

# Superior Court of Arizona

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## Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department

**Fiscal Year 2018  
Data Book**

Includes Comparison Data FY2014 To FY2018  
<http://www.superiorcourt.maricopa.gov/JuvenileProbation/docs/2018DataBook.pdf>

We are pleased to share the 2017 – 2018 Data Book for the Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department. This report contains juvenile justice information for fiscal years 2014 to 2018. This information is intended for informational purposes and reflects the general resource, workload, and outcome trends for juveniles referred for delinquency matters within Maricopa County.

The information presented would not be possible without the dedicated work of the men and women within our Department. Special thanks as well to our Research and Planning Team for the numerous hours that are required to review and compile this important information.

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.

Most sincerely,

Eric Meaux, Chief

Research and Planning Team

Elizabeth Eells, Director, Research and Planning  
Thomas Collier, Management Analyst  
Richard Kokes, Management Analyst  
Jacque Picone, Management Analyst  
Kellen Stadler, Management Analyst  
Michael Czerniejewski, Juvenile Probation Officer Supervisor, Quality Assurance  
Cynthia Mancinelli, Juvenile Probation Officer, Quality Assurance  
Eric Davies, Management Analyst, Quality Assurance

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# About This Publication

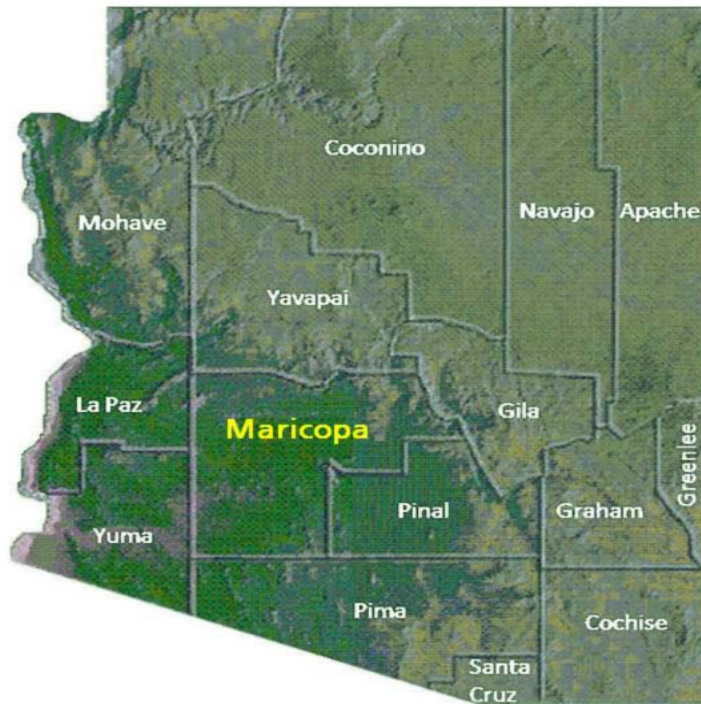
Fiscal year 2018 marks the 30th year of this publication. The data and information presented are derived primarily from the Maricopa County Superior Court's integrated Court Information System (iCIS). The publication provides information about juveniles (ages 8 through 17) that have been referred for an alleged delinquency. Where feasible, the FY2018 information includes five-year trends. The report contains information related to:

- Delinquency Referrals
- Juveniles Referred
- First Time Offenders
- Detention Services
- Diversion (Court avoidance)
- Community Supervision (Probation)
- Community Services and Restoration
- Treatment Services Provided
- Commitments to State Juvenile Corrections
- General Recidivism

It is important to note that not all of the data presented represents all juveniles who entered the system during FY2018. Some juveniles may have been referred in a prior fiscal year and the matter was disposed in FY2018.

The number of juveniles referred to the court and involved in the juvenile justice system is influenced by several factors. These factors include the arrest and referral practices of law enforcement, State prosecution decision-making, and relevant State laws. In addition, changes in the County population of juveniles aged 8 through 17 can influence the number of delinquency referrals. Estimates from the Department of Economic Security in Arizona indicate that the youth population of Maricopa County continues to increase. Conversely delinquency referrals have decreased.

# State and County Statistics/Juvenile Population



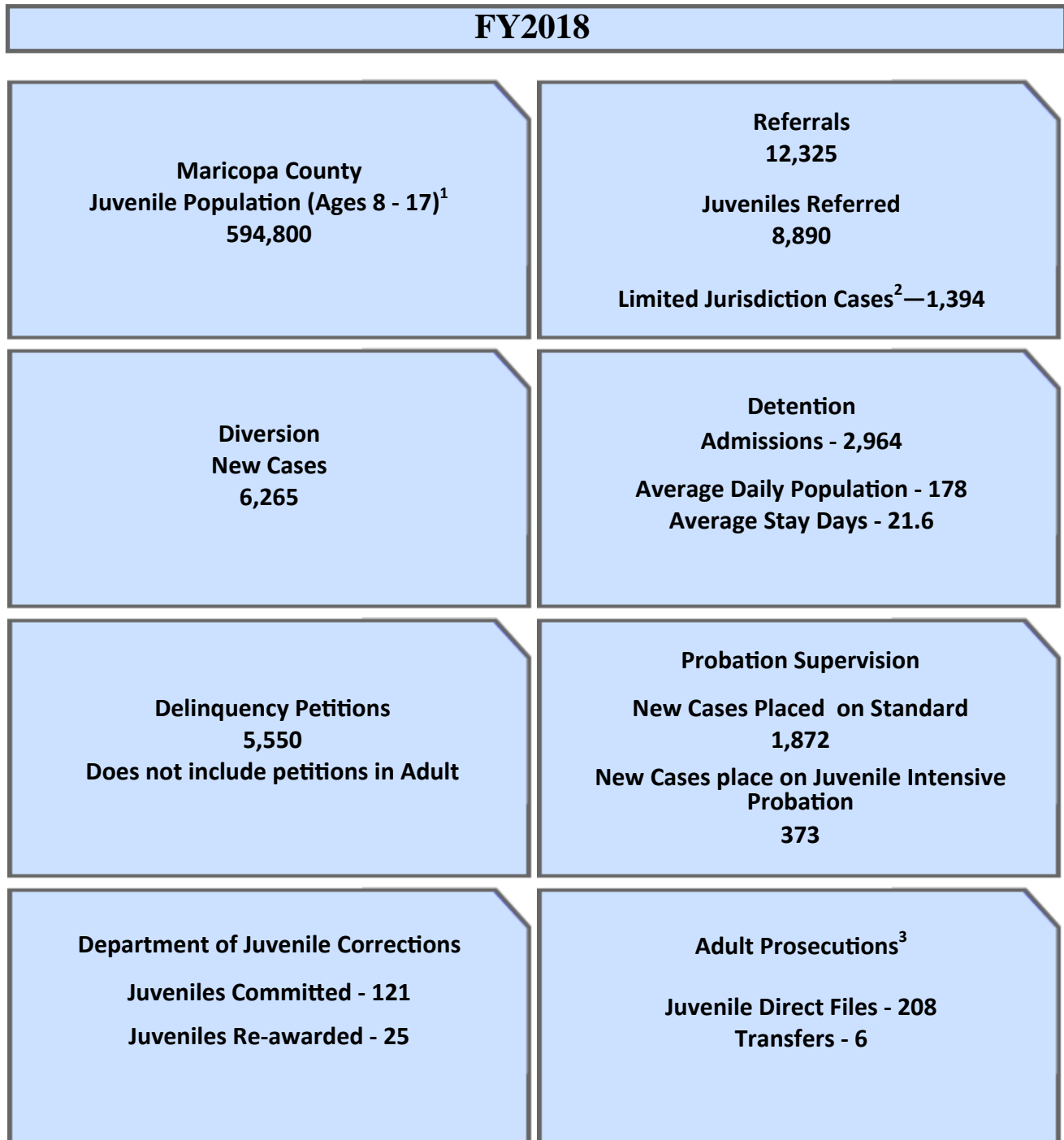
- Arizona is geographically the 6th largest state in the nation with 113,998 square miles and a population of 7,016,270 in 15 counties.
- Maricopa County is the 4th most populated county in the nation with 9,225 square miles, and a population of 4,307,033.
- Approximately 61% of the state's population resides in Maricopa County.
- There are approximately 467 residents per square mile in Maricopa County.
- Phoenix (population 1,584,600) is the county seat and the largest city in the state.
- Maricopa County youth age 8-17 account for 14% of the total county population (594,800).

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



# 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 FY2018*, published by the Arizona Supreme Court.

# Demand and Workload Statistics Summary

Juvenile Population	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
Estimate of County Population 8 through 17	577,187	583,414	592,183	592,183	594,800

Referrals Received	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
Incorrigibility/Delinquent Referrals Received	16,291	15,483	13,636	12,891	12,325
Juveniles Referred	11,777	11,416	9,978	9,316	8,890
Referrals per Juvenile	1.38	1.36	1.37	1.38	1.39

Investigative Case Status**	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
Number of New Cases Assigned to Investigative Status	4,762	4,427	3,834	3,909	3,841
New Juveniles on Investigative Status	4,561	4,312	3,748	3,814	3,766

Dispositions	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
Juveniles Placed on Standard Probation	2,179	2,274	1,886	1,827	1,872
Juveniles Committed to Dept. of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC)	183	152	96	106	121
Juveniles Placed on Intensive Probation (JIPS)	372	418	329	333	373

Detention	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
Juveniles Brought to Detention	6,682	6,148	5,218	5,224	5,195
Juveniles Detained	4,872	4,082	3,103	3,167	2,964
Percent Detained	72.9%	66.4%	59.5%	60.6%	61.0%
Average Daily Population	190	180	159	162	178
Average Length of Stay in Detention (Days)	13.6	13.7	17.0	19.0	21.6

\* 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	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
<b>General Fund</b>	16,952,689	16,926,732	16,679,597	16,070,098	18,033,327
<b>Detention Fund</b>	31,694,471	33,320,884	32,700,700	33,873,180	34,820,707
<b>Total</b>	48,647,160	50,247,616	49,380,297	49,943,278	52,854,034
<b>State Grants</b>					
	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
<b>Diversion Consequences*</b>	495,793	533,556	501,924	475,129	434,832
<b>Diversion Intake</b>	1,599,972	1,516,931	1,376,997	1,220,725	1,270,170
<b>Diversion Counseling</b>	512,222	504,403	395,503	410,369	471,444
<b>Evidence Based Practices (JCRF)</b>	0	0	0	36,852	38,889
<b>Family Counseling*</b>	370,751	400,585	370,535	381,025	360,114
<b>GED (JCRF)</b>	870	10,529	10,995	16,602	14,291
<b>JDAI</b>	6,223	0	16,265	5,000	0
<b>JIPS Treatment**</b>	238,566	200,987	236,129	**	**
<b>JPSF Treatment**</b>	7,391,623	9,490,350	7,186,396	8,566,724	8,428,741
<b>Justice Involved Youth With Children</b>	4,268	0	0	0	0
<b>Juvenile Treatment Services</b>	553,232	631,317	605,197	633,214	550,401
<b>Safe Schools</b>	466,806	268,681	268,681	268,681	95,889
<b>Title IV-E</b>	0	0	0	41,966	68,869
<b>Victim Rights</b>	142,513	141,932	141,838	141,900	133,200
<b>Youth In Custody</b>	0	4,500	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	11,782,839	13,703,771	11,110,460	12,198,187	11,866,840
<b>Federal Grants</b>					
	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
<b>Food and Nutrition</b>	335,431	320,848	283,629	360,270	352,930
<b>JAG</b>	48,848	8,252	15,600	99,100	0
<b>JAIBG</b>	248,824	244,033	118,802	0	0
<b>PREA</b>	215,407	46,936	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	848,510	620,069	418,031	459,370	352,930
<b>Service Fees</b>					
	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
<b>Probation Fees</b>	287,868	70,370	65,512	571,501	194,193
<b>Probation Surcharge</b>	3,250,657	3,041,341	2,831,403	2,509,164	2,475,583
<b>Diversion Fees</b>	329,412	82,976	376,234	393,586	350,602
<b>Juvenile Restitution Fund</b>	9,071	8,864	5,982	1,435	10,036
<b>Total</b>	3,877,008	3,203,551	3,279,131	3,475,686	3,030,414
<b>All Grants and Fees</b>					
	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
<b>All Grants and Fees</b>	16,508,357	17,527,391	14,807,622	16,133,243	15,250,184
<b>County Funds</b>	48,647,160	50,247,616	49,380,297	49,943,278	52,854,034
<b>Total Budget</b>	65,155,517	67,775,007	64,187,919	66,076,521	68,104,218

FY2014 through FY2018 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

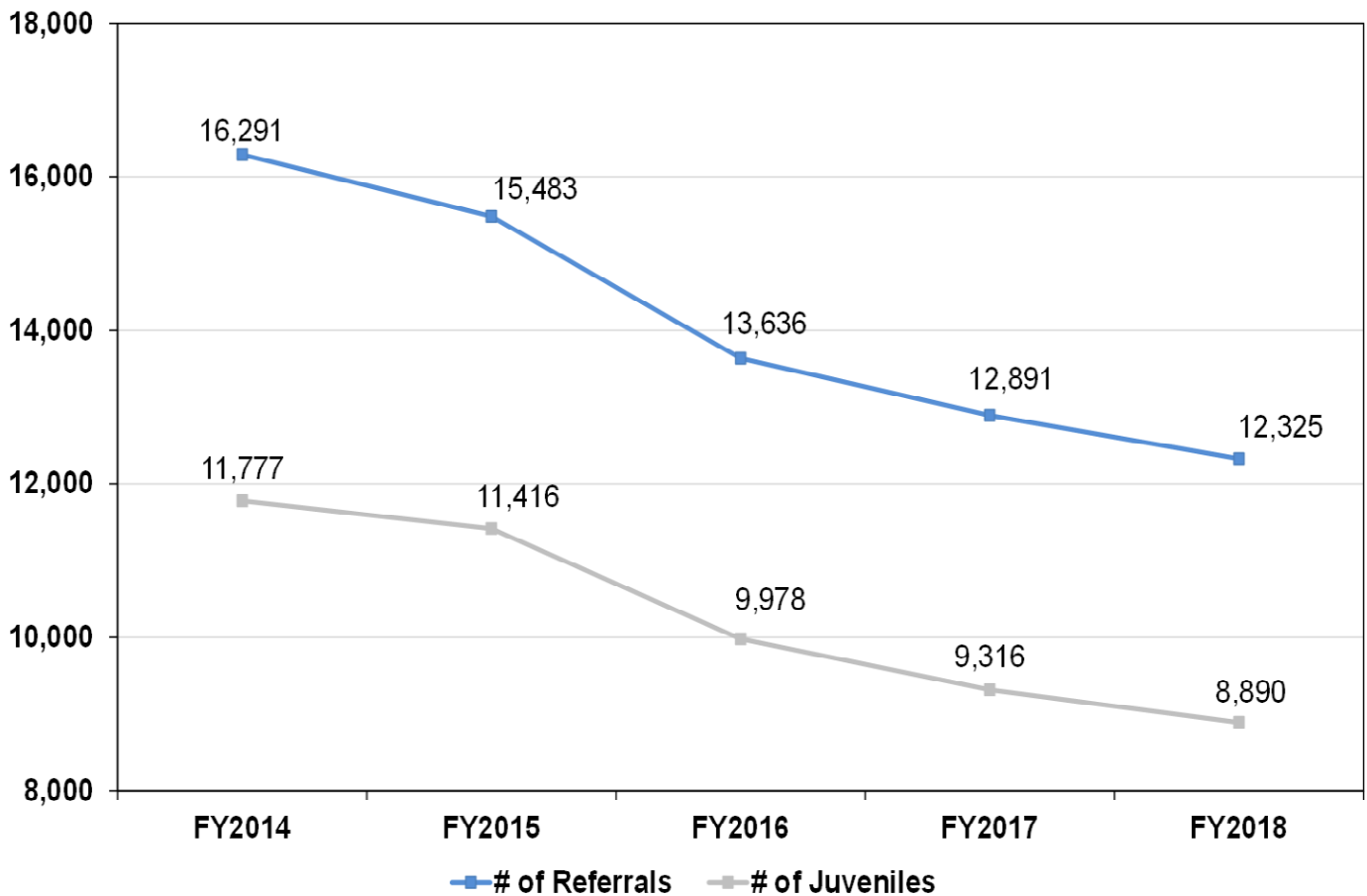
Referrals represent an allegation by law enforcement that a juvenile committed a violation of the law. Some referrals may include matters of incorrigible behavior. Referrals can be submitted by law enforcement in the form of citation or a paper only referral in which case the juvenile is not in physical custody. Or, referrals may be submitted while the juvenile is currently in physical custody. Juveniles referred while in physical custody are transported to secure detention resulting in a transfer of custody to the Department. These latter referrals are represented as “screened” referrals below.

Juveniles Referred is the number of unduplicated juveniles referred in a given year. The majority (58%) of the juveniles referred in FY2018 received their first referral and only referral. Based on the number of juveniles referred in FY2018 (8,890) and the total referrals generated (12,325), the average referrals per juvenile was 1.39 for FY2018. Over the past 5 years, referrals have decreased 24% and juveniles referred have decreased 25%.

Juveniles referred in this section of the report represent 1.5% of the estimated 594,800 juvenile’s age 8 to 17 living in Maricopa County in FY2018. This equated to approximately one juvenile in every 100 in the county.

The following section covers the 12,325 referrals in FY2018 including Type of Referral, Severity of Offense and Most Common Offenses.

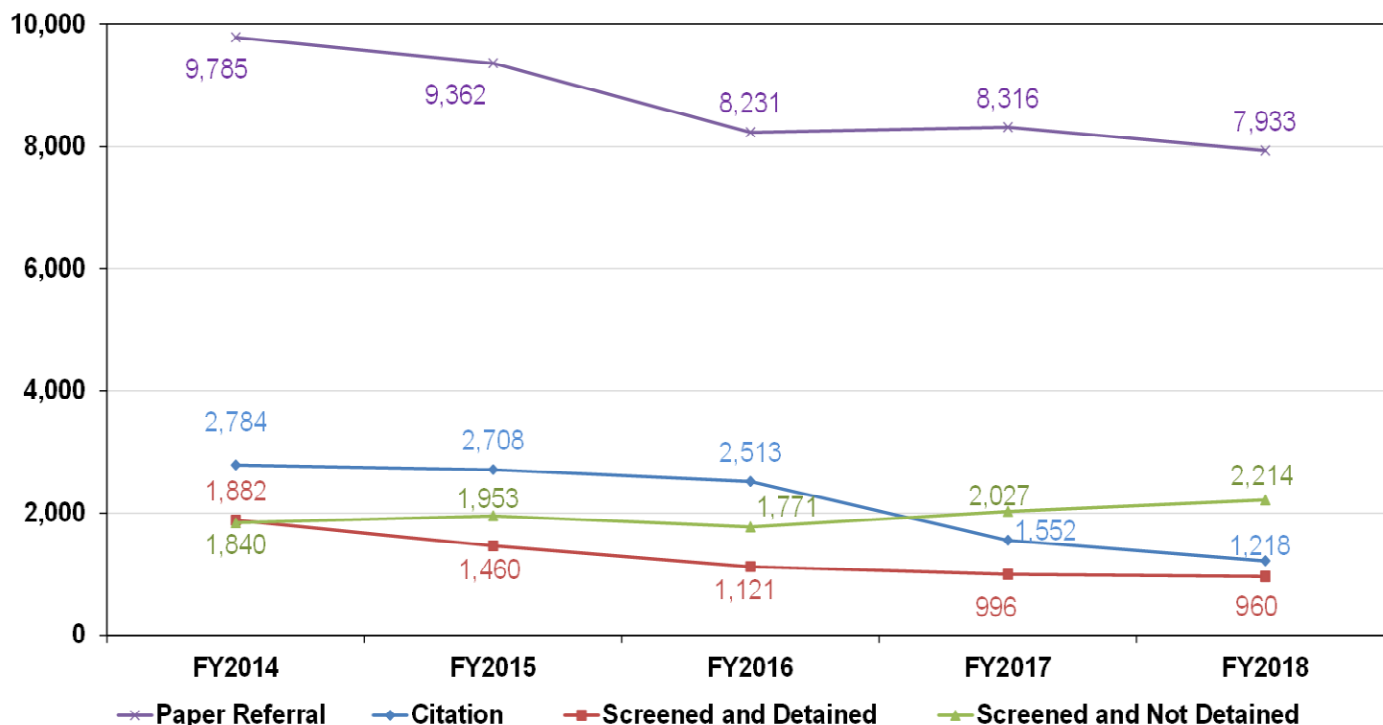
**Referrals Received FY2014 - FY2018**



## 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 FY2014 - FY2018



The types of referrals are described as follows:

**Paper Referral:** A referral is sent to the juvenile court and the county attorney. The juvenile is not in physical custody at the time. Includes transfers from another jurisdiction (Hearings and Probation) and referrals sent directly to adult court.

**Citation:** Juvenile is issued a citation (i.e., traffic ticket). The juvenile is not in physical custody at the time.

**Screened and Detained:** A referral is sent to the juvenile court and the county attorney. The juvenile is in physical custody and is transported to the detention facility. The juvenile is detained for a court hearing.

**Screened and Not Detained:** A referral is sent to the juvenile court and the court attorney. The juvenile is in physical custody and is transported to the detention facility. The juvenile is released pending a review by the county attorney.

