

Superior Court of Arizona



Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department

**Fiscal Year 2017
Data Book**

We are pleased to share the 2016 – 2017 Data Book for the Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department. This report contains juvenile justice data for fiscal years 2013 to 2017 and is the expanded data source for the department. Fiscal Year 2017 Highlights and Accomplishments can reviewed in the companion report: Annual Report FY17, Creating Hope, Fostering Connections, and Enhancing Collaborations.

If you have any questions or need any additional information about the contents of this report please contact the Juvenile Probation Department Research and Planning Services Division at (602) 506-4506.

Sincerely,

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About This Publication

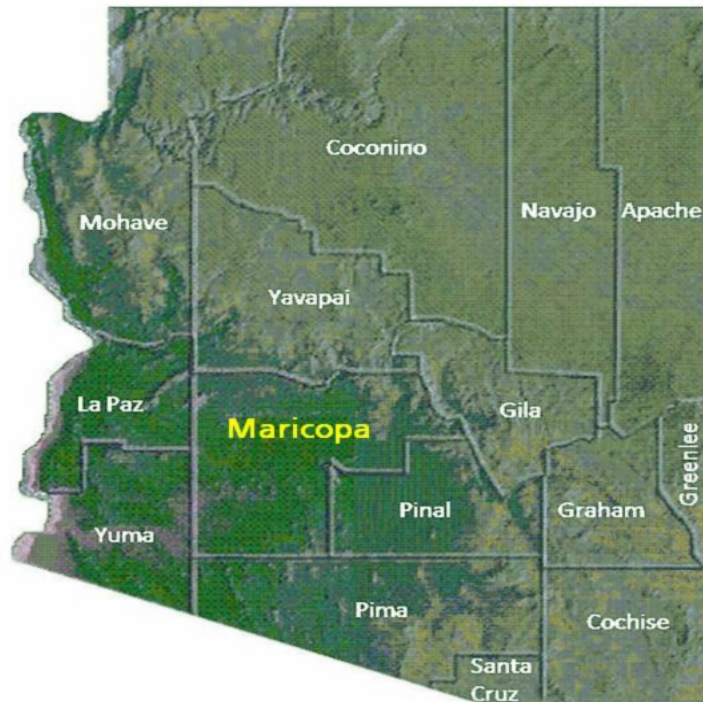
Fiscal year 2017 marks the 29th year of this publication. The data and information presented are derived primarily from the integrated Court Information System (iCIS). The publication provides information about juveniles (ages 8 through 17) at various stages of the juvenile justice system. Data are presented both for FY2017 and for a five-year trend whenever feasible. The report contains information related to:

- Referrals Overall
- Juveniles Referred
- First Time Offenders
- Detention
- Diversion and Prevention
- Community Supervision—Probation
- Restoration
- Treatment
- Commitments to Juvenile Corrections
- Recidivism

It is important to note that not all data presented in this data book represents juveniles who entered the system during FY2017. Some juveniles may have entered the system in a prior fiscal year but were disposed in FY2017.

The number of juveniles referred to and involved in the juvenile justice system is influenced by several factors including the practices of law enforcement, State prosecution and legislation. In addition, changes in the population of juveniles aged 8 through 17 can influence the number of referrals to the juvenile court. While estimates from the Department of Economic Security in Arizona indicate that the youth population of Maricopa County continues to increase, conversely referrals to the juvenile justice system have decreased. At the same time, proportionately more youth remain in the community rather than being committed to out of home care or placement.

State and County Statistics/Juvenile Population



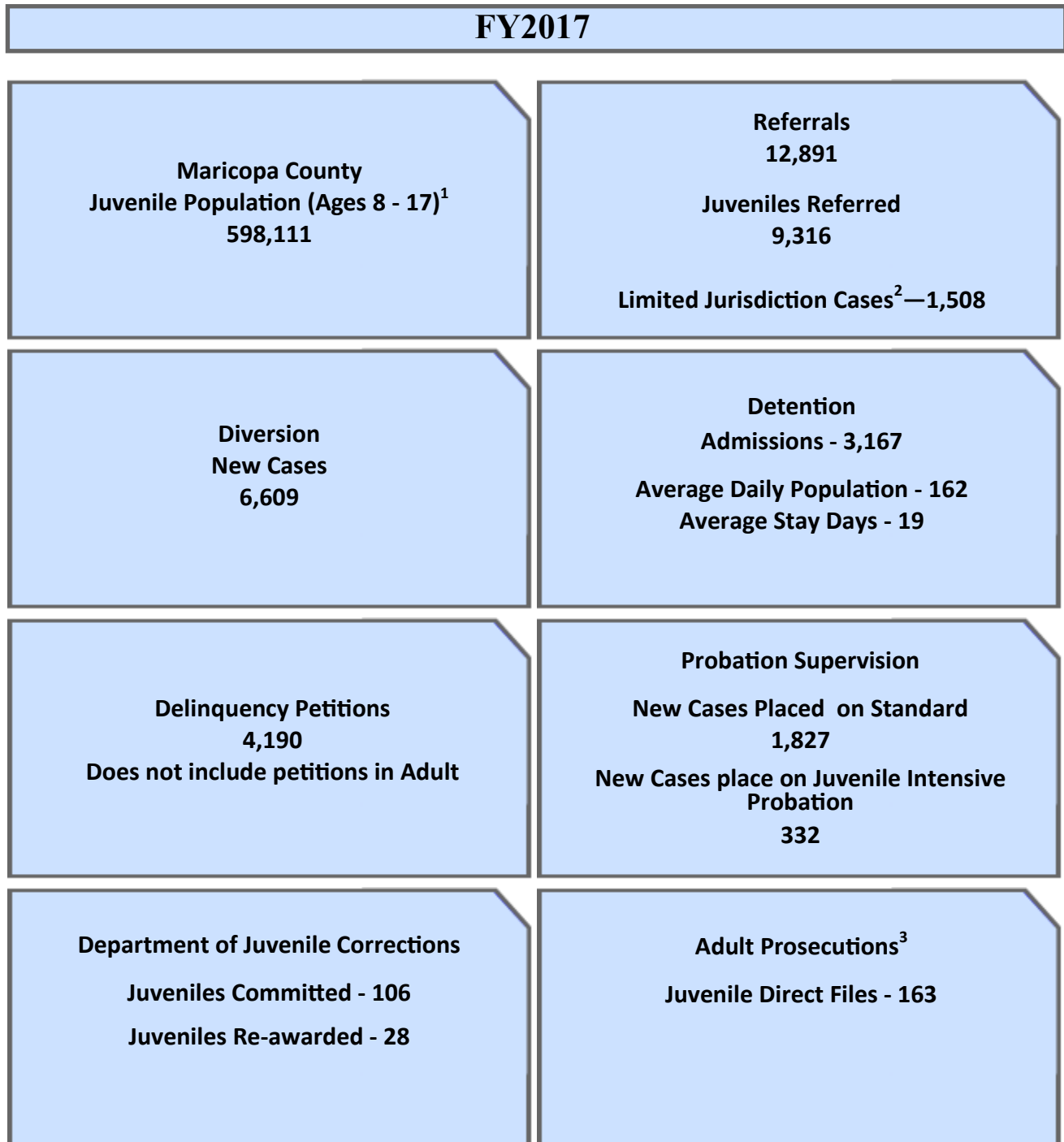
- Arizona is geographically the 6th largest state in the nation with 113,998 square miles and a population of 7,016,270 in 15 counties.
- Maricopa County is the 4th most populated county in the nation with 9,225 square miles, and a population of 4,307,033.
- Approximately 61% of the state's population resides in Maricopa County.
- There are approximately 467 residents per square mile in Maricopa County.
- Phoenix (population 1,584,600) is the county seat, state capital and the largest city in the state.
- Maricopa County youth age 8-17 account for 14% of the total county population (592,183)¹.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau State and Counties QuickFacts 2015, Population 2014 Estimate U.S. Census Bureau: State and County QuickFacts. Data derived from Population Estimates, American Community Survey, Census of Population and Housing, State and County Housing Unit Estimates, County Business Patterns, Nonemployee Statistics, Economic Census, Survey of Business Owners, Building Permits, Consolidated Federal Funds Report

1. FY16 number reported as the FY17 update was not available at the time of publishing.

Statistical Summary Chart

Juvenile Probation and Juvenile Court Population and Delinquency Referrals



1—Source: Arizona Department of Administration, Office of Employment & Population Statistics, 12/07/2012.

2—In FY2017, the Department began excluding referrals handled exclusively by a Limited Jurisdiction Court from the overall referral count.

3— Adult Prosecutions data reflects information reported in the *Juveniles Processed in the Arizona Court System FY2017*, published by the Arizona Supreme Court.

Workload Statistics Summary

Juvenile Population	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
Estimate of County Population 8 through 17	568,962	577,187	583,414	592,183	598,111

Referrals Received	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
Incorrigibility/Delinquent Referrals Received	19,129	16,291	15,483	13,636	12,891
Juveniles Referred	13,649	11,777	11,416	9,978	9,316
Referrals per Juvenile	1.40	1.38	1.36	1.37	1.38

Investigative Case Status*	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
Number of New Cases Assigned to Investigative Status	5,387	4,762	4,427	3,834	3,909
New Juveniles on Investigative Status	5,227	4,561	4,312	3,748	3,814

Dispositions	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
Juveniles Placed on Standard Probation	2,498	2,179	2,274	1,886	1,827
Juveniles Committed to Dept. of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC)	239	183	152	96	106
Juveniles Placed on Intensive Probation (JIPS)	402	372	418	329	332

Detention	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
Juveniles Brought to Detention	7,182	6,682	6,148	5,218	5,224
Juveniles Detained	5,345	4,872	4,082	3,103	3,167
Percent Detained	74.4%	72.9%	66.4%	59.5%	60.6%
Average Daily Population	217	190	180	159	162
Average Length of Stay in Detention (Days)	13.6	13.6	13.7	17.0	19.0

* Investigative cases are associated with pre-adjudication and pre-disposition juveniles. Officers make home visits with parents ; conduct social investigations on juveniles assigned to the investigative unit.

Financial Summary

County	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
General Fund	16,063,648	16,952,689	16,926,732	16,679,597	16,070,098
Detention Fund	29,598,035	31,694,471	33,320,884	32,700,700	33,873,180
Total	45,661,683	48,647,160	50,247,616	49,380,297	49,943,278
State Grants					
	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
Diversion Consequences*	513,229	495,793	533,556	501,924	475,129
Diversion Intake	1,488,578	1,599,972	1,516,931	1,376,997	1,220,725
Diversion Counseling	567,881	512,222	504,403	395,503	410,369
Drug Court	27,678	0	0	0	0
Evidence Based Practices (JCRF)	0	0	0	0	36,852
Family Counseling*	379,168	370,751	400,585	370,535	381,025
GED (JCRF)	13,670	870	10,529	10,995	16,602
JDAI	0	6,223	0	16,265	5,000
JIPS Treatment**	258,280	238,566	200,987	236,129	**
JPSF Treatment**	7,756,483	7,391,623	9,490,350	7,186,396	8,566,724
Justice Involved Youth With Children	0	4,268	0	0	0
Juvenile Treatment Services	478,967	553,232	631,317	605,197	633,214
Safe Schools	476,046	466,806	268,681	268,681	268,681
Title IV-E	69,076	0	0	0	41,966
Victim Rights	142,021	142,513	141,932	141,838	141,900
Youth In Custody	0	0	4,500	0	0
Total	12,171,076	11,782,839	13,703,771	11,110,460	12,198,187
Federal Grants					
	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
Bulletproof Vest	0	0	0	0	0
Food and Nutrition	359,605	335,431	320,848	283,629	360,270
JAG	90,438	48,848	8,252	15,600	99,100
JAIBG	285,284	248,824	244,033	118,802	0
PREA		215,407	46,936	0	0
Total	735,327	848,510	620,069	418,031	459,370
Service Fees					
	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
Probation Fees	624,718	287,868	70,370	65,512	571,501
Probation Surcharge	3,057,941	3,250,657	3,041,341	2,831,403	2,509,164
Diversion Fees	309,154	329,412	82,976	376,234	393,586
Juvenile Restitution Fund	9,260	9,071	8,864	5,982	1,435
Total	4,001,073	3,877,008	3,203,551	3,279,131	3,475,686
All Grants and Fees					
	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
All Grants and Fees	16,907,476	16,508,357	17,527,391	14,807,622	16,133,243
County Funds	45,661,683	48,647,160	50,247,616	49,380,297	49,943,278
Total Budget	62,569,159	65,155,517	67,775,007	64,187,919	66,076,521

FY2013 through FY2017 are actual expenditures.

* Indicates amounts retained by the grantor to be spent on behalf of the Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department. Previous year's numbers adjusted to reflect final fiscal year end closing amounts.

** JIPS Treatment is included in JPSF treatment as of FY2017

Referrals Received

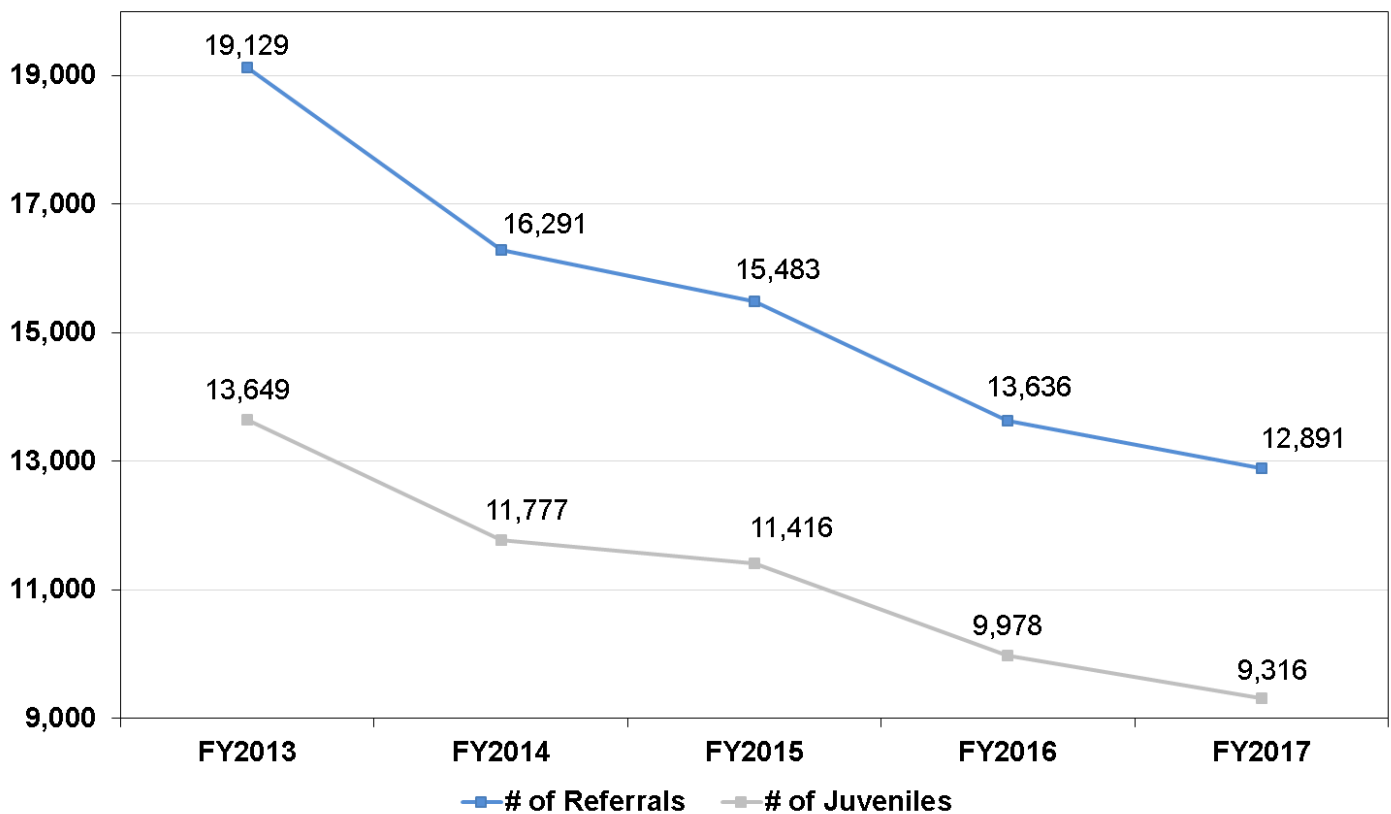
Referrals are the first step in the juvenile justice process. A referral is generated on a juvenile when a report is brought to the juvenile court alleging delinquent or incorrigible behavior. These referrals can come in several forms from a paper citation to a juvenile being presented to detention by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

Juveniles Referred is the number of unduplicated juveniles that generated referrals in a given year. A majority of the juveniles referred in FY2017 received their first complaint and only generated a single referral (65.6%). Based on the number of juveniles referred in FY2017 (9,316) and the total referrals generated (12,891), the average referrals per juvenile was 1.38 for FY2017. Additionally, referrals have decreased 33% and juveniles referred have decreased 32% over the past 5 years.

It is important to note that the juveniles detailed in this section of the report represent only 2% of the estimated 598,111 juvenile's age 8 to 17 living in Maricopa County in FY2017, approximately one juvenile in every 50 in the county.

The following section covers the 12,891 referrals that were generated in FY2017 including Type of Referral, Severity of Offense and Most Common Offenses. Referrals include felonies, misdemeanors, and Violations of Probation.

Referrals Received FY2013 - FY2017

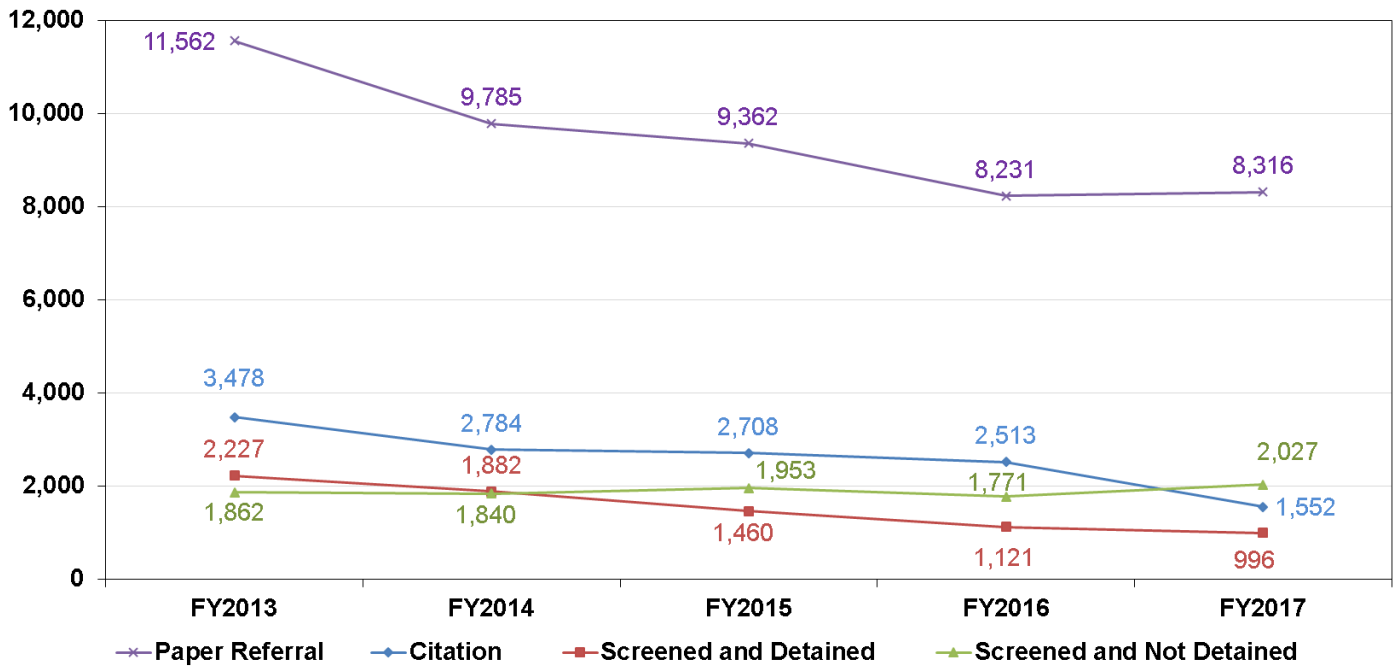


Referrals Received

Type of Referral

Juvenile referrals are categorized in one of four different types: Citation, Screened and Detained, Screened and Not Detained and Paper Referral.

Type of Referrals FY2013 - FY2017



The types of referrals are described as follows:

Paper Referral: A referral is sent to the juvenile court and the county attorney for processing. Includes transfers from another jurisdiction (Hearings and Probation) and referrals sent directly to adult court as of FY2009.

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

Screened and Detained: Juvenile is brought to a detention facility, screened and detained. A referral is sent to the juvenile court.

Screened and Not Detained: Juvenile is brought to a detention facility, screened and released for follow-up.

The majority of referrals do not involve detention. Approximately 7.7% of the 12,891 referrals received in FY2017 resulted in a juvenile being detained. Additional information on detained youth begins on page 25.

A table comparing the last five fiscal years percent of referral by type can be found in the Appendix (Table A.1).

Referrals Received

1

Table 1.1 Ten Most Common Referral Offenses

Offenses	FY2017 Total	Percent
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	1,438	11.2%
Assault - Simple	804	6.2%
Drug Paraphernalia	725	5.6%
Assault - Domestic Violence	640	5.0%
Truancy	510	4.0%
Runaway	495	3.8%
Possess Marijuana	486	3.8%
Dist Peace-Domestic Violence	414	3.2%
Curfew	398	3.1%
Trespass	361	2.8%
Total	6,271	48.6%

Note: These ten most common offenses represent 48.6% of all referrals (12,891) in FY2017.

Table 1.2 Ten Most Common Petitioned Offenses

Offenses	FY2017 Total	Percent
Violation of Probation	1,140	31.5%
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	432	11.9%
Possess Marijuana	419	11.6%
Dist Peace-Domestic Violence	282	7.8%
Assault - Simple	234	6.5%
Burglary 2 - Residential - F	218	6.0%
Aggravated Assault-F	215	5.9%
Burglary 3 - Non-residntl - F	193	5.3%
Assault - Domestic Violence	166	4.6%
Trespass	159	4.4%
Drug Paraphernalia	159	4.4%
Total	3,617	100.0%

Note: The 3,617 petitions represent the 10 most common offenses of the 5,598 petitions filed in FY2017. Petitions filed include delinquent petitions, Violations of Probation, citations that resulted in a petition, and petitions remanded back to Juvenile Court from Adult Court.

