

Arizona's Juvenile Court Counts

Statewide Statistical Information FY2015



JULY 1, 2014 - JUNE 30, 2015

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS
JUVENILE JUSTICE SERVICES DIVISION
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Deborah D. Kurth, PhD
Research and Information Manager

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Introduction & Trends Arizona's Juvenile Court Counts

INTRODUCTION AND TRENDS

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

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

Currently, information on delinquent and incorrigible youth are maintained in two case management systems – Juvenile Online Tracking System (JOLTS) and the integrated Court Information System (iCIS). Maricopa County uses iCIS and the remaining fourteen counties use JOLTS. However, Pima County recently transitioned to an upgraded version of JOLTS (JOLTSaz) on July 1, 2013. Various departments and staff members input data into these systems and each juvenile court actively participates in maintaining the data to ensure its quality and accuracy. Data from these systems were extracted in November 2015 and used to calculate statistics for this edition.

Due to ongoing quality assurance and data conversion between systems, some tables include an "unknown" category to account for missing data or records with data entry errors. For this extract, data from JOLTSaz were formatted and coded to mirror data from JOLTS. In last year's edition, racial and ethnic data had not yet been reformatted and coded. As a result, statistics on race from FY14 are not comparable to this edition.

Included in the data extraction were data on all juveniles who were processed through any court stage during fiscal year 2015 (FY15), July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015. Each section of this publication provides statistics on each of these court stages, which are as follows:

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

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

Each section starts with the count of juveniles¹ who experienced that stage. Each juvenile is counted once. Note, these statistics will diverge from reports that count by case or charge. Next, breakdowns of those juveniles by demographic categories, offense², and county are provided. In the event the

INTRODUCTION AND TRENDS

juvenile had multiple referrals or petitions moving through the court, each variable was measured using the juveniles' first referral, petition, or disposition falling within the fiscal year. Each section also has a graph showing the five year trend for that stage.

Officers from the Juvenile Probation Department conduct risk assessments on youth at various stages, such as intake, diversion, dispositional investigation and report, probation, etc. Assessments are completed with a state approved tool that classifies a juvenile as a low, medium/moderate, or high risk to recidivate. The assessment covers multiple domains and often uses input from the juvenile, parents, school, and other official documents such as school or delinquency records. Currently, risk assessment data is undergoing a conversion and is not available for this edition.

On the pages that follow, several charts and graphs are included to provide an overview of how juveniles are processed through the system as well as to illustrate current trends. The Arizona Juvenile Court Activities graph on page 4 provides duplicated and unduplicated counts of juveniles at each stage. Since a juvenile may receive more than one referral in a given year and each referral may or may not have the same disposition, the number of referrals and the number of juveniles at each stage will not be the same. A population projection graph is provided on page 4 to illustrate the increasing number of youth residing in Arizona who are within the Juvenile Court's age of jurisdiction.

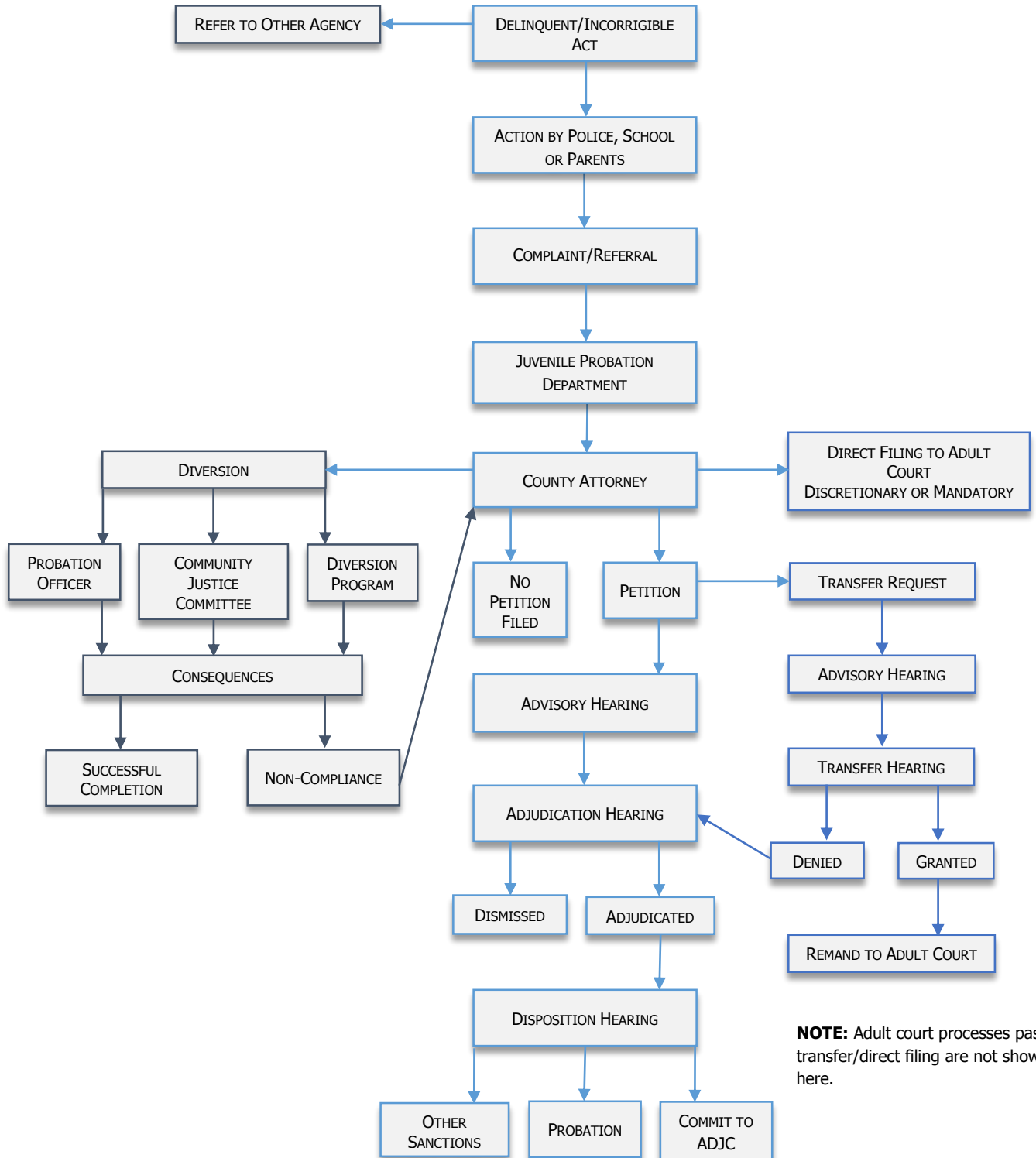
The next graph on page 5 shows trends for referrals, juveniles referred, petitions filed and juveniles with petitions filed. The "referrals" figure is the cumulative number of referrals for the year. The "juveniles referred" figure, on the other hand, is the number of unique youth who received those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

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

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

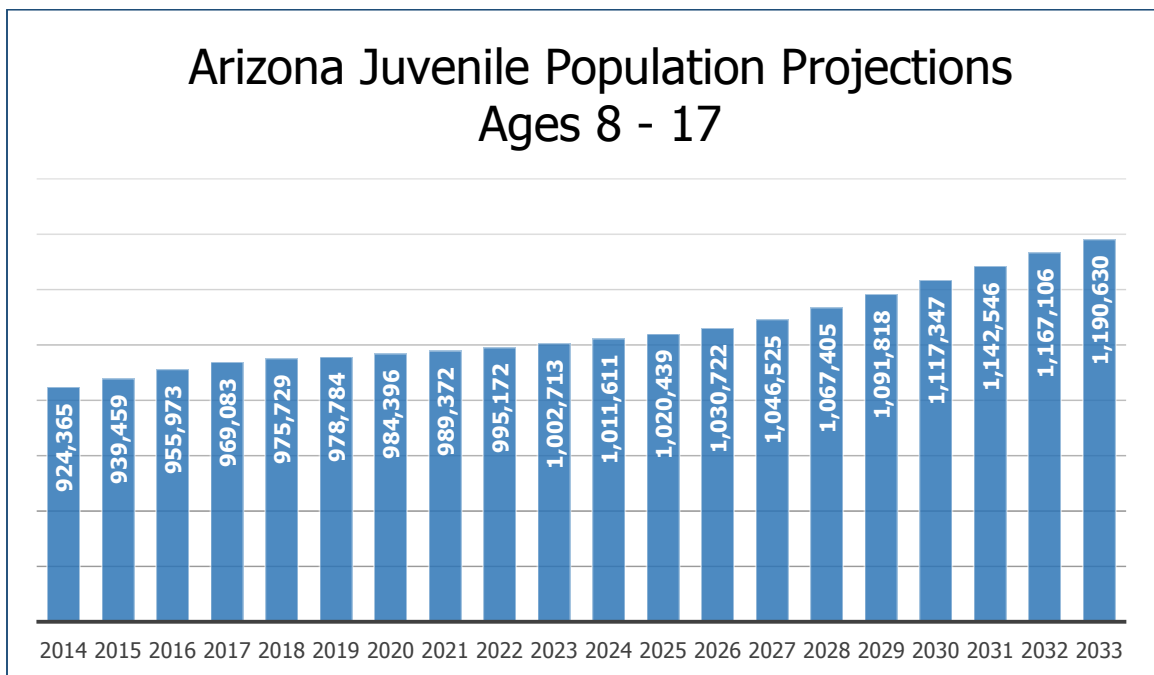
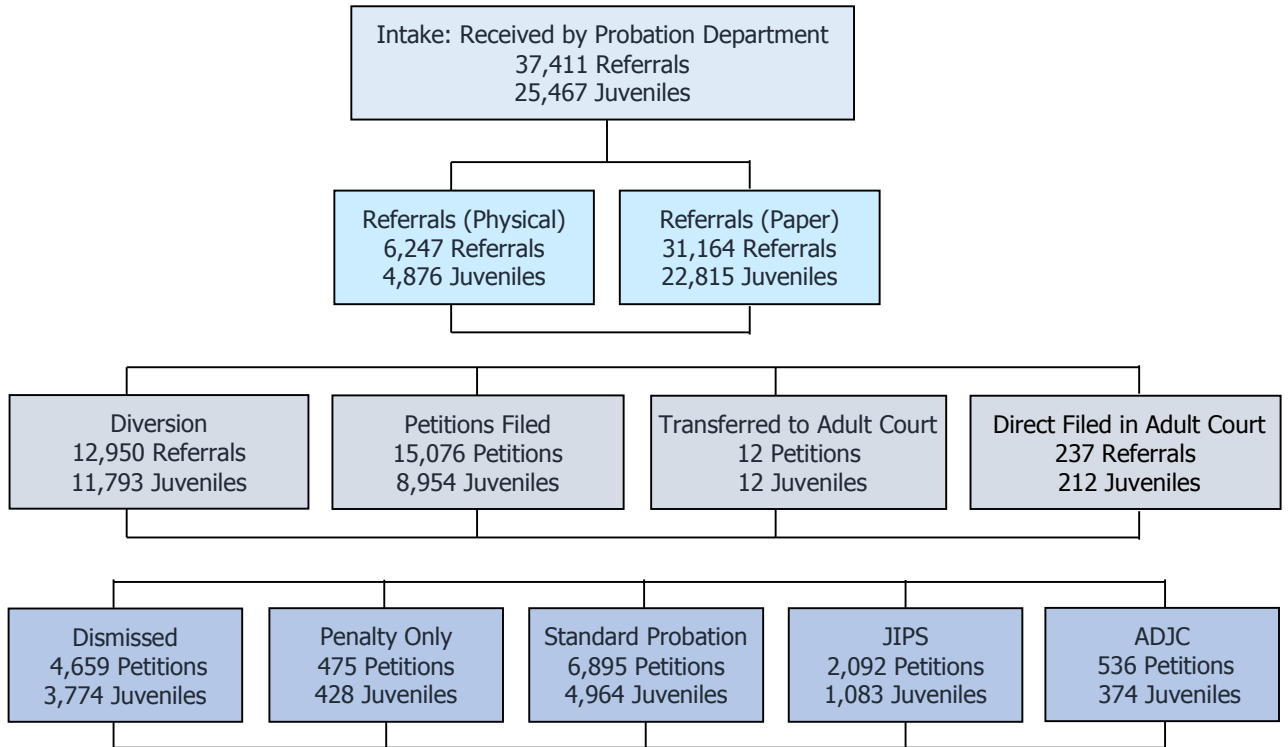
Research on juveniles processed in the Arizona court system is constant. For additional publications and statistical reports from the Arizona Supreme Court's Juvenile Justice Services Division (JJSD), please visit our website at <http://www.azcourts.gov/jjtd>.

