile may be counted in one or multiple stages or have been counted in a previous fiscal year when processing first began. In addition, juveniles from the current counts may reappear in next year's numbers as well, if their case is not resolved until then.

Each section starts with the count of juveniles¹ who experienced that stage. Each juvenile is counted once. Note, these statistics will diverge from reports that count by case or charge. Next, breakdowns of those juveniles by demographic categories, offense², and county are provided. In the event the juvenile had multiple referrals or petitions moving through the court, each variable was measured using the juveniles' first referral, petition, or disposition falling within the fiscal year. Each section also has a graph showing the five-year trend for that stage.

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. The Arizona Juvenile Court Activities graph on page 4 provides duplicated and unduplicated counts of juveniles at each stage. Since a juvenile may receive more than one referral in a given year and each referral may or may not have the same disposition, the number of referrals and the number of juveniles at each stage will not be the same. A population projection graph is provided on page 4 to illustrate the increasing number of juveniles residing in Arizona who are within the Juvenile Court's age of jurisdiction.

The next graph on page 5 shows trends for referrals, juveniles referred, petitions filed and juveniles with petitions filed. The "referrals" figure is the cumulative number of referrals for the year. The "juveniles referred" figure, on the other hand, is the number of unique juveniles who received those referrals. The same distinction is made between petitions filed (every petition counted) and juveniles with petitions filed (each juvenile counted once regardless of multiple petitions). Overall, the number of referrals and petitions, as well as the number of juveniles from each category, have been decreasing since FY07.

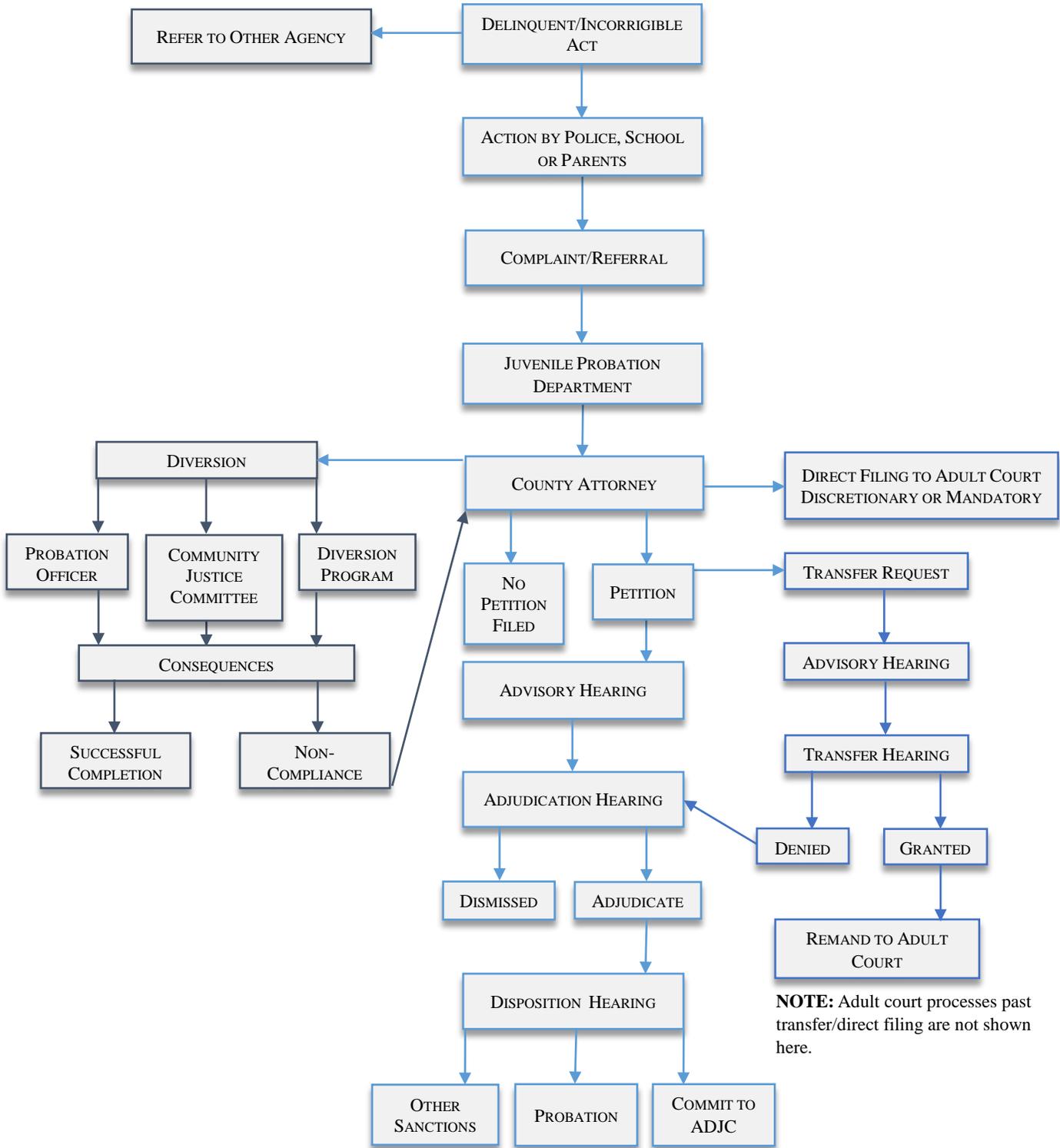
The Dispositions graph on page 5 shows the number of juveniles ordered to each disposition over the past five years. The number for each disposition is unduplicated; however, if a juvenile received more than one disposition during the fiscal year, he or she would be counted once in each disposition category. Each year, standard probation is the most common disposition followed by intensive probation. Disposition to the adult court is consistently the least common outcome.

The last graph in this section (page 6) shows the number of juveniles entering adult court through each available pathway. Pathways include judicial transfer, mandatory direct file, mandatory prior conviction direct file, chronic direct file, and discretionary direct file. While the number of juveniles in each pathway is unduplicated, a juvenile may appear in more than one pathway due to multiple petitions taking different pathways. Overall, the number of juveniles in adult court is decreasing. Mandatory direct filings remain the most common pathway to adult court. The least common is transfers.

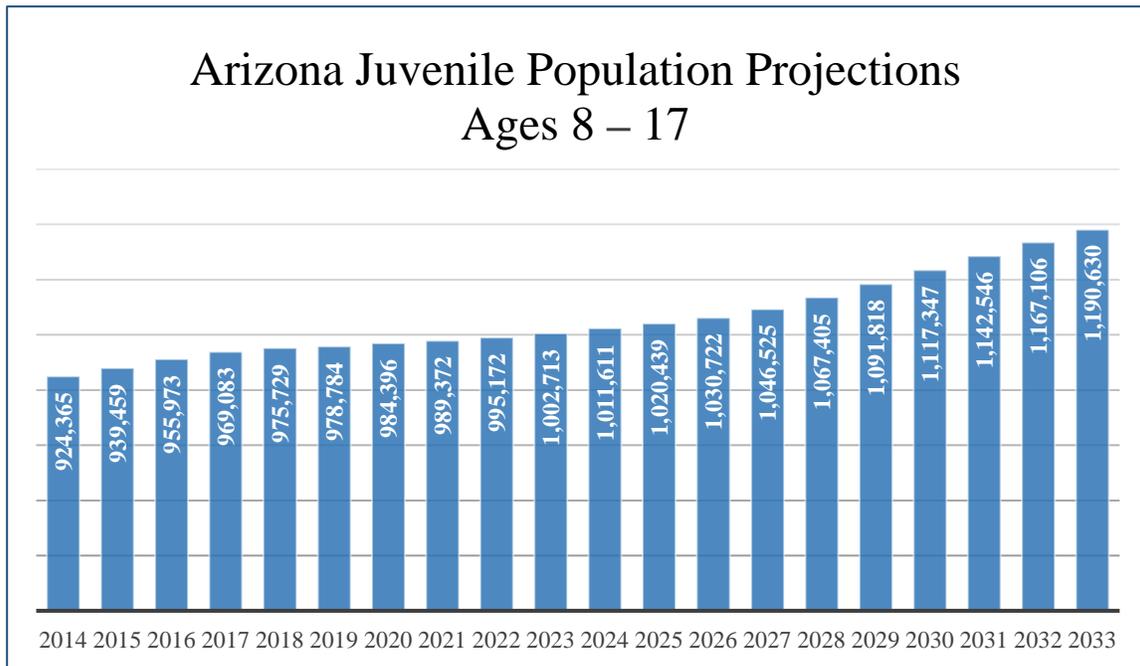
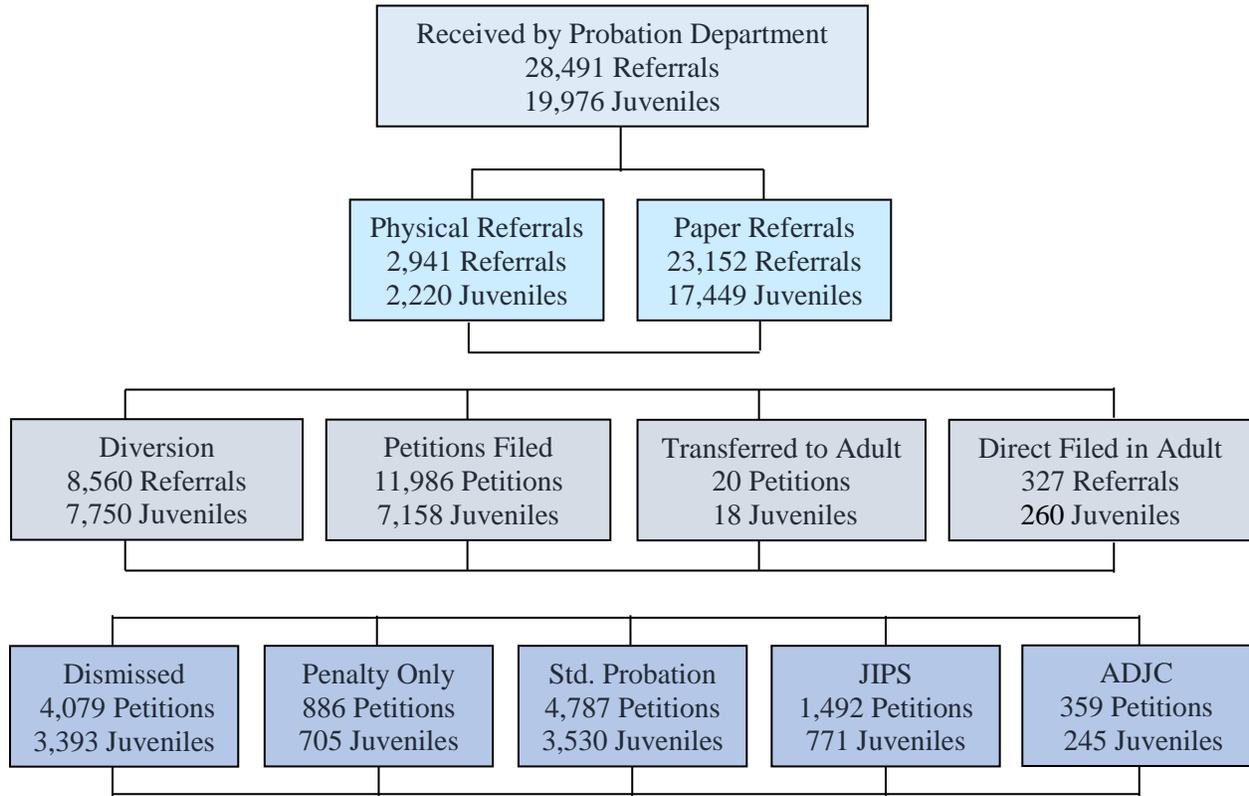
Research on juveniles processed in the Arizona court system is constant. For additional publications and statistical reports from the Arizona Supreme Court's Juvenile Justice Services Division (JJSD), please visit our website at <http://www.azcourts.gov/jjtd>.

For footnotes, please see the Notes and Glossary section starting on page 57.

Juvenile Justice Flow Chart

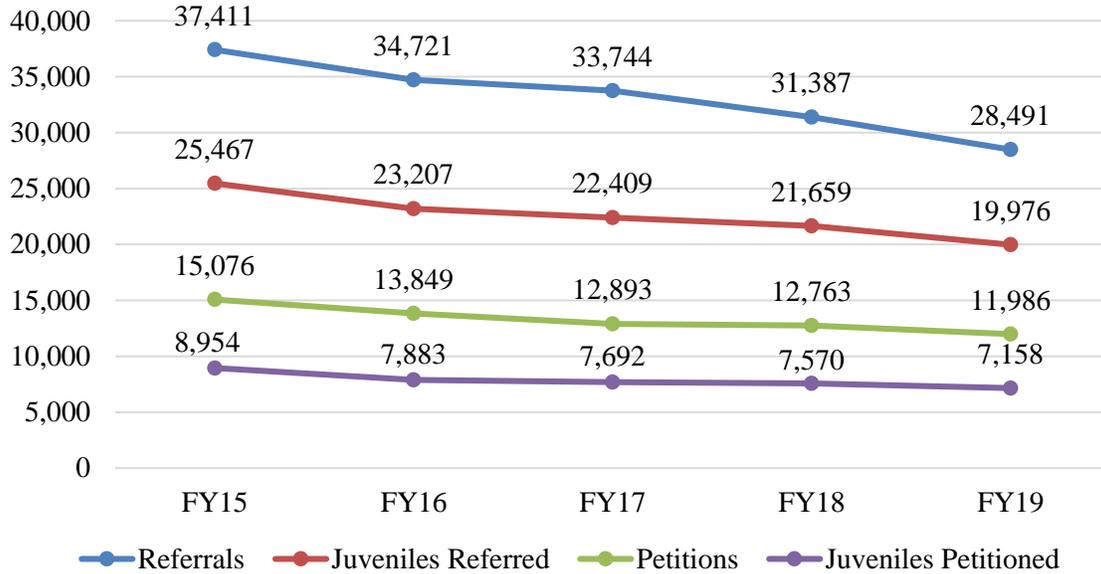


Arizona Juvenile Court Activity, FY19

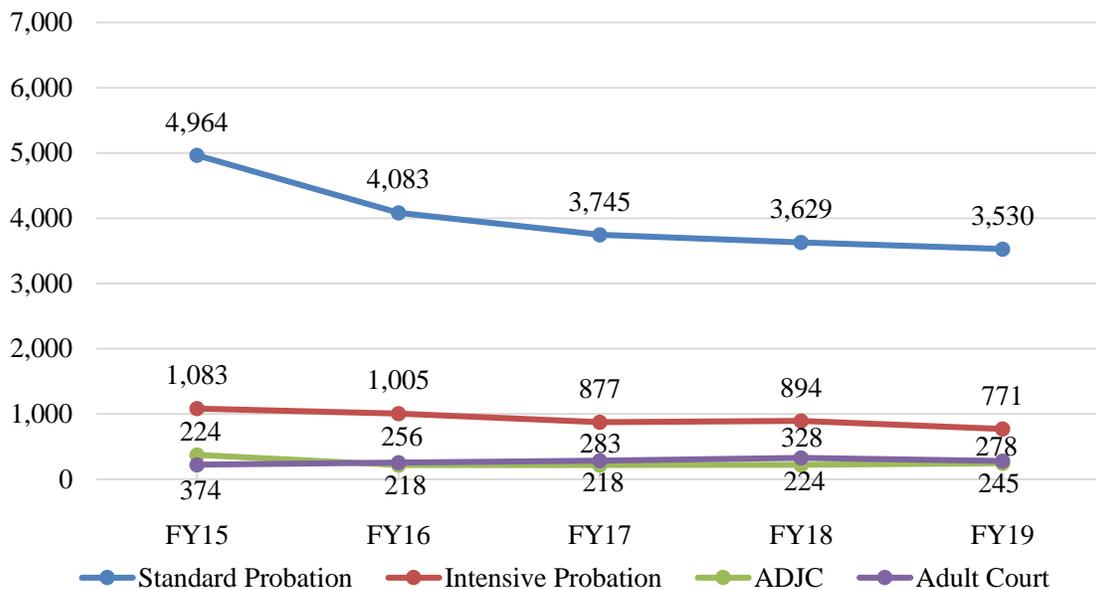


Source: Arizona Department of Administration, Office of Employment and Population Statistics

