

Superior Court of Arizona



Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department

Fiscal Year 2020

Includes Comparison Data FY2016 To FY2020

We are pleased to share the Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department Annual Data Book for fiscal year 2020. This information is intended for general informational purposes and is available as a resource to external agencies and persons. The information provides a broad and comprehensive overview of delinquency allegations, use of secure detention, use of diversion and probation, utilization of Department financially supported services, recidivism and general financial information.

The last three months of FY2020 (7/1/19 – 6/30/20) were undeniably impacted by the 2020 Coronavirus pandemic. In addition to the humanitarian toll experienced, it is reasonable to conclude that the pandemic contributed, in part, to declines in key workload and utilization measures from FY2019 to FY2020. The events confronted in this fiscal year were an extraordinary year of challenges, loss, and resilience. The men and women of the Department have continued to rise above the occasion to maintain the expectations of our Judicial Branch and service to our Community. The modifications to work procedures and practices continued our commitment to public safety and youth accountability while diligently protecting the health of our staff and the youth in our care. The data and information in this report only begins to tell the numerous stories of the men and women that continued to delivery necessary services and sustain the Department's mission.

The information shared would not be possible without the dedicated work of all the men and women within our Department. Special thanks to our Data Integrity and Analytics Team (DIA) for the numerous hours that are required to review and compile this valuable and important information. Despite the reoccurring disruptions over the past 9 months our DIA team has delivered.

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



Best,

Eric Meaux
Chief for Juvenile Probation

Data Integrity and Analytics Team

Elizabeth Eells
Thomas Collier
Richard Kokes
Eric Davies
Jacque Picone
Kellen Stadler
Michael Czerniejewski
Cynthia Mancinelli

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARIES	
ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION	7
STATE AND COUNTY STATISTICS/JUVENILE POPULATION	8
STATISTICAL SUMMARY CHART	9
WORKLOAD STATISTICS SUMMARY	10
FINANCIAL SUMMARY	11
SECTION 1 – REFERRALS RECEIVED	12
SECTION 2 – CHARACTERISTICS OF JUVENILES REFERRED	18
SECTION 3 – FIRST TIME OFFENDERS	22
SECTION 4 – DETENTION	25
SECTION 5 – DIVERSION AND PREVENTION	29
SECTION 6 – COMMUNITY SUPERVISION—PROBATION	31
SECTION 7 – RESTORATION	34
SECTION 8 – TREATMENT SERVICES	36
SECTION 9 – COMMITMENTS TO JUVENILE CORRECTIONS	38
SECTION 10 – RECIDIVISM	40
APPENDIX	44
A. CHARACTERISTICS OF JUVENILES REFERRED	45
B. REFERRALS RECEIVED	46
C. REFERRAL SOURCE	51
D. SCHOOL DISTRICTS	59
E. DETENTION	61
F. GLOSSARY	63

List of Tables/Graphs/Maps

Section 1 - Referrals Received

Graph: Referrals Received FY2016 - FY2020	12
Graph: Type of Referrals FY2016 - FY2020	13
1.1 Ten Most Common Referral Offenses	14
1.2 Ten Most Common Petitioned Offenses	14
1.3 Comparison Ten Most Common Referrals FY2016 - FY2020	15
Graph: Offense Severity FY2020	16
Graph: Offense Severity FY2016 - FY2020	17

Section 2 - Characteristics of Juveniles Referred

Graph: Gender by Offense Severity FY2020	18
2.1 Percent of Gender by Offense Severity FY2020	18
Graph: Number of Prior Referrals FY2020	19
Graph: Prior Referrals by Gender FY2020	19
Graph: Age at Time of First Referral in FY2020: All Juveniles Referred	20
2.2 Severity Type of Offense by Age at First Referral in FY2020	20
Graph: Percent of Juveniles Referred by Ethnicity	21
Graph: Ethnic Breakdown of Juveniles Referred and Juvenile Population	21
2.3 Offense Severity by Ethnicity of Juveniles Referred FY 2020	21

Section 3 - First Time Offenders

3.1 First Referral in Fiscal Year vs. Repeat Offenders FY2016 – FY2020	22
Graph: First Time Offenders Offense Severity in FY2020	22
Graph: Referral Outcome	23
Graph: Gender	23
Graph: Age at Referral	24
Graph: Ethnicity	24

Section 4 - Detention

Graph: Detention: Screenings and Admissions FY2016 - FY2020	25
Graph: Screened and Detained by Facility FY2016 - FY2020	26
4.1 Detention by Age FY2020	26
Graph: Detention by Gender FY2020	27
Graph: Detention by Ethnicity FY2020	27
Graph: Reasons for Detention by Facility FY2020	28
Graph: Reasons for Detention by Gender FY2020	28

Section 5 - Diversion and Prevention

Graph: Age at Start of Diversion FY2020	29
Graph: Ethnicity	29
Graph: Gender	29
5.1 Consequence Completion	30

List of Tables/Graphs/Maps

Section 6 - Probation

Graph: Standard Probation FY2016 - FY2020	31
Graph: JIPS FY2016 - FY2020	31
Graph: Average Days on Probation FY2016 - FY2020	31
Graph: Number of Prior Referrals	32
Graph: Ethnicity	32
Graph: Gender	32
6.1 Age When Placed on Standard Probation	32
Graph: Intensive Probation: Number of Prior Referrals	33
Graph: Intensive Probation: Ethnicity	33
Graph: Intensive Probation: Gender	33
6.2 Age at Disposition for Juveniles Placed on Intensive Probation in FY2020	33

Section 7 - Restoration

Graph: Number of Victims Notified or Contacted	34
Graph: Community Work Hours FY2016 - FY2020	35
Graph: Educational/Counseling Programs FY2016 - FY2020	35
Graph: Other Consequences FY2016 - FY2020	35

Section 8 - Treatment Services

8.1 Youth Served in FY2020 with Risk Level at Time of Referral to Service	37
---	----

Section 9 - Commitments to Juvenile Corrections

Graph: Juveniles Sent to the Department of Juvenile Corrections	38
Graph: Ethnicity	39
Graph: Gender	39
Graph: Most Serious Offense on the Commitment	39
9.1 Age at Time of Commitment to the ADJC	39
9.2 Number of Felony Adjudications When Committed	39

Section 10 - Recidivism

Graph: Percent of Juveniles with No New Referrals within One Year of the First Referral in the Previous Fiscal Year	40
Graph: Percent of Juveniles with No New Referrals or Felonies within One Year of Successful Completion of Diversion/Early Intervention	41
Graph: Percent of Juveniles on Probation during the Fiscal Year with No New Referrals during the Fiscal Year	42
Graph: Percent of Juveniles who Completed Probation during the Fiscal Year with No New Referrals during Entire Probation Term	42
Graph: Percent of Juveniles with No New Referrals or Felonies within One Year of Release from Probation	43

Appendix

A.	Graph: Prior Referrals by Race/Ethnicity	45
	A.1 Percent of Referrals by Type FY2016—FY2020	45
B.	A.2 Most Severe Referral Offense—Felony Person	46
	A.3 Most Severe Referral Offense—Felony Property	47
	A.4 Most Severe Referral Offense—Obstruction of Justice	48
	A.5 Most Severe Referral Offense—Misdemeanor Person	48
	A.6 Most Severe Referral Offense—Drug Offense	48
	A.7 Most Severe Referral Offense—Public Peace	49
	A.8 Most Severe Referral Offense—Misdemeanor Property	50
	A.9 Most Severe Referral Offense—Status Offenses	50
C.	A.11 Source of Referral FY2020	51
	A.12 Source of Referral by Type of Offense FY2020	52
	A.13 Most Frequent Referral Sources – Annual Changes	53
	A.14 Top 20 Zip Codes	54
	A.15 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2020	55
	A.16 Referrals by Offense Severity—Other Arizona Counties FY2020	58
D.	A.17 Elementary School District by Offense Severity FY2020	59
	A.18 High School District by Offense Severity FY2020	59
	A.19 Unified School District by Offense Severity FY2020	60
	A.20 Miscellaneous Schools by Offense Severity FY2020	60
E.	A.21 Detentions by Gender	61
	A.22 Detentions by Ethnicity	61
	A.23 Females Detained by Ethnicity	61
	A.24 Males Detained by Ethnicity	61
	A.25 Reasons for Detention by Average Length of Stay by Facility FY2020	62
	A.26 Reasons for Detention by Ethnicity FY2020	62
	A.27 Reasons for Detention by Gender FY2020	62
	A.28 Reasons for Detention by Percent and Ethnicity FY2020	62
F.	Glossary	63

About This Publication

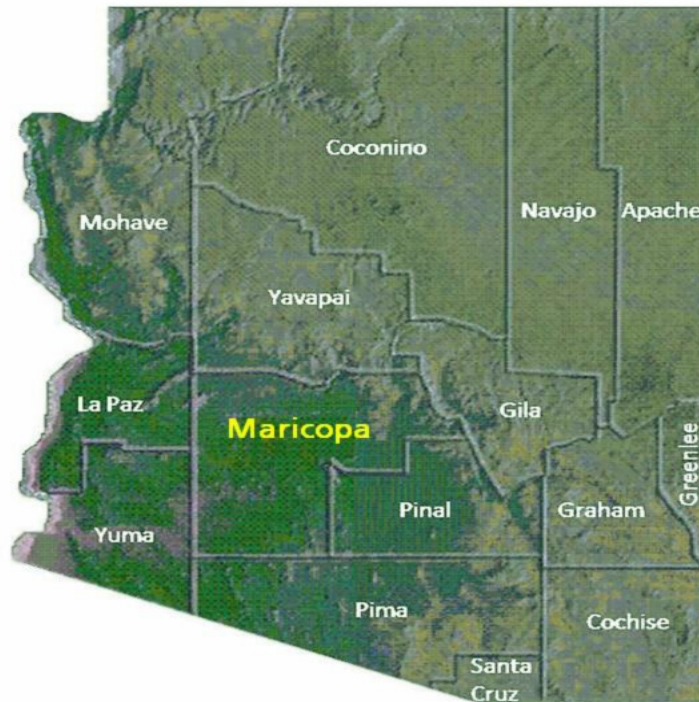
Fiscal year 2020 marks the 32nd year of this publication. The data and information presented are derived primarily from the Maricopa County Superior Court's integrated Court Information System (iCIS). The publication provides information about juveniles (ages 8 through 17) that have been referred for an alleged delinquency. Where feasible, the FY2020 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 FY2020. Some juveniles may have been referred in a prior fiscal year and the matter was disposed in FY2020.

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 Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention indicate that the youth population of Maricopa County continues to increase. Conversely delinquency referrals have decreased.

State and County Statistics/Juvenile Population

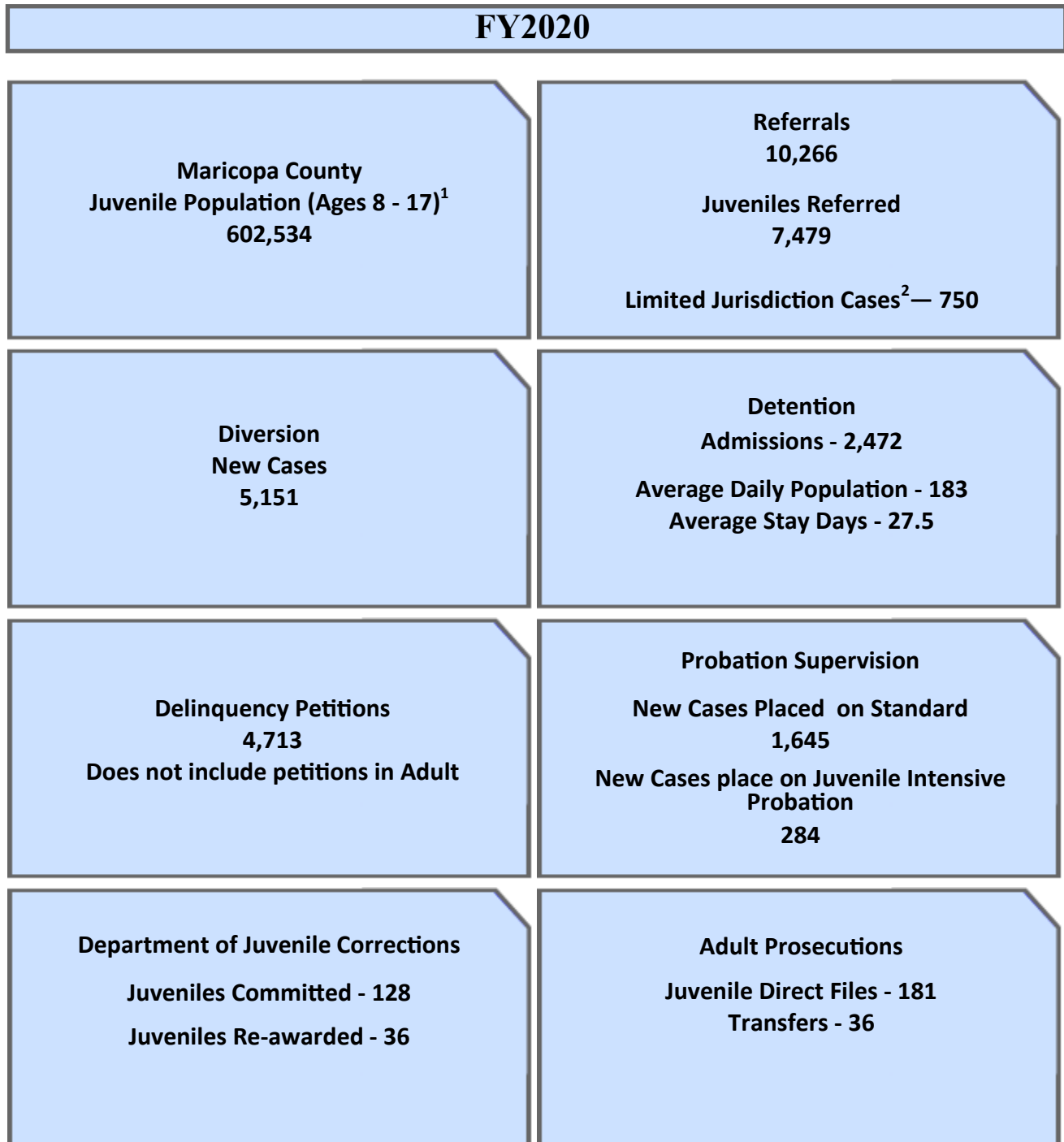


- Arizona is geographically the 6th largest state in the nation with 113,998 square miles and a population of 7,278,717 in 15 counties.
- Maricopa County is the 4th most populated county in the nation with 9,224 square miles, and a population of 4,485,414.
- Approximately 62% of the state's population resides in Maricopa County.
- There are approximately 486 residents per square mile in Maricopa County.
- Phoenix (population 1,680,992) is the county seat and the largest city in the state.
- Maricopa County youth age 8-17 account for 13.4% of the total county population (602,534).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau State and Counties QuickFacts 2020, Population 2019 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. County youth population obtained from: Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2019). *Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2019*. Online. Available: <https://www.ojdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

Statistical Summary Chart

Juvenile Probation and Juvenile Court Population and Delinquency Referrals



1—Source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2019). *Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2018*. Online. Available: <https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

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 *Arizona's Juvenile Court Counts*, published by the Arizona Supreme Court.

Demand and Workload Statistics Summary

Juvenile Population	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Estimate of County Population 8 through 17	592,183	592,183	594,800	600,574	602,534

Referrals Received	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Incorrigibility/Delinquent Referrals Received	13,636	12,891	12,325	11,274	10,266
Juveniles Referred	9,978	9,316	8,890	8,337	7,479
Referrals per Juvenile	1.37	1.38	1.39	1.35	1.37

Investigative Case Status**	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Number of New Cases Assigned to Investigative Status	3,834	3,909	3,841	3,829	3,826
New Juveniles on Investigative Status	3,748	3,814	3,766	3,763	3,758

Dispositions	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Juveniles Placed on Standard Probation	1,886	1,827	1,872	1,683	1,645
Juveniles Committed to Dept. of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC)	96	106	121	123	128
Juveniles Placed on Intensive Probation (JIPS)	329	333	373	337	284

Detention	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Juveniles Brought to Detention	5,218	5,224	5,195	4,887	4,335
Juveniles Detained	3,103	3,167	2,964	2,620	2,472
Percent Detained	59.5%	60.6%	61.0%	54.0%	57.0%
Average Daily Population	159	162	178	178	183
Average Length of Stay in Detention (Days)	17.0	19.0	21.6	24.1	27.5

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

Financial Summary

County	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
General Fund	\$16,926,732	\$16,679,597	\$16,070,098	\$18,033,327	\$20,945,021	\$20,132,833
Detention Fund	\$33,320,884	\$32,700,700	\$33,873,180	\$34,820,707	\$37,359,614	\$36,345,302
Total	\$50,247,616	\$49,380,297	\$49,943,278	\$52,854,034	\$58,304,635	\$56,478,135
State Grants						
	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Diversion Consequences*	\$533,556	\$501,924	\$475,129	\$434,832	\$376,513	\$385,695
Diversion Intake	\$1,516,931	\$1,376,997	\$1,220,725	\$1,270,170	\$1,302,774	\$1,227,640
Diversion Counseling	\$504,403	\$395,503	\$410,369	\$471,444	\$570,438	\$447,858
Evidence Based Practices (JCRF)	\$0	\$0	\$36,852	\$38,889	\$0	\$8,340
Family Counseling*	\$400,585	\$370,535	\$381,025	\$360,114	\$272,240	\$277,514
GED (JCRF)	\$10,529	\$10,995	\$16,602	\$14,291	\$14,460	\$12,420
JDAI	\$0	\$16,265	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
JIPS Treatment**	\$200,987	\$236,129	**	**	**	**
JPSF Treatment**	\$9,490,350	\$7,186,396	\$8,566,724	\$8,428,741	\$8,813,063	\$6,784,985
Justice Involved Youth With Children	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Juvenile Treatment Services	\$631,317	\$605,197	\$633,214	\$550,401	\$713,597	\$468,358
Safe Schools	\$268,681	\$268,681	\$268,681	\$95,889	\$95,889	\$78,240
Title IV-E	\$0	\$0	\$41,966	\$68,869	\$51,063	\$0
Victim Rights	\$141,932	\$141,838	\$141,900	\$133,200	\$97,701	\$97,700
Youth In Custody	\$4,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$13,703,771	\$11,110,460	\$12,198,187	\$11,866,840	\$12,307,738	\$9,788,750
Federal Grants						
	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Food and Nutrition	\$320,848	\$283,629	\$360,270	\$352,930	\$355,149	\$432,363
JAG	\$8,252	\$15,600	\$99,100	\$0	\$40,000	\$0
JAIBG	\$244,033	\$118,802	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
PREA	\$46,936	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$620,069	\$418,031	\$459,370	\$352,930	\$395,149	\$432,363
Service Fees						
	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Probation Fees	\$70,370	\$65,512	\$571,501	\$194,193	\$201,312	\$184,218
Probation Surcharge	\$3,041,341	\$2,831,403	\$2,509,164	\$2,475,583	\$2,691,616	\$2,510,682
Diversion Fees	\$82,976	\$376,234	\$393,586	\$350,602	\$250,596	\$250,488
Juvenile Restitution Fund	\$8,864	\$5,982	\$1,435	\$10,036	\$22,884	\$22,188
Total	\$3,203,551	\$3,279,131	\$3,475,686	\$3,030,414	\$3,166,408	\$2,967,576
All Grants and Fees						
	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
All Grants and Fees	\$14,934,080	\$15,895,349	\$16,133,243	\$15,250,184	\$15,869,295	\$13,188,689
County Funds	\$49,380,297	\$49,943,278	\$49,943,278	\$52,854,034	\$58,304,635	\$56,478,135
Total Budget	\$64,314,377	\$65,838,627	\$66,076,521	\$68,104,218	\$74,173,930	\$69,666,824

FY2015 through FY2019 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

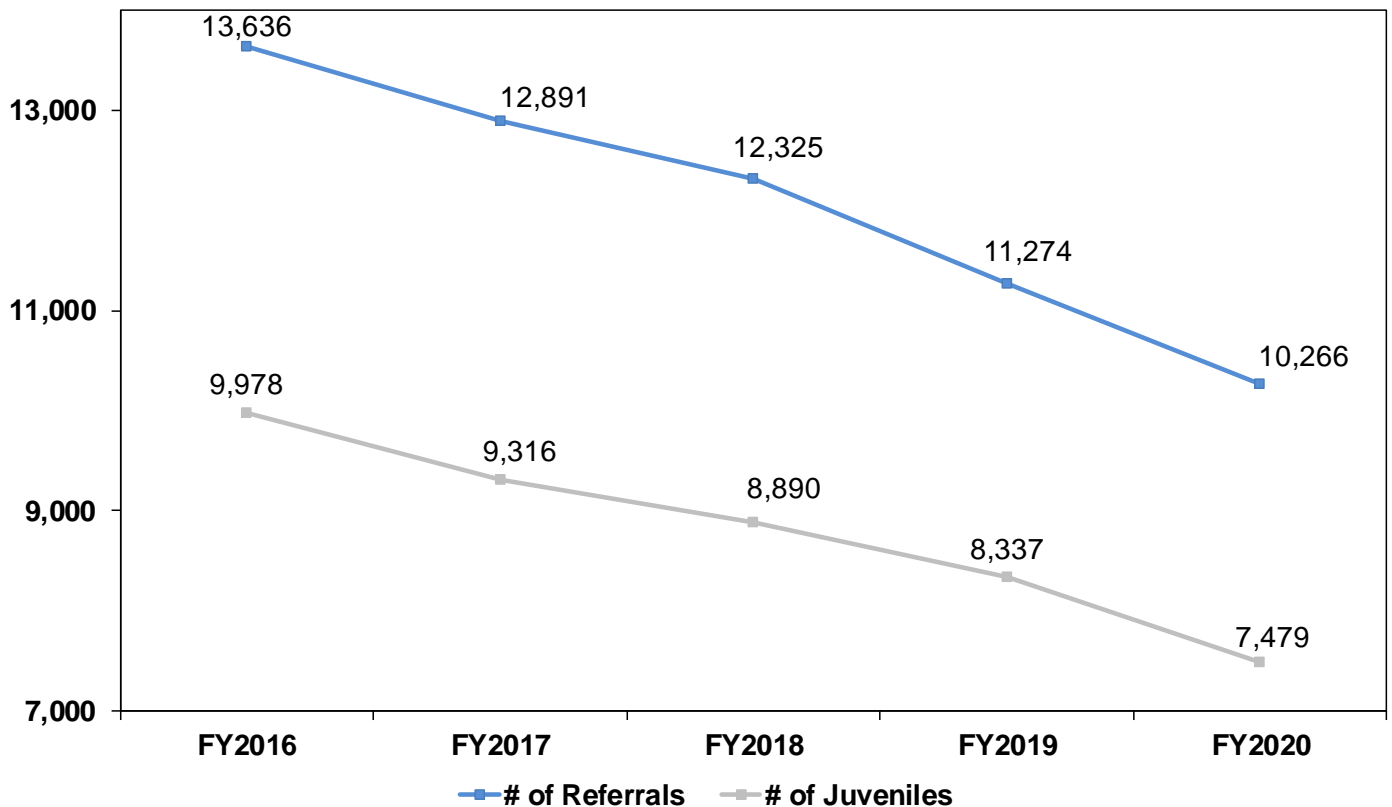
Referrals represent an allegation by law enforcement that a juvenile committed a violation of the law. Some referrals may include matters of incorrigible behavior. Referrals can be submitted by law enforcement in the form of citation or a paper only referral in which case the juvenile is not in physical custody. Referrals may also 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 on page 12.