The majority of referrals do not involve immediate physical custody and custody in secure detention. Approximately 8% of the 12,325 referrals received in FY2018 resulted in a juvenile being immediately 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	FY2018 Total	Percent
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	1,072	8.7%
Assault - Simple	887	7.2%
Drug Paraphernalia	780	6.3%
Assault - Domestic Violence	622	5.0%
Possess Marijuana	416	3.4%
Runaway	398	3.2%
Disturbing the Peace-Domestic Violence	395	3.2%
Disorderly Conduct	390	3.2%
Truancy	377	3.1%
Burglary 3 - Non-residential - Felony	368	3.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,705</b>	<b>46.3%</b>

**Table 1.2 Ten Most Common Petitioned Offenses**

Offenses	FY2018 Total	Percent
Violation of Probation	1,163	33.7%
Possess Marijuana	377	10.9%
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	322	9.3%
Disturbing the Peace-Domestic Violence	278	8.1%
Aggravated Assault - Felony	244	7.1%
Burglary 3 - Non-residential - Felony	228	6.6%
Assault - Simple	216	6.3%
Theft Means of Transportation	198	5.7%
Disorderly Conduct	148	4.3%
Trespass	139	4.0%
Unlawful Use Transportation - Felony	139	4.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,452</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Note: The 3,452 petitions represent the 10 most common offenses of the 5,550 petitions filed in FY2018. 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

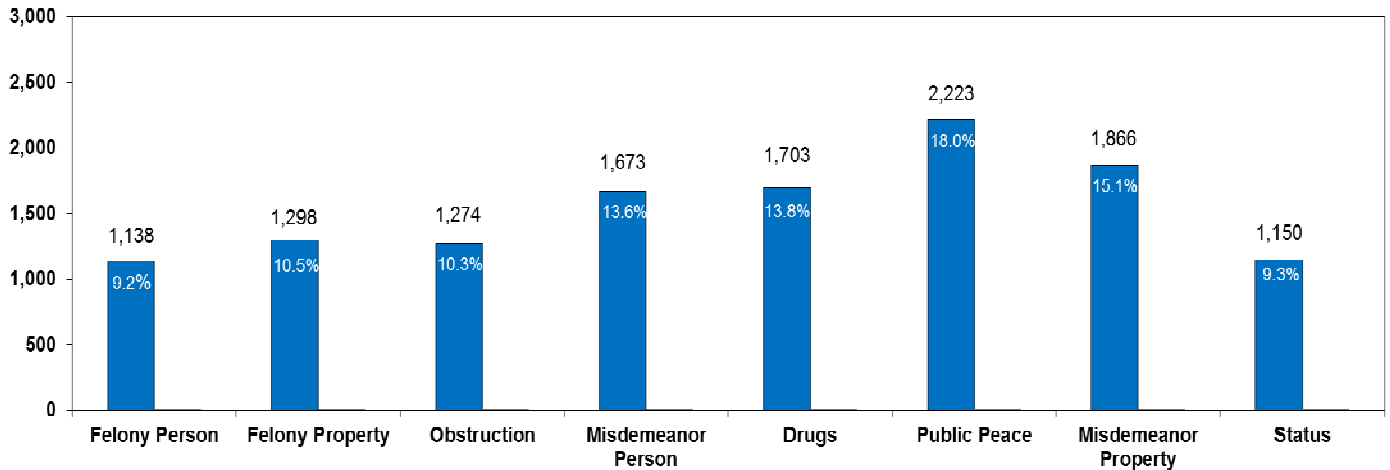
Table 1.3 Comparison Ten Most Common Referrals FY2014 to FY2018

FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
Shoplifting - Misd.	1,984	1,546	1,438	1,072
	Shoplifting - Misd.	Shoplifting - Misd.	Shoplifting - Misd.	Shoplifting - Misd.
Drug Paraph.	1,195	1,077	804	887
	Drug Paraph.	Truancy	Assault - Simple	Assault - Simple
Alcohol	872	796	725	780
	Truancy	Drug Paraph.	Drug Paraph.	Drug Paraph.
Assault - DV	824	724	640	622
	Assault - DV	Assault - DV	Assault - DV	Assault - DV
Assault Simple	677	642	510	416
	Curfew	Curfew	Truancy	Possess Marijuana
Truancy	677	597	495	398
	Assault - Simple	Assault - Simple	Runaway	Runaway
Curfew	628	509	486	395
	Alcohol	Disturbing the Peace-Domestic Violence	Possess Marijuana	Disturbing the Peace-Domestic Violence
Possess Marijuana	542	504	414	390
	Disturbing the Peace-Domestic Violence	Runaway	Disturbing the Peace-Domestic Violence	Disorderly Conduct
Runaway	514	448	398	377
	Runaway	Possess Marijuana	Curfew	Truancy
Disturbing the Peace-Domestic Violence	462	419	361	368
	Possess Marijuana	Alcohol	Trespass	Burglary 3—Non Residential Felony

\*Misd.— Misdemeanor.

## Offense Severity FY2018

N = 12,325



There are hundreds of different offenses that are referred each year. As a result, offenses are categorized into one of nine categories. These categories are organized by severity type. Here are the main eight types in descending order of severity with descriptions of some of the included offenses:

**Felony Person**

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

**Felony Property**

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**

Offenses 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**

Misdemeanor offenses against persons, such as simple assault, domestic violence, endangerment and threatening intimidation.

**Drugs**

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**

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

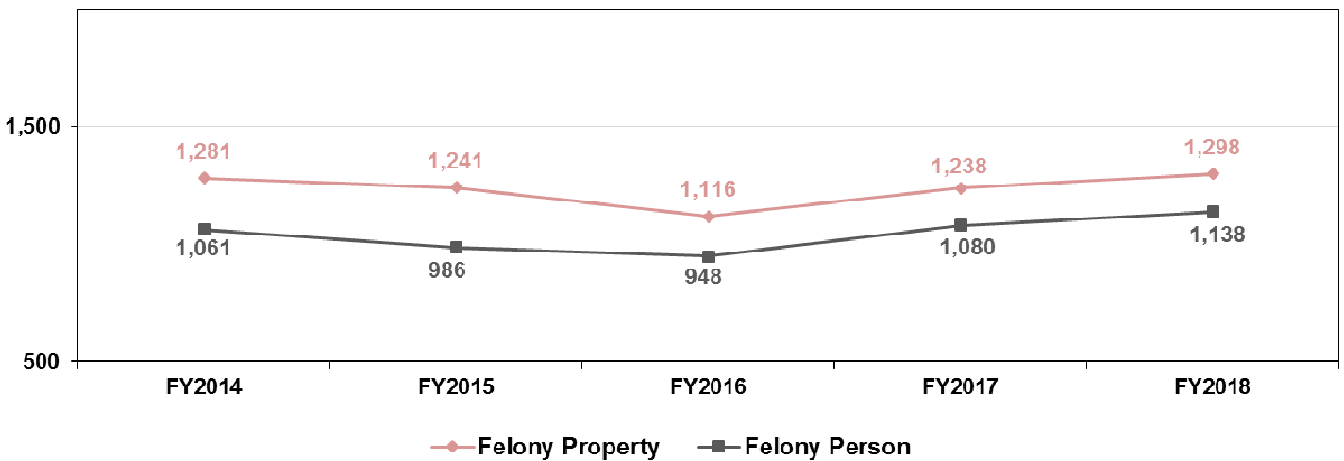
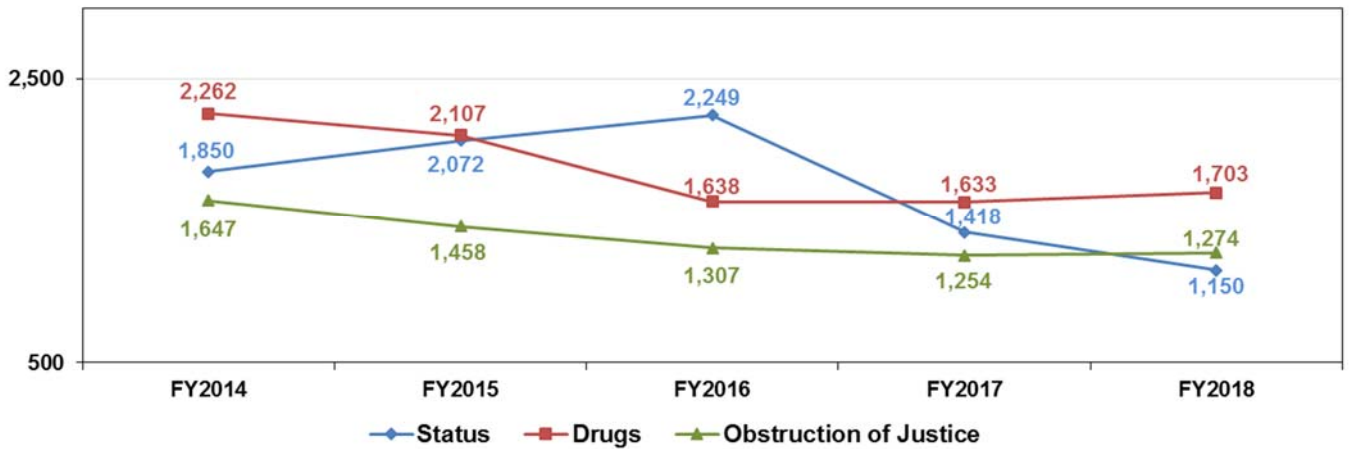
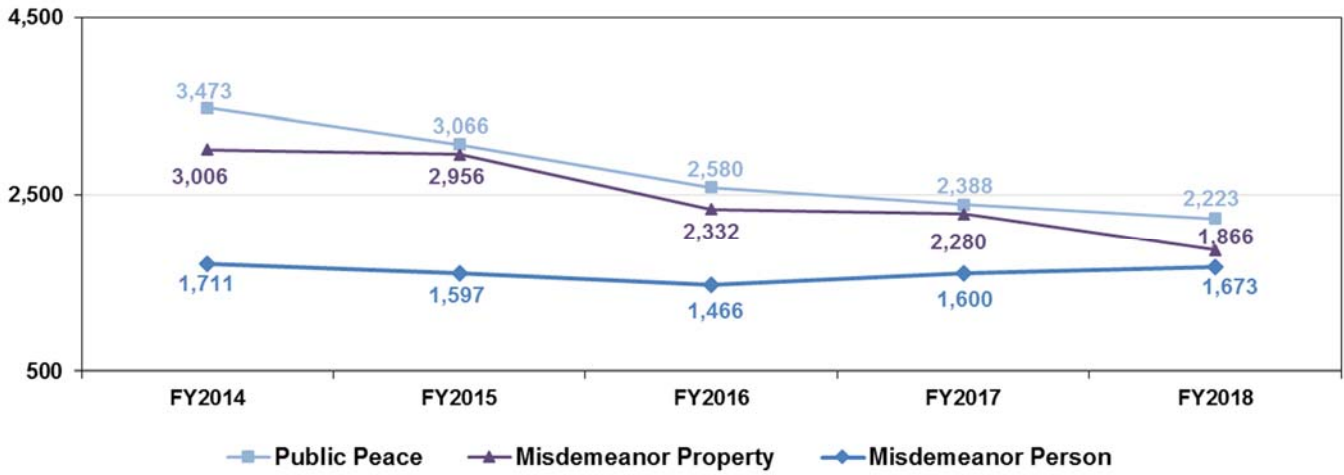
**Status**

Acts that are considered offenses only because of the juvenile's age. Examples include incorrigibility, truancy, runaway and curfew.



# Referrals Received

## Offense Severity FY2014 – FY2018

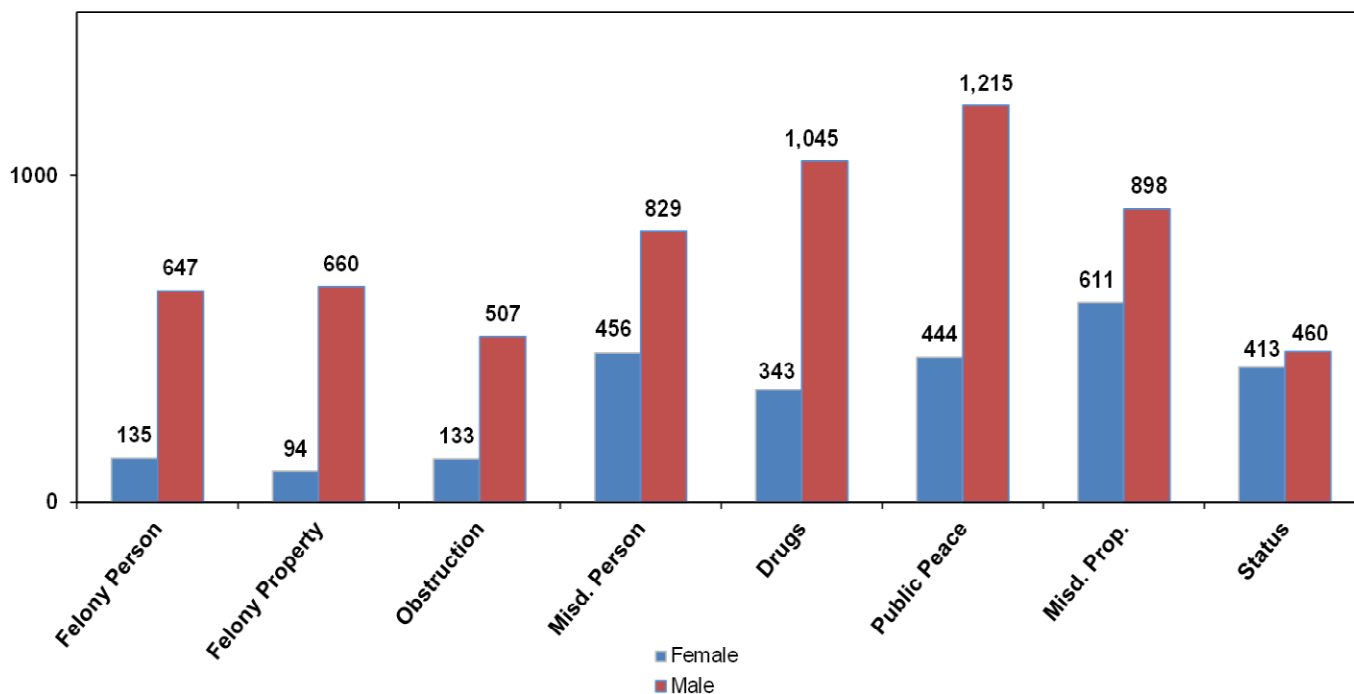


## Gender

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 FY2018, females made up 29.6% (2,629) of the 8,890 juveniles referred. Males were more likely to be involved in public peace and felony person and felony property offenses. Females were more likely to be involved in misdemeanor property and status offenses.

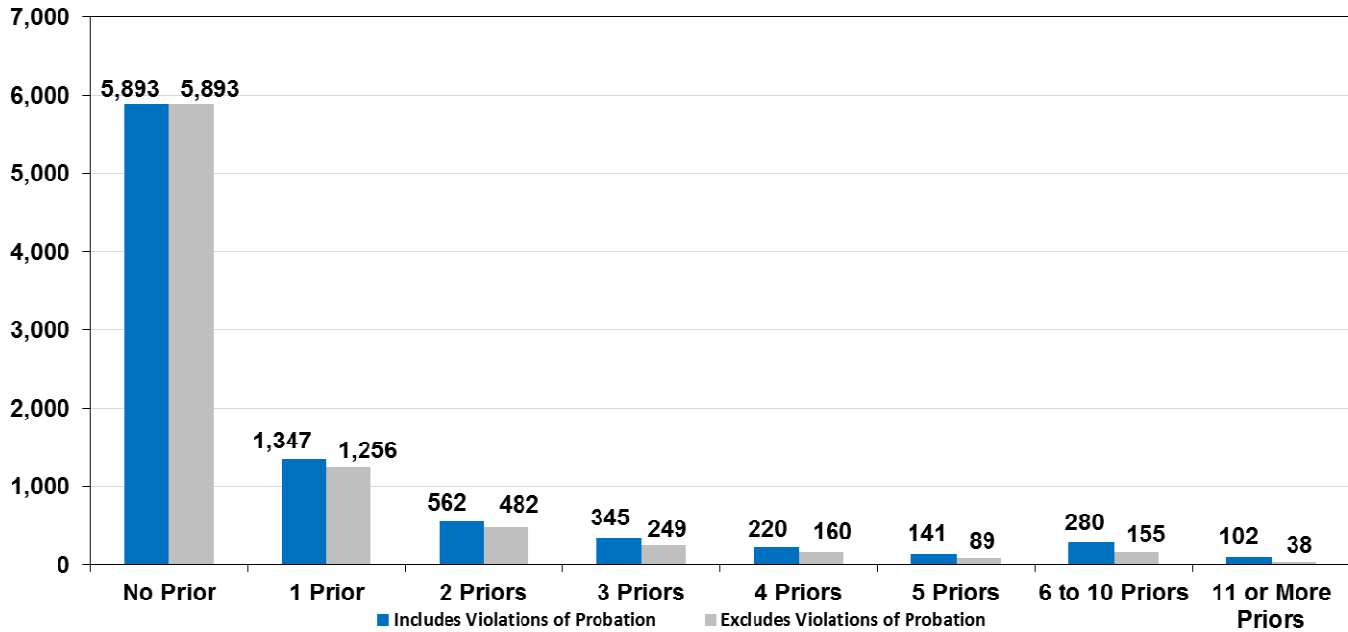
### Gender by Offense Severity FY2018



**Table 2.1 Percent of Gender by Offense Severity FY2018**

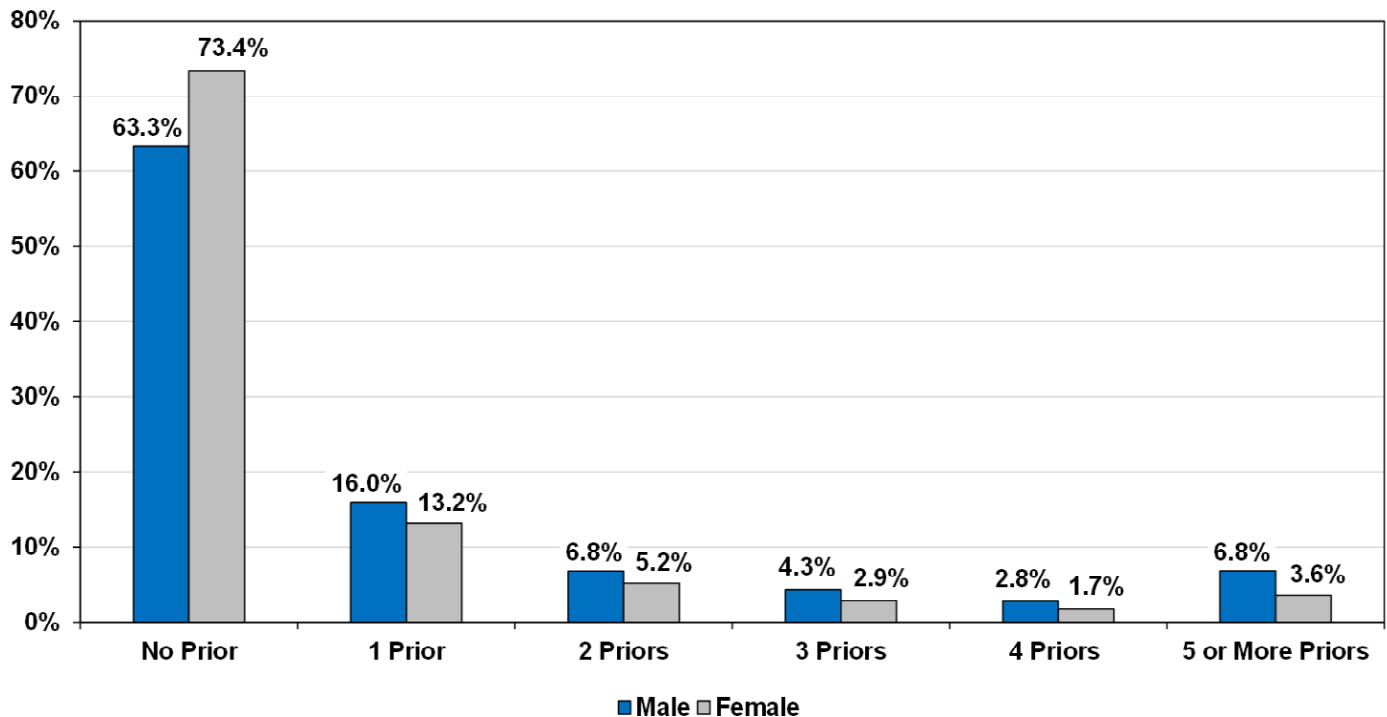
	Felony Person	Felony Prop.	Obstruction	Misd. Person	Drugs	Peace	Misd. Prop.	Status	Totals
<b>Male</b>	10.3%	10.5%	8.1%	13.2%	16.7%	19.4%	14.3%	7.3%	<b>100%</b>
<b>Female</b>	5.1%	3.6%	5.1%	17.3%	13.0%	16.9%	23.2%	15.7%	<b>100%</b>

### Number of Prior Referrals FY2018



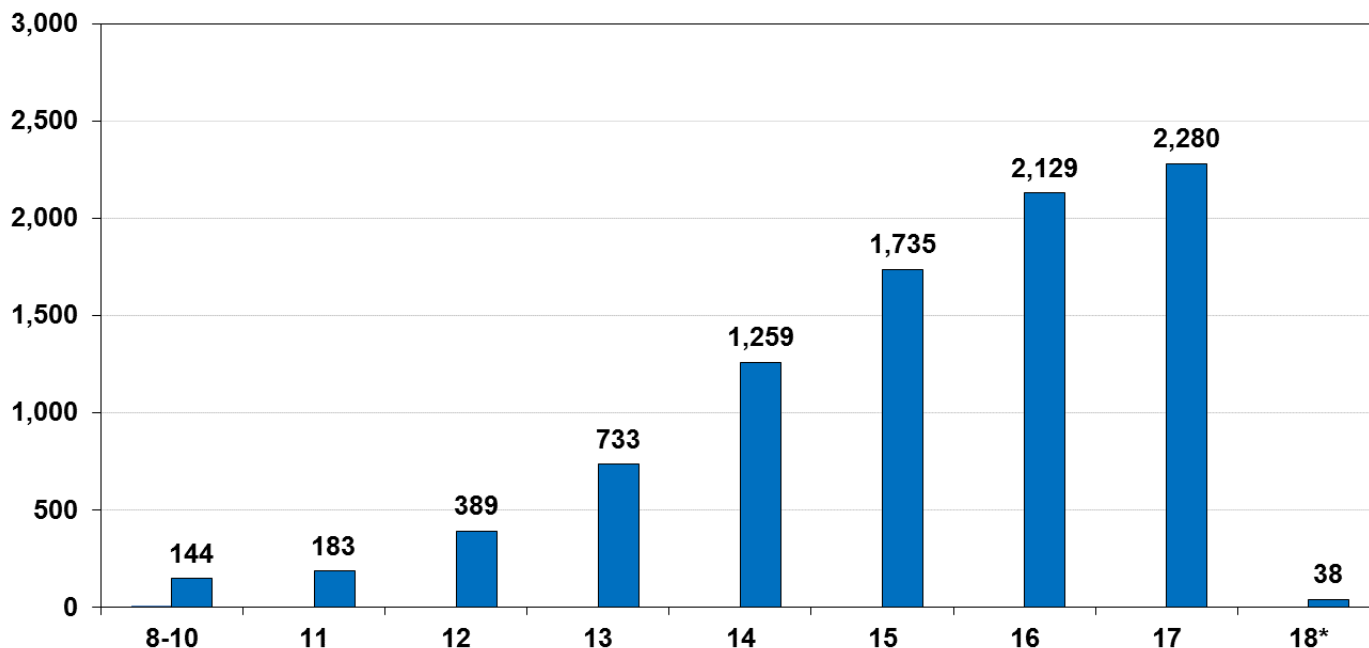
The majority (66.3%) of the juveniles referred in FY2018 had no prior referrals. Of the juveniles referred, 8.0% (one tenth of one percent of all youth in the county age 8 through 17) had four or more prior referrals. Of the 5,893 that had no prior referrals, 5,159 received no additional referrals by the end of FY2018. Additional information on these first complaint juveniles is detailed beginning on page 22.