Referrals, Petitions Filed & Juveniles Referred and Petitions Fiscal Years 2015 – 2019



Juveniles Disposed to Probation, Intensive Probation, ADJC & Adult Court Fiscal Years 2015 – 2019



Juvenile Pathways to Adult Court Fiscal Years 2015 – 2019



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 County Attorney and allege the juvenile committed a delinquent or incorrigible act. Referrals can be made by police, parents, school officials, probation officers, other agencies or individuals requesting the juvenile court to assume jurisdiction over the juvenile's conduct. In order for a referral to be made, the juvenile must be between 8 and 17 years old. Referrals can be "paper referrals" issued as citations or police reports, or "physical referrals" where the juvenile is arrested by law enforcement. Multiple offenses can be included on a referral. Statistics provided in this section focus on the most serious offense included in the referral.

In 2019, an estimated 978,784 juveniles aged 8 to 17 resided in Arizona. From July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019, 2% of these juveniles were referred to Arizona's juvenile courts. This figure translates to a ratio of roughly 1 in every 50 juveniles being referred. Lastly, these 19,976 juveniles generated 28,491 referrals, which is an average of almost 1.5 referrals per juveniles in the given year.

As shown in **Table 1.1**, the majority of referrals originate from Maricopa County. The largest percentage of referred juveniles were male, in their late teens, and had an ethnicity of White. In addition, most referred juveniles had no prior referrals on record and were referred for a misdemeanor offense.

Table 1.1. Juveniles Referred by County, FY19

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	64	0.32%
Cochise	595	2.98%
Coconino	593	2.97%
Gila	281	1.41%
Graham	209	1.05%
Greenlee	59	0.30%
La Paz	102	0.51%
Maricopa	9,323	46.67%
Mohave	789	3.95%
Navajo	339	1.70%
Pima	3,463	17.34%
Pinal	1,414	7.08%
Santa Cruz	289	1.45%
Yavapai	833	4.17%
Yuma	1,623	8.12%
TOTAL	19,976	100.00%

Table 1.2. Juveniles Referred by Gender, FY19

Gender	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	13,398	67.07%
Female	6,577	32.92%
Unknown	1	0.01%
TOTAL	19,976	100.00%

Table 1.3. Juveniles Referred by Age, FY19

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	137	0.69%
9	158	0.79%
10	276	1.38%
11	524	2.62%
12	1,043	5.22%
13	1,838	9.20%
14	2,662	13.33%
15	3,688	18.46%
16	4,325	21.65%
17	5,113	25.60%
Unknown	212	1.06%
TOTAL	19,976	100.00%

Table 1.4. Juveniles Referred by Race, FY19

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	7,066	35.37%
African American	2,345	11.74%
White	8,650	43.30%
Native American	1,165	5.83%
Asian/Pacific Islander	124	0.62%
Other	33	0.17%
Unknown	593	2.97%
TOTAL	19,976	100.00%

Table 1.5. Juveniles Referred by Education Status, FY19

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	11,269	56.41%
Not Enrolled	1,490	7.46%
Expelled	56	0.28%
Suspended	98	0.49%
Withdrawn	137	0.69%
Graduated	104	0.52%
GED Program	11	0.06%
Unknown	6,811	34.10%
TOTAL	19,976	100.00%

Table 1.6. Juveniles Referred by Number of Prior Referrals, FY19

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	11,298	56.56%
1	3,493	17.49%
2	1,572	7.87%
3	932	4.67%
4	613	3.07%
5	436	2.18%
6	348	1.74%
7	259	1.30%
8 or more	1,025	5.13%
TOTAL	19,976	100.00%

Table 1.7. Juveniles Referred by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY19

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	1,659	8.24%
Felonies Against Property	1,341	6.74%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	1,896	9.53%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	3,094	15.56%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	3,465	17.43%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	4,260	21.13%
Misdemeanors Against Property	1,830	9.20%
Status Offense	2,187	10.94%
Administrative	244	1.23%
TOTAL	19,976	100.00%

Table 1.8. Juveniles Referred by Offense Class, FY19

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	7,206	36.15%
Misdemeanor	8,612	43.00%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	793	3.98%
Status	2,231	11.16%
Other	1,134	5.70%
TOTAL	19,976	100.00%

Table 1.9. Top Ten Referral Categories, FY19		
OFFENSE CATEGORY	COUNT	PERCENT
Simple Assault	3,398	11.93%
Probation Violation	2,756	9.67%
Drug Paraphernalia	2,399	8.42%
Disorderly Conduct	2,096	7.36%
Possession of Marijuana	1,737	6.10%
Runaway	1,651	5.79%
Shoplifting	1,534	5.38%
Truancy	1,406	4.93%
Criminal Damage	1,185	4.16%
Alcohol Related Offenses	1,067	3.75%
TOTAL TOP TEN REFERRALS	19,229	67.49%
TOTAL OF ALL REFERRALS	28,491	100.00%

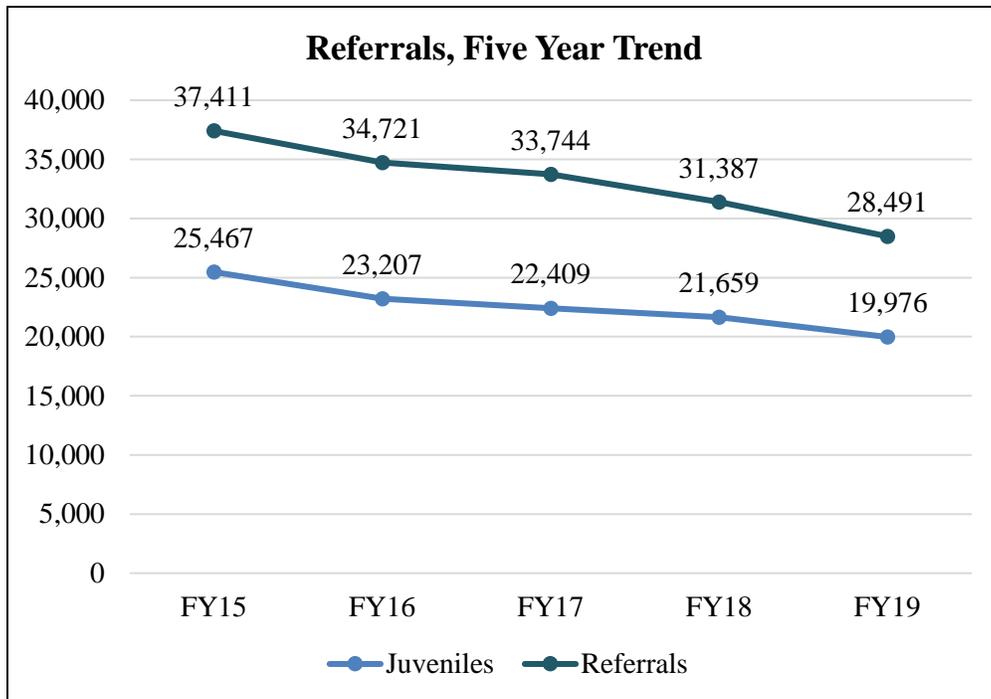


Table 1.10. Juveniles Referred by County and Gender, FY19				
COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	39	60.94%	25	39.06%
Cochise	386	64.87%	209	35.13%
Coconino	378	63.74%	215	36.26%
Gila	174	61.92%	107	38.08%
Graham	139	66.51%	70	33.49%
Greenlee	34	57.63%	25	42.37%
La Paz	64	62.75%	38	37.25%
Maricopa	6,405	68.70%	2,917	31.29%
Mohave	531	67.30%	258	32.70%
Navajo	243	71.68%	96	28.32%
Pima	2,298	66.36%	1,165	33.64%
Pinal	965	68.25%	449	31.75%
Santa Cruz	216	74.74%	73	25.26%
Yavapai	559	67.11%	274	32.89%
Yuma	967	59.58%	656	40.42%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	13,398	67.07%	6,577	32.92%

Tables 1.10 through 1.12 provide statistics on gender, age and race by county. Males account for the majority of referrals in all fifteen counties. In each county, the number of juveniles referred increased with age and, in most counties, the majority of juveniles had an ethnicity of White.

* There is one record with an unknown gender in Maricopa County at .01% of the total.

Table 1.11. Juveniles Referred by County and Age, FY19													
COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	3	4	9	4	9	8	20	7	0	64	0.32%
Cochise	4	5	10	9	29	48	88	108	140	153	1	595	2.98%
Coconino	2	0	6	12	33	54	74	97	127	180	8	593	2.97%
Gila	1	1	4	5	10	27	37	52	71	73	0	281	1.41%
Graham	3	4	7	14	13	31	35	34	28	40	0	209	1.05%
Greenlee	0	0	1	4	10	5	4	14	6	14	1	59	0.30%
La Paz	5	4	5	6	12	9	6	18	17	17	3	102	0.51%
Maricopa	13	27	71	162	359	754	1,204	1,818	2,224	2,625	66	9,323	46.67%
Mohave	4	6	10	17	52	77	98	136	166	217	6	789	3.95%
Navajo	1	1	7	8	15	27	42	74	84	79	1	339	1.70%
Pima	12	36	52	113	238	391	480	626	701	792	22	3,463	17.34%
Pinal	5	4	18	32	61	108	182	237	308	428	31	1,414	7.08%
Santa Cruz	0	3	6	6	25	25	45	41	58	77	3	289	1.45%
Yavapai	4	5	6	27	37	81	108	172	179	208	6	833	4.17%
Yuma	83	62	70	105	140	197	250	253	196	203	64	1,623	8.12%
TOTAL	137	158	276	524	1,043	1,838	2,662	3,688	4,325	5,113	212	19,976	100.00%

Table 1.12. Juveniles Referred by County and Race, FY19

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	8	0	46	7	0	0	3	64	0.32%
Cochise	254	50	255	24	2	0	10	595	2.98%
Coconino	149	18	159	265	1	0	1	593	2.97%
Gila	52	3	187	26	0	0	13	281	1.41%
Graham	52	5	119	32	0	0	1	209	1.05%
Greenlee	25	2	31	1	0	0	0	59	0.30%
La Paz	39	3	37	3	0	0	20	102	0.51%
Maricopa	2,344	1,639	4,563	322	86	33	336	9,323	46.67%
Mohave	121	30	604	26	0	0	8	789	3.95%
Navajo	42	4	165	112	0	0	16	339	1.70%
Pima	1,797	354	984	184	25	0	119	3,463	17.34%
Pinal	384	184	728	81	3	0	34	1,414	7.08%
Santa Cruz	256	1	20	0	0	0	12	289	1.45%
Yavapai	217	25	543	37	4	0	7	833	4.17%
Yuma	1326	27	209	45	3	0	13	1,623	8.12%
TOTAL	7,066	2,345	8,650	1,165	124	33	593	19,976	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.

Some juveniles are arrested by law enforcement at the scene of the crime, or shortly thereafter, and taken to a detention facility. 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 23D are met. Rule 23D states a juvenile may only be detained if there is probable cause to believe the juvenile committed the alleged acts, and:

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

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.

Juvenile detention centers must be separate from the adult jail, which is a responsibility vested with the counties. Nine of Arizona's counties maintain

juvenile detention facilities. Juveniles from the remaining six counties (Apache, Gila, Greenlee, Graham, La Paz and Navajo) are transported to other jurisdictions (Pinal, Yuma and Mohave) when secure custody is needed. Some counties have also entered into contracts and/or agreements with federal agencies, tribal courts, or other state agencies to house juveniles.

In FY19, 3,466 juveniles were detained. Roughly, 1,832 (53%) of these juveniles were detained because of a referral. The others were detained for court holds, warrants, probation consequences, or for another jurisdiction. Juveniles who were detained by a physical referral (arrest) represent 17% of the juveniles referred.