Juveniles Referred is the number of unduplicated juveniles referred in a given year. The majority (57%) of the juveniles referred in FY2020 received their first referral and did not reoffend by the end of the year. Based on the number of juveniles referred in FY2020 (7,479) and the total referrals generated (10,266), the average referrals per juvenile was 1.37 for FY2020. Over the past 5 years, referrals have decreased 25% and juveniles referred have decreased 25%.

Juveniles referred in this section of the report represent 1% of the estimated 602,534 juvenile’s age 8 to 17 living in Maricopa County in FY2020. This equated to approximately one juvenile in every 100 in the county.

The following section covers the 10,266 referrals in FY2020 including Type of Referral, Severity of Offense and Most Common Offenses.

Referrals Received FY2016 - FY2020

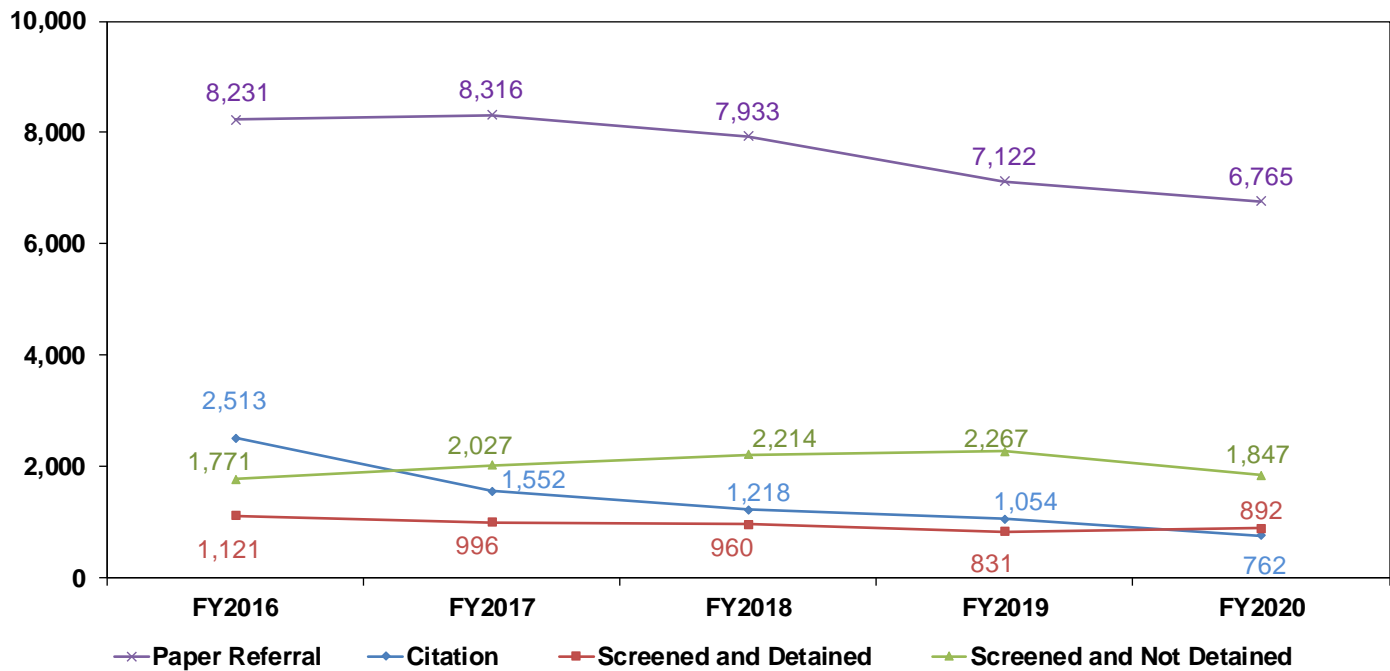


Referrals Received

Type of Referral

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

Type of Referrals FY2016 - FY2020



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 8.7% of the 10,266 referrals received in FY2020 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	FY2019 Total	Percent
Assault - Simple	839	8.2%
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	758	7.4%
Narcotics -Possess/Sell	674	6.6%
Assault - Domestic Violence	617	6.0%
Dist Peace-Domestic Violence	377	3.7%
Disorderly Conduct	369	3.6%
Runaway	356	3.5%
Drug Paraphernalia	326	3.2%
Aggravated Assault-F	325	3.2%
Curfew	303	3.0%
Total	4,944	48.2%

Note: These ten most common offenses represent 48.2% of all referrals (10,266) in FY2020.

Table 1.2 Ten Most Common Petitioned Offenses

Offenses	FY2020 Total	Percent
Violation of Probation	873	18.5%
Narcotics -Possess/Sell	323	6.9%
Dist Peace-Domestic Violence	270	5.7%
Aggravated Assault-F	255	5.4%
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	230	4.9%
Assault - Simple	223	4.7%
Possess Marijuana	217	4.6%
Disorderly Conduct	190	4.0%
Burglary 3 - Non-residntl - F	159	3.4%
Assault - Domestic Violence	129	2.7%
Total	2,869	60.9%

Note: The 2,934 petitions represent the 10 most common offenses of the 4,713 petitions filed in FY2020. 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

1

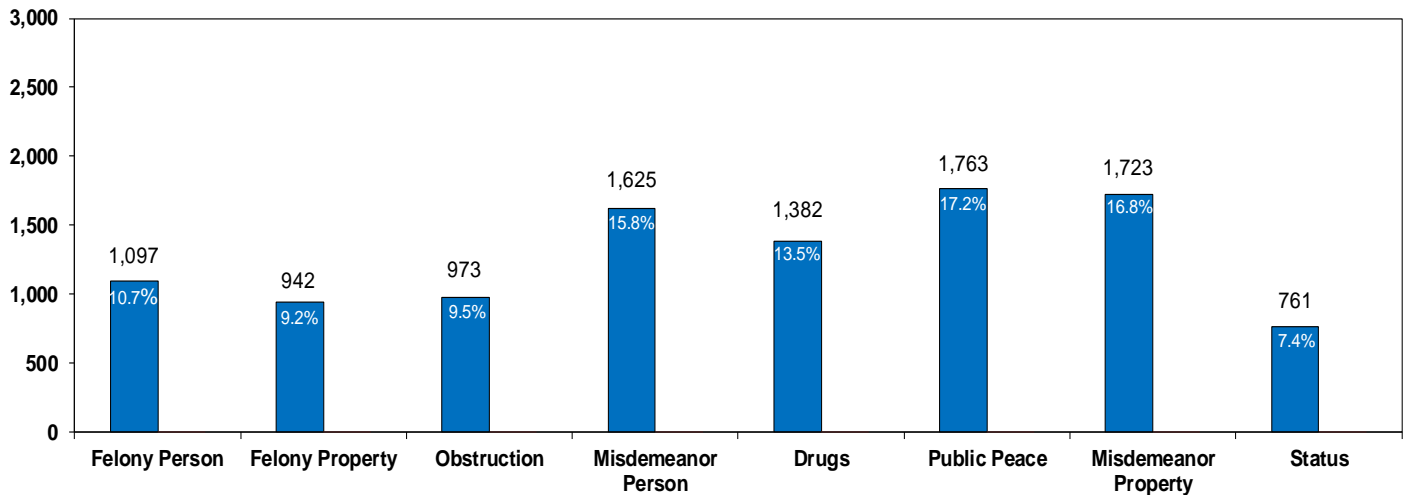
Table 1.3 Comparison Ten Most Common Referrals FY2016 to FY2020

FY2016		FY2017		FY2018		FY2019		FY2020	
Shoplifting - Misd.	1,546	Shoplifting - Misd.	1,438	Shoplifting - Misd.	1,072	Assault - Simple	919	Assault- Simple.	839
Truancy	1,077	Assault - Simple	804	Assault - Simple	887	Shoplifting- Misd.	852	Shoplifting- Misd.	758
Drug Paraph.	796	Drug Paraph.	725	Drug Paraph.	780	Assault - DV	662	Narcotics- Possess/ Sell	674
Assault - DV	724	Assault - DV	640	Assault - DV	622	Drug Paraphernalia	555	Assault - Domestic Violence	617
Curfew	642	Truancy	510	Possess Marijuana	416	Narcotics- Possess/ Sell	548	Disturbing the Peace- Domestic Violence	377
Assault - Simple	597	Runaway	495	Runaway	398	Disturbing the Peace- Domestic Violence	474	Disorderly Conduct	369
Disturbing the Peace-Domestic Violence	509	Possess Marijuana Disturbing the Peace-Domestic Violence	486	Possess Marijuana Violence	395	Possess Marijuana	377	Runaway	356
Runaway	504	Curfew	414	Disorderly Conduct	390	Disorderly Conduct	355	Drug Paraphernalia	326
Possess Marijuana	448		398	Truancy	377	Runaway	353	Aggravated Assault-F	325
Alcohol	419	Trespass	361	Burglary 3—Non Residential Felony	368	Criminal Damage— Misd.	307	Curfew	303

*Misd.— Misdemeanor.

Offense Severity FY2020

N = 10,266



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

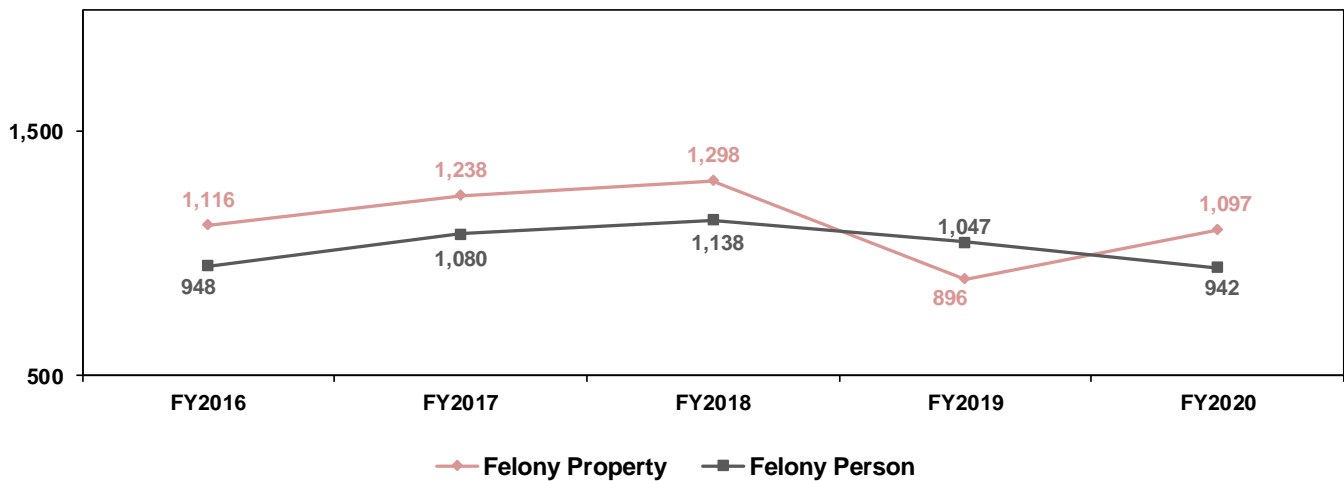
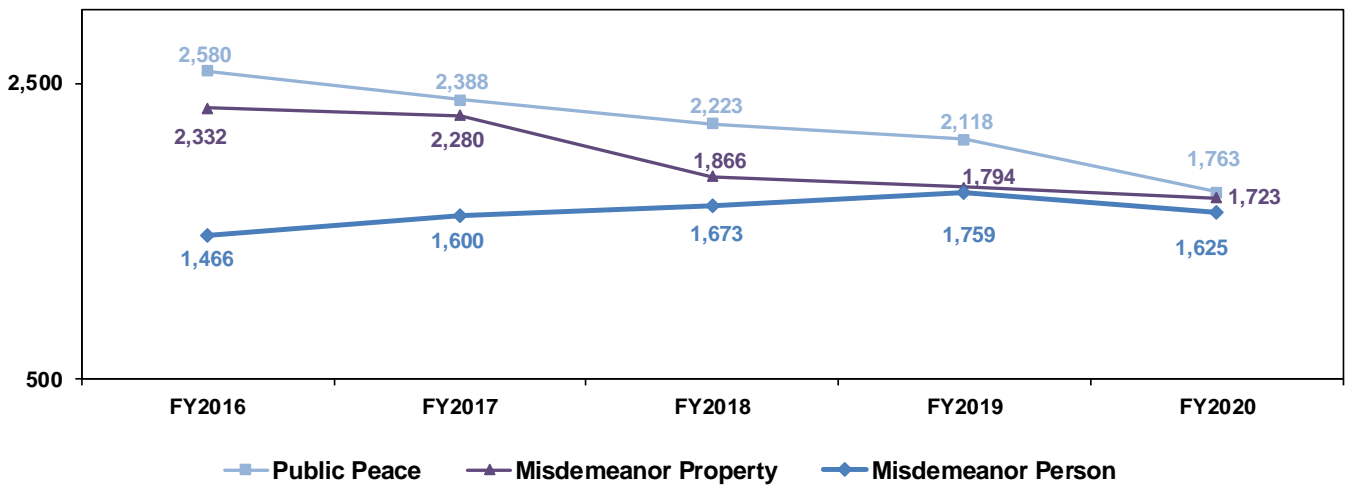
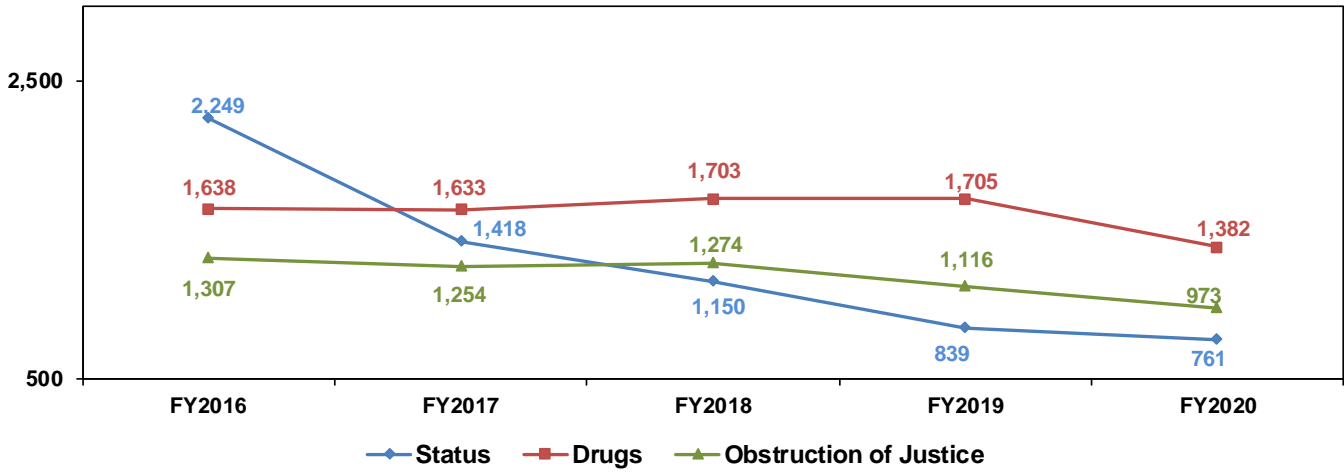
Property offenses in which the property is valued less than \$1,000. The most common offenses are shoplifting and criminal damage.

Status

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

Referrals Received

Offense Severity FY2016 – FY2020



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 FY2020, females made up 31.2% (2,335) of the 7,479 juveniles referred. Males were more likely to be involved in public peace and drugs and misdemeanor person offenses. Females were more likely to be involved in misdemeanor property and misdemeanor person offenses.

Gender by Offense Severity FY2020

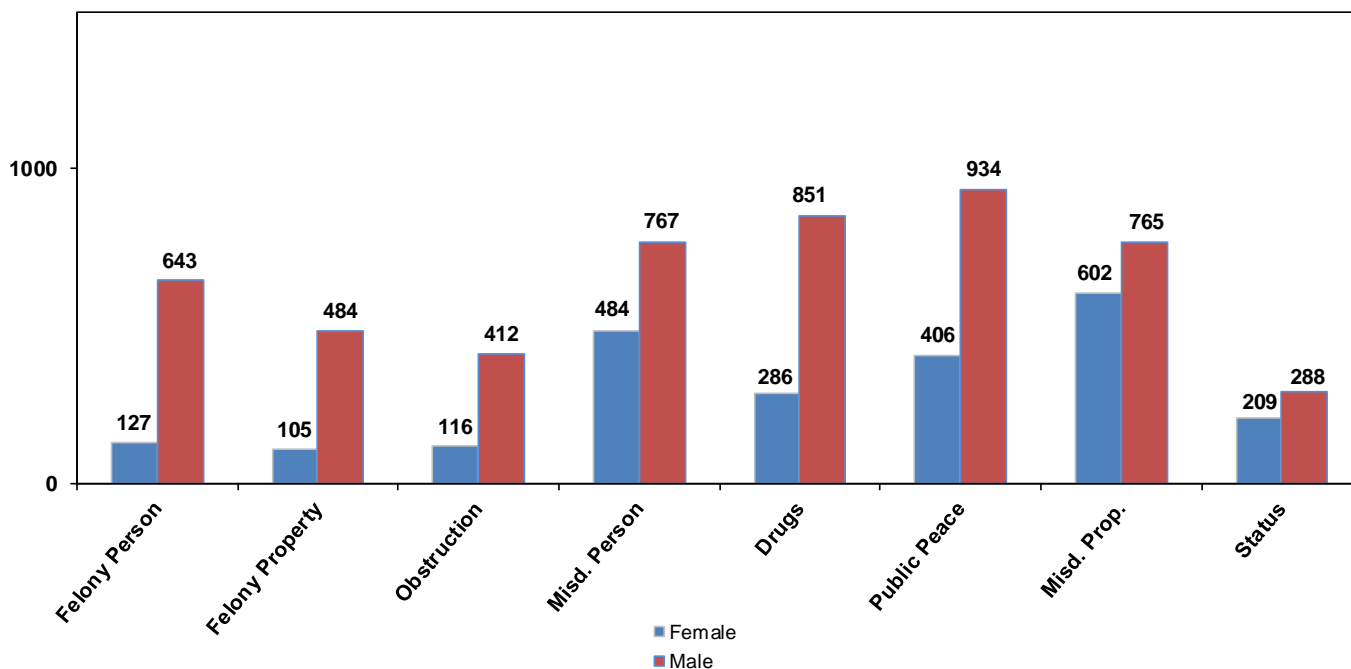
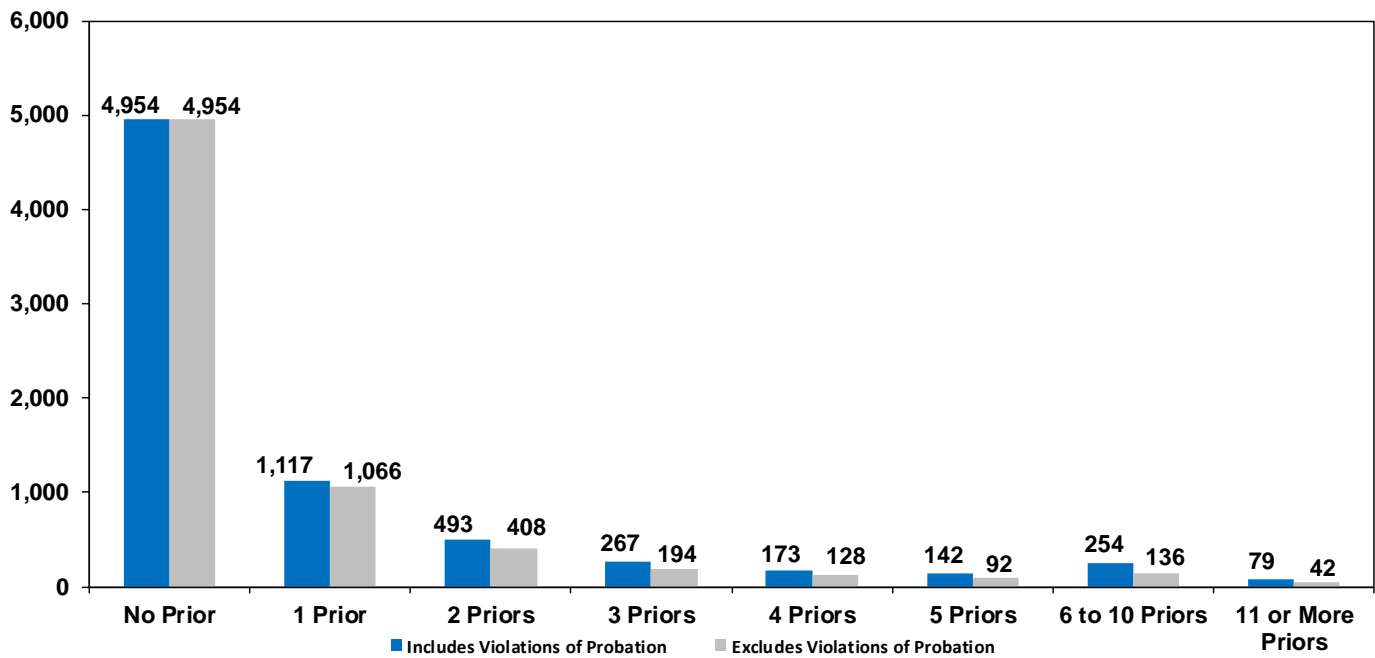


Table 2.1 Percent of Gender by Offense Severity FY2020

	Felony Person	Felony Prop.	Obstruction	Misd. Person	Drugs	Peace	Misd. Prop.	Status	Totals
Male	12.5%	9.4%	8.0%	14.9%	16.5%	18.2%	14.9%	5.6%	100%
Female	5.4%	4.5%	5.0%	20.7%	12.2%	17.4%	25.8%	9.0%	100%

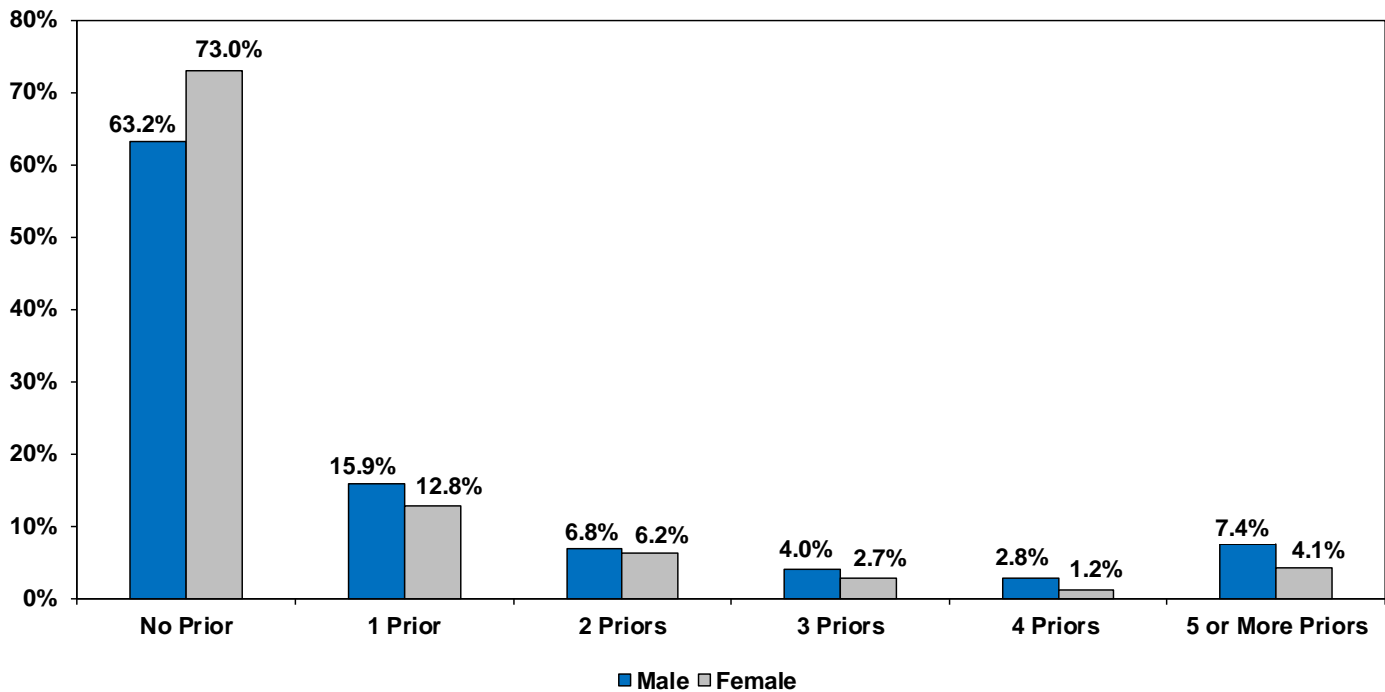
Males were involved in proportionately more felony person, felony property and drug offenses than females. Females were involved in proportionately more misdemeanor property, misdemeanor person and status offenses than males.