### Prior Referrals by Gender FY2018



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 FY2018 All Juveniles Referred



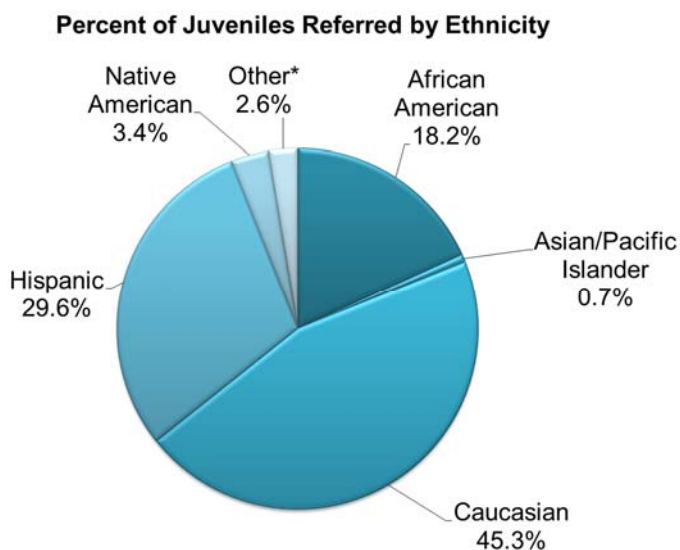
Note: 18 year olds include DOB errors and those juveniles who provided false information at time of screening. Appropriate action was taken to process these cases in Adult Court where applicable.

**Table 2.2 Severity Type of Offense by Age at First Referral in FY2018**

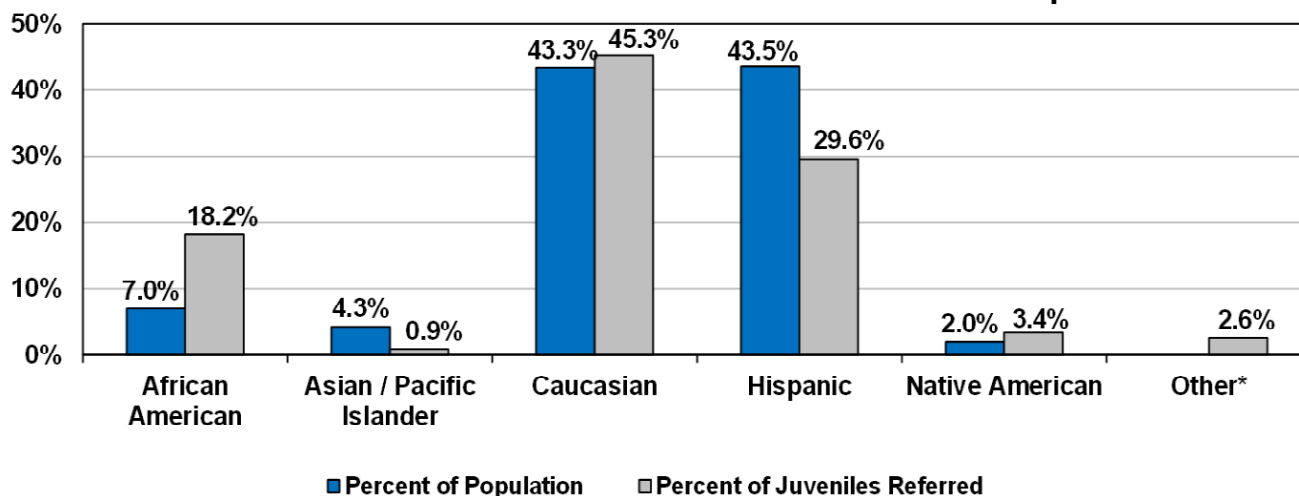
Age at Referral	Felony Person	Felony Prop.	Obstruction	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Prop.	Status
8-10	17.4%	4.9%	0.0%	31.3%	0.0%	16.7%	25.0%	4.9%
11	12.0%	5.5%	0.5%	32.8%	2.7%	12.6%	23.0%	10.9%
12	11.6%	4.6%	0.3%	26.0%	8.0%	11.8%	23.7%	14.1%
13	11.2%	8.3%	2.5%	21.7%	10.6%	16.0%	17.2%	12.6%
14	8.7%	10.2%	5.0%	16.4%	11.7%	16.3%	15.4%	16.4%
15	8.5%	9.4%	7.6%	13.3%	13.6%	15.6%	17.3%	14.7%
16	8.2%	8.8%	9.5%	11.5%	18.5%	20.9%	16.2%	6.4%
17	7.6%	7.8%	9.8%	10.2%	21.5%	22.9%	15.7%	4.4%
18	5.4%	5.4%	2.7%	13.5%	16.2%	16.2%	40.5%	0.0%

## Ethnicity – FY2018

Race and ethnic information reflects juveniles referred in FY2018 and compares it with the estimated 2018 distribution of juveniles ages 8 through 17 in Maricopa County. African American and Native American youth are overrepresented compared to the general population. Hispanic youth are underrepresented compared to the general population. Disproportionality at this state of system involvement can impact disparities at subsequent decision points. 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 2018**

	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruction	Misd. Person	Misd. Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Total
African American	185	159	137	274	155	293	315	99	<b>1,617</b>
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	5	3	16	9	18	20	7	<b>82</b>
Caucasian	297	292	204	575	790	834	686	347	<b>4,025</b>
Hispanic	258	263	258	352	353	431	403	316	<b>2,634</b>
Native American	26	26	29	43	52	36	50	40	<b>302</b>
Other*	12	9	9	25	29	47	35	64	<b>230</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>1,388</b>	<b>1,659</b>	<b>1,509</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>8,890</b>

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

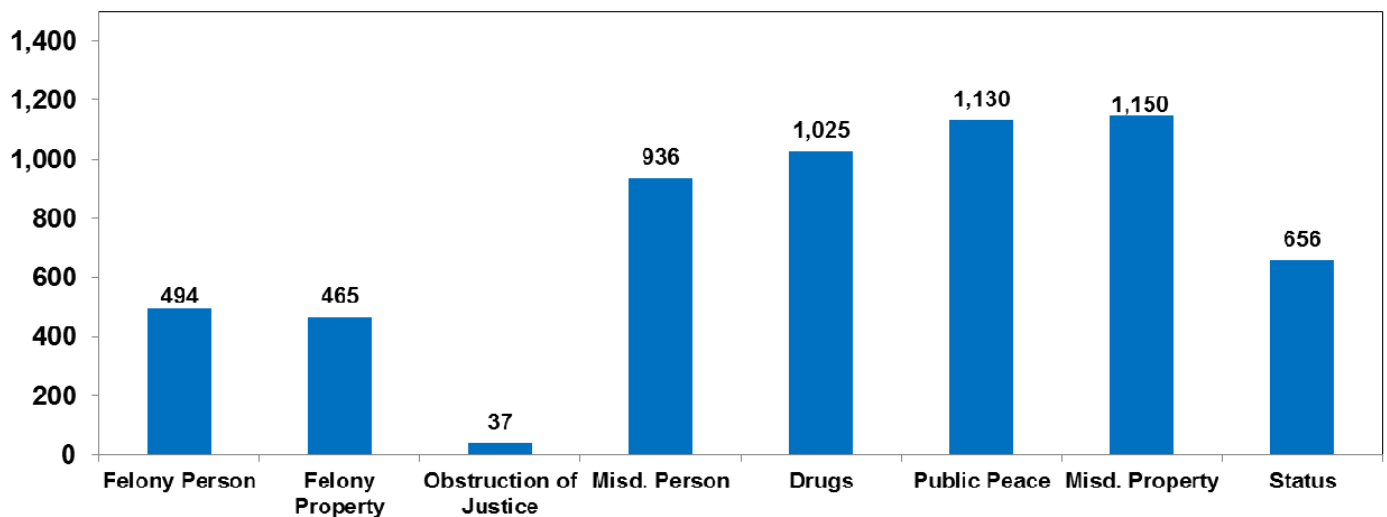
A first time offender is defined as any juvenile that was referred for the first time in Maricopa County. In the fiscal year, a sub-set of these juveniles received one or more additional referrals in the same fiscal year and are listed as "Additional Referral(s) in the same FY". Repeat offenders are those juveniles whose first referral in the fiscal year is subsequent to a prior referral in a prior year.

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

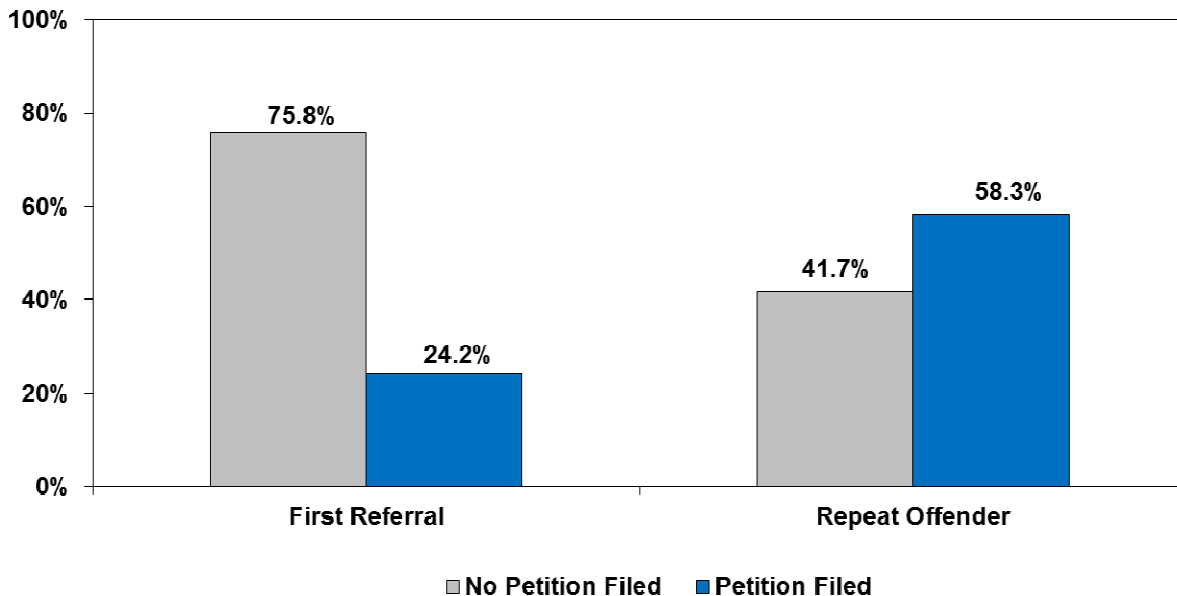
**Table 3.1 First Referral in Fiscal Year vs. Repeat Offenders FY2014 – FY2018**

	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
<b>First Referral in given Fiscal Year</b>	<b>7,331</b>	<b>7,343</b>	<b>6,382</b>	<b>6,113</b>	<b>5,893</b>
	62.2%	64.3%	64.0%	65.6%	66.3%
<b>Additional Referral(s) in same FY</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>734</b>
<b>Percent of First Timers w/ additional referrals</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>13.8%</b>	<b>12.9%</b>	<b>13.7%</b>	<b>12.5%</b>
<b>Repeat Offender (First referral received in a prior FY)</b>	<b>4,446</b>	<b>4,073</b>	<b>3,596</b>	<b>3,203</b>	<b>2,997</b>
	37.8%	35.7%	36.0%	34.4%	33.7%
<b>Total Juveniles Referred</b>	<b>11,777</b>	<b>11,416</b>	<b>9,978</b>	<b>9,316</b>	<b>8,890</b>

## First Time Offenders Offense Severity in FY2018

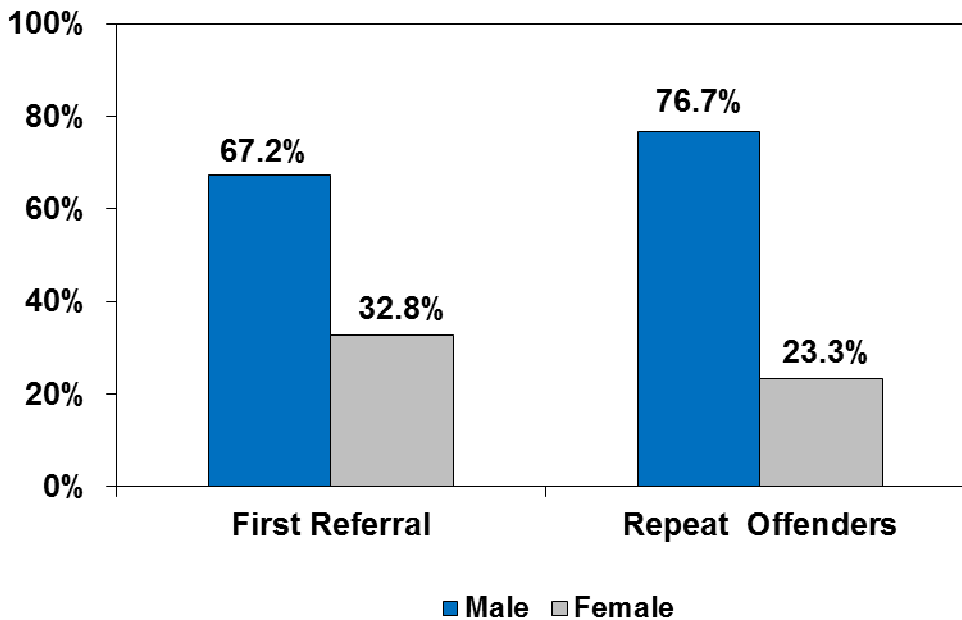


## Referral Outcome



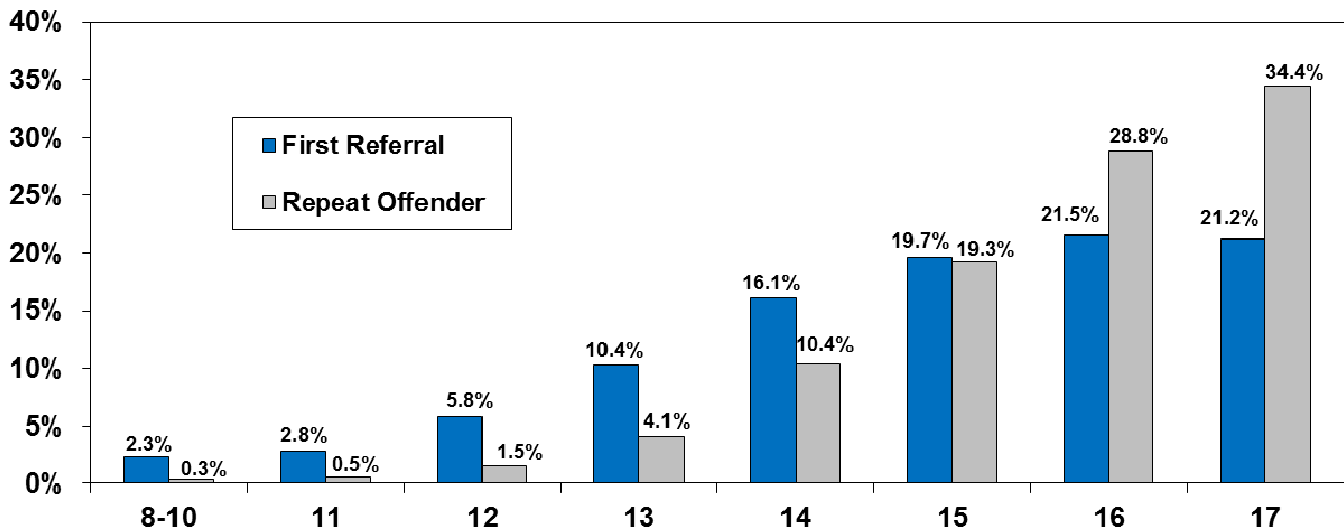
First referral offenders are more likely to commit diversion eligible offenses and, thus, are less likely to have a petition filed in juvenile court.

## Gender

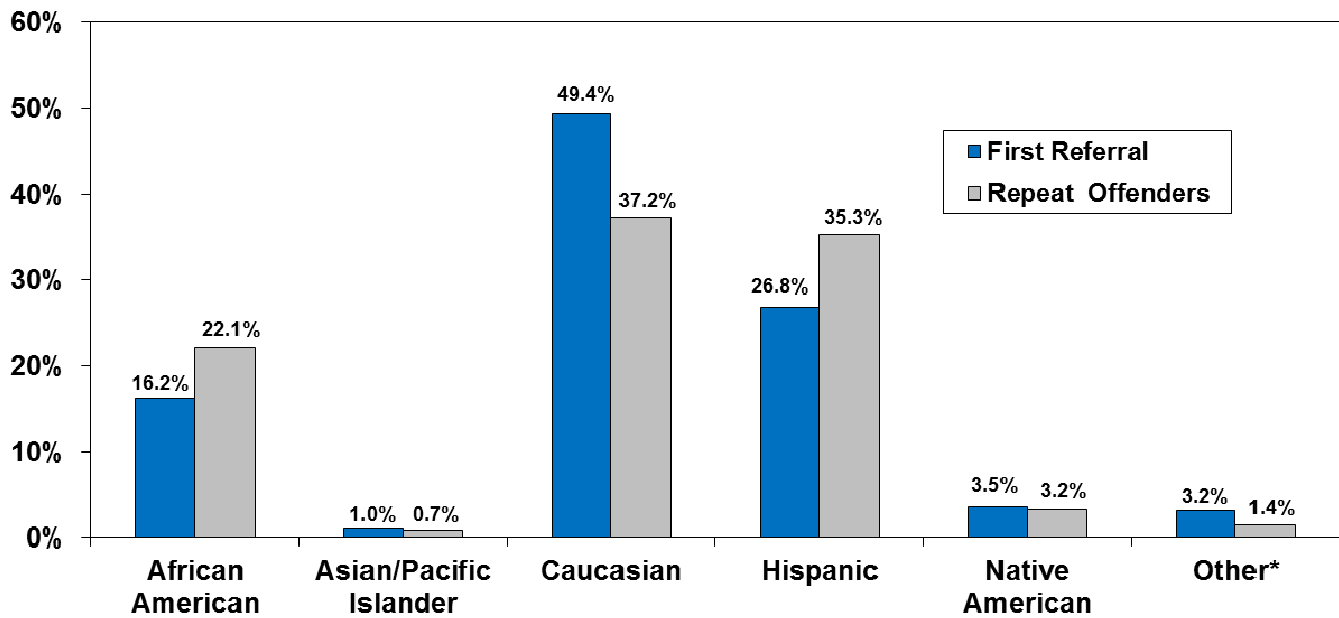


The proportion of male to female first timers has remained consistent since FY2007. The greater proportion of male to females repeat offender has also remained consistent over that same time.