Table 2.1. Juveniles Detained by County, FY19

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	7	0.20%
Cochise	51	1.47%
Coconino	171	4.93%
Gila	25	0.72%
Graham	51	1.47%
Greenlee	5	0.14%
La Paz	10	0.29%
Maricopa	1,798	51.88%
Mohave	215	6.20%
Navajo	64	1.85%
Pima	399	11.51%
Pinal	143	4.13%
Santa Cruz	72	2.08%
Yavapai	221	6.38%
Yuma	234	6.75%
TOTAL	3,466	100.00%

Table 2.2. Juveniles Detained by Gender, FY19

Male	2,747	79.26%
Female	719	20.74%
TOTAL	3,466	100.00%

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	1	0.03%
9	3	0.09%
10	4	0.12%
11	29	0.84%
12	55	1.59%
13	201	5.80%
14	380	10.96%
15	659	19.01%
16	932	26.89%
17	1,187	34.25%
Unknown	15	0.43%
TOTAL	3,466	100.00%

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	1,409	40.65%
African American	551	15.90%
White	1,186	34.22%
Native American	260	7.50%
Asian/Pacific Islander	14	0.40%
Other	7	0.20%
Unknown	39	1.13%
TOTAL	3,466	100.00%

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	979	28.25%
Not Enrolled	260	7.50%
Expelled	10	0.29%
Suspended	15	0.43%
Withdrawn	32	0.92%
Graduated	8	0.23%
GED Program	5	0.14%
Unknown	2,157	62.23%
TOTAL	3,466	100.00%

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	489	26.69%
1	267	14.57%
2	202	11.03%
3	166	9.06%
4	127	6.93%
5	113	6.17%
6	90	4.91%
7	67	3.66%
8 or more	311	16.98%
TOTAL	1,832	100.00%

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	605	33.41%
Felonies Against Property	258	14.25%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	392	21.65%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	141	7.79%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	156	8.61%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	206	11.37%
Misdemeanors Against Property	19	1.05%
Status Offense	6	0.33%
Administrative	28	1.55%
TOTAL	1,811	100.00%

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	1,190	65.71%
Misdemeanor	320	17.67%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	289	15.96%
Status	7	0.39%
Other	5	0.28%
TOTAL	1,811	100.00%

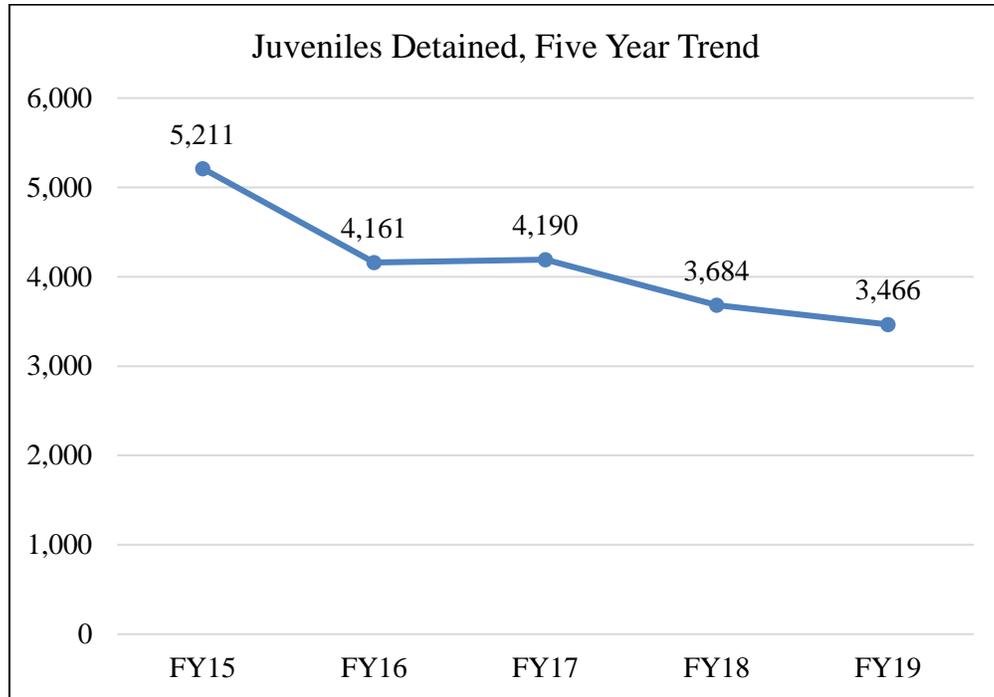
Table 2.9. Juveniles Detained by County and Gender, FY19				
	MALE		FEMALE	
COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	5	71%	2	29%
Cochise	39	76%	12	24%
Coconino	118	69%	53	31%
Gila	21	84%	4	16%
Graham	36	71%	15	29%
Greenlee	1	20%	4	80%
La Paz	9	90%	1	10%
Maricopa	1,458	81%	340	19%
Mohave	153	71%	62	29%
Navajo	53	83%	11	17%
Pima	322	81%	77	19%
Pinal	122	85%	21	15%
Santa Cruz	55	76%	17	24%
Yavapai	177	80%	44	20%
Yuma	178	76%	56	24%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	2,747	79.26%	719	20.74%

In **Tables 2.9** through **2.11**, county breakdowns by gender, age, and race are presented. In each county, the majority of detained juveniles were males in their late teens. The most frequent racial category varied by county. For most counties, the greatest number of detained juveniles had an ethnicity of White or Hispanic.

Table 2.10. Juveniles Detained by County and Age, FY19													
COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	0	7	0.20%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	6	17	20	0	51	1.47%
Coconino	0	0	0	1	2	10	11	28	50	67	2	171	4.93%
Gila	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	4	9	6	0	25	0.72%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	5	9	10	9	18	0	51	1.47%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	5	0.14%
La Paz	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	3	0	10	0.29%
Maricopa	0	3	3	8	21	94	173	348	510	634	4	1,798	51.88%
Mohave	0	0	0	4	8	17	28	37	47	73	1	215	6.20%
Navajo	0	0	0	1	3	1	6	15	15	22	1	64	1.85%
Pima	0	0	1	6	9	36	56	74	99	117	1	399	11.51%
Pinal	0	0	0	3	1	10	25	26	30	48	0	143	4.13%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	1	1	3	3	19	22	21	2	72	2.08%
Yavapai	0	0	0	2	5	11	21	40	58	82	2	221	6.38%
Yuma	0	0	0	3	4	10	37	46	58	74	2	234	6.75%
TOTAL	1	3	4	29	55	201	380	659	932	1,187	15	3,466	100.00%

Table 2.11. Juveniles Detained by County and Race, FY19

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	1	0	5	1	0	0	0	7	0.20%
Cochise	29	4	15	2	0	0	1	51	1.47%
Coconino	45	5	42	78	0	0	1	171	4.93%
Gila	12	1	9	3	0	0	0	25	0.72%
Graham	12	3	29	6	0	0	1	51	1.47%
Greenlee	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	0.14%
La Paz	4	2	4	0	0	0	0	10	0.29%
Maricopa	670	429	575	83	7	7	27	1,798	51.88%
Mohave	35	17	153	9	0	0	1	215	6.20%
Navajo	11	0	28	21	0	0	4	64	1.85%
Pima	220	54	92	27	3	0	3	399	11.51%
Pinal	65	24	43	10	1	0	0	143	4.13%
Santa Cruz	67	1	4	0	0	0	0	72	2.08%
Yavapai	56	7	144	11	2	0	1	221	6.38%
Yuma	180	4	40	9	1	0	0	234	6.75%
TOTAL	1,409	551	1,186	260	14	7	39	3,466	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 instance is reported.

Diversion is an alternative available to some juvenile offenders to avoid prosecution. Through diversion, a juvenile is given the opportunity to admit to the allegations contained in the referral and receive a consequence in lieu of the formal court process. Consequences can include unpaid community service work, fines or restitution, or completion of educational, rehabilitative, or counseling programs. If the juvenile successfully completes diversion, his/her obligation to the state (and victim when 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 referral is sent back to the County Attorney who may then decide to file a petition.

The County Attorney has sole discretion to divert prosecution and determine which offenses are eligible for diversion. The County Attorney or Juvenile Court may establish the 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 section.³

In FY19, there were 7,750 juveniles diverted in Arizona's juvenile justice system. Over the last five years, the number of juveniles being diverted declined 35%, which is higher than the 22% decline in referrals. Of the juveniles diverted in FY19, 70% had no prior referrals and 52% had a misdemeanor as the most serious offense. As shown in **Table 3.1**, the majority of diverted juveniles originate from Maricopa County. In addition, most diverted juveniles are male, in their late teens, and had an ethnicity of White. The majority are also enrolled in school.

Table 3.1. Juveniles Diverted by County, FY19

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	20	0.26%
Cochise	11	0.14%
Coconino	196	2.53%
Gila	106	1.37%
Graham	76	0.98%
Greenlee	20	0.26%
La Paz	24	0.31%
Maricopa	3,955	51.03%
Mohave	515	6.65%
Navajo	104	1.34%
Pima	1,575	20.32%
Pinal	192	2.48%
Santa Cruz	126	1.63%
Yavapai	181	2.34%
Yuma	649	8.37%
TOTAL	7,750	100.00%

Table 3.2. Juveniles Diverted by Gender, FY19

Gender	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	4,857	62.67%
Female	2,893	37.33%
TOTAL	7,750	100.00%

Table 3.3. Juveniles Diverted by Age, FY19

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	82	1.06%
9	76	0.98%
10	122	1.57%
11	270	3.48%
12	566	7.30%
13	927	11.96%
14	1,266	16.34%
15	1,546	19.95%
16	1,594	20.57%
17	1,299	16.76%
Unknown	2	0.03%
TOTAL	7,750	100.00%

Table 3.4. Juveniles Diverted by Race, FY19		
RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	2,738	35.33%
African American	842	10.86%
White	3,491	45.05%
Native American	410	5.29%
Asian/Pacific Islander	63	0.81%
Other	13	0.17%
Unknown	193	2.49%
TOTAL	7,750	100.00%

Table 3.5. Juveniles Diverted by Education Status, FY19		
STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	5,101	65.82%
Not Enrolled	492	6.35%
Expelled	22	0.28%
Suspended	27	0.35%
Withdrawn	24	0.31%
Graduated	26	0.34%
GED Program	4	0.05%
Unknown	2,054	26.50%
TOTAL	7,750	100.00%

Table 3.6. Juveniles Diverted by Number of Prior Referrals, FY19		
PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	5,453	70.36%
1	1,393	17.97%
2	411	5.30%
3	187	2.41%
4	78	1.01%
5	67	0.86%
6	32	0.41%
7	26	0.34%
8 or more	103	1.33%
TOTAL	7,750	100.00%

Table 3.7. Juveniles Diverted by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY19		
OFFENSE*	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	209	2.69%
Felonies Against Property	271	3.51%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	297	3.84%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	1,455	18.83%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	1,593	20.61%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	1,486	18.96%
Misdemeanors Against Property	1,293	16.73%
Status Offense	1,133	14.66%
Administrative	13	0.17%
TOTAL	7,750	100.00%

* Offense alleged at the time of the referral.

Table 3.8. Juveniles Diverted by Offense Class, FY19		
OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	2,198	28.43%
Misdemeanor	4,088	52.63%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	174	2.25%
Status	1,137	14.71%
Other	145	1.88%
Invalid Complaint	8	0.10%
TOTAL	7,750	100.00%

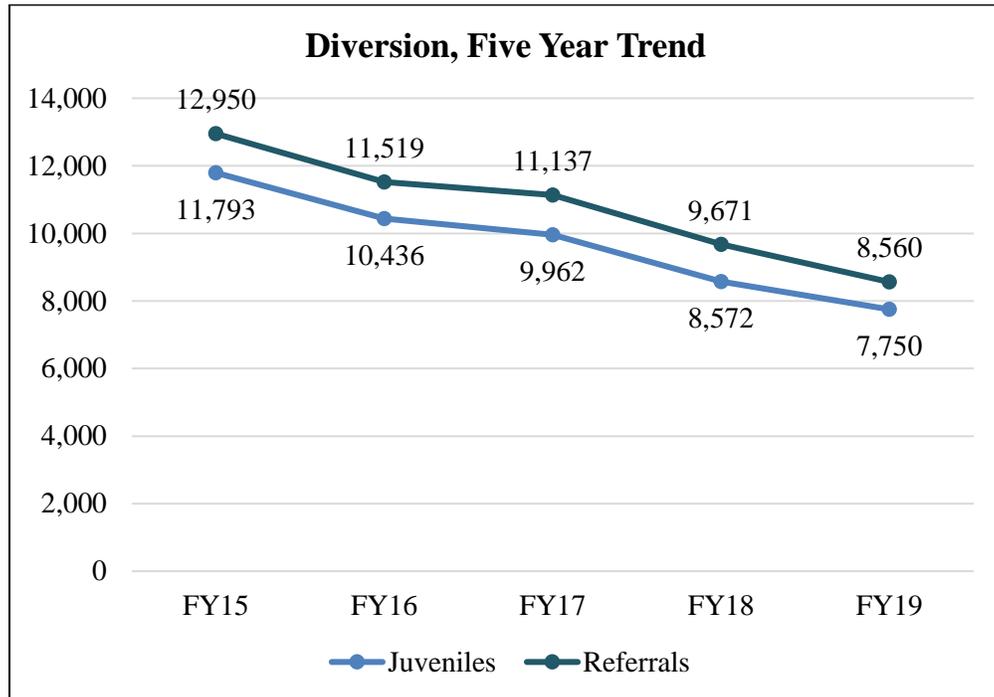
Table 3.9. Juveniles Diverted by County and Gender, FY19				
COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	14	70.00%	6	30.00%
Cochise	8	72.73%	3	27.27%
Coconino	123	62.76%	73	37.24%
Gila	62	58.49%	44	41.51%
Graham	52	68.42%	24	31.58%
Greenlee	11	55.00%	9	45.00%
La Paz	15	62.50%	9	37.50%
Maricopa	2,425	61.31%	1,530	38.69%
Mohave	350	67.96%	165	32.04%
Navajo	70	67.31%	34	32.69%
Pima	1,047	66.48%	528	33.52%
Pinal	121	63.02%	71	36.98%
Santa Cruz	91	72.22%	35	27.78%
Yavapai	112	61.88%	69	38.12%
Yuma	356	54.85%	293	45.15%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	4,857	62.67%	2,893	37.33%

In **Tables 3.9** through **3.11** county specific breakouts are presented. For all the counties, the majority of diverted juveniles were older male teenagers. In most counties, White was the most frequent racial category.