Referrals Received

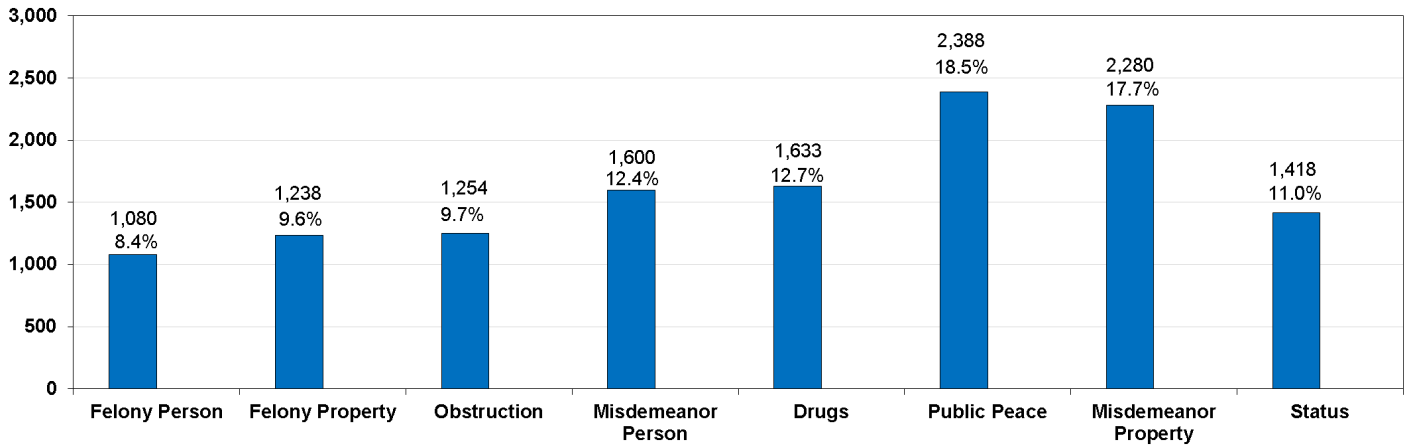
Table 1.3 Comparison Ten Most Common Referrals FY2013 to FY2017

FY2013		FY2014		FY2015		FY2016		FY2017	
Shoplifting - Misd.	2,477	Shoplifting - Misd.	1,984	Shoplifting - Misd.	2,050	Shoplifting - Misd.	1,546	Shoplifting - Misd.	1,438
Drug Paraph.	1,348	Drug Paraph.	1,195	Drug Paraph.	1,122	Truancy	1,077	Assault - Simple	804
Alcohol	1,195	Alcohol	872	Truancy	956	Drug Paraph.	796	Drug Paraph.	725
Assault - DV	874	Assault - DV	824	Assault - DV	754	Assault - DV	724	Assault - DV	640
Curfew	859	Assault - Simple	677	Curfew	649	Curfew	642	Truancy	510
Truancy	842	Truancy	677	Assault - Simple	612	Assault - Simple	597	Runaway	495
Assault - Simple	804	Curfew	628	Alcohol	605	Disturbing the Peace-Domestic Violence	509	Possess Marijuana	486
Runaway	723	Possess Marijuana	542	Disturbing the Peace-Domestic Violence	492	Runaway	504	Disturbing the Peace-Domestic Violence	414
Possess Marijuana	621	Runaway	514	Runaway	450	Possess Marijuana	448	Curfew	398
Disturbing the Peace-Domestic Violence	512	Disturbing the Peace-Domestic Violence	462	Possess Marijuana	441	Alcohol	419	Trespass	361

*Misd.- Misdemeanor, DV- Domestic Violence, VOP- Violation of Probation, Drug Paraph.-Drug Paraphernalia, Poss. Marijuana - Possess Marijuana

Offense Severity FY2017

N = 12,891



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

Felony Person

These are felony offenses against persons such as murder, aggravated assault, arson of an occupied structure, or robbery.

Felony Property

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

Obstruction of Justice

These offenses are illegal acts that impede the enforcement of justice. For juveniles, the majority of these offenses are a violation of the conditions of probation. Other examples include resisting arrest, contempt of court, escape and failing to obey police.

Misdemeanor Person

These are misdemeanor offenses against persons, such as simple assault, domestic violence, endangerment and threatening intimidation.

Drugs

These are offenses that involve the possession, use, transportation, or sale of any drug. This category contains both felonies and misdemeanors. Paint and glue sniffing are included here.

Public Peace

This category contains both felonies and misdemeanors. These offenses involve acts like disorderly conduct, giving false information, cruelty to animals, trespassing, weapons misconduct, DUI and alcohol underage consumption.

Misdemeanor Property

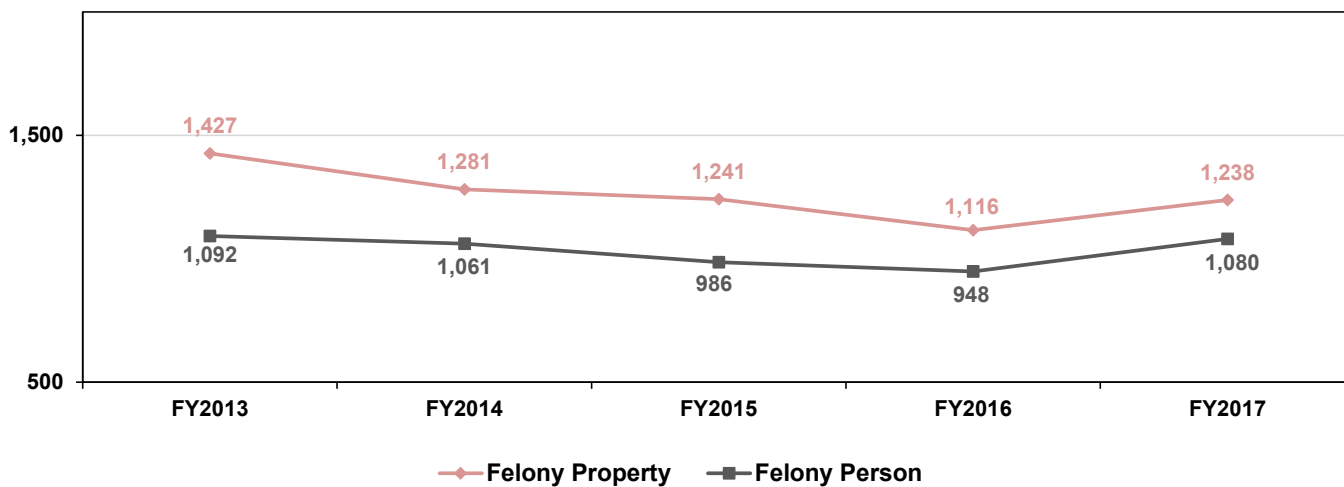
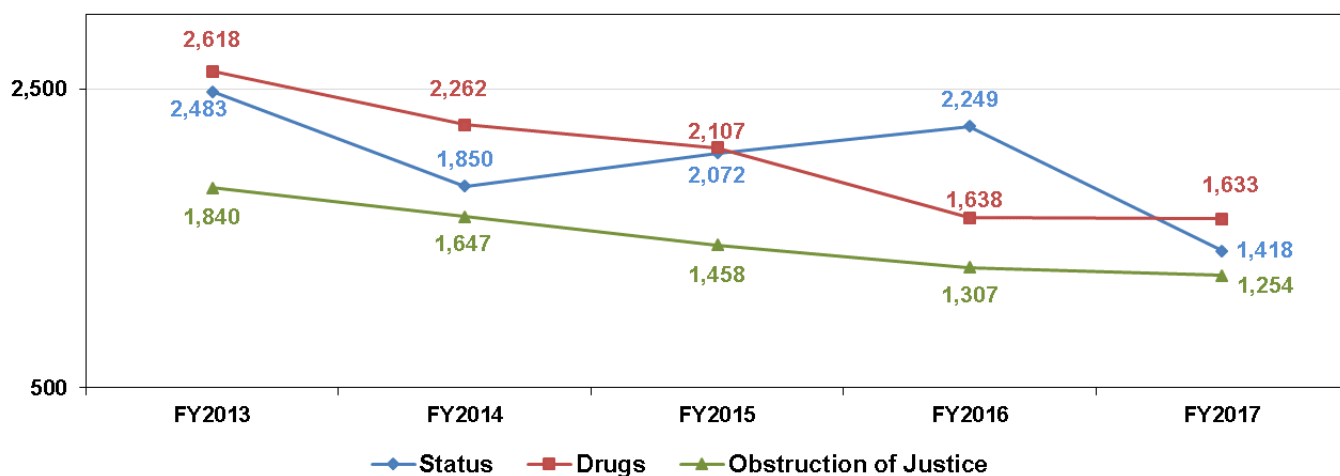
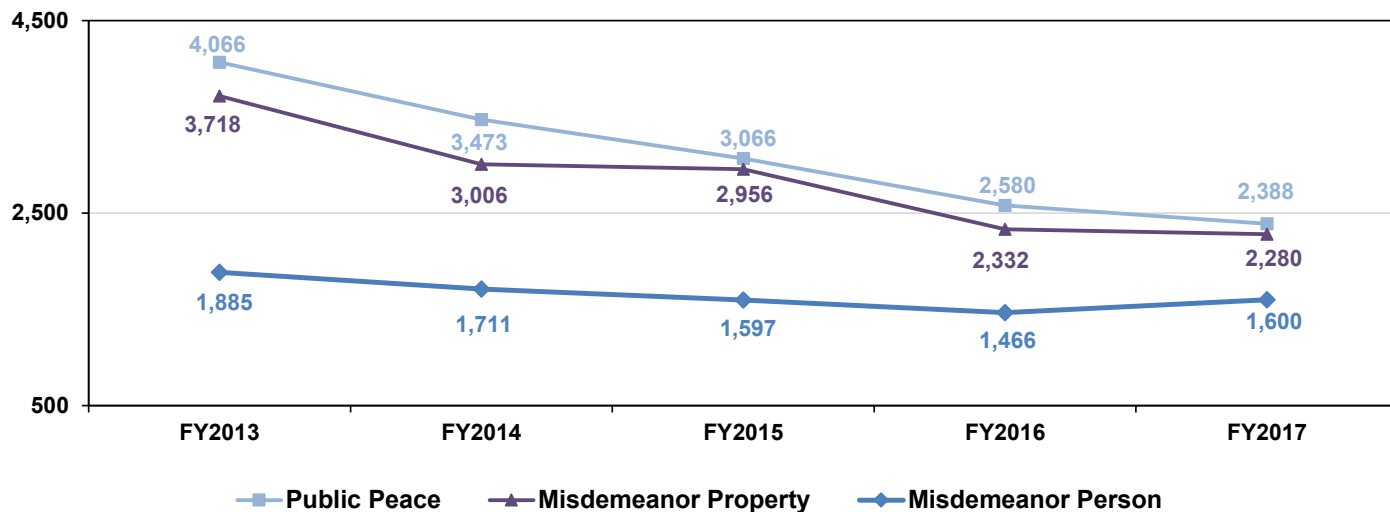
These are property offenses in which the property is valued less than \$1,000. The most common offenses are shoplifting and criminal damage.

Status

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

Referrals Received

Offense Severity FY2013 – FY2017



Gender

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

In FY2017, females made up 31% (2,852) of the 9,316 juveniles referred. Males were more likely to be involved in public peace and misdemeanor property offenses. Females were more likely to be involved in misdemeanor property.

Gender by Offense Severity FY2017

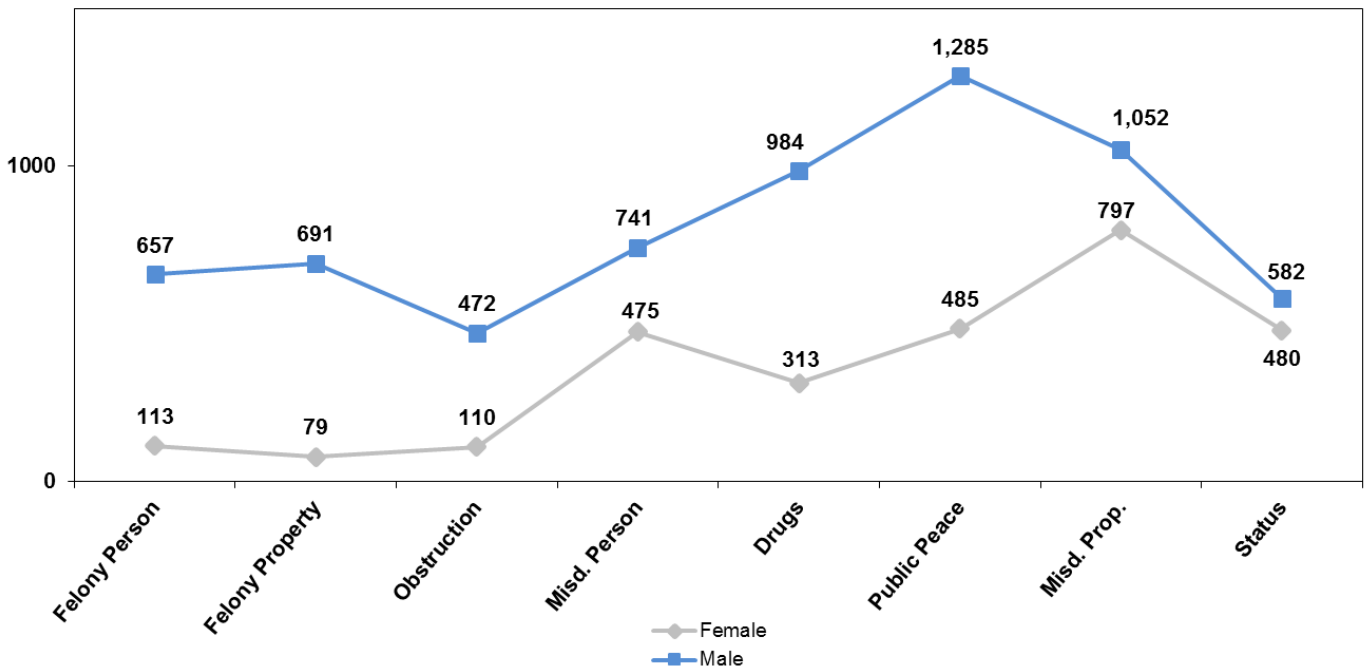
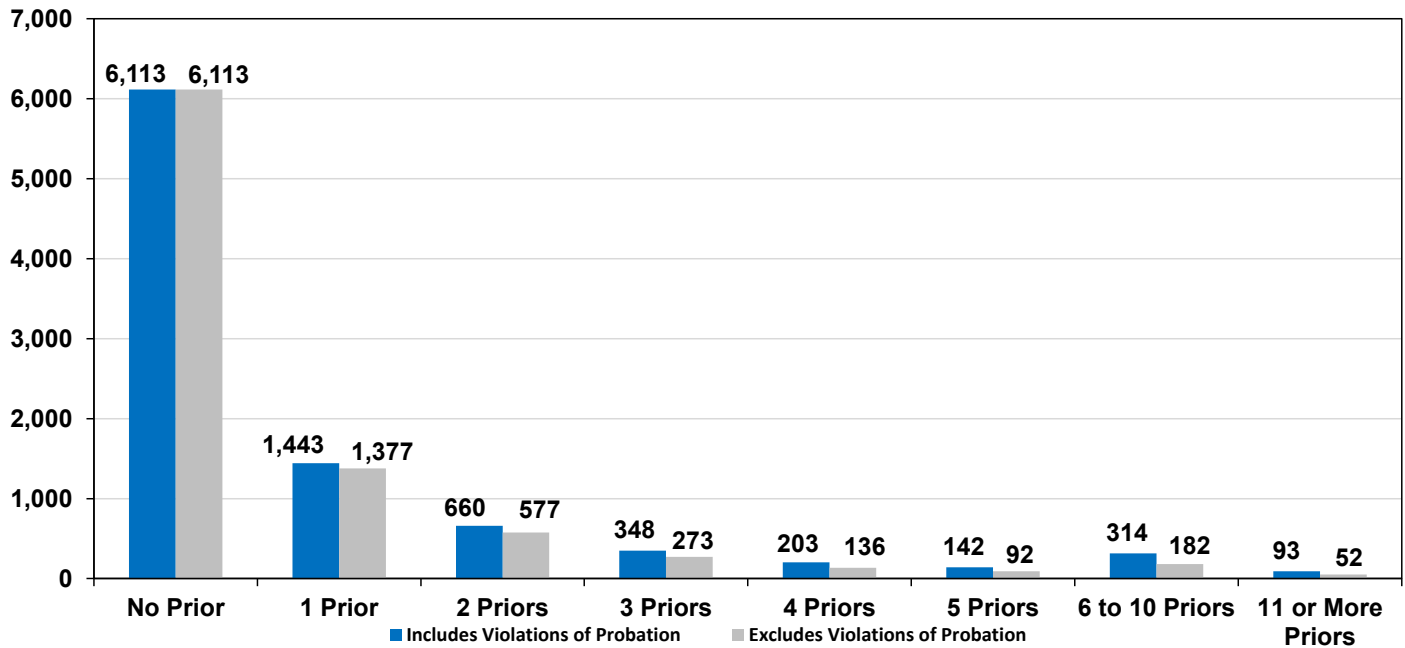


Table 2.1 Percent of Gender by Offense Severity FY2017

	Felony Person	Felony Prop.	Obstruction	Misd. Person	Drugs	Peace	Misd. Prop.	Status	Totals
Male	10.2%	10.7%	7.3%	11.5%	15.2%	19.9%	16.3%	9.0%	100%
Female	4.0%	2.8%	3.9%	16.7%	11.0%	17.0%	27.9%	16.8%	100%

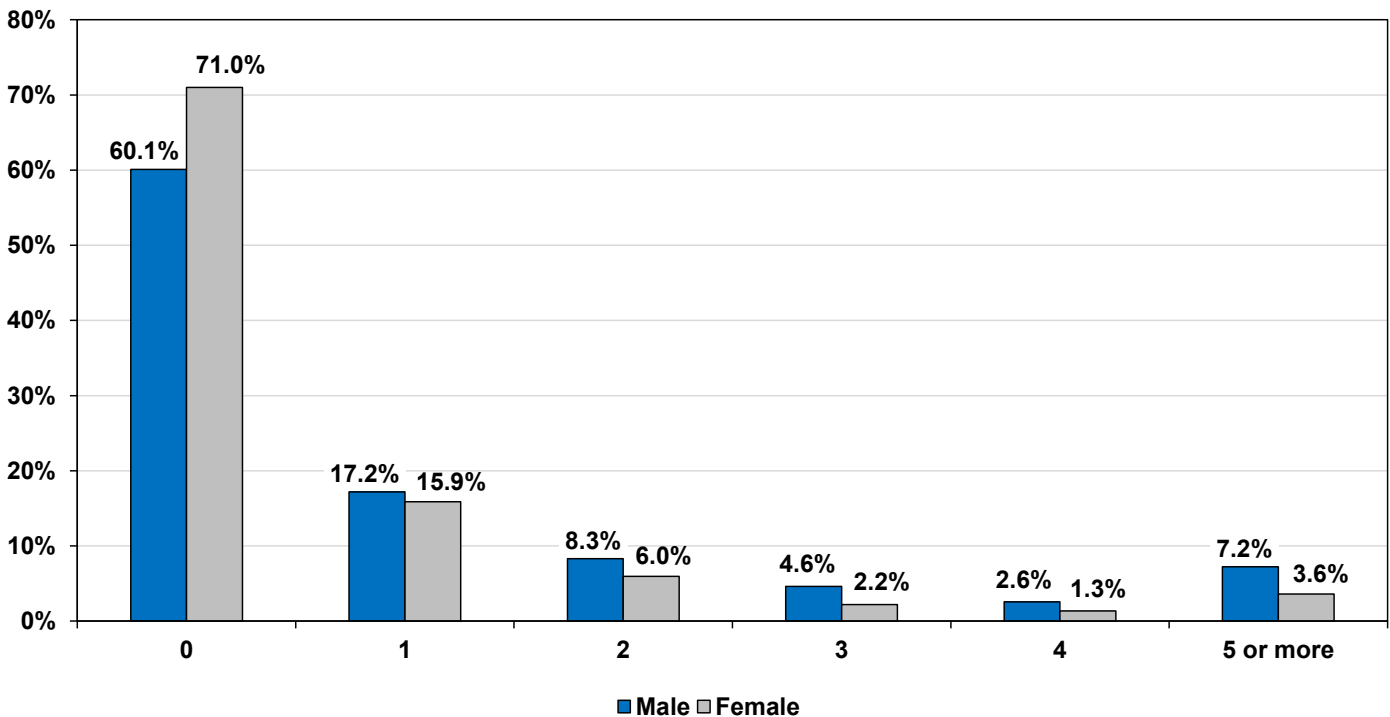
Males were involved in proportionately more felony person, felony property and drug offenses than females. Females were involved in proportionately more misdemeanor property and status offenses than males.

Number of Prior Referrals FY2017



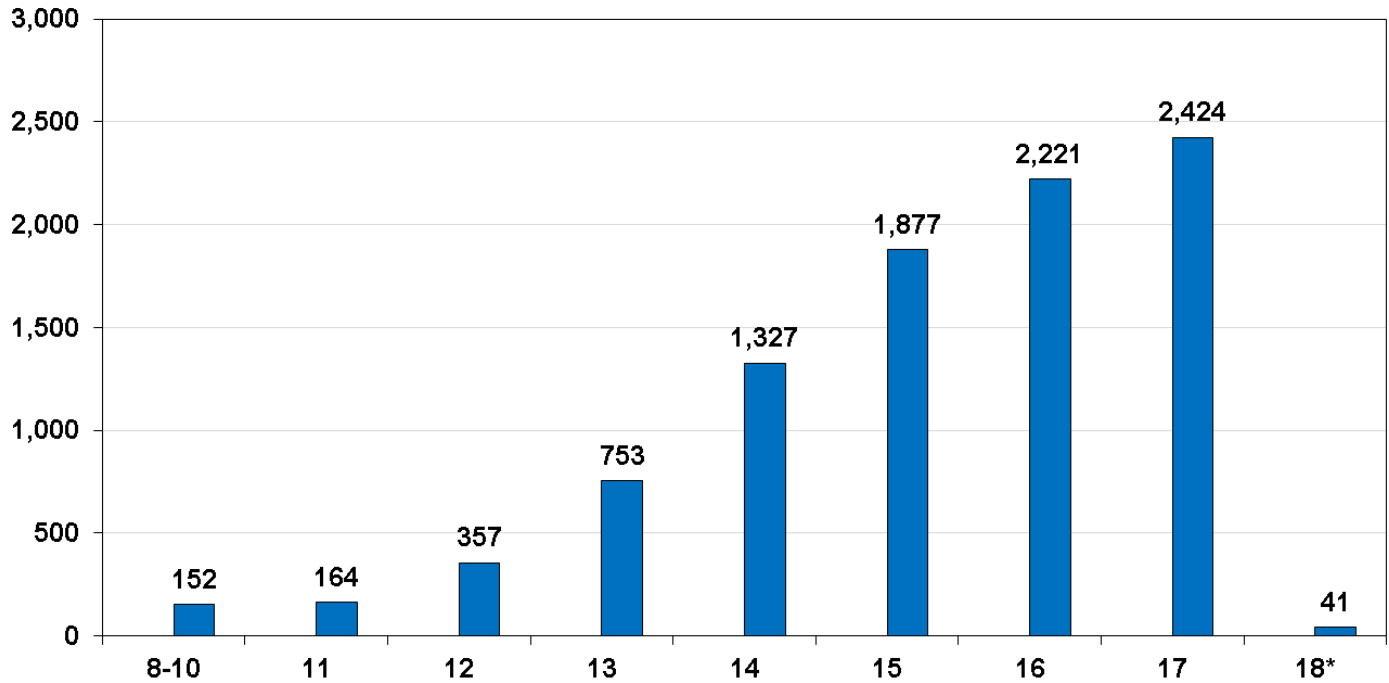
The majority (66%) of the juveniles referred to the Juvenile Court in FY2017 had no prior referrals. Only 8.0% of the juveniles referred in Maricopa County (one percent of all youth in the county age 8 through 17) had four or more prior referrals. Of the 6,113 that had no prior referrals, 5,275 received no additional referrals by the end of FY2017. Additional information on these first complaint juveniles is detailed beginning on page 22.