Juvenile Justice Flow Chart



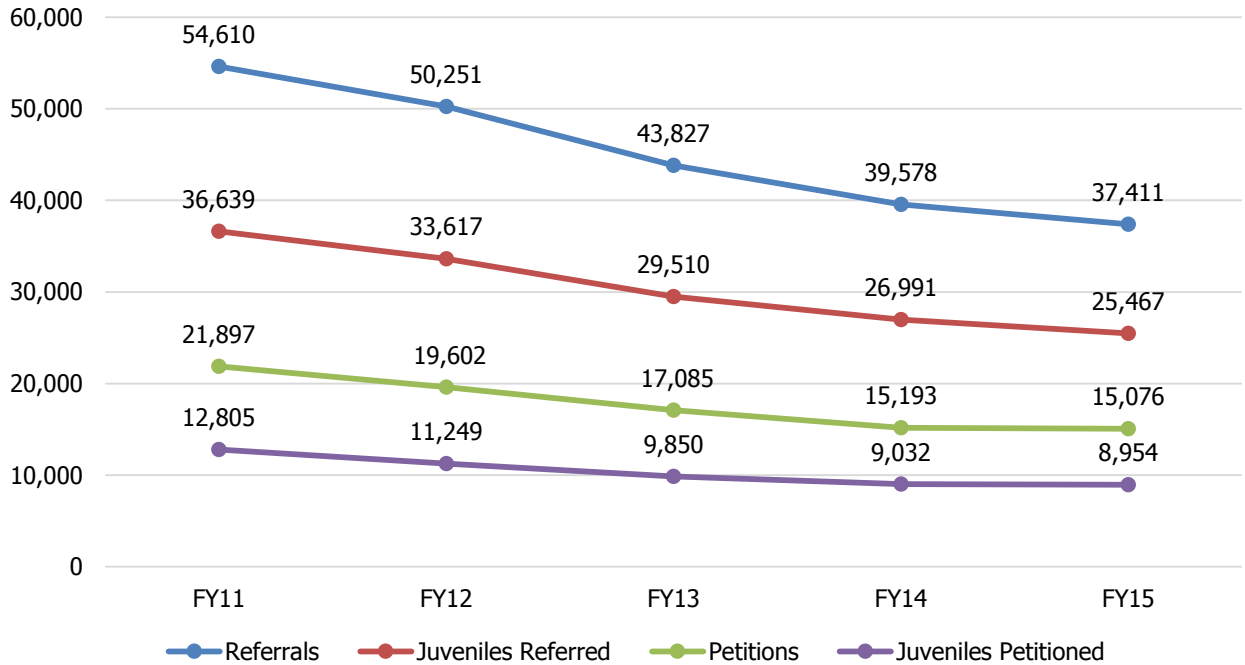
NOTE: Adult court processes past transfer/direct filing are not shown here.

Arizona Juvenile Court Activity, FY15

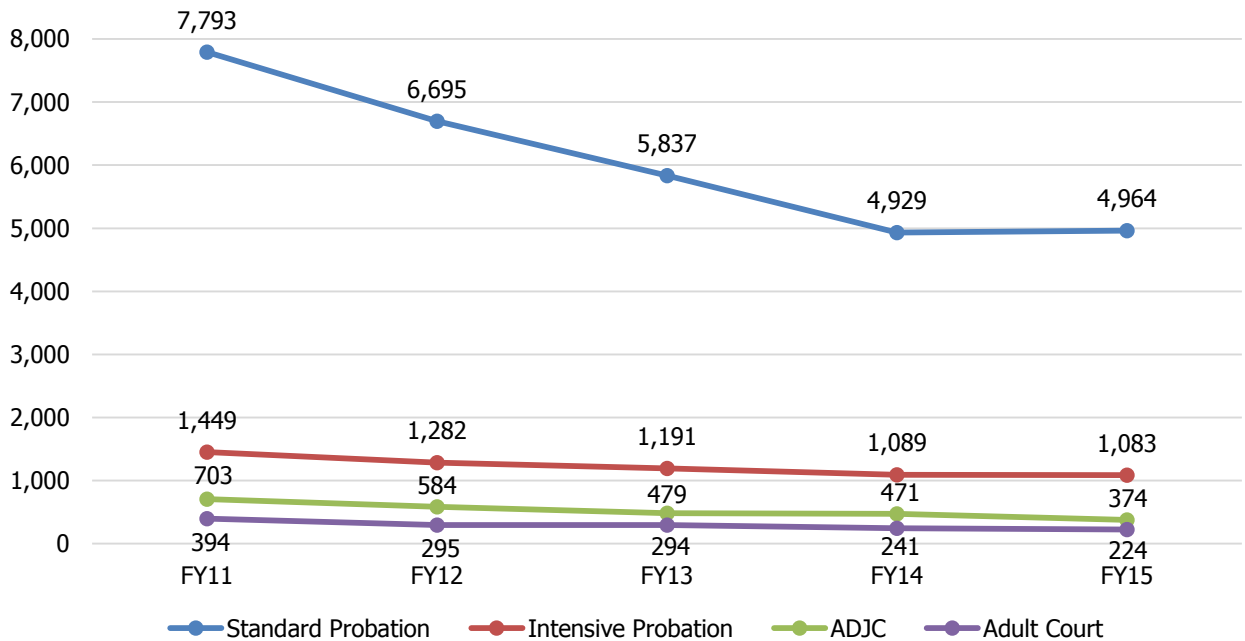


Source: Arizona Department of Administration, Office of Employment and Population Statistics

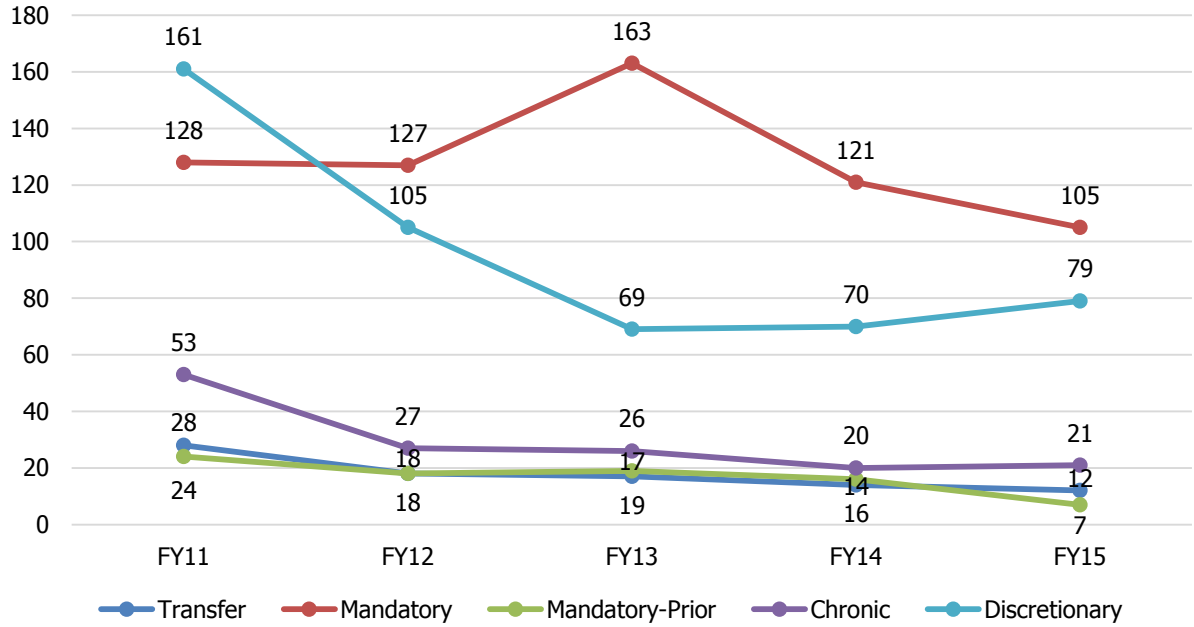
Referrals, Petitions Filed & Juveniles Referred and Petitioned, Fiscal Years 2011-2015



Juveniles Disposed to Probation, Intensive Probation, ADJC and Adult Court Fiscal Years 2011-2015



Juvenile Pathways to Adult Court Fiscal Years 2011-2015



**Charts are updated with current direct file and transfer statistics from Pima County, which altered statewide totals for previous fiscal years.*

Referral Processing

REFERRALS

DETENTION

DIVERSION

REFERRALS

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

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

In 2015, an estimated 939,459 juveniles aged 8 to 17 resided in Arizona. From July 1, 2014 to June 31, 2015, 2.7% of these juveniles were referred to Arizona's juvenile courts. This figure translates to a ratio of roughly 1 in every 37 juveniles being referred. Lastly, these 25,467 juveniles generated 37,411 referrals, which is an average of almost 1.5 referrals per juvenile in the given year.