Table 3.10. Juveniles Diverted by County and Age, FY19													
COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	2	0	4	3	3	2	3	3	0	20	0.26%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	3	4	0	11	0.14%
Coconino	1	0	2	4	8	15	25	35	53	53	0	196	2.53%
Gila	0	0	0	3	2	8	10	18	34	31	0	106	1.37%
Graham	0	1	0	6	4	13	12	18	11	11	0	76	0.98%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	4	1	9	0	20	0.26%
La Paz	0	0	0	2	2	4	2	6	4	4	0	24	0.31%
Maricopa	5	10	29	105	232	443	688	883	916	643	1	3,955	51.03%
Mohave	2	5	7	11	43	53	73	97	109	115	0	515	6.65%
Navajo	0	1	0	1	5	7	13	28	30	19	0	104	1.34%
Pima	3	9	20	46	116	208	246	296	334	297	0	1,575	20.32%
Pinal	1	0	6	3	13	22	43	47	31	26	0	192	2.48%
Santa Cruz	0	0	1	3	18	15	25	20	11	33	0	126	1.63%
Yavapai	2	1	2	10	13	28	26	33	32	34	0	181	2.34%
Yuma	68	49	53	76	100	108	97	58	22	17	1	649	8.37%
TOTAL	82	76	122	270	566	927	1,266	1,546	1,594	1,299	2	7,750	100.00%

Table 3.11. Juveniles Diverted by County and Race, FY19

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	2	0	14	3	0	0	1	20	0.26%
Cochise	1	0	9	0	0	0	1	11	0.14%
Coconino	48	7	60	80	0	0	1	196	2.53%
Gila	12	0	90	2	0	2	0	106	1.37%
Graham	23	3	36	14	0	0	0	76	0.98%
Greenlee	4	2	13	1	0	0	0	20	0.26%
La Paz	11	1	8	0	0	0	4	24	0.31%
Maricopa	1,004	624	2,018	140	48	11	110	3,955	51.03%
Mohave	76	24	395	18	0	0	2	515	6.65%
Navajo	11	0	44	43	0	0	6	104	1.34%
Pima	801	139	505	71	11	0	48	1,575	20.32%
Pinal	35	28	108	15	2	0	4	192	2.48%
Santa Cruz	114	0	5	0	0	0	7	126	1.63%
Yavapai	45	4	125	5	1	0	1	181	2.34%
Yuma	551	10	61	18	1	0	8	649	8.37%
TOTAL	2,738	842	3,491	410	63	13	193	7,750	100.00%



Court Processing

PETITIONS

DISMISSALS

PENALTY ONLY

STANDARD PROBATION

INTENSIVE PROBATION (JIPS)

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 data 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 Reports.

Only the County Attorney has the authority to send a juvenile case to court by filing a petition. A petition initiates the formal court hearing process by requiring the juvenile and his/her parent/guardian to attend formal hearings before the court to answer the allegations located in the petition. 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 crime if he or she 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 held, the filing of a petition must occur within 24 hours of admission to the detention facility (Rule 24B 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 an additional 30 days for further investigation.

There were 7,158 juveniles with a petition filed during FY19. The relative rate of juveniles petitioned has been stable, staying around 35% of the juveniles referred. The average age of

juveniles receiving a petition is just over 15 years old and roughly 73% of juveniles petitioned are between 15 and 17 years of age.

Table 4.1. Juveniles Petitioned by County, FY19

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	36	0.50%
Cochise	133	1.86%
Coconino	240	3.35%
Gila	153	2.14%
Graham	126	1.76%
Greenlee	14	0.20%
La Paz	6	0.08%
Maricopa	3,228	45.10%
Mohave	347	4.85%
Navajo	177	2.47%
Pima	1,014	14.17%
Pinal	469	6.55%
Santa Cruz	107	1.49%
Yavapai	433	6.05%
Yuma	675	9.43%
TOTAL	7,158	100.00%

Table 4.2. Juveniles Petitioned by Gender, FY19

Gender	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	5,335	74.53%
Female	1,823	25.47%
TOTAL	7,158	100.00%

Table 4.3. Juveniles Petitioned by Age, FY19

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	3	0.04%
9	14	0.20%
10	28	0.39%
11	114	1.59%
12	249	3.48%
13	604	8.44%
14	947	13.23%
15	1,418	19.81%
16	1,807	25.25%
17	1,963	27.42%
Unknown	11	0.15%
TOTAL	7,158	100.00%

Table 4.4. Juveniles Petitioned by Race, FY19

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	2,641	36.90%
African American	1,051	14.68%
White	2,797	39.07%
Native American	523	7.31%
Asian/Pacific Islander	34	0.47%
Other	12	0.17%
Unknown	100	1.40%
TOTAL	7,158	100.00%

Table 4.5. Juveniles Petitioned by Education Status, FY19

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	3,940	55.04%
Not Enrolled	910	12.71%
Expelled	39	0.54%
Suspended	77	1.08%
Withdrawn	113	1.58%
Graduated	58	0.81%
GED Program	9	0.13%
Unknown	2,012	28.11%
TOTAL	7,158	100.00%

Table 4.6. Juveniles Petitioned by Number of Prior Referrals, FY19

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	2,379	33.23%
1	1,275	17.81%
2	889	12.42%
3	610	8.52%
4	422	5.89%
5	334	4.67%
6	266	3.72%
7	203	2.84%
8 or more	780	10.90%
TOTAL	7,158	100.00%

Table 4.7. Juveniles Petitioned by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY19

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	948	13.24%
Felonies Against Property	932	13.02%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	1,623	22.67%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	940	13.13%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	1,273	17.78%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	839	11.74%
Misdemeanors Against Property	438	6.12%
Status Offense	159	2.22%
Administrative	6	0.08%
TOTAL	7,158	100.00%

Table 4.8. Juveniles Petitioned by Offense Class, FY19

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	3,685	51.48%
Misdemeanor	2,420	33.81%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	507	7.08%
Status	196	2.74%
Other	350	4.89%
TOTAL	7,158	100.00%

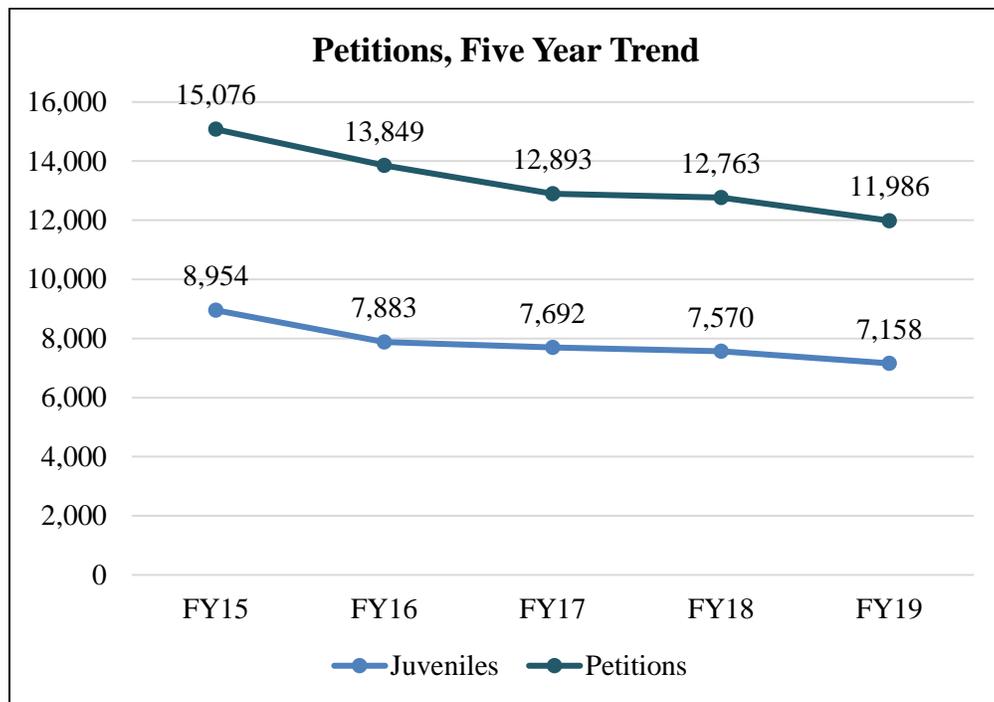
COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	24	66.67%	12	33.33%
Cochise	86	64.66%	47	35.34%
Coconino	162	67.50%	78	32.50%
Gila	110	71.90%	43	28.10%
Graham	87	69.05%	39	30.95%
Greenlee	9	64.29%	5	35.71%
La Paz	4	66.67%	2	33.33%
Maricopa	2,482	76.89%	746	23.11%
Mohave	243	70.03%	104	29.97%
Navajo	131	74.01%	46	25.99%
Pima	792	78.11%	222	21.89%
Pinal	358	76.33%	111	23.67%
Santa Cruz	82	76.64%	25	23.36%
Yavapai	319	73.67%	114	26.33%
Yuma	446	66.07%	229	33.93%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	5,335	74.53%	1,823	25.45%

In Tables 4.9 through 4.11, gender, age, and race are presented by county. In all of the counties, the majority of juveniles with a petition filed were males in their late teens. In most counties, White was the most frequent racial category.

COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	1	3	4	4	3	6	12	3	0	36	0.50%
Cochise	0	1	1	1	3	12	16	26	36	37	0	133	1.86%
Coconino	0	0	2	5	7	17	22	31	65	90	1	240	3.35%
Gila	1	4	2	3	10	16	23	30	36	28	0	153	2.14%
Graham	0	1	1	7	6	18	28	25	17	23	0	126	1.76%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	5	1	2	0	14	0.20%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	6	0.08%
Maricopa	0	3	8	31	85	228	397	650	875	947	4	3,228	45.10%
Mohave	0	1	2	5	15	29	48	67	74	105	1	347	4.85%
Navajo	1	1	2	4	8	14	15	33	56	42	1	177	2.47%
Pima	0	1	4	20	40	97	133	193	255	270	1	1,014	14.17%
Pinal	1	1	4	8	21	47	72	94	109	111	1	469	6.55%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	2	5	3	12	26	24	34	1	107	1.49%
Yavapai	0	1	1	17	14	41	55	85	101	117	1	433	6.05%
Yuma	0	0	0	8	29	75	120	146	145	152	0	675	9.43%
TOTAL	3	14	28	114	249	604	947	1,418	1,807	1,963	11	7,158	100.00%

Table 4.11. Juveniles Petitioned by County and Race, FY19

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	4	0	28	3	0	0	1	36	0.50%
Cochise	64	12	47	7	0	0	3	133	1.86%
Coconino	60	6	51	122	0	0	1	240	3.35%
Gila	36	2	83	22	0	0	10	153	2.14%
Graham	33	4	65	23	0	0	1	126	1.76%
Greenlee	5	0	8	1	0	0	0	14	0.20%
La Paz	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	6	0.08%
Maricopa	941	743	1,321	146	17	12	48	3,228	45.10%
Mohave	57	26	248	14	0	0	2	347	4.85%
Navajo	24	0	98	45	0	0	10	177	2.47%
Pima	524	142	262	58	11	0	17	1,014	14.17%
Pinal	149	82	193	40	2	0	3	469	6.55%
Santa Cruz	102	1	4	0	0	0	0	107	1.49%
Yavapai	112	17	274	25	2	0	3	433	6.05%
Yuma	528	16	112	16	2	0	1	675	9.43%
TOTAL	2,641	1,051	2,797	523	34	12	100	7,158	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 further consideration or hearings regarding the petition or charge are terminated 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 during the advisory or adjudication stages. 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 disposition (i.e., penalty only, probation, JIPS, or commitment to ADJC) on another charge. Dismissals can also take place as an agreement in court to extend unfulfilled diversion conditions. Upon completion of the conditions, the dismissal 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 eighteenth birthday and a determination is made as to what further action, if any, is to be taken in the case.

Only juveniles with a dismissed petition are included in this section. In FY19, roughly 34%

of petitions filed had a disposition of dismissed, which equates to 14% of all referrals.

Table 5.1. Juveniles with Dismissals by County, FY19

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	3	0.09%
Cochise	61	1.80%
Coconino	213	6.28%
Gila	77	2.27%
Graham	37	1.09%
Greenlee	3	0.09%
La Paz	1	0.03%
Maricopa	1,429	42.12%
Mohave	135	3.98%
Navajo	19	0.56%
Pima	443	13.06%
Pinal	463	13.65%
Santa Cruz	68	2.00%
Yavapai	150	4.42%
Yuma	291	8.58%
TOTAL	3,393	100.00%

Table 5.2. Juveniles with Dismissals by Gender, FY19

	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	2,359	69.53%
Female	1,034	30.47%
TOTAL	3,393	100.00%

Table 5.3. Juveniles with Dismissals by Age, FY19

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	5	0.15%
9	21	0.62%
10	28	0.83%
11	106	3.12%
12	178	5.25%
13	335	9.87%
14	548	16.15%
15	636	18.74%
16	775	22.84%
17	759	22.37%
Unknown	2	0.06%
TOTAL	3,393	100.00%

Table 5.4. Juveniles with Dismissals by Race, FY19

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	1,124	33.13%
African American	471	13.88%
White	1,450	42.74%
Native American	244	7.19%
Asian/Pacific Islander	21	0.62%
Other	7	0.21%
Unknown	76	2.24%
TOTAL	3,393	100.00%

Table 5.5. Juveniles with Dismissals by Education Status, FY19

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	2,059	60.68%
Not Enrolled	311	9.17%
Expelled	15	0.44%
Suspended	35	1.03%
Withdrawn	47	1.39%
Graduated	22	0.65%
GED Program	2	0.06%
Unknown	902	26.58%
TOTAL	3,393	100.00%

Table 5.6. Juveniles with Dismissals by Number of Prior Referrals, FY19

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	1,632	48.10%
1	580	17.09%
2	311	9.17%
3	235	6.93%
4	152	4.48%
5	106	3.12%
6	72	2.12%
7	53	1.56%
8 or more	252	7.43%
TOTAL	3,393	100.00%

Table 5.7. Juveniles with Dismissals by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY19

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	251	7.43%
Felonies Against Property	204	6.04%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	379	11.22%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	603	17.85%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	605	17.90%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	790	23.38%
Misdemeanors Against Property	348	10.30%
Status Offense	179	4.88%
Administrative	34	1.01%
TOTAL	3,393	100.00%

Table 5.8. Juveniles with Dismissals by Offense Class, FY19

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	1,130	33.44%
Misdemeanor	1,746	51.67%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	193	5.71%
Status	189	5.18%
Other	135	4.00%
TOTAL	3,393	100.00%

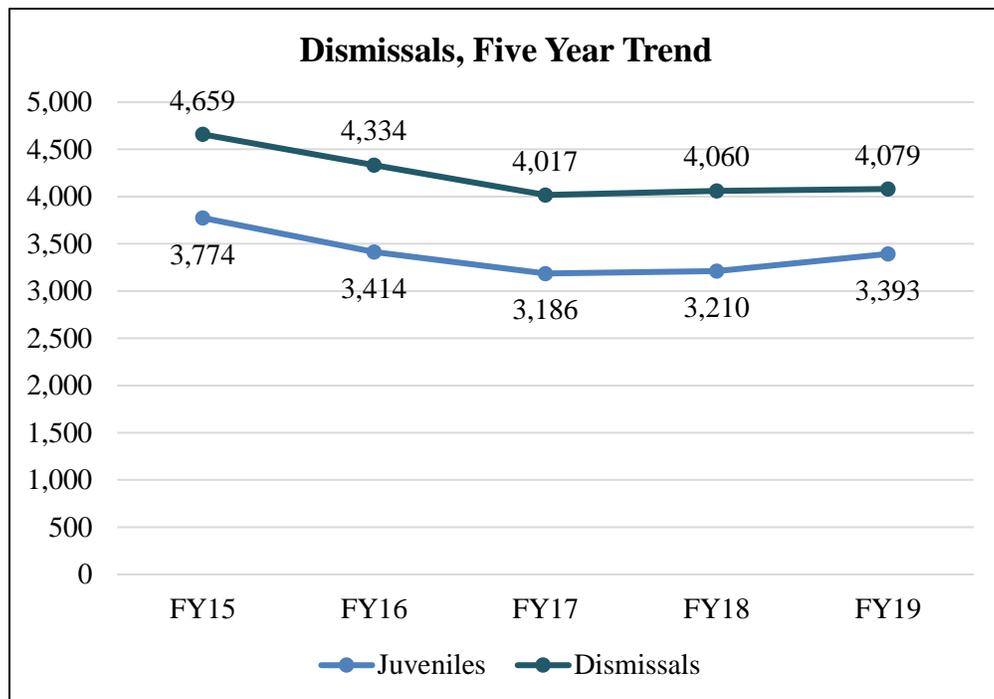
Table 5.9. Juveniles with Dismissals by County and Gender, FY19				
COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	3	100.00%	0	0.00%
Cochise	39	63.93%	22	36.07%
Coconino	125	58.69%	88	41.31%
Gila	54	70.13%	23	29.87%
Graham	26	70.27%	11	29.73%
Greenlee	2	66.67%	1	33.33%
La Paz	0	0.00%	1	100.00%
Maricopa	1,037	72.57%	392	27.43%
Mohave	95	70.37%	40	29.63%
Navajo	8	42.11%	11	57.89%
Pima	332	74.94%	111	25.06%
Pinal	280	60.48%	183	39.52%
Santa Cruz	54	79.41%	14	20.59%
Yavapai	112	74.67%	38	25.33%
Yuma	192	65.98%	99	34.02%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	2,359	69.53%	1,034	30.47%

In **Tables 5.9** through **5.11**, county specific breakdowns by gender, age, and race are presented. Across all the counties, the majority of juveniles with dismissals were males in their late teens. White was the most frequent racial category; however, Hispanic and Native American were the leading category in some counties.