Prior Referrals by Gender FY2017



Note: Percentages add to 100% within each gender category. Prior referrals by Race/Ethnicity breakdown is located in the Appendix page 44.

Age at Time of First Referral in FY2017 All Juveniles Referred



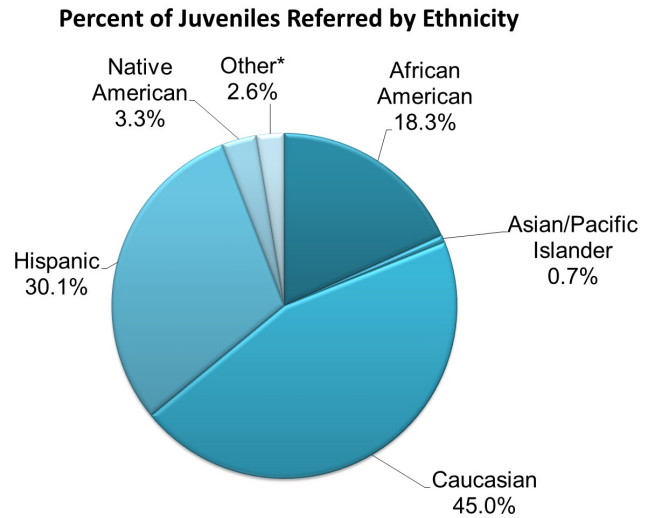
Note: 18 year olds include those juveniles who provided false information at time of screening or DOB errors in iCIS.

Table 2.2 Severity Type of Offense by Age at First Referral in FY2017

Age at Referral	Felony Person	Felony Prop.	Obstruction	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Prop.	Status
8-10	17.1%	3.9%	0.0%	26.3%	2.0%	15.1%	30.3%	5.3%
11	16.5%	6.7%	1.2%	27.4%	6.1%	12.8%	22.0%	7.3%
12	12.9%	6.4%	0.6%	21.8%	6.4%	13.2%	23.5%	15.1%
13	10.2%	6.8%	1.7%	19.0%	7.8%	14.1%	22.2%	18.2%
14	7.4%	8.4%	4.1%	13.7%	11.4%	15.8%	19.1%	20.0%
15	7.3%	8.5%	5.5%	12.9%	11.9%	16.5%	21.0%	16.4%
16	7.8%	9.9%	8.6%	11.1%	16.0%	21.0%	19.1%	6.6%
17	7.6%	7.7%	9.0%	9.8%	19.2%	24.1%	17.2%	5.4%
18	2.4%	4.9%	0.0%	4.9%	14.6%	7.3%	65.9%	0.0%

Ethnicity – FY2017

The data on this page shows the race and ethnic breakdown of juveniles referred in FY2017 and compares it with the estimated 2017 distribution of juveniles ages 8 through 17 in Maricopa County. African American and Native American youth continue to make up a greater percentage of referrals than their proportion of the population would suggest, while Hispanic youth make up a slightly lower percentage of referrals compared to their population. This is important because the referral is the initial entry into the juvenile justice system and disproportionality at this stage can be magnified at later decision points. A great deal of research exists on disproportionality in the juvenile justice system. For further information, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention offers a number of publications and other resources (<http://www.ojjdp.gov/dmc>).



Ethnic Breakdown of Juveniles Referred and Juvenile Population**

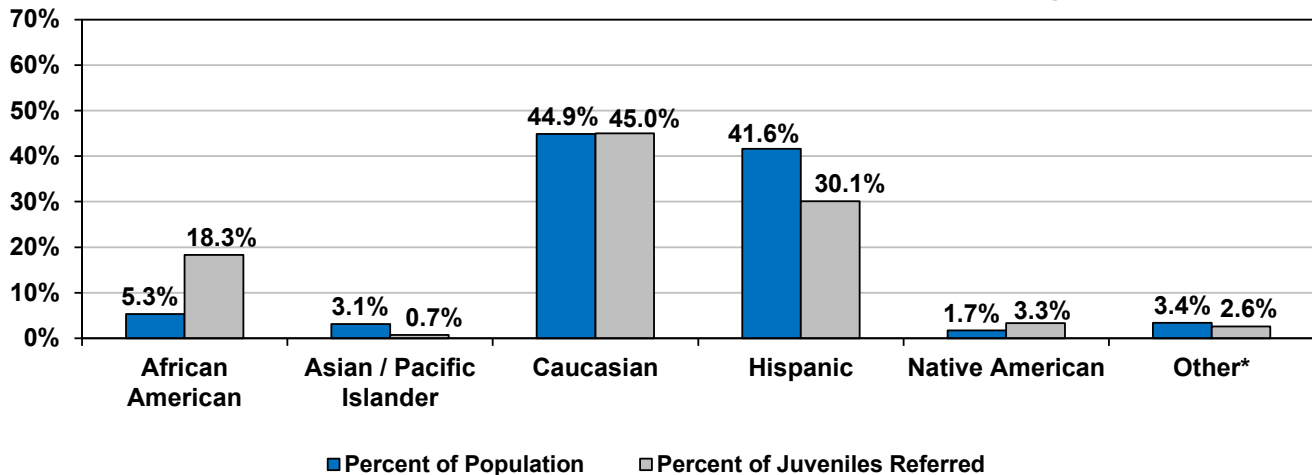


Table 2.3 Offense Severity by Ethnicity of Juveniles Referred FY 2017

	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruction	Misd. Person	Misd. Property	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Total
African American	186	174	128	280	139	275	391	131	1,704
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	3	3	11	8	14	19	5	66
Caucasian	300	293	187	538	707	879	875	417	4,196
Hispanic	234	271	228	326	376	499	470	400	2,804
Native American	32	16	32	40	37	50	53	43	303
Other*	15	13	4	21	30	53	41	66	243
Totals	770	770	582	1,216	1,297	1,770	1,849	1,062	9,316

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

First Time Offenders

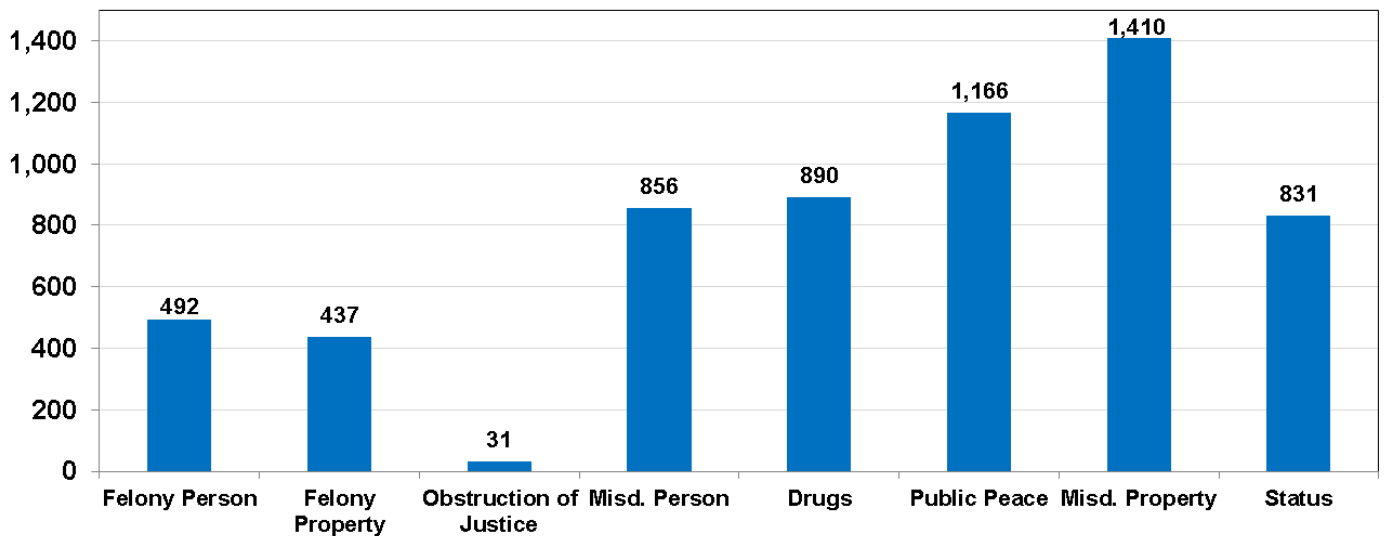
A first time offender is defined as any juvenile that received their first referral in Maricopa County. In the fiscal year, a sub-set of these juveniles received one or more additional referrals in the same fiscal year and are listed as "additional referral(s) in the same FY". Repeat offenders are those juveniles whose first referral in the fiscal year is listed as a second referral or higher in the integrated Court Information System.

First time offenders make up the majority of referrals to the Juvenile Court in Maricopa County. Public peace and misdemeanor property offenses are the most common offense for first time offenders.

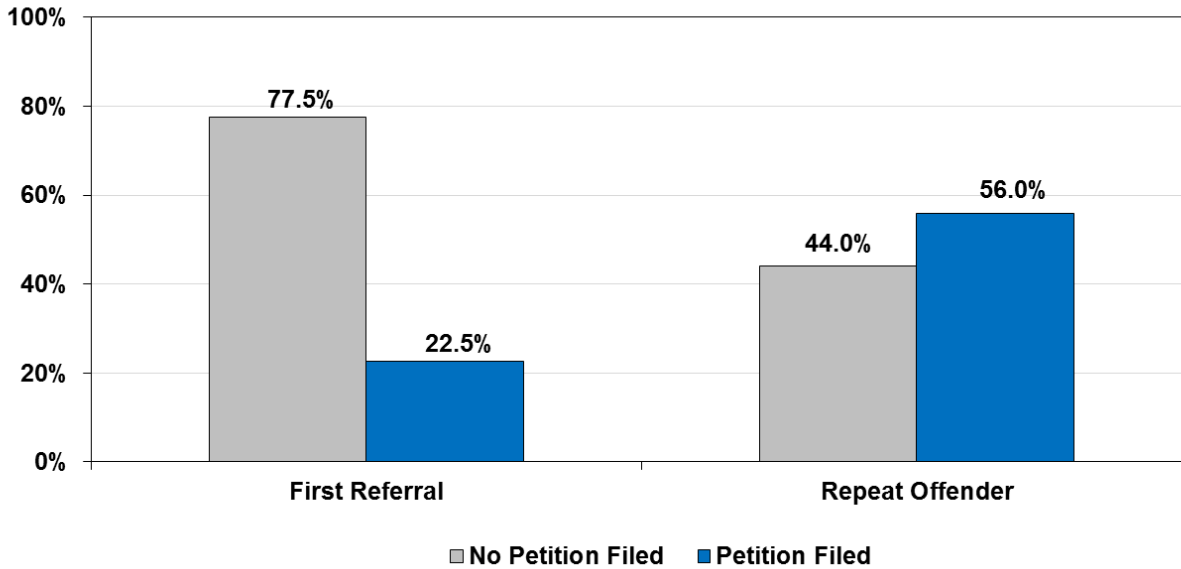
Table 3.1 First Timers vs. Repeat Offenders FY2013 – FY2017

	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
First Referral in given Fiscal Year	8,329	7,331	7,343	6,382	6,113
	61.0%	62.2%	64.3%	64.0%	65.6%
Additional Referral(s) in same FY	1,305	974	1,016	826	838
Percent of First Timers w/ additional referrals	15.7%	13.3%	13.8%	12.9%	13.7%
Repeat Offender (First referral received in a prior FY)	5,320	4,446	4,073	3,596	3,203
	39.0%	37.8%	35.7%	36.0%	34.4%
Total Juveniles Referred	13,649	11,777	11,416	9,978	9,316

First Time Offenders Offense Severity in FY2017

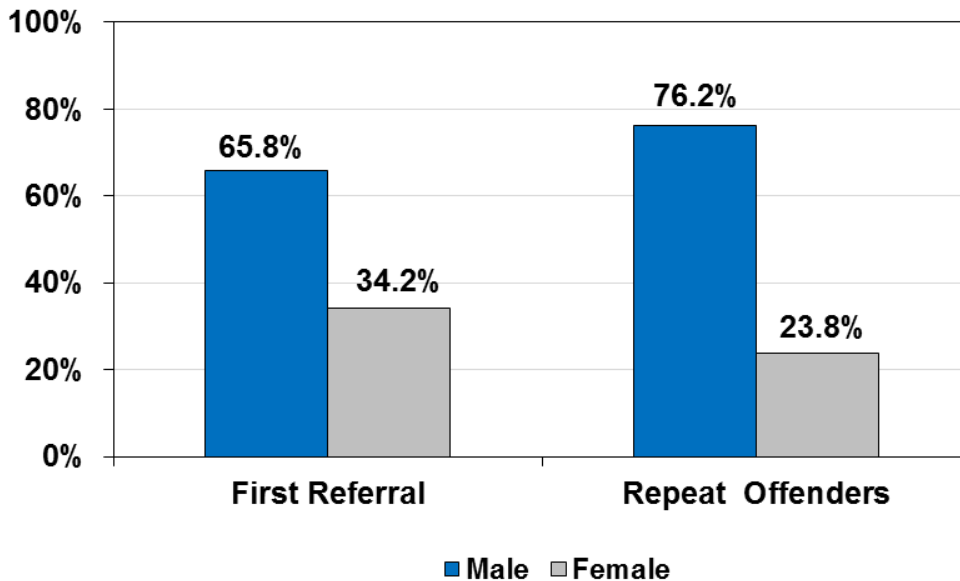


Referral Outcome



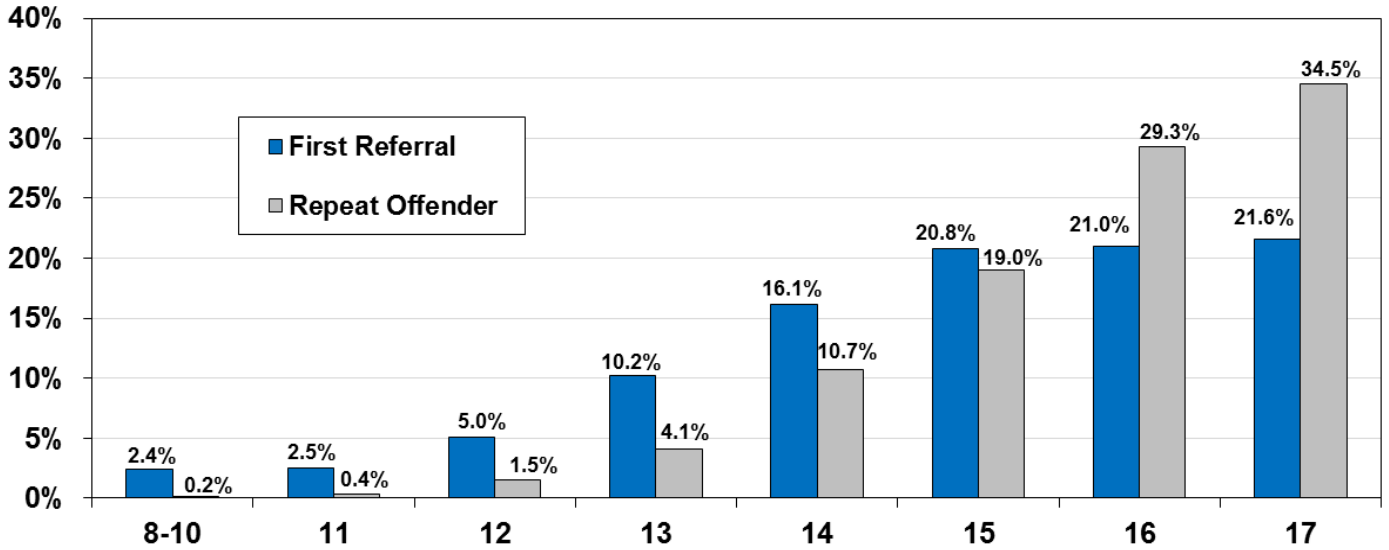
First referral offenders are more likely to commit diversion eligible offenses and, thus, are less likely to have a petition filed in juvenile court.

Gender



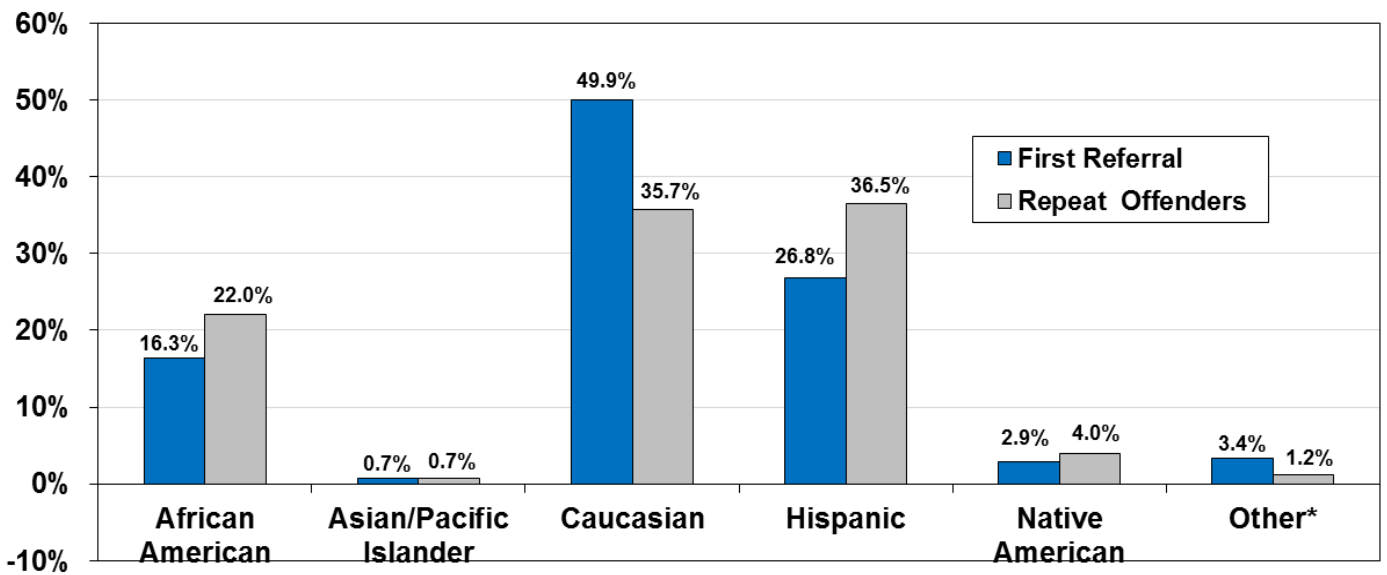
The proportion of male to female first timers has remained consistent since FY2007. The greater proportion of male to females repeat offender has also remained consistent over that same time.

Age at Referral



While juveniles age 15 and older make up 70% of all juveniles referred, first time offenders tend to be younger than repeat offenders.

Ethnicity



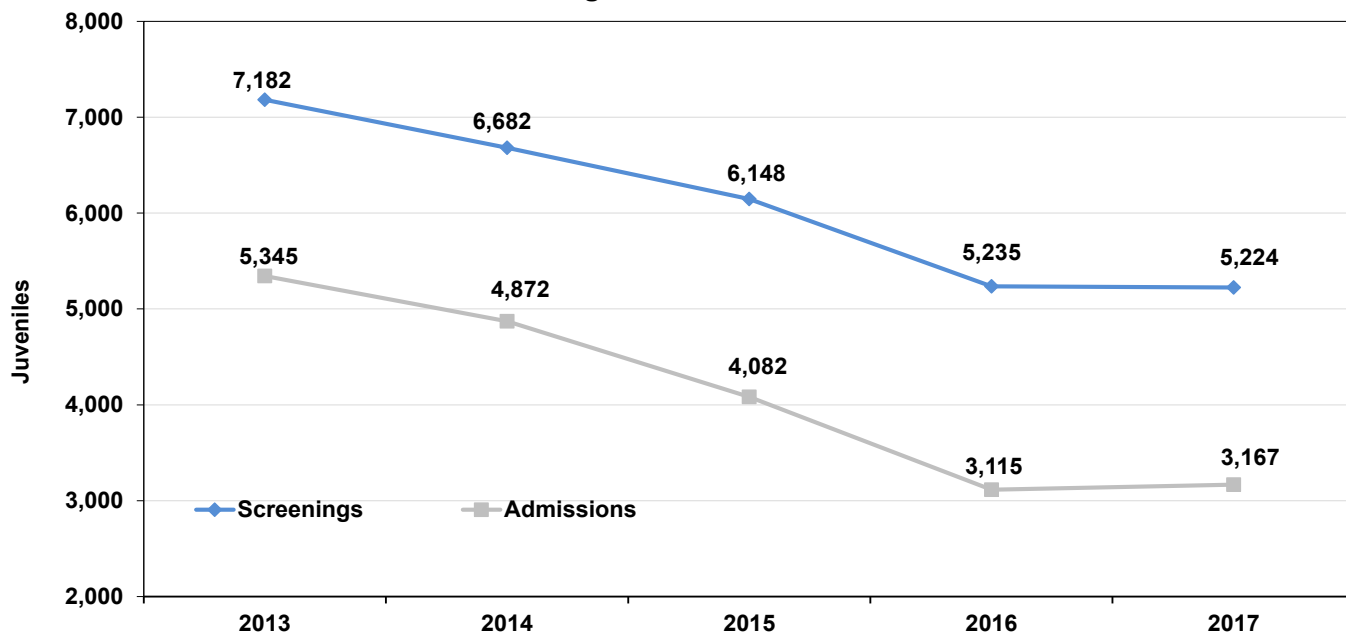
*Other includes those juveniles whose ethnicity is missing or listed as unknown.

Detention is a temporary holding facility for juveniles determined to be a risk to the community, a risk to themselves or a risk of flight from pending court hearings. Once a juvenile is brought to detention for an offense, an assessment is conducted to determine whether the juvenile should be detained or released to their parents/guardians. Juveniles brought to detention and detained will have a hearing before a judicial officer within 24 hours of admission. During FY2017, 5,224 juveniles were brought to detention and 3,167 were detained, a less than 0.2% increase in the number of admissions from FY2016.