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

Table 1.1. Juveniles Referred by County, FY15

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	96	0.38%
Cochise	623	2.45%
Coconino	597	2.34%
Gila	356	1.40%
Graham	262	1.03%
Greenlee	105	0.41%
La Paz	109	0.43%
Maricopa	12,839	50.41%
Mohave	1,057	4.15%
Navajo	471	1.85%
Pima	4,620	18.14%
Pinal	1,632	6.41%
Santa Cruz	310	1.22%
Yavapai	982	3.86%
Yuma	1,408	5.53%
TOTAL	25,467	100.00%

Table 1.2. Juveniles Referred by Gender, FY15

Male	16,910	66.40%
Female	8,557	33.60%
TOTAL	25,467	100.00%

Table 1.3. Juveniles Referred by Age, FY15

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	127	0.50%
9	184	0.72%
10	263	1.03%
11	499	1.96%
12	1,054	4.14%
13	2,017	7.92%
14	3,403	13.36%
15	4,762	18.70%
16	5,793	22.75%
17	7,159	28.11%
Unknown	206	0.81%
TOTAL	25,467	100.00%

Table 1.4. Juveniles Referred by Race, FY15

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	8,981	35.27%
African American	2,867	11.26%
White	11,495	45.14%
Native American	1,399	5.49%
Asian/Pacific Islander	158	0.62%
Other	98	0.38%
Unknown	469	1.84%
TOTAL	25,467	100.00%

Table 1.5. Juveniles Referred by Education Status, FY15

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	14,274	56.05%
Not Enrolled	1,315	5.16%
Expelled	72	0.28%
Suspended	110	0.43%
Withdrawn	198	0.78%
Graduated	101	0.40%
GED Program	15	0.06%
Unknown	9,382	36.84%
TOTAL	25,467	100.00%

Table 1.6. Juveniles Referred by Number of Prior Referrals, FY15

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	13,782	54.12%
1	4,592	18.03%
2	2,085	8.19%
3	1,232	4.84%
4	889	3.49%
5	645	2.53%
6	445	1.75%
7	344	1.35%
8 or more	1,453	5.71%
TOTAL	25,467	100.00%

Table 1.7. Juveniles Referred by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY15

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	1,551	6.09%
Felonies Against Property	1,925	7.56%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	2,403	9.44%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	2,842	11.16%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	3,812	14.97%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	5,376	21.11%
Misdemeanors Against Property	3,986	15.65%
Status Offense	3,200	12.57%
Administrative	372	1.46%
TOTAL	25,467	100.00%

Table 1.8. Juveniles Referred by Offense Class, FY15

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	8,012	31.46%
Misdemeanor	12,490	49.04%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	1,269	4.98%
Status	3,214	12.62%
Other	482	1.89%
TOTAL	25,467	100.00%

Table 1.9. Top Ten Referral Categories, FY15		
OFFENSE CATEGORY	COUNT	PERCENT
Shoplifting-Misdemeanor	3,940	10.53%
Probation Violation	3,629	9.70%
Assault (Simple)	3,309	8.84%
Runaway	2,736	7.31%
Disorderly Conduct	2,450	6.55%
Alcohol	2,240	6.00%
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	1,999	6.61%
Truancy	1,885	5.04%
Possession of Marijuana	1,824	4.88%
Curfew Violations	1,485	3.97%
TOTAL TOP TEN REFERRALS	25,497	68.15%
TOTAL OF ALL REFERRALS	37,411	100.00%

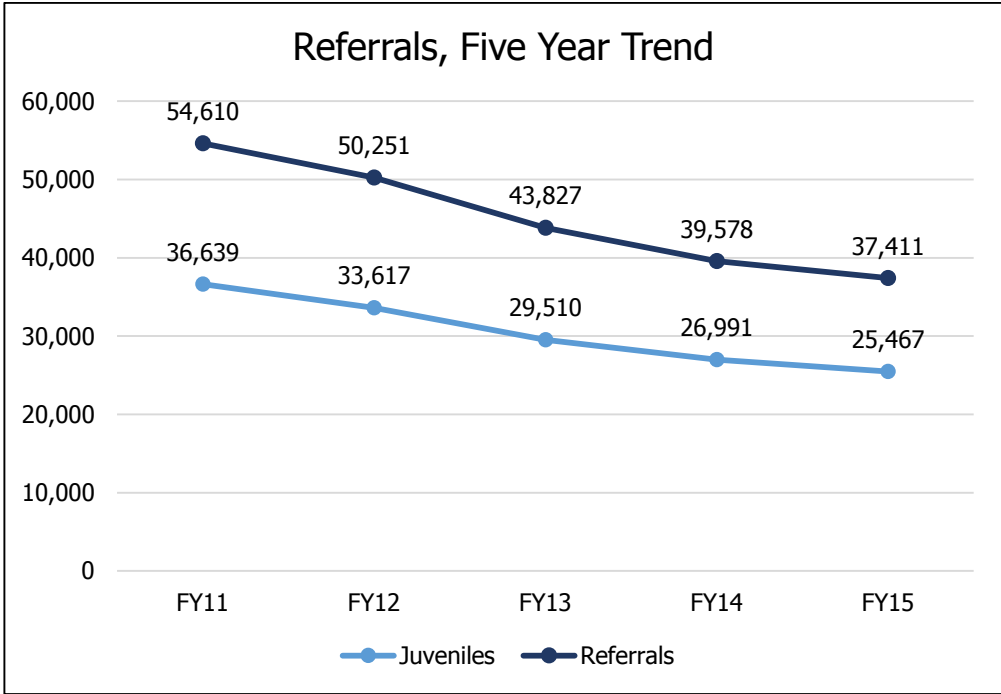


Table 1.10. Juveniles Referred by County and Gender, FY15				
	MALE		FEMALE	
COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	60	62.50%	36	37.50%
Cochise	389	62.44%	234	37.56%
Coconino	402	67.34%	195	32.66%
Gila	228	64.04%	128	35.96%
Graham	164	62.60%	98	37.40%
Greenlee	75	71.43%	30	28.57%
La Paz	72	66.06%	37	33.94%
Maricopa	8,692	67.70%	4,147	32.30%
Mohave	690	65.28%	367	34.72%
Navajo	289	61.36%	182	38.64%
Pima	3,011	65.17%	1,609	34.83%
Pinal	1,123	68.81%	509	31.19%
Santa Cruz	220	70.97%	90	29.03%
Yavapai	652	66.40%	330	33.60%
Yuma	843	59.87%	565	40.13%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	16,910	66.40%	8,557	33.60%

Tables 1.10 through 1.12 provide statistics on gender, age and race by county. Males account for the majority of referrals in all fifteen counties; however, Yuma had the smallest proportion of males (59.87%) and Greenlee had the greatest proportion (71.43%). In each county, the number of juveniles referred increased with age and, with exception to four counties (La Paz, Pima, Santa Cruz and Yuma), the majority of juveniles were White.

Table 1.11. Juveniles Referred by County and Age, FY15													
COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	2	3	1	8	9	18	23	32	0	96	0.38%
Cochise	4	1	8	11	19	57	90	138	132	162	1	623	2.45%
Coconino	3	5	2	12	39	63	94	92	116	165	6	597	2.34%
Gila	2	3	1	8	24	38	40	64	86	90	0	356	1.40%
Graham	11	11	15	18	20	30	32	37	44	44	0	262	1.03%
Greenlee	0	1	0	5	7	10	19	10	24	28	1	105	0.41%
La Paz	1	1	1	4	7	11	17	18	26	21	2	109	0.43%
Maricopa	16	42	82	188	419	907	1,672	2,472	3,123	3,861	57	12,839	50.41%
Mohave	5	7	14	19	51	99	125	196	231	292	18	1,057	4.15%
Navajo	0	2	3	6	9	27	61	110	128	122	3	471	1.85%
Pima	27	48	69	132	252	436	635	852	943	1,212	14	4,620	18.14%
Pinal	6	8	9	24	51	124	229	279	390	484	28	1,632	6.41%
Santa Cruz	3	0	3	4	7	24	36	51	61	114	7	310	1.22%
Yavapai	4	12	14	15	48	71	125	166	252	274	1	982	3.86%
Yuma	45	43	40	50	100	112	219	259	214	258	68	1,408	5.53%
TOTAL	127	184	263	499	1,054	2,017	3,403	4,762	5,793	7,159	206	25,467	100.00%

Table 1.12. Juveniles Referred by County and Race, FY15									
COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	16	0	70	6	3	0	1	96	0.38%
Cochise	265	35	309	6	1	2	5	623	2.45%
Coconino	83	20	212	275	4	2	1	597	2.34%
Gila	74	5	224	29	2	0	22	356	1.40%
Graham	43	5	181	21	1	0	11	262	1.03%
Greenlee	38	4	56	0	0	0	7	105	0.41%
La Paz	46	5	3	2	0	52	1	109	0.43%
Maricopa	4,065	1,958	5,922	445	105	40	304	12,839	50.41%
Mohave	86	33	890	37	2	1	8	1,057	4.15%
Navajo	48	9	238	173	0	0	3	471	1.85%
Pima	2,337	453	1,488	233	23	0	86	4,620	18.14%
Pinal	473	270	775	97	5	0	12	1,632	6.41%
Santa Cruz	280	1	20	2	2	0	5	310	1.22%
Yavapai	184	24	732	41	0	1	0	982	3.86%
Yuma	943	45	375	32	10	0	3	1,408	5.53%
TOTAL	8,981	2,867	11,495	1,399	158	98	469	25,467	100.00%

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DETENTION

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

Some juveniles are arrested by law enforcement at the scene of the crime, or shortly thereafter, and taken to a detention facility. Juvenile detention is the temporary confinement of a juvenile in a physically restrictive facility surrounded by a locked and secure barrier with restricted ingress and egress. In Arizona, a juvenile may only be detained if certain criteria outlined in Rule 23D are met. Rule 23D states a juvenile may only be detained if there is probable cause to believe the juvenile committed acts alleged in the petition, and:

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

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

Juvenile detention centers must be separate from the adult jail, which is a responsibility vested with the counties. Twelve of Arizona's fifteen counties maintain juvenile detention facilities, also referred to as secure care. Juveniles from the remaining

three counties (Apache, Greenlee and La Paz) are transported to other jurisdictions (Navajo, Graham and Yuma respectively) when secure custody is needed. These juveniles appear in the originating county's data as well as in the data of the county detained. Additionally, some counties have entered into contracts and/or agreements with federal agencies, tribal courts, or other state agencies to house juveniles.

In FY15, 5,211 juveniles were detained at least once. Roughly 3,128 (60%) of these juveniles were detained as a result of a referral, the others were detained as a result of court holds, warrants, probation consequences, or for another jurisdiction. Juveniles who were detained by a physical referral (arrest) represent 20% of the juvenile referred. Over the past few years, the number of juveniles detained has steadily decreased despite population increases.