### Age at Referral



### Ethnicity



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

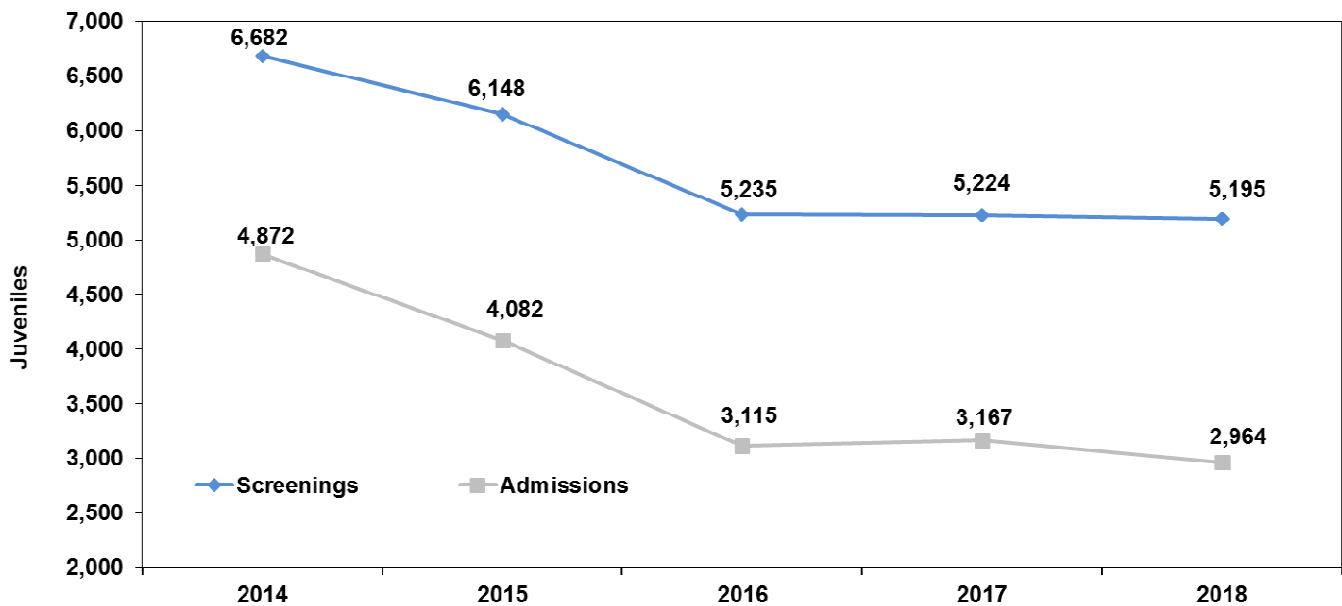


Detention is a temporary secure placement for juveniles determined to be a risk to the community, a risk to themselves or a risk for a future court appearance. Juveniles transported to detention are assessed to determine if release is appropriate pending a review of the referral. Detained juveniles appear in court within 24 hours if a release is not authorized. In FY2018, 5,195 juveniles were transported to detention and 2,964 were detained. This represents a 5% decrease in the number of admissions from FY2017.

The Maricopa County Juvenile Detention Centers (Durango and Southeast) are secure operations for male and female offenders up to age 18. The average length of stay (ALOS) is 21.6 days. This is a slight increase compared to the 19 day ALOS in FY2017. Nearly 29% of juveniles are released within 48 hours. The two detention centers released 2,957 juveniles during FY2018.

The Durango and Southeast detention facilities operate 365 days a year and offer recreational, educational, medical and behavioral health services.

**Detention: Screenings and Admissions FY2014 - FY2018**



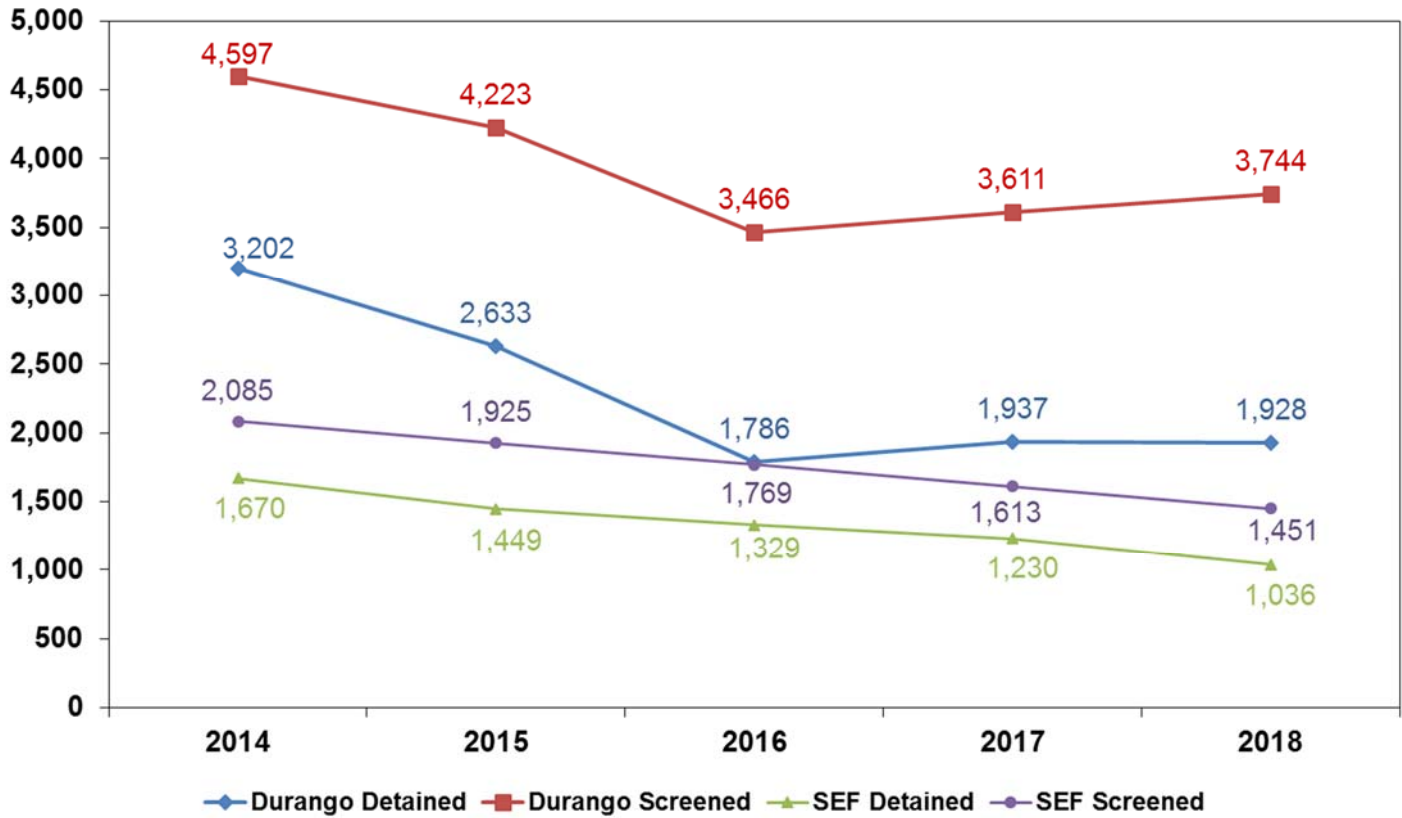
In FY2018, there were 5,195 juveniles brought to detention (duplicates included). This resulted in 2,964 (57%) admissions.

Of the 2,964 admissions, 854 or 29% were for delinquent acts. The remaining 2,110 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 FY2018 was 178 juveniles.

The average length of stay for juveniles in detention during FY2018 was 21.6 days.

Screened and Detained by Facility FY2014 to FY2018

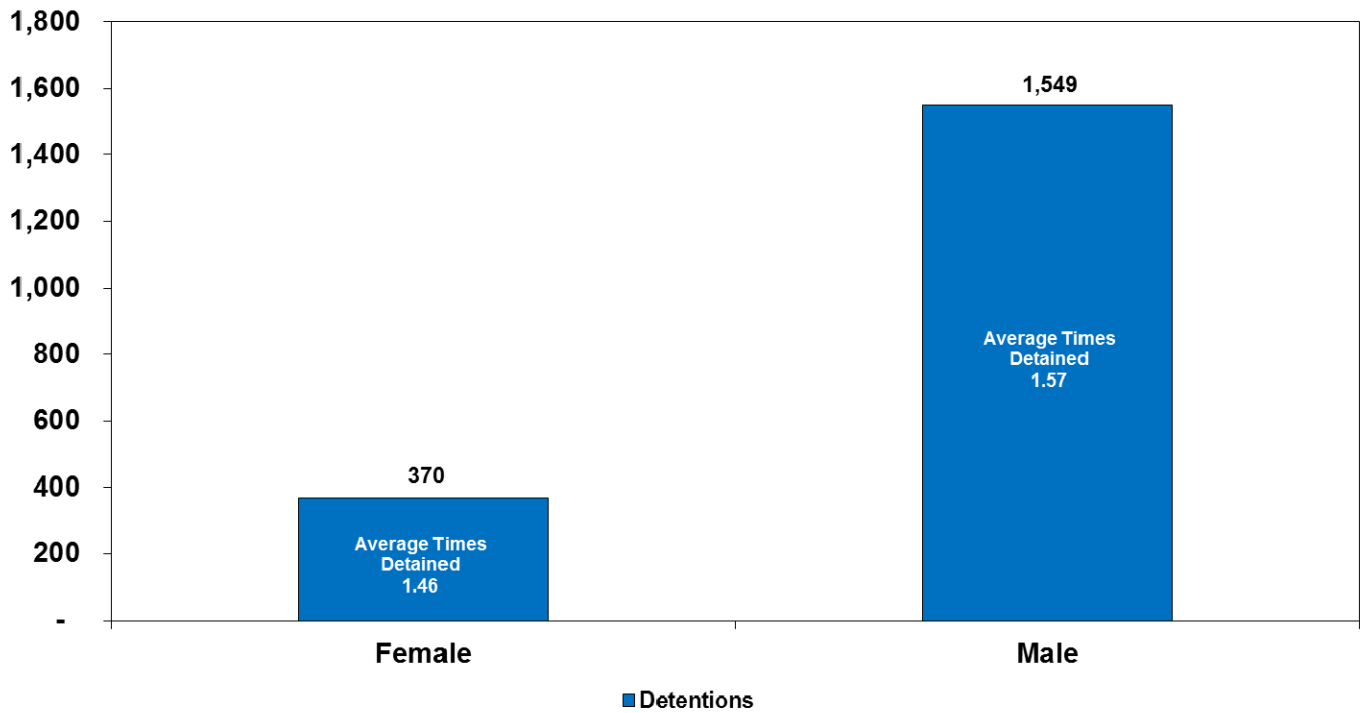


Juveniles may be detained more than once in a given year. Overall, the older juveniles represent the majority of the detentions. Juveniles age 15 and older made up 73% of all detentions in FY2018.

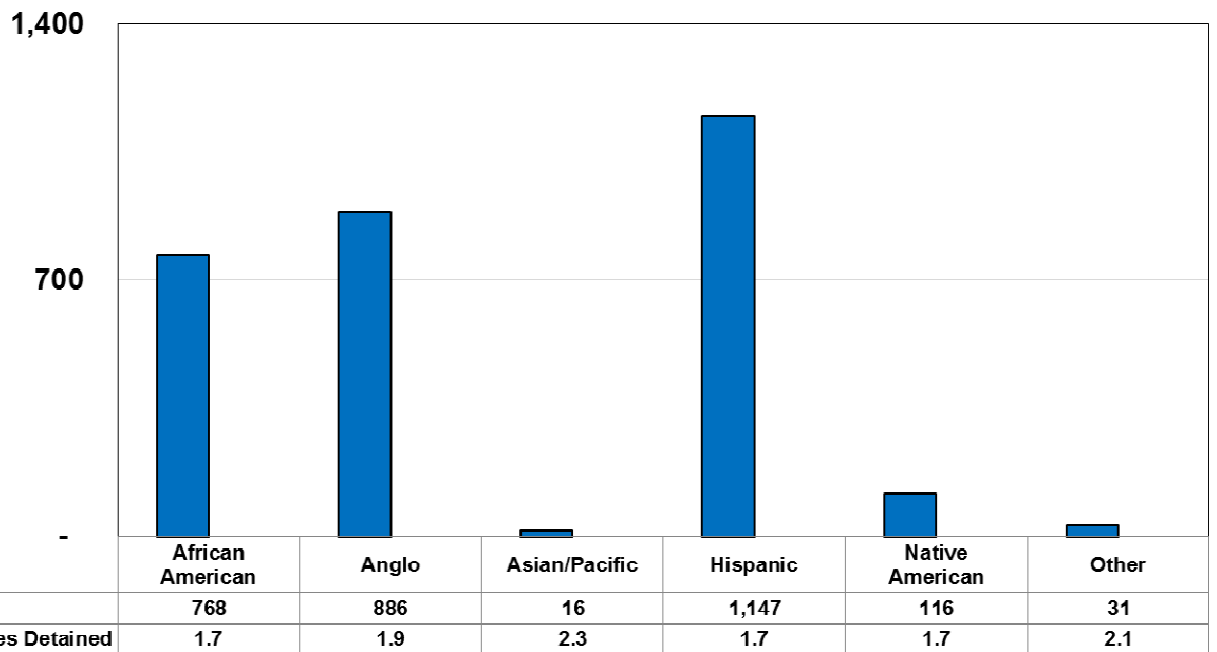
**Table 4.1 Detention by Age FY2018**

Age	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
10 to 11	23	21	1.10
12	88	62	1.42
13	264	166	1.59
14	427	281	1.52
15	725	454	1.60
16	954	575	1.66
17	483	360	1.34
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,964</b>	<b>1,919</b>	<b>1.54</b>

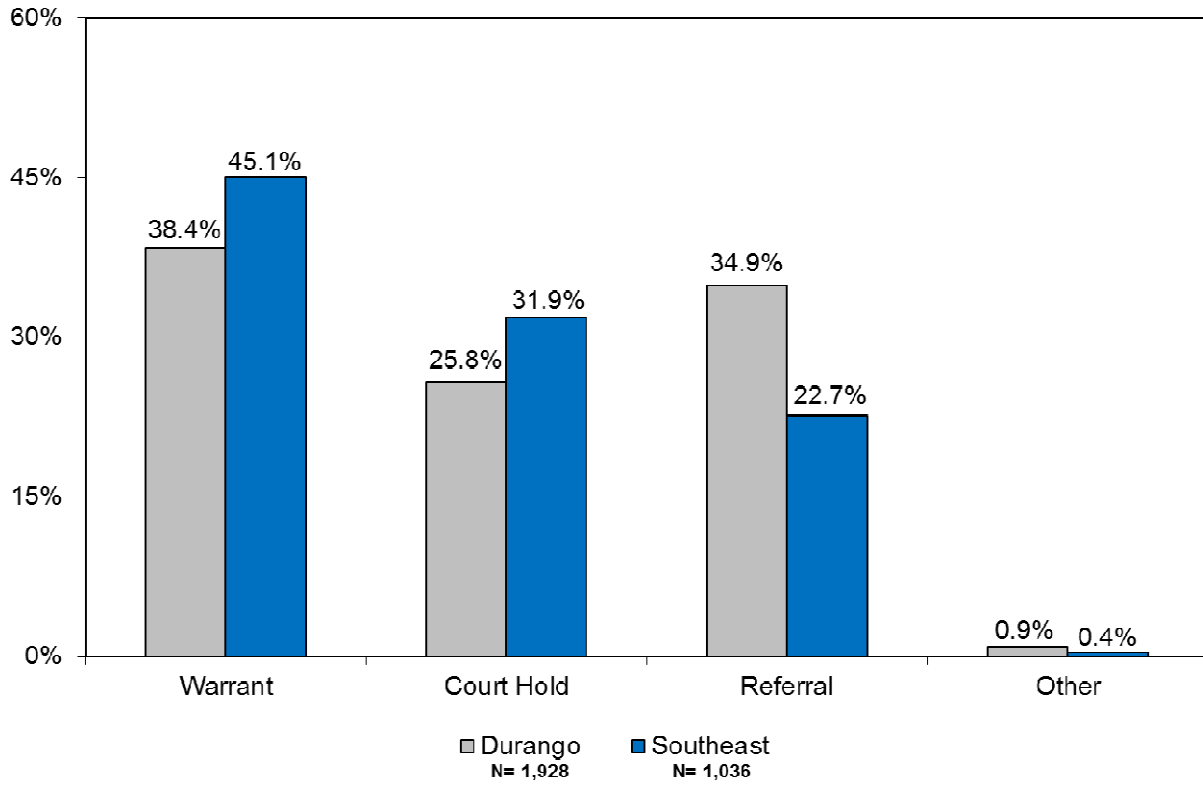
### Detention by Gender FY2018



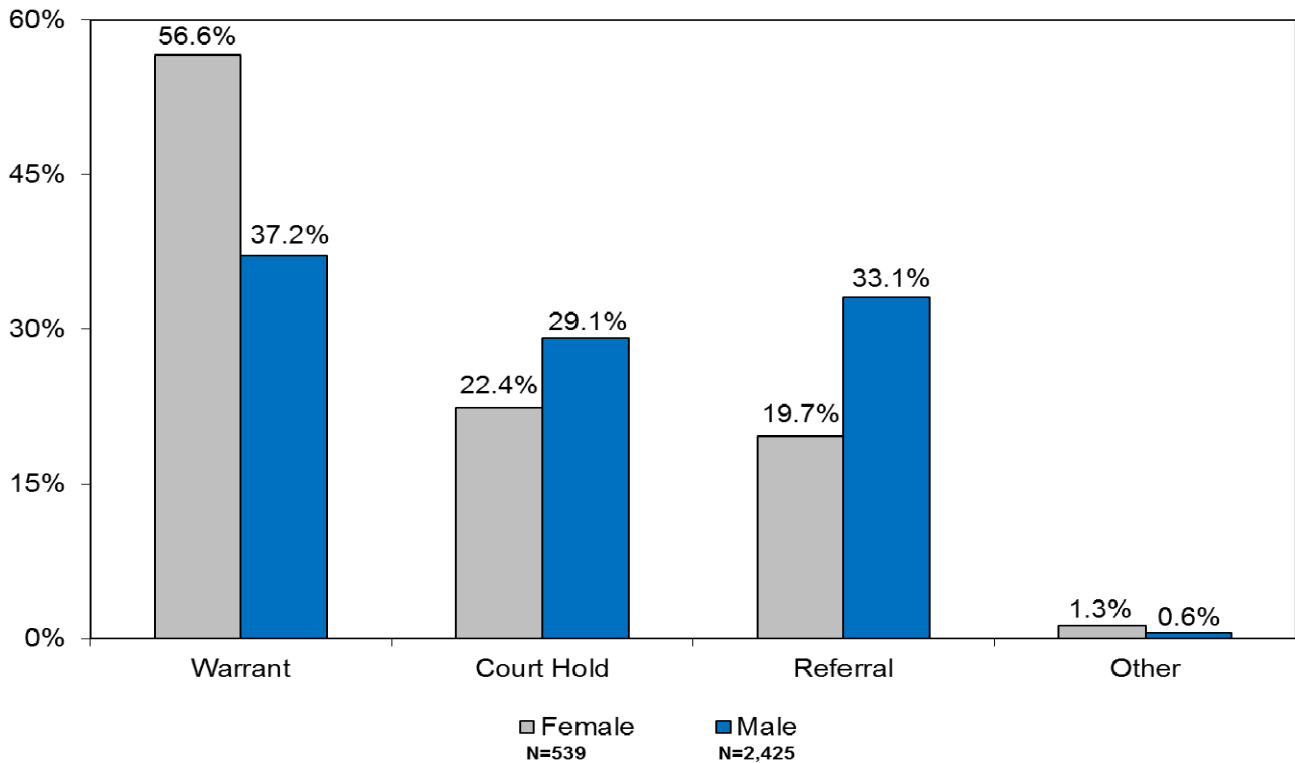
### Detention by Ethnicity FY2018



### Reasons for Detention by Facility FY2018



### Reasons for Detention by Gender FY2018



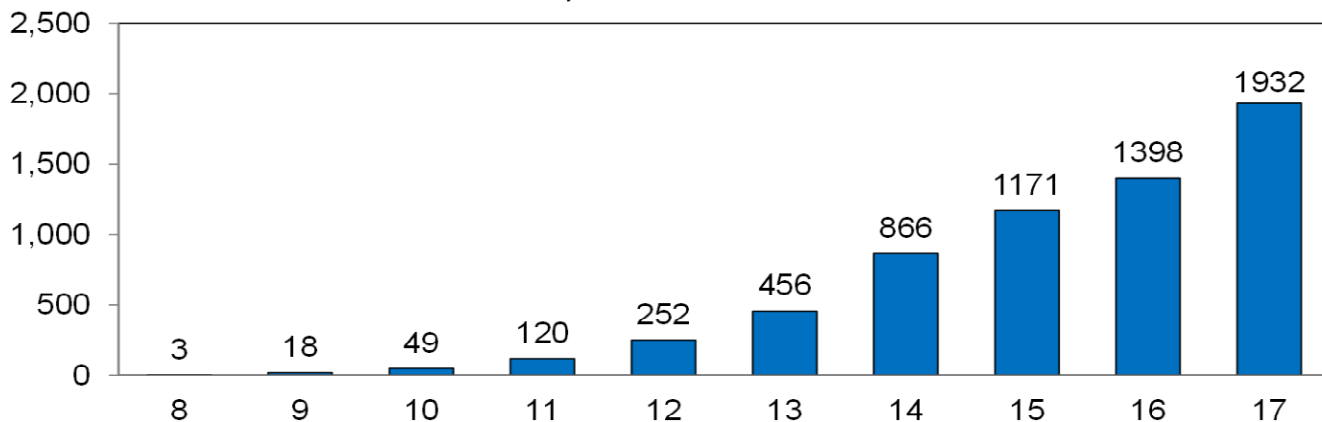
First or second time offenders charged with certain designated minor violations of the law are typically diverted from formal court involvement. These diversion programs are primarily funded by state funds allocated through the Administrative Office of the Courts. A juvenile must meet the following requirements 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.