Number of Prior Referrals FY2020



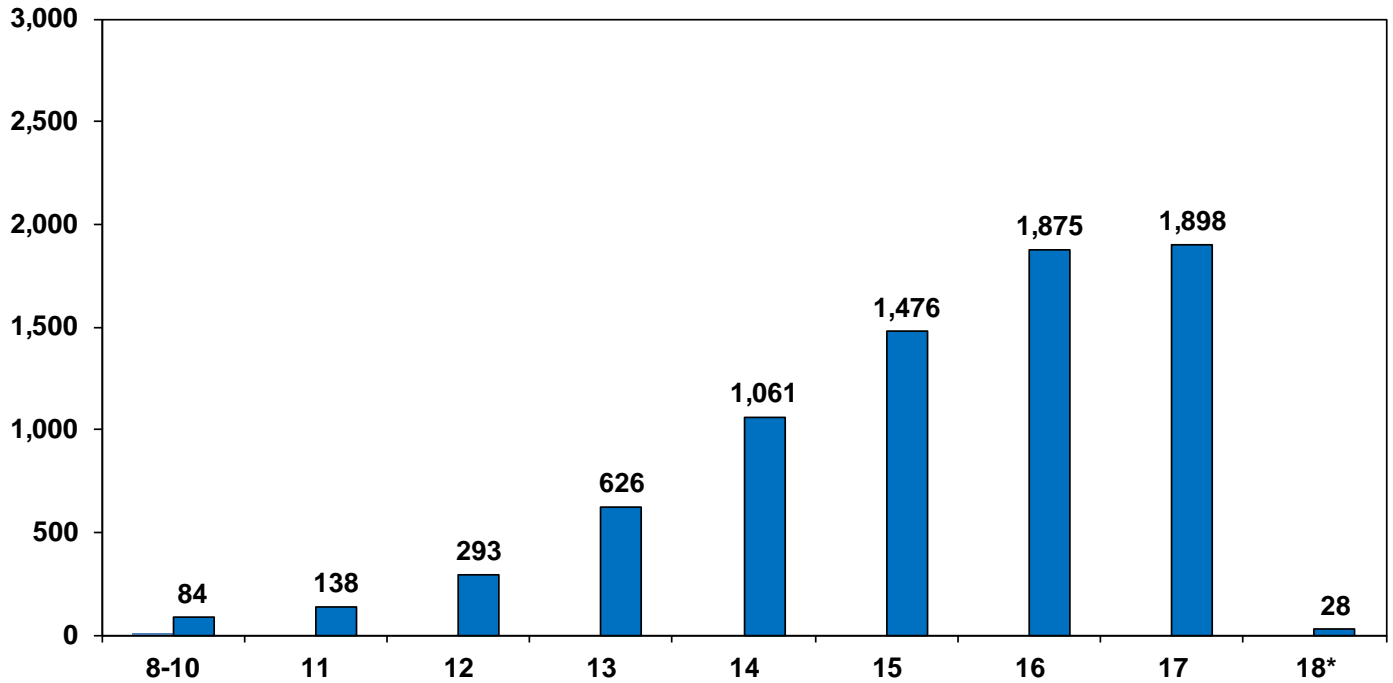
The majority (66.2%) of the juveniles referred in FY2020 had no prior referrals. Of all juveniles referred, 5.7% (approximately one tenth of one percent of all youth in the county age 8 through 17) had four or more prior referrals. Of the 4,954 that had no prior referrals, 4,256 received no additional referrals by the end of FY2020. Additional information on these first complaint juveniles is detailed beginning on page 22.

Prior Referrals by Gender FY2020



Note: Percentages add to 100% within each gender category. Prior referrals by Race/Ethnicity breakdown is located in the Appendix page 45.

Age at Time of First Referral in FY2020: All Juveniles Referred



Note: 18 year olds include those juveniles who provided false information at time of screening or DOB errors in iCIS. 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 FY2020

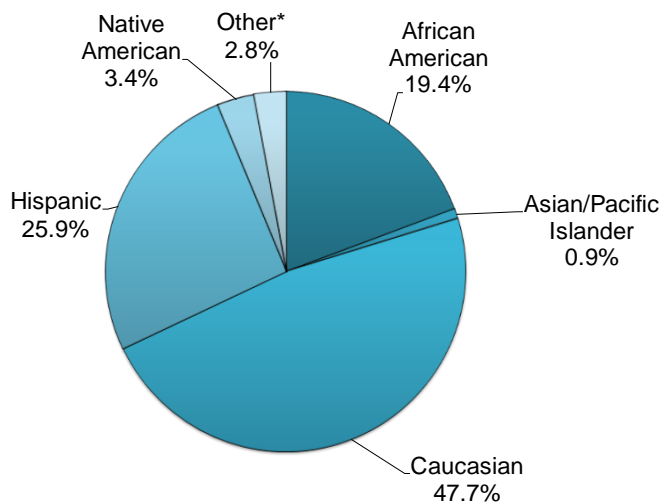
Age at Referral	Felony Person	Felony Prop.	Obstruction	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Prop.	Status
8-10	20.2%	2.4%	1.2%	33.3%	1.2%	15.5%	23.8%	2.4%
11	18.1%	5.1%	0.7%	37.0%	3.6%	12.3%	18.1%	5.1%
12	17.7%	8.5%	0.3%	26.3%	6.8%	13.7%	18.4%	8.2%
13	12.5%	7.2%	2.7%	25.7%	11.5%	12.9%	19.3%	8.1%
14	9.3%	8.4%	4.7%	19.5%	13.6%	15.3%	19.7%	9.5%
15	10.8%	9.3%	6.9%	15.7%	15.7%	15.4%	18.2%	8.1%
16	9.1%	7.4%	9.1%	15.1%	15.4%	20.2%	17.8%	6.0%
17	9.0%	7.5%	9.4%	11.1%	19.5%	22.0%	17.2%	4.3%
18	0.0%	7.1%	25.0%	7.1%	14.3%	14.3%	32.1%	0.0%

Percentages in this graph sum to 100% for each age group.

Ethnicity – FY2020

Race and ethnic information reflects juveniles referred in FY2020 and compares it with the estimated 2020 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>).

Percent of Juveniles Referred by Ethnicity



Ethnic Breakdown of Juveniles Referred and Juvenile Population**

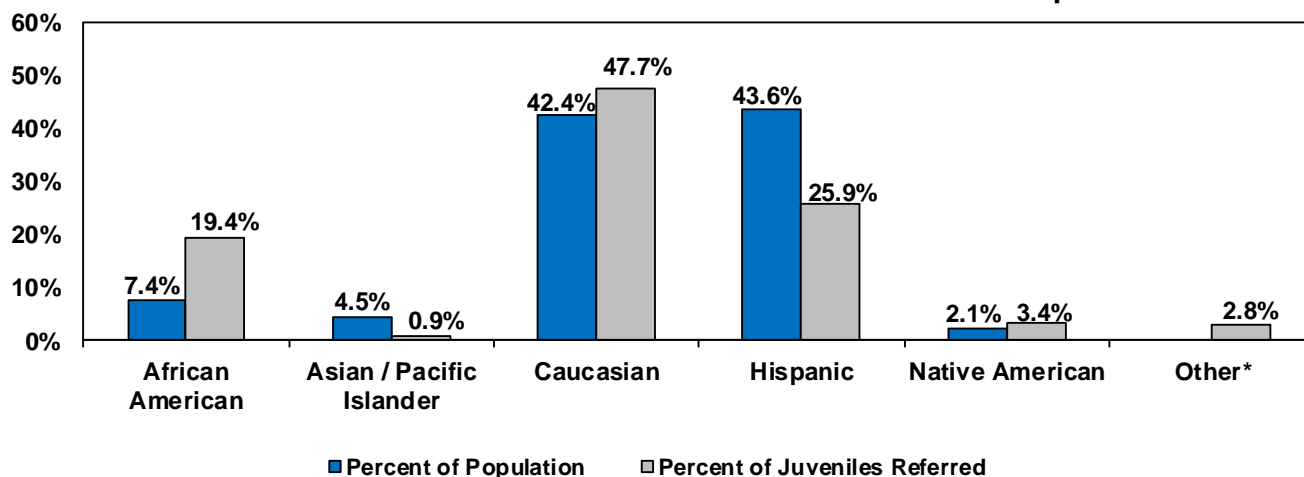


Table 2.3 Offense Severity by Ethnicity of Juveniles Referred FY2020

	Felony Person	Felony Property	Misd. Obstruction	Misd. Person	Misd. Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Total
African American	218	155	131	241	137	194	313	60	1,449
Asian/Pacific Islander	9	4	2	12	11	17	9	2	66
Caucasian	299	239	166	606	605	732	684	236	3,567
Hispanic	205	169	196	305	304	333	273	153	1,938
Native American	24	15	24	55	56	22	38	17	251
Other*	15	7	9	32	24	42	50	29	208
Totals	770	589	528	1,251	1,137	1,340	1,367	497	7,479

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

A First Referral is defined as any juvenile that received a Referral 01 in Maricopa County during the given Fiscal Year. A sub-set of these juveniles received one or more additional referrals in the same Fiscal Year and is listed as "Additional Referrals(s) in same FY".

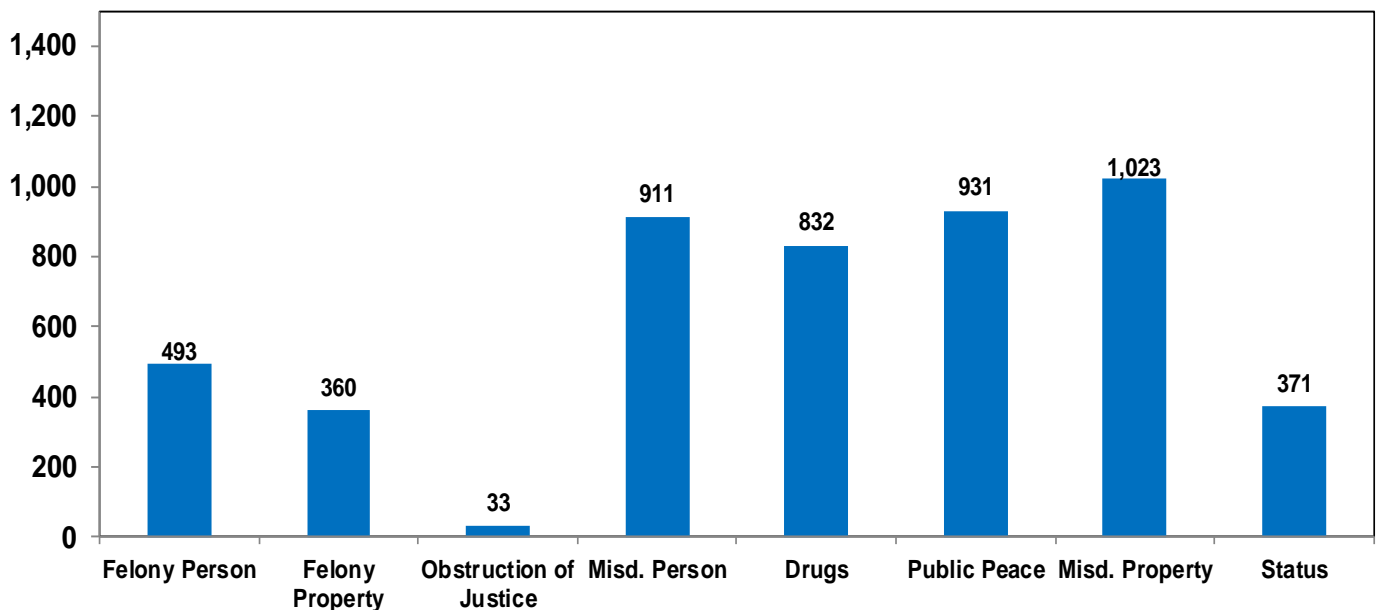
Repeat Offenders are those juveniles whose first referral in the Fiscal Year is listed as a complaint 2 or higher in the court information management system in Maricopa County.

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

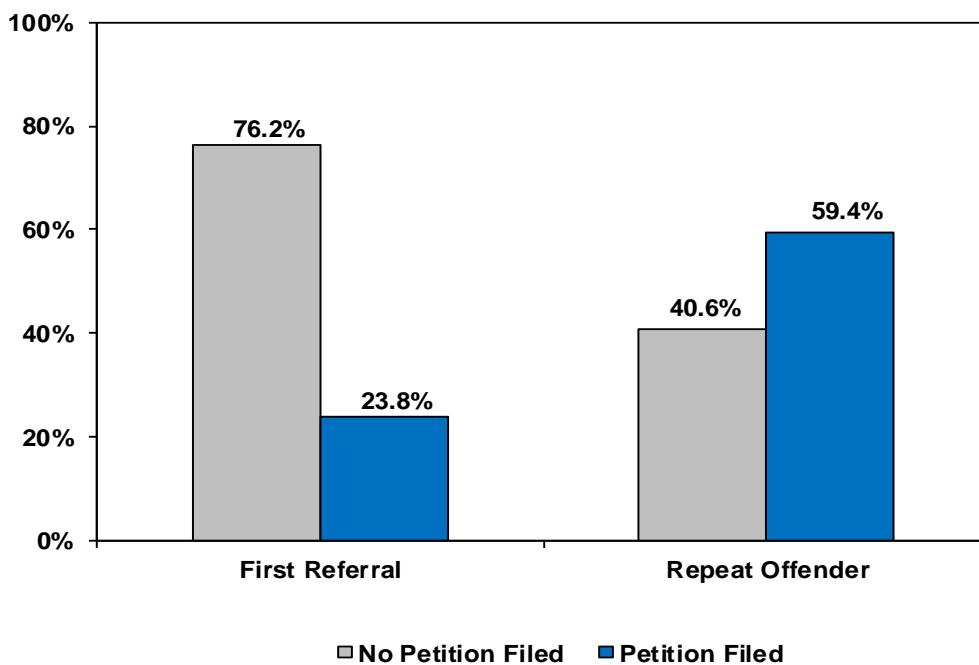
Table 3.1 First Referral in Fiscal Year vs. Repeat Offenders FY2016 – FY2020

	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
First Referral in given Fiscal Year	6,382	6,113	5,893	5,637	4,954
	64.0%	65.6%	66.3%	67.6%	66.2%
Additional Referral(s) in same FY	826	838	734	761	698
Percent of First Timers w/ additional referrals	12.9%	13.7%	12.5%	13.5%	14.1%
Repeat Offender (First referral received in a prior FY)	3,596	3,203	2,997	2,700	2,525
	36.0%	34.4%	33.7%	32.4%	33.8%
Total Juveniles Referred	11,416	9,978	9,316	8,890	7,479

First Time Offenders Offense Severity in FY2020

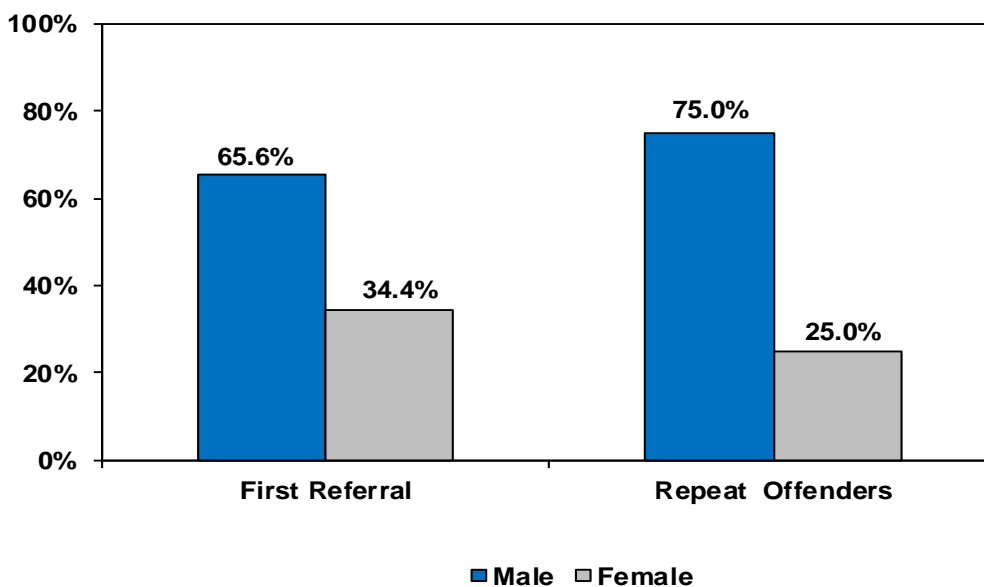


Referral Outcome



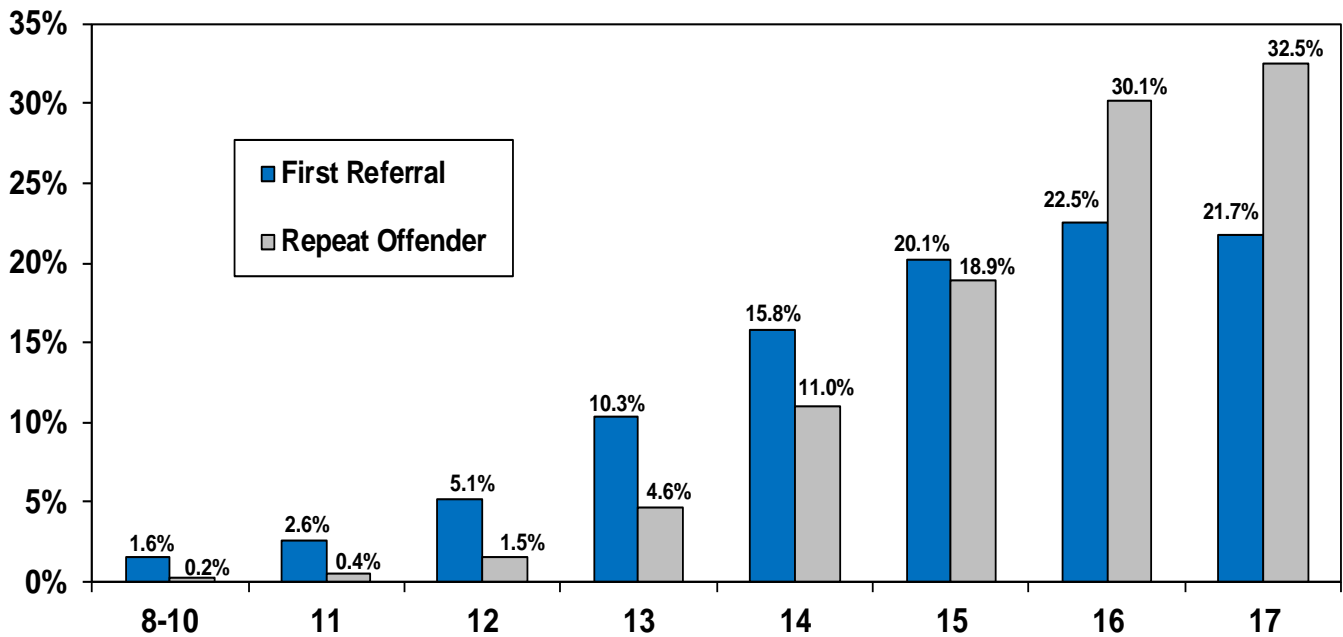
First referral offenders are more likely to commit diversion eligible offenses and, thus, are less likely to have a petition filed in juvenile court.