Table 2.1. Juveniles Detained by County, FY15

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	53	1.02%
Cochise	107	2.05%
Coconino	254	4.87%
Gila	57	1.09%
Graham	90	1.73%
Greenlee	23	0.44%
La Paz	10	0.19%
Maricopa	2,551	48.95%
Mohave	231	4.43%
Navajo	172	3.30%
Pima	463	8.89%
Pinal	308	5.91%
Santa Cruz	98	1.88%
Yavapai	336	6.45%
Yuma	458	8.79%
TOTAL	5,211	100.00%

Table 2.2. Juveniles Detained by Gender, FY15

Gender	Count	Percent
Male	4,049	77.70%
Female	1,162	22.30%
TOTAL	5,211	100.00%

Table 2.3. Juveniles Detained by Age, FY15

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	1	0.02%
9	4	0.08%
10	12	0.23%
11	37	0.71%
12	98	1.88%
13	245	4.70%
14	548	10.52%
15	959	18.40%
16	1,383	26.54%
17	1,905	36.56%
Unknown	19	0.36%
TOTAL	5,211	100.00%

Table 2.6. Juveniles Detained for a Referral by Number of Prior Referrals, FY15

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	805	25.74%
1	421	13.46%
2	360	11.51%
3	274	8.76%
4	235	7.51%
5	155	4.96%
6	151	4.83%
7	126	4.03%
8 or more	601	19.21%
TOTAL	3,128	100.00%

Table 2.4. Juveniles Detained by Race, FY15

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	2,072	39.76%
African American	712	13.66%
White	1,926	36.96%
Native American	439	8.42%
Asian/Pacific Islander	24	0.46%
Other	16	0.31%
Unknown	22	0.42%
TOTAL	5,211	100.00%

Table 2.7. Juveniles Detained for a Referral by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY15

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	810	25.90%
Felonies Against Property	385	12.31%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	650	20.78%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	319	10.20%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	377	12.05%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	348	11.13%
Misdemeanors Against Property	146	4.67%
Status Offense	36	1.15%
Administrative	57	1.82%
TOTAL	3,128	100.00%

Table 2.5. Juveniles Detained by Education Status, FY15

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	1,745	33.49%
Not Enrolled	359	6.89%
Expelled	24	0.46%
Suspended	38	0.73%
Withdrawn	40	0.77%
Graduated	23	0.44%
GED Program	7	0.13%
Unknown	2,975	57.09%
TOTAL	5,211	100.00%

Table 2.8. Juveniles Detained for a Referral by Offense Class, FY15

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	1,736	55.50%
Misdemeanor	872	27.88%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	464	14.83%
Status	37	1.18%
Other	19	0.61%
TOTAL	3,128	100.00%

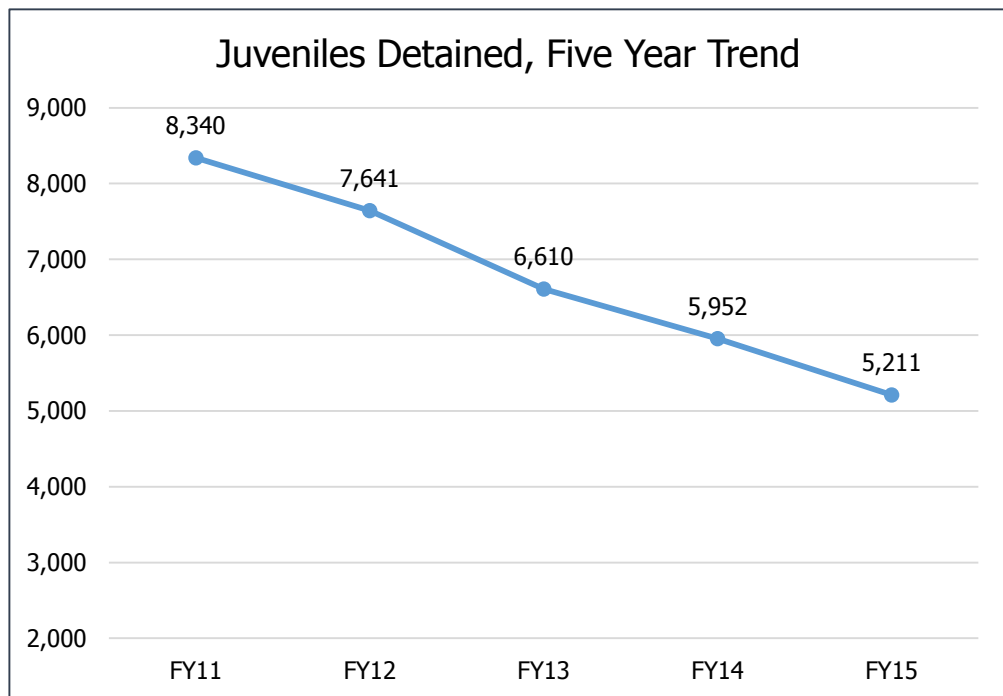
Table 2.9. Juveniles Detained by County and Gender, FY15				
	MALE		FEMALE	
COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	32	60%	21	40%
Cochise	85	79%	22	21%
Coconino	178	70%	76	30%
Gila	48	84%	9	16%
Graham	70	78%	20	22%
Greenlee	19	83%	4	17%
La Paz	9	90%	1	10%
Maricopa	2,041	80%	510	20%
Mohave	168	73%	63	27%
Navajo	126	73%	46	27%
Pima	372	80%	91	20%
Pinal	252	82%	56	18%
Santa Cruz	70	71%	28	29%
Yavapai	251	75%	85	25%
Yuma	328	72%	130	28%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	4,049	77.70%	1,162	22.30%

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

Table 2.10. Juveniles Detained by County and Age, FY15													
COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	1	2	1	5	4	10	10	20	0	53	1.02%
Cochise	0	0	0	3	1	5	15	23	24	36	0	107	2.05%
Coconino	0	0	0	5	6	22	36	48	59	77	1	254	4.87%
Gila	0	0	0	1	1	6	3	14	20	12	0	57	1.09%
Graham	0	1	1	3	6	7	16	16	19	20	1	90	1.73%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	7	8	0	23	0.44%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	3	0	10	0.19%
Maricopa	0	2	2	9	44	92	247	447	703	994	11	2,551	48.95%
Mohave	0	0	1	0	5	18	30	38	54	85	0	231	4.43%
Navajo	0	0	0	1	3	13	13	38	43	61	0	172	3.30%
Pima	0	0	0	2	6	11	56	80	124	182	2	463	8.89%
Pinal	0	0	0	1	2	13	29	62	87	113	1	308	5.91%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	1	2	7	17	29	42	0	98	1.88%
Yavapai	1	1	4	4	7	17	31	65	94	112	0	336	6.45%
Yuma	0	0	3	6	15	32	58	93	108	140	3	458	8.79%
TOTAL	1	4	12	37	98	245	548	959	1,383	1,905	19	5,211	100.00%

Table 2.11. Juveniles Detained by County and Race, FY15

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	11	0	39	1	2	0	0	53	1.02%
Cochise	49	6	51	1	0	0	0	107	2.05%
Coconino	40	14	82	116	1	0	1	254	4.87%
Gila	16	0	31	6	1	1	2	57	1.09%
Graham	17	3	57	12	0	0	1	90	1.73%
Greenlee	5	0	15	0	0	0	3	23	0.44%
La Paz	2	1	3	0	0	4	0	10	0.19%
Maricopa	1,044	529	812	131	15	10	10	2,551	48.95%
Mohave	30	8	183	8	1	1	0	231	4.43%
Navajo	17	4	77	72	0	0	2	172	3.30%
Pima	245	57	126	32	0	0	3	463	8.89%
Pinal	133	54	98	23	0	0	0	308	5.91%
Santa Cruz	88	1	8	1	0	0	0	98	1.88%
Yavapai	71	12	237	16	0	0	0	336	6.45%
Yuma	304	23	107	20	4	0	0	458	8.79%
TOTAL	2,072	712	1,926	439	24	16	22	5,211	100.00%



Note: The vertical axis does not start at zero.

DIVERSION

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

Diversion is an alternative available to some juvenile offenders to avoid prosecution. Through diversion, a juvenile is given the opportunity to admit to the allegations contained in the referral and receive a consequence in lieu of the formal court process. Consequences can include unpaid community service work, fines or restitution, educational programming, rehabilitative programming, or counseling. If the juvenile successfully completes diversion, his/her obligation to the state (and victim when applicable) is satisfied and a petition is not filed. The outcome cannot be used against the juvenile in any further proceedings and there is no adjudication of incorrigibility or delinquency. If the juvenile is non-compliant with diversion, the referral is sent back to the County Attorney who may then decide to file a petition.

The County Attorney has sole discretion to divert prosecution and determine which offenses are eligible for diversion. The County Attorney or Juvenile Court may establish the community-based alternative programs used for diversion. A.R.S. §8-321 provides the statutory authority and requirements for diversion and are briefly summarized in the Notes section.³

In FY15, there were 11,793 juveniles diverted in Arizona's juvenile justice system. Over the last five years, the number of juveniles being diverted declined 31.1%, which coincides with the 30.5% decline in referrals. Of the juveniles diverted in FY15, 70.65% had no prior referrals and 60.38% had a misdemeanor as the most serious offense. As shown in **Table 3.1**, the majority of diverted juveniles originate from Maricopa County. In addition, most diverted juveniles are male, in their late teens, and White. The majority are also enrolled in school.

Table 3.1. Juveniles Diverted by County, FY15

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	17	0.14%
Cochise	362	3.07%
Coconino	274	2.32%
Gila	182	1.54%
Graham	78	0.66%
Greenlee	25	0.21%
La Paz	49	0.42%
Maricopa	5,937	50.34%
Mohave	403	3.42%
Navajo	83	0.70%
Pima	2,511	21.29%
Pinal	764	6.48%
Santa Cruz	99	0.84%
Yavapai	515	4.37%
Yuma	494	4.19%
TOTAL	11,793	100.00%

Table 3.2. Juveniles Diverted by Gender, FY15

Gender	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	7,216	61.19%
Female	4,577	38.81%
TOTAL	11,793	100.00%

Table 3.3. Juveniles Diverted by Age, FY15

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	69	0.59%
9	93	0.79%
10	140	1.19%
11	284	2.41%
12	646	5.48%
13	1,208	10.24%
14	2,007	17.02%
15	2,455	20.82%
16	2,641	22.39%
17	2,244	19.03%
Unknown	6	0.05%
TOTAL	11,793	100.00%

Table 3.4. Juveniles Diverted by Race, FY15

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	4,262	36.14%
African American	1,236	10.48%
White	5,395	45.75%
Native American	557	4.72%
Asian/Pacific Islander	81	0.69%
Other	47	0.40%
Unknown	215	1.82%
TOTAL	11,793	100.00%

Table 3.5. Juveniles Diverted by Education Status, FY15

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	8,210	69.62%
Not Enrolled	329	2.79%
Expelled	15	0.13%
Suspended	29	0.25%
Withdrawn	36	0.31%
Graduated	31	0.26%
GED Program	3	0.03%
Unknown	3,140	26.63%
TOTAL	11,793	100.00%

Table 3.6. Juveniles Diverted by Number of Prior Referrals, FY15

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	8,332	70.65%
1	2,290	19.42%
2	678	5.75%
3	238	2.02%
4	110	0.93%
5	43	0.36%
6	23	0.20%
7	23	0.20%
8 or more	56	0.47%
TOTAL	11,793	100.00%

Table 3.7. Juveniles Diverted by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY15

OFFENSE*	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	142	1.20%
Felonies Against Property	351	2.98%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	234	1.98%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	1,517	12.86%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	2,165	18.36%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	2,494	21.15%
Misdemeanors Against Property	3,154	26.74%
Status Offense	1,696	14.38%
Administrative	40	0.34%
TOTAL	11,793	100.00%

*Offense alleged at the time of the referral.