The Maricopa County Juvenile Detention Centers (Durango and Southeast Facilities) are secure operations for male and female offenders up to age 18 with a combined operational bed capacity of 406 units. A typical juvenile's average length of stay (ALOS) in detention is 19 days, a 6.1% increase from FY2016. Some juveniles are detained only for a weekend, while others are detained for 30 days or more. However, approximately 55 percent of juveniles are released within 48 hours of being detained. The two detention centers released 3,144 juveniles during FY2017, with an average daily population (ADP) of 162 juveniles.

The Durango and Southeast detention facilities operate 365 days a year and offer recreational, educational, medical and behavioral services to all detained juveniles. Recreational programs provide juveniles with various physical activities. The objective of the recreational program is to provide activities to promote good health and fitness while also educating juveniles on the importance of exercising.

Detention: Screenings and Admissions FY2013 - FY2017



In FY2017, there were 5,224 juveniles brought to detention (some multiple times during the year). This resulted in 3,167 (61%) admissions (some juveniles were detained more than once during the year).

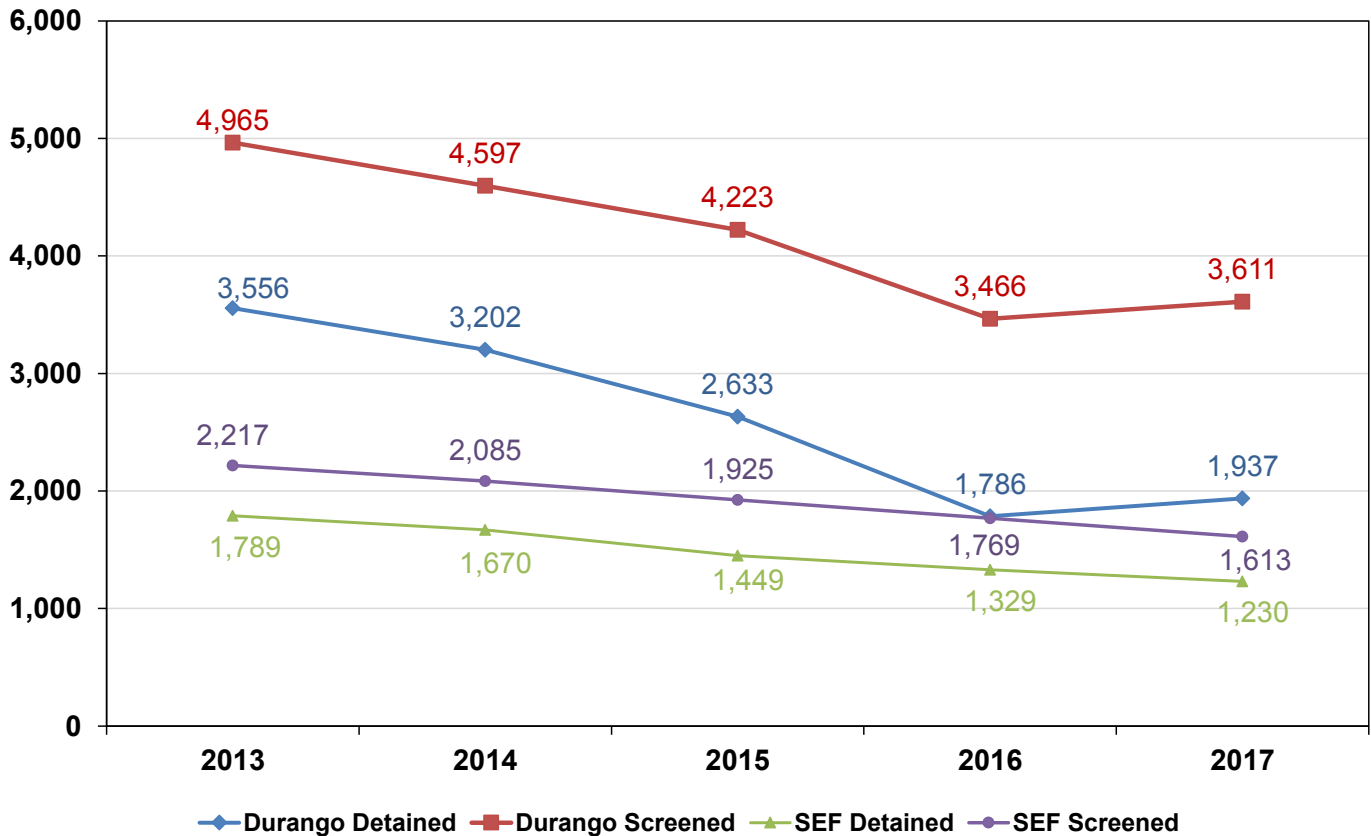
Of the 3,167 admissions, 945 or 30% were for delinquent or incorrigible acts. The remaining 2,222 were detained on warrants, court holds, holds for other jurisdictions or agencies, or sanctioned for violating conditions of probation.

The average daily population in detention during FY2017 was 162 juveniles.

The average length of stay for juveniles in detention during FY2017 was 19 days.

Approximately 55% of juveniles are released from detention in two days or less; either charges were not filed against them, or a judge released them upon reviewing their situation more thoroughly.

Screened and Detained by Facility FY2013 to FY2017

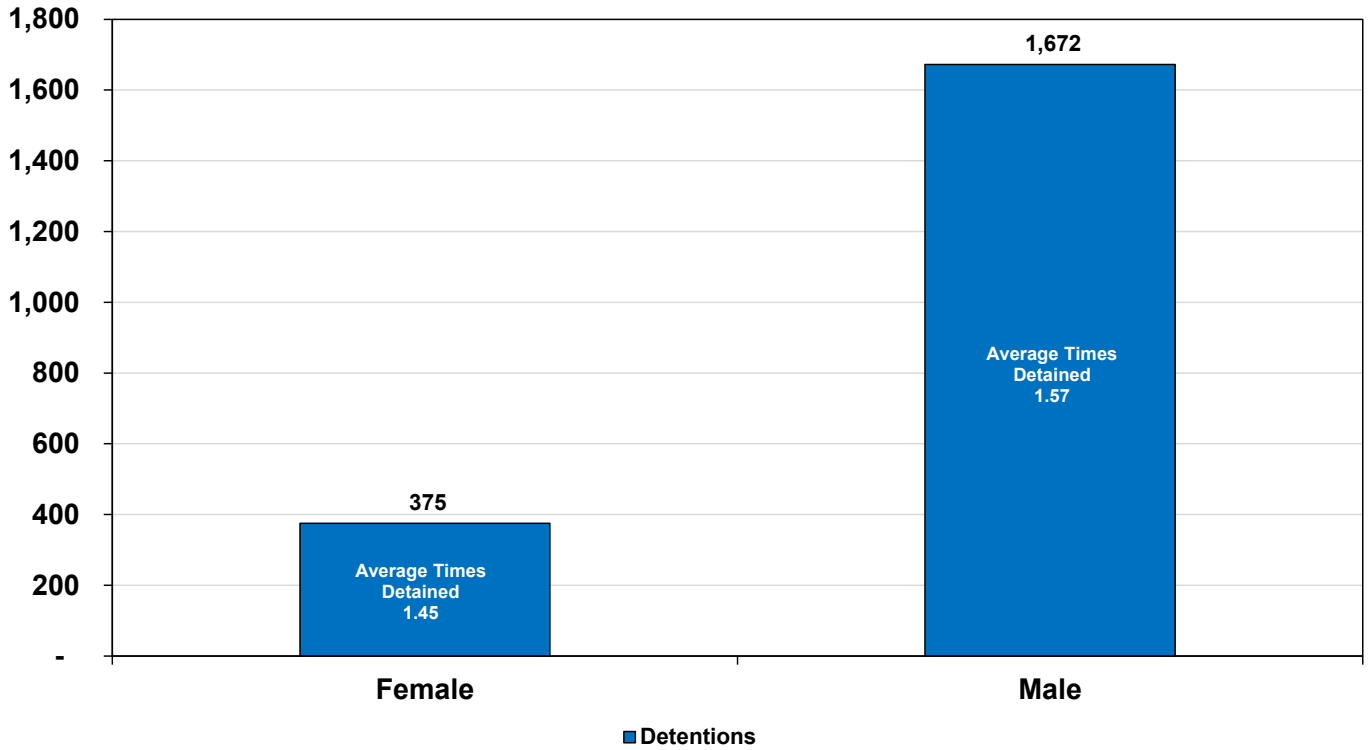


Juveniles may be detained more than once in a given year. Overall, the older juveniles represent the majority of the detentions. Juveniles age 15 and older made up 72% of all detentions in FY2017.

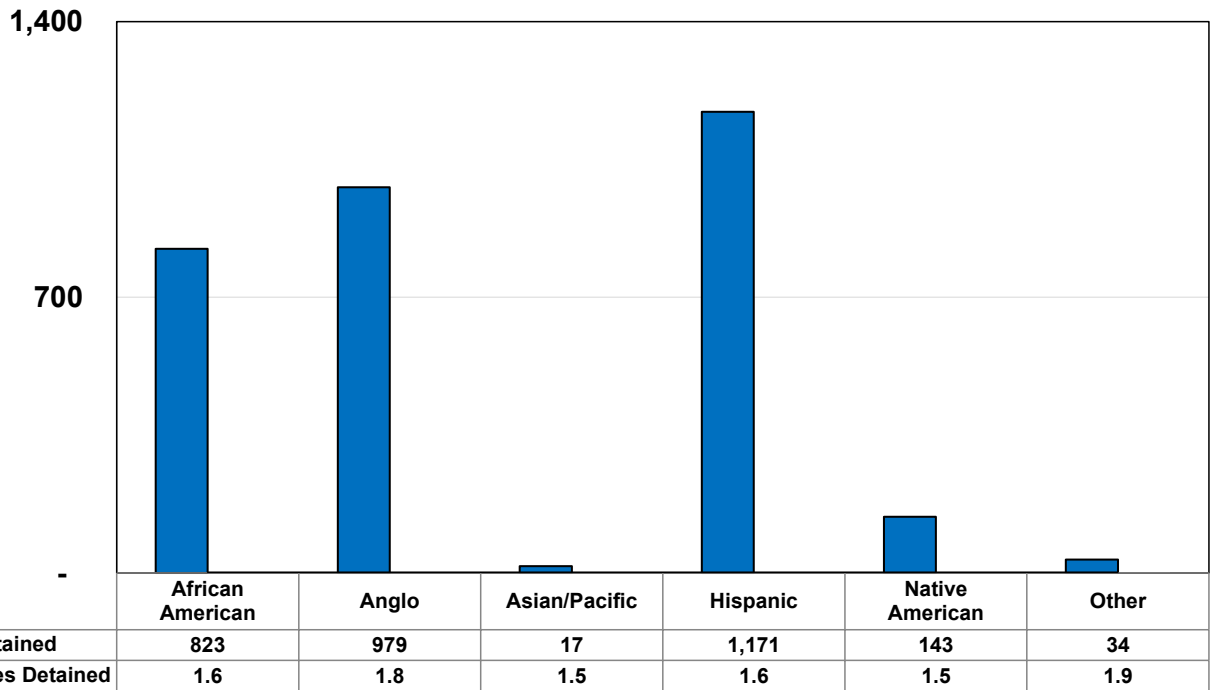
Table 4.1 Detention by Age FY2017

Age	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
8 to 11	33	26	1.27
12	98	62	1.58
13	242	161	1.50
14	509	301	1.69
15	794	504	1.58
16	993	621	1.60
17	498	372	1.34
Total	3,167	2,047	1.55

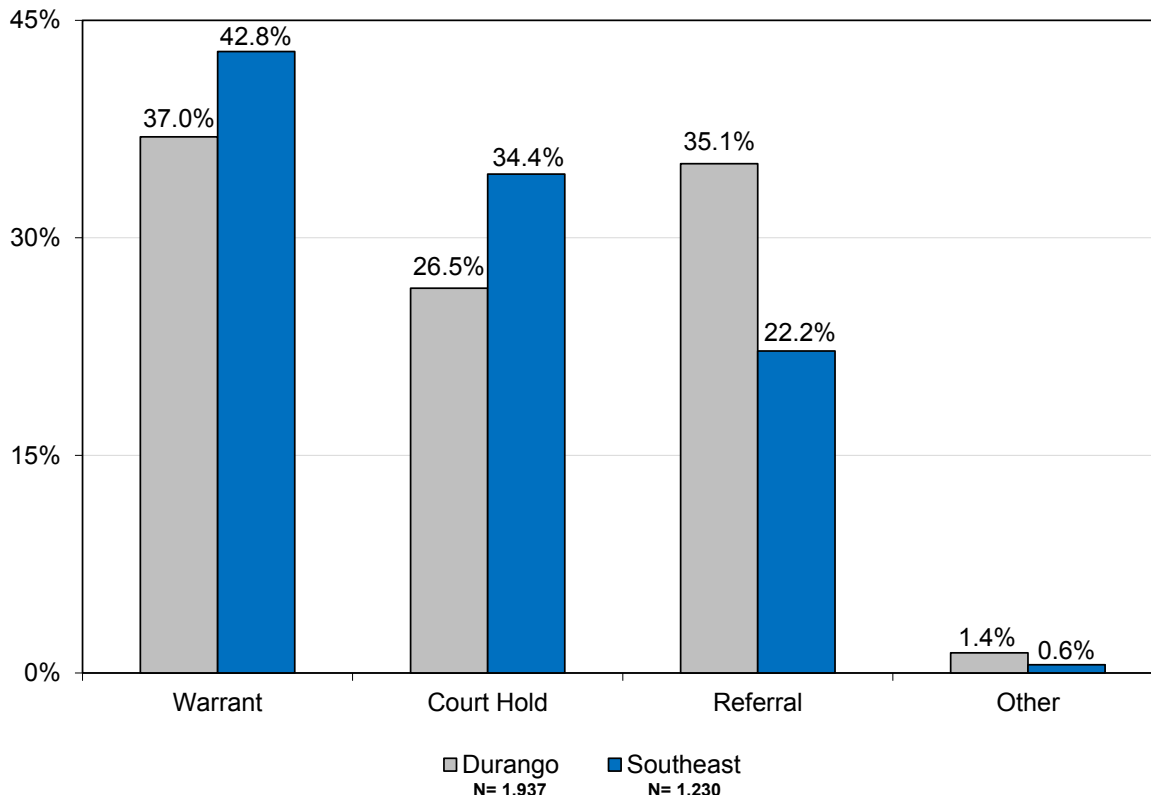
Detention by Gender FY2017



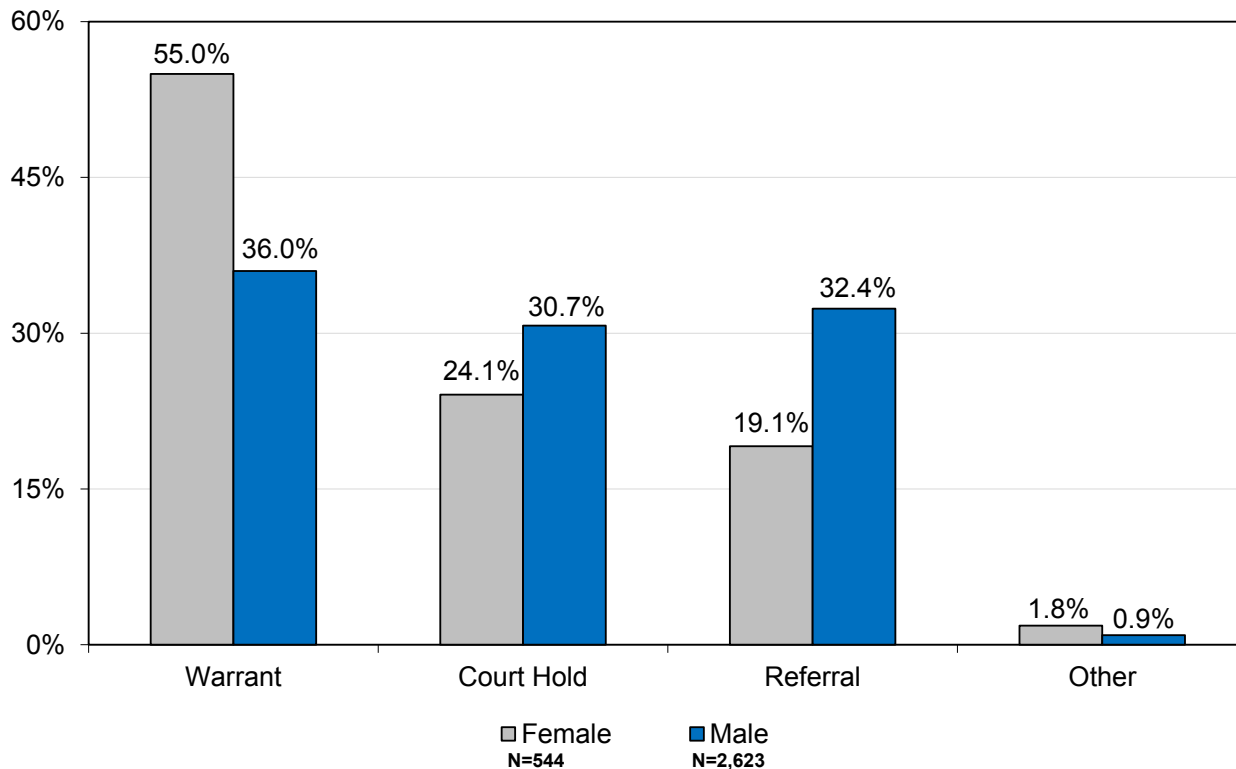
Detention by Ethnicity FY2017



Reasons for Detention by Facility FY2017



Reasons for Detention by Gender FY2017



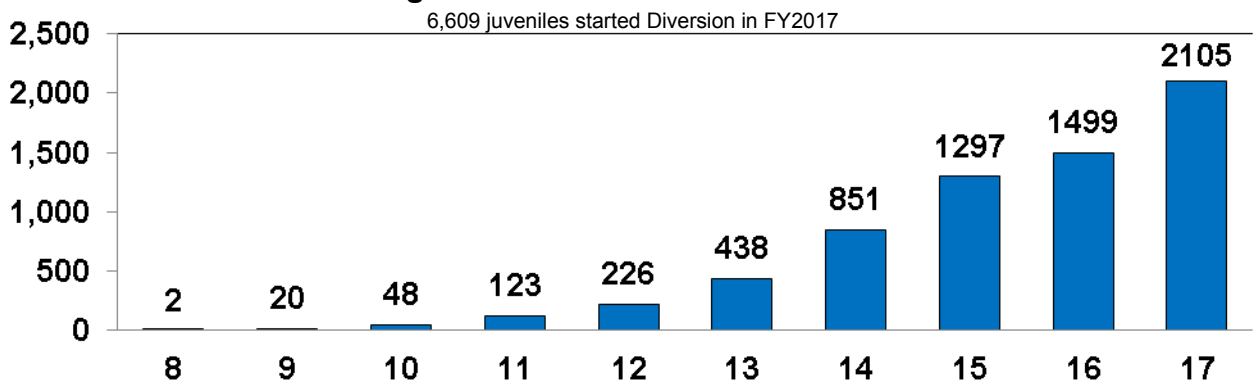
First or second time offenders charged with certain designated minor violations of the law are typically assigned to Diversion programs. These programs are funded by grants and are offered under the supervision of the Early Intervention Division of juvenile probation. This division is dedicated to the principles of restorative justice which encourage participation from the victim, the offender and the community. A juvenile can satisfy his/her obligation to the state and to the victim without going through a formal court process by participating in a Diversion program. A juvenile must meet the following requirements to be approved for a Diversion program:

- Acknowledge responsibility for the illegal act;
- Participate in unpaid community service work and/or an approved education, rehabilitation or supervision program or counseling (as defined in ARS § 8-321);
- Pay restitution to the victim(s) when requested; or
- Pay a monetary assessment when required.

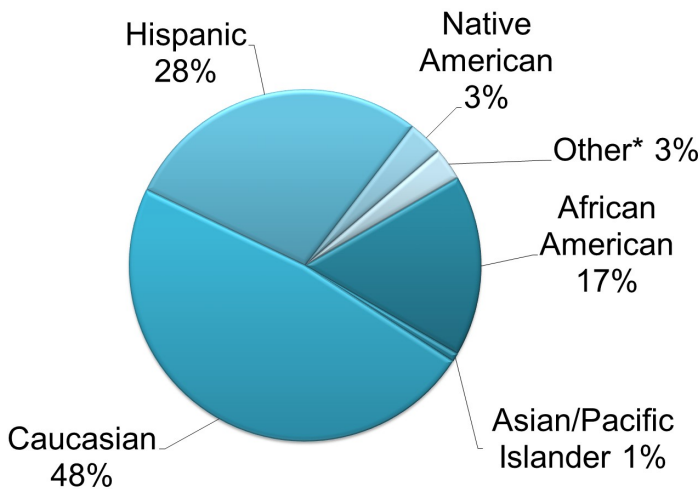
The county attorney will not file formal charges if the juvenile complies with these requirements. If the juvenile does not comply, the county attorney will review the case and decide on the appropriate action. The end result could be the filing of a petition alleging delinquency or incorrigibility requiring the juvenile to appear before a judicial officer for the disposition of the case.

The county attorney decides which offenses are eligible for Diversion. Typically these are misdemeanor or status offenses.

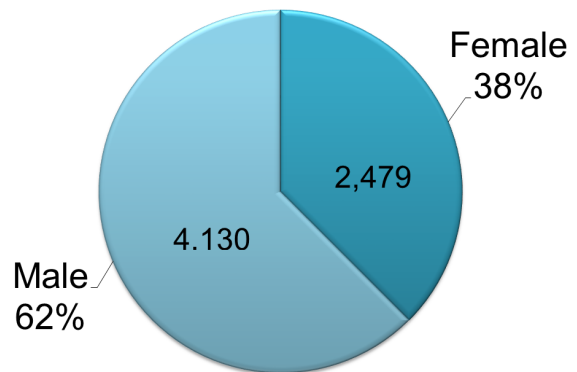
Age at Start of Diversion FY2017



Ethnicity



Gender



*Other includes those juveniles whose ethnicity is missing or listed as unknown.

Consequences

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

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

In FY2017, a total of 4,713 juveniles were given 15,460 consequences for 5,137 diversion eligible referrals and citations. The table below details the 11,989 consequences in FY2017.