Table 5.10. Juveniles with Dismissals by County and Age, FY19													
COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	0.09%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	2	6	12	16	17	8	0	61	1.80%
Coconino	0	1	1	3	16	19	33	34	54	52	0	213	6.28%
Gila	1	5	0	4	6	7	13	20	10	11	0	77	2.27%
Graham	0	2	0	1	2	6	8	8	2	8	0	37	1.09%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0.09%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.03%
Maricopa	0	4	4	37	64	116	213	262	362	366	1	1,429	42.12%
Mohave	0	1	1	2	5	14	21	18	29	44	0	135	3.98%
Navajo	0	1	0	0	1	2	3	3	4	5	0	19	0.56%
Pima	1	2	8	17	28	61	79	74	95	78	0	443	13.06%
Pinal	2	3	10	17	26	50	90	99	85	81	0	463	13.65%
Santa Cruz	0	0	2	4	2	7	7	17	13	16	0	68	2.00%
Yavapai	1	2	1	10	9	12	20	27	35	32	1	150	4.42%
Yuma	0	0	1	11	15	33	48	57	69	57	0	291	8.58%
TOTAL	5	21	28	106	178	335	548	636	775	759	2	3,393	100.00%

Table 5.11. Juveniles with Dismissals by County and Race, FY19

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0.09%
Cochise	30	5	18	6	0	0	2	61	1.80%
Coconino	56	4	69	82	1	0	1	213	6.28%
Gila	16	0	51	7	0	0	3	77	2.27%
Graham	5	0	21	10	0	0	1	37	1.09%
Greenlee	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0.09%
La Paz	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.03%
Maricopa	321	310	682	53	14	7	42	1,429	42.12%
Mohave	15	11	103	4	0	0	2	135	3.98%
Navajo	3	1	4	11	0	0	0	19	0.56%
Pima	214	70	120	25	4	0	10	443	13.06%
Pinal	134	57	231	28	1	0	12	463	13.65%
Santa Cruz	66	0	2	0	0	0	0	68	2.00%
Yavapai	41	8	92	7	1	0	1	150	4.42%
Yuma	222	5	51	11	0	0	2	291	8.58%
TOTAL	1,124	471	1,450	244	21	7	76	3,393	100.00%



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, fines, community restitution, and/or participation in various treatment programs. Juveniles with dispositions of penalty only are not assigned to a diversion program nor are they placed on Standard Probation, JIPS, or committed to ADJC.

Over the past five years, the number of penalty only dispositions have fluctuated. In FY19, 705 juveniles had a disposition to Penalty Only.

Table 6.1 shows the distribution of juveniles across counties in Arizona. Pinal County had the greatest number of penalty only dispositions. The majority of juveniles receiving a penalty only disposition were male, in their late teens, and had an ethnicity of White.

Table 6.1. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by County, FY19

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	8	1.13%
Cochise	8	1.13%
Coconino	112	15.89%
Gila	2	0.28%
Graham	5	0.71%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%
Maricopa	97	13.76%
Mohave	1	0.14%
Navajo	80	11.35%
Pima	160	22.70%
Pinal	194	27.52%
Santa Cruz	1	0.14%
Yavapai	1	0.14%
Yuma	36	5.11%
TOTAL	705	100.00%

Table 6.2. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Gender, FY19

	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	507	71.91%
Female	198	28.09%
TOTAL	705	100.00%

Table 6.3. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Age, FY19

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	2	0.28%
9	2	0.28%
10	4	0.57%
11	11	1.56%
12	24	3.41%
13	28	3.97%
14	66	9.36%
15	98	13.90%
16	123	17.45%
17	286	40.57%
Unknown	61	8.65%
TOTAL	705	100.00%

Table 6.4. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Race, FY19		
RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	241	34.18%
African American	95	13.48%
White	247	35.03%
Native American	117	16.60%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.14%
Other	0	0.00%
Unknown	4	0.57%
TOTAL	705	100.00%

Table 6.5. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Education Status, FY19		
STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	436	61.84%
Not Enrolled	61	8.65%
Expelled	3	0.43%
Suspended	11	1.56%
Withdrawn	5	0.71%
Graduated	3	0.43%
GED Program	2	0.28%
Unknown	184	26.10%
TOTAL	705	100.00%

Table 6.6. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Number of Prior Referrals, FY19		
PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	208	29.50%
1	110	15.60%
2	99	14.04%
3	67	9.50%
4	46	6.53%
5	41	5.82%
6	25	3.55%
7	21	2.98%
8 or more	88	12.48%
TOTAL	705	100.00%

Table 6.7. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY19		
OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	55	7.85%
Felonies Against Property	66	9.41%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	161	22.97%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	110	15.69%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	128	18.26%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	124	17.69%
Misdemeanors Against Property	37	5.28%
Status Offense	23	2.71%
Administrative	1	0.14%
TOTAL	705	100.00%

Table 6.8. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Offense Class, FY19		
OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	257	36.66%
Misdemeanor	294	41.94%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	130	18.54%
Status	21	2.43%
Other	3	0.43%
TOTAL	705	100.00%

Table 6.9. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by County and Gender, FY19

COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	4	50.00%	4	50.00%
Cochise	7	87.50%	1	12.50%
Coconino	72	64.29%	40	35.71%
Gila	2	100.00%	0	0.00%
Graham	4	80.00%	1	20.00%
Greenlee	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Maricopa	78	80.41%	19	19.59%
Mohave	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
Navajo	55	68.75%	25	31.25%
Pima	114	71.25%	46	28.75%
Pinal	149	76.80%	45	23.20%
Santa Cruz	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
Yavapai	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
Yuma	19	52.78%	17	47.22%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	507	71.91%	198	28.09%

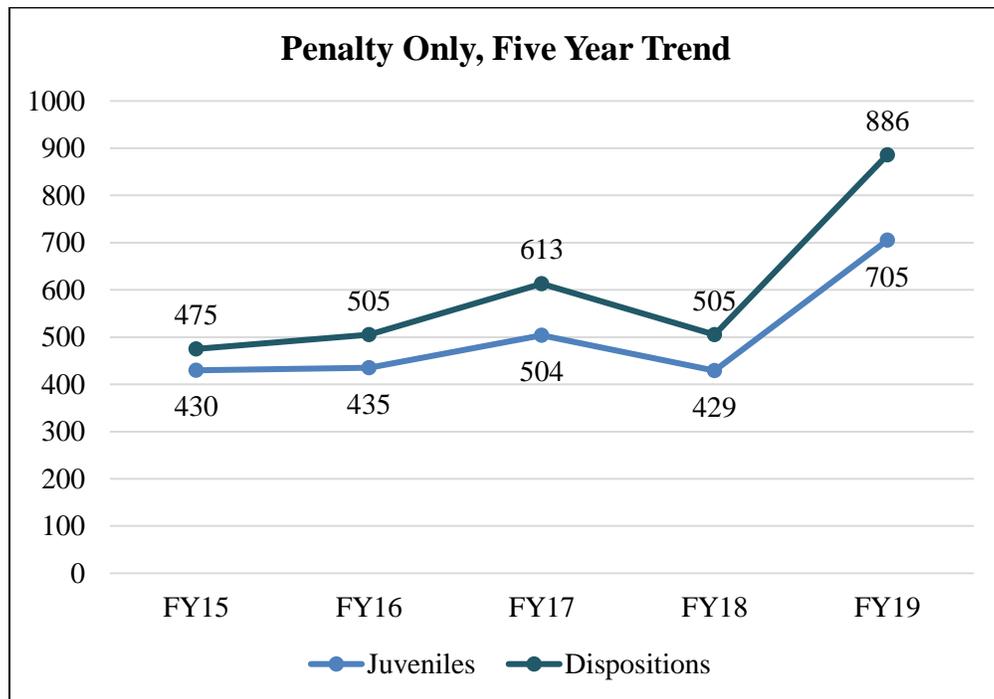
Tables 6.9 through **6.11** provide county breakdowns by gender, age, and race. Consistent across the counties, males in their late teens accounted for the majority of juveniles with a penalty only disposition. White was the most common racial category.

Table 6.10. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by County and Age, FY19

COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	8	1.13%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	5	0	8	1.13%
Coconino	0	0	0	4	4	7	12	15	33	35	2	112	15.89%
Gila	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0.28%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	5	0.71%
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	1	1	4	13	71	7	97	13.76%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.14%
Navajo	1	1	1	2	7	10	7	12	15	14	10	80	11.35%
Pima	0	0	0	1	4	4	19	20	25	77	10	160	22.70%
Pinal	1	0	2	3	8	5	23	35	29	59	29	194	27.52%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.14%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.14%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	6	22	3	36	5.11%
TOTAL	2	2	4	11	24	28	66	98	123	286	61	705	100.00%

Table 6.11. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by County and Race, FY19

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	8	1.13%
Cochise	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	8	1.13%
Coconino	22	1	25	64	0	0	0	112	15.89%
Gila	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0.28%
Graham	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	5	0.71%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	36	23	32	4	0	0	2	97	13.76%
Mohave	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.14%
Navajo	12	2	47	18	0	0	1	80	11.35%
Pima	81	22	49	8	0	0	0	160	22.70%
Pinal	56	42	73	21	1	0	1	194	27.52%
Santa Cruz	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.14%
Yavapai	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.14%
Yuma	25	2	9	0	0	0	0	36	5.11%
TOTAL	241	95	247	117	1	0	4	705	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 treatment plan addressing their individual risks and needs. However, standard conditions apply to all probation cases, which include such things as obey the law and rules set forth by parents, guardians, and probation officer, notify Probation of any change of residence, pay restitution, fines and fees, attend school or work, submit to search and seizure of person or property by an officer, drug test, abide by set curfews, do not associate with anyone violating the law, do not own, use or possess a firearm or deadly weapon, and perform 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 then impose more strict liberty restrictions, including detention, placement

on JIPS, or commitment to the ADJC. In FY19, 3,530 juveniles were given a disposition of standard probation.

Table 7.1. Standard Probation by County, FY19

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	8	0.23%
Cochise	65	1.84%
Coconino	76	2.15%
Gila	72	2.04%
Graham	67	1.90%
Greenlee	9	0.25%
La Paz	6	0.17%
Maricopa	1,920	54.39%
Mohave	142	4.02%
Navajo	90	2.55%
Pima	365	10.34%
Pinal	121	3.43%
Santa Cruz	47	1.33%
Yavapai	304	8.61%
Yuma	238	6.74%
TOTAL	3,530	100.00%

Table 7.2. Standard Probation by Gender, FY19

Male	2,623	74.31%
Female	907	25.69%
TOTAL	3,530	100.00%

Table 7.3. Standard Probation by Age, FY19

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	2	0.06%
11	17	0.48%
12	65	1.84%
13	221	6.26%
14	419	11.87%
15	655	18.56%
16	946	26.80%
17	1,183	33.51%
Unknown	22	0.62%
TOTAL	3,530	100.00%

Table 7.4. Standard Probation by Race, FY19

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	1,290	36.54%
African American	470	13.31%
White	1,478	41.87%
Native American	227	6.43%
Asian/Pacific Islander	17	0.48%
Other	7	0.20%
Unknown	41	1.16%
TOTAL	3,530	100.00%

Table 7.5. Standard Probation by Education Status, FY19

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	1,814	51.39%
Not Enrolled	507	14.36%
Expelled	22	0.62%
Suspended	38	1.08%
Withdrawn	74	2.10%
Graduated	36	1.02%
GED Program	7	0.20%
Unknown	1,032	29.24%
TOTAL	3,530	100.00%

Table 7.6. Standard Probation by Number of Prior Referrals, FY19

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	1,149	32.55%
1	706	20.00%
2	531	15.04%
3	328	9.29%
4	207	5.86%
5	158	4.48%
6	120	3.40%
7	83	2.35%
8 or more	248	7.03%
TOTAL	3,530	100.00%

Table 7.7. Standard Probation by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY19

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	506	14.34%
Felonies Against Property	633	17.94%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	688	19.50%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	365	10.35%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	716	20.29%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	382	10.83%
Misdemeanors Against Property	170	4.82%
Status Offense	24	0.62%
Administrative	46	1.30%
TOTAL	3,530	100.00%

Table 7.8. Standard Probation by Offense Class, FY19

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	2,103	59.61%
Misdemeanor	980	27.78%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	378	10.71%
Status	24	0.62%
Other	45	1.28%
TOTAL	3,530	100.00%