Table 3.8. Juveniles Diverted by Offense Class, FY15

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	2,725	23.11%
Misdemeanor	7,120	60.37%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	206	1.75%
Status	1,696	14.38%
Other	46	0.39%
TOTAL	11,793	100.00%

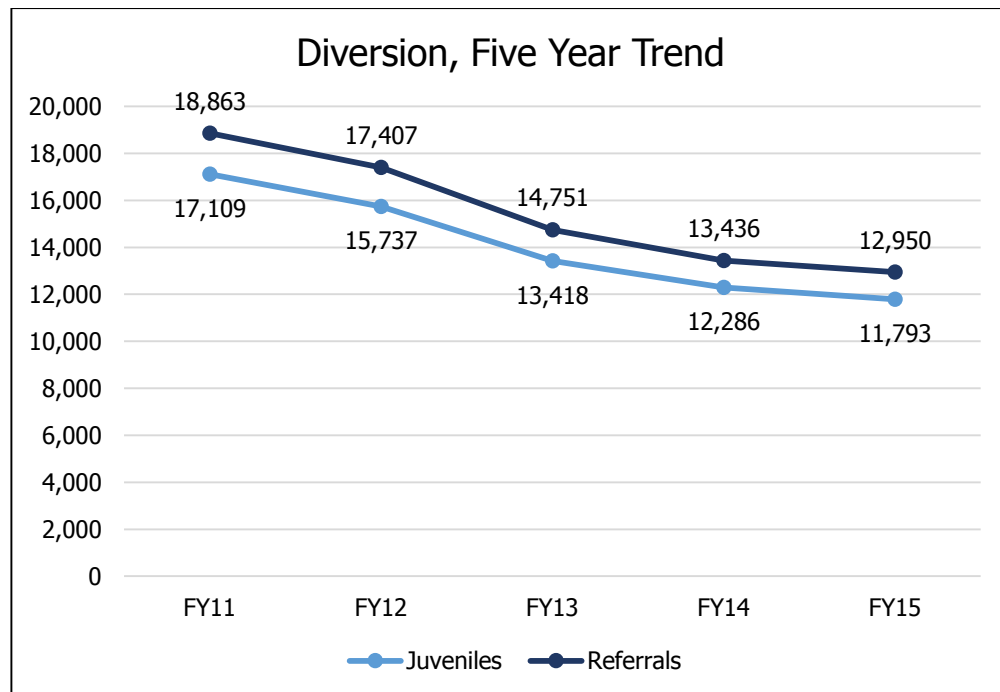
Table 3.9. Juveniles Diverted by County and Gender, FY15				
	MALE		FEMALE	
COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	13	76.47%	4	23.53%
Cochise	211	58.29%	151	41.71%
Coconino	173	63.14%	101	36.86%
Gila	107	58.79%	75	41.21%
Graham	44	56.41%	34	43.59%
Greenlee	17	68.00%	8	32.00%
La Paz	28	57.14%	21	42.86%
Maricopa	3,681	62.00%	2,256	38.00%
Mohave	234	58.06%	169	41.94%
Navajo	39	46.99%	44	53.01%
Pima	1,535	61.15%	976	38.85%
Pinal	481	62.96%	283	37.04%
Santa Cruz	67	67.68%	32	32.32%
Yavapai	327	63.50%	188	36.50%
Yuma	259	52.43%	235	47.57%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	7,216	61.19%	4,577	38.81%

In **Tables 3.9** through **3.11** county specific breakouts are presented. Navajo had the smallest proportion of diverted male juveniles (47%), while Apache had the greatest proportion (76%). For all the counties, the majority of diverted juveniles were older teenagers. In most counties, White was the most frequent racial category.

Table 3.10. Juveniles Diverted by County and Age, FY15													
COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	2	2	0	1	3	3	6	0	0	17	0.14%
Cochise	2	1	5	9	12	35	56	84	81	77	0	362	3.07%
Coconino	2	3	0	5	25	35	48	42	47	67	0	274	2.32%
Gila	2	0	0	5	15	18	26	27	44	45	0	182	1.54%
Graham	4	4	7	5	10	12	8	13	6	9	0	78	0.66%
Greenlee	0	1	0	1	2	2	4	2	7	6	0	25	0.21%
La Paz	0	0	0	2	6	6	8	6	9	12	0	49	0.42%
Maricopa	9	24	40	108	254	572	1,047	1,355	1,441	1,086	1	5,937	50.34%
Mohave	2	3	7	12	27	44	63	86	91	68	0	403	3.42%
Navajo	0	0	0	1	2	4	20	13	23	20	0	83	0.70%
Pima	10	18	39	82	173	289	404	495	485	515	1	2,511	21.29%
Pinal	1	3	5	14	31	74	132	145	198	160	1	764	6.48%
Santa Cruz	2	0	1	1	3	9	18	23	23	19	0	99	0.84%
Yavapai	2	3	4	7	28	42	87	96	128	118	0	515	4.37%
Yuma	33	33	30	30	58	65	83	65	52	42	3	494	4.19%
TOTAL	69	93	140	284	646	1,208	2,007	2,455	2,641	2,244	6	11,793	100.00%

Table 3.11. Juveniles Diverted by County and Race, FY15

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	3	0	14	0	0	0	0	17	0.14%
Cochise	173	16	169	1	0	1	2	362	3.07%
Coconino	45	7	95	122	4	1	0	274	2.32%
Gila	30	2	115	19	0	0	16	182	1.54%
Graham	6	2	64	1	0	0	5	78	0.66%
Greenlee	12	1	12	0	0	0	0	25	0.21%
La Paz	23	2	1	0	0	23	0	49	0.42%
Maricopa	1,916	819	2,785	195	58	21	143	5,937	50.34%
Mohave	29	18	343	11	0	1	1	403	3.42%
Navajo	5	0	43	34	0	0	1	83	0.70%
Pima	1,292	228	834	105	13	0	39	2,511	21.29%
Pinal	204	124	388	42	2	0	4	764	6.48%
Santa Cruz	95	0	2	0	0	0	2	99	0.84%
Yavapai	100	11	383	21	0	0	0	515	4.37%
Yuma	329	6	147	6	4	0	2	494	4.19%
TOTAL	4,262	1,236	5,395	557	81	47	215	11,793	100.00%



Court Processing

PETITIONS

DISMISSALS

PENALTY ONLY

STANDARD PROBATION

INTENSIVE PROBATION (JIPS)

PETITIONS

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

Only the County Attorney has the authority to send a juvenile case to court by filing a petition. A petition initiates the formal court hearing process by requiring the juvenile and his/her parent/guardian to attend formal hearings before the court to answer the allegations located in the petition. The County Attorney determines which allegations to include in the petition based on the evidence and elements of the alleged act.

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

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

There were 8,954 juveniles with a petition filed during FY15. The relative rate of juveniles petitioned has been stable, staying around 34% of the juveniles referred. The average age of juveniles receiving a petition is just over 15 years

old and 75% of juveniles petitioned are between 15 and 17 years of age.

Table 4.1. Juveniles Petitioned by County, FY15

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	85	0.95%
Cochise	201	2.24%
Coconino	262	2.93%
Gila	166	1.85%
Graham	143	1.60%
Greenlee	43	0.48%
La Paz	23	0.26%
Maricopa	3,950	44.11%
Mohave	360	4.02%
Navajo	328	3.66%
Pima	1,275	14.24%
Pinal	752	8.40%
Santa Cruz	191	2.13%
Yavapai	435	4.86%
Yuma	740	8.26%
TOTAL	8,954	100.00%

Table 4.2. Juveniles Petitioned by Gender, FY15

	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	6,713	74.97%
Female	2,241	25.03%
TOTAL	8,954	100.00%

Table 4.3. Juveniles Petitioned by Age, FY15

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	9	0.10%
9	30	0.34%
10	51	0.57%
11	136	1.52%
12	273	3.05%
13	638	7.13%
14	1,109	12.39%
15	1,778	19.86%
16	2,326	25.98%
17	2,595	28.98%
Unknown	9	0.10%
TOTAL	8,954	100.00%

Table 4.4. Juveniles Petitioned by Race, FY15

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	3,381	37.76%
African American	1,206	13.47%
White	3,564	39.80%
Native American	677	7.56%
Asian/Pacific Islander	45	0.50%
Other	22	0.25%
Unknown	59	0.66%
TOTAL	8,954	100.00%

Table 4.5. Juveniles Petitioned by Education Status, FY15

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	4,911	54.85%
Not Enrolled	895	10.00%
Expelled	55	0.61%
Suspended	81	0.90%
Withdrawn	146	1.63%
Graduated	53	0.59%
GED Program	12	0.13%
Unknown	2,801	31.28%
TOTAL	8,954	100.00%

Table 4.6. Juveniles Petitioned by Number of Prior Referrals, FY15

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	2,708	30.24%
1	1,504	16.80%
2	1,083	12.10%
3	825	9.21%
4	606	6.77%
5	481	5.37%
6	360	4.02%
7	278	3.10%
8 or more	1,109	12.39%
TOTAL	8,954	100.00%

Table 4.7. Juveniles Petitioned by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY15

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	1,079	12.05%
Felonies Against Property	1,489	16.63%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	1,975	22.06%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	947	10.58%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	1,318	17.72%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	1,023	11.43%
Misdemeanors Against Property	866	9.67%
Status Offense	222	2.48%
Administrative	35	0.39%
TOTAL	8,954	100.00%

Table 4.8. Juveniles Petitioned by Offense Class, FY15

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	4,331	48.37%
Misdemeanor	3,211	35.86%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	993	11.09%
Status	246	2.75%
Other	173	1.93%
TOTAL	8,954	100.00%

Table 4.9. Juveniles Petitioned by County and Gender, FY15

COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	58	68.24%	27	31.76%
Cochise	146	72.64%	55	27.36%
Coconino	180	68.70%	82	31.30%
Gila	119	71.69%	47	28.31%
Graham	99	69.23%	44	30.77%
Greenlee	31	72.09%	12	27.91%
La Paz	21	91.30%	2	8.70%
Maricopa	3,094	78.33%	856	21.67%
Mohave	273	75.83%	87	24.17%
Navajo	218	66.46%	110	33.54%
Pima	950	74.51%	325	25.49%
Pinal	567	75.40%	185	24.60%
Santa Cruz	138	72.25%	53	27.75%
Yavapai	321	73.79%	114	26.21%
Yuma	498	67.30%	242	32.70%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	6,713	74.97%	2,241	25.03%