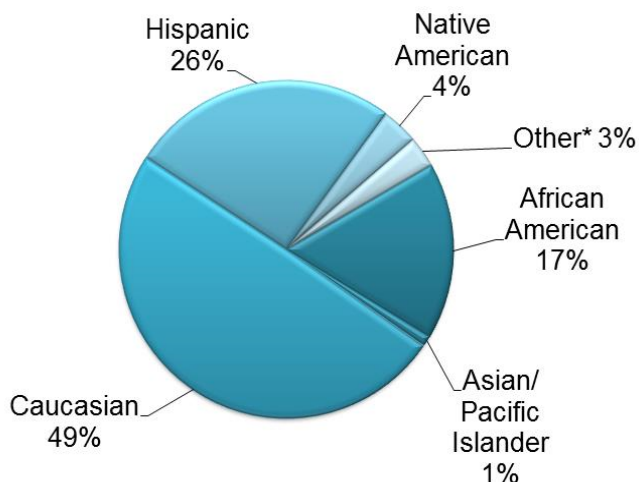
The county attorney determines which offenses are eligible for diversion. These offenses are typically misdemeanor and status offenses. The county attorney will not file formal charges if the juvenile complies with these requirements. If the juvenile does not comply, the county attorney will review the case and decide on the appropriate action which may result in the filing of a petition alleging delinquency resulting in formal court involvement.

### Age at Start of Diversion FY2018

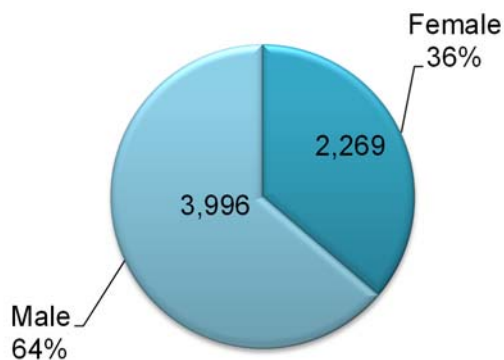
6,265 juveniles started Diversion in FY2018



#### Ethnicity



#### Gender



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

## Consequences

The following table shows the various consequences that are required of juveniles that are diverted from court.

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

In FY2018, a total of 4,342 juveniles were required to complete 14,631 consequences for 4,713 diversion eligible referrals and citations. The table below details the 11,989 consequences that were closed out in FY2018.

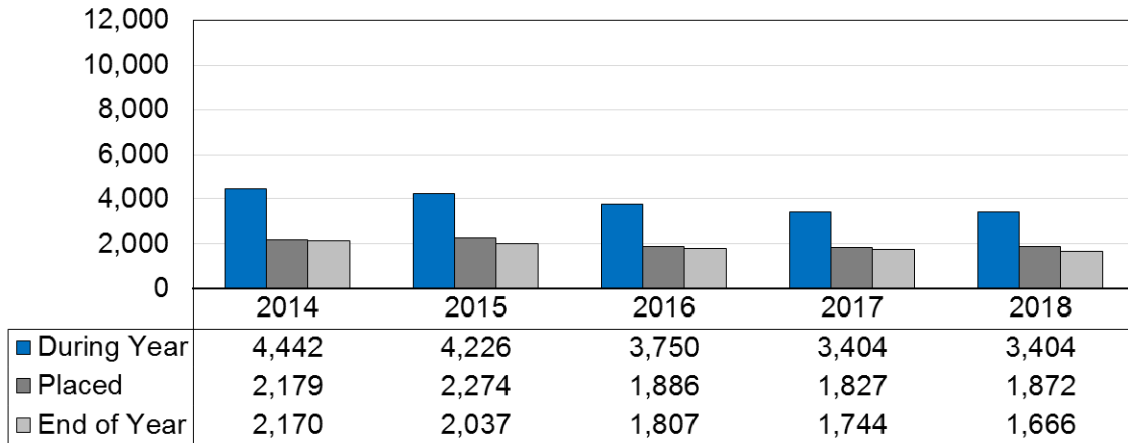
**Table 5.1 Consequence Completion**

	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%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,596</b>	<b>10,393</b>	<b>11,989</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>86.7%</b>	<b>100%</b>

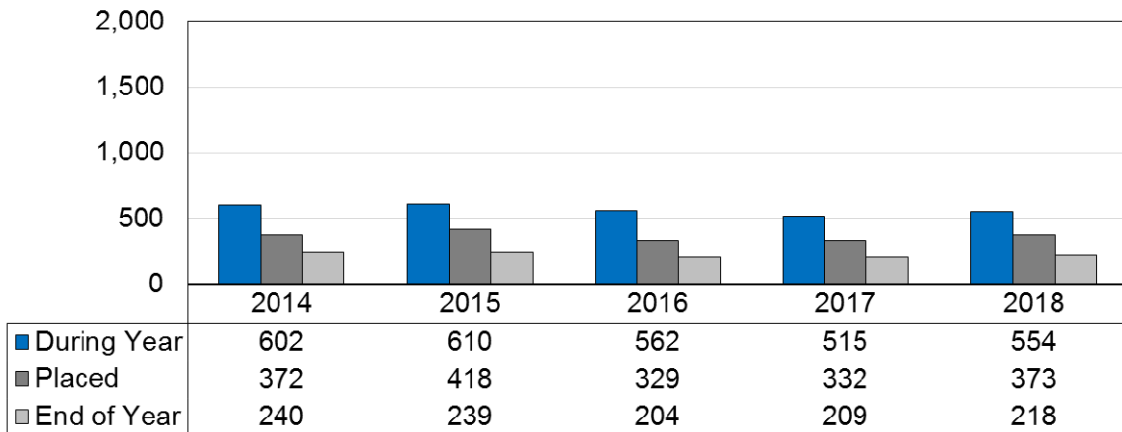
## Probation Statistics FY2014 – FY2018

The total number of juveniles on Standard Probation remained the same in FY2018 compared to FY2017 while the number of juveniles on Intensive Probation Supervision increased compared to FY2017. The average number of days supervised has decreased for both populations.

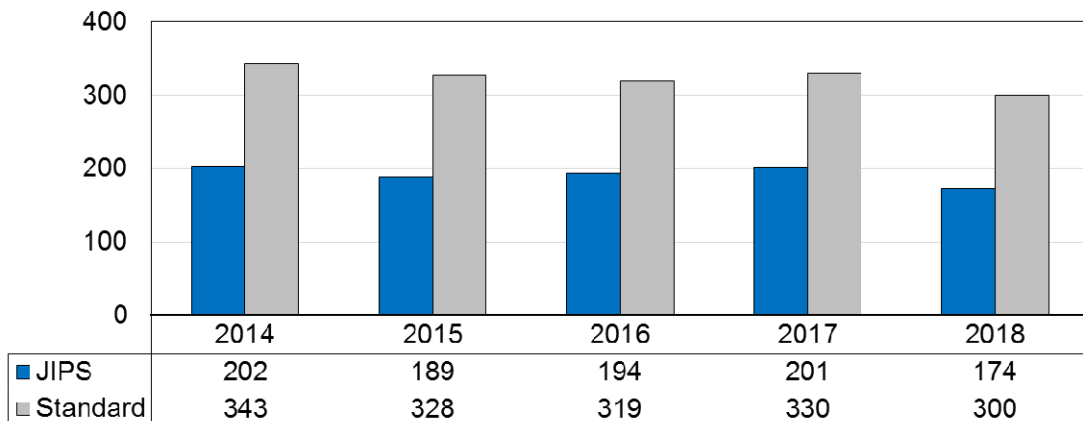
### Standard Probation FY2014 - FY2018



### JIPS FY2014 - FY2018



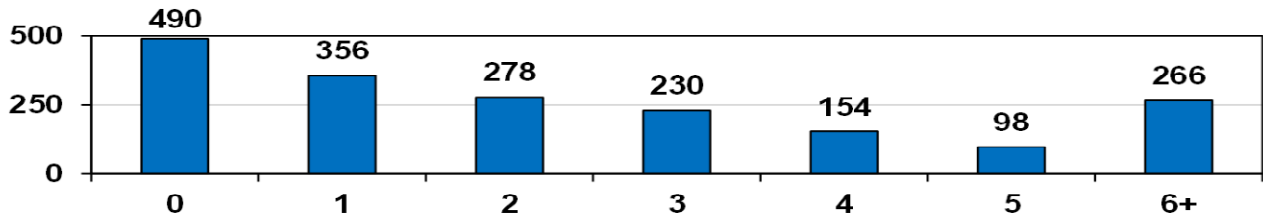
### Average Days on Probation: FY2014 - FY2018



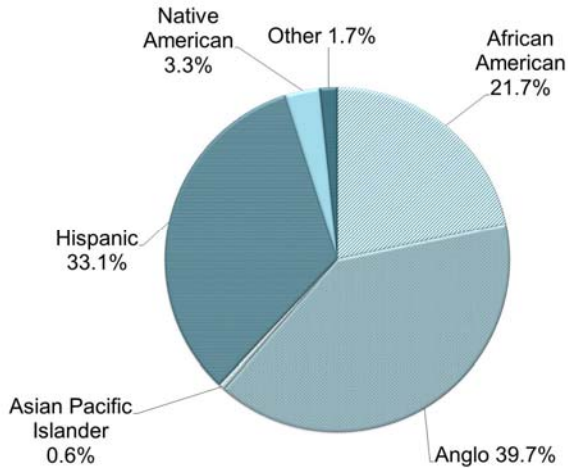
\* End of year counts of juveniles on Standard or JIPS on the last day of the fiscal year, June 30, 2018.

1,872 Juveniles were placed on Standard Probation during FY2018

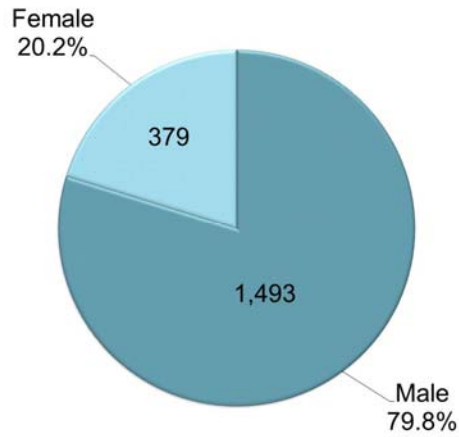
### Number of Prior Referrals



### Ethnicity



### Gender



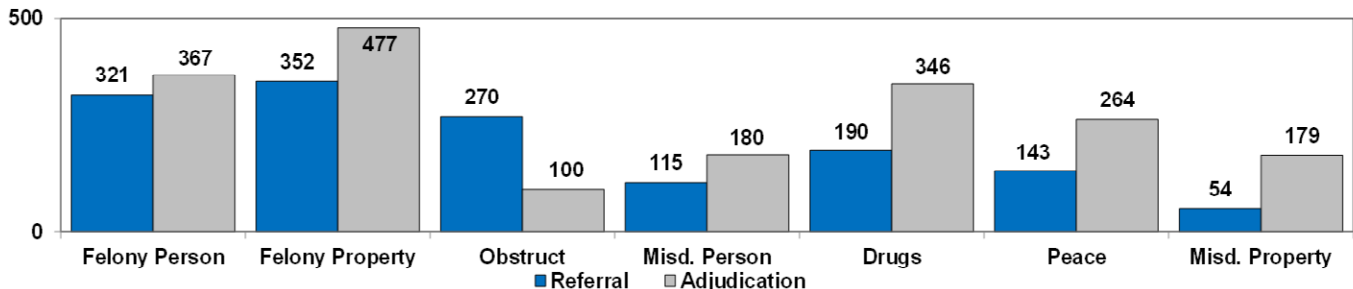
**Table 6.1 Age When Placed on Standard Probation**

11 Years	12 Years	13 Years	14 Years	15 Years	16 Years	17 Years	Total
2	9	38	137	310	460	916	1,872
0.1%	0.5%	2.0%	7.3%	16.6%	24.6%	48.9%	100.0%

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

Referrals may have more than one offense. 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 FY2018.

### Most Serious Offense for Referrals and Adjudications Juveniles Placed on Standard Probation in FY2018



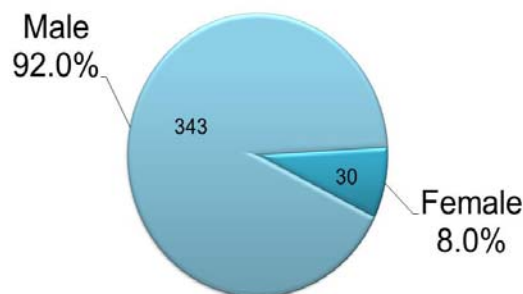
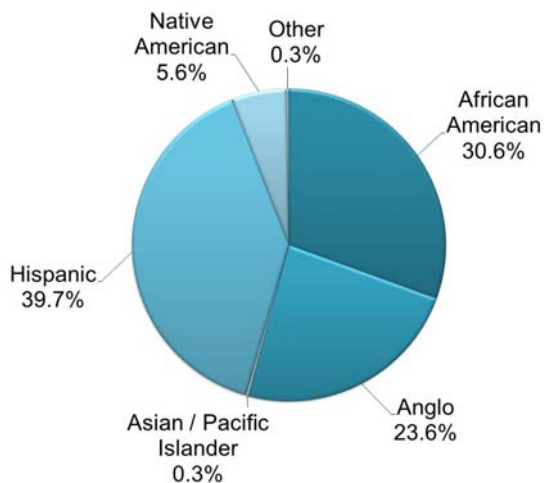
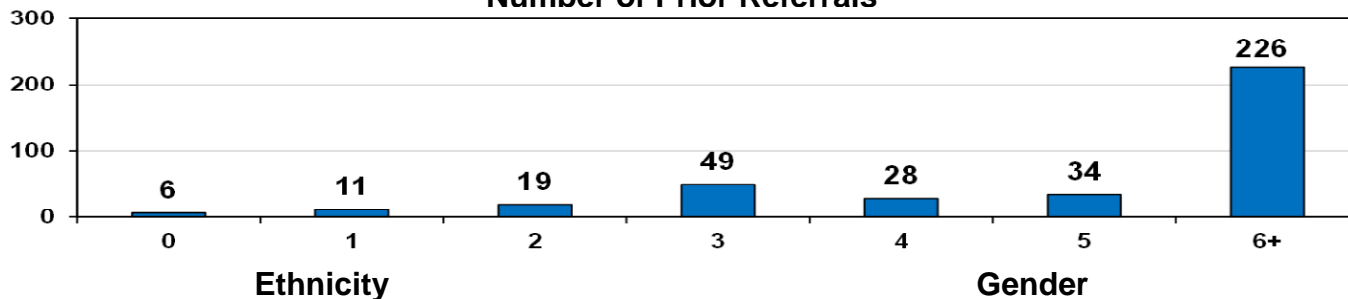
Note: Four (4) Juveniles on Standard had a Status Offense. Administrative offenses are not reported (N=21).



## Placed on Intensive Probation

373 Juveniles were placed on Intensive Probation in FY2018

### Number of Prior Referrals



**Table 6.2 Age at Disposition for Juveniles Placed on Intensive Probation in FY2018**

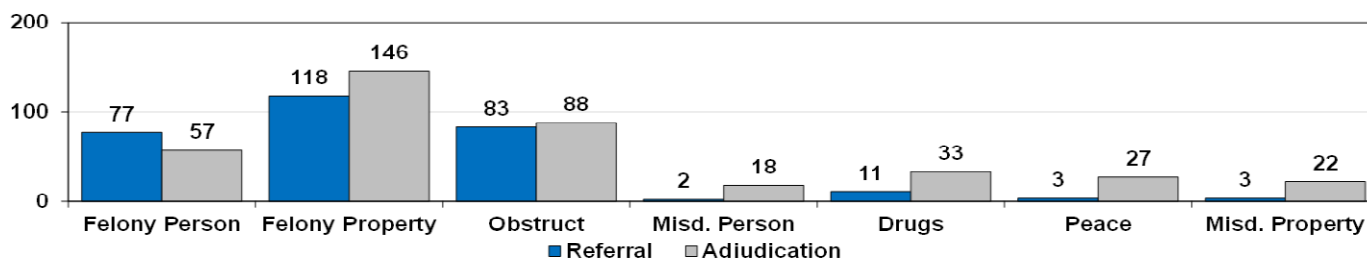
13 Years	14 Years	15 Years	16 Years	17 Years	Total
2	19	56	104	192	373
0.5%	5.1%	15.0%	27.9%	51.5%	100.0%

### Most Serious Offense on the Referral/Adjudication

#### For Those Referrals Where the Disposition was Intensive Probation

Referrals may have more than one offense. 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 FY2018.

#### Most Serious Offense for Referral and Adjudications for Juveniles Placed on Intensive Probation in FY2018

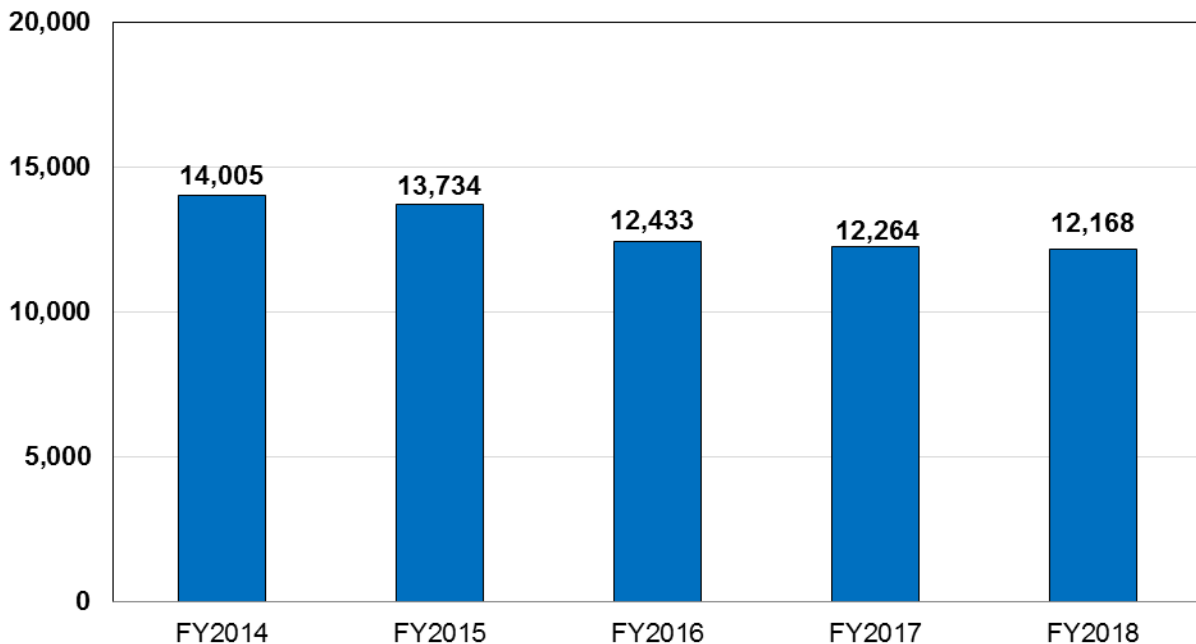


Note: One juvenile placed on JIPS for a status offense. Administrative offenses are not reported (N=3).

## Victim Notification and Communication

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**



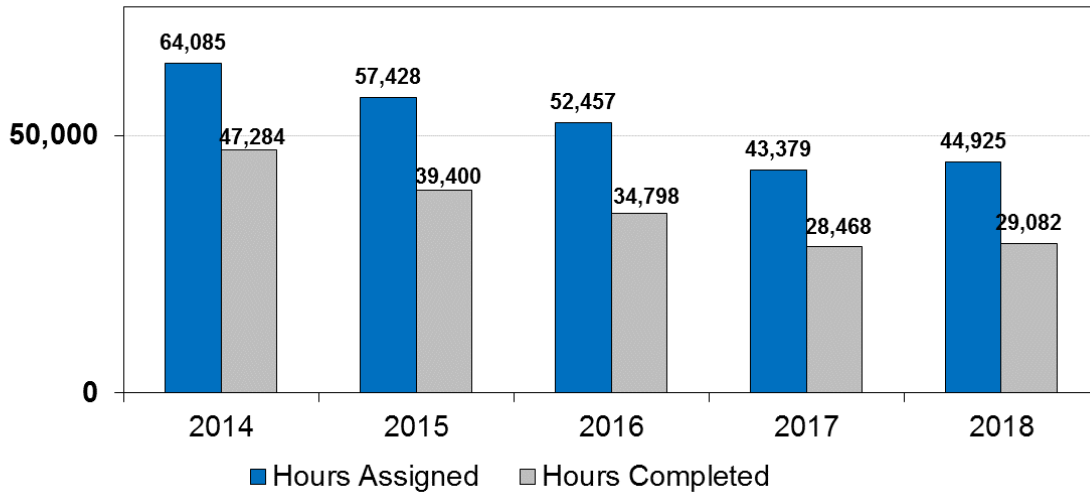
## Juvenile Accountability

Various options are available to hold juveniles accountable. Typical opportunities include: victim restitution, community restitution work, payment of a fine or attendance at a class or program that addresses a particular problem.

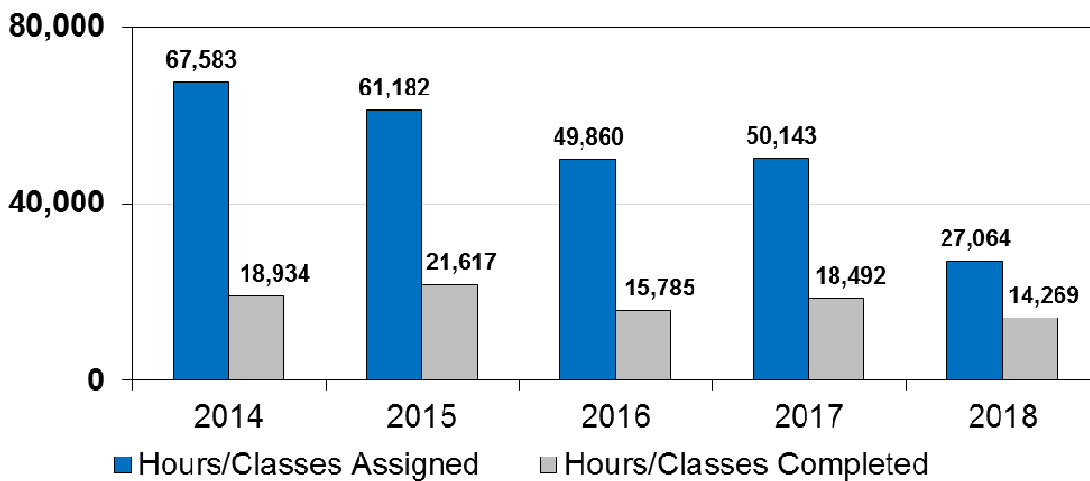
Unpaid community restitution work is facilitated through the Juvenile Community Offender Restitution and Public Service program (JCORPS). The juveniles that participate in this program clean up graffiti, pick up roadside litter, help to build and refurbish homes and work in food banks. The restorative justice and restitution activities also provide an opportunity to learn valuable skills that can mitigate risk factors.