Gender

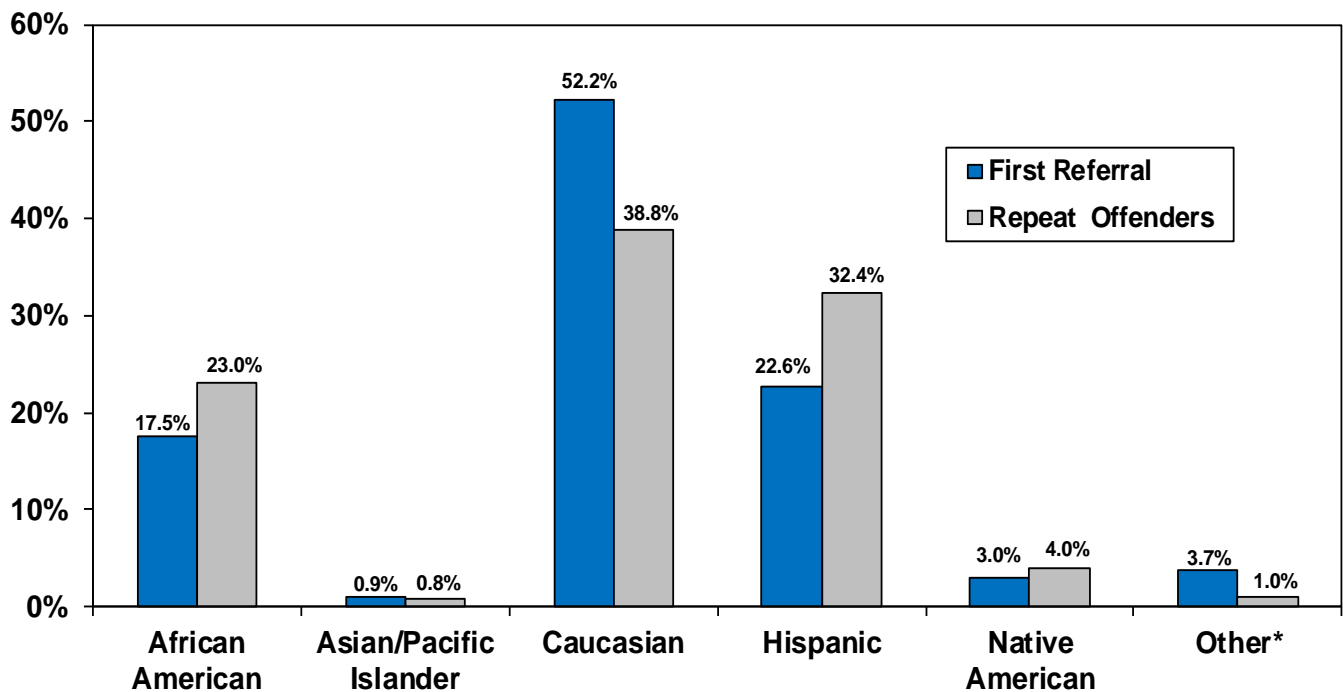


The proportion of male to female first timers has remained consistent since FY2007. The greater proportion of male to females repeat offender has also remained consistent over that same time.

Age at Referral



Ethnicity



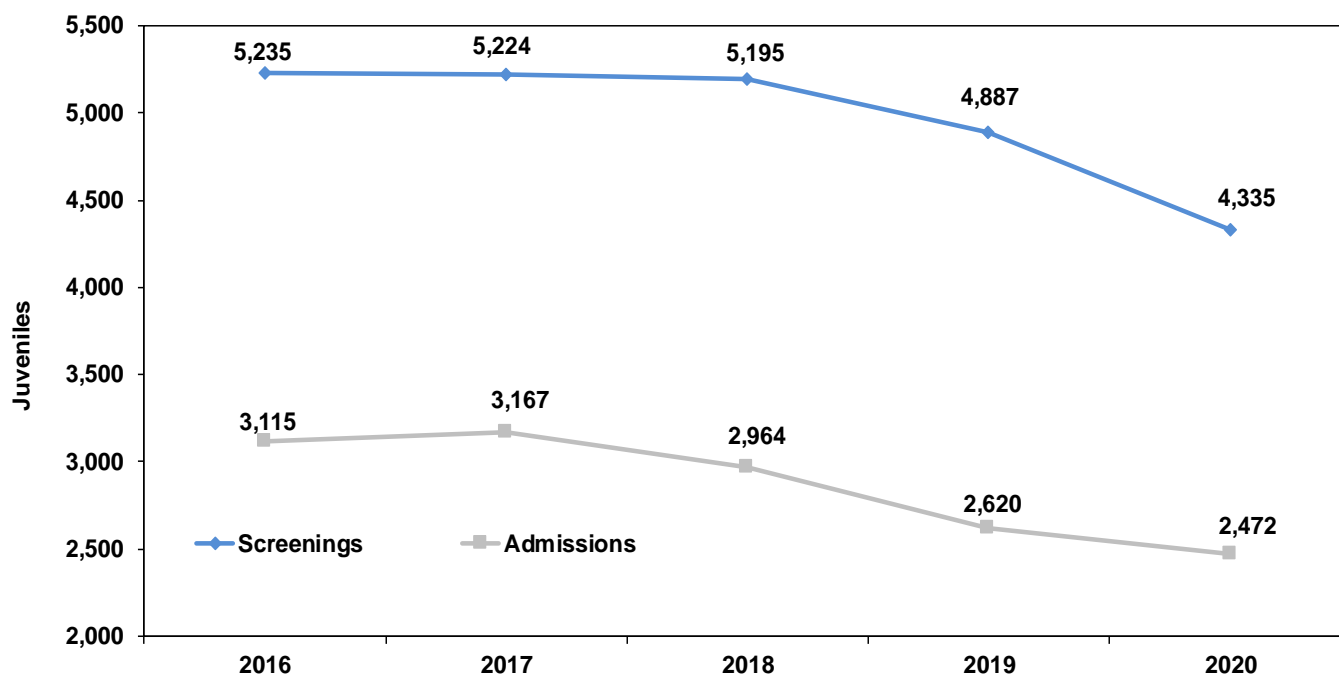
*Other includes those juveniles whose ethnicity is missing or listed as unknown.

Detention is a temporary holding facility for juveniles determined to be a risk to the community, a risk to themselves or a risk of flight from pending court hearings. Once a juvenile is brought to detention, an assessment is conducted to determine whether the juvenile should be detained or released to their parents. Juveniles brought to detention and detained will have a hearing before a Judicial Officer within 24 hours of admission. During FY2020, 4,335 juveniles were brought to detention and 2,472 were detained, a 6% decrease in the number of admissions from FY2019.

The Maricopa County Juvenile Detention Centers (Durango and Southeast Facilities) are secure operations for male and female offenders up to age 18 with a combined bed capacity of 406 units. A typical juvenile's average length of stay (ALOS) in detention is 27.5 days, slightly more than the 24.1 ALOS in FY2019. Some juveniles are detained only for a weekend, while others are detained for 30 days or more. However, nearly 31 percent of juveniles are released within 48 hours of being detained. The two detention centers released 2,453 juveniles during FY2020 and had an average daily population (ADP) of 183 juveniles.

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

Detention: Screenings and Admissions FY2016 - FY2020



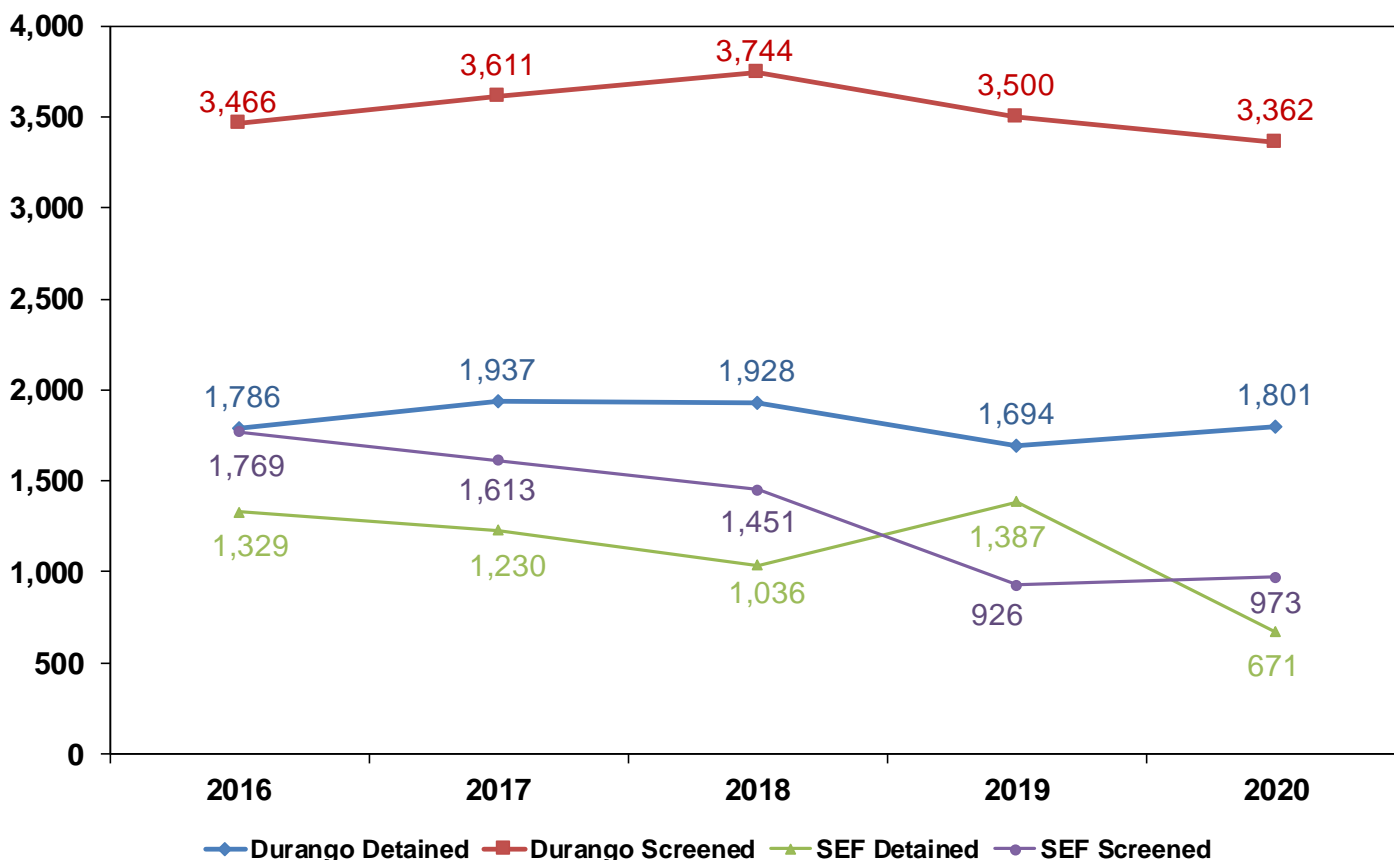
In FY2020, there were 4,335 incidents of juveniles being brought to detention (some multiple times during the year). This resulted in 2,472 (57%) admissions (some juveniles were detained more than once during the year).

Of the 2,472 admissions, 759 or 31% were for delinquent or incorrigible acts. The remaining 1,713 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 FY2020 was 183 juveniles.

The average length of stay for juveniles in detention during FY2020 was 27.5 days.

Screened and Detained by Facility FY2016 to FY2020

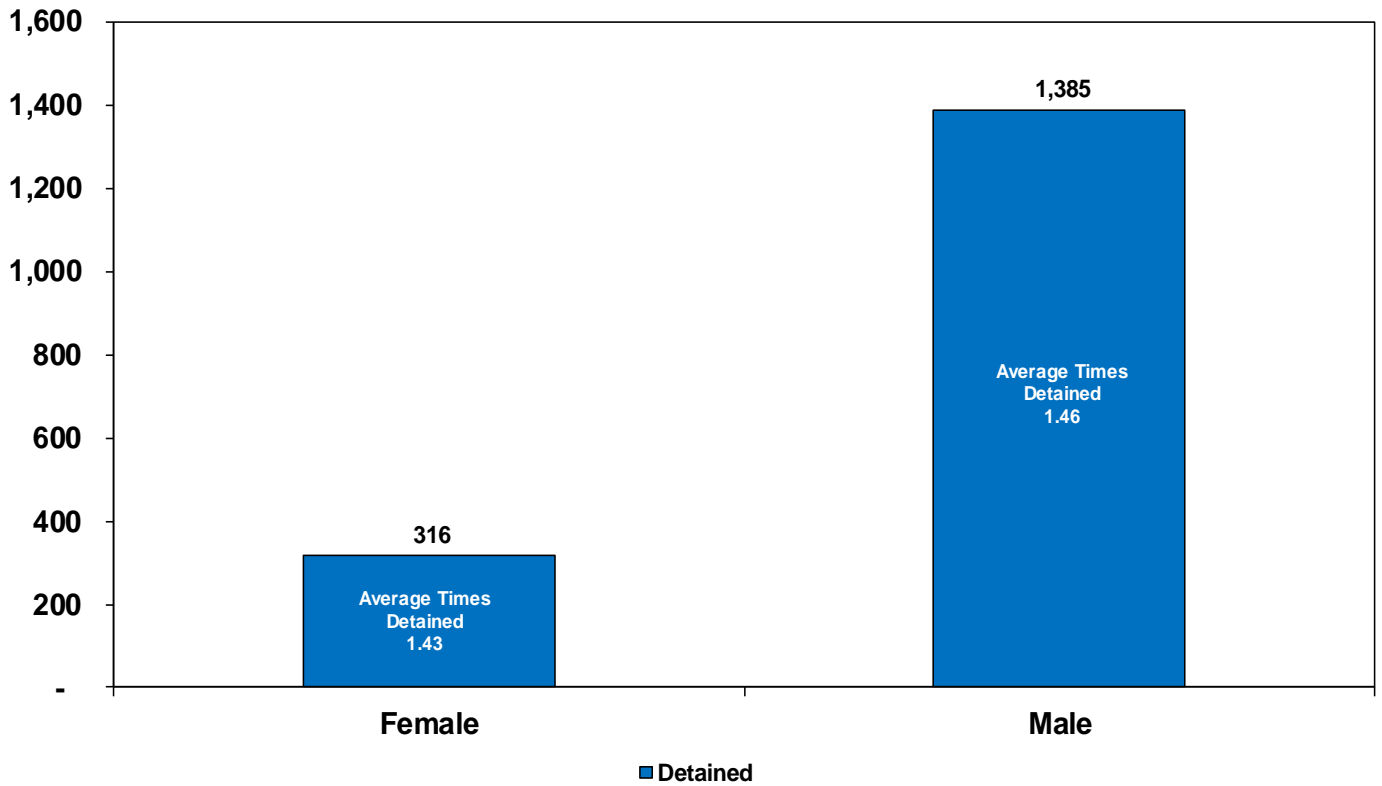


Juveniles may be detained more than once in a given year. Overall, older juveniles represent the majority of the detentions. Juveniles age 15 and older made up 73% of all detentions in FY2020.

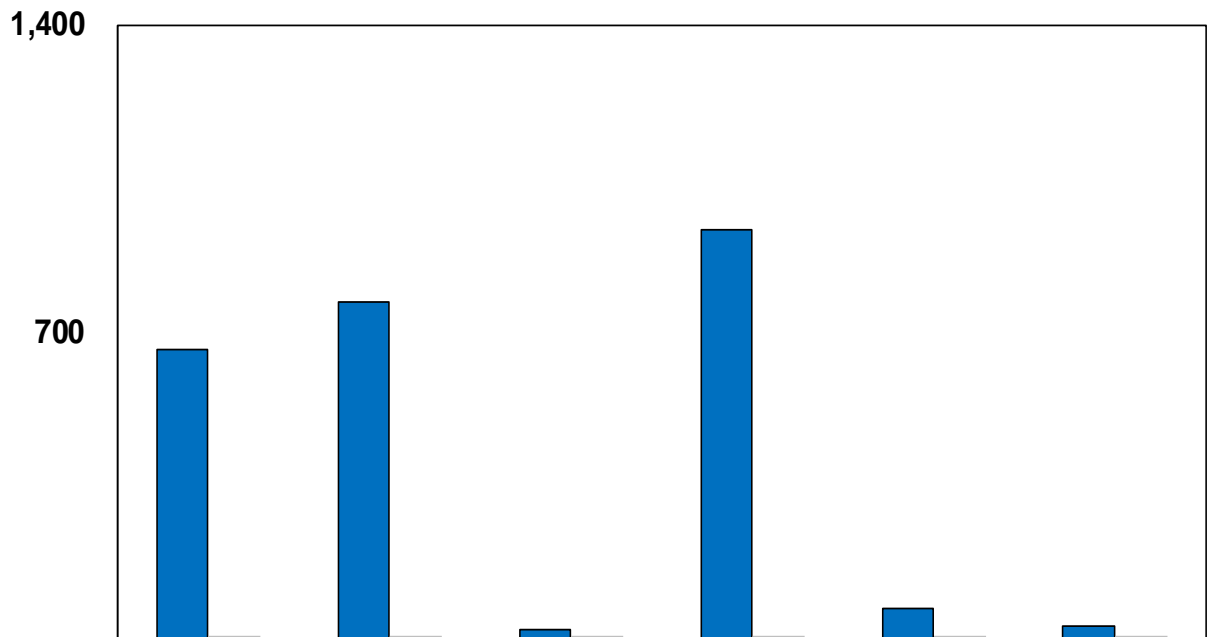
Table 4.1 Detention by Age FY2020

Age	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
09 to 11	20	18	1.11
12	65	47	1.38
13	173	121	1.43
14	416	269	1.55
15	580	385	1.51
16	779	534	1.46
17	439	327	1.34
Total	2,472	1,701	1.45

Detention by Gender FY2020

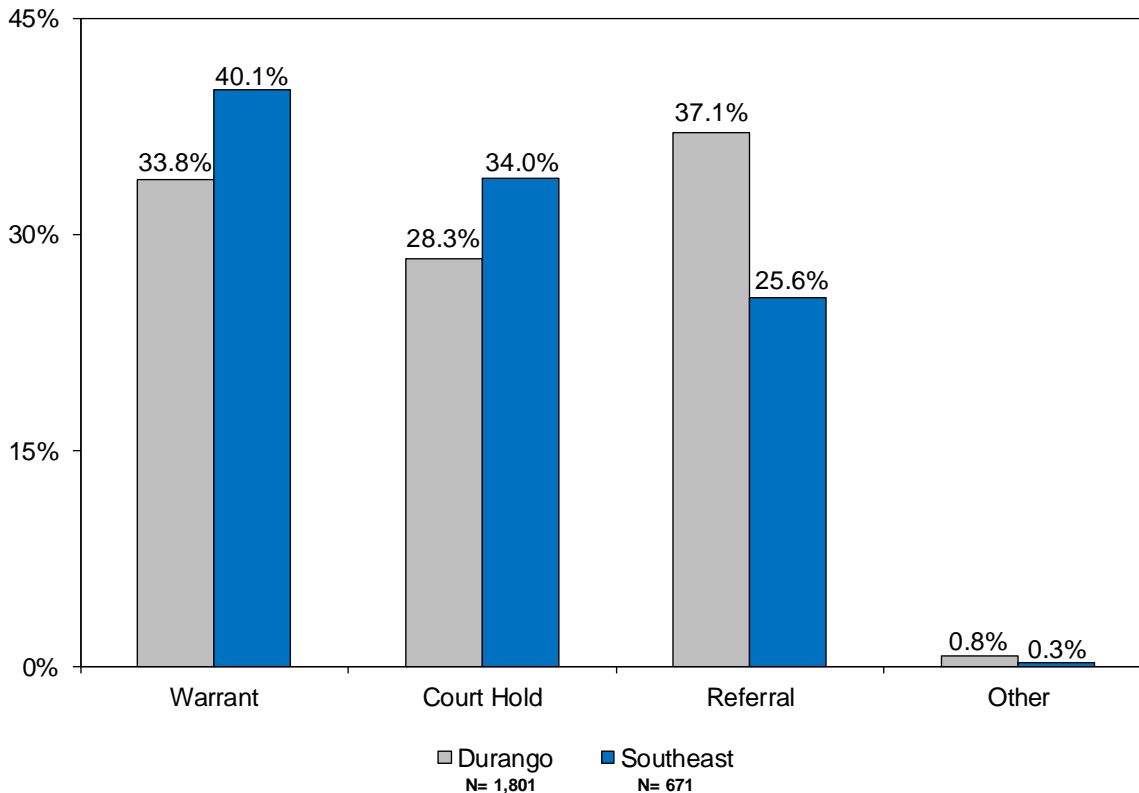


Detention by Ethnicity FY2020

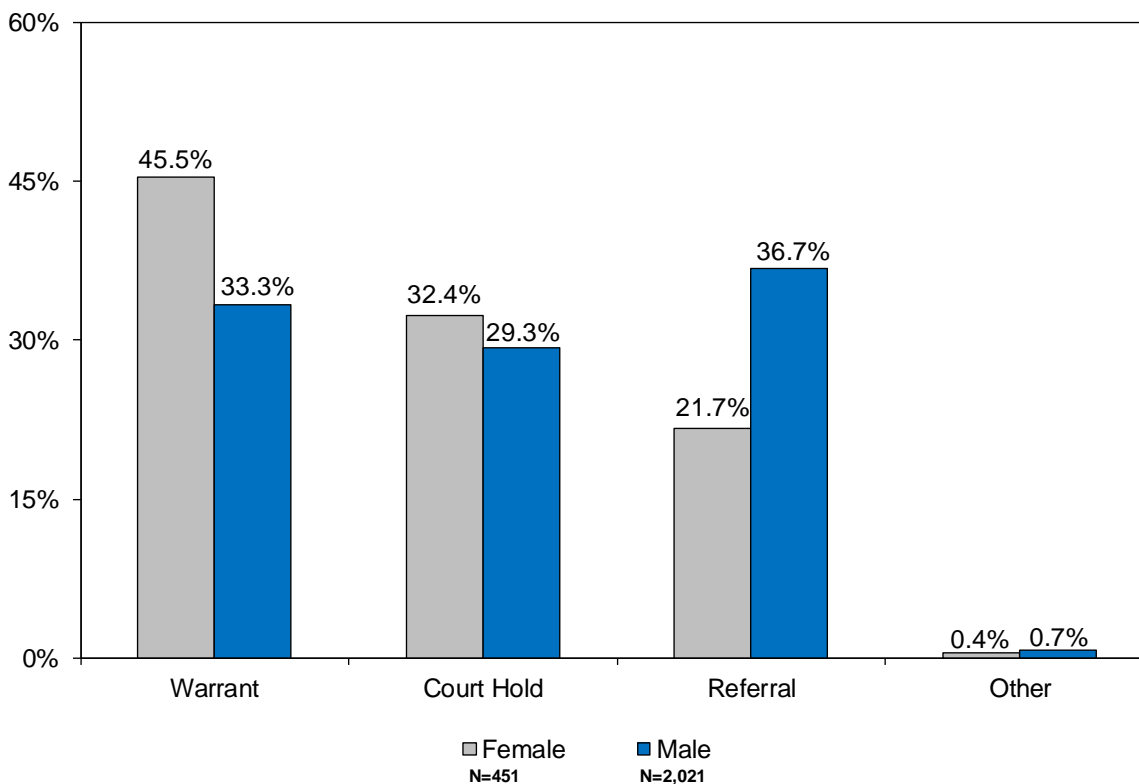


	African American	Anglo	Asian/Pacific	Hispanic	Native American	Other
Detentions	657	766	18	934	70	27
Average Times Detained	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.1	1.8