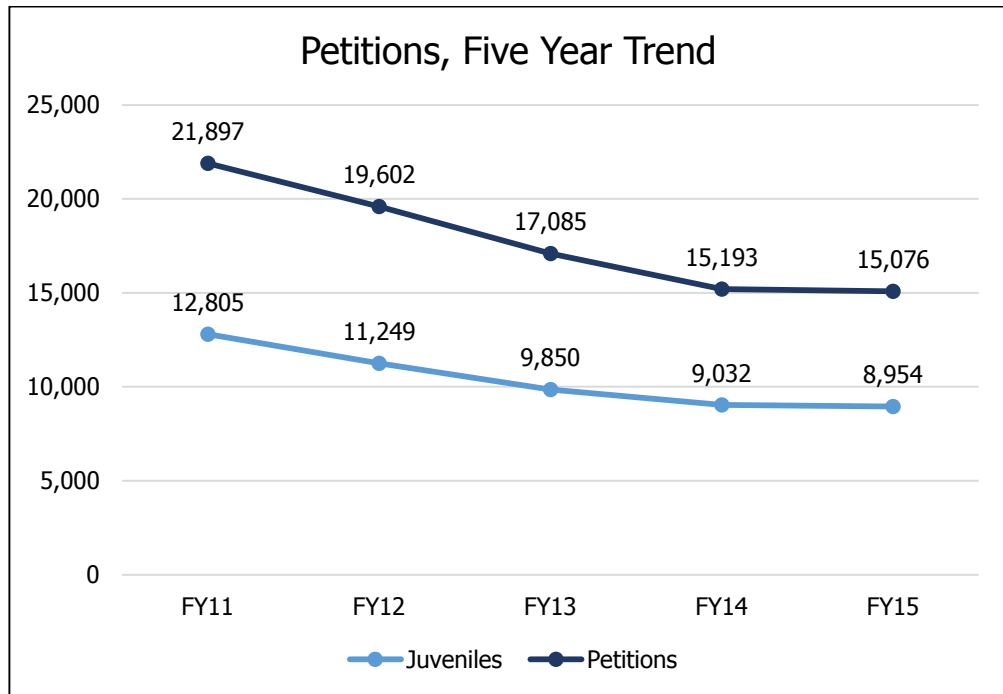
In **Tables 4.9** through **4.11**, gender, age, and race are presented by county. In all of the counties, the majority of juveniles with a petition filed were males in their late teens. In most counties, White was the most frequent racial category.

Table 4.10. Juveniles Petitioned by County and Age, FY15

COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	2	3	1	6	6	20	22	25	0	85	0.95%
Cochise	1	2	0	4	7	23	26	43	45	50	0	201	2.24%
Coconino	0	0	2	4	9	26	44	46	63	68	0	262	2.93%
Gila	1	3	2	2	6	19	21	40	45	27	0	166	1.85%
Graham	0	4	4	11	9	22	20	20	28	25	0	143	1.60%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	5	8	6	12	12	0	43	0.48%
La Paz	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	4	10	3	0	23	0.26%
Maricopa	0	0	13	48	120	231	431	730	1,052	1,325	0	3,950	44.11%
Mohave	2	3	6	2	18	41	48	64	98	77	1	360	4.02%
Navajo	0	2	1	4	7	20	35	73	109	76	1	328	3.66%
Pima	0	3	3	26	30	93	175	254	324	365	2	1,275	14.24%
Pinal	1	6	7	11	17	67	107	157	203	176	0	752	8.40%
Santa Cruz	1	0	0	0	3	9	16	28	50	79	5	191	2.13%
Yavapai	0	4	4	8	14	26	53	88	124	114	0	435	4.86%
Yuma	3	2	7	13	31	48	117	205	141	173	0	740	8.26%
TOTAL	9	30	51	136	273	638	1,109	1,778	2,326	2,595	9	8,954	100.00%

Table 4.11. Juveniles Petitioned by County and Race, FY15

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	17	0	60	6	1	0	1	85	0.95%
Cochise	76	16	107	1	1	0	0	201	2.24%
Coconino	28	14	80	140	0	0	0	262	2.93%
Gila	42	3	100	15	2	0	4	166	1.85%
Graham	27	5	87	19	1	0	4	143	1.60%
Greenlee	8	1	29	0	0	0	5	43	0.48%
La Paz	8	1	2	1	0	10	1	23	0.26%
Maricopa	1,459	799	1,442	188	27	12	23	3,950	44.11%
Mohave	36	9	297	14	2	0	2	360	4.02%
Navajo	30	7	172	116	0	0	3	328	3.66%
Pima	646	161	380	77	3	0	8	1,275	14.24%
Pinal	246	148	295	55	2	0	6	752	8.40%
Santa Cruz	169	1	17	1	1	0	2	191	2.13%
Yavapai	86	9	319	21	0	0	0	435	4.86%
Yuma	503	32	177	23	5	0	0	740	8.26%
TOTAL	3,381	1,206	3,564	677	45	22	59	8,954	100.00%



DISMISSALS

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

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

Dismissal of a petition can occur during the advisory or adjudication stages. It is possible for a petition to be dismissed due to a lack of evidence during either of these hearings. Similarly, a juvenile could have more than one charge/count pending. In this situation, the juvenile's attorney could initiate a process with the County Attorney resulting in dismissal of one charge while receiving a disposition (i.e., penalty only, probation, JIPS, or commitment to ADJC) on another charge. Dismissals can also take place as an agreement in court to extend unfulfilled diversion conditions. Upon completion of the conditions, the dismissal stops any further prosecution. Cases can also be dismissed when transferred to another jurisdiction prior to adjudication or by the County Attorney filing a motion to dismiss due to a victims request, lack of cooperation or availability of witnesses, or unreasonable likelihood of adjudication.

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

Only juveniles with a dismissed petition are included in this section. In FY15, roughly 30.9% of petitions filed had a disposition of dismissed, which equates to 12.5% of all referrals.

Table 5.1. Juveniles with Dismissals by County, FY15

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	47	1.25%
Cochise	56	1.48%
Coconino	143	3.79%
Gila	58	1.54%
Graham	42	1.11%
Greenlee	24	0.64%
La Paz	10	0.26%
Maricopa	1,975	52.32%
Mohave	103	2.73%
Navajo	86	2.28%
Pima	642	17.03%
Pinal	256	6.78%
Santa Cruz	46	1.22%
Yavapai	116	3.07%
Yuma	170	4.50%
TOTAL	3,774	100.00%

Table 5.2. Juveniles with Dismissals by Gender, FY15

	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	2,739	72.58%
Female	1,035	27.42%
TOTAL	3,774	100.00%

Table 5.3. Juveniles with Dismissals by Age, FY15

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	2	0.05%
9	16	0.42%
10	23	0.61%
11	58	1.54%
12	105	2.78%
13	241	6.39%
14	447	11.84%
15	655	17.36%
16	846	22.42%
17	1,207	31.98%
Unknown	174	4.61%
TOTAL	3,774	100.00%

Table 5.4. Juveniles with Dismissals by Race, FY15

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	1,265	33.52%
African American	538	14.26%
White	1,629	43.16%
Native American	265	7.02%
Asian/Pacific Islander	19	0.50%
Other	11	0.29%
Unknown	47	1.25%
TOTAL	3,774	100.00%

Table 5.5. Juveniles with Dismissals by Education Status, FY15

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	1,953	51.75%
Not Enrolled	345	9.14%
Expelled	16	0.42%
Suspended	41	1.09%
Withdrawn	68	1.80%
Graduated	26	0.69%
GED Program	3	0.08%
Unknown	1,322	35.03%
TOTAL	3,774	100.00%

Table 5.6. Juveniles with Dismissals by Number of Prior Referrals, FY15

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	1,350	35.77%
1	670	17.75%
2	450	11.92%
3	340	9.01%
4	214	5.67%
5	155	4.11%
6	130	3.44%
7	86	2.28%
8 or more	379	10.04%
TOTAL	3,774	100.00%

Table 5.7. Juveniles with Dismissals by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY15

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	253	6.70%
Felonies Against Property	269	7.13%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	519	13.75%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	492	13.04%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	460	12.19%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	928	24.59%
Misdemeanors Against Property	504	13.35%
Status Offense	296	7.84%
Administrative	53	1.40%
TOTAL	3,774	100.00%

Table 5.8. Juveniles with Dismissals by Offense Class, FY15

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	1,074	28.46%
Misdemeanor	1,922	50.93%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	421	11.16%
Status	299	7.92%
Other	58	1.54%
TOTAL	3,774	100.00%

Table 5.9. Juveniles with Dismissals by County and Gender, FY15

COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	32	68.09%	15	31.91%
Cochise	38	67.86%	18	32.14%
Coconino	91	63.64%	52	36.36%
Gila	47	81.03%	11	18.97%
Graham	26	61.90%	16	38.10%
Greenlee	17	70.83%	7	29.17%
La Paz	9	90.00%	1	10.00%
Maricopa	1,446	73.22%	529	26.78%
Mohave	76	73.79%	27	26.21%
Navajo	55	63.95%	31	36.05%
Pima	476	74.14%	166	25.86%
Pinal	205	80.08%	51	19.92%
Santa Cruz	29	63.04%	17	36.96%
Yavapai	88	75.86%	28	24.14%
Yuma	104	61.18%	66	38.82%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	2,739	72.58%	1,035	27.42%

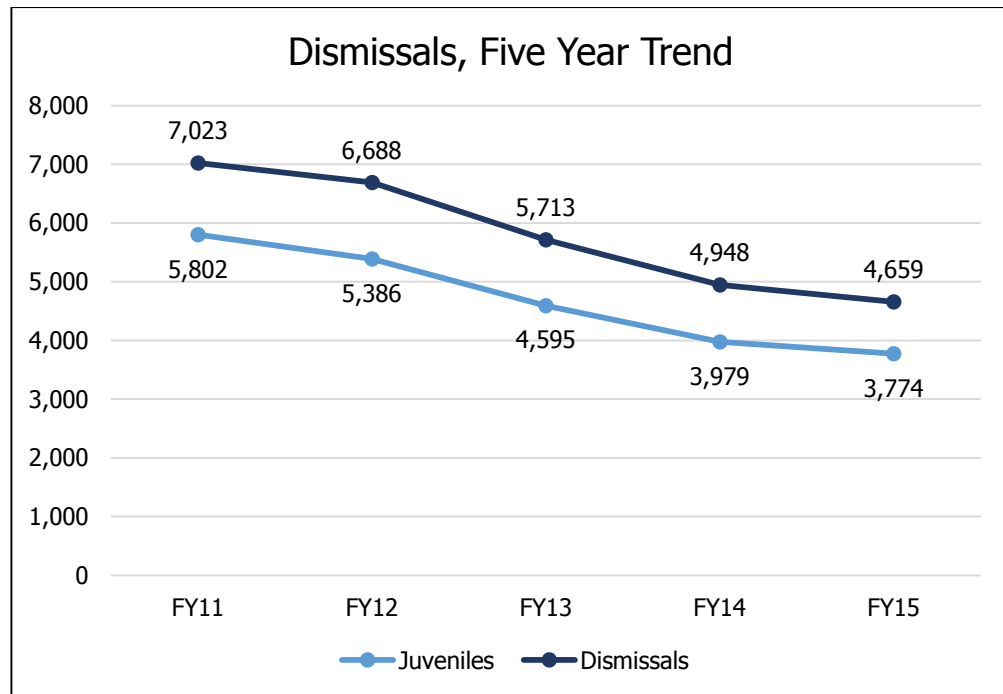
In **Tables 5.9** through **5.11**, county specific breakdowns by gender, age, and race are presented. Across all of the counties, the majority of juveniles with dismissals were males in their late teens. White was the most frequent racial category; however, Hispanic and Native American were the leading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