The following charts illustrate these activities. While “hours assigned” represent those assigned in the current fiscal year, hours completed may include hours that were assigned in a prior fiscal year.

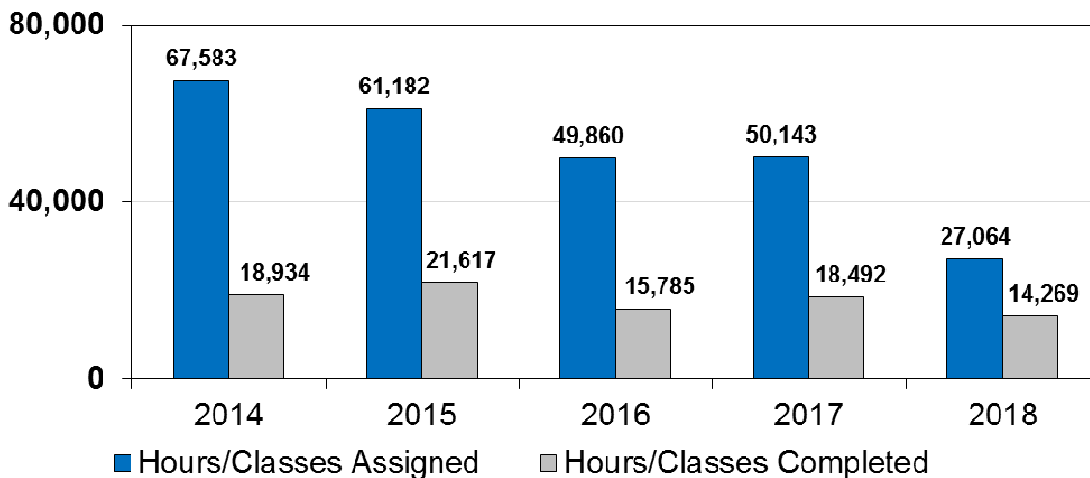
### Community Work Hours FY2014 - FY2018



### Educational / Counseling Programs FY2014 - FY2018



### Other Consequences FY2014 - FY2018



Juveniles involved with the probation department may receive treatment, education 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 Department 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, the Department will utilize JPSF for primarily targeting the juveniles presenting as medium or high risk. 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: The programs are designed to improve or stabilize youth in a residential setting in order to treat behavioral health needs. The program models include a family component and work on the specific presenting issues for the youth.

198 juveniles received 20,639 days of Out-of-Home services in FY2018.  
60 juveniles received 13,021 days of Sexually Abusive Behavior Out-of-Home services.  
23 juveniles received 2,058 days of Substance Abuse Out-of-Home services.  
26 juveniles received 639 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.

435 juveniles received 4,716 hours of outpatient mental health services in FY2018.

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.

136 juveniles received 2,058 days out of home care and 1,464 counseling hours in FY2018.

Sexually Abusive Behavior (SAB) 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. The psychosexual evaluations and SAB specific assessments assist in identifying treatment needs and provide recommendations for specific treatment and/or level of care needs.

263 juveniles received 141 evaluations, 449 assessments, 1,860 weeks of out of home care, and 15,940 hours of counseling in FY2018.

\* 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.

781 juveniles received 872 evaluations in FY2018.

Drug Testing Services: 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.

3,319 juveniles received 42,996 drug tests on 31,867 samples provided in FY2018.

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.

10 juveniles received 202.5 hours of Mentoring in FY2018.

Delinquency Prevention/Intervention Education: These services 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.

388 juveniles received 402 days of behavior specific education classes and 872 hours of life skills development services in FY2018.

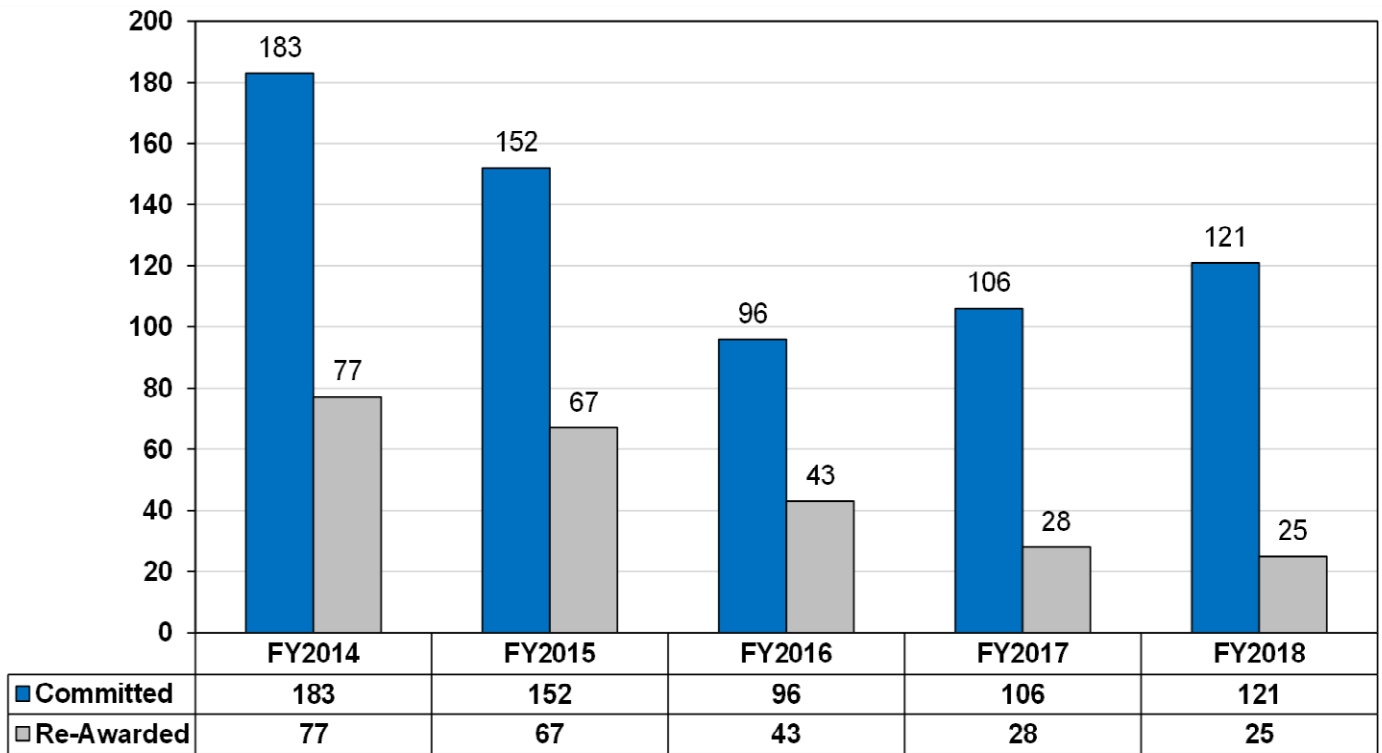
**Table 8.1 Youth Served in FY2018 with Risk Level at Time of Referral to Service**

Category	Total Youth Served*	Total Services Referred**	Low	Moderate	High	Screeners Low	Screeners Mod/High	Not Available
Eval and Diagnosis	781	878	20%	26%	12%	24%	9%	10%
FFT	11	18	50%	6%	6%	31%	6%	0%
Mentoring	10	14	36%	29%	0%	0%	0%	36%
MST	5	9	33%	44%	0%	22%	0%	0%
Out of Home	176	388	49%	33%	14%	2%	1%	0%
Outpatient MH	435	573	15%	9%	1%	13%	2%	60%
Substance Abuse	136	184	28%	21%	3%	21%	5%	22%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,554</b>	<b>2,040</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>24%</b>

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.

Commitment to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) is typically recommended for those juveniles who pose a threat to public safety or who engage in a pattern of behavior characterized by persistent high-risk factors or chronic referrals and other alternatives cannot be considered. 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. 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 FY2018, 55% of the juveniles committed to ADJC with a risk assessment were identified as high risk according to the Arizona Youth Assessment System.

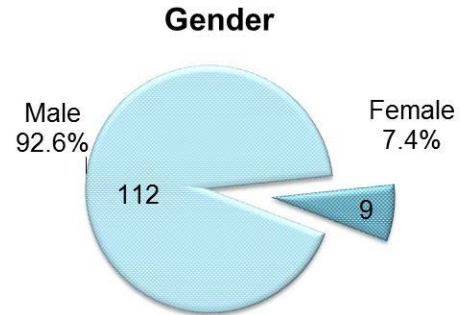
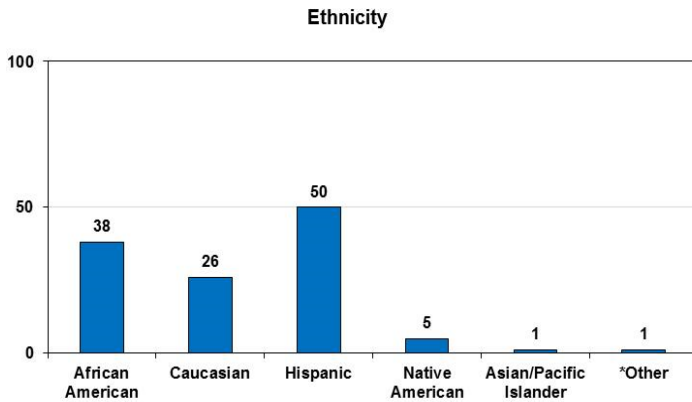
## Juveniles Sent to the Department of Juvenile Corrections



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 FY2018, 121 Commits and 25 Re-Awards were sent to ADJC.

## Commitment Profile

In FY2018, the number of juveniles committed to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) was 121. The graphs and tables below provide further information about the 121 commitments.



\* Other includes those where ethnicity was listed as unknown.

## Most Serious Offense on the Commitment

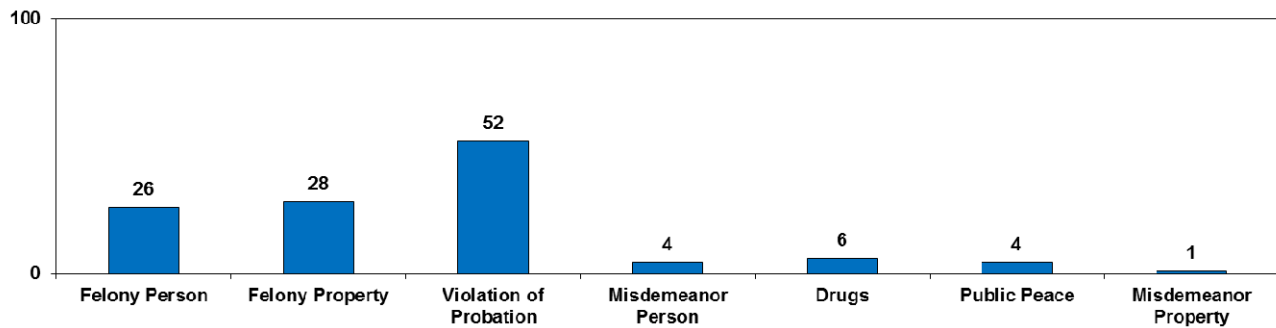


Table 9.1 Age at Time of Commitment to the ADJC

Age at Time of Commitment		
14	11	9.1%
15	21	17.4%
16	35	28.9%
17	54	44.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 9.2 Number of Felony Adjudications when Committed

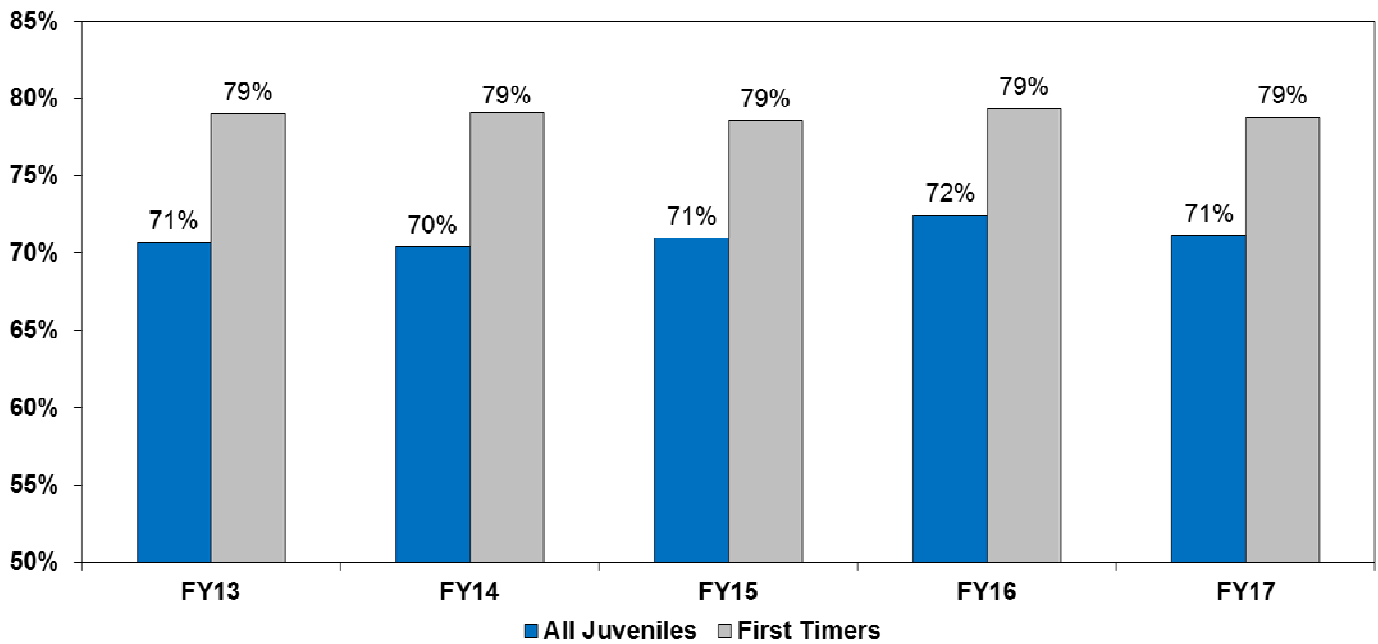
Felony Adjudications		
None	3	2.5%
1	53	43.8%
2	45	37.2%
3	14	11.6%
4	3	2.5%
5	3	2.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>100%</b>

Recidivism is one of the most commonly used measures regarding how a juvenile has responded to their supervision and interventions. This section shows the percent of juveniles that received a new referral from the point of their first referral in the year, during supervision, or following the completion of diversion or probation supervision. All the following tables show that the majority of juveniles do not receive a subsequent referral.

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. As a result, juveniles who are older than 17 years old at the time of referral or completion are not included. In addition, status offenses, administrative offenses and violations of probation are excluded from the recidivism calculation.

The first chart 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**



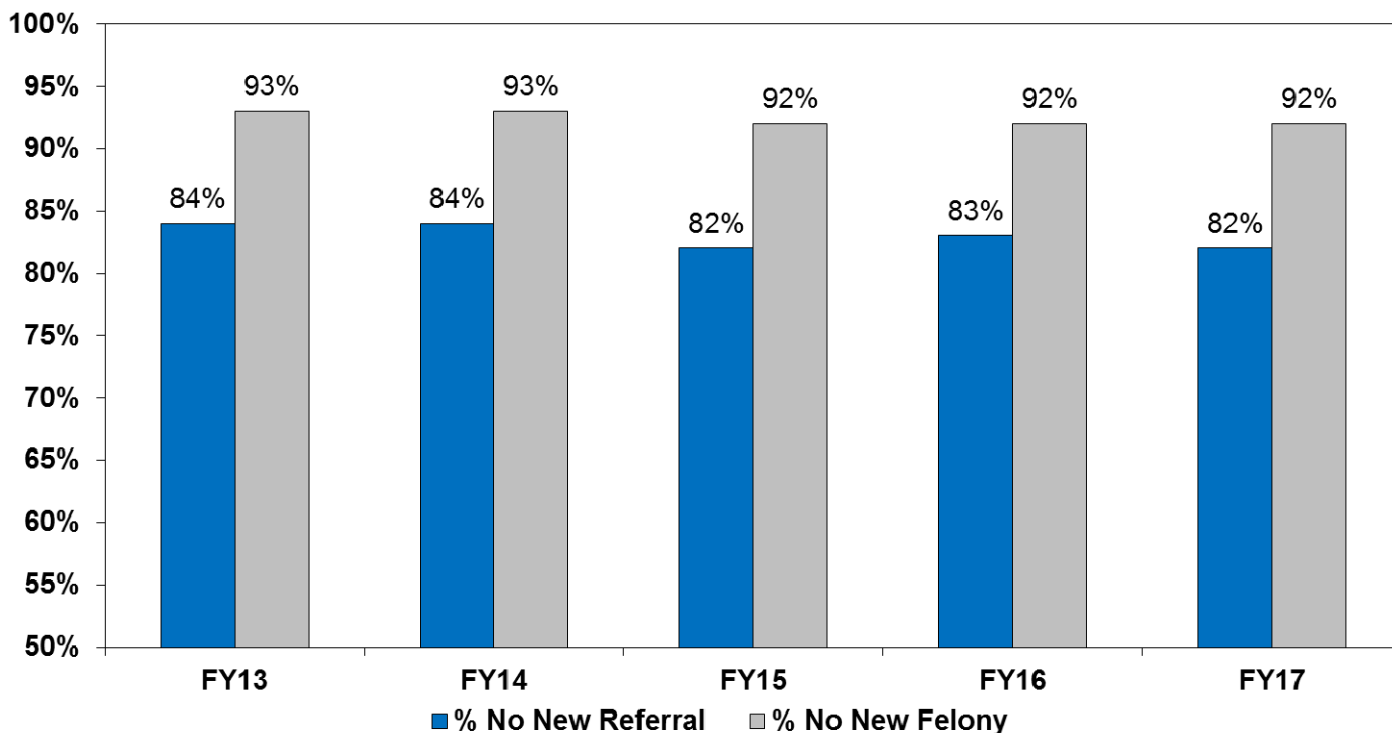
Note: This chart shows juveniles tracked for 365 days after the first referral in a given fiscal year to measure recidivism within one year of the initial referral.



## Diversion and Prevention

The graph below shows the proportions of youth who successfully completed Diversion in one year and were not referred for a new delinquent offense for 365 days following completion. Juveniles who are older than 17 years old at time of completion are not included.

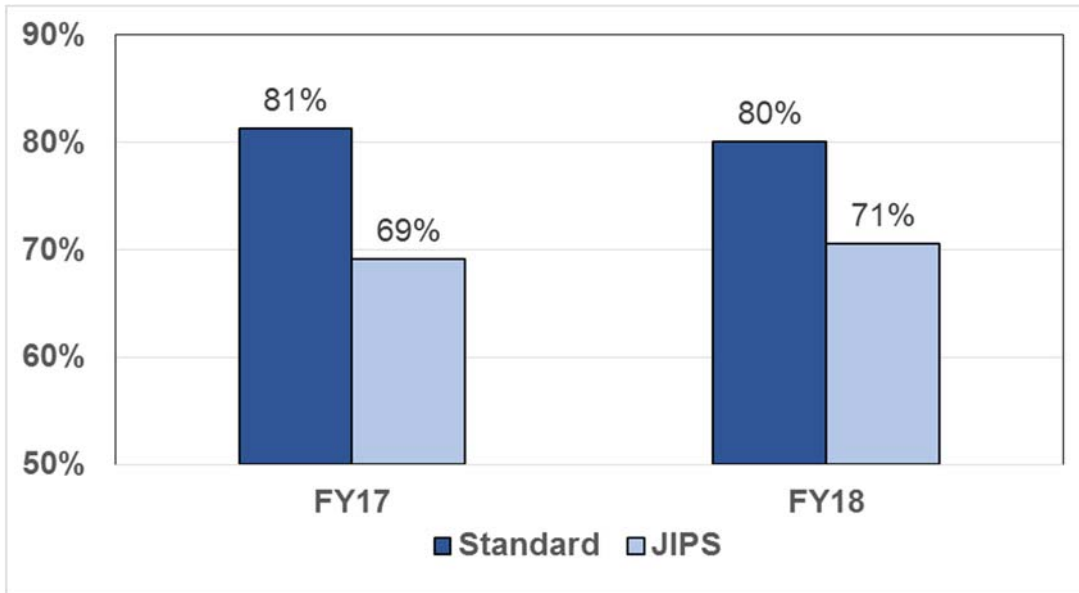
**Percent of Juveniles with No New Referrals or Felonies within One Year of Successful Completion of Diversion/Early Intervention**



## Community Supervision—Probation

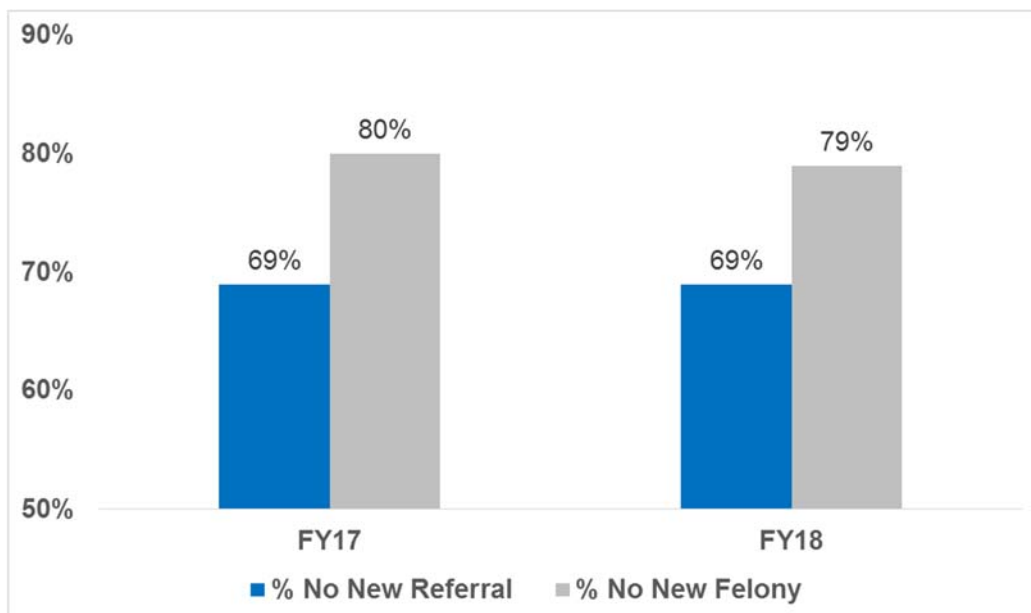
The graphs on this page focus on re-offense during probation supervision. The graph below shows the proportions of juveniles who were supervised on Standard or JIPS within the fiscal year and who did not receive a new delinquent referral while being supervised during that year.