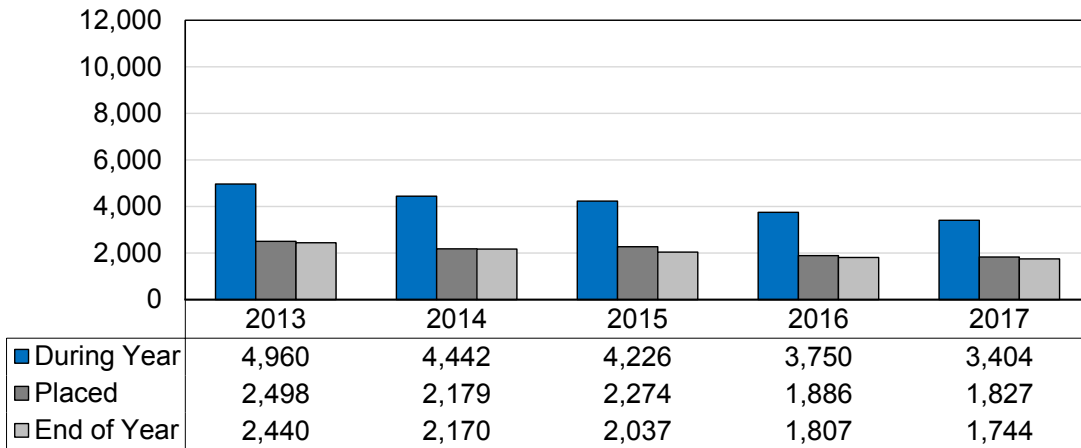
Table 5.1 Consequence Completion

	Consequence Completed?		Total
	No	Yes	
Education Related Project	229	1,776	2,005
	11.4%	88.6%	100%
Education Program	177	1,414	1,591
	11.1%	88.9%	100%
Apology Letter	127	1,228	1,355
	9.4%	90.6%	100%
Work Hours	164	1,145	1,309
	12.5%	87.5%	100%
Teen Court	93	1,095	1,188
	7.8%	92.2%	100%
Miscellaneous	181	972	1,153
	15.7%	84.3%	100%
Drug Diversion Program	194	859	1,053
	18.4%	81.6%	100%
Counseling	147	776	923
	15.9%	84.1%	100%
Alcohol Related Program	104	563	667
	15.6%	84.4%	100%
City Diversion	88	213	301
	29.2%	70.8%	100%
CUTS Truancy Program	37	92	129
	28.7%	71.3%	100%
Act as a Tutor	33	51	84
	39.3%	60.7%	100%
T.E.E.N. Program	22	202	224
	9.8%	90.2%	100%
Fire Education Program	0	5	5
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Carey Activity	0	2	2
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	1,596	10,393	11,989
Percent	13.3%	86.7%	100%

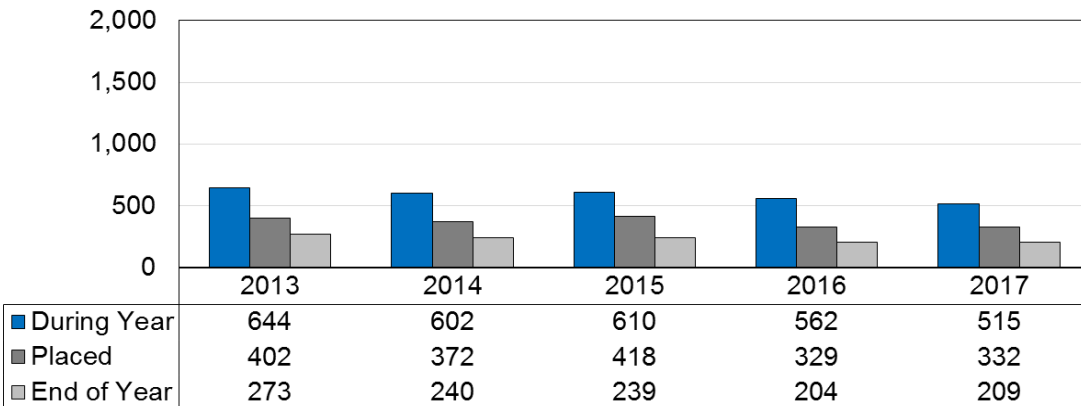
Probation Statistics FY2013 – FY2017

The total number of juveniles on Standard Probation continues to decline. From FY2013 to FY2017, the total number of youth on Standard Probation decreased by 31%, and the average days supervised decreased by 4.6%. Juveniles on Intensive Probation Supervision also continued to decline (20% from FY2013 to FY2017) and the average days on Intensive Probation shows a slight decrease over the same time period (6.5%).

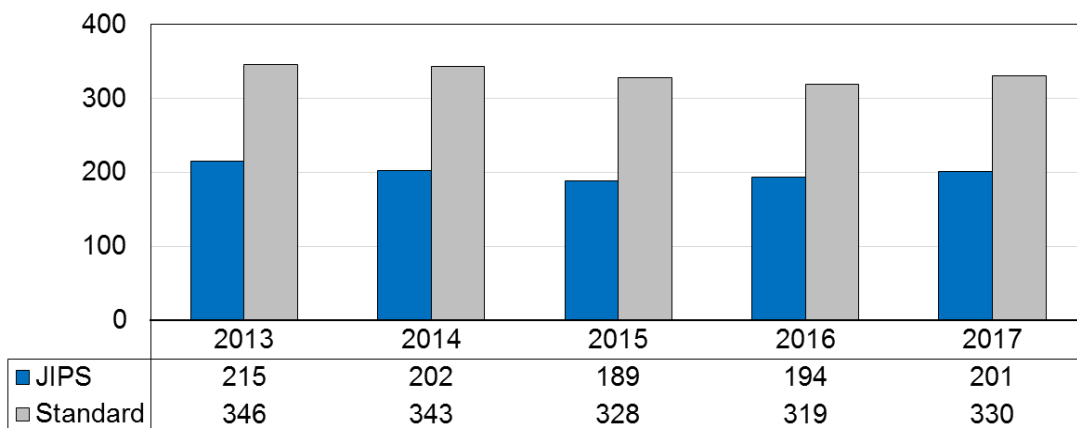
Standard Probation FY2013 - FY2017



JIPS FY2013 - FY2017



Average Days on Probation: FY2013 - FY2017



* End of year counts of juveniles on Standard or JIPS on the last day of the fiscal year, June 30, 2017.

1,827 Juveniles were placed on Standard Probation during FY2017

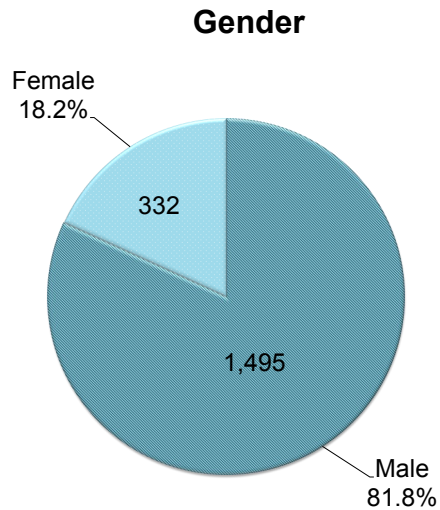
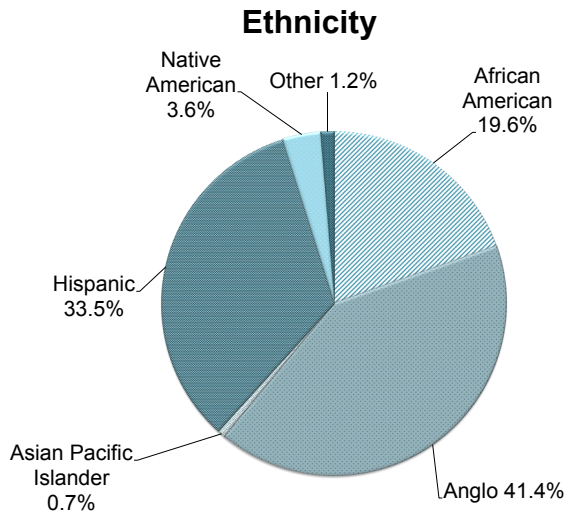
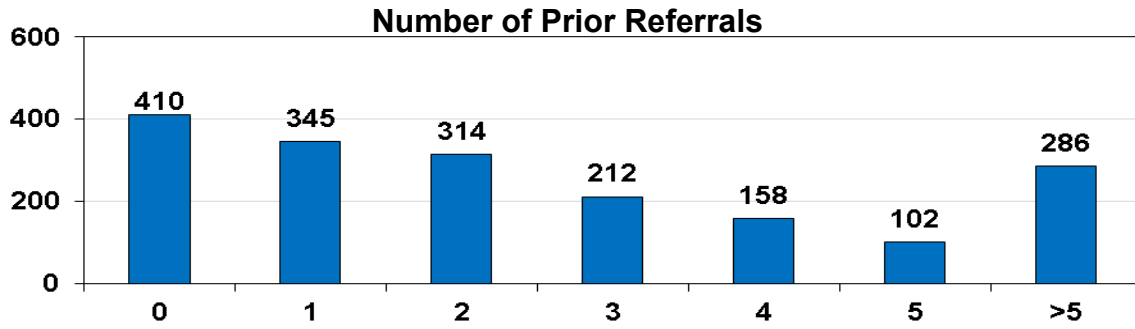


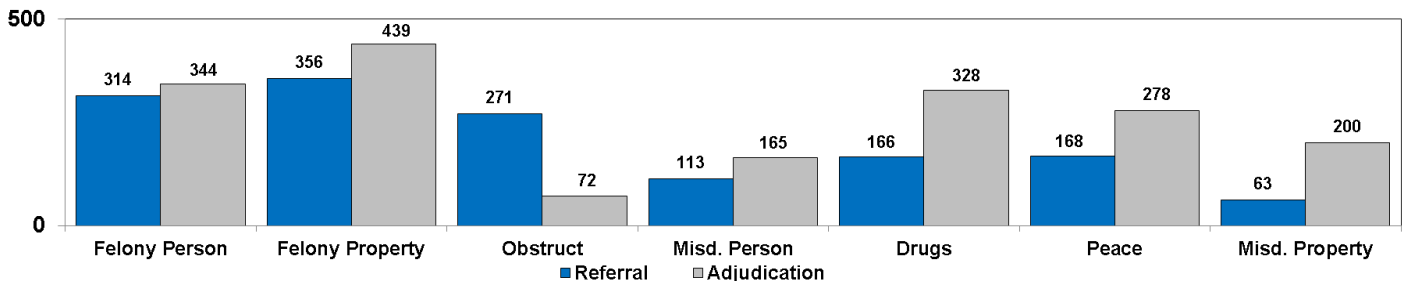
Table 6.1 Age When Placed on Standard Probation

11 Years	12 Years	13 Years	14 Years	15 Years	16 Years	17 Years	Total
2	13	54	147	292	434	885	1,827
0.1%	0.7%	3.0%	8.0%	16.0%	23.8%	48.4%	100.0%

Most Serious Offense on the Referral/Adjudication For Those Referrals Where the Disposition was Standard Probation

Referrals often have more than one offense attached to them. Throughout this report, the most serious offense on the referral is presented (based on the severity groupings discussed on page 17). The county attorney may not file a petition on all offenses, or they may combine multiple referrals into one petition. Finally, a juvenile may not be adjudicated delinquent on all offenses on a petition. Below is a graph comparing the most serious offenses on the referrals and adjudications for juveniles placed on Standard Probation in FY2017.

Most Serious Offense for Referrals and Adjudications Juveniles Placed on Standard Probation in FY2017



Note: Nine (9) Juveniles on Standard had a Status Offense. Administrative offenses are not reported (N=24).

Placed on Intensive Probation

332 Juveniles were placed on Intensive Probation in FY2017

Number of Prior Referrals

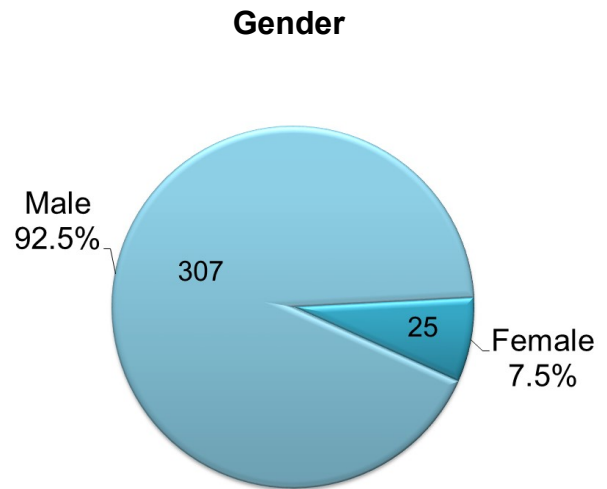
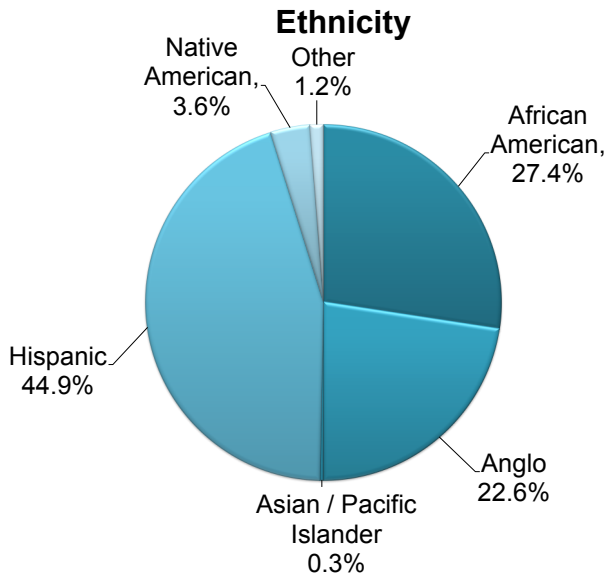
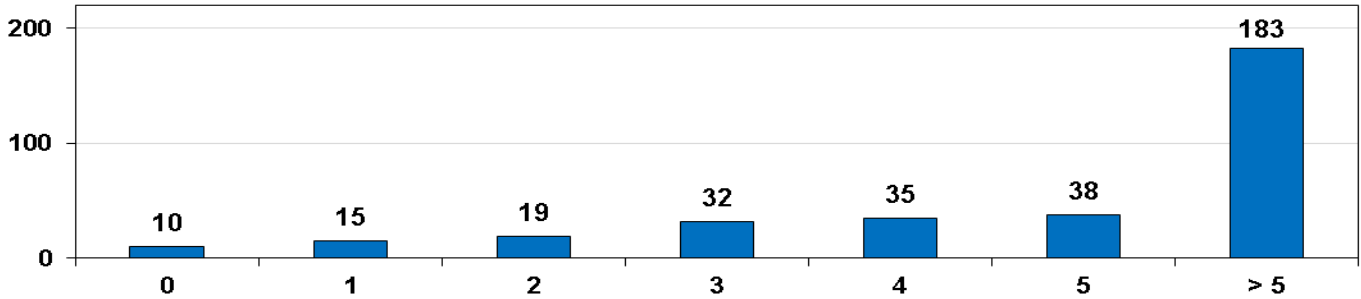


Table 6.2 Age at Disposition for Juveniles Placed on Intensive Probation in FY2017

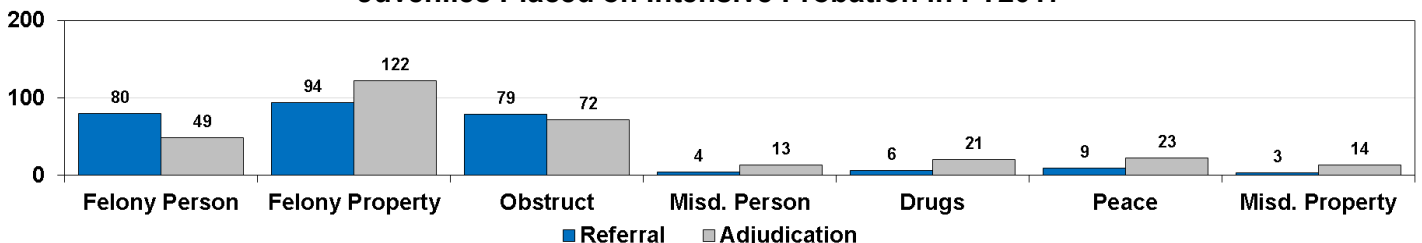
13 Years	14 Years	15 Years	16 Years	17 Years	Total
3	17	65	94	153	332
0.9%	5.1%	19.6%	28.3%	46.1%	100.0%

Most Serious Offense on the Referral/Adjudication

For Those Referrals Where the Disposition was Intensive Probation

Referrals often have more than one offense attached to them. Throughout this report, the most serious offense on the referral is presented (based on the severity groupings discussed on page 16). The county attorney may not file a petition on all offenses, or they may combine multiple referrals into one petition. Finally, a juvenile may not be adjudicated delinquent on all counts on a petition. Below is a graph comparing the most serious offense on the referrals and adjudications for juveniles placed on Intensive Probation in FY2017.

Most Serious Offense for Referral and Adjudications for Juveniles Placed on Intensive Probation in FY2017



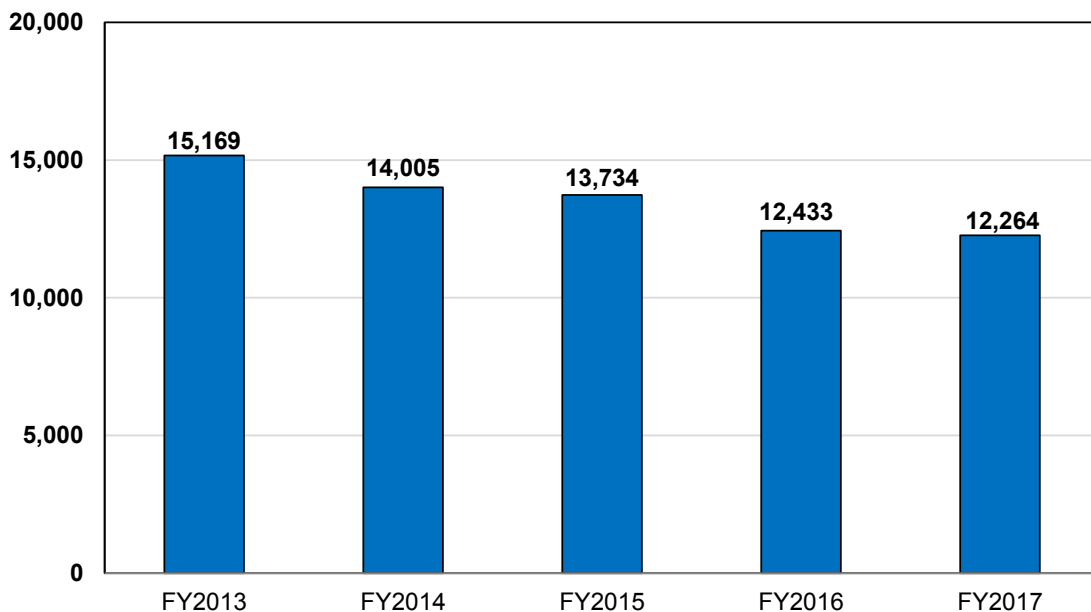
Note: There were no juveniles placed on JIPS for a status offense. Administrative offenses are not reported (N=9).

Victim Notification and Communication

After the juvenile’s first court hearing, the Victim Services Unit of the Juvenile Probation Department sends a letter to the victim(s) of the crime. Victim Services keeps the victim(s) informed of all developments in the case, and informs them about how to request restitution.

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

Number of Victims Notified or Contacted



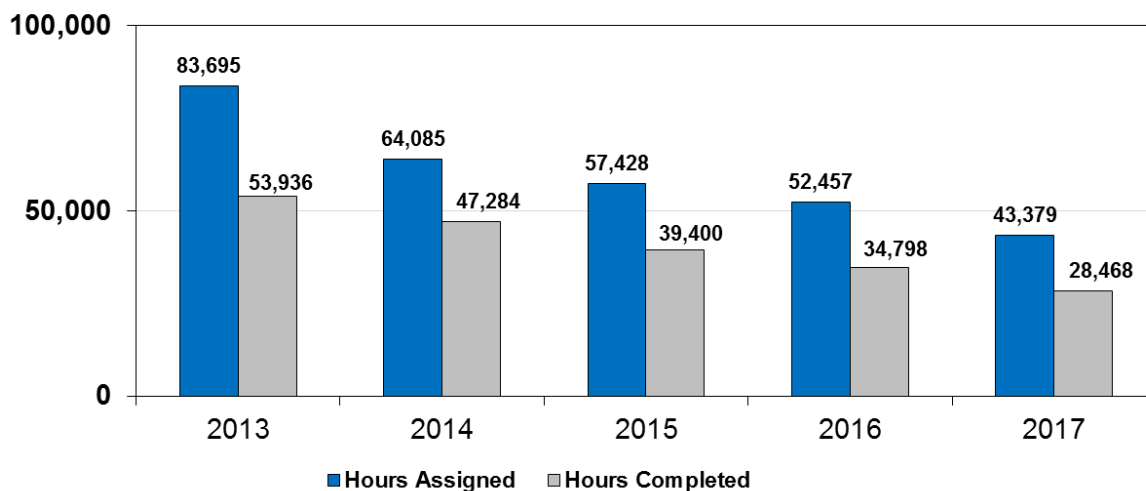
Juvenile Accountability

When juveniles are referred for violations of the law, they are provided opportunities to demonstrate accountability. Some options available are requiring them to pay restitution to a victim, perform community restitution work, pay a fine or attend a class or program that addresses a particular problem.

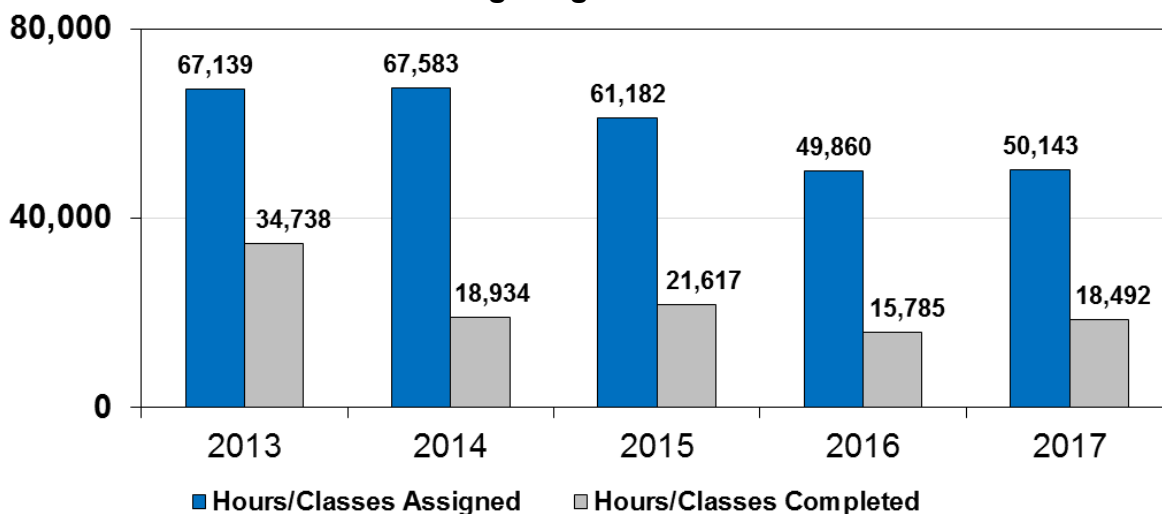
Many juveniles who are required to perform unpaid community restitution work do it through the Juvenile Community Offender Restitution and Public Service program (JCORPS). The juveniles that participate in this program clean-up graffiti, pick up roadside litter, help to build and refurbish homes and work in food banks. During participation in restorative justice and restitution activities, juveniles are able to learn valuable skills which may prevent future re-offense.