Reasons for Detention by Facility FY2020



Reasons for Detention by Gender FY2020



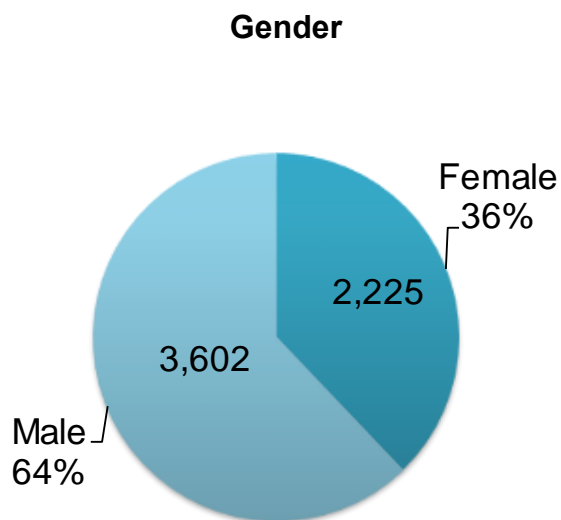
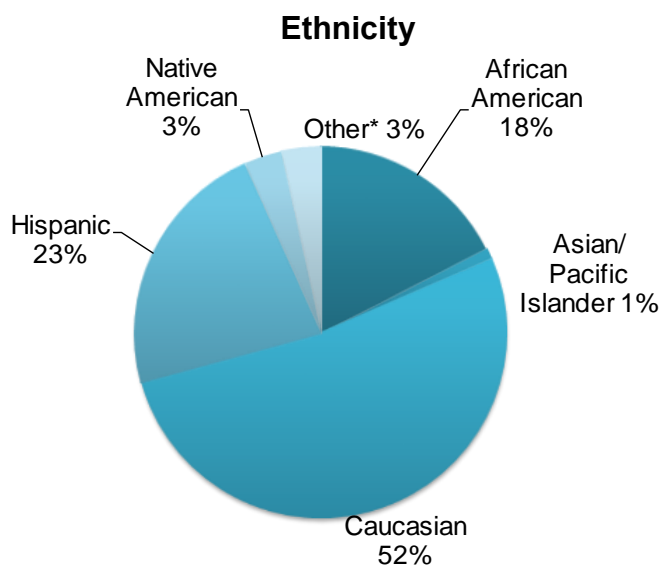
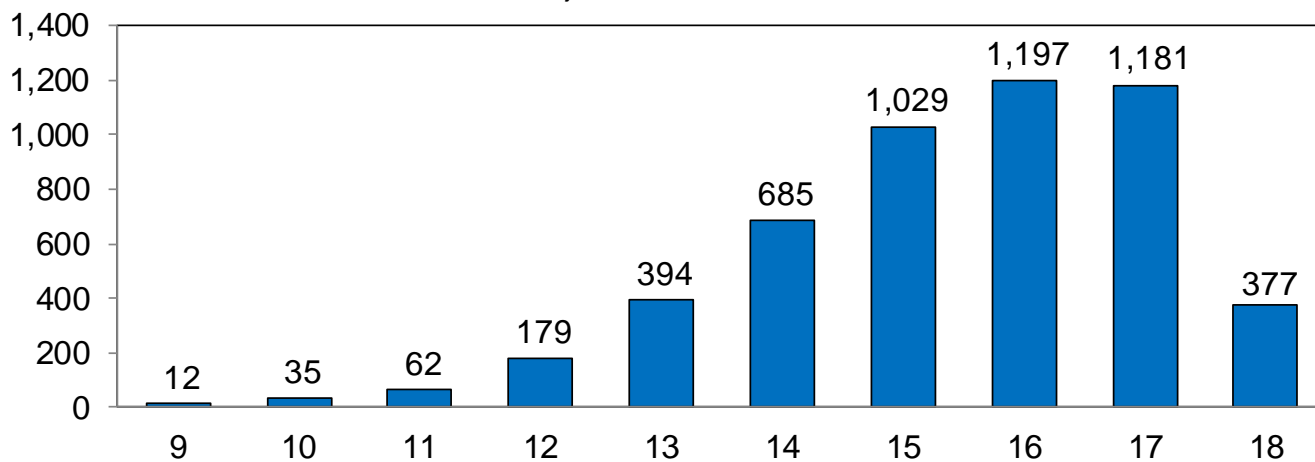
First or second time offenders charged with certain designated minor violations of the law are typically diverted from formal court involvement. These diversion programs are primarily funded by state funds allocated through the Administrative Office of the Courts. A juvenile must meet the following requirements 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 FY2020

5,151 juveniles started Diversion in FY2020



*Other includes 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 FY2020, a total of 3,655 juveniles were given 12,807 consequences for 3,998 diversion eligible referrals and citations. The table below details the 10,758 consequences that were closed out in FY2020.

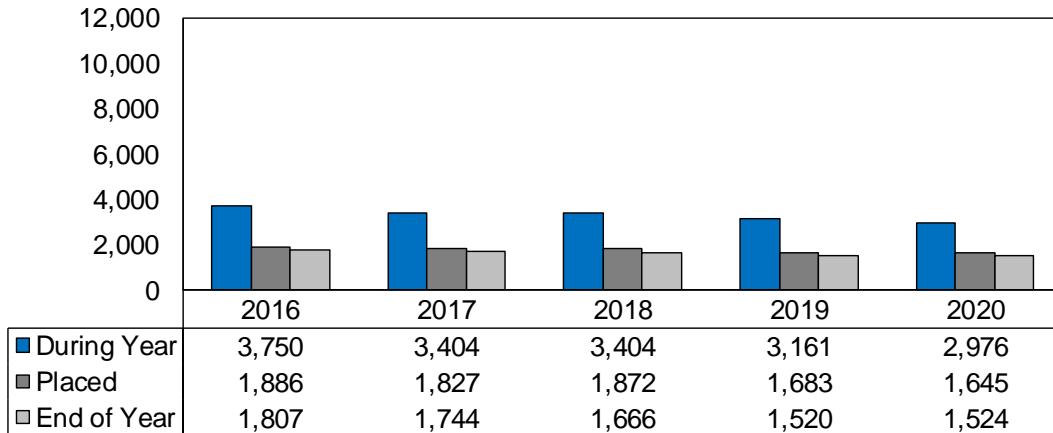
Table 5.1 Consequence Completion

	Consequence Completed?		Total
	No	Yes	
Education Related Project	202	2,068	2,270
	8.9%	91.1%	100%
Apology Letter	100	1,297	1,397
	7.2%	92.8%	100%
Miscellaneous	203	1,079	1,282
	15.8%	84.2%	100%
Education Program	163	1,071	1,234
	13.2%	86.8%	100%
Drug Diversion Program	224	870	1,094
	20.5%	79.5%	100%
Work Hours	110	857	967
	11.4%	88.6%	100%
Counseling	111	739	850
	13.1%	86.9%	100%
Teen Court	43	768	811
	5.3%	94.7%	100%
Alcohol Related Program	111	430	541
	20.5%	79.5%	100%
T.E.E.N. Program	24	147	171
	14.0%	86.0%	100%
City Diversion	11	37	48
	22.9%	77.1%	100%
Act as a Tutor	9	34	43
	20.9%	79.1%	100%
CUTS Truancy Program	9	25	34
	26.5%	73.5%	100%
Carey Activity	2	11	13
	15.4%	84.6%	100.0%
Fire Education Program	1	2	3
	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
All Consequences	1,323	9,435	10,758
	12.3%	87.7%	100%

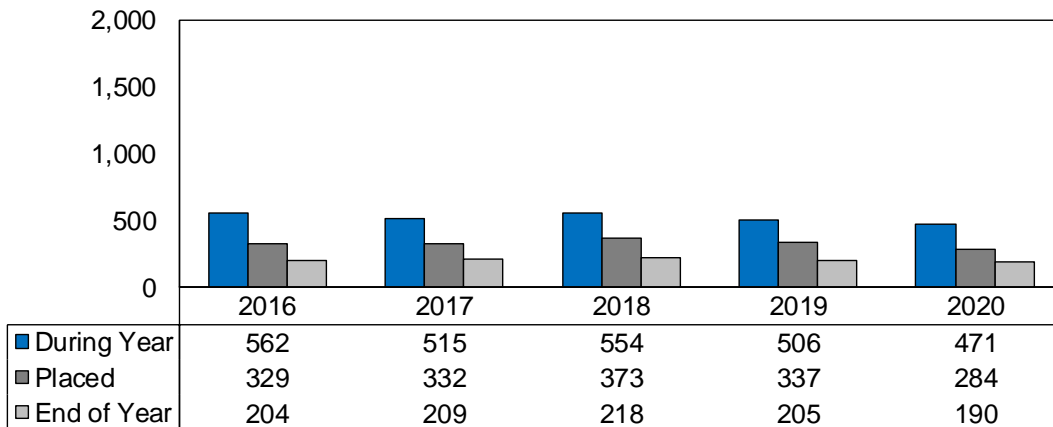
Probation Statistics FY2016 – FY2020

In FY2020, of the 1,929 juveniles placed on probation, 85% (1,645) were placed on Standard Probation and 15% (284) were placed on Intensive Probation. The total number of juveniles on Standard Probation decreased compared to the previous year as did the number of juveniles on Intensive Probation Supervision. The average number of days supervised has increased for both Standard Probation and for Intensive Probation.

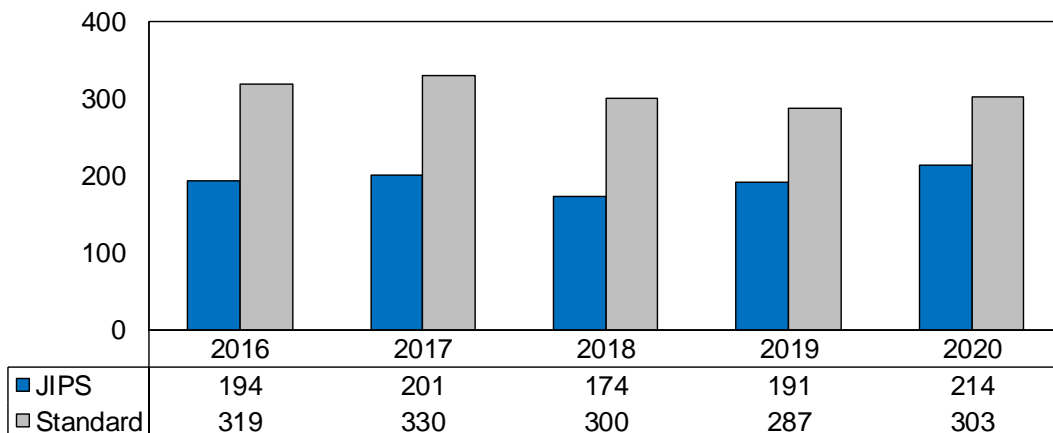
Standard Probation FY2016 - FY2020



JIPS FY2016 - FY2020



Average Days on Probation: FY2016 - FY2020

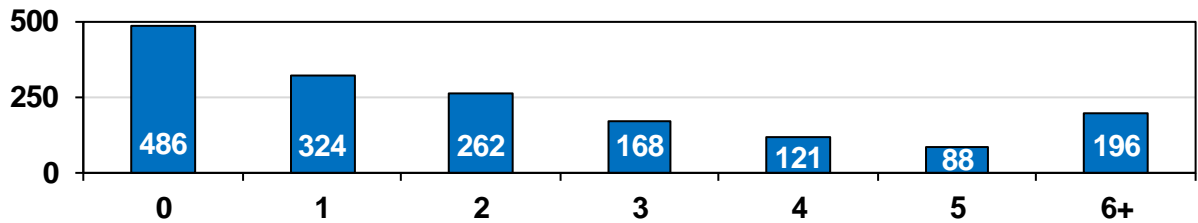


* End of year counts of juveniles on Standard or JIPS on the last day of the fiscal year, June 30, 2020.

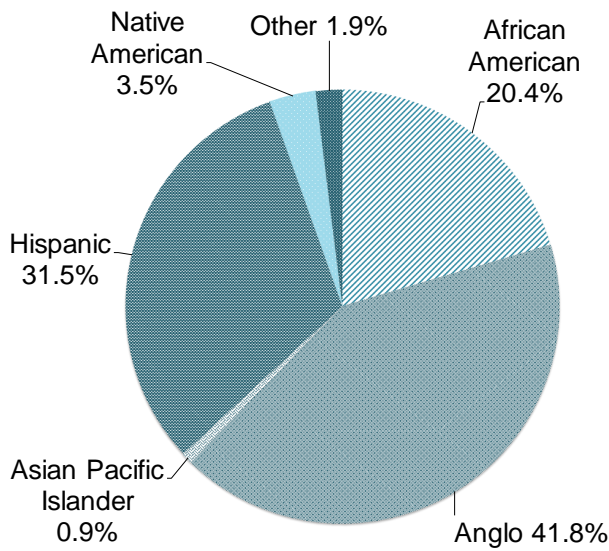
Placed on Standard Probation

1,645 Juveniles were placed on Standard Probation during FY2020

Number of Prior Referrals



Ethnicity



Gender

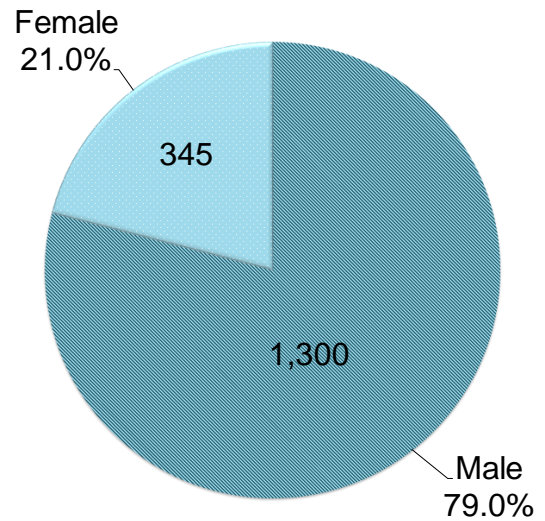


Table 6.1 Age When Placed on Standard Probation

12 Years	13 Years	14 Years	15 Years	16 Years	17 Years	Total
5	55	141	247	389	808	1,645
0.3%	3.3%	8.6%	15.0%	23.6%	49.1%	100.0%

Placed on Intensive Probation

284 Juveniles were placed on Intensive Probation in FY2020

Number of Prior Referrals

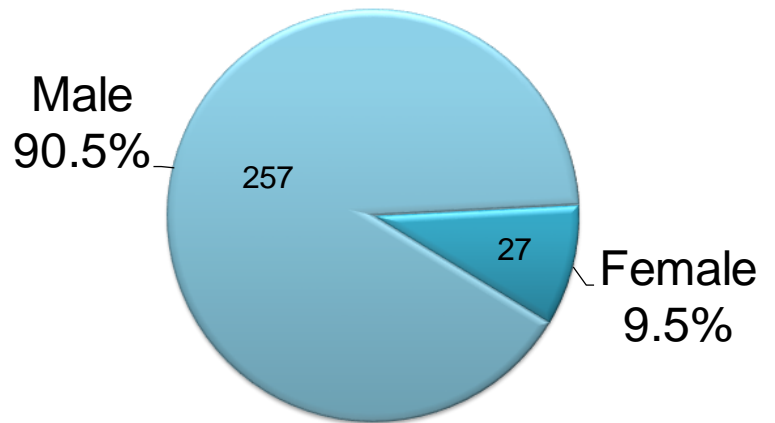
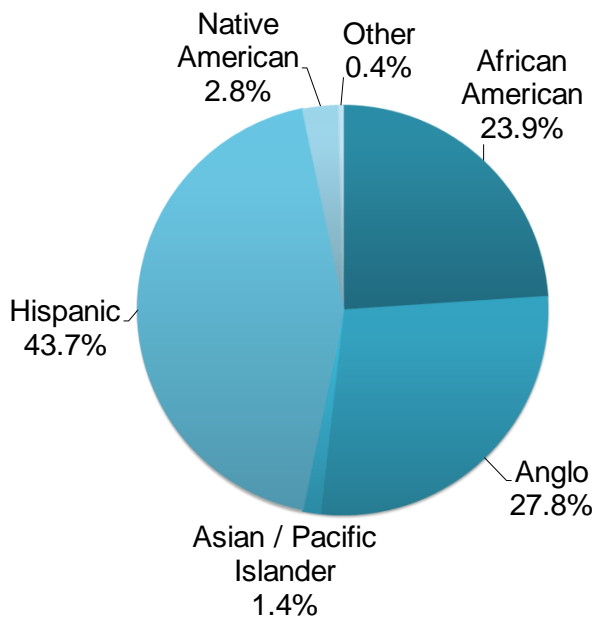
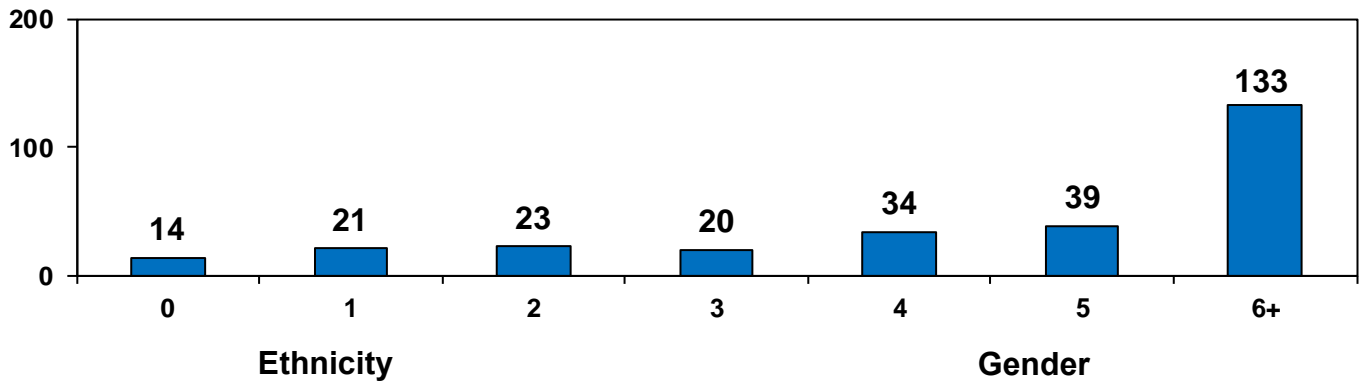


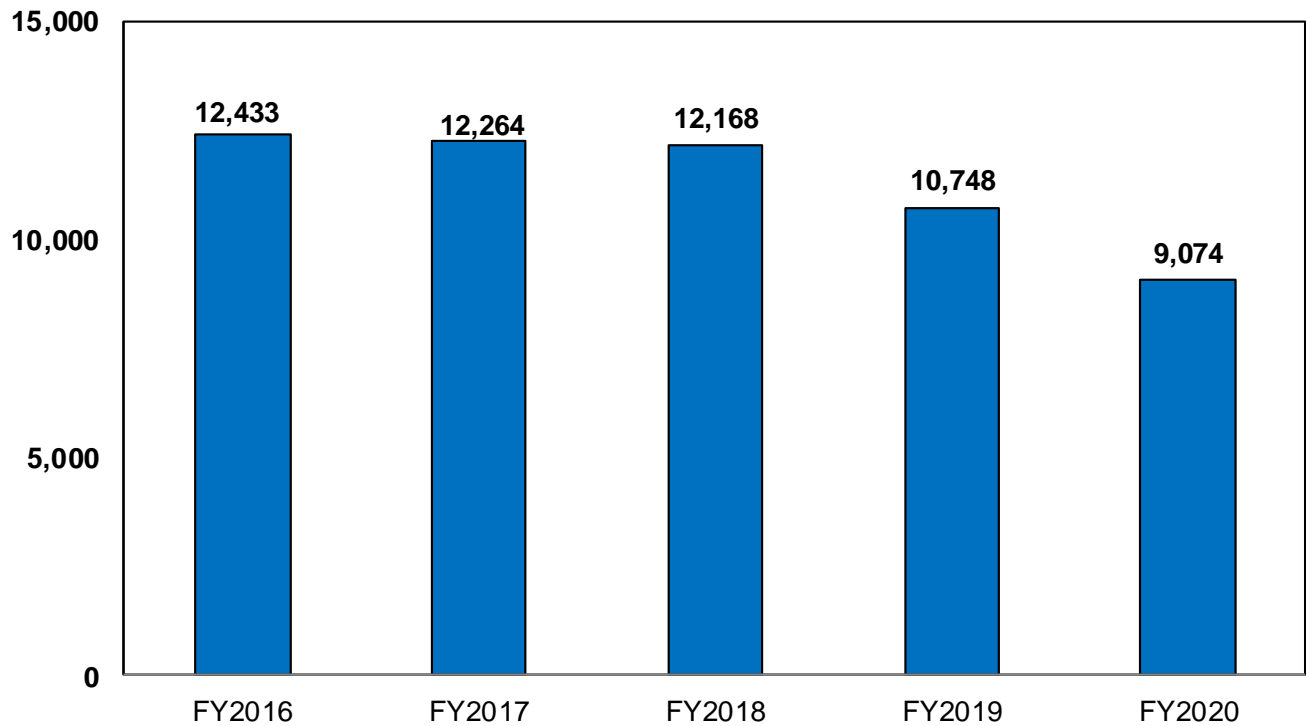
Table 6.2 Age at Disposition for Juveniles Placed on Intensive Probation in FY2020

13 Years	14 Years	15 Years	16 Years	17 Years	Total
4	19	31	73	157	284
1.4%	6.7%	10.9%	25.7%	55.3%	100.0%

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. In FY2020, there were 9,074 victims served with 53,778 victim services provided.