**Percent of Juveniles Supervised during the Year with No New Referral while Supervised in the Year**



The graph below shows the proportions of juveniles who completed probation supervision within the fiscal year and who did not receive a new delinquent referral during the entire term of supervision.

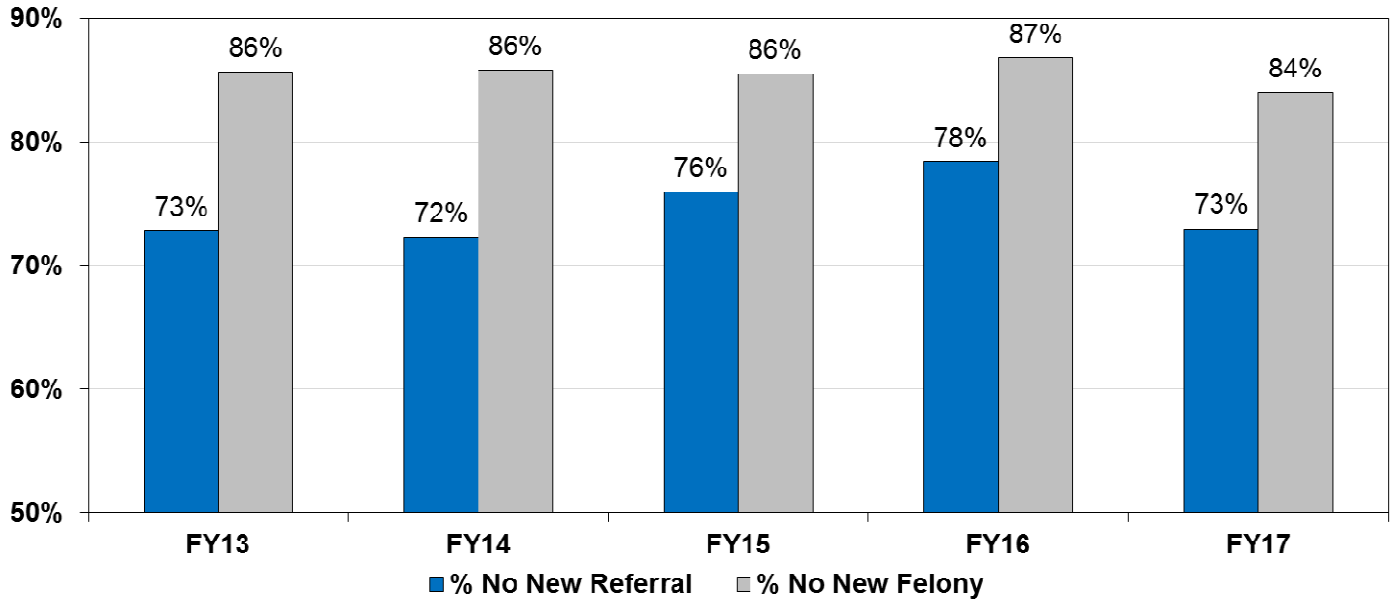
**Percent of Juveniles who were Released from Probation in the Year with No New Referral or Felony while Supervised**



## Community Supervision—Probation

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

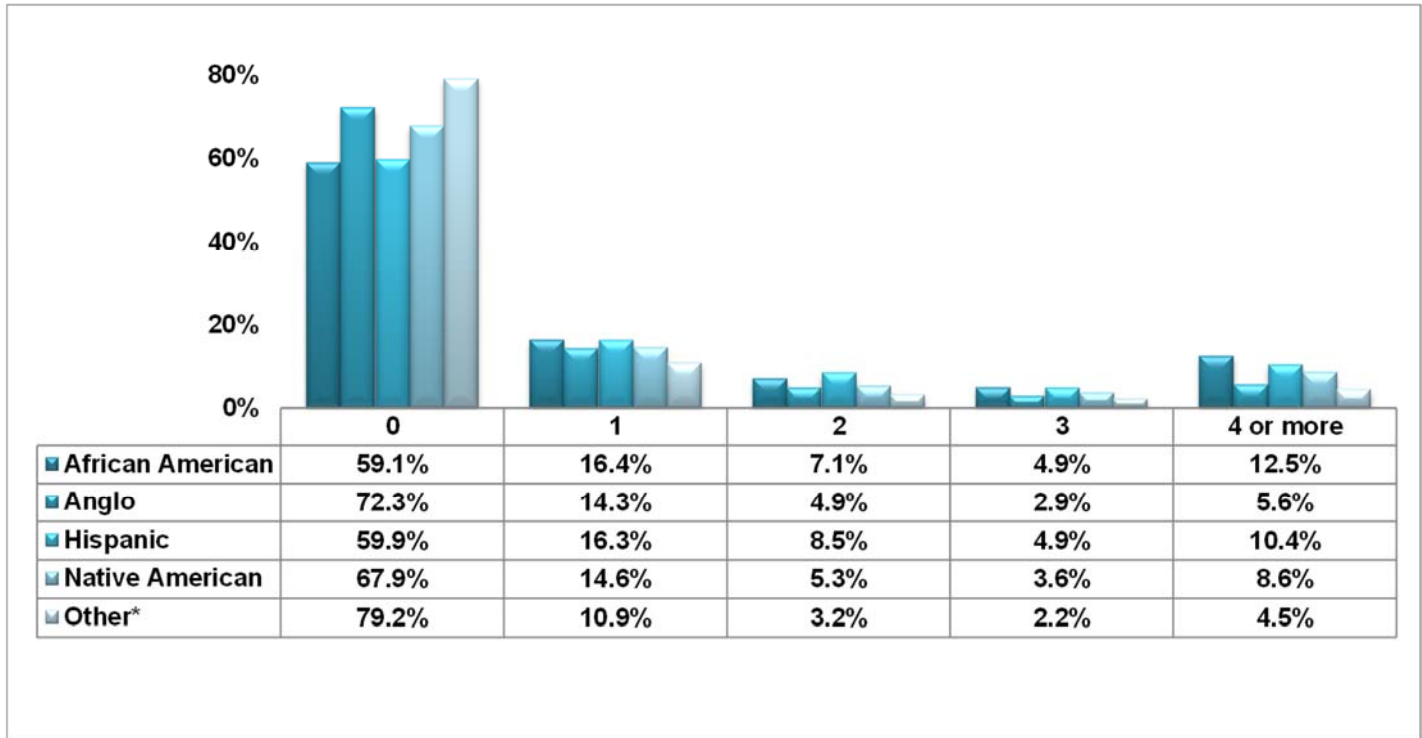
**Percent of Juveniles with No New Referrals or Felonies within One Year of Release from Probation**



# 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 FY2014 - FY2018**

	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
Citation	17.1%	17.5%	18.4%	12.0%	9.9%
Physical Referral:					
Screened and Detained*	11.6%	9.4%	8.2%	7.7%	7.8%
Screened and Not Detained	11.3%	12.6%	13.0%	15.7%	18.0%
Paper Referral**	60.1%	60.5%	60.4%	64.5%	64.4%

\* Screened and Detained includes Detained Review since FY08.

\*\* Paper Referral includes Transfer Hearings, Transfer Probation, and Direct Adult in FY11 and FY12. Only Transfer Hearings and Direct Adult were included since 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.

	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
Administer Drugs/Liquor to minor	0	1	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault - Domestic Violence	83	102	108	91	56
Aggravated Assault-Felony	365	315	272	275	287
Aggravated Assault w. Weapon	97	74	90	104	105
Arson-Occupied Structure	11	12	9	5	7
Child Abuse - Felony	6	6	2	6	5
Child Molest	83	79	72	95	71
Custodial Interference - Felony	2	2	0	0	0
Discharge Firearm-Structure	1	3	3	2	5
Drive By Shooting	3	5	2	7	2
Endangerment	12	11	9	5	13
Felony Sexual Exploitation of a Minor	0	0	0	0	2
Gang/Syndicate Participation	46	35	42	21	41
Harrassment	1	2	0	1	1
Kidnap	20	40	22	15	29
Lewd Behavior - Felony	14	16	9	3	4
Murder/Homicide/Manslaughter	20	7	15	15	30
Obscenity	0	1	2	8	3
Poisoning	1	3	0	1	2
Robbery	79	77	62	120	99
Robbery - Armed	91	66	121	159	202
Sex Trafficking	0	0	0	0	1
Sexual Abuse - Felony	104	110	82	116	116
Sexual Assault - Felony	18	18	22	26	31
Threats - Felony	4	0	2	3	23
Traffic Violation	0	0	0	1	0
Unlawful Imprisonment	0	1	2	1	1
<b>Felony Person Totals</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>1,136</b>

**Table A.3 Most Severe Referral Offense – Felony Property**

	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
Arson - Unoccupied Structure - Felony	6	13	8	3	6
Burglary 1 - Armed	29	30	18	20	28
Burglary 2 - Residential	344	259	265	270	176
Burglary 3 - Non-residential	268	255	189	269	368
Burglary - Possess Tools - Felony	3	10	4	9	3
Chop Shop Participation	0	1	0	0	0
Credit Card - Theft/Fraud - Felony	18	10	17	23	14
Criminal Damage - Felony	95	76	62	73	75
Criminal Damage - Aggravated - Felony	64	28	40	32	24
Criminal Damage - Graffiti - Felony	52	43	37	23	6
Criminal Damage - Dom. Violence (Felony)	15	13	12	22	18
Extortion - Felony	0	2	0	6	0
Forgery - Felony	11	13	14	19	27
Fraud	42	52	37	44	34
Lewd Behavior - Felony	1	0	1	0	1
Littering/Polluting - Felony	2	4	3	1	6
Possess Stolen Property - Felony	27	49	30	30	11
Shoplifting - Felony	8	17	19	9	23
Theft - Felony	63	57	53	62	61
Theft Means of Transportation	145	184	198	213	261
Unlawful Use Transportation - Felony	88	125	109	110	156
<b>Felony Property Totals</b>	<b>1,281</b>	<b>1,241</b>	<b>1,116</b>	<b>1,238</b>	<b>1,298</b>

## Appendix B – Referrals Received

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

	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
City Ordinance	7	0	0	0	5
Contempt of Court	0	1	1	0	0
Contraband in Secure Facility	0	0	0	1	0
Escape	8	8	8	5	5
Failure to Report	0	1	0	0	0
Fraud - Felony	0	0	0	1	0
Hindering Prosecution	8	12	8	8	8
Obstruct Government Operations	35	57	39	35	36
Perjury	1	0	0	0	0
Resisting Arrest	90	65	56	75	62
Violation of Probation	1,498	1,313	1,193	1,129	1,158
Other*	0	1	2	0	0
<b>Obstruction of Justice Totals</b>	<b>1,647</b>	<b>1,458</b>	<b>1,307</b>	<b>1,254</b>	<b>1,274</b>

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

**Table A.5 Most Severe Referral Offense – Misdemeanor Person**

	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
Aggravated Assault-Misd	4	3	2	1	4
Assault - Domestic Violence	824	784	724	640	622
Assault - Simple	677	612	597	804	887
Endangerment	14	11	5	5	3
Obscenity	4	1	1	2	2
Sexual Abuse/Assault-Misd	0	0	0	0	0
Teacher Abuse	0	0	2	0	1
Threats - Misdemeanor	184	183	135	146	152
Unlawful Imprisonment - Misdemeanor	4	3	0	1	2
<b>Misdemeanor Person Totals</b>	<b>1,711</b>	<b>1,597</b>	<b>1,466</b>	<b>1,599</b>	<b>1,673</b>

**Table A.6 Most Severe Referral Offense – Drug Offense**

	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
City Ordinance	0	0	0	0	1
Contraband Drugs	2	0	0	0	0
Contraband in Secure Facility	1	1	1	0	0
Dangerous Drugs	72	80	61	90	88
Drug Paraphernalia	1,195	1,122	796	725	780
Drugs on School Grounds	270	286	191	157	164
Illegal Vapors	2	2	3	0	0
Imitation Substances	1	1	0	2	0
Involving Minor in Drugs	3	0	0	1	0
Narcotics - Possess/Sell	64	62	62	74	163
Possess Marijuana	542	441	448	486	416
Possess Marijuana for Sale	84	89	60	75	77
Prescription Drugs	25	23	16	23	14
Using Facilities for Drugs	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Drug Offense Totals</b>	<b>2,262</b>	<b>2,107</b>	<b>1,638</b>	<b>1,633</b>	<b>1,703</b>

## Appendix B – Referrals Received

**Table A.7 Most Severe Referral Offense – Public Peace**

	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
Alcohol	872	605	419	334	190
Boating Offense	0	1	3	1	0
City Ordinance	36	35	49	39	26
Contraband in Secure Facility	1	5	2	0	3
Criminal Nuisance	8	2	8	6	1
Cruelty to Animals	7	0	1	6	2
Discharge Firearm-Structure	0	0	0	2	0
Disorderly Conduct	345	385	311	346	390
Disturbing the Peace - Domestic Violence	462	492	509	414	395
Driving While Intoxicated	82	77	74	61	67
Explosives Misconduct	0	0	0	0	3
False Report	168	168	97	86	86
Felony Flight	10	14	10	16	21
Firearms Possession by a Minor	21	19	35	25	38
Fireworks	0	1	0	0	1
Fraud - Misd	8	1	3	4	10
Game and Fish	3	0	2	2	0
Gang/Syndicate Participation	293	204	133	116	117
Harassment	20	14	4	7	6
Interfere w Judicial Proc.	39	30	43	45	36
Leaving an Accident	4	5	8	8	41
Lewd Behavior - Felony	7	9	5	6	7
Lewd Behavior - Misdemeanor	16	12	13	7	15
Loitering	1	11	0	0	3
Neglect/Exploit a Minor	3	5	5	1	3
Obscenity	5	4	8	10	11
Obstruct Government Operations	0	0	0	0	4
Reckless Burning	12	14	17	12	14
School Interference	58	50	44	55	68
Sex Trafficking	2	5	0	2	3
Stalking	0	2	1	0	0
Tobacco	113	144	102	48	62
Traffic Violation	434	382	324	304	252
Trespass	358	309	288	361	273
Unlawful use of Telephone	14	8	12	8	12
Violation of Fire Ban	2	0	0	0	0
Weapons Misconduct - Felony	32	28	33	32	41
Weapons Misconduct - Gang	24	14	9	15	12
Weapons Misconduct - Misdemeanor	13	9	7	9	10
<b>Public Peace Totals</b>	<b>3,473</b>	<b>3,064</b>	<b>2,579</b>	<b>2,388</b>	<b>2,223</b>



## Appendix B – Referrals Received

**Table A.8 Most Severe Referral Offense – Misdemeanor Property**

	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
Arson - Unoccupied Structure - Misdemeanor	2	0	4	7	1
Burglary 3 - Non-Residential	0	1	0	2	0
City Ordinance	4	2	0	0	2
Credit Card - Theft/Fraud - Misdemeanor	3	4	6	9	5
Criminal Damage - Misdemeanor	266	215	194	284	281
Criminal Damage - Graffiti - Misdemeanor	86	35	25	28	36
Criminal Damage - Dom. Violence (Misdemeanor)	287	297	280	224	226
Cruelty to Animals	0	4	0	0	2
Littering/Polluting - Misdemeanor	7	2	5	4	1
Possess Stolen Property - Misdemeanor	9	3	6	1	4
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	1,984	2,050	1,546	1,438	1,072
Theft - Misdemeanor	358	343	265	279	236
Unlawful Use of Telephone	0	0	1	0	0
<b>Misdemeanor Property Totals</b>	<b>3,006</b>	<b>2,956</b>	<b>2,332</b>	<b>2,276</b>	<b>1,866</b>

**Table A.9 Most Severe Referral Offense – Status Offenses**

	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
Curfew	628	649	642	398	354
Graffiti Tools	2	0	0	0	1
Incorrigible	2	4	10	4	3
Runaway	514	450	504	495	398
Runaway - FOJ	27	13	16	11	17
Truancy	677	956	1,077	510	377
<b>Status Offense Totals</b>	<b>1,850</b>	<b>2,072</b>	<b>2,249</b>	<b>1,418</b>	<b>1,150</b>

## Appendix C – Referral Source

**Table A.11 Source of Referral FY2018**

Referring Agency	Count	Percent
Phoenix Police Department	2,931	23.78%
Mesa Police Department	1,308	10.61%
Probation Officer	1,157	9.39%
Glendale Police Department	1,056	8.57%
Chandler Police Department	898	7.29%
Gilbert Police Department	767	6.22%
Tempe Police Department	492	3.99%
Surprise Police Department	481	3.90%
Buckeye Police Department	450	3.65%
Peoria Police Department	432	3.51%
School	378	3.07%
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office	358	2.90%
Avondale Police Department	351	2.85%
Goodyear Police Department	331	2.69%
Scottsdale Police Department	300	2.43%
El Mirage Police Department	259	2.10%
Arizona Department of Public Safety	159	1.29%
AZ Dept of Juvenile Corrections	63	0.51%
Tolleson Police Department	38	0.31%
Other Law Enforcement	27	0.22%
Wickenburg Police Department	22	0.18%
Marana Marshals Office	13	0.11%
Pinal County Sheriff's Office	11	0.09%
Other Source, Non Law Enforcement	10	0.08%
Salt River Indian Police Department	9	0.07%
Paradise Valley Police Department	8	0.06%
Casa Grande Police Department	8	0.06%
AZ State University Police Department -- Tempe	8	0.06%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,325</b>	<b>100%</b>

\* 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 FY2018**

Referring Agency	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Totals
Phoenix Police Department	510	425	33	569	273	415	629	77	2,931
Mesa Police Department	131	127	7	175	282	297	151	138	1,308
Probation Officer	0	0	1,157	0	0	0	0	0	1,157
Glendale Police Department	109	151	24	198	106	232	226	10	1,056
Chandler Police Department	51	73	9	102	132	155	163	213	898
Gilbert Police Department	31	52	7	71	214	178	90	124	767
Tempe Police Department	34	42	2	55	87	79	132	61	492
Surprise Police Department	23	36	6	83	85	139	82	27	481
Buckeye Police Department	21	96	4	53	56	115	44	61	450
Peoria Police Department	29	41	2	76	111	118	40	15	432
School	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	373	378
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office	44	39	1	92	50	63	67	2	358
Avondale Police Department	27	39	3	56	51	67	85	23	351
Goodyear Police Department	17	25	7	38	67	116	47	14	331
Scottsdale Police Department	16	40	5	41	79	74	42	3	300
El Mirage Police Department	27	23	3	40	43	76	39	8	259
Arizona Department of Public Safety	13	67	4	1	23	49	2	0	159
AZ Dept of Juvenile Corrections	37	0	0	6	4	15	1	0	63
Tolleson Police Department	2	5	0	9	11	5	6	0	38
Other Law Enforcement	5	7	0	0	3	6	6	0	27
Wickenburg Police Department	1	1	0	4	9	5	2	0	22
Marana Marshals Office	1	3	0	1	1	0	7	0	13
Pinal County Sheriff's Office	5	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	11
Other Source, Non Law Enforcement	0	2	0	0	3	4	1	0	10
Salt River Indian Police Department	1	0	0	0	3	3	2	0	9
Paradise Valley Police Department	1	1	0	1	2	2	0	1	8
AZ State University Police Department – Tempe	0	0	0	0	2	5	1	0	8
Casa Grande Police Department	2	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	8
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>1,298</b>	<b>1,274</b>	<b>1,673</b>	<b>1,703</b>	<b>2,223</b>	<b>1,866</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>12,325</b>

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

## Appendix C – Referral Source

The total number of referrals is down 24.3% overall from FY2017 to FY2018. The Phoenix Police Department continues to be the greatest source of juvenile referrals although numbers have dropped by more than 30% over the past five years.