The charts on the next page show how juveniles have been held accountable and how they have complied with orders to work in the community, attend educational or counseling programs or complete other consequences such as apology letters and Teen Court. While “hours assigned” represent those assigned in the current fiscal year, hours completed may include hours that were assigned in a prior fiscal year.

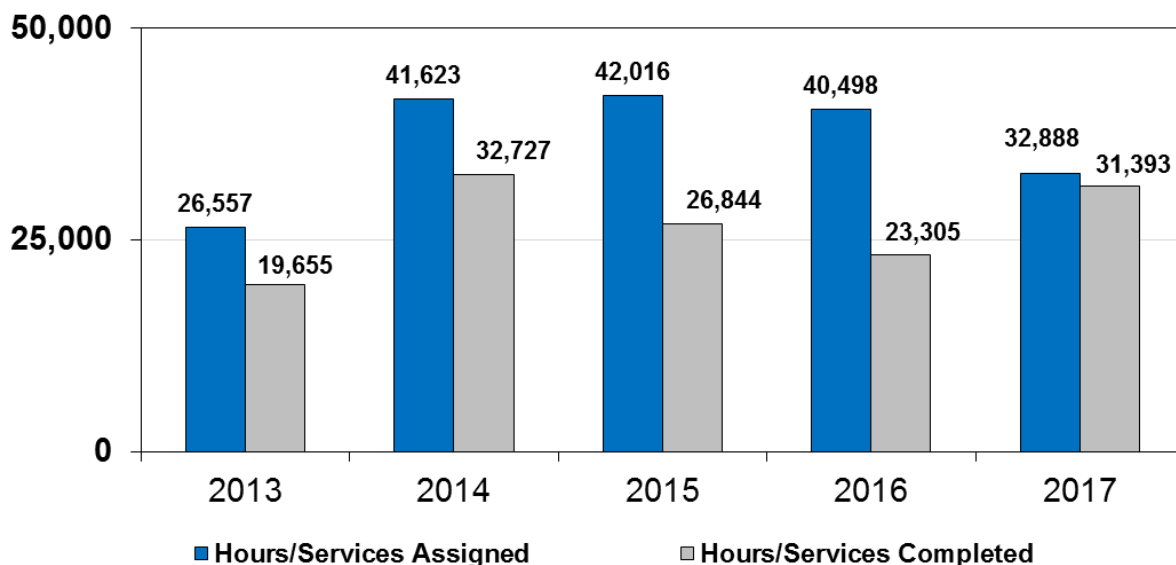
Community Work Hours FY2013 - FY2017



Educational / Counseling Programs FY2013 - FY2017



Other Consequences FY2013 - FY2017



Juveniles involved with the probation department may receive treatment, education and/or intervention services. ARS § 8-322 established the Juvenile Probation Services Fund (JPSF) to fund treatment services with the goal of reducing recidivism. The probation department actively seeks all sources of available funding for services prior to utilizing these monies.

In order to maximize resources, all juveniles are screened for behavioral health coverage through the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS), the Regional Behavioral Health Authority (RBHA), and/or the parent/guardian's private insurance. If a juvenile is enrolled or eligible for these benefits, the Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department (MCJPD) will assist the family in obtaining necessary treatment by aiding in the coordination of care.

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

Levels of Service (funded by the Department)

Out-of-Home Care: Residential treatment addresses the youth's medical and behavioral health needs, as well as including a plan for subsequent discharge to a lower level of care. MCJPD utilizes funding for out of home care facilities which are therapeutic in nature, and including Therapeutic Group Homes and Residential Treatment Centers. The programs are designed to improve or stabilize youth in order to treat presenting medical and behavioral health needs. The program models include a family component and work on the specific presenting issues for the youth.

197 juveniles received 19,255 days of Out-of-Home services in FY2017*.
67 juveniles received 10,572 days of Sexually Maladaptive Behavior Out-of-Home services.
35 juveniles received 2,662 days of Substance Abuse Out-of-Home services.
27 juveniles received 996 days of General Mental Health Out-of-Home services.

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

351 juveniles received 2,733 hours of outpatient mental health services in FY2017.

Outpatient Substance Abuse Services: Appropriate treatment interventions are provided to youth to address the youth's substance abuse, dependence or addiction. Services may be provided to an individual, a group of persons, a family or multi-family group and be delivered in the office or in the youth's home with the exception of multi-family group services.

135 juveniles received 2,662 days out of home care and 1,508 counseling hours in FY2017.

Sexually Maladaptive Behavior Services: These services are provided in an individual, group and/or family counseling setting. Services are designed to address specific needs and treatment goals related to this population of juveniles. Additionally, these services are intended to reduce the need for more intensive services as well as to improve the youth's pro-social functioning.

274 juveniles received 142 evaluations, 444 assessments, 1,510 weeks of out of home care, and 12,549 hours of counseling in FY2017.

* The total number will not equal the sum of the specific categories listed below it as it does not duplicate juveniles and a juvenile may have participated in more than one type of out of home treatment during the fiscal year including non-specific Out-of-Home Care.

Evaluation and Diagnosis Services: These services include assessments and psychological evaluations. These services can assist in determining and addressing presenting issues, the juvenile’s amenability to treatment and possible treatment interventions.

807 juveniles received 817 evaluations in FY2017.

Drug Testing Services: These provide for laboratory examination and procedures on specimens derived from the human body for detection of substances. Juveniles are tested for various substances deemed illegal for juveniles (or not prescribed to an individual youth), which may include marijuana, cocaine, methamphetamines, amphetamines, alcohol, ecstasy, opiates, and spice. These services also include confirmation testing for drug tests which may be found as positive to determine the exact derivative of the positive test results.

3,656 juveniles received 46,072 drug tests on 34,199 samples provided in FY2017.

Mentoring Services: Youth are provided with a consistent, positive adult relationship over time which will have a positive impact upon the youth’s thinking, self esteem, peer relationships, school performance, family relationship and other personal and social traits.

7 juveniles received 48.75 hours of Mentoring in FY2017.

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

384 juveniles received 328 days of behavior specific education classes and 1,164 hours of life skills development services in FY2017.

Table 8.1 Youth Served in FY2017 with Risk Level at Time of Referral to Service

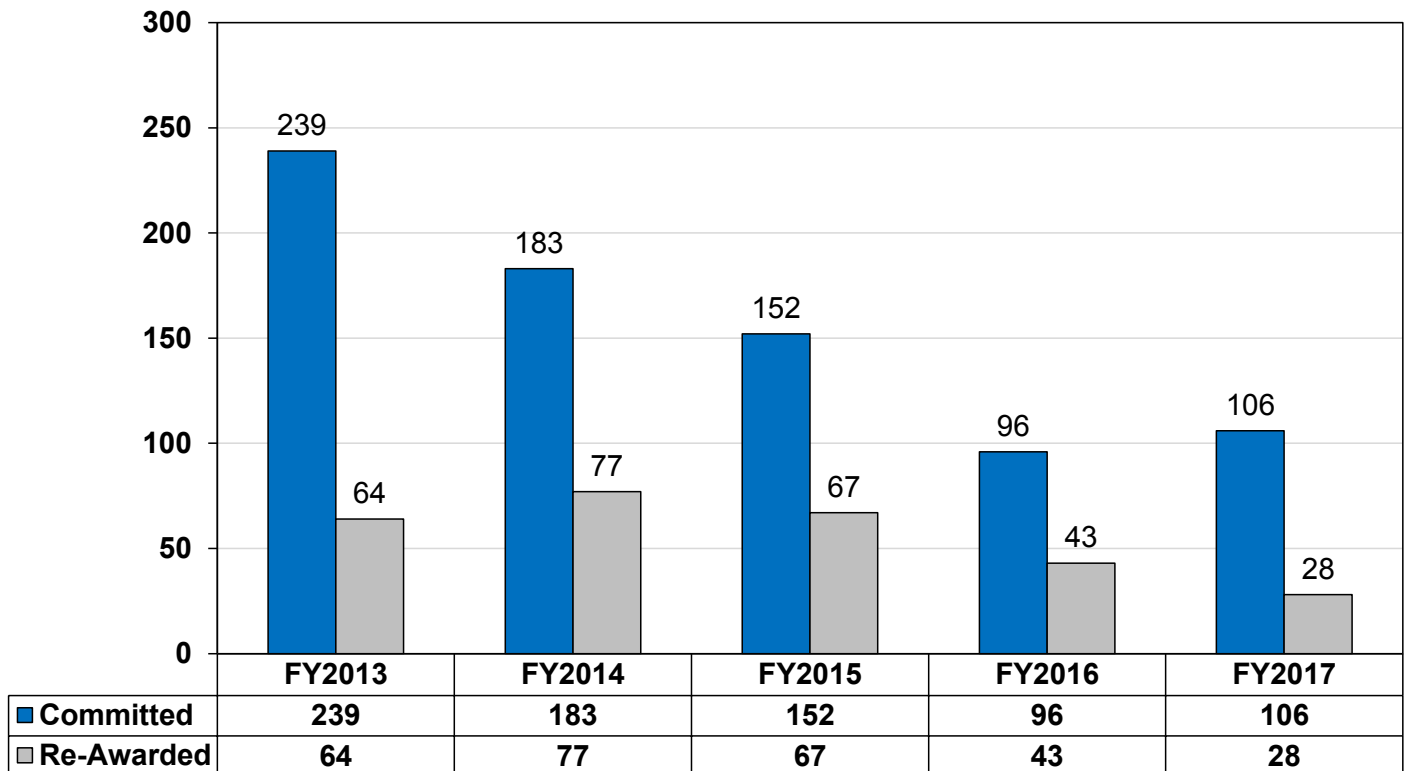
Category	Total Youth Served*	Total Services Referred**	Low	Moderate	High	Screener Low	Screener Mod/High	Not Available
Day - Eve Reporting Center	55	64	19%	64%	9%	2%	0%	6%
Eval and Diagnosis	807	880	24%	21%	10%	11%	8%	26%
FFT	1	1	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mentoring	7	8	0%	25%	13%	38%	0%	25%
MST	1	2	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Out of Home	168	348	51%	31%	13%	1%	0%	4%
Outpt MH	351	450	16%	10%	2%	9%	1%	63%
Substance Abuse	135	210	27%	27%	11%	7%	0%	28%
Total	1,525	1,963	27%	23%	9%	8%	4%	30%

Note: Risk levels refer to a youth’s risk to re-offend with a delinquent offense. Risk is measured using the Arizona Youth Assessment System, a statewide risk assessment. Risk is assessed prior to disposition and every six months after disposition until the youth is released from supervision. Total percentage may add up to more than 100% due to rounding.

The juvenile court relinquishes supervision of a juvenile once they have been committed to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) or prosecuted as an adult. Juveniles committed to ADJC or prosecuted as adults present the most serious challenges to the juvenile justice system; judges and probation officers consider these juveniles to be a high risk to the community. National research suggests a nationwide trend of reduced commitments to secure juvenile correctional facilities due to declines in juvenile crime (arrests, referrals and adjudications) and successes among prevention and diversion programs (*Yearbook 2010: A National Perspective of Juvenile Corrections, (2010) Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators*).

ADJC commitment is typically recommended for those juveniles who pose a threat to public safety or who engage in a pattern of behavior characterized by persistent and delinquent offenses that, as demonstrated through the use of other alternatives, cannot be controlled in a less secure setting. If a juvenile has been adjudicated on a status offense (such as curfew, tobacco or truancy) or a violation of probation based upon a status offense they do not meet the criteria for commitment. Juveniles who exhibit chronic incorrigible or nuisance type behavior are generally not considered appropriate candidates for commitment. A juvenile must be adjudicated of a delinquent offense (misdemeanor or felony), or if on probation, a violation of probation, in order to be eligible for commitment to the ADJC. Juveniles may be placed on JIPS or committed to ADJC as provided by law if adjudicated for a second (or subsequent) felony. Juveniles committed to ADJC are generally at a high risk to reoffend. In FY2017, 45% of the juveniles committed to ADJC with a risk assessment were identified as high risk according to the Arizona Youth Assessment System.

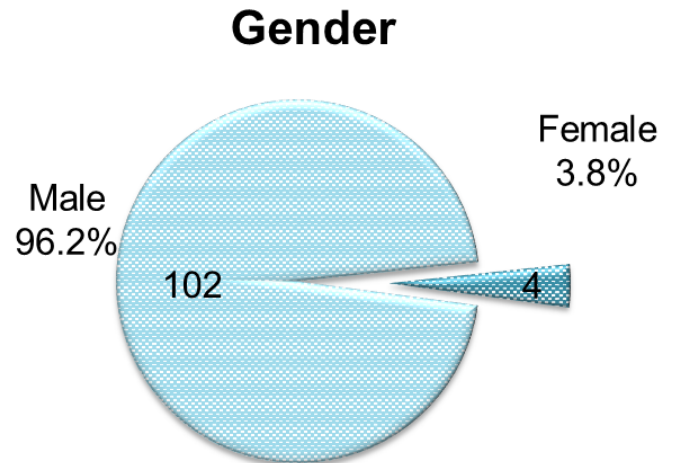
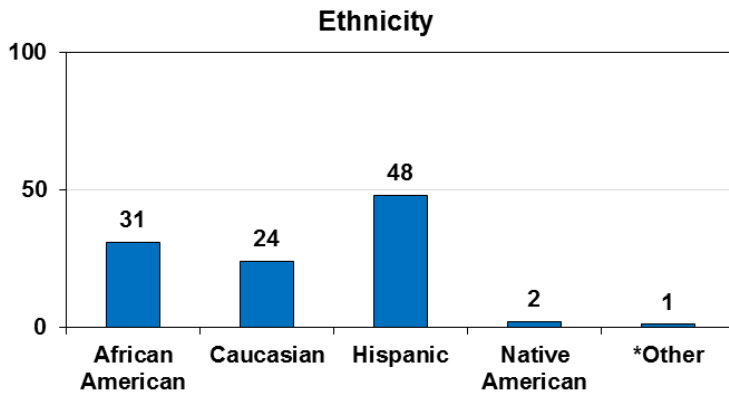
Juveniles Sent to the Department of Juvenile Corrections



Commitments and Re-Awards are unduplicated within each category. Juveniles may be dispositioned to ADJC multiple times within the fiscal year. "Committed" refers to the first time a juvenile is dispositioned to ADJC, while "Re-Awarded" refers to subsequent disposition to ADJC. In FY2017, 106 Commits and 28 Re-Awards were sent to ADJC.

Commitment Profile

In FY2017, the number of juveniles committed to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) was 106. The graphs and tables below provide further information about the 106 commitments.



* Other includes Asian/Pacific Islanders and those where ethnicity was listed as unknown.

Most Serious Offense on the Commitment

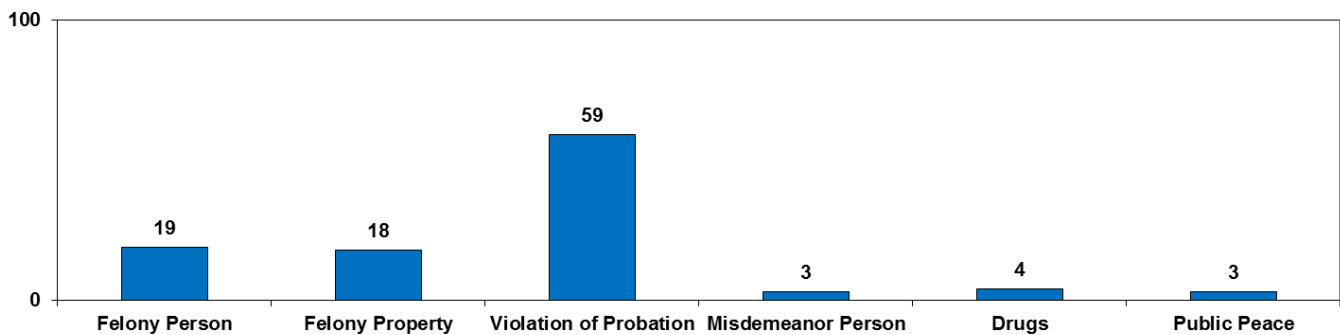


Table 9.1 Age at Time of Commitment to the ADJC

Table 9.2 Number of Felony Adjudications when Committed

Age at Time of Commitment		
14	8	7.5%
15	13	12.3%
16	33	31.1%
17	52	49.1%
Total	106	100%

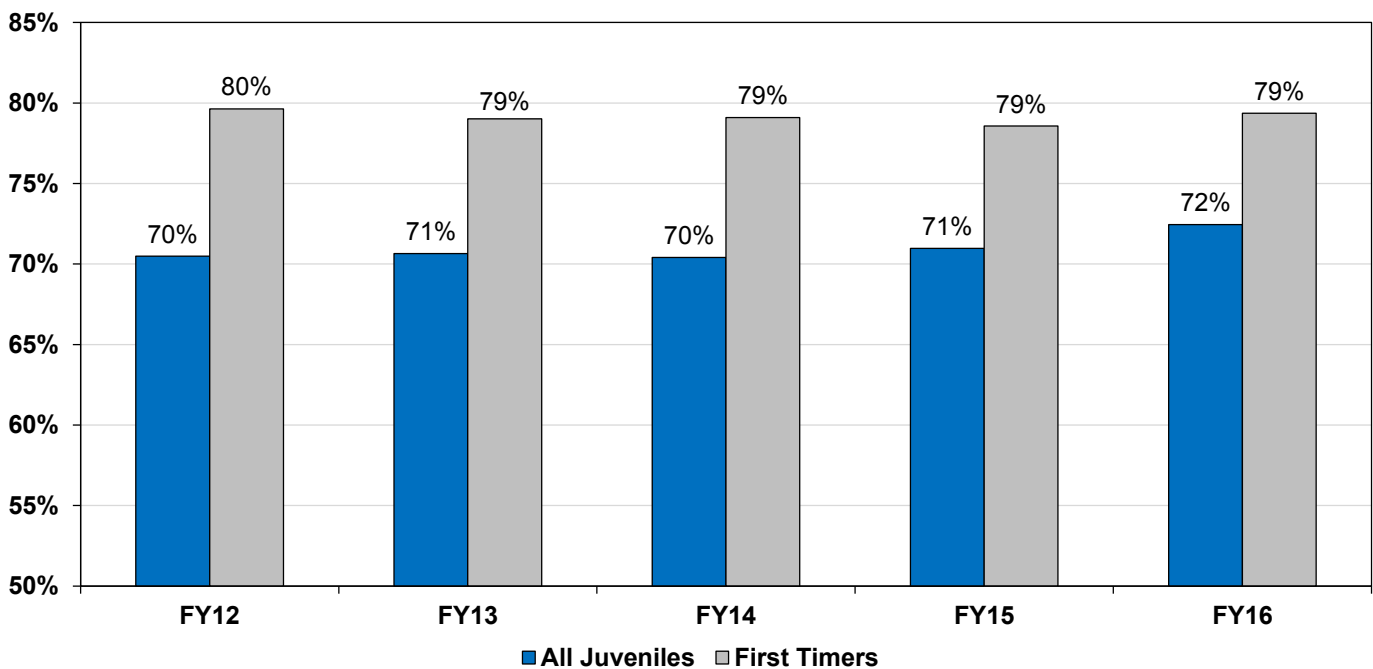
Felony Adjudications		
None	3	2.8%
1	41	38.7%
2	48	45.3%
3	11	10.4%
4	2	1.9%
5	1	0.9%
Total	106	100%

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

It is important that all of the juveniles in the analysis have an entire year to recidivate so that the success rate is a representation of all the juveniles with an equal chance of success. Juveniles who are older than 17 years old (by even a few days) at the time of referral or completion are not included because they will not have an entire year available. In addition, status offenses, administrative offenses and violations of probation were excluded from the recidivism calculator (the numerator).

The first table looks at referrals received in a year and shows the percentage of juveniles who remained referral free for 365 days. “First Timers” includes only juveniles who generated their first referral in that year and had no subsequent referrals within 365 days. “All Juveniles” includes the first referral in that year of any juvenile regardless of referral history.

Percent of Juveniles with No New Referrals within One Year of the First Referral in the Previous Fiscal Year

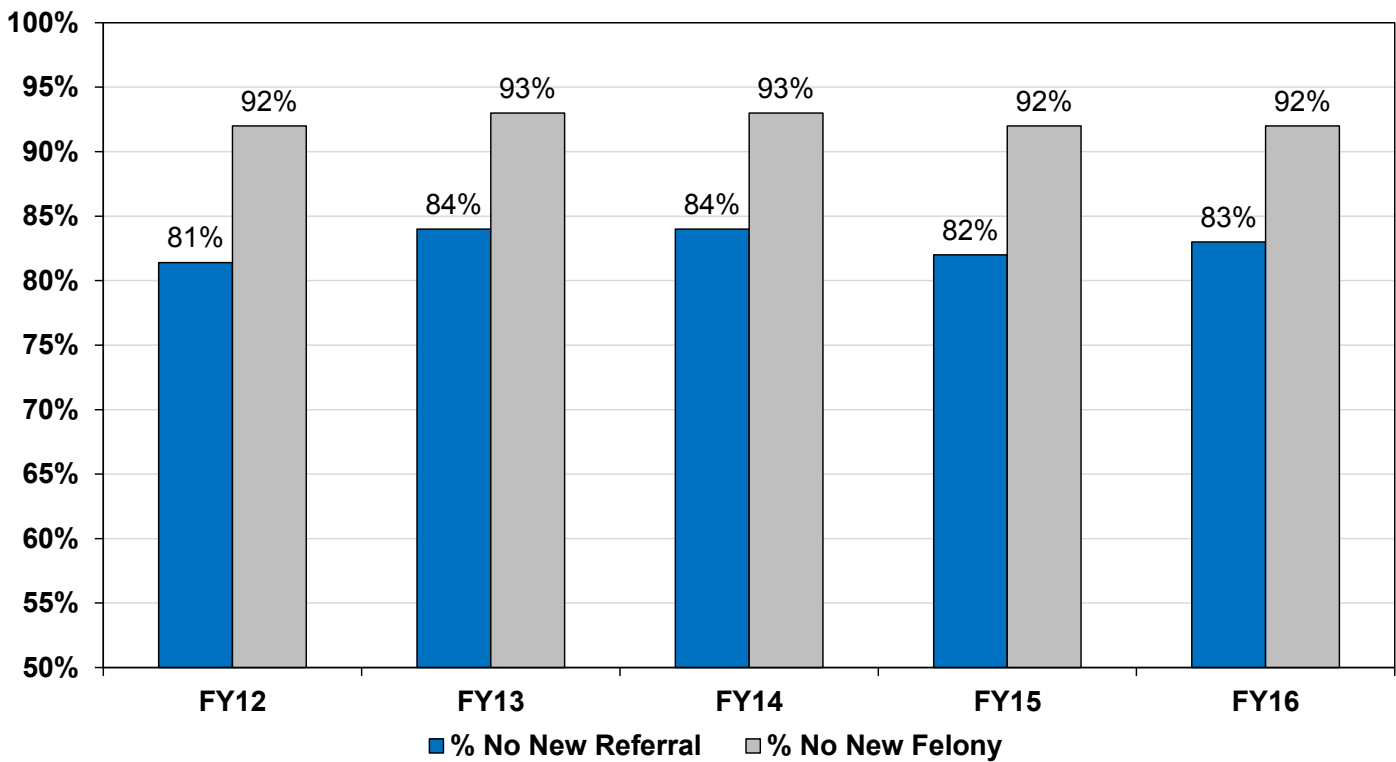


Note: This chart shows juveniles tracked for 365 days after the first referral in a given fiscal year to measure recidivism within one year of the initial referral.