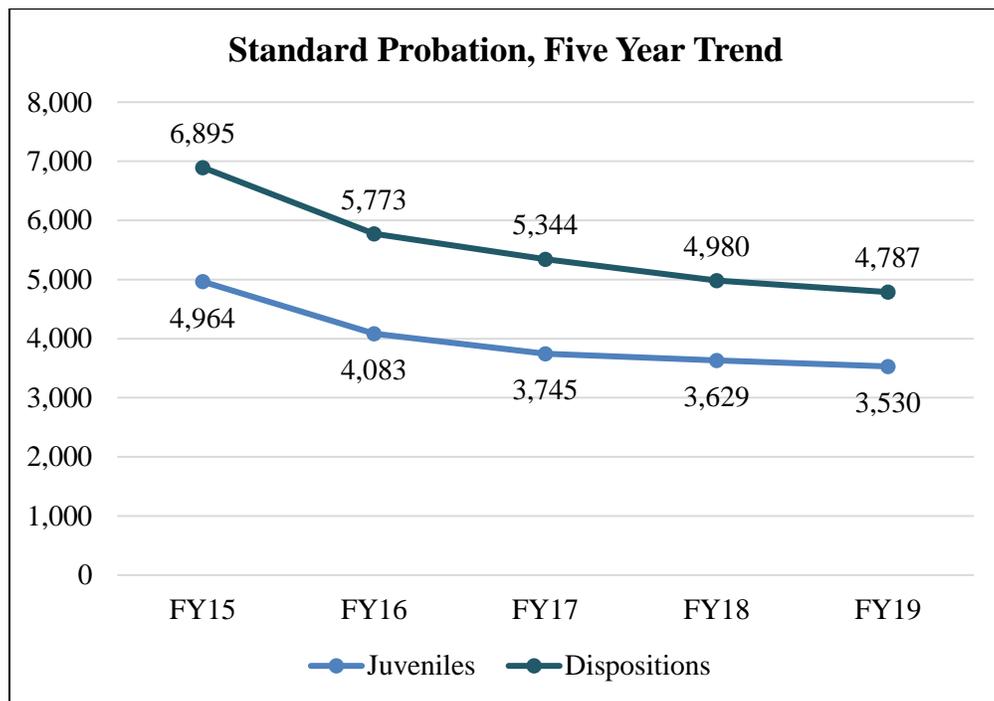
COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	5	62.50%	3	37.50%
Cochise	42	64.62%	23	35.38%
Coconino	44	57.89%	32	42.11%
Gila	45	62.50%	27	37.50%
Graham	44	65.67%	23	34.33%
Greenlee	5	55.56%	4	44.44%
La Paz	3	50.00%	3	50.00%
Maricopa	1,468	76.46%	452	23.54%
Mohave	95	66.90%	47	33.10%
Navajo	69	76.67%	21	23.33%
Pima	282	77.26%	83	22.74%
Pinal	105	86.78%	16	13.22%
Santa Cruz	37	78.72%	10	21.28%
Yavapai	218	71.71%	86	28.29%
Yuma	161	67.65%	77	32.35%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	2,623	74.31	907	25.69%

Tables 7.9 through 7.11 provide county breakdowns by gender, age, and race. In all of the counties, the majority of juveniles disposed to standard probation were males in their late teens. The most frequent racial category varied from county by White, Hispanic, and Native American.

COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	4	0	8	0.23%
Cochise	0	0	0	1	2	4	7	7	23	21	0	65	1.84%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	1	2	11	6	31	25	0	76	2.15%
Gila	0	0	0	1	1	6	12	9	23	18	2	72	2.04%
Graham	0	0	0	4	3	11	13	10	13	12	1	67	1.90%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	1	1	0	9	0.25%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	6	0.17%
Maricopa	0	0	1	1	17	91	203	348	523	730	6	1,920	54.39%
Mohave	0	0	0	1	4	5	17	33	26	51	5	142	4.02%
Navajo	0	0	1	1	3	7	9	13	35	21	0	90	2.55%
Pima	0	0	0	5	8	32	39	81	107	93	0	365	10.34%
Pinal	0	0	0	1	3	10	13	23	35	35	1	121	3.43%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	7	11	21	4	47	1.33%
Yavapai	0	0	0	2	16	24	43	56	65	95	3	304	8.61%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	6	27	45	58	49	53	0	238	6.74%
TOTAL	0	0	2	17	65	221	419	655	946	1,183	22	3,530	100.00%

Table 7.11. Standard Probation by County and Race, FY19

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	1	0	5	1	0	0	1	8	0.23%
Cochise	35	6	20	3	0	0	1	65	1.84%
Coconino	22	1	16	36	0	0	1	76	2.15%
Gila	19	2	38	8	0	0	5	72	2.04%
Graham	21	3	29	14	0	0	0	67	1.90%
Greenlee	3	0	5	1	0	0	0	9	0.25%
La Paz	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	6	0.17%
Maricopa	605	368	831	77	11	7	21	1,920	54.39%
Mohave	25	8	101	6	0	0	2	142	4.02%
Navajo	12	1	47	24	0	0	6	90	2.55%
Pima	215	52	69	21	5	0	3	365	10.34%
Pinal	36	18	54	13	0	0	0	121	3.43%
Santa Cruz	43	1	3	0	0	0	0	47	1.33%
Yavapai	69	7	208	19	1	0	0	304	8.61%
Yuma	180	3	50	4	0	0	1	238	6.74%
TOTAL	1,290	470	1,478	227	17	7	41	3,530	100.00%



INTENSIVE PROBATION (JIPS)

Statistics provided in this section are for individual juveniles (unduplicated). For juveniles 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 a juvenile to 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 in the increased frequency of face-to-face contacts between the juvenile and the JIPS officer, requirement to actively participate in 32 hours of structured activities per week, liberty restrictions concerning unsupervised time out of the home, and random drug testing. JIPS probation and surveillance officers also have lower caseload ratios than standard due to the increased contact requirements.

In FY19, the number of juveniles placed on JIPS was 771. The rate of juveniles petitioned who end up disposed to JIPS was around 11% of the juveniles petitioned.

Table 8.1. JIPS by County, FY19

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	8	1.04%
Cochise	15	1.95%
Coconino	22	2.85%
Gila	5	0.65%
Graham	12	1.56%
Greenlee	2	0.26%
La Paz	1	0.13%
Maricopa	311	40.34%
Mohave	25	3.24%
Navajo	12	1.56%
Pima	160	20.75%
Pinal	10	1.30%
Santa Cruz	9	1.17%
Yavapai	58	7.52%
Yuma	121	15.69%
TOTAL	771	100.00%

Table 8.2. JIPS by Gender, FY19

	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	658	85.34%
Female	113	14.66%
TOTAL	771	100.00%

Table 8.3. JIPS by Age, FY19

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	0	0.00%
11	1	0.13%
12	3	0.39%
13	32	4.15%
14	82	10.64%
15	152	19.71%
16	220	28.53%
17	278	36.06%
Unknown	3	0.39%
TOTAL	771	100.00%

Table 8.4. JIPS by Race, FY19		
RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	372	48.25%
African American	117	15.18%
White	225	29.18%
Native American	43	5.58%
Asian/Pacific Islander	5	0.65%
Other	1	0.13%
Unknown	8	1.04%
TOTAL	771	100.00%

Table 8.5. JIPS by Education Status, FY19		
STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	388	50.32%
Not Enrolled	121	15.69%
Expelled	9	1.17%
Suspended	18	2.33%
Withdrawn	23	2.98%
Graduated	12	1.56%
GED Program	1	0.13%
Unknown	199	25.81%
TOTAL	771	100.00%

Table 8.6. JIPS by Number of Prior Referrals, FY19		
PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	34	4.41%
1	39	5.06%
2	65	8.43%
3	68	8.82%
4	93	12.06%
5	76	9.86%
6	60	7.78%
7	62	8.04%
8 or more	274	35.54%
TOTAL	771	100.00%

Table 8.7. JIPS by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY19		
OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	132	17.14%
Felonies Against Property	154	20.00%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	379	49.22%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	22	2.86%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	39	5.06%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	29	3.77%
Misdemeanors Against Property	13	1.69%
Status Offense	2	0.13%
Administrative	1	0.13%
TOTAL	771	100.00%

Table 8.8. JIPS by Offense Class, FY19		
OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	398	51.69%
Misdemeanor	96	12.47%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	270	35.06%
Status	2	0.13%
Other	5	0.65%
TOTAL	771	100.00%

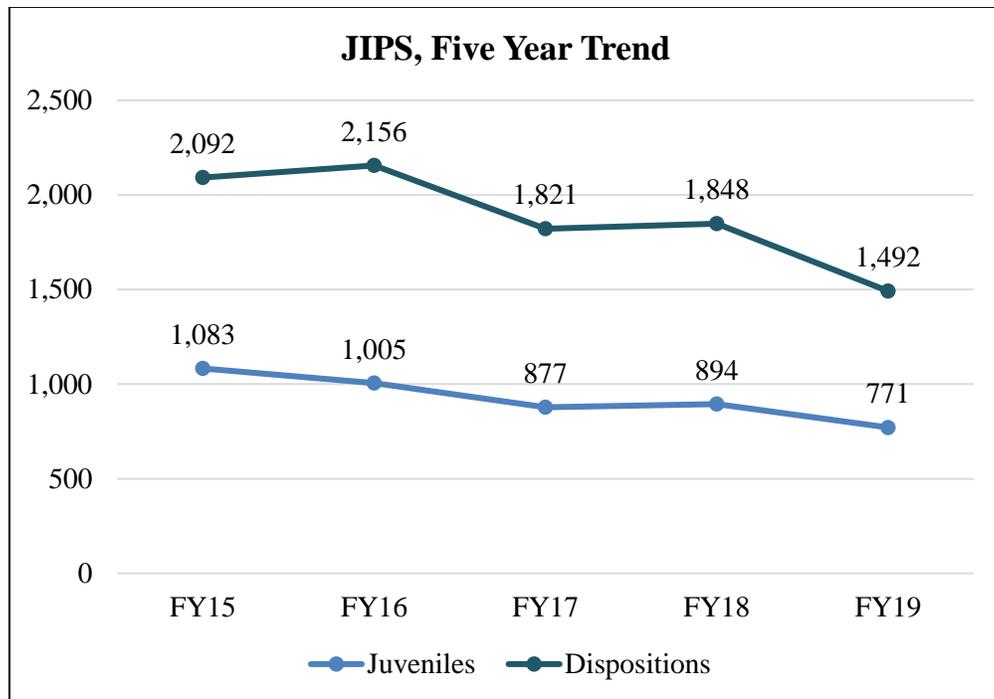
Table 8.9. JIPS by County and Gender, FY19				
COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	6	75.00%	2	25.00%
Cochise	8	53.33%	7	46.67%
Coconino	15	68.18%	7	31.82%
Gila	4	80.00%	1	20.00%
Graham	10	83.33%	2	16.67%
Greenlee	0	0.00%	2	100.00%
La Paz	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
Maricopa	278	89.39%	33	10.61%
Mohave	19	76.00%	6	24.00%
Navajo	10	83.33%	2	16.67%
Pima	139	86.88%	21	13.12%
Pinal	10	100.00%	0	0.00%
Santa Cruz	8	88.89%	1	11.11%
Yavapai	52	89.66%	6	10.34%
Yuma	98	80.99%	23	19.01%
STATEWIDE TOTAL	658	85.34%	113	14.66%

In **Tables 8.9** through **8.11** demographic variables by each county are presented. Overall, juveniles on JIPS tend to be males in their late teens. The most frequent racial category ranged from White, Hispanic, and Native American.

Table 8.10. JIPS by County and Age, FY19													
COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	2	0	8	1.04%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	3	7	0	15	1.95%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	6	10	0	22	2.85%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	5	0.65%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	2	2	0	12	1.56%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.26%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.13%
Maricopa	0	0	0	1	0	8	28	60	97	117	0	311	40.34%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	5	7	8	1	25	3.24%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	2	4	0	12	1.56%
Pima	0	0	0	0	0	12	23	34	48	42	1	160	20.75%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	7	0	10	1.30%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	1	9	1.17%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	8	13	31	0	58	7.52%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	1	6	12	22	32	48	0	121	15.69%
TOTAL	0	0	0	1	3	32	82	152	220	278	3	771	100.00%

Table 8.11. JIPS by County and Race, FY19

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	1	6	1	0	0	0	8	1.04%
Cochise	6	2	7	0	0	0	0	15	1.95%
Coconino	8	0	3	11	0	0	0	22	2.85%
Gila	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0.65%
Graham	5	0	7	0	0	0	0	12	1.56%
Greenlee	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.26%
La Paz	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.13%
Maricopa	133	79	83	8	2	1	5	311	40.34%
Mohave	3	1	21	0	0	0	0	25	3.24%
Navajo	2	0	5	4	0	0	1	12	1.56%
Pima	90	24	31	11	2	0	2	160	20.75%
Pinal	4	3	3	0	0	0	0	10	1.30%
Santa Cruz	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1.17%
Yavapai	13	5	35	5	0	0	0	58	7.52%
Yuma	94	2	21	3	1	0	0	121	15.69%
TOTAL	372	117	225	43	5	1	8	771	100.00%



Additional Topics

JUVENILE CORRECTIONS (ADJC)

PATHWAYS TO ADULT COURT

Direct Filings in Adult Court

Transferred to Adult Court

GENDER

JUVENILE CORRECTIONS (ADJC)

Statistics provided in this section are 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 or incorrigible child be awarded to the department of juvenile corrections.” Arizona Revised Statutes §8-246(C), as amended, mandates: 1) the use of risk and needs assessment to determine appropriate disposition of juveniles; 2) development of commitment guidelines for use by juvenile court judges for dispositions of juveniles to the ADJC; and 3) development of length of stay guidelines consistent with treatment and public safety concerns.

The primary purpose of the commitment guidelines is to define factors the court must consider, in addition to other relevant facts, when committing juveniles 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 whom are unsuitable for JIPS.

The commitment guidelines revised and adopted in July 2001 and documented in the Arizona Code of Judicial Administration Part 6, Chapter 3, Section 6-304 can be found in the Notes section.⁴

Table 9.1 includes all juveniles who were disposed to the Juvenile Department of Corrections during FY19, which totals 245

juveniles. Commitments had been declining since a historical high of 1,670 in FY98, although the last two years they have risen.

This year, commitments were nearly the same as the previous fiscal year. Roughly, 48% of the juveniles were committed for obstruction of justice offenses such as probation and parole violations; 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 a more secure placement). In addition, over 50% of the juveniles committed to the ADJC had eight or more prior referrals suggesting that the majority are chronic offenders.