Table 5.10. Juveniles with Dismissals by County and Age, FY15

COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	1	1	0	1	4	2	15	11	11	1	47	1.25%
Cochise	0	1	0	1	1	6	8	11	12	15	1	56	1.48%
Coconino	0	0	2	3	6	17	21	27	31	35	1	143	3.79%
Gila	0	2	0	1	0	5	10	15	12	12	1	58	1.54%
Graham	0	1	1	5	1	11	8	6	7	1	1	42	1.11%
Greenlee	0	0	0	3	2	2	2	5	3	4	3	24	0.64%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	1	3	1	10	0.26%
Maricopa	1	0	9	19	50	97	233	322	471	714	59	1,975	52.33%
Mohave	0	2	1	4	2	7	13	19	21	24	10	103	2.73%
Navajo	0	0	1	1	2	5	4	17	18	30	8	86	2.28%
Pima	0	1	2	10	25	49	82	111	150	174	38	642	17.01%
Pinal	1	1	1	2	3	12	25	45	58	81	27	256	6.78%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	5	5	22	6	46	1.22%
Yavapai	0	5	2	3	6	11	9	10	22	41	7	116	3.07%
Yuma	0	2	3	6	6	11	24	44	24	40	10	170	4.50%
TOTAL	2	16	23	58	105	241	447	655	846	1,207	174	3,774	100.00%

Table 5.11. Juveniles with Dismissals by County and Race, FY15

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	7	0	36	4	0	0	0	47	1.25%
Cochise	20	4	32	0	0	0	0	56	1.48%
Coconino	18	10	51	64	0	0	0	143	3.79%
Gila	12	1	39	4	0	0	2	58	1.54%
Graham	9	2	22	7	0	0	2	42	1.11%
Greenlee	8	0	15	0	0	0	1	24	0.64%
La Paz	4	0	0	0	0	6	0	10	0.26%
Maricopa	600	350	891	82	15	5	32	1,975	52.33%
Mohave	10	5	84	4	0	0	0	103	2.73%
Navajo	6	3	43	34	0	0	0	86	2.28%
Pima	316	88	187	40	3	0	8	642	17.01%
Pinal	76	61	102	16	0	0	1	256	6.78%
Santa Cruz	38	1	6	0	0	0	1	46	1.22%
Yavapai	22	5	85	4	0	0	0	116	3.07%
Yuma	119	8	36	6	1	0	0	170	4.50%
TOTAL	1,265	538	1,629	265	19	11	47	3,774	100.00%



PENALTY ONLY

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

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

Over the past five years, the number of penalty only dispositions has fluctuated. FY15 had the greatest number of dispositions to penalty only, 428 juveniles.

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

Table 6.1. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by County, FY15

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	0	0.00%
Cochise	19	4.44%
Coconino	3	0.70%
Gila	4	0.93%
Graham	1	0.23%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%
Maricopa	135	31.54%
Mohave	0	0.00%
Navajo	9	2.10%
Pima	183	42.76%
Pinal	29	6.78%
Santa Cruz	6	1.40%
Yavapai	1	0.23%
Yuma	38	8.88%
TOTAL	428	100.00%

Table 6.2. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Gender, FY15

	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	321	75.00%
Female	107	25.00%
TOTAL	428	100.00%

Table 6.3. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Age, FY15

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	1	0.23%
11	2	0.47%
12	2	0.47%
13	13	3.04%
14	22	5.14%
15	53	12.38%
16	76	17.76%
17	238	55.61%
Unknown	21	4.91%
TOTAL	428	100.00%

Table 6.4. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Race, FY15

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	188	43.93%
African American	61	14.25%
White	151	35.28%
Native American	25	5.84%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.23%
Other	1	0.23%
Unknown	1	0.23%
TOTAL	428	100.00%

Table 6.5. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Education Status, FY15

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	222	51.87%
Not Enrolled	45	10.51%
Expelled	3	0.70%
Suspended	3	0.70%
Withdrawn	7	1.64%
Graduated	5	1.17%
GED Program	2	0.47%
Unknown	141	32.94%
TOTAL	428	100.00%

Table 6.6. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Number of Prior Referrals, FY15

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	82	19.16%
1	55	12.85%
2	44	10.28%
3	41	9.58%
4	30	7.01%
5	34	7.94%
6	26	6.07%
7	20	4.67%
8 or more	96	22.43%
TOTAL	428	100.00%

Table 6.7. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY15

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	26	6.07%
Felonies Against Property	29	6.78%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	124	28.97%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	50	11.68%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	59	13.79%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	84	19.63%
Misdemeanors Against Property	51	11.92%
Status Offense	1	0.23%
Administrative	4	0.93%
TOTAL	428	100.00%

Table 6.8. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Offense Class, FY15

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	113	26.40%
Misdemeanor	200	46.73%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	112	26.17%
Status	0	0.00%
Other	3	0.70%
TOTAL	428	100.00%

Table 6.9. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by County and Gender, FY15

COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Cochise	14	73.68%	5	26.32%
Coconino	2	66.67%	1	33.33%
Gila	2	50.00%	2	50.00%
Graham	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Maricopa	106	78.52%	29	21.48%
Mohave	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Navajo	7	77.78%	2	22.22%
Pima	137	74.86%	46	25.14%
Pinal	18	62.07%	11	37.93%
Santa Cruz	5	83.33%	1	16.67%
Yavapai	0	0.00%	1	100.00%
Yuma	29	76.32%	9	23.68%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	321	75.00%	107	25.00%

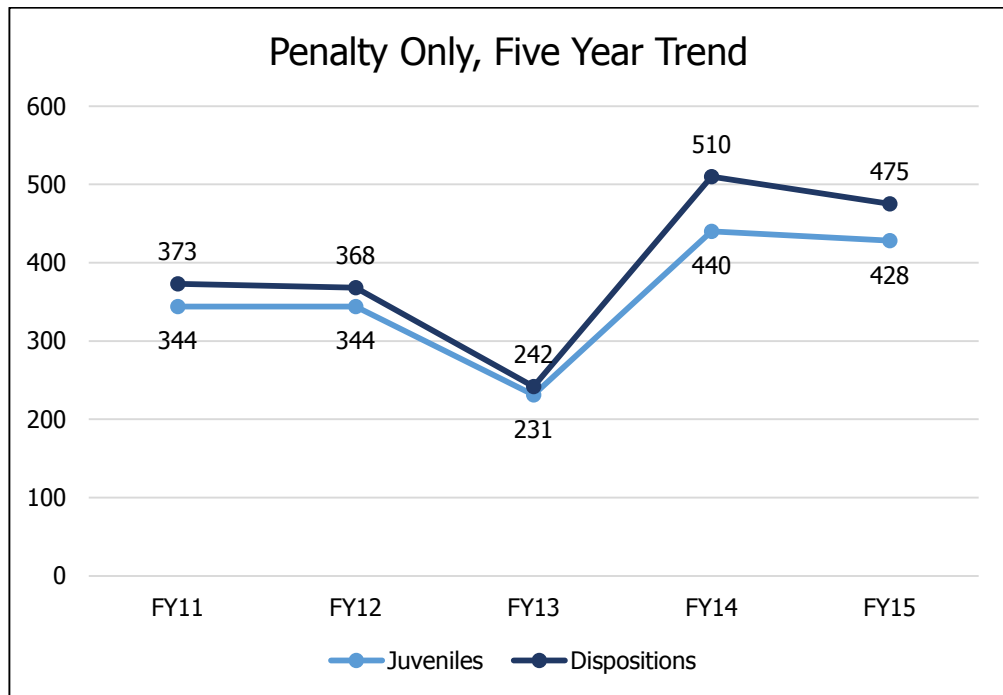
Tables 6.9 through 6.11 provide county breakdowns by gender, age, and race. Consistent across the counties, males in their late teens accounted for the majority of juveniles with a penalty only disposition. In most counties, White was the most common racial category.

Table 6.10. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by County and Age, FY15

COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	14	1	19	4.42%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0.70%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	4	0.93%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.23%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	9	17	97	8	135	31.40%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	1	9	2.09%
Pima	0	0	0	0	2	7	13	30	42	79	10	183	42.33%
Pinal	0	0	1	2	0	2	2	2	2	18	0	29	7.21%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	6	1.63%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.23%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	6	8	17	1	38	8.84%
TOTAL	0	0	1	2	2	13	22	53	76	238	21	428	100.00%

Table 6.11. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by County and Race, FY15

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Cochise	6	2	10	1	0	0	0	19	4.44%
Coconino	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0.70%
Gila	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	0.93%
Graham	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.23%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	48	26	57	3	0	1	0	135	31.54%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Navajo	1	1	2	4	0	0	1	9	2.10%
Pima	86	25	63	9	0	0	0	183	42.76%
Pinal	7	7	9	6	0	0	0	29	6.78%
Santa Cruz	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	6	1.40%
Yavapai	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.23%
Yuma	32	0	6	0	0	0	0	38	8.88%
TOTAL	188	61	151	25	1	1	1	428	100.00%



STANDARD PROBATION

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

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

Each juvenile on probation receives a treatment plan addressing their individual risks and needs. However, standard conditions apply to all probation cases, which include such things as obey the law and rules set forth by parents, guardians, and probation officer, notify Probation of any change of residence, pay restitution, fines and fees, attend school or work, submit to search and seizure of person or property by an officer, drug test, abide by set curfews, do not associate with anyone violating the law, do not own or using a firearm or deadly weapon, and perform community service hours as ordered. Special conditions can also be ordered with cases that may involve gangs, mental health, or sex offenses.

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

liberty restrictions, including detention, placement on JIPS, or commitment to the ADJC. In FY15, 4,964 juveniles were given a disposition of standard probation.