Diversion and Prevention

The following table shows the proportions of youth who were not apprehended for a new delinquent offense for all the juveniles who successfully completed Diversion/Prevention in a given year. The time starts when the juvenile completes the program and runs for 365 days. Juveniles who are older than 17 years old at time of completion are not included.

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

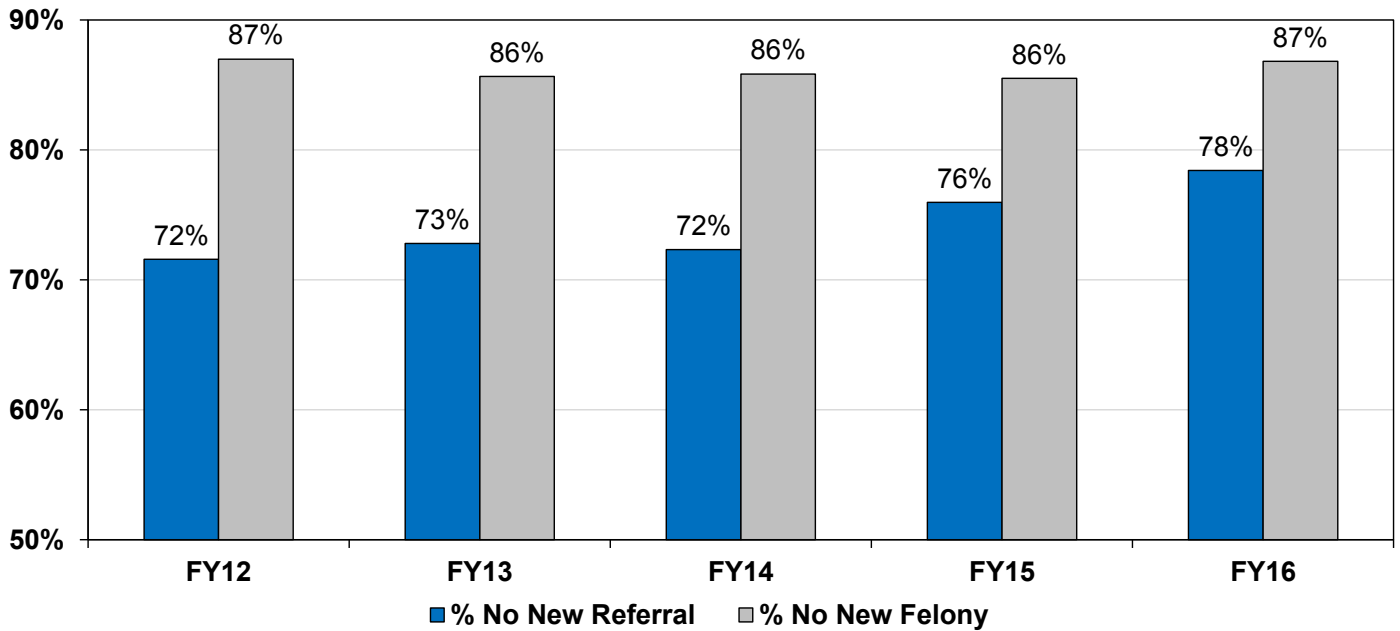


Recidivism is based on not being apprehended for a new delinquent offense after the first time that the juvenile completed Diversion/Prevention in a given year.

Community Supervision—Probation

The graph below shows those juveniles who completed probation (Standard or JIPS) within the fiscal year and who did not receive a new delinquent referral within 365 days of probation completion. Juveniles who are 17 years old at time of completion are not included.

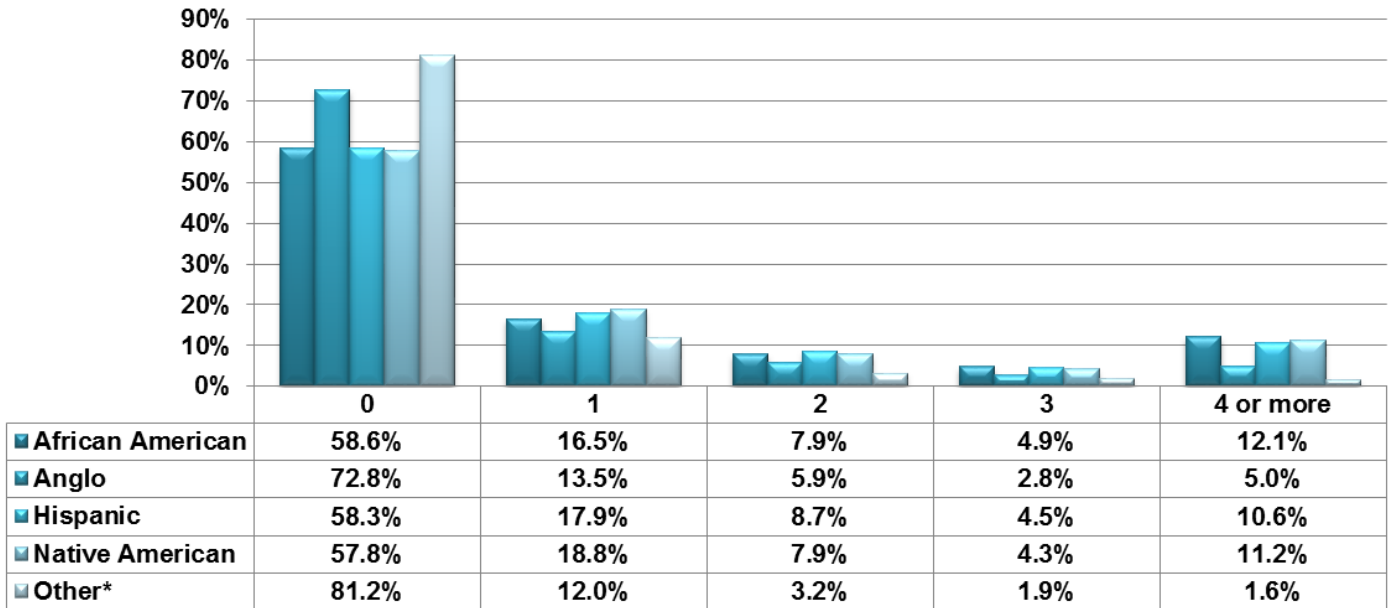
Percent of Juveniles with No New Referrals or Felonies within One Year of Release from Probation



APPENDIX

Appendix A – Characteristics of Juveniles Referred

Prior Referrals by Race/Ethnicity



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

*Other includes Asian/Pacific Islander, ungrouped and those with incomplete data.

Table A.1 Percent of Referrals by Type FY2013 - FY2017

	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
Citation	18.2%	17.1%	17.5%	18.4%	12.0%
Physical Referral:					
Screened and Detained*	11.6%	11.6%	9.4%	8.2%	7.7%
Screened and Released	9.7%	11.3%	12.6%	13.0%	15.7%
Paper Referral**	60.4%	60.1%	60.5%	60.4%	64.5%

* Detained Review referrals are included in Screened and Detained.

** Paper Referral includes Transfer Hearings and Direct Adult as of FY13.

Appendix B – Referrals Received

Table A.2 Most Severe Referral Offense – Felony Person

Note: Most Severe Referral offenses are collapsed into similar categories for ease of reporting. There are over 3,700 offenses in the Arizona Revised Statute. MCJPD has developed a collapse file which categorizes these offenses down to 161 for ease of reporting.

	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
Administer Drugs/Liquor to minor	0	0	1	0	0
Aggravated Assault - Domestic Violence	102	83	102	108	91
Aggravated Assault-Felony	298	365	315	272	275
Aggravated Assault w. Weapon	118	97	74	90	104
Arson-Occupied Structure	5	11	12	9	5
Child Abuse - Felony	3	6	6	2	6
Child Molest	84	83	79	72	95
Custodial Interference - Felony	1	2	2	0	0
Discharge Firearm-Structure	0	1	3	3	2
Drive By Shooting	2	3	5	2	7
Endangerment	7	12	11	9	5
Gang/Syndicate Participation	54	46	35	42	21
Harrassment	3	1	2	0	1
Kidnap	24	20	40	22	15
Lewd Behavior - Felony	12	14	16	9	3
Murder/Homicide/Manslaughter	21	20	7	15	15
Obscenity	0	0	1	2	8
Poisoning	3	1	3	0	1
Robbery	110	79	77	62	120
Robbery - Armed	98	91	66	121	159
Sex Trafficking	1	0	0	0	0
Sexual Abuse - Felony	113	104	110	82	116
Sexual Assault - Felony	27	18	18	22	26
Threats - Felony	4	4	0	2	3
Traffic Violation	0	0	0	0	1
Unlawful Imprisonment	2	0	1	2	1
Felony Person Totals	1,092	1,061	986	948	1,080

Table A.3 Most Severe Referral Offense – Felony Property

	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
Arson - Unoccupied Structure - Felony	8	6	13	8	3
Burglary 1 - Armed	52	29	30	18	20
Burglary 2 - Residential	352	344	259	265	270
Burglary 3 - Non-residential	317	268	255	189	269
Burglary - Possess Tools - Felony	5	3	10	4	9
Credit Card - Theft/Fraud - Felony	26	18	10	17	23
Criminal Damage - Felony	86	95	76	62	73
Criminal Damage - Aggravated - Felony	86	64	28	40	32
Criminal Damage - Graffiti - Felony	66	52	43	37	23
Criminal Damage - Dom. Violence (Felony)	9	15	13	12	22
Extortion - Felony	1	0	2	0	6
Forgery - Felony	19	11	13	14	19
Fraud	77	42	52	37	44
Lewd Behavior - Felony	2	1	0	1	0
Littering/Polluting - Felony	5	2	4	3	1
Possess Stolen Property - Felony	27	27	49	30	30
Shoplifting - Felony	14	8	17	19	9
Theft - Felony	64	63	57	53	62
Theft Means of Transportation	116	145	184	198	213
Unlawful Use Transportation - Felony	95	88	125	109	110
Other*	0	0	1	0	0
Felony Property Totals	1,427	1,281	1,241	1,116	1,238

* Other includes Ungrouped and those with incomplete data on a given referral or categories with only 1 referral during the 5 year time frame.

Appendix B – Referrals Received

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

	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
City Ordinance	8	7	0	0	0
Contempt of Court	0	0	1	1	0
Contraband in Secure Facility	1	0	0	0	1
Escape	9	8	8	8	5
Failure to Report	0	0	1	0	0
Fraud - Felony	1	0	0	0	1
Hindering Prosecution	18	8	12	8	8
Obstruct Government Operations	46	35	57	39	35
Perjury	1	1	0	0	0
Resisting Arrest	89	90	65	56	75
Violation of Probation	1,667	1,498	1,313	1,193	1,129
Other*	0	0	1	2	0
Obstruction of Justice Totals	1,840	1,647	1,458	1,307	1,254

* Other includes Ungrouped and those with incomplete data on a given referral.

Table A.5 Most Severe Referral Offense – Misdemeanor Person

	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
Aggravated Assault-Misd	0	4	3	2	1
Assault - Domestic Violence	874	824	784	724	640
Assault - Simple	804	677	612	597	804
Endangerment	11	14	11	5	5
Obscenity	0	4	1	1	2
Sexual Abuse/Assault-Misd	1	0	0	0	0
Teacher Abuse	0	0	0	2	0
Threats - Misdemeanor	193	184	183	135	146
Unlawful Imprisonment - Misdemeanor	2	4	3	0	1
Misdemeanor Person Totals	1,885	1,711	1,597	1,466	1,599

Table A.6 Most Severe Referral Offense – Drug Offense

	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
City Ordinance	0	0	0	0	0
Contraband Drugs	1	2	0	0	0
Contraband in Secure Facility	0	1	1	1	0
Dangerous Drugs	94	72	80	61	90
Drug Paraphernalia	1,348	1,195	1,122	796	725
Drugs on School Grounds	317	270	286	191	157
Illegal Vapors	0	2	2	3	0
Imitation Substances	2	1	1	0	2
Involving Minor in Drugs	0	3	0	0	1
Narcotics - Possess/Sell	90	64	62	62	74
Possess Marijuana	621	542	441	448	486
Possess Marijuana for Sale	111	84	89	60	75
Prescription Drugs	33	25	23	16	23
Using Facilities for Drugs	1	1	0	0	0
Drug Offense Totals	2,618	2,262	2,107	1,638	1,633

Appendix B – Referrals Received

Table A.7 Most Severe Referral Offense – Public Peace

	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
Alcohol	1,195	872	605	419	334
Boating Offense	1	0	1	3	1
Bribery - Felony	1	0	0	0	0
City Ordinance	91	36	35	49	39
Contraband in Secure Facility	1	1	5	2	0
Criminal Nuisance	5	8	2	8	6
Cruelty to Animals	2	7	0	1	6
Discharge Firearm-Structure	0	0	0	0	2
Disorderly Conduct	420	345	385	311	346
Disturbing the Peace - Domestic Violence	512	462	492	509	414
Driving While Intoxicated	122	82	77	74	61
False Report	198	168	168	97	86
Felony Flight	9	10	14	10	16
Firearms Possession by a Minor	30	21	19	35	25
Fireworks	0	0	1	0	0
Fraud - Misd	3	8	1	3	4
Game and Fish	2	3	0	2	2
Gang/Syndicate Participation	229	293	204	133	116
Harassment	14	20	14	4	7
Interfere w Judicial Proc.	36	39	30	43	45
Leaving an Accident	1	4	5	8	8
Lewd Behavior - Felony	8	7	9	5	6
Lewd Behavior - Misdemeanor	13	16	12	13	7
Loitering	7	1	11	0	0
Neglect/Exploit a Minor	4	3	5	5	1
Obscenity	9	5	4	8	10
Reckless Burning	19	12	14	17	12
School Interference	62	58	50	44	55
Sex Trafficking	3	2	5	0	2
Stalking	0	0	2	1	0
Tobacco	132	113	144	102	48
Traffic Violation	443	434	382	324	304
Trespass	408	358	309	288	361
Unlawful use of Telephone	10	14	8	12	8
Violation of Fire Ban	0	2	0	0	0
Weapons Misconduct - Felony	37	32	28	33	32
Weapons Misconduct - Gang	15	24	14	9	15
Weapons Misconduct - Misdemeanor	15	13	9	7	9
Public Peace Totals	4,057	3,473	3,064	2,579	2,388

Appendix B – Referrals Received

Table A.8 Most Severe Referral Offense – Misdemeanor Property

	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
Arson - Unoccupied Structure - Misdemeanor	1	2	0	4	7
Burglary 3 - Non-Residential	0	0	1	0	2
City Ordinance	3	4	2	0	0
Credit Card - Theft/Fraud - Misdemeanor	5	3	4	6	9
Criminal Damage - Misdemeanor	286	266	215	194	284
Criminal Damage - Graffiti - Misdemeanor	166	86	35	25	28
Criminal Damage - Dom. Violence (Misdemeanor)	302	287	297	280	224
Cruelty to Animals	3	0	4	0	0
Littering/Polluting - Misdemeanor	9	7	2	5	4
Possess Stolen Property - Misdemeanor	13	9	3	6	1
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	2,477	1,984	2,050	1,546	1,438
Theft - Misdemeanor	452	358	343	265	279
Unlawful Use of Telephone	1	0	0	1	0
Misdemeanor Property Totals	3,718	3,006	2,956	2,332	2,276

Table A.9 Most Severe Referral Offense – Status Offenses

	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
Curfew	859	628	649	642	398
Graffiti Tools	6	2	0	0	0
Incorrigible	10	2	4	10	4
Runaway	723	514	450	504	495
Runaway - FOJ	43	27	13	16	11
Truancy	842	677	956	1,077	510
Status Offense Totals	2,483	1,850	2,072	2,249	1,418

Appendix C – Referral Source

Table A.11 Source of Referral FY2017

Referring Agency	Count	Percent
Phoenix Police Department	2,919	22.64%
Mesa Police Department	1,360	10.55%
Glendale Police Department	1,217	9.44%
Probation Officer	1,129	8.76%
Chandler Police Department	896	6.95%
Gilbert Police Department	814	6.31%
Tempe Police Department	585	4.54%
Surprise Police Department	525	4.07%
School	502	3.89%
Peoria Police Department	480	3.72%
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office	407	3.16%
Buckeye Police Department	395	3.06%
Avondale Police Department	381	2.96%
Goodyear Police Department	352	2.73%
Scottsdale Police Department	315	2.44%
El Mirage Police Department	268	2.08%
Tolleson Police Department	98	0.76%
Arizona Department of Public Safety	72	0.56%
AZ Dept of Juvenile Corrections	52	0.40%
Wickenburg Police Department	46	0.36%
Other Law Enforcement	23	0.18%
AZ State University Police Department -- Tempe	17	0.13%
Other Arizona County	16	0.12%
Paradise Valley Police Department	9	0.07%
Other Source, Non Law Enforcement	7	0.05%
Salt River Indian Police Department	6	0.05%
Total	12,891	100%

* Other Law Enforcement also includes agencies with 5 or less referrals.

Appendix C – Referral Source

Table A.12 Source of Referral by Type of Offense FY2017

Referring Agency	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Totals
Phoenix Police Department	488	470	31	516	213	432	721	48	2,919
Mesa Police Department	109	124	18	149	251	329	211	169	1,360
Glendale Police Department	129	131	17	233	103	288	288	28	1,217
Probation Officer	0	0	1,129	0	0	0	0	0	1,129
Chandler Police Department	57	67	12	108	108	134	171	239	896
Gilbert Police Department	33	43	3	60	203	194	105	173	814
Tempe Police Department	44	46	6	47	105	85	172	80	585
Surprise Police Department	34	40	1	65	82	133	127	43	525
School	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	502	502
Peoria Police Department	20	67	7	56	112	148	64	6	480
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office	36	42	2	97	60	80	88	2	407
Buckeye Police Department	17	23	4	73	55	121	41	61	395
Avondale Police Department	16	56	1	59	75	63	92	19	381
Goodyear Police Department	21	26	5	33	73	106	66	22	352
Scottsdale Police Department	14	32	8	42	69	69	73	8	315
El Mirage Police Department	16	29	6	41	40	81	43	12	268
Tolleson Police Department	3	7	1	11	27	38	10	1	98
Arizona Department of Public Safety	6	15	0	1	14	36	0	0	72
AZ Dept of Juvenile Corrections	27	8	1	3	3	10	0	0	52
Wickenburg Police Department	6	0	0	4	11	14	6	5	46
Other Law Enforcement	1	5	1	0	12	3	1	0	23
AZ State University Police Department -- Tempe	0	0	0	0	10	7	0	0	17
Other Arizona County	1	0	1	1	5	8	0	0	16
Paradise Valley Police Department	1	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	9
Other Source, Non Law Enforcement	1	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	7
Salt River Indian Police Department	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	6
Totals	1,080	1,238	1,254	1,600	1,633	2,388	2,280	1,418	12,891

* Other Law Enforcement also includes agencies with 5 or less referrals.

Appendix C – Referral Source

The total number of referrals is down 14.7% overall from FY2016 to FY2017. The Phoenix Police Department continues to be the greatest source of juvenile referrals although numbers have dropped by 44% over the past five years.

Table A.13 Most Frequent Referral Sources – Annual Changes

Referring Agency	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	Percent Change FY2013 to FY2017
Phoenix Police Department	5,222 27.30%	4,222 25.92%	3,709 23.96%	2,525 18.51%	2,919 22.64%	-44.1%
Mesa Police Department	2,598 13.58%	2,126 13.05%	2,032 13.12%	1,725 12.65%	1,360 10.55%	-47.7%
Glendale Police Department	1,568 8.20%	1,424 8.74%	1,322 8.54%	1,160 8.51%	1,217 9.44%	-22.4%
Probation Officer	1,666 8.71%	1,494 9.17%	1,312 8.47%	1,193 8.75%	1,129 8.76%	-32.2%
Chandler Police Department	1,243 6.50%	822 5.05%	858 5.54%	943 6.92%	896 6.95%	-27.9%
Gilbert Police Department	836 4.37%	847 5.20%	762 4.92%	804 5.90%	814 6.31%	-2.6%
Tempe Police Department	991 5.18%	824 5.06%	746 4.82%	699 5.13%	585 4.54%	-41.0%
Surprise Police Department	588 3.07%	621 3.81%	602 3.89%	518 3.80%	525 4.07%	-10.7%
School	816 4.27%	668 4.10%	952 6.15%	1,066 7.82%	502 3.89%	-38.5%
Peoria Police Department	526 2.75%	516 3.17%	581 3.75%	599 4.39%	480 3.72%	-8.7%
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office	559 2.92%	454 2.79%	402 2.60%	323 2.37%	407 3.16%	-27.2%
Buckeye Police Department	363 1.90%	358 2.20%	434 2.80%	400 2.93%	395 3.06%	8.8%
Avondale Police Department	734 3.84%	587 3.60%	492 3.18%	386 2.83%	381 2.96%	-48.1%
Scottsdale Police Department	589 3.08%	450 2.76%	379 2.45%	379 2.78%	315 2.44%	-46.5%
Other Sources*	830 4.34%	878 5.39%	900 5.81%	916 6.72%	966 7.49%	16.4%
Totals	19,129	16,291	15,483	13,636	12,891	-32.6%

**Other Sources* values may differ from previously published data due to a change in the rank order of referral sources from year to year.

Appendix C – Referral Source

Top 20 Zip Codes

This table focuses on the 20 zip codes in Maricopa County that generated the most referrals in FY2017. Note that it portrays the zip code where the juvenile lived at the time of the offense, not the zip code where the offense took place. The zip codes are ranked one through 20 for FY2017 and compared to their ranking and total number of referrals five years earlier in FY2013.

The last column shows the percent change from FY2013 to FY2017, the rate at which referrals rose or fell during the five years. While overall referrals have decreased by 40%, the total referrals from these 20 zip codes have declined at a slightly slower pace (29% since FY2013).