Table 9.1. Juvenile Corrections by County, FY19

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	2	0.82%
Cochise	7	2.86%
Coconino	4	1.63%
Gila	5	2.04%
Graham	4	1.63%
Greenlee	1	0.41%
La Paz	0	0.00%
Maricopa	151	61.63%
Mohave	14	5.71%
Navajo	0	0.00%
Pima	19	7.76%
Pinal	7	2.86%
Santa Cruz	6	2.45%
Yavapai	8	3.27%
Yuma	17	6.94%
TOTAL	245	100.00%

Table 9.2. Juvenile Corrections by Gender, FY19

Gender	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	229	93.47%
Female	16	6.53%
TOTAL	245	100.00%

Table 9.3. Juvenile Corrections by Age, FY19

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	7.35%
15	48	19.59%
16	83	33.88%
17	96	39.19%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	245	100.00%

Table 9.6. Juvenile Corrections by Number of Prior Referrals, FY19

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	7	2.86%
1	16	6.53%
2	6	2.45%
3	18	7.35%
4	19	7.76%
5	17	6.94%
6	19	7.76%
7	11	4.49%
8 or more	132	53.88%
TOTAL	245	100.00%

Table 9.4. Juvenile Corrections by Race, FY19

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	102	41.63%
African American	61	24.90%
White	64	26.12%
Native American	14	5.71%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	1.22%
Other	0	0.00%
Unknown	1	.41%
TOTAL	245	100.00%

Table 9.7. Juvenile Corrections by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY19

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	64	26.12%
Felonies Against Property	32	13.06%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	119	48.57%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	10	4.08%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	11	4.49%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	2	0.82%
Misdemeanors Against Property	7	2.86%
Status Offense	0	0.00%
Administrative	0	0.00%
TOTAL	245	100.00%

Table 9.5. Juvenile Corrections by Education Status, FY19

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	75	30.61%
Not Enrolled	37	15.10%
Expelled	1	0.41%
Suspended	2	0.82%
Withdrawn	3	1.22%
Graduated	4	1.63%
GED Program	0	0.00%
Unknown	123	50.20%
TOTAL	245	100.00%

Table 9.8. Juvenile Corrections by Offense Class, FY19

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	117	47.76%
Misdemeanor	27	11.02%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	101	41.22%
Status	0	0.00%
Other	0	0.00%
TOTAL	245	100.00%

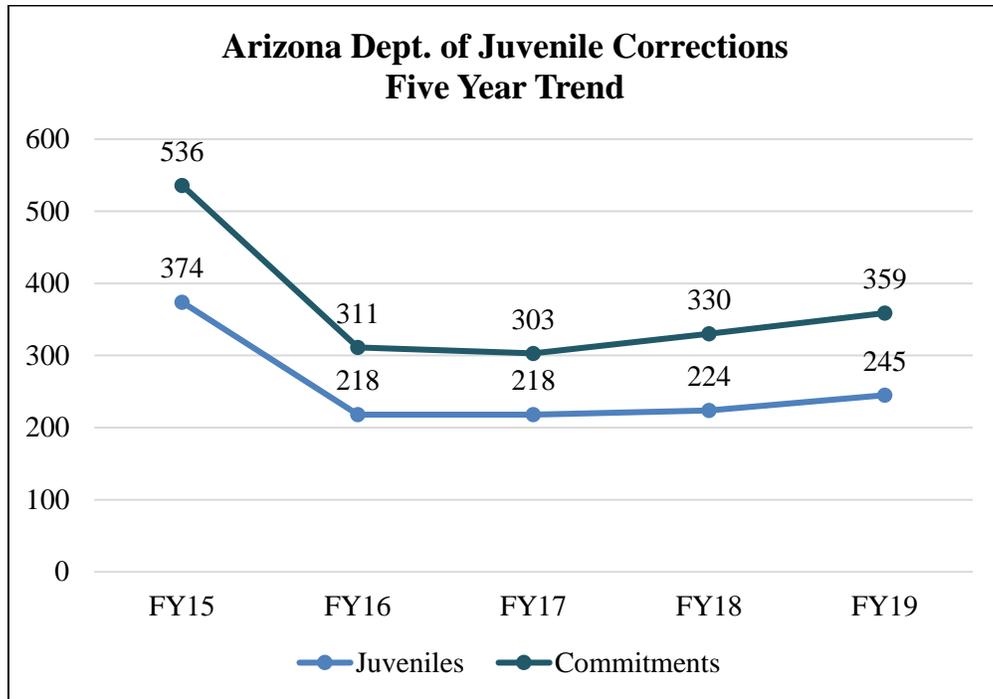
COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	1	50.00%	1	50.00%
Cochise	7	100.00%	0	0.00%
Coconino	4	100.00%	0	0.00%
Gila	5	100.00%	0	0.00%
Graham	4	100.00%	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0.00%	1	100.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Maricopa	139	92.05%	12	7.95%
Mohave	13	92.86%	1	7.14%
Navajo	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Pima	19	100.00%	0	0.00%
Pinal	7	100.00%	0	0.00%
Santa Cruz	6	100.00%	0	0.00%
Yavapai	8	100.00%	0	0.00%
Yuma	16	94.12%	1	5.88%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	229	93.47%	16	6.53%

In **Tables 9.9** through **9.11**, county breakdowns by gender, age, and race are presented. For each county, the majority of juveniles disposed to the Juvenile Department of Corrections were males in their late teens. The most common racial category shifted by county from White and Hispanic.

COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0.82%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	0	7	2.86%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	1.63%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	5	2.04%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	4	1.63%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.41%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	22	57	63	0	151	61.63%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	6	0	14	5.71%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Pima	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	4	4	0	19	7.76%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	7	2.86%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	6	2.45%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	3	0	8	3.27%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	5	5	0	17	6.94%
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	48	83	96	0	245	100.00%

Table 9.11. Juvenile Corrections by County and Race, FY19

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0.82%
Cochise	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	7	2.86%
Coconino	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4	1.63%
Gila	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	2.04%
Graham	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	1.63%
Greenlee	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.41%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	56	49	34	9	2	0	1	151	61.63%
Mohave	2	3	9	0	0	0	0	14	5.71%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Pima	9	3	3	3	1	0	0	19	7.76%
Pinal	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	7	2.86%
Santa Cruz	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2.45%
Yavapai	4	0	3	1	0	0	0	8	3.27%
Yuma	15	0	2	0	0	0	0	17	6.94%
TOTAL	102	61	64	14	3	0	1	245	100.00%



PATHWAYS TO ADULT COURT

The Arizona Revised Statutes provide the requirements and procedures for prosecuting juveniles in criminal court as adults. Juveniles enter the adult system by either a direct file or transfer. Both require certain criteria to be met in order 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 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 court.

Mandatory Direct File due to Prior Conviction: A juvenile with a historical prior felony conviction 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 court for a subsequent felony per A.R.S. §13-501A.

Discretionary Filing: The County Attorney may file in adult court any juvenile who is fourteen years old and a chronic offender or fourteen or older and has committed one of a list of specified offenses in 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 prosecution of any juvenile charged with a felony.

As shown in Table 11.1, the majority of juveniles end up in adult 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 Court, FY19

PATHWAY	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
Mandatory	151	54.32%
Mandatory Prior	12	4.32%
Chronic	49	17.63%
Discretionary	48	17.27%
Transfer	18	6.47%
TOTAL *	278	100.00%

Table 10.2. Pathways to Adult Court by County, FY19

COUNTY	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0.00%
Cochise	1	0.36%
Coconino	0	0.00%
Gila	1	0.36%
Graham	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%
Maricopa	190	68.35%
Mohave	1	0.36%
Navajo	0	0.00%
Pima	56	20.14%
Pinal	14	5.04%
Santa Cruz	2	0.72%
Yavapai	3	1.08%
Yuma	10	3.60%
TOTAL *	278	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 court in the fiscal year.

Direct Filings in Adult Court

Statistics provided in this section are for individual juveniles (unduplicated). For juveniles who were direct filed in adult court more than once during the fiscal year, information from their first filings 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 court referred to as mandatory (1 through 5 and 7) and chronic (6).

In addition, 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 felonies, which are referred to as discretionary filings. In addition, criminal prosecution shall be brought

against any juvenile with a prior conviction in adult court. These are referred to as mandatory prior conviction filings.

A legislative change creating the direct file process became effective in 1997. The result has been a reduction in the transfer decision.

In FY99, direct filings reached a high of 804. Since then, the number of direct filings has decreased. In FY19, 260 juveniles were involved in the direct file process.

Table 10.3. Direct Filings by County, FY19

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	0	0.00%
Cochise	0	0.00%
Coconino	0	0.00%
Gila	1	0.38%
Graham	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%
Maricopa	182	70.00%
Mohave	1	0.38%
Navajo	0	0.00%
Pima	52	20.00%
Pinal	14	5.38%
Santa Cruz	0	0.00%
Yavapai	2	0.77%
Yuma	8	3.08%
TOTAL	260	100.00%

Table 10.4. Direct Filings by Gender, FY19

Male	236	90.77%
Female	24	9.23%
TOTAL	260	100.00%

Table 10.5. Direct Filings by Age, FY19

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	6	2.31%
15	43	16.54%
16	87	33.46%
17	124	47.69%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	260	100.00%

Table 10.8. Direct Filings by Number of Prior Referrals, FY19

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	41	15.38%
1	32	13.46%
2	38	14.42%
3	20	7.21%
4	22	8.65%
5	24	9.62%
6	15	6.73%
7	10	4.81%
8 or more	58	19.71%
TOTAL	260	100.00%

Table 10.6. Direct Filings by Race, FY19

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	131	50.38%
African American	64	24.62%
White	56	21.54%
Native American	6	2.31%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.00%
Other	0	0.00%
Unknown	3	1.15%
TOTAL	260	100.00%

Table 10.9. Direct Filings by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY19

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	195	75.00%
Felonies Against Property	39	15.00%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	1	0.38%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	2	0.77%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	11	4.23%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	11	4.23%
Misdemeanors Against Property	1	0.38%
Status Offense	0	0.00%
Administrative	0	0.00%
TOTAL	260	100.00%

Table 10.7. Direct Filings by Education Status, FY19

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	55	21.15%
Not Enrolled	65	25.00%
Expelled	0	0.00%
Suspended	1	0.38%
Withdrawn	3	1.15%
Graduated	1	0.38%
GED Program	0	0.00%
Unknown	135	51.92%
TOTAL	260	100.00%

Table 10.10. Direct Filings by Offense Class, FY19

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	252	96.92%
Misdemeanor	8	3.08%
TOTAL	260	100.00%

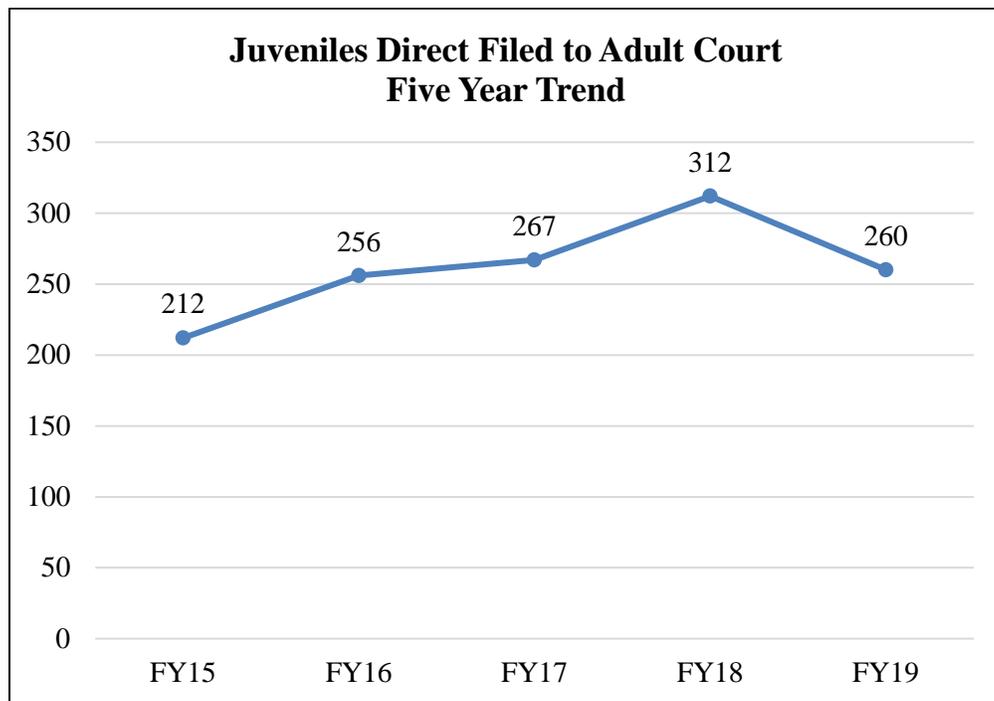
Table 10.11. Direct Filings by County and Gender, FY19				
COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Cochise	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Coconino	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Gila	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Maricopa	168	92.31%	14	7.69%
Mohave	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Pima	47	90.38%	5	9.62%
Pinal	14	100.00%	0	0.00%
Santa Cruz	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Yavapai	2	100.00%	0	0.00%
Yuma	3	81.62%	5	18.18%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	236	90.77%	24	9.23%

In **Tables 10.11** through **10.13**, county breakdowns of gender, age, and race are presented. Overall, the vast majority of juveniles with direct filings are males over fifteen years of age. Hispanic was the most common racial (ethnic) category for all of the counties.

Table 10.12. Direct Filings by County and Age, FY19													
COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	1	0	0	0	1	0.38%
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	4	31	60	87	0	182	70.00%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.38%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Pima	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	21	24	0	52	20.00%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	2	6	0	14	5.33%
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	0.77%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	8	3.08%
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	43	87	124	0	260	100.00%

Table 10.13. Direct Filings by County and Race, FY19

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	1	0	0	0	1	0.38%
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	79	56	41	3	0	0	3	182	70.00%
Mohave	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.38%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Pima	35	7	8	2	0	0	0	52	20.00%
Pinal	9	1	4	0	0	0	0	14	5.38%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Yavapai	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.77%
Yuma	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	3.08%
TOTAL	131	64	56	6	0	0	3	260	100.00%



Transferred to Adult Court

Prior to fiscal year 1998 and the passage of Proposition 102, juveniles could only be transferred to adult court through the judicial transfer process. Senate Bill (SB) 1446 initiated a shift from judicial transfers being the primary avenue to adult court to direct filing by the County Attorney. SB 1446 also made significant change to A.R.S. §8-327, which details the process for transferring juveniles to adult court and went into effect July 1, 1998.

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 but not so minor as to constitute a defense to prosecution.
9. The juvenile's mental and emotional condition.
10. The likelihood of the juvenile's reasonable rehabilitation through the use of services and facilities that are currently available to the juvenile court.