Number of Victims Notified or Contacted



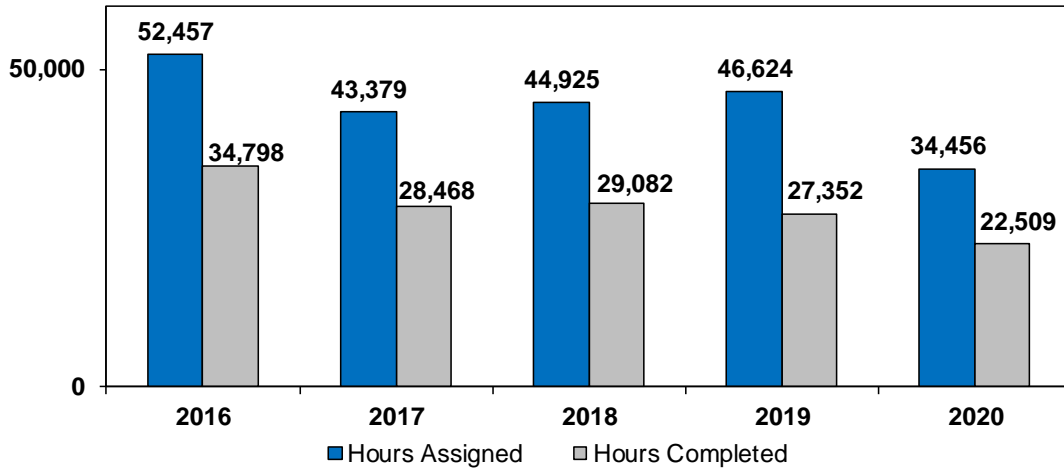
Juvenile Accountability

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.

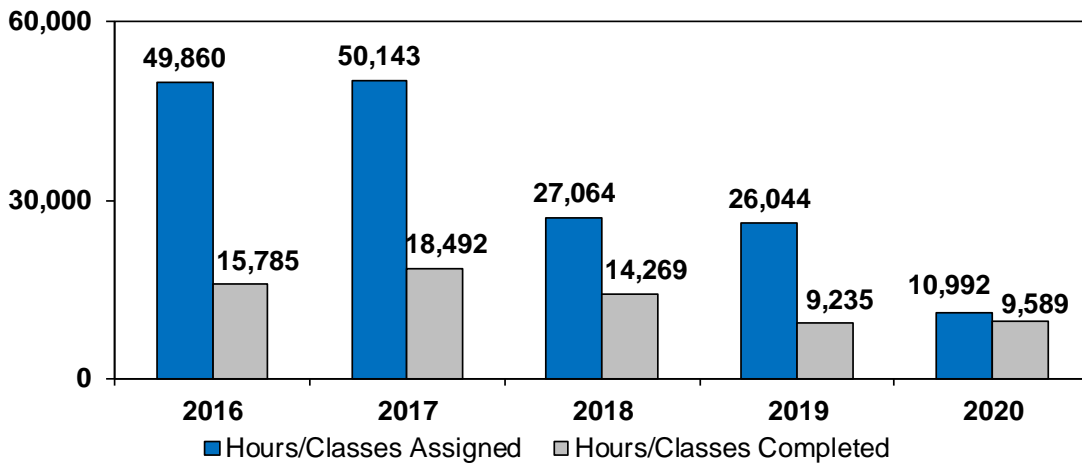
Unpaid community restitution work is facilitated through the Juvenile Community Offender Restitution and Public Service program (JCORPS). The juveniles that participate in this program clean up graffiti, pick up roadside litter, help to build and refurbish homes and work in food banks. The restorative 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. Decreases from the prior fiscal year may be reflective of changes due to the pandemic and what was able to be assigned and completed.

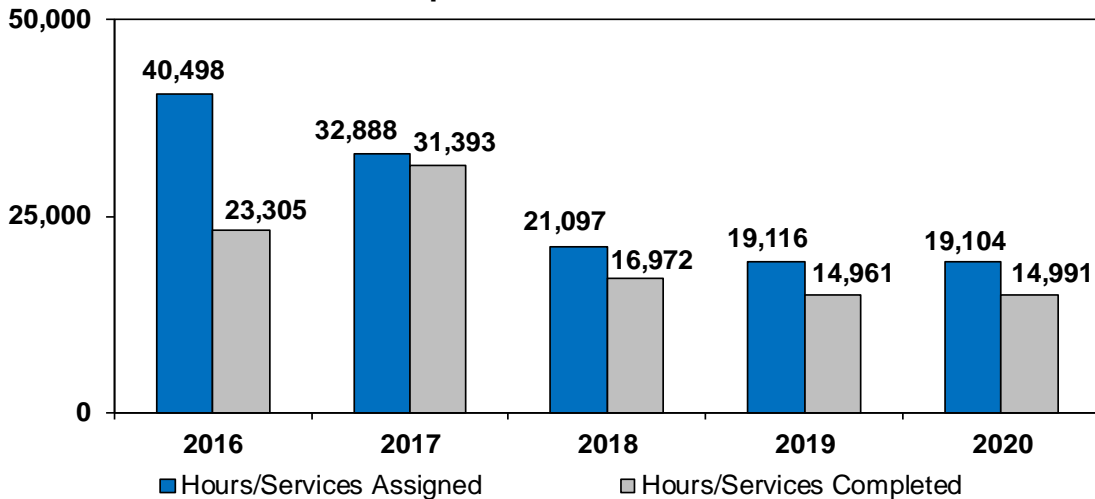
Community Work Hours FY2016 - FY2020



Educational / Counseling Programs FY2016 - FY2020



Other Consequences FY2016 - FY2020



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

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

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

Levels of Service (funded by the Department)

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

162 juveniles received 11,321 days of Out-of-Home services in FY2020.
56 juveniles received 7,672 days of Sex Offender Out-of-Home services.
29 juveniles received 2,327 days of Substance Abuse Out-of-Home services.
52 juveniles received 1,322 days of General Mental Health Out-of-Home services.

Outpatient Mental Health: This service provides appropriate interventions 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.

398 juveniles received 4,398 hours of outpatient mental health services in FY2020.

Outpatient Substance Abuse Services: These services provide appropriate treatment interventions 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. These services also include Therapeutic Day Programs which are provided as either a half day program (up to 3 hours) or a full day program (4 hours or more) of therapeutic programming and will not replace a youth's education requirements. The therapeutic day programs are highly structured and closely supervised intensive therapeutic treatment services and activities designed to address the substance abusing population. They also provide individual, group and/or family counseling. This group of outpatient services also includes Substance Abuse Assessments, which provides a comprehensive evaluation of the youth's substance use and recommendations for the least restrictive level of care.

160 juveniles received 2,327 days out of home care, and 1,266 counseling hours in FY2020.

* 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.

Sex Offender 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 sex offender specific assessments assist in identifying treatment needs and provide recommendations for specific treatment and/or level of care needs. Included in sex offender services are evaluations (which addresses sexual history, paraphillic interests, sexual adjustment, risk level [sexual and delinquency] and victimization), sex offender specific assessments, out of home therapeutic interventions, and outpatient counseling services.

250 juveniles received 121 evaluations, 390 assessments, 846 weeks of out of home care, and 7,654 hours of counseling in FY2020.

Evaluation and Diagnosis Services: These types of 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.

618 juveniles received 628 evaluations in FY2020.

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

3,417 juveniles received 52,052 drug tests on 34,540 samples provided in FY2020 .

Mentoring Services: This service provides a youth 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.

43 juveniles received 709 hours of Mentoring in FY2020.

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

197 juveniles received 1,379 days of behavior specific education classes in FY2020.*

Table 8.1 Youth Served in FY2020 with Risk Level at Time of Referral to Service

Category	Total Youth Served*	Total Services Referred**	Low	Moderate	High	Screeners Low	Screeners Mod/High	% risk NA
Evaluation and Diagnosis	618	681	16%	28%	14%	19%	7%	16%
Mentoring	43	50	10%	12%	8%	6%	0%	64%
MST	3	7	14%	86%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Out of Home	143	288	51%	34%	11%	2%	1%	1%
Outpatient Mental Health	398	625	20%	12%	4%	7%	0%	57%
Substance Abuse	160	245	16%	29%	7%	12%	2%	33%
Total	1,365	1,896	23%	24%	9%	11%	3%	31%

*As of FY19 the life skills development class hours are no longer funded through the AOC and thus not tracked in the same manner

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.

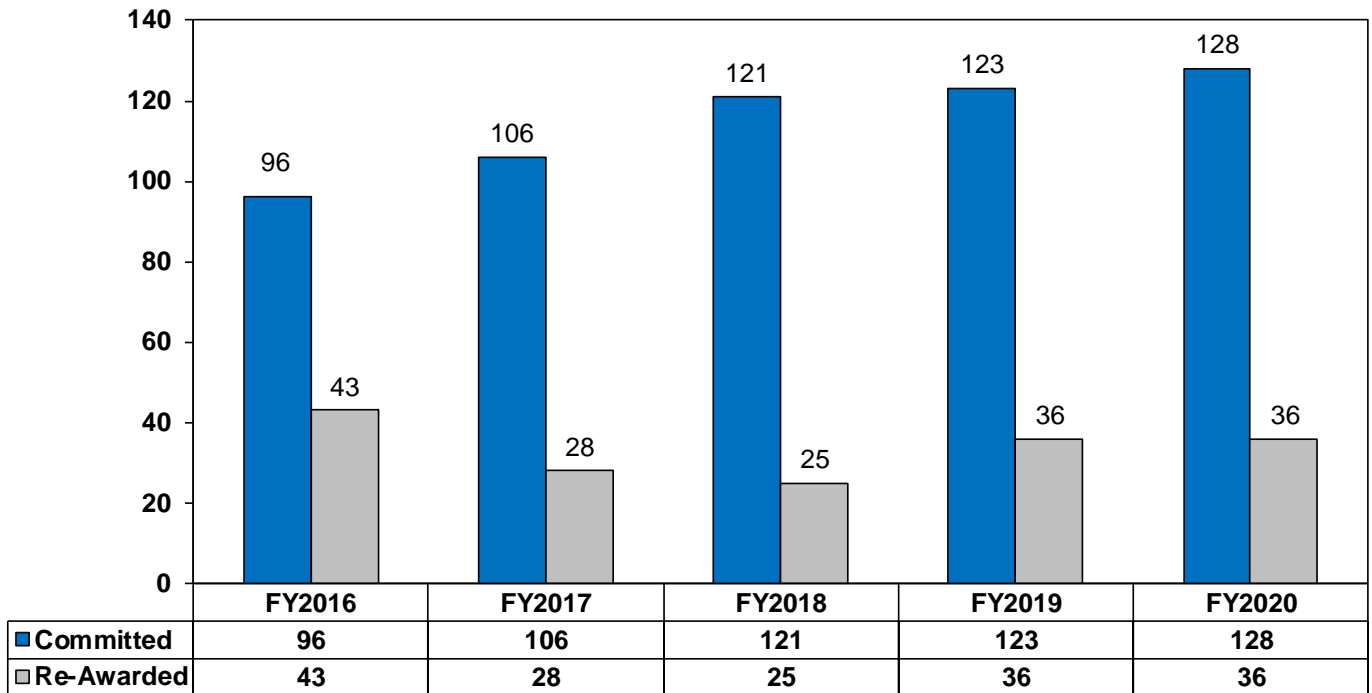
*A single youth may be counted in more than one category, but is not duplicated within a category. Youth served may have been referred in previous fiscal years.

** Total services referred includes only referrals where at least one unit of the service was rendered. A single referral may have multiple units used and a child may have multiple referrals within a category. Services may have been referred in previous fiscal year with services actually rendered in FY20

as the other entries.

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 FY2020, 48% 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

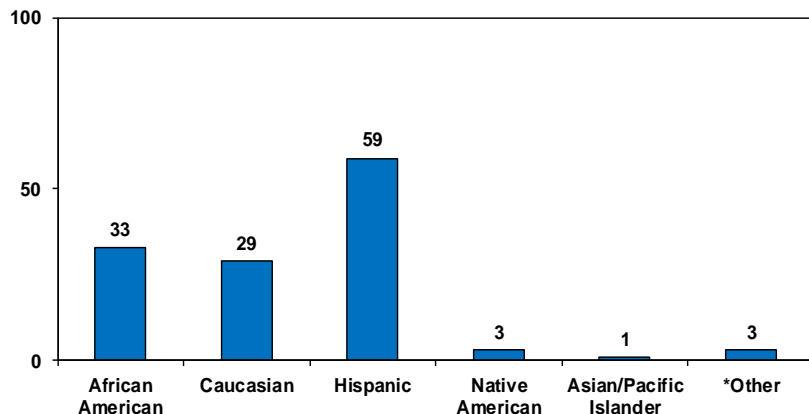


Commitments and Re-Awards are unduplicated within each category. Juveniles may be dispositioned to ADJC multiple times within the fiscal year. “Committed” refers to the first time a juvenile is dispositioned to ADJC, while “Re-Awarded” refers to subsequent disposition to ADJC. In FY2020, 128 Commits and 36 Re-Awards were sent to ADJC.

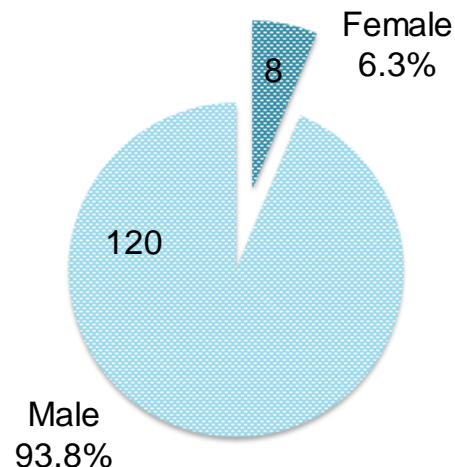
Commitment Profile

The graphs and tables below provide further information about the 128 commitments.

Ethnicity



Gender



* Other includes those where ethnicity was listed as unknown.

Most Serious Offense on the Commitment

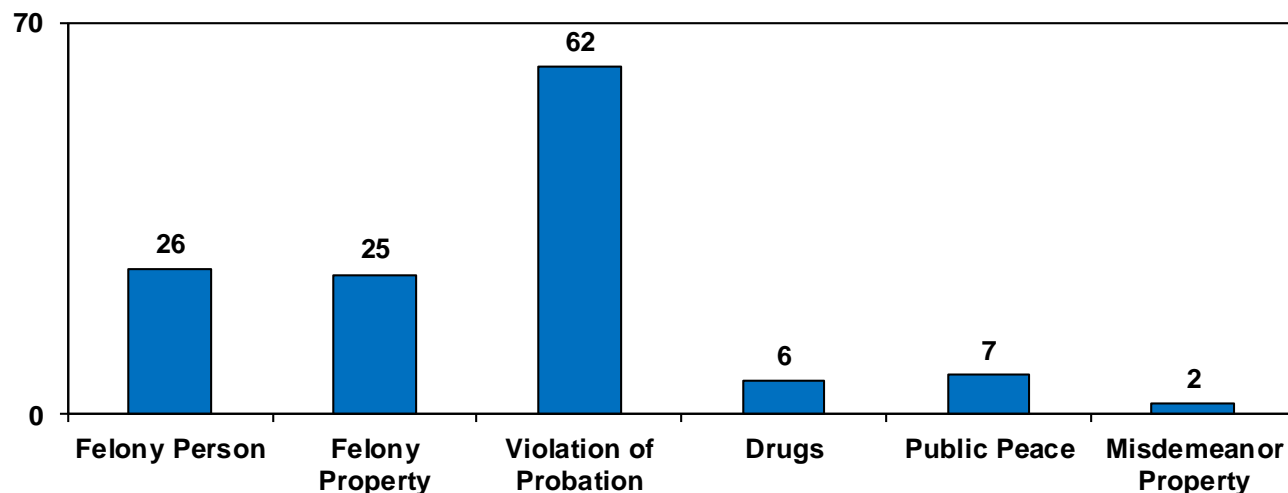


Table 9.1 Age at Time of Commitment to the ADJC

Age	Count	Percent
14	8	6.3%
15	20	15.6%
16	41	32.0%
17	55	43.0%
18	4	3.1%
Total	128	100%

Table 9.2 Number of Felony Adjudications when Committed

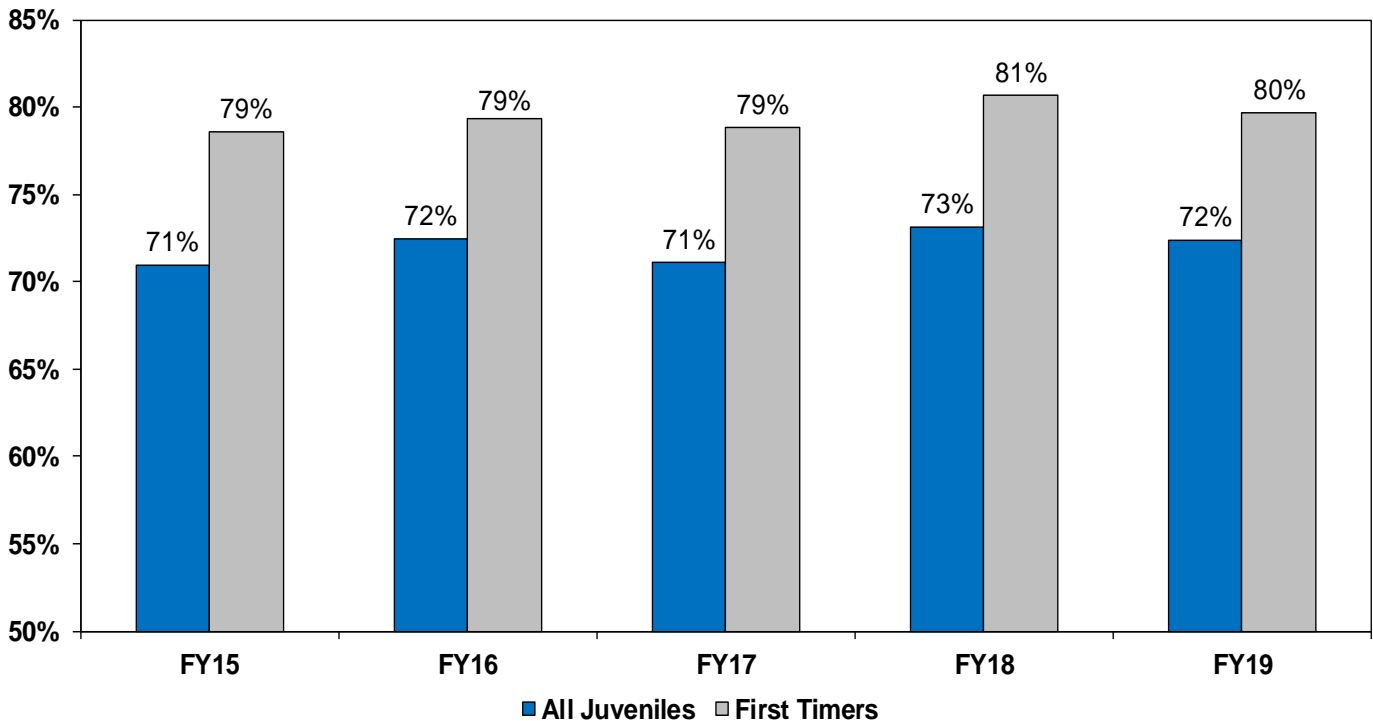
Priors	Count	Percent
None	6	4.7%
1	55	43.0%
2	43	33.6%
3	17	13.3%
4	4	3.1%
5+	3	2.3%
Total	128	100%

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

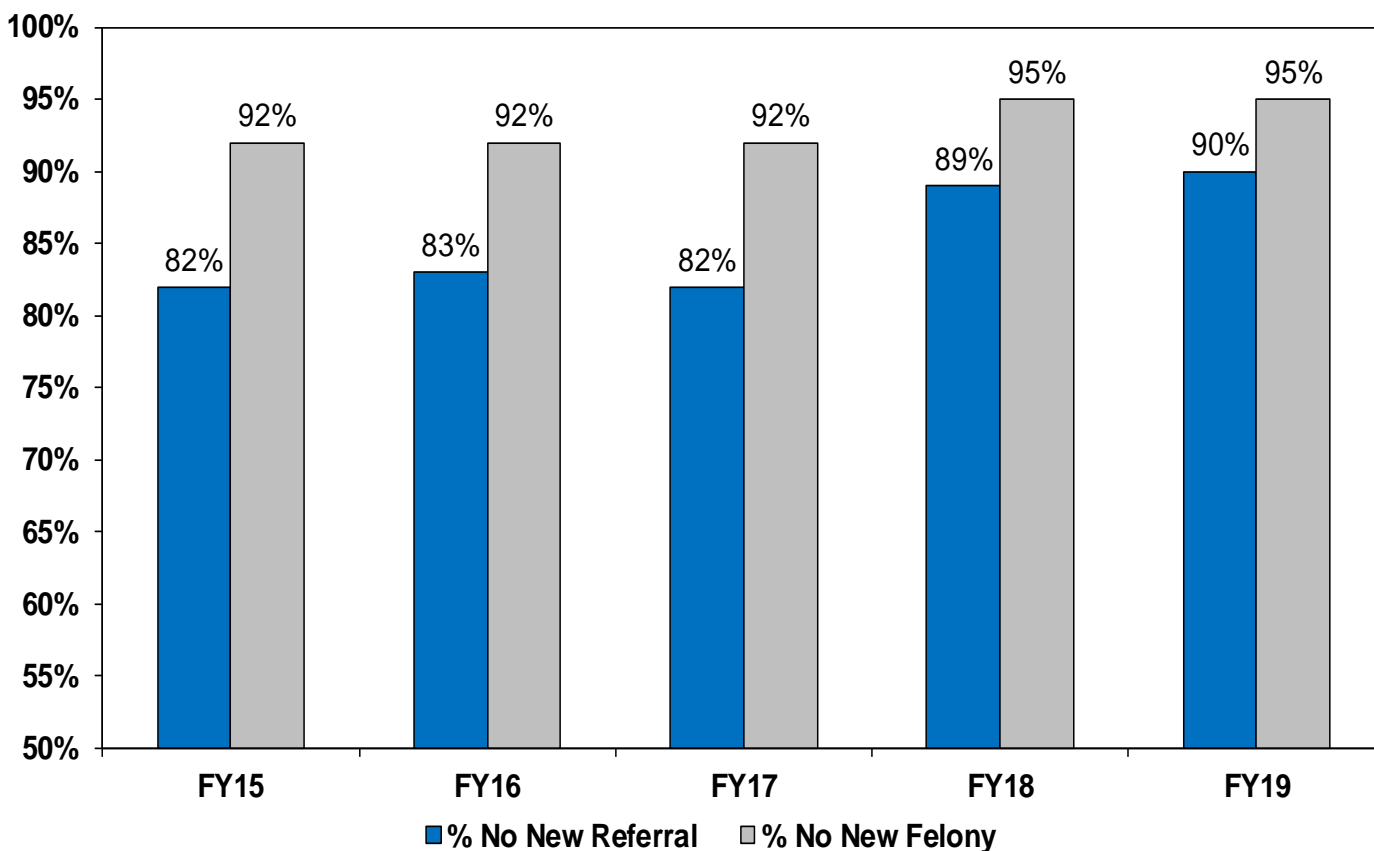


Note: This chart shows juveniles tracked for 365 days after the first referral in a given fiscal year to measure recidivism within one year of the initial referral.