Table A.14 Top 20 Zip Codes

ZIP Code	City	Total FY2017	Rank FY2017	Rank FY2013	Total FY2013	Percent Change from FY2013 to FY2017
85142	Queen Creek* 242	472	1	2	524	-9.9%
85225	Chandler	462	2	1	649	-28.8%
85301	Glendale	356	3	4	498	-28.5%
85326	Buckeye	307	4	13	318	-3.5%
85201	Mesa	287	5	5	409	-29.8%
85335	El Mirage	274	6	17	290	-5.5%
85041	Phoenix	263	7	10	360	-26.9%
85204	Mesa	255	8	3	495	-48.5%
85033	Phoenix	238	9	7	395	-39.7%
85323	Avondale	233	10	12	337	-30.9%
85035	Phoenix	227	11	9	362	-37.3%
85379	Surprise	210	12	31	218	-3.7%
85345	Peoria	208	13	19	270	-23.0%
85037	Phoenix	199	14	16	298	-33.2%
85353	Tolleson	198	15	24	250	-20.8%
85339	Laveen	195	16	41	175	11.4%
85006	Phoenix	184	17	18	281	-34.5%
85027	New River	183	18	8	368	-50.3%
85009	Phoenix	171	19	6	409	-58.2%
85303	Glendale	169	20	20	268	-36.9%
Total of Top 20		5,091			7,174	-29.0%
All Complaints		12,891			19,129	-32.6%
Percent of All Referrals from Top 20		39.5%			37.5%	

* Queen Creek Zip Code 85142 includes referrals reported from 85242 per Administrative Order No. 2012-108.

Appendix C – Referral Source

Table A.15 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2017

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Total
Aguila	85320	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3
Anthem	85086	4	4	1	14	13	9	14	3	62
Apache Junction	85118	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Apache Junction* 219	85119	1	1	6	4	1	4	2	4	23
Apache Junction* 220	85120	0	1	0	5	5	8	1	10	30
Arlington	85322	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Avondale	85323	13	20	17	37	31	41	64	10	233
Avondale	85392	6	14	14	16	25	25	21	13	134
Buckeye	85326	13	20	6	58	41	77	46	46	307
Buckeye	85395	4	0	2	8	16	15	14	2	61
Cave Creek	85327	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Cave Creek	85331	1	0	0	2	4	6	7	0	20
Chandler	85224	5	13	10	17	9	16	18	24	112
Chandler	85225	28	36	60	45	63	59	65	106	462
Chandler	85226	7	5	6	11	10	14	17	22	92
Chandler	85244	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Chandler	85246	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
Chandler	85249	3	4	3	10	17	21	13	19	90
Chandler	85286	1	5	1	11	10	18	17	10	73
El Mirage	85335	10	32	25	26	39	61	56	25	274
Fountain Hills	85268	0	2	1	2	5	5	1	0	16
Ft. McDowell	85264	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	6
Gilbert	85233	2	11	2	10	23	26	15	24	113
Gilbert	85234	4	11	1	15	36	40	13	24	144
Gilbert	85295	2	3	7	11	29	26	12	24	114
Gilbert	85296	7	5	8	9	27	39	21	38	154
Gilbert	85297	4	3	5	7	17	17	11	21	85
Gilbert	85298	5	0	0	3	9	13	4	11	45
Gilbert	85299	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Glendale	85301	48	29	35	60	20	85	54	25	356
Glendale	85302	18	10	21	34	8	33	18	10	152
Glendale	85303	26	10	18	30	16	33	27	9	169
Glendale	85304	6	5	11	28	8	20	15	6	99
Glendale	85305	0	4	3	2	3	9	8	0	29
Glendale	85306	2	5	1	10	9	15	14	0	56
Glendale	85307	1	5	0	4	4	2	6	1	23
Glendale	85308	8	4	6	18	10	17	18	7	88
Glendale	85310	1	4	1	7	2	4	4	0	23
Glendale	85312	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Glendale	85318	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
Goodyear	85338	12	11	14	20	22	49	25	10	163
Goodyear	85396	3	6	0	5	11	17	7	5	54
Laveen	85339	27	40	20	29	17	17	29	16	195
Litchfield Park	85340	9	8	4	14	27	32	25	5	124
Mesa	85201	30	35	46	22	38	53	40	23	287
Mesa	85202	16	11	17	16	17	16	19	10	122
Mesa	85203	10	13	13	19	18	35	15	22	145
Mesa	85204	20	15	28	23	36	48	51	34	255
Mesa	85205	8	4	13	7	19	21	8	23	103
Mesa	85206	7	1	5	4	16	11	10	12	66
Mesa	85207	5	13	4	6	24	23	13	23	111
Mesa	85208	9	10	10	10	16	23	22	27	127
Mesa	85209	6	2	7	5	12	7	11	11	61

Appendix C – Referral Source

Table A.15 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2017 (cont.)

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Total
Mesa	85210	12	9	16	12	26	31	23	18	147
Mesa	85211	0	3	1	0	0	1	3	1	9
Mesa	85212	8	1	4	7	11	17	10	8	66
Mesa	85213	2	3	6	7	16	11	6	13	64
Mesa	85214	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Mesa	85215	0	0	0	4	1	6	4	3	18
Mesa	85216	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
New River	85027	41	24	20	28	9	29	24	8	183
New River	85087	1	0	0	1	4	3	5	0	14
Peoria	85345	11	23	10	36	34	56	29	9	208
Peoria	85381	1	3	1	5	15	12	5	2	44
Peoria	85382	2	2	0	10	25	21	10	2	72
Peoria	85383	4	6	0	11	25	17	12	4	79
Peoria	85385	0	0	0	8	0	0	1	0	9
Phoenix	85003	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	4	18
Phoenix	85004	2	0	13	2	2	1	1	0	21
Phoenix	85005	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Phoenix	85006	25	14	47	22	12	22	25	17	184
Phoenix	85007	5	6	6	1	1	8	14	5	46
Phoenix	85008	13	23	18	13	17	25	22	13	144
Phoenix	85009	22	20	11	24	18	28	35	13	171
Phoenix	85012	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	5
Phoenix	85013	4	6	8	7	2	6	7	5	45
Phoenix	85014	3	3	1	2	4	7	11	7	38
Phoenix	85015	20	18	20	22	9	14	40	24	167
Phoenix	85016	3	10	5	5	3	13	13	8	60
Phoenix	85017	16	12	16	16	7	18	16	28	129
Phoenix	85018	3	1	2	4	2	12	7	5	36
Phoenix	85019	12	29	18	23	8	21	16	18	145
Phoenix	85020	10	7	9	9	7	11	16	5	74
Phoenix	85021	9	16	9	7	4	15	20	5	85
Phoenix	85022	4	6	4	5	8	12	27	3	69
Phoenix	85023	14	3	13	15	9	12	9	12	87
Phoenix	85024	5	1	3	5	6	1	8	0	29
Phoenix	85025	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Phoenix	85028	2	2	0	2	0	0	4	0	10
Phoenix	85029	9	13	12	11	5	15	26	5	96
Phoenix	85031	8	9	9	11	9	16	20	30	112
Phoenix	85032	15	11	14	17	9	14	34	9	123
Phoenix	85033	26	34	33	24	22	33	38	28	238
Phoenix	85034	1	4	2	3	3	3	1	3	20
Phoenix	85035	18	38	21	13	19	40	40	38	227
Phoenix	85036	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	4
Phoenix	85037	15	33	12	19	25	47	32	16	199
Phoenix	85038	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Phoenix	85039	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Phoenix	85040	19	17	14	20	14	16	31	9	140
Phoenix	85041	30	29	40	29	18	35	63	19	263
Phoenix	85042	19	8	15	15	11	19	29	8	124
Phoenix	85043	17	30	6	20	13	20	17	19	142
Phoenix	85044	8	2	7	11	2	5	17	4	56
Phoenix	85045	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	0	7
Phoenix	85048	2	0	3	5	2	3	16	1	32

Appendix C – Referral Source

Table A.15 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2017 (cont.)

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Total
Phoenix	85050	2	3	5	11	3	2	9	1	36
Phoenix	85051	12	18	17	17	19	29	33	14	159
Phoenix	85053	10	5	2	4	6	14	14	4	59
Phoenix	85054	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Phoenix	85063	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Phoenix	85066	3	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	8
Phoenix	85069	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
Phoenix	85079	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Phoenix	85083	2	2	0	8	3	6	8	0	29
Phoenix	85085	2	1	4	4	2	3	3	1	20
Phoenix/Cashion	85329	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	5
Queen Creek* 240	85140	3	2	12	5	2	7	17	6	54
Queen Creek* 242	85142	47	69	83	61	51	65	72	24	472
Queen Creek* 243	85143	1	1	4	1	4	7	8	4	30
with 85142	85242	2	2	7	6	2	3	0	1	23
Scottsdale	85250	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	5
Scottsdale	85251	2	2	1	5	3	6	3	8	30
Scottsdale	85252	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Scottsdale	85253	2	1	0	0	4	1	2	0	10
Scottsdale	85255	1	7	0	5	6	8	7	0	34
Scottsdale	85256	4	1	8	1	5	7	6	3	35
Scottsdale	85257	6	1	14	8	9	8	5	3	54
Scottsdale	85258	1	0	0	0	6	0	2	0	9
Scottsdale	85259	1	10	1	2	11	18	3	1	47
Scottsdale	85260	0	0	3	5	8	12	2	0	30
Scottsdale	85262	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Scottsdale	85266	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Scottsdale	85267	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Scottsdale/Phoenix	85254	4	11	7	15	6	13	12	2	70
Sun City	85372	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Sun City/West/Grand	85351	1	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	6
Sun City/West/Grand	85373	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	6
Sun City/West/Grand	85375	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Sun Lakes/Chandler	85248	2	4	4	9	5	8	11	15	58
Surprise	85374	6	9	7	17	6	30	22	6	103
Surprise	85378	1	7	0	3	11	13	8	3	46
Surprise	85379	14	12	18	29	31	43	40	23	210
Surprise	85387	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	1	8
Surprise	85388	3	5	10	12	17	27	27	15	116
Tempe	85280	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Tempe	85281	5	3	9	15	10	23	27	28	120
Tempe	85282	10	9	10	9	15	23	27	25	128
Tempe	85284	0	1	0	2	5	2	6	3	19
Tempe/Guadalupe	85283	7	5	4	8	23	18	10	18	93
Tolleson	85353	15	30	16	21	25	45	39	7	198
Tonopah	85354	0	0	1	1	0	3	4	1	10
Waddell	85355	1	0	0	7	5	7	7	3	30
Wickenburg	85390	4	0	2	4	5	9	5	3	32
Wittman	85361	1	1	0	2	0	8	4	0	16
Youngtown	85363	2	2	0	0	1	2	4	2	13
Other Arizona Counties		34	59	80	50	60	50	69	20	422
Other Jurisdictions**		27	31	21	32	22	44	74	25	276
		1,080	1,238	1,254	1,600	1,633	2,388	2,280	1,418	12,891

** Other Jurisdictions includes referrals where the Zip Code was out of state, not given or unknown.

Appendix C – Referral Source

Below is a breakdown of Referrals to the Maricopa Juvenile Court from residents of Arizona Counties outside Maricopa.

Table A.16 Referrals by Offense Severity - Other Arizona Counties FY2017

County	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Totals
APACHE	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	5
COCONINO	4	0	5	0	1	0	2	1	13
GILA	0	1	0	1	4	0	2	1	9
GRAHAM	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
LA PAZ	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
MOHAVE	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	6
NAVAJO	1	0	1	0	3	3	0	0	8
PIMA	4	8	1	12	5	6	5	0	41
PINAL	19	43	58	28	37	26	46	17	274
SANTA CRUZ	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
YAVAPAI	5	6	15	7	7	11	6	1	58
YUMA	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	4
Total	34	59	80	50	60	50	69	20	422

Appendix D – School Districts

School data is based on the school district the juvenile was attending at the time of referral regardless of whether the juvenile is currently enrolled. Therefore counts are based on referrals not juveniles. A given juvenile may be counted multiple times in one district or may be counted in more than one district during the year. Totals from all districts may not match total referrals in FY2017 (12,891) due to missing or incomplete school data on any given referral record.

Table A.17 Elementary School District by Offense Severity FY2017

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Totals
Alhambra Elementary District	3	20	3	4	4	5	8	0	47
Avondale Elementary District	3	1	0	6	6	2	9	2	29
Balsz Elementary District	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	4
Buckeye Elementary District	0	3	1	6	2	8	9	0	29
Cartwright Elementary District	6	15	0	23	11	4	8	2	69
Creighton Elementary District	2	0	2	5	2	4	3	5	23
Fowler Elementary District	5	0	0	5	3	2	2	24	41
Glendale Elementary District	20	3	1	31	4	26	14	8	107
Isaac Elementary District	4	5	1	6	2	1	9	6	34
Kyrene Elementary District	4	1	1	5	5	3	17	10	46
Laveen Elementary District	6	4	1	5	2	0	4	0	22
Liberty Elementary District	1	0	0	1	0	4	1	0	7
Litchfield Elementary District	5	1	0	5	1	3	7	2	24
Littleton Elementary District	1	8	1	3	3	0	7	2	25
Madison Elementary District	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	2	10
Murphy Elementary District	2	2	0	0	2	1	0	1	8
Nadaburg Elementary District	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Osborn Elementary District	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	18	23
Palo Verde Elementary District	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	5
Pendergast Elementary	3	5	0	11	8	2	5	2	36
Phoenix Elementary District	7	1	3	12	0	3	9	4	39
Riverside Elementary District	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
Roosevelt Elementary District	4	5	4	6	2	4	7	2	34
Ruth Fisher Elementary District	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	4
Tempe Elementary District	7	2	0	10	11	5	27	11	73
Tolleson Elementary District	0	1	0	1	2	0	3	1	8
Union Elementary District	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	7
Washington Elementary District	9	10	1	16	4	12	15	21	88
Wickenburg Unified District	1	0	0	9	14	12	8	3	47
Totals	95	88	21	178	92	103	189	128	894

Table A.18 High School District by Offense Severity FY2017

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Totals
Agua Fria Union HS District	7	13	4	29	69	57	41	5	225
Buckeye Union HS District	9	5	2	31	18	17	16	9	107
Glendale Union HS District	24	22	8	34	24	32	56	1	201
Phoenix Union HS District	47	75	29	56	37	42	103	211	600
Tempe Union HS District	14	26	23	32	53	32	67	38	285
Tolleson Union HS District	17	42	16	31	76	54	58	5	299
Totals	118	183	82	213	277	234	341	269	1,717

Appendix D – School Districts

Table A.19 Unified School District by Offense Severity FY2017

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Totals
Apache Junction Unified District	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Cave Creek Unified District No. 93	0	0	0	4	5	2	6	0	17
Chandler Unified District	21	24	10	49	85	81	96	127	493
Deer Valley Unified District	23	12	8	47	38	31	62	25	246
Dysart Unified District	29	30	16	61	84	120	105	34	479
Fountain Hills Unified District	0	2	2	2	5	4	3	0	18
Gilbert Unified District	9	30	10	37	88	64	51	63	352
Higley Unified School District	6	3	2	8	29	26	17	38	129
Maricopa Unified District	0	0	0	1	2	0	4	0	7
Mesa Unified District	55	53	34	88	161	85	117	77	670
Paradise Valley Unified District	16	21	12	31	21	23	73	4	201
Peoria Unified District	22	25	13	58	89	98	70	17	392
Queen Creek Unified District	2	5	0	1	6	6	16	0	36
Scottsdale Unified District	6	22	9	28	52	30	33	1	181
Tuba City Unified School District	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Totals	189	227	116	415	665	570	656	386	3,224

Table A.20 Miscellaneous Schools by Offense Severity FY2017

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Totals
Charter - Other	4	9	5	2	1	3	14	0	38
Charter - Westland School (Cholla Academy) Higley	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Charter Schools	78	71	133	119	124	114	209	53	901
Maricopa County Regional Special Svcs District	0	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	6
Misc Parochial	5	1	0	4	1	7	6	1	25
Misc. Colleges - (includes Community Colleges)	1	1	2	2	5	5	3	0	19
Misc. Other - need to expand name...	8	14	21	17	7	18	24	6	115
Miscellaneous County School Districts	0	1	1	1	0	1	12	1	17
Resid. Treat. Fac. (Schools)	9	5	64	10	3	0	3	3	97
Adobe Montain School	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Other*	40	49	39	60	36	71	87	11	393
Totals	155	153	268	215	179	219	360	75	1,624

*Other includes records where the School was listed as “unknown” in iCIS data extract.

Appendix E – Detention

Juveniles Detained by Gender, Ethnicity, and Age FY2017

Table A.21 Detentions by Gender

Gender	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
Female	544	375	1.45
Male	2,623	1,672	1.57
Total	3,167	2,047	1.55

Table A.22 Detentions by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
African American	823	500	1.65
Anglo	979	675	1.45
Asian/Pacific	17	12	1.42
Hispanic	1,171	746	1.57
Native American	143	88	1.63
*Other	34	26	1.31
Total	3,167	2,047	1.55

Table A.23 Females Detained by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
African American	131	94	1.39
Anglo	200	138	1.45
Asian/Pacific	4	3	1.33
Hispanic	176	118	1.49
Native American	26	17	1.53
*Other	7	5	1.40
Total	544	375	1.45

Table A.24 Males Detained by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
African American	692	406	1.70
Anglo	779	537	1.45
Asian/Pacific	13	9	1.44
Hispanic	995	628	1.58
Native American	117	71	1.65
*Other	27	21	1.29
Total	2,623	1,672	1.57

*Other includes those juveniles whose ethnicity is missing or listed as unknown.

Appendix E – Detention

Table A.25 Reasons for Detention by Average Length of Stay by Facility FY2017

Reason	Durango	Average Days Detained	Southeast	Average Days Detained
Warrant	716	21.1	527	26.7
Court Hold	514	13.9	423	16.2
Referral	680	13.5	273	20.0
*Other	27	1.7	7	0.7
Total	1,937		1,230	

Table A.26 Reasons for Detention by Ethnicity FY2017

Reason	African American	Anglo	Asian/Pacific	Hispanic	Native American	Other*	Total
Warrant	317	366	6	468	79	7	1,243
Court Hold	211	338	4	336	34	14	937
Referral	285	264	6	356	29	13	953
Other	10	11	1	11	1	0	34
Total	823	979	17	1,171	143	34	3,167

Table A.27 Reasons for Detention by Gender FY2017

Gender	Warrant	Court Hold	Referral	Other*	Total
Female	299	131	104	10	544
Male	944	806	849	24	2,623
Total	1,243	937	953	34	3,167

*Other includes those juveniles whose ethnicity is missing or listed as unknown.

Table A.28 Reasons for Detention by Percent and Ethnicity FY2017

Reason	African American	Anglo	Asian/Pacific	Hispanic	Native American	Other*
Warrant	38.5%	37.4%	35.3%	40.0%	55.2%	20.6%
Court Hold	25.6%	34.5%	23.5%	28.7%	23.8%	41.2%
Referral	34.6%	27.0%	35.3%	30.4%	20.3%	38.2%
Other	1.2%	1.1%	5.9%	0.9%	0.7%	0.0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Appendix F – Glossary

JUVENILE JUSTICE TERMS

Adjudication Hearing: In juvenile court, the adjudication hearing is the proceeding in which evidence and testimony is presented to determine if a juvenile is found to be a delinquent, incorrigible or dependent youth. The hearing is formal and is 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.

Advisory Hearing: A formal court hearing wherein the juvenile is advised of the charges against him/her, advised of his/her rights and asked if he/she wishes to be represented by a lawyer. A parent must be present in court with the juvenile. The adult system counterpart is the arraignment. There are two types of advisory hearings: detained and non-detained.

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 juveniles. Statute 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, and has as its primary responsibility the community-based supervision of adults convicted of criminal offenses who are not sentenced to prison. Juveniles prosecuted as adults and who are placed on probation are placed on adult probation.

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 primarily aimed at more serious juvenile offenders committed to their care and custody by the juvenile court. 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.

Citation: A citation is a police complaint that is written for lesser offenses and may be resolved through a lower jurisdiction court.

Community Restitution: When used as a "diversion" consequence, community restitution is unpaid work performed by a juvenile who admits to the delinquency or incorrigible charges and is eligible to have his/her prosecution "diverted" by the county attorney. Community restitution may also be a condition of juvenile probation. 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 juvenile probation department.

Complaint: By statute, a complaint is a written statement or report, normally prepared by a law enforcement officer and submitted under oath to the juvenile court or the superior court, alleging that a juvenile has violated the law. It is also called a "delinquency complaint" or "referral".

Delinquent Juvenile: A delinquent juvenile is simply a juvenile who commits an illegal act. If the juvenile was an adult, the offense would be a criminal act.

Detention: Juvenile detention is specifically defined as the temporary confinement of a juvenile in a physically restricting facility, surrounded by a locked and physically restrictive secure barrier, with restricted ingress and egress. Juveniles are typically held in detention pending court hearings for purposes of public protection, for their own protection, for another jurisdiction, or to ensure that they attend the hearing.

Appendix F – Glossary

Discretionary Filings: Arizona law permits the county attorney to prosecute a juvenile in adult court if the juvenile is fourteen years of age or older and is accused of certain serious crimes. In addition, criminal prosecution may be brought against any juvenile with a prior conviction in adult court. (A.R.S. § 13-501)

Disposition Hearing: A disposition hearing is conducted following the adjudication hearing to determine the most appropriate punishment or intervention for the juvenile. This hearing is comparable to a "sentencing hearing" in the adult criminal court. Simply stated, "disposition" refers to the process by which the juvenile court judge decides what to do with the juvenile.

Diversion: Diversion is a process by which formal court action (prosecution) is averted. The diversion process is an opportunity for youth 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 Youth: Juveniles who commit offenses which would not be considered crimes if they were committed by adults are called status offenders (incorrigible youth). Typically, incorrigible youth 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 considered to be incorrigible.

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. Statute requires that all juveniles adjudicated for a second felony offense must be placed on JIPS, committed to ADJC, or sent to adult court.

Petition: A "petition" is a legal document filed in the juvenile court alleging that a juvenile is a delinquent or a dependent child and requesting that the court assume jurisdiction over the youth. The petition initiates the formal court hearing process of the juvenile court. The county attorney, who determines what charges to bring against the juvenile, prepares the delinquent or incorrigibility petition.

Referrals: Referrals can be made by police, parents, school officials, probation officers or other agencies or individuals requesting that the juvenile court assume jurisdiction over the juvenile's conduct. Referrals can be "paper referrals" issued as citations or police reports or "physical referrals" as in an actual arrest and custody by law enforcement. Juveniles may have multiple referrals during any given year or over an extended period of time between the ages of eight and seventeen.

Restorative Justice: A philosophical framework asserting that every offense hurts the particular individual victim and the community as a whole. It holds that the offender needs to repair that harm and restore a sense of safety to the community in exchange for the community welcoming the offender back into full community acceptance; it also holds that the offender's skills should be positively enhanced in the process. The three areas of focus are the Victim Restoration (community & individual), Offender Accountability and Offender Competence.

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

Transfer Hearing: A formal court hearing comprised of two parts: Probable Cause and Transfer. During the Probable Cause section the court decides if it is probable that the juvenile committed the alleged offense. During the Transfer section, the court decides if this matter is to remain in juvenile court or be transferred to the adult system for prosecution. If the case is transferred to adult court, the juvenile is subject to all the penalties and consequences an adult would receive if found guilty.