Since the direct filing process began, the judicial transfer process has been utilized less frequently. During the current fiscal year, the direct filing process accounted for over 9 out of every 10 juveniles prosecuted in adult court.

Table 10.14. Transferred by County, FY19

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	0	0.00%
Cochise	1	5.56%
Coconino	0	0.00%
Gila	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%
Maricopa	8	44.44%
Mohave	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0.00%
Pima	4	22.22%
Pinal	0	0.00%
Santa Cruz	2	11.11%
Yavapai	1	5.56%
Yuma	2	11.11%
TOTAL	18	100.00%

Table 10.15. Transferred by Gender, FY19

Male	16	88.89%
Female	2	11.11%
TOTAL	18	100.00%

Table 10.16. Transferred to Adult Court by Age, FY19

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	1	5.56%
16	3	16.67%
17	12	66.67%
Unknown	2	11.11%
TOTAL	18	100.00%

Table 10.17. Transferred to Adult Court by Race, FY19

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	9	50.00%
African American	3	16.67%
White	5	27.78%
Native American	1	5.56%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.00%
Other	0	0.00%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	18	100.00%

Table 10.18. Transferred to Adult Court by Education Status, FY19

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	6	33.33%
Not Enrolled	4	22.22%
Expelled	0	0.00%
Suspended	0	0.00%
Withdrawn	0	0.00%
Graduated	0	0.00%
GED Program	0	0.00%
Unknown	8	44.44%
TOTAL	18	100.00%

Table 10.19. Transferred to Adult Court by Number of Prior Referrals, FY19

PRIOR REFERRAL	COUNT	PERCENT
0	4	22.22%
1	2	11.11%
2	1	5.56%
3	3	16.67%
4	3	16.67%
5	1	5.56%
6	0	0.00%
7	0	0.00%
8 or more	4	22.22%
TOTAL	18	100.00%

Table 10.20. Transferred to Adult Court by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY19

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	4	22.22%
Felonies Against Property	7	38.89%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	1	5.56%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	1	5.56%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	0	0.00%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	5	27.78%
Misdemeanors Against Property	0	0.00%
Status Offense	0	0.00%
Administrative	0	0.00%
TOTAL	18	100.00%

Table 10.21. Transferred to Adult Court by Offense Class, FY19

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	14	77.78%
Misdemeanor	3	16.67%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	1	5.56%
Status	0	0.00%
Other	0	0.00%
TOTAL	18	100.00%

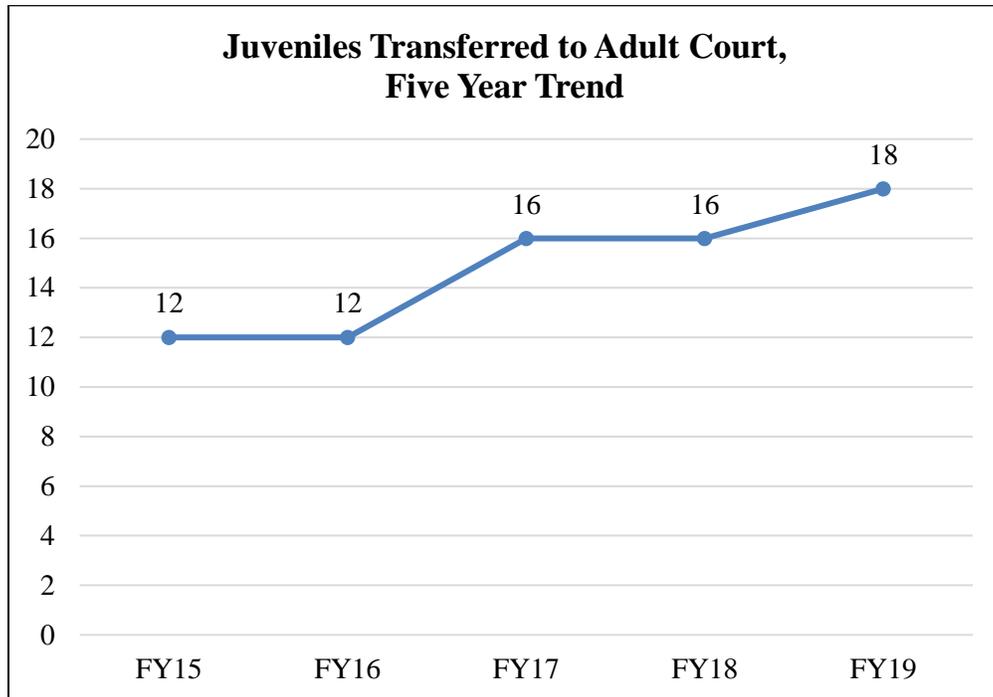
Table 10.22. Transferred to Adult Court by County and Gender, FY19				
COUNTY	MALE	% OF TOTAL	FEMALE	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Cochise	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
Coconino	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Gila	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Maricopa	8	100.00%	0	0.00%
Mohave	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Pima	4	100.00%	0	0.00%
Pinal	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Santa Cruz	1	50.00%	1	50.00%
Yavapai	0	0.00%	1	100.00%
Yuma	2	100.00%	0	0.00%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	16	88.89%	2	11.11%

Tables 10.22 through 10.24 provide statistics on gender, age, and race by county. Overall, most transferred juveniles are males in their late teens. Hispanic was the most common racial (ethnic) category.

Table 10.23. Transferred to Adult Court by County and Age, FY19													
COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5.56%
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	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	8	44.44%
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	1	2	1	0	4	22.22%
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	2	2	11.11%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5.56%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	11.11%
TOTAL	0	1	3	12	2	18	100.00%						

Table 10.24. Transferred to Adult Court by County and Race, FY19

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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5.56%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	8	44.44%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Pima	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	22.22%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Santa Cruz	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	11.11%
Yavapai	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5.56%
Yuma	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	11.11%
TOTAL	9	3	5	1	0	0	0	18	100.00%



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GENDER

In January 2005, the Child Welfare League hosted a conference *National Girls Initiative: Florence Crittenden Roundtable 2005*. This section was prompted by that conference and other work being done in Arizona. This section offers simple comparisons between males and females in Arizona's juvenile justice system. Information is provided on referrals, age at first referral, offense severity, and proportions of males and females at each stage in the juvenile justice system, and treatment received in FY19. This section was first published in *Juveniles Processed FY04* and has been replicated annually since then.

Over the last two decades, increasing attention has been paid to girls in the juvenile justice system. There was concern, according to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (2002), that arrests of females were increasing in most categories faster than arrests of males. In Arizona, however, the proportions of males and females arrested have been constant.

Traditionally, males are believed to commit more offenses and more serious offenses than females. Analysis of Arizona juvenile data provides support for these notions.

STAGE	FEMALE	MALE
Referral	32.92%	67.08%
Detention	20.72%	79.28%
Diversion	37.27%	62.73%
Petitioned	25.46%	74.54%
Dismissals	30.47%	69.53%
Penalty Only	28.09%	71.91%
Standard Probation	25.63%	74.37%
JIPS	14.55%	85.45%
ADJC	6.17%	93.83%
Direct Filed	0%	0%

Average Age

For the juveniles referred in FY19, the average age of referral for the initial referral was slightly higher for females (14.34) than males (14.30).

Male	14.30
Female	14.34
ALL JUVENILE	14.31

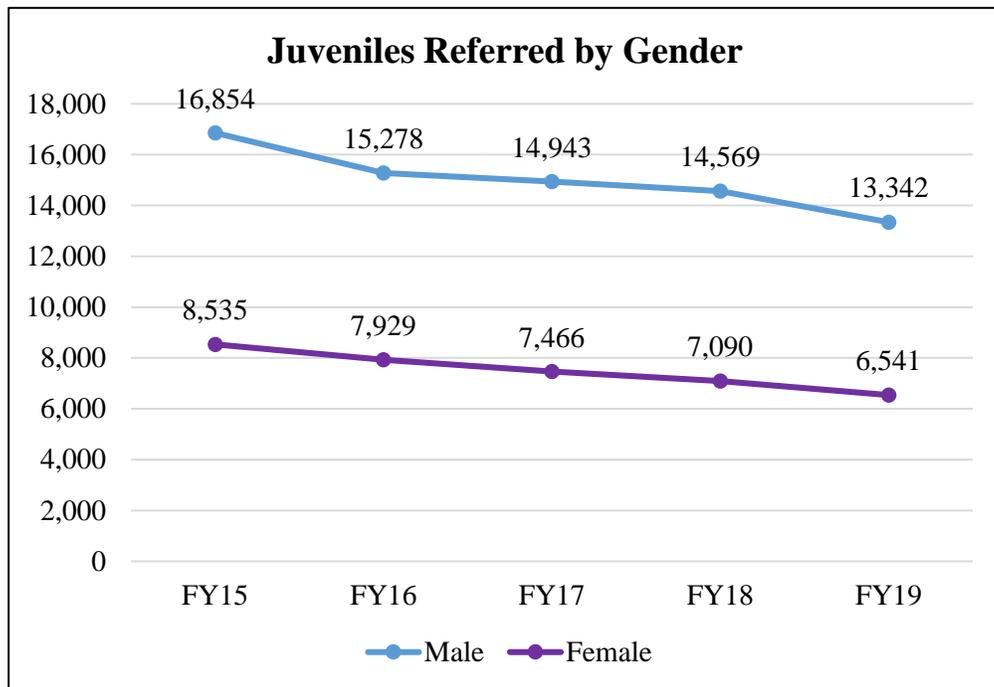
Offense Severity and Type

Females and males differ in the distribution of their referral offenses. In the two felony offense categories, Against Person and Against Property, the male distribution is more than double the female distribution, whereas the female distribution of Status Offenses is nearly double the male distribution. Males tend to have higher Drug Offense referrals which females tend to have higher Misdemeanors Against Property referrals.

Misdemeanors make up the largest proportion of offenses for both males and females. Since FY07, the proportion of juveniles committing felonies and misdemeanors for both males and females has remained relatively stable.

OFFENSE	FEMALE	MALE
Felonies Against Persons	4.7%	10.0%
Felonies Against Property	3.4%	8.4%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	8.3%	10.2%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	17.3%	14.7%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	15.5%	18.3%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	21.2%	21.1%
Misdemeanors Against Property	11.9%	7.9%
Status Offenses	16.4%	8.3%
Administrative	1.3%	1.2%
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%

Table 11.4. Gender by Offense Class		
	FEMALE	MALE
FELONY		
2015	19.1%	37.7%
2016	20.0%	38.1%
2017	22.1%	39.3%
2018	23.0%	40.1%
2019	25.8%	41.2%
MISDEMEANOR		
2015	56.8%	45.2%
2016	53.8%	43.3%
2017	52.7%	44.0%
2018	50.5%	42.0%
2019	49.2%	40.0%



Notes & Glossary

NOTES

1. The number of juveniles in each stage 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.

The only exceptions to the unduplicated count of juveniles at each stage are **Table 10.1**. Pathways to Adult Court, FY19 and **Table 10.2** Pathways to Adult Court by County, FY19. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Public Peace (Felonies and Misdemeanors) – Aggravated DUI, alcohol under age consumption, carry concealed weapon, child neglect, commercial sex, contributing delinquency of minor, crime against

nature, cruelty to animals, disorderly conduct, disturbing the peace, DUI, eavesdropping, false reporting, failure to stop, firework violation, gambling/gaming, harassment, indecent exposure, obscenity, prostitution, reckless burning, reckless driving, riot, public sexual indecency, speeding, traffic offenses, trespassing, criminal trespassing, unlawful assembly, weapons offenses, discharge firearm.

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

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

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

3. 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.
 - g. Payment of a monetary assessment.

4. The County Attorney or the juvenile court, in cooperation with the County Attorney, can establish community-based alternative programs. Community-based alternative programs and diversion programs must ensure that the participation of both the juvenile and victim are voluntary, and that the juvenile accepts responsibility for the delinquent or incorrigible act.
 5. The participants in a community-based alternative program agree on any legally reasonable consequence for the juvenile offender, 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.
4. Commitment Guidelines:
1. When considering the commitment of a juvenile to the care and custody of ADJC, the juvenile court shall:
 - a. Only commit those juveniles who are adjudicated for a delinquent act and whom the court believes require placement in a secure care facility for the protection of the community;
 - b. Consider commitment to ADJC as a final opportunity for rehabilitation of the juvenile, as well as a way of holding the juvenile accountable for a serious delinquent act or acts;
 - c. Give special consideration to the nature of the offense, the level of risk the juvenile poses to the community, and whether appropriate, less restrictive alternatives to commitment exist within the community; and
 - d. Clearly identify, in the commitment order, the offense or offenses for which the juvenile is being committed and any other relevant factors that the court determines as reasons to consider the juvenile a risk to the community.
 2. The juvenile court shall not consider juveniles for commitment to ADJC when charged with an incorrigible offense(s) or a violation of a court order while under protective supervision for an incorrigible offense.

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 court, without the jury. In some respects, an "adjudication" for a delinquent offense is the juvenile court's equivalent of a "criminal conviction" in adult court.

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

Adult Probation. Adult probation is a function of the judicial branch of government 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 bring criminal prosecution in adult court against all juveniles 15 years of age or older who are charged with committing a third felony offense. The County Attorney has discretion to also indict 14-year-old juveniles as chronic felony offenders and to prosecute them as adults.

Community-Based Alternative Program (CBAP). As used in Senate Bill 1446 and 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 a law enforcement officer and submitted under oath to 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”, with the exception of a child under eight years of age who would be alternatively classified as a “dependent child”. A delinquent juvenile is simply a juvenile who commits an illegal offense.

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 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 misdeeds and to accept the consequences without going through a formal adjudication and disposition process. By statute, the County Attorney has sole discretion to divert prosecution for juveniles accused of committing any incorrigible or delinquent offense.

Incorrigible 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 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.

Referral. A report submitted to the County Attorney 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. Referrals can be "paper referrals" issued as citations or police reports or "physical referrals" where an arrest and possible detention is made by law enforcement. 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 & ADULT TERMINOLOGY

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN JUVENILE AND ADULT TERMINOLOGY	
JUVENILE	ADULT
Delinquent Act	Crime
Incorrigible Act / Status Offense	Not a Crime
Detained	Arrested
Respondent	Defendant
Referral	Submittal
Petition	Indictment / Complaint
Advisory Hearing	Initial Appearance / Preliminary Hearing Arraignment
Adjudication Hearing	Trial
No Jury Trials	Jury Trial
Adjudication	Verdict / Disposition
Delinquent / Incorrigible	Guilty
Disposition	Sentence
Detention / Secure Care	Jail
Committed to ADJC	Imprisoned / Incarcerated

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