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.

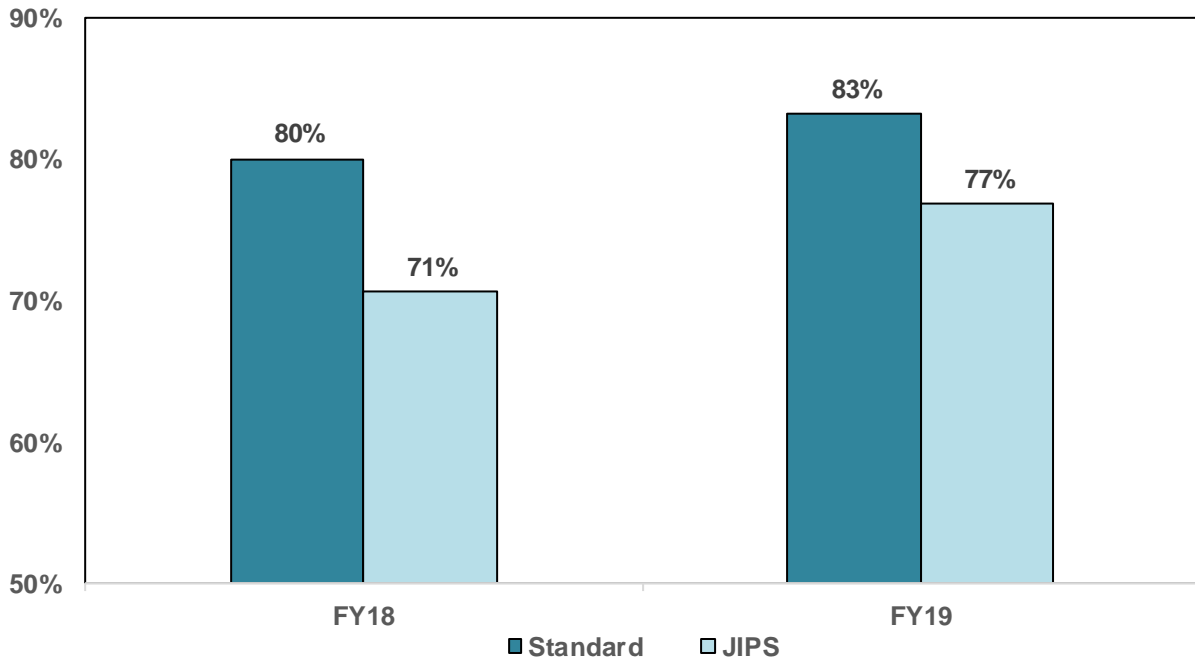
Percent of Juveniles with No New Referrals or Felonies within One Year of Successful Completion of Diversion/Early Intervention



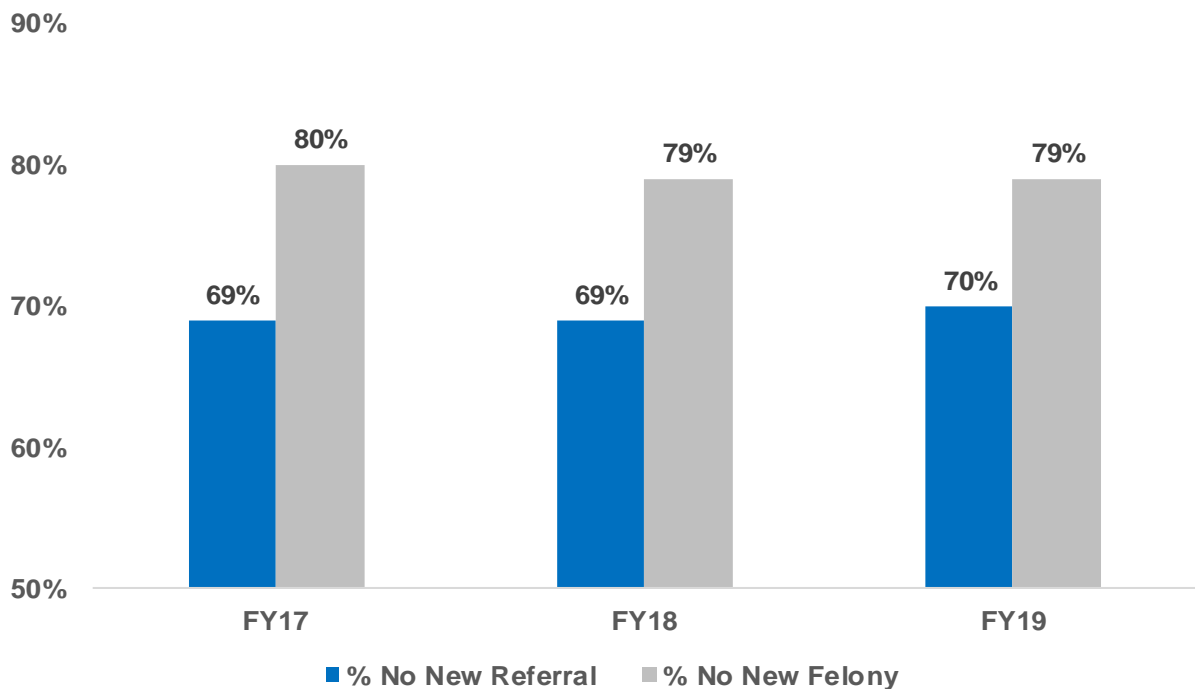
Community Supervision—Probation

The graphs on this page focus on re-offense during probation supervision. The graphs below shows the proportions of juveniles who were supervised on Standard or JIPS within the fiscal year and who did not receive new delinquent referrals during the specified timeframe.

Percent of Juveniles on Probation during the Fiscal Year with No New Referrals during the Fiscal Year



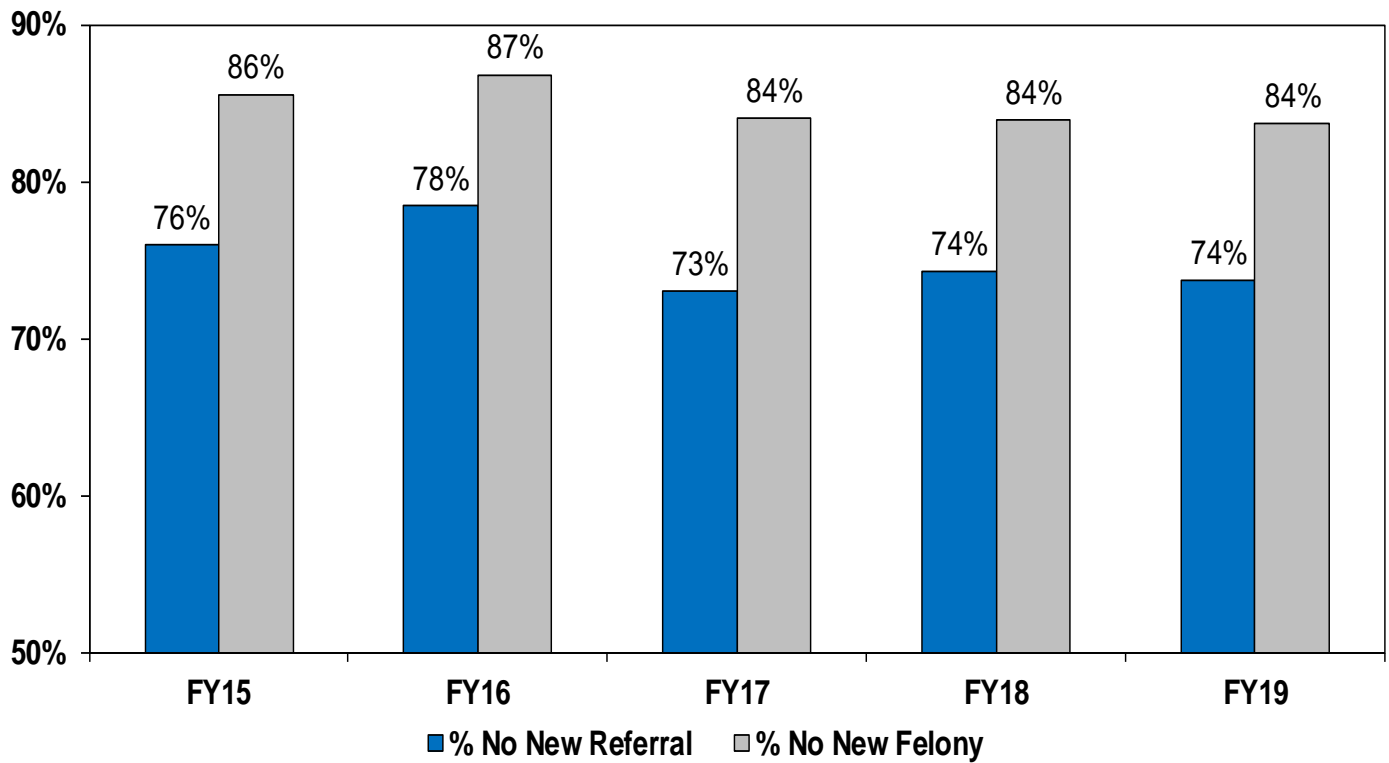
Percent of Juveniles who Completed Probation during the Fiscal Year with



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.

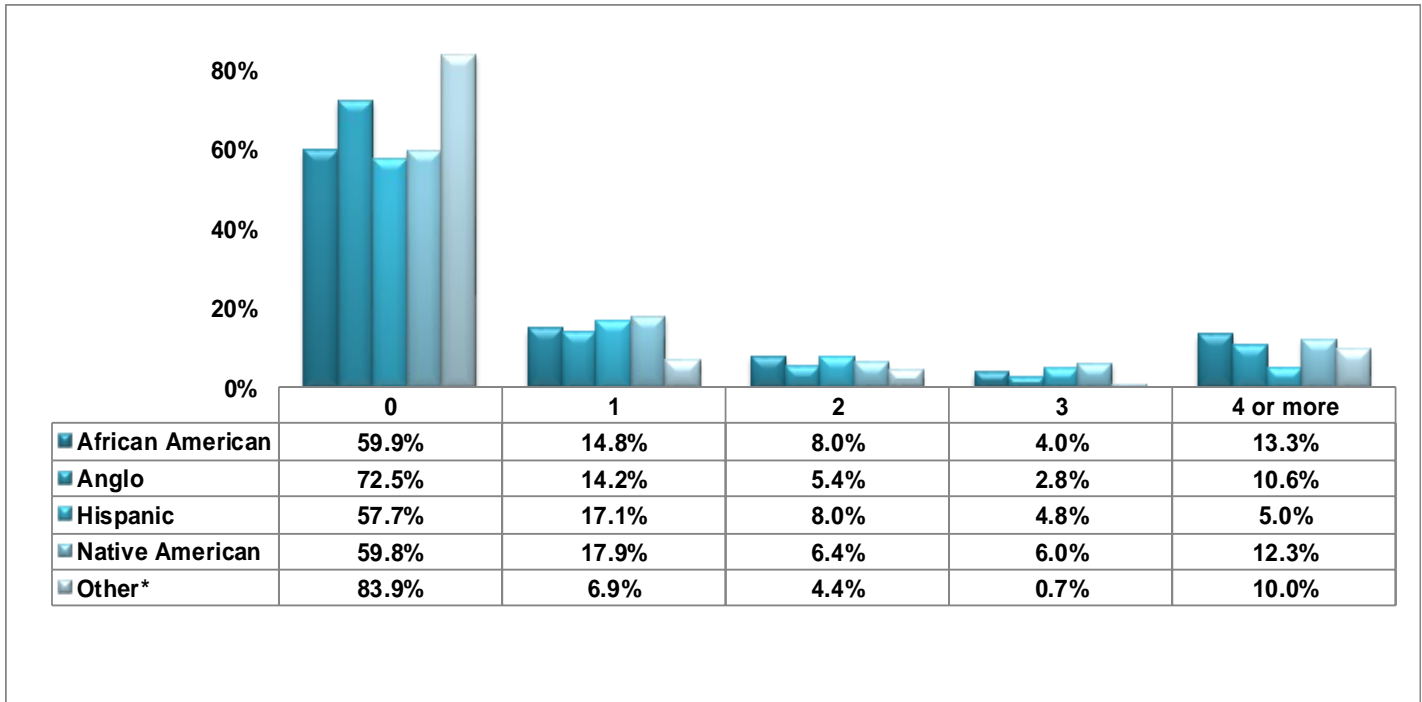
Percent of Juveniles with No New Referrals or Felonies within One Year of Release from Probation



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 FY2016 - FY2020

	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Citation	18.4%	12.0%	9.9%	9.3%	7.4%
Physical Referral:					
Screened and Detained*	8.2%	7.7%	7.8%	7.4%	8.7%
Screened and Not Detained	13.0%	15.7%	18.0%	20.1%	18.0%
Paper Referral**	60.4%	64.5%	64.4%	63.2%	65.9%

* 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

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.

Table A.2 Most Severe Referral Offense – Felony Person

	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Aggravated Assault - Domestic Violence	108	91	56	85	76
Aggravated Assault-Felony	272	275	287	288	324
Aggravated Assault w. Weapon	90	104	105	100	104
Arson-Occupied Structure	9	5	7	2	7
Child Abuse - Felony	2	6	5	2	3
Child Molest	72	95	71	74	65
Custodial Interference - Felony	0	0	0	0	2
Discharge Firearm-Structure	3	2	5	8	3
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	0	2	0
Drive By Shooting	2	7	2	7	13
Endangerment	9	5	13	7	7
False Report	0	0	0	4	0
Felony Sexual Exploitation of a Minor	0	0	2	1	1
Gang/Syndicate Participation	42	21	41	29	29
Harrassment	0	1	1	1	0
Kidnap	22	15	29	41	24
Lewd Behavior - Felony	9	3	4	5	20
Murder/Homicide/Manslaughter	15	15	30	22	20
Obscenity	2	8	3	0	0
Poisoning	0	1	2	2	0
Robbery	62	120	99	97	53
Robbery - Armed	121	159	202	138	165
Sex Trafficking	0	0	1	0	0
Sexual Abuse - Felony	82	116	116	88	122
Sexual Assault - Felony	22	26	31	23	21
Stalking	0	0	0	0	1
Threats - Felony	2	3	23	21	33
Traffic Violation	0	1	0	0	1
Unlawful Imprisonment	2	1	1	0	3
Felony Person Totals	948	1,080	1,136	1,047	1,097

Appendix B – Referrals Received

Table A.3 Most Severe Referral Offense – Felony Property

	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Arson - Unoccupied Structure - Felony	8	3	6	7	1
Burglary 1 - Armed	18	20	28	11	26
Burglary 2 - Residential	265	270	176	104	99
Burglary 3 - Non-residential	189	269	368	212	211
Burglary - Possess Tools - Felony	4	9	3	2	2
Credit Card - Theft/Fraud - Felony	17	23	14	12	13
Criminal Damage - Felony	62	73	75	78	98
Criminal Damage - Aggravated - Felony	40	32	24	16	12
Criminal Damage - Graffiti - Felony	37	23	6	3	7
Criminal Damage - Dom. Violence (Felony)	12	22	18	22	10
Extortion - Felony	0	6	0	0	0
Forgery - Felony	14	19	27	13	6
Fraud	37	44	34	28	29
Lewd Behavior - Felony	1	0	1	0	1
Littering/Polluting - Felony	3	1	6	7	1
Possess Stolen Property - Felony	30	30	11	14	14
Rented Property Misuse - Felony	0	0	0	0	1
Shoplifting - Felony	19	9	23	12	17
Theft - Felony	53	62	61	73	49
Theft Means of Transportation	198	213	261	195	225
Unlawful Use Transportation - Felony	109	110	156	87	120
Felony Property Totals	1,116	1,238	1,298	896	942

Appendix B – Referrals Received

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

	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
City Ordinance	0	0	5	1	2
Contempt of Court	1	0	0	0	0
Contraband in Secure Facility	0	1	0	0	0
Escape	8	5	5	5	5
Failure to Report	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud - Felony	0	1	0	0	1
Hindering Prosecution	8	8	8	10	3
Obstruct Government Operations	39	35	36	37	39
Perjury	0	0	0	0	0
Resisting Arrest	56	75	62	65	54
Violation of Probation	1,193	1,129	1,158	998	869
Other*	2	0	0	0	0
Obstruction of Justice Totals	1,307	1,254	1,274	1,116	973

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

Table A.5 Most Severe Referral Offense – Misdemeanor Person

	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Aggravated Assault-Misd	2	1	4	0	1
Assault - Domestic Violence	724	640	622	662	617
Assault - Simple	597	804	887	919	839
City Ordinance	0	0	0	4	0
Endangerment	5	5	3	4	3
Obscenity	1	2	2	6	1
Teacher Abuse	2	0	1	0	0
Threats - Misdemeanor	135	146	152	159	160
Traffic Violation	0	0	0	2	2
Unlawful Imprisonment - Misdemeanor	0	1	2	3	2
Misdemeanor Person Totals	1,466	1,599	1,673	1,759	1,625

Table A.6 Most Severe Referral Offense – Drug Offense

	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
City Ordinance	0	0	1	0	0
Contraband in Secure Facility	1	0	0	0	0
Dangerous Drugs	61	90	88	60	46
Drug Paraphernalia	796	725	780	555	326
Drugs on School Grounds	191	157	164	90	62
Illegal Vapors	3	0	0	1	0
Imitation Substances	0	2	0	0	0
Involving Minor in Drugs	0	1	0	3	0
Narcotics - Possess/Sell	62	74	163	548	674
Possess Marijuana	448	486	416	377	239
Possess Marijuana for Sale	60	75	77	50	25
Prescription Drugs	16	23	14	19	10
Using Facilities for Drugs	0	0	0	2	0
Drug Offense Totals	1,638	1,633	1,703	1,705	1,382

Appendix B – Referrals Received

Table A.7 Most Severe Referral Offense – Public Peace

	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Alcohol	419	334	190	156	258
Boating Offense	3	1	0	0	0
City Ordinance	49	39	26	24	12
Contraband in Secure Facility	2	0	3	3	5
Criminal Nuisance	8	6	1	3	2
Cruelty to Animals	1	6	2	5	1
Discharge Firearm -Structure	0	2	0	1	1
Disorderly Conduct	311	346	390	353	369
Disturbing the Peace - Domestic Violence	509	414	395	474	375
Driving While Intoxicated	74	61	67	61	56
Eavesdropping/Communications	0	0	0	0	1
Explosives Misconduct	0	0	3	0	0
False Report	97	86	86	84	53
Felony Flight	10	16	21	24	26
Firearms Possession by a Minor	35	25	38	53	58
Fireworks	0	0	1	1	0
Fraud - Misd	3	4	10	0	0
Game and Fish	2	2	0	2	3
Gang/Syndicate Participation	133	116	117	92	2
Harassment	4	7	6	15	10
Interfere w Judicial Proc.	43	45	36	26	20
Leaving an Accident	8	8	41	31	41
Lewd Behavior - Felony	5	6	7	6	4
Lewd Behavior - Misdemeanor	13	7	15	11	8
Loitering	0	0	3	0	0
Neglect/Exploit a Minor	5	1	3	0	2
Obscenity	8	10	11	8	10
Obstruct Government Operations	0	0	4	2	7
Reckless Burning	17	12	14	9	6
School Interference	44	55	68	86	51
Sex Trafficking	0	2	3	1	0
Stalking	1	0	0	0	0
Teacher Abuse	0	0	0	1	1
Tobacco	102	48	62	289	130
Traffic Violation	324	304	252	195	153
Trespass	288	361	273	2	4
Unlawful use of Telephone	12	8	12	9	10
Weapons Misconduct - Felony	33	32	41	62	67
Weapons Misconduct - Gang	9	15	12	14	10
Weapons Misconduct - Misdemeanor	7	9	10	15	7
Public Peace Totals	2,579	2,388	2,223	2,118	1,763

Appendix B – Referrals Received

Table A.8 Most Severe Referral Offense – Misdemeanor Property

	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Arson - Unoccupied Structure - Misdemeanor	4	7	1	2	0
Burglary 3 - Non-Residential	0	2	0	1	0
City Ordinance	0	0	2	0	1
Credit Card - Theft/Fraud - Misdemeanor	6	9	5	4	1
Criminal Damage - Misdemeanor	194	284	281	307	299
Criminal Damage - Graffiti - Misdemeanor	25	28	36	16	26
Criminal Damage - Dom. Violence (Misdemeanor)	280	224	226	221	204
Cruelty to Animals	0	0	2	0	0
Disrupting the Peace - Dom. Violence	0	0	0	0	1
Littering/Polluting - Misdemeanor	5	4	1	1	1
Possess Stolen Property - Misdemeanor	6	1	4	4	0
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	1,546	1,438	1,072	852	758
Theft - Misdemeanor	265	279	236	173	170
Trespass	0	0	0	212	260
Unlawful Use of Telephone	1	0	0	0	0
Unlawful Use of Transportation - Misdemeanor	0	0	0	1	1
Misdemeanor Property Totals	2,332	2,276	1,866	1,794	1,722

Table A.9 Most Severe Referral Offense – Status Offenses

	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Curfew	642	398	354	209	303
Graffiti Tools	0	0	1	0	0
Incorrigible	10	4	3	6	4
Runaway	504	495	398	353	356
Runaway - FOJ	16	11	17	12	6
Truancy	1,077	510	377	259	92
Status Offense Totals	2,249	1,418	1,150	839	761

Appendix C – Referral Source

Table A.11 Source of Referral FY2020

Referring Agency	Count	Percent
Phoenix Police Department	2,398	23.36%
Mesa Police Department	1,214	11.83%
Probation Officer	867	8.45%
Chandler Police Department	843	8.21%
Glendale Police Department	739	7.20%
Gilbert Police Department	683	6.65%
Surprise Police Department	506	4.93%
Peoria Police Department	450	4.38%
Tempe Police Department	430	4.19%
Avondale Police Department	387	3.77%
Buckeye Police Department	331	3.22%
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office	326	3.18%
Goodyear Police Department	293	2.85%
Scottsdale Police Department	221	2.15%
El Mirage Police Department	200	1.95%
AZ Dept of Juvenile Corrections	124	1.21%
School	90	0.88%
Arizona Department of Public Safety	61	0.59%
Other Law Enforcement	53	0.52%
Tolleson Police Department	29	0.28%
Wickenburg Police Department	18	0.18%
Other Source, Non Law Enforcement	3	0.03%
Total	10,266	100%