**Table A.13 Most Frequent Referral Sources – Annual Changes**

Referring Agency	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	Percent Change FY2014 to FY2018
Phoenix Police Department	<b>4,222</b> 25.92%	<b>3,709</b> 23.96%	<b>2,525</b> 18.51%	<b>2,919</b> 22.64%	<b>2,931</b> 22.64%	<b>-30.6%</b>
Mesa Police Department	<b>2,126</b> 13.05%	<b>2,032</b> 13.12%	<b>1,725</b> 12.65%	<b>1,360</b> 10.55%	<b>1,308</b> 10.55%	<b>-38.5%</b>
Probation Officer	<b>1,494</b> 9.17%	<b>1,312</b> 8.47%	<b>1,193</b> 8.75%	<b>1,129</b> 8.76%	<b>1,157</b> 8.76%	<b>-22.6%</b>
Glendale Police Department	<b>1,424</b> 8.74%	<b>1,322</b> 8.54%	<b>1,160</b> 8.51%	<b>1,217</b> 9.44%	<b>1,056</b> 9.44%	<b>-25.8%</b>
Chandler Police Department	<b>822</b> 5.05%	<b>858</b> 5.54%	<b>943</b> 6.92%	<b>896</b> 6.95%	<b>898</b> 6.95%	<b>9.2%</b>
Gilbert Police Department	<b>847</b> 5.20%	<b>762</b> 4.92%	<b>804</b> 5.90%	<b>814</b> 6.31%	<b>767</b> 6.31%	<b>-9.4%</b>
Tempe Police Department	<b>824</b> 5.06%	<b>746</b> 4.82%	<b>699</b> 5.13%	<b>585</b> 4.54%	<b>492</b> 4.54%	<b>-40.3%</b>
Surprise Police Department	<b>621</b> 3.81%	<b>602</b> 3.89%	<b>518</b> 3.80%	<b>525</b> 4.07%	<b>481</b> 4.07%	<b>-22.5%</b>
Buckeye Police Department	<b>358</b> 2.20%	<b>434</b> 2.80%	<b>400</b> 2.93%	<b>395</b> 3.06%	<b>450</b> 3.06%	<b>25.7%</b>
Peoria Police Department	<b>516</b> 3.17%	<b>581</b> 3.75%	<b>599</b> 4.39%	<b>480</b> 3.72%	<b>432</b> 3.72%	<b>-16.3%</b>
School	<b>668</b> 4.10%	<b>952</b> 6.15%	<b>1,066</b> 7.82%	<b>502</b> 3.89%	<b>378</b> 3.89%	<b>-43.4%</b>
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office	<b>454</b> 2.79%	<b>402</b> 2.60%	<b>323</b> 2.37%	<b>407</b> 3.16%	<b>358</b> 3.16%	<b>-21.1%</b>
Avondale Police Department	<b>587</b> 3.60%	<b>492</b> 3.18%	<b>386</b> 2.83%	<b>381</b> 2.96%	<b>351</b> 2.96%	<b>-40.2%</b>
Scottsdale Police Department	<b>450</b> 2.76%	<b>379</b> 2.45%	<b>379</b> 2.78%	<b>315</b> 2.44%	<b>300</b> 2.44%	<b>-33.3%</b>
Other Sources*	<b>878</b> 5.39%	<b>900</b> 5.81%	<b>916</b> 6.72%	<b>966</b> 7.49%	<b>966</b> 7.49%	<b>10.0%</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>16,291</b>	<b>15,483</b>	<b>13,636</b>	<b>12,891</b>	<b>12,325</b>	<b>-24.3%</b>

\*\*"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 FY2018. 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 FY2018 and compared to their ranking and total number of referrals five years earlier in FY2014.

The last column shows the percent change from FY2014 to FY2018, the rate at which referrals rose or fell during the five years. While overall referrals have decreased by 24.3%, the total referrals from these 20 zip codes have declined at a slightly slower pace (17% since FY2014).

**Table A.14 Top 20 Zip Codes**

ZIP Code	City	Total FY2018	Rank FY2018	Rank FY2014	Total FY2014	Percent Change from FY2014 to FY2018
85225	Chandler	463	1	2	487	-4.9%
85142	Queen Creek* 242	456	2	1	493	-7.5%
85301	Glendale	352	3	3	456	-22.8%
85326	Buckeye	295	4	8	306	-3.6%
85201	?Mesa	289	5	6	338	-14.5%
85335	El Mirage	278	6	13	279	-0.4%
85204	Mesa	277	7	4	376	-26.3%
85033	Phoenix	253	8	11	296	-14.5%
85041	Phoenix	236	9	7	329	-28.3%
85035	Phoenix	235	10	17	260	-9.6%
85037	Phoenix	230	11	12	284	-19.0%
85323	Avondale	215	12	14	277	-22.4%
85345	Peoria	195	13	15	273	-28.6%
85009	Phoenix	185	14	9	303	-38.9%
85379	Surprise	184	15	16	273	-32.6%
85339	Laveen	179	16	26	204	-12.3%
85338	Goodyear	176	17	34	170	3.5%
85353	Tolleson	175	18	25	209	-16.3%
85008	Phoenix	171	19	18	242	-29.3%
85040	Phoenix	170	20	31	185	-8.1%
<b>Total of Top 20</b>		<b>5,014</b>			<b>6,040</b>	<b>-17.0%</b>
<b>All Complaints</b>		<b>12,325</b>			<b>16,291</b>	<b>-24.3%</b>
<b>Percent of All Referrals from Top 20</b>		<b>40.7%</b>			<b>37.1%</b>	

\* 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 FY2018**

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Total
Aguila	85320	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Anthem	85086	3	0	2	12	7	6	16	0	46
Apache Junction	85117	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Apache Junction	85118	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	4
Apache Junction* 219	85119	0	3	4	0	0	3	0	0	10
Apache Junction* 220	85120	3	3	1	1	3	1	4	4	20
Arlington	85322	1	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	6
Avondale	85323	23	12	20	31	16	38	51	24	215
Avondale	85392	13	8	11	12	17	18	32	10	121
Buckeye	85326	15	42	20	43	30	71	35	39	295
Buckeye	85395	3	4	4	11	12	24	8	7	73
Cave Creek	85331	0	2	0	5	6	7	2	0	22
Chandler	85224	6	3	3	11	13	26	14	22	98
Chandler	85225	20	36	62	55	67	61	61	101	463
Chandler	85226	2	5	1	9	8	15	15	12	67
Chandler	85244	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5
Chandler	85246	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Chandler	85249	4	8	3	16	12	20	15	10	88
Chandler	85286	7	5	5	16	27	24	19	21	124
El Mirage	85335	19	16	28	50	38	77	33	17	278
Fountain Hills	85268	0	2	2	0	6	2	2	0	14
Ft. McDowell	85264	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
Gila Bend	85337	0	1	2	1	2	1	2	0	9
Gilbert	85233	0	2	1	9	27	15	14	16	84
Gilbert	85234	5	10	2	15	37	23	9	22	123
Gilbert	85295	2	7	6	8	22	23	16	23	107
Gilbert	85296	8	3	8	13	40	23	13	22	130
Gilbert	85297	1	2	1	3	14	13	6	10	50
Gilbert	85298	3	4	0	8	14	14	4	12	59
Gilbert	85299	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Gendale	85301	55	48	36	54	34	70	42	13	352
Gendale	85302	12	8	10	15	9	19	21	12	106
Gendale	85303	16	28	20	30	14	28	21	3	160
Gendale	85304	0	5	13	26	10	15	10	2	81
Gendale	85305	1	2	0	6	7	6	5	1	28
Gendale	85306	6	1	2	7	6	19	9	2	52
Gendale	85307	2	3	2	2	4	3	5	2	23
Gendale	85308	9	11	12	25	8	23	11	3	102
Gendale	85310	4	2	3	3	5	3	1	0	21
Gendale	85311	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Goodyear	85338	12	3	7	24	26	61	35	8	176
Goodyear	85396	3	6	1	2	6	25	2	6	51
Higley	85236	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Laveen	85339	21	27	21	21	17	19	44	9	179
Litchfield Park	85340	5	2	4	6	21	17	9	4	68
?Mesa	85201	23	37	42	36	46	50	34	21	289
Mesa	85202	15	5	14	15	30	18	16	6	119
Mesa	85203	12	21	13	18	26	23	10	13	136
Mesa	85204	23	19	36	41	39	59	19	41	277
Mesa	85205	4	6	11	10	11	19	7	9	77
Mesa	85206	7	1	10	5	9	6	3	4	45
Mesa	85207	9	4	11	14	10	32	14	19	113
Mesa	85208	15	8	12	9	20	14	9	21	108

# Appendix C – Referral Source

**Table A.15 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2018 (cont.)**

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Total
Mesa	85209	8	9	4	11	12	14	10	19	87
Mesa	85210	17	12	14	13	44	29	16	17	162
Mesa	85211	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	5
Mesa	85212	3	4	6	8	11	12	6	10	60
Mesa	85213	3	11	11	6	11	18	11	10	81
Mesa	85215	0	0	0	7	5	4	3	4	23
Mesa	85274	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Morristown	85342	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
New River	85027	48	14	17	21	9	28	23	6	166
New River	85087	0	6	1	1	2	3	1	0	14
Peoria	85345	14	18	12	33	40	47	22	9	195
Peoria	85381	3	5	2	10	8	7	6	0	41
Peoria	85382	4	8	1	10	17	16	8	3	67
Peoria	85383	6	5	10	11	16	29	7	5	89
Phoenix	85002	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Phoenix	85003	1	2	1	0	3	0	5	2	14
Phoenix	85004	0	0	6	2	2	5	0	1	16
Phoenix	85006	33	5	30	32	12	17	20	11	160
Phoenix	85007	5	11	1	3	5	4	11	10	50
Phoenix	85008	18	21	13	25	26	18	31	19	171
Phoenix	85009	17	37	23	19	22	22	30	15	185
Phoenix	85010	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Phoenix	85012	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	5
Phoenix	85013	4	0	6	14	5	10	6	1	46
Phoenix	85014	2	9	2	5	4	5	3	0	30
Phoenix	85015	16	11	13	17	12	21	28	17	135
Phoenix	85016	4	7	3	3	6	9	9	3	44
Phoenix	85017	16	21	12	17	13	20	13	12	124
Phoenix	85018	5	7	2	8	3	5	6	1	37
Phoenix	85019	17	42	13	15	17	9	12	7	132
Phoenix	85020	8	9	8	7	3	7	9	6	57
Phoenix	85021	18	9	11	12	5	18	19	1	93
Phoenix	85022	7	11	10	11	2	10	21	0	72
Phoenix	85023	6	4	9	15	10	10	14	4	72
Phoenix	85024	8	3	1	2	2	2	7	0	25
Phoenix	85028	3	1	1	0	2	1	2	0	10
Phoenix	85029	9	7	16	22	14	17	28	6	119
Phoenix	85031	9	10	13	12	12	16	16	37	125
Phoenix	85032	16	12	11	19	10	6	31	4	109
Phoenix	85033	28	45	18	29	15	47	43	28	253
Phoenix	85034	3	3	0	1	4	1	2	2	16
Phoenix	85035	23	47	20	30	22	31	32	30	235
Phoenix	85037	18	34	16	26	32	48	41	15	230
Phoenix	85040	33	37	23	16	8	16	30	7	170
Phoenix	85041	30	18	33	33	30	38	51	3	236
Phoenix	85042	22	10	12	23	12	12	22	9	122
Phoenix	85043	15	23	21	27	11	23	16	6	142
Phoenix	85044	9	3	1	4	5	9	14	3	48
Phoenix	85045	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	5
Phoenix	85048	2	2	0	6	4	6	7	3	30
Phoenix	85050	6	4	2	4	2	6	5	0	29
Phoenix	85051	7	27	16	27	8	18	19	3	125
Phoenix	85053	3	4	1	12	9	7	15	0	51

# Appendix C – Referral Source

Table A.15 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2018 (cont.)

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Total
Phoenix	85054	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Phoenix	85060	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Phoenix	85063	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Phoenix	85066	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	4
Phoenix	85069	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Phoenix	85080	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Phoenix	85082	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Phoenix	85083	2	2	0	5	3	3	1	2	18
Phoenix	85085	1	0	1	0	7	1	3	2	15
Phoenix/Cashion	85329	1	2	5	3	2	2	1	0	16
Queen Creek* 240	85140	3	2	3	6	3	5	5	6	33
Queen Creek* 242	85142	38	75	82	42	46	77	69	27	456
Queen Creek* 243	85143	2	4	2	3	3	7	10	3	34
with 85142	85242	5	5	2	4	0	5	4	1	26
Rio Verde	85263	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Scottsdale	85250	1	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	8
Scottsdale	85251	3	0	1	7	6	8	5	0	30
Scottsdale	85252	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Scottsdale	85253	1	1	0	2	3	3	0	1	11
Scottsdale	85255	1	4	0	6	5	6	5	1	28
Scottsdale	85256	3	0	2	1	8	4	3	2	23
Scottsdale	85257	4	5	21	10	8	9	6	1	64
Scottsdale	85258	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	4
Scottsdale	85259	0	3	0	2	9	12	1	0	27
Scottsdale	85260	1	2	0	2	3	7	2	0	17
Scottsdale	85262	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	5
Scottsdale	85266	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	4
Scottsdale	85269	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Scottsdale/Phoenix	85254	7	2	11	15	11	15	8	4	73
Sun City/West/Grand	85351	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	5
Sun City/West/Grand	85373	2	0	5	1	6	2	1	1	18
Sun Lakes/Chandler	85248	2	2	1	4	12	13	4	12	50
Surprise	85374	6	4	6	18	19	19	14	8	94
Surprise	85378	3	1	1	5	7	11	7	1	36
Surprise	85379	11	9	14	24	33	54	29	10	184
Surprise	85387	3	0	0	5	7	8	4	4	31
Surprise	85388	7	3	6	14	9	22	6	10	77
Tempe	85281	7	9	17	22	15	20	23	15	128
Tempe	85282	6	8	7	17	17	19	17	11	102
Tempe	85284	0	1	0	1	1	2	2	3	10
Tempe	85285	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	4
Tempe/Guadalupe	85283	5	5	6	8	12	12	24	27	99
Tolleson	85353	23	21	23	21	26	27	24	10	175
Tonopah	85354	3	3	2	2	0	2	8	2	22
Waddell	85355	1	0	0	4	4	7	6	1	23
Wickenburg	85390	0	1	0	3	1	3	2	0	10
Wittman	85361	3	0	0	2	8	2	3	1	19
Youngtown	85363	1	0	0	2	5	7	3	0	18
Other Arizona Counties		26	69	95	40	47	48	76	29	430
Other Jursidictions**		33	35	42	36	28	31	44	27	276
		1,138	1,298	1,274	1,673	1,703	2,223	1,866	1,150	12,325

\*\* 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 FY2018**

County	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Totals
APACHE	1	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	6
COCHISE	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
COCONINO	0	0	0	2	1	1	5	2	11
GILA	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	6
GRAHAM	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
LA PAZ	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3
MOHAVE	0	0	2	1	1	0	3	1	8
NAVAJO	2	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	8
PIMA	1	1	2	8	4	7	12	2	37
PINAL	16	56	64	14	30	24	29	14	247
YAVAPAI	2	12	22	12	8	13	16	8	93
YUMA	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>430</b>

## 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 FY2018 (12,325) due to missing or incomplete school data on any given referral record.

**Table A.17 Elementary School District by Offense Severity FY2018**

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Totals
Alhambra Elementary District	11	8	0	15	7	6	9	4	60
Arlington Elementary	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Avondale Elementary District	4	3	0	14	5	4	7	6	43
Balsz Elementary District	1	0	0	3	0	3	1	2	10
Buckeye Elementary District	2	1	0	2	4	6	10	0	25
Cartwright Elementary District	14	29	2	20	9	20	10	4	108
Creighton Elementary District	1	3	0	1	2	1	1	6	15
Fowler Elementary District	1	4	0	7	4	0	2	4	22
Glendale Elementary District	20	5	2	29	5	12	12	11	96
Isaac Elementary District	3	4	1	9	3	4	11	5	40
Kyrene Elementary District	3	2	0	8	5	6	13	16	53
Laveen Elementary District	4	4	0	9	10	0	11	0	38
Liberty Elementary District	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	5
Litchfield Elementary District	3	1	0	5	7	7	3	1	27
Littleton Elementary District	1	1	1	5	4	3	5	2	22
Madison Elementary District	2	1	0	3	2	1	0	0	9
Murphy Elementary District	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Nadaburg Elementary District	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4
Osborn Elementary District	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	12	17
Palo Verde Elementary District	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	4
Paloma Elementary District	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Pendergast Elementary	1	5	0	4	1	5	10	2	28
Phoenix Elementary District	18	23	4	19	8	16	31	16	135
Riverside Elementary District	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Roosevelt Elementary District	6	6	1	8	2	4	10	0	37
Ruth Fisher Elementary District	3	2	0	0	2	1	5	0	13
Tempe Elementary District	5	5	4	9	2	7	16	9	57
Tolleson Elementary District	1	1	0	2	0	1	2	2	9
Union Elementary District	3	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	8
Washington Elementary District	12	4	3	26	7	7	21	15	95
Wickenburg Unified District	4	3	0	5	4	3	3	0	22
<b>Totals</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>1,008</b>

**Table A.18 High School District by Offense Severity FY2018**

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Totals
Agua Fria Union HS District	8	9	7	27	56	51	30		188
Buckeye Union HS District	1	11	1	23	15	23	16	6	96
Glendale Union HS District	20	23	6	42	26	17	33		167
Phoenix Union HS District	46	82	25	35	42	25	78	123	456
Tempe Union HS District	21	19	10	36	51	43	62	32	274
Tolleson Union HS District	26	57	23	34	54	55	57	34	340
<b>Totals</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>1,521</b>

## Appendix D – School Districts

**Table A.19 Unified School District by Offense Severity FY2018**

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Totals
Apache Junction Unified District	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	4
Cave Creek Unified District No. 93	0	3	0	5	10	2	1	0	21
Chandler Unified District	21	18	11	56	93	70	65	107	441
Coolidge Unified District	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Deer Valley Unified District	20	15	5	42	31	34	56	4	207
Dysart Unified District	30	18	17	72	77	103	72	16	405
Fountain Hills Unified District	0	2	0	0	6	1	2	1	12
Gilbert Unified District	15	20	4	36	103	70	32	38	318
Higley Unified School District	2	5	1	9	19	19	15	15	85
Maricopa Unified District	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	7
Mesa Unified District	65	41	42	97	181	104	67	86	683
Paradise Valley Unified District	29	12	9	28	15	14	47	1	155
Peoria Unified District	30	27	21	58	86	63	40	8	333
Queen Creek Unified District	1	2	0	9	6	9	5	1	33
Scottsdale Unified District	7	6	2	25	35	22	20	0	117
<b>Totals</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>2,822</b>

**Table A.20 Miscellaneous Schools by Offense Severity FY2018**

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Totals
Charter - Other	3	4	6	5	2	4	1		25
Charter Schools	91	122	168	124	137	125	158	47	972
Job Corps - Phoenix	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Maricopa County Regional Special Svcs District	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	4
Misc Parochial	1	2	0	3	0	5	8	1	20
Misc. Colleges - (includes Community Colleges)	0	1	1	0	3	0	2	0	7
Misc. Other	9	4	5	11	1	6	6	0	42
Miscellaneous County School Districts	0	1	2	0	2	3	1	0	9
Resid. Treat. Fac. (Schools)	3	1	73	7	0	2	4	1	91
Adobe Mountain School	24	0	0	3	1	7	1	0	36
Other*	33	38	41	70	37	70	78	16	383
<b>Totals</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>1,591</b>

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

# Appendix E – Detention

## Juveniles Detained by Gender, Ethnicity, and Age FY2018

**Table A.21 Detentions by Gender**

Gender	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
Female	539	370	1.46
Male	2,425	1,549	1.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,964</b>	<b>1,919</b>	<b>1.54</b>

**Table A.22 Detentions by Ethnicity**

Ethnicity	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
African American	768	489	1.57
Anglo	886	598	1.48
Asian/Pacific	16	9	1.78
Hispanic	1,147	737	1.56
Native American	116	66	1.76
*Other	31	20	1.55
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,964</b>	<b>1,919</b>	<b>1.54</b>

**Table A.23 Females Detained by Ethnicity**

Ethnicity	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
African American	146	101	1.45
Anglo	178	125	1.42
Asian/Pacific	0	0	0.00
Hispanic	180	123	1.46
Native American	31	18	1.72
*Other	4	3	1.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>1.46</b>

**Table A.24 Males Detained by Ethnicity**

Ethnicity	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
African American	622	388	1.60
Anglo	708	473	1.50
Asian/Pacific	16	9	1.78
Hispanic	967	614	1.57
Native American	85	48	1.77
*Other	27	17	1.59
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,425</b>	<b>1,549</b>	<b>1.57</b>

\*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 FY2018**

Reason	Durango	Average Days Detained	Southeast	Average Days Detained
Warrant	740	22.5	467	30.5
Court Hold	497	15.7	330	19.2
Referral	673	14.6	235	21.3
*Other	18	2.4	4	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,928</b>		<b>1,036</b>	

**Table A.26 Reasons for Detention by Ethnicity FY2018**

Reason	African American	Anglo	Asian/Pacific	Hispanic	Native American	Other*	Total
Warrant	311	354	7	458	66	11	1,207
Court Hold	189	287	6	307	28	10	827
Referral	259	240	1	376	22	10	908
Other	9	5	2	6	0	0	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1,147</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>2,964</b>

**Table A.27 Reasons for Detention by Gender FY2018**

Gender	Warrant	Court Hold	Referral	Other*	Total
Female	305	121	106	7	539
Male	902	706	802	15	2,425
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,207</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2,964</b>

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

**Table A.28 Reasons for Detention by Percent and Ethnicity FY2018**

Reason	African American	Anglo	Asian/Pacific	Hispanic	Native American	Other*
Warrant	40.5%	40.0%	43.8%	39.9%	56.9%	35.5%
Court Hold	24.6%	32.4%	37.5%	26.8%	24.1%	32.3%
Referral	33.7%	27.1%	6.3%	32.8%	19.0%	32.3%
Other	1.2%	0.6%	12.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

# 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.