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

Appendix C – Referral Source

Table A.12 Source of Referral by Type of Offense FY2020

Referring Agency	Felony		Obstruct.		Misd.		Drugs		Public		Misd.		Status	Totals
	Person	Property	Justice	Person	Person	Peace	Property	Peace	Property	Property				
Phoenix Police Department	477	324	42	548	159	299	475	74	2,398					
Mesa Police Department	101	128	5	179	256	263	195	87	1,214					
Probation Officer	0	0	867	0	0	0	0	0	867					
Handler Police Department	62	60	10	108	109	149	160	185	843					
Glendale Police Department	66	57	13	160	62	139	236	6	739					
Gilbert Police Department	29	25	1	75	197	147	106	103	683					
Surprise Police Department	43	28	7	94	74	138	69	53	506					
Peoria Police Department	43	45	2	94	96	111	57	2	450					
Tempe Police Department	50	36	5	54	68	51	106	60	430					
Avondale Police Department	15	56	0	48	115	35	63	55	387					
Buckeye Police Department	20	27	5	58	48	107	36	30	331					
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office	44	37	0	79	33	50	81	2	326					
Goodyear Police Department	18	37	1	39	33	84	73	8	293					
Scottsdale Police Department	19	31	4	27	55	53	29	3	221					
El Mirage Police Department	8	10	4	40	40	64	31	3	200					
AZ Dept of Juvenile Corrections	88	11	3	4	3	14	1	0	124					
School	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	90					
Arizona Department of Public Safety	5	9	1	1	17	28	0	0	61					
Other Law Enforcement	5	11	3	5	11	14	4	0	53					
Tolleson Police Department	0	7	0	8	3	11	0	0	29					
Wickenburg Police Department	3	2	0	4	3	5	1	0	18					
Other Source, Non Law Enforcement	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3					
Totals	1,097	942	973	1,625	1,382	1,763	1,723	761	10,266					

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

Appendix C – Referral Source

The total number of referrals is down 24.7% overall from FY2016 to FY2020. The Phoenix Police Department continues to be the greatest source of juvenile referrals although numbers have dropped by approximately five percent

Table A.13 Most Frequent Referral Sources – Annual Changes

Referring Agency	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	Percent Change FY2016 to FY2020
Phoenix Police Department	2,525 18.51%	2,919 22.64%	2,931 23.78%	2,604 23.10%	2,398 23.36%	-5.0%
Mesa Police Department	1,725 12.65%	1,360 10.55%	1,308 10.61%	1,301 11.54%	1,214 11.83%	-29.6%
Probation Officer	1,193 8.75%	1,129 8.76%	1,157 9.39%	990 8.78%	867 8.45%	-27.3%
Chandler Police Department	943 6.92%	896 6.95%	898 7.29%	906 8.04%	843 8.21%	-10.6%
Glendale Police Department	1,160 8.51%	1,217 9.44%	1,056 8.57%	854 7.57%	739 7.20%	-36.3%
Gilbert Police Department	804 5.90%	814 6.31%	767 6.22%	675 5.99%	683 6.65%	-15.0%
Surprise Police Department	518 3.80%	525 4.07%	481 3.90%	575 5.10%	506 4.93%	-2.3%
Peoria Police Department	599 4.39%	480 3.72%	432 3.51%	398 3.53%	450 4.38%	-24.9%
Tempe Police Department	699 5.13%	585 4.54%	492 3.99%	470 4.17%	430 4.19%	-38.5%
Avondale Police Department	386 2.83%	381 2.96%	351 2.85%	338 3.00%	387 3.77%	0.3%
Buckeye Police Department	400 2.93%	395 3.06%	450 3.65%	388 3.44%	331 3.22%	-17.3%
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office	323 2.37%	407 3.16%	358 2.90%	342 3.03%	326 3.18%	0.9%
Scottsdale Police Department	379 2.78%	315 2.44%	300 2.43%	305 2.71%	221 2.15%	-41.7%
School	1,066 7.82%	502 3.89%	378 3.07%	257 2.28%	90 0.88%	-91.6%
Other Sources*	916 6.72%	966 7.49%	966 7.84%	871 7.73%	781 7.61%	-14.7%
Totals	13,636	12,891	12,325	11,274	10,266	-24.7%

**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 FY2020. 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 FY2020 and compared to their ranking and total number of referrals five years earlier in FY2016.

The last column shows the percent change from FY2016 to FY2020, the rate at which referrals rose or fell during the five years. While overall referrals have decreased by 24.7%, the total referrals from these 20 zip codes have declined at a slightly slower pace (23.2% since FY2016).

Table A.14 Top 20 Zip Codes

ZIP Code	City	Total FY2020	Rank FY2020	Rank FY2016	Total FY2016	Percent Change from FY2016 to FY2020
85225	Chandler	492	1	1	560	-12.1%
85142	Queen Creek* 242	296	2	2	455	-34.9%
85301	Glendale	257	3	3	365	-29.6%
85326	Buckeye	238	4	7	299	-20.4%
85201	?Mesa	211	5	5	340	-37.9%
85323	Avondale	211	6	12	219	-3.7%
85345	Peoria	210	7	11	219	-4.1%
85041	Phoenix	206	8	9	270	-23.7%
85027	New River	206	9	16	207	-0.5%
85335	El Mirage	180	10	6	300	-40.0%
85204	Mesa	165	11	4	351	-53.0%
85033	Phoenix	165	12	10	240	-31.3%
85338	Goodyear	160	13	15	207	-22.7%
85379	Surprise	157	14	17	193	-18.7%
85035	Phoenix	154	15	13	215	-28.4%
85339	Laveen	153	16	24	166	-7.8%
85009	Phoenix	145	17	30	144	0.7%
85008	Phoenix	144	18	22	172	-16.3%
85037	Phoenix	142	19	18	192	-26.0%
85040	Phoenix	142	20	33	142	0.0%
Total of Top 20		4,034			5,256	-23.2%
All Complaints		10,266			13,636	-24.7%
Percent of All Referrals from Top 20		39.3%			38.5%	

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

Appendix C – Referral Source

Table A.15 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2020

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Total
Anthem	85086	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Apache Junction	85118	1	8	1	6	2	6	18	0	42
Apache Junction* 219	85119	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Apache Junction* 220	85120	1	1	0	1	1	1	3	0	8
Arlington	85322	3	2	0	5	3	4	4	0	21
Avondale	85323	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	3
Avondale	85392	10	24	11	30	40	27	43	26	211
Buckeye	85326	5	15	2	3	24	13	21	9	92
Buckeye	85395	16	17	11	42	35	65	31	21	238
Cave Creek	85331	2	3	1	8	9	21	23	1	68
Chandler	85224	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Chandler	85225	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
Chandler	85226	0	2	0	2	6	5	6	0	21
Chandler	85244	3	2	2	11	17	17	21	22	95
Chandler	85246	25	37	73	59	70	67	68	93	492
Chandler	85249	5	1	15	15	11	10	11	11	79
Chandler	85286	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
El Mirage	85335	1	3	4	12	10	18	16	11	75
Fountain Hills	85268	8	2	1	15	21	28	12	20	107
Ft. McDowell	85264	10	6	15	36	34	54	20	5	180
Gila Bend	85337	2	1	1	4	4	1	0	0	13
Gilbert	85233	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Gilbert	85234	3	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	8
Gilbert	85295	6	4	6	10	20	17	5	15	83
Gilbert	85296	6	5	1	11	42	24	25	22	136
Gilbert	85297	2	3	1	14	15	23	12	9	79
Gilbert	85298	3	11	2	11	28	32	13	19	119
Gilbert	85299	1	1	0	8	14	9	19	10	62
Glendale	85301	3	1	0	3	12	15	9	3	46
Glendale	85302	23	34	45	45	20	33	44	13	257
Glendale	85303	21	9	17	24	9	18	18	4	120
Glendale	85304	12	8	16	27	9	19	19	3	113
Glendale	85305	3	7	10	23	3	16	19	2	83
Glendale	85306	3	0	0	5	1	4	7	0	20
Glendale	85307	3	1	3	7	3	5	15	0	37
Glendale	85308	5	3	2	3	3	2	1	4	23
Glendale	85310	5	3	7	20	15	16	19	2	87
Glendale	85311	3	0	0	4	1	2	0	0	10
Glendale	85318	11	17	4	25	20	46	29	8	160
Goodyear	85338	4	2	3	20	5	22	9	4	69
Goodyear	85396	26	30	19	35	7	14	18	4	153
Higley	85236	0	2	1	5	13	13	15	6	55
Laveen	85339	19	20	20	24	55	29	25	19	211
Litchfield Park	85340	7	6	10	7	25	11	19	5	90
?Mesa	85201	18	21	10	19	21	20	15	13	137
Mesa	85202	19	12	13	16	30	44	19	12	165
Mesa	85203	3	4	8	11	7	14	15	8	70
Mesa	85204	5	0	2	11	10	9	10	1	48
Mesa	85205	5	8	4	10	7	21	10	7	72
Mesa	85206	4	10	3	8	12	14	6	14	71

Appendix C – Referral Source

Table A.15 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2020

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Total
Mesa	85209	2	4	7	8	6	14	17	2	60
Mesa	85210	12	4	5	18	38	33	18	5	133
Mesa	85211	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Mesa	85212	6	9	13	12	15	19	22	3	99
Mesa	85213	4	6	8	7	12	12	10	5	64
Mesa	85215	3	0	4	4	6	9	1	5	32
Mesa	85274	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Morristown	85342	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
New River	85027	97	19	18	21	6	25	19	1	206
New River	85087	3	1	0	1	4	0	3	0	12
Peoria	85345	22	21	20	46	31	41	28	1	210
Peoria	85380	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Peoria	85381	5	10	1	7	4	13	9	0	49
Peoria	85382	4	3	1	11	14	8	8	0	49
Peoria	85383	3	11	3	17	10	22	12	2	80
Phoenix	85003	0	0	0	0	4	4	2	0	10
Phoenix	85004	2	0	4	1	0	1	3	0	11
Phoenix	85005	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	4
Phoenix	85006	25	14	32	21	6	9	15	11	133
Phoenix	85007	6	5	4	5	5	7	12	2	46
Phoenix	85008	17	22	24	17	10	15	26	13	144
Phoenix	85009	23	13	26	27	11	22	19	4	145
Phoenix	85012	0	2	3	6	0	0	3	0	14
Phoenix	85013	4	5	8	9	3	2	8	1	40
Phoenix	85014	3	1	6	3	3	4	5	1	26
Phoenix	85015	24	7	15	19	5	13	31	3	117
Phoenix	85016	5	6	3	8	1	0	7	0	30
Phoenix	85017	16	11	17	20	7	8	18	2	99
Phoenix	85018	3	0	4	2	3	7	5	0	24
Phoenix	85019	14	8	12	11	4	14	18	1	82
Phoenix	85020	6	7	3	9	3	6	6	2	42
Phoenix	85021	20	7	21	30	9	9	17	1	114
Phoenix	85022	12	2	3	12	3	4	13	11	60
Phoenix	85023	1	3	1	9	0	5	7	2	28
Phoenix	85024	4	2	1	4	2	1	2	0	16
Phoenix	85028	2	0	0	1	1	0	4	1	9
Phoenix	85029	15	10	5	14	6	6	14	6	76
Phoenix	85031	14	13	6	15	9	7	23	3	90
Phoenix	85032	9	5	9	16	13	12	13	4	81
Phoenix	85033	21	17	20	27	16	29	26	9	165
Phoenix	85034	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	2	8
Phoenix	85035	17	23	19	20	15	23	30	7	154
Phoenix	85037	14	21	10	22	26	23	15	11	142
Phoenix	85040	24	21	16	18	14	12	22	15	142
Phoenix	85041	31	35	20	39	13	35	28	5	206
Phoenix	85042	18	14	10	17	14	14	19	4	110
Phoenix	85043	15	14	12	20	12	14	22	12	121
Phoenix	85044	10	11	4	8	5	3	14	0	55
Phoenix	85045	1	0	1	1	1	6	5	1	16
Phoenix	85048	5	5	1	3	4	6	4	0	28

Appendix C – Referral Source

Table A.15 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2020 (cont.)

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Total
Phoenix	85050	1	2	2	6	0	2	2	0	15
Phoenix	85051	17	16	7	23	15	20	22	1	121
Phoenix	85053	15	3	5	13	1	10	9	1	57
Phoenix	85054	2	4	4	1	0	1	2	0	14
Phoenix	85063	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Phoenix	85069	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Phoenix	85072	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Phoenix	85076	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Phoenix	85083	7	0	0	3	2	6	9	0	27
Phoenix	85085	1	0	0	2	0	1	4	2	10
Phoenix	85109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Phoenix/Cashion	85329	4	6	2	1	5	2	6	1	27
Queen Creek* 240	85140	1	5	1	2	6	5	6	4	30
Queen Creek* 242	85142	26	26	43	49	33	47	58	14	296
Queen Creek* 243	85143	2	5	1	2	8	3	5	5	31
with 85142	85242	1	0	2	3	1	4	0	0	11
Scottsdale	85250	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	13
Scottsdale	85251	2	4	10	6	8	12	6	2	50
Scottsdale	85253	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	4
Scottsdale	85255	4	3	2	3	7	7	0	0	26
Scottsdale	85256	2	0	2	5	12	3	3	1	28
Scottsdale	85257	4	4	12	5	4	7	4	0	40
Scottsdale	85258	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	6
Scottsdale	85259	1	1	0	3	3	4	0	0	12
Scottsdale	85260	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	0	12
Scottsdale	85262	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	5
Scottsdale	85266	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	4
Scottsdale	85267	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Scottsdale/Phoenix	85254	1	9	25	10	10	8	7	3	73
Sun City/W est/Grand	85351	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Sun City/W est/Grand	85373	2	0	0	1	4	1	1	0	9
Sun Lakes/Chandler	85248	2	2	0	2	1	8	5	4	24
Surprise	85374	4	6	2	15	11	25	15	9	87
Surprise	85378	4	1	1	6	5	13	5	1	36
Surprise	85379	9	11	4	25	24	46	25	13	157
Surprise	85387	1	1	2	5	3	6	0	0	18
Surprise	85388	11	2	1	30	19	35	17	10	125
Tempe	85281	4	2	7	12	6	12	15	14	72
Tempe	85282	6	8	7	11	16	9	19	8	84
Tempe	85284	3	0	0	1	3	1	2	1	11
Tempe	85287	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Tempe/Guadalupe	85283	4	3	4	12	8	6	19	10	66
Tolleson	85353	10	11	7	27	13	17	20	16	121
Tonopah	85354	1	1	1	0	2	3	4	3	15
Waddell	85355	1	2	1	6	5	6	7	2	30
Wickenburg	85390	1	0	0	2	2	4	1	0	10
Wittman	85361	1	1	0	2	5	4	1	0	14
Youngtown	85363	0	1	1	1	3	2	6	2	16
Other Arizona Counties		52	29	47	50	27	39	46	27	317
Other Jursidictions**		27	28	19	24	25	20	45	20	208
		1,097	942	973	1,625	1,382	1,763	1,723	761	10,266

*Some cities not listed in the most recent Administrative Order are included here for continuity.

** 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 FY2020

County	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Totals
APACHE	2	2	3	5	0	0	2	0	14
COCHISE	3	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	9
COCONINO	0	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	7
GILA	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	5
GRAHAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
LA PAZ	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
MOHAVE	1	1	0	1	1	3	2	0	9
NAVAJO	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	4
PIMA	4	2	6	11	5	10	7	1	46
PINAL	14	14	29	13	17	16	33	5	141
SANTA CRUZ	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
YAVAPAI	6	4	18	16	6	10	17	6	83
YUMA	0	0	0	2	1	2	2	1	8
Total	33	25	62	53	34	44	67	13	331

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

Table A.17 Elementary School District by Offense Severity FY2020

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Totals
Aguila Elementary	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Alhambra Elementary District	6	4	5	6	3	5	12	0	41
Arlington Elementary	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Avondale Elementary District	0	3	0	10	4	4	11	4	36
Balsz Elementary District	1	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	6
Buckeye Elementary District	2	0	0	5	3	3	2	2	17
Cartwright Elementary District	10	10	0	14	1	4	13	0	52
Creighton Elementary District	3	3	0	5	0	1	0	10	22
Fowler Elementary District	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	1	7
Glendale Elementary District	11	2	3	12	2	1	5	0	36
Isaac Elementary District	3	2	2	9	1	2	5	0	24
Kyrene Elementary District	7	3	2	8	3	3	7	3	36
Laveen Elementary District	1	4	1	8	0	2	2	0	18
Liberty Elementary District	2	18	0	3	2	2	1	0	28
Litchfield Elementary District	1	0	0	2	1	2	2	1	9
Littleton Elementary District	1	0	0	2	1	0	3	2	9
Madison Elementary District	0	2	0	3	0	2	2	0	9
Morristown Elementary District	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Murphy Elementary District	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
Nadaburg Elementary District	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Osborn Elementary District	1	0	0	2	1	1	4	0	9
Palo Verde Elementary District	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Pendergast Elementary	0	3	0	3	3	0	5	3	17
Phoenix Elementary District	9	10	5	14	7	6	23	4	78
Roosevelt Elementary District	7	3	2	3	3	3	8	3	32
Ruth Fisher Elementary District	2	0	0	9	1	8	2	0	22
Tempe Elementary District	3	1	1	14	3	4	8	17	51
Tolleson Elementary District	0	1	0	1	1	5	0	5	13
Union Elementary District	1	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	7
Washington Elementary District	11	7	2	21	5	3	14	0	63
Wickenburg Unified District	2	2	0	3	3	4	1	0	15
Totals	85	81	25	164	50	68	138	55	666

Table A.18 High School District by Offense Severity FY2020

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Totals
Agua Fria Union HS District	10	12	4	26	37	47	37	2	175
Buckeye Union HS District	5	2	4	22	21	21	10	4	89
Glendale Union HS District	22	9	9	38	29	14	32	0	153
Phoenix Union HS District	54	53	24	48	14	16	74	0	283
Tempe Union HS District	12	13	11	17	22	26	37	21	159
Tolleson Union HS District	12	17	7	26	79	27	42	29	239
Totals	115	106	59	177	202	151	232	56	1,098

Appendix D – School Districts

Table A.19 Unified School District by Offense Severity FY2020

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Totals
Apache Junction Unified District	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Cave Creek Unified District No. 93	1	1	0	4	8	4	4	0	22
Chandler Unified District	14	18	6	39	74	62	61	66	340
Deer Valley Unified District	17	9	4	33	13	18	42	4	140
Dysart Unified District	24	10	8	69	68	85	38	1	303
Florence Unified School District	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Fountain Hills Unified District	1	1	0	3	0	2	0	0	7
Gila Bend Unified District	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gilbert Unified District	15	7	2	31	97	37	49	24	262
Higley Unified School District	5	1	0	16	29	8	17	11	87
Maricopa Unified District	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Mesa Unified District	41	28	23	86	180	54	68	26	506
Paradise Valley Unified District	9	3	2	22	8	5	28	0	77
Peoria Unified District	30	18	3	72	64	53	56	0	296
Queen Creek Unified District	2	2	2	5	13	3	8	2	37
Scottsdale Unified District	8	9	6	13	32	15	8	2	93
St Johns Unified School District	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Totals	169	107	56	393	587	346	381	136	2,176

Table A.20 Miscellaneous Schools by Offense Severity FY2020

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Totals
Charter - Other	2	2	3	1	0	4	0	0	12
Charter Schools	69	75	98	102	75	84	143	18	664
Misc Parochial	2	1	0	2	0	2	1	0	8
Misc. Colleges - (includes Community Colleges)	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	6
Misc. Other - need to expand name...	3	6	4	11	3	4	11	1	43
Miscellaneous County School Districts	0	1	0	1	0	0	6	3	11
Resid. Treat. Fac. (Schools)	3	5	42	11	0	4	2	1	68
Adobe Montain School	69	9	1	4	0	14	1	0	98
Other*	34	22	30	62	28	46	58	9	289
Totals	183	121	179	194	108	159	223	32	1,199

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

Appendix E – Detention

Juveniles Detained by Gender, Ethnicity, and Age FY2020

Table A.21 Detentions by Gender

Gender	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
Female	451	316	1.43
Male	2,021	1,385	1.46
Total	2,472	1,701	1.45

Table A.22 Detentions by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
African American	657	433	1.52
Anglo	766	541	1.42
Asian/Pacific	18	11	1.64
Hispanic	934	640	1.46
Native American	70	55	1.27
*Other	27	21	1.29
Total	2,472	1,701	1.45

Table A.23 Females Detained by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
African American	149	94	1.59
Anglo	167	122	1.37
Asian/Pacific	0	0	0.00
Hispanic	118	86	1.37
Native American	12	10	1.20
*Other	5	4	1.25
Total	451	316	1.43

Table A.24 Males Detained by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
African American	508	339	1.50
Anglo	599	419	1.43
Asian/Pacific	18	11	1.64
Hispanic	816	554	1.47
Native American	58	45	1.29
*Other	22	17	1.29
Total	2,021	1,385	1.46

*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 FY2020

Reason	Durango		Southeast	
	Detained	Average Days Detained	Detained	Average Days Detained
Warrant	609	34.3	269	35.8
Court Hold	510	20.9	228	22.0
Referral	668	16.4	172	27.1
*Other	14	3.5	2	1.5
Total	1,801		671	

Table A.26 Reasons for Detention by Ethnicity FY2020

Reason	African American	Anglo	Asian/Pacific	Hispanic	Native American	Other*	Total
Warrant	231	278	6	322	30	11	878
Court Hold	168	268	1	279	17	5	738
Referral	253	218	11	326	22	10	840
Other	5	2	0	7	1	1	16
Total	657	766	18	934	70	27	2,472

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

Table A.27 Reasons for Detention by Gender FY2020

Gender	Warrant	Court Hold	Referral	Other*	Total
Female	205	146	98	2	451
Male	673	592	742	14	2,021
Total	878	738	840	16	2,472

Table A.28 Reasons for Detention by Percent and Ethnicity FY2020

Reason	African American	Anglo	Asian/Pacific	Hispanic	Native American	Other*
Warrant	35.2%	36.3%	33.3%	34.5%	42.9%	40.7%
Court Hold	25.6%	35.0%	5.6%	29.9%	24.3%	18.5%
Referral	38.5%	28.5%	61.1%	34.9%	31.4%	37.0%
Other	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%	0.7%	1.4%	3.7%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

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.