Table 7.1. Standard Probation by County, FY15

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	46	0.93%
Cochise	111	2.24%
Coconino	109	2.20%
Gila	80	1.61%
Graham	98	1.97%
Greenlee	33	0.66%
La Paz	11	0.22%
Maricopa	2,599	52.36%
Mohave	226	4.55%
Navajo	214	4.31%
Pima	536	10.80%
Pinal	291	5.86%
Santa Cruz	84	1.69%
Yavapai	210	4.23%
Yuma	316	6.37%
TOTAL	4,964	100.00%

Table 7.2. Standard Probation by Gender, FY15

Male	3,787	76.29%
Female	1,177	23.71%
TOTAL	4,964	100.00%

Table 7.3. Standard Probation by Age, FY15

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	0	0.00%
9	2	0.04%
10	6	0.12%
11	26	0.52%
12	87	1.75%
13	302	6.08%
14	566	11.40%
15	951	19.16%
16	1,306	26.31%
17	1,705	34.35%
Unknown	13	0.26%
TOTAL	4,964	100.00%

Table 7.4. Standard Probation by Race, FY15

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	1,864	37.55%
African American	650	13.09%
White	2,053	41.36%
Native American	322	6.49%
Asian/Pacific Islander	28	0.56%
Other	15	0.30%
Unknown	32	0.64%
TOTAL	4,964	100.00%

Table 7.5. Standard Probation by Education Status, FY15

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	2,527	50.91%
Not Enrolled	577	11.62%
Expelled	45	0.91%
Suspended	56	1.13%
Withdrawn	116	2.34%
Graduated	37	0.75%
GED Program	4	0.08%
Unknown	1,602	32.27%
TOTAL	4,964	100.00%

Table 7.6. Standard Probation by Number of Prior Referrals, FY15

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	1,340	26.99%
1	917	18.47%
2	719	14.48%
3	561	11.30%
4	409	8.24%
5	292	5.88%
6	184	3.71%
7	150	3.02%
8 or more	392	7.90%
TOTAL	4,964	100.00%

Table 7.7. Standard Probation by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY15

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	803	16.18%
Felonies Against Property	594	11.97%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	993	20.00%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	467	9.41%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	959	19.32%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	581	11.70%
Misdemeanors Against Property	468	9.43%
Status Offense	18	0.36%
Administrative	81	1.63%
TOTAL	4,964	100.00%

Table 7.8. Standard Probation by Offense Class, FY15

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	2,655	53.49%
Misdemeanor	1,687	33.98%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	523	10.54%
Status	19	0.38%
Other	80	1.61%
TOTAL	4,964	100.00%

Table 7.9. Standard Probation by County and Gender, FY15

COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	33	71.74%	13	28.26%
Cochise	73	65.77%	38	34.23%
Coconino	77	70.64%	32	29.36%
Gila	54	67.50%	26	32.50%
Graham	68	69.39%	30	30.61%
Greenlee	23	69.70%	10	30.30%
La Paz	10	90.91%	1	9.09%
Maricopa	2,032	78.18%	567	21.82%
Mohave	178	78.76%	48	21.24%
Navajo	149	69.63%	65	30.37%
Pima	414	77.24%	122	22.76%
Pinal	234	80.41%	57	19.59%
Santa Cruz	59	70.24%	25	29.76%
Yavapai	156	74.29%	54	25.71%
Yuma	227	71.84%	89	28.16%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	3,787	76.29%	1,177	23.71%

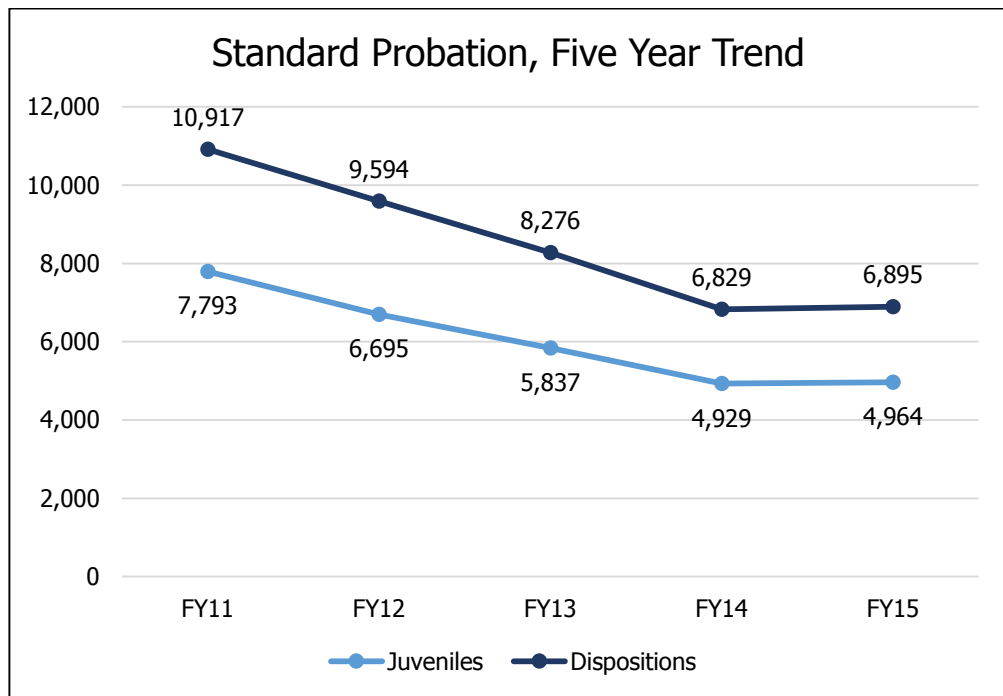
Tables 7.9 through 7.11 provide county breakdowns by gender, age, and race. In all of the counties, the majority of juveniles disposed to standard probation were males in their late teens. The most frequent racial category varied from county by White, Hispanic, and Native American.

Table 7.10. Standard Probation by County and Age, FY15

COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	9	6	21	0	46	0.93%
Cochise	0	0	0	3	4	13	17	21	28	25	0	111	2.24%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	1	6	17	19	27	37	2	109	2.20%
Gila	0	0	0	1	1	4	10	24	21	19	0	80	1.61%
Graham	0	0	4	3	4	13	20	15	12	26	1	98	1.97%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	5	5	14	0	33	0.66%
La Paz	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	4	0	11	0.22%
Maricopa	0	0	0	11	38	125	247	476	699	997	6	2,599	52.36%
Mohave	0	1	2	4	7	26	44	33	47	62	0	226	4.55%
Navajo	0	0	0	1	3	13	16	62	65	54	0	214	4.31%
Pima	0	0	0	0	11	22	62	103	149	186	3	536	10.80%
Pinal	0	0	0	2	6	21	41	50	79	92	0	291	5.86%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	13	30	34	0	84	1.69%
Yavapai	0	0	0	1	0	13	31	44	62	58	1	210	4.23%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	12	34	45	75	74	76	0	316	6.37%
TOTAL	0	2	6	26	87	302	566	951	1,306	1,705	13	4,964	100.00%

Table 7.11. Standard Probation by County and Race, FY15

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	9	0	32	3	1	0	1	46	0.93%
Cochise	47	8	55	0	1	0	0	111	2.24%
Coconino	11	6	37	55	0	0	0	109	2.20%
Gila	20	3	46	8	2	0	1	80	1.61%
Graham	21	6	60	9	0	0	2	98	1.97%
Greenlee	8	1	20	0	0	0	4	33	0.66%
La Paz	3	0	1	0	0	6	1	11	0.22%
Maricopa	983	483	977	110	20	9	17	2,599	52.36%
Mohave	29	2	188	5	0	0	2	226	4.55%
Navajo	20	4	117	72	0	0	1	214	4.31%
Pima	285	59	166	24	0	0	2	536	10.80%
Pinal	94	61	121	14	0	0	1	291	5.86%
Santa Cruz	81	1	2	0	0	0	0	84	1.69%
Yavapai	43	2	156	9	0	0	0	210	4.23%
Yuma	210	14	75	13	4	0	0	316	6.37%
TOTAL	1,864	650	2,053	322	28	15	32	4,964	100.00%



INTENSIVE PROBATION (JIPS)

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

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

JIPS differs from standard probation in the increased frequency of face-to-face contacts between the juvenile and the JIPS officer, requirement to actively participate in 32 hours of structured activities per week, liberty restrictions concerning unsupervised time out of the home, and random drug testing. JIPS probation and surveillance officers also have lower caseload ratios than standard due to the increased contact requirements.

In FY15, the number of juveniles placed on JIPS was 1,083. The rate of juveniles petitioned who end up disposed to JIPS has remained stable at around 12% of the juveniles petitioned.

Table 8.1. JIPS by County, FY15

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	7	0.65%
Cochise	37	3.42%
Coconino	62	5.72%
Gila	16	1.48%
Graham	19	1.75%
Greenlee	9	0.83%
La Paz	1	0.09%
Maricopa	420	38.78%
Mohave	61	5.63%
Navajo	29	2.68%
Pima	137	12.65%
Pinal	61	5.63%
Santa Cruz	11	1.02%
Yavapai	69	6.37%
Yuma	144	13.30%
TOTAL	1,083	100.00%

Table 8.2. JIPS by Gender, FY15

	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	915	84.49%
Female	168	15.51%
TOTAL	1,083	100.00%

Table 8.3. JIPS by Age, FY15

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	0	0.00%
11	0	0.00%
12	9	0.83%
13	37	3.42%
14	104	9.60%
15	206	19.02%
16	329	30.38%
17	395	36.47%
Unknown	3	0.28%
TOTAL	1,083	100.00%

Table 8.4. JIPS by Race, FY15

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	489	45.15%
African American	134	12.37%
White	361	33.33%
Native American	90	8.31%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	0.28%
Other	2	0.18%
Unknown	4	0.37%
TOTAL	1,083	100.00%

Table 8.5. JIPS by Education Status, FY15

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	567	52.35%
Not Enrolled	195	18.01%
Expelled	21	1.94%
Suspended	21	1.94%
Withdrawn	33	3.05%
Graduated	13	1.20%
GED Program	6	0.55%
Unknown	227	20.96%
TOTAL	1,083	100.00%

Table 8.6. JIPS by Number of Prior Referrals, FY15

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	56	5.17%
1	70	6.46%
2	72	6.65%
3	83	7.66%
4	94	8.68%
5	113	10.43%
6	88	8.13%
7	95	8.77%
8 or more	412	38.04%
TOTAL	1,083	100.00%

Table 8.7. JIPS by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY15

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	168	15.51%
Felonies Against Property	195	18.01%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	527	48.66%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	24	2.22%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	68	6.26%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	65	6.00%
Misdemeanors Against Property	29	2.68%
Status Offense	2	0.18%
Administrative	5	0.46%
TOTAL	1,083	100.00%

Table 8.8. JIPS by Offense Class, FY15

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	536	49.49%
Misdemeanor	186	17.17%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	356	32.87%
Status	1	0.09%
Other	4	0.37%
TOTAL	1,083	100.00%

Table 8.9. JIPS by County and Gender, FY15

COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	3	42.86%	4	57.14%
Cochise	33	89.19%	4	10.81%
Coconino	43	69.35%	19	30.65%
Gila	14	87.50%	2	12.50%
Graham	16	84.21%	3	15.79%
Greenlee	6	66.67%	3	33.33%
La Paz	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
Maricopa	378	90.00%	42	10.00%
Mohave	47	77.05%	14	22.95%
Navajo	26	89.66%	3	10.34%
Pima	126	91.97%	11	8.03%
Pinal	55	90.16%	6	9.84%
Santa Cruz	7	63.64%	4	36.36%
Yavapai	54	78.26%	15	21.74%
Yuma	106	73.61%	38	26.39%
STATEWIDE TOTAL	915	84.49%	168	15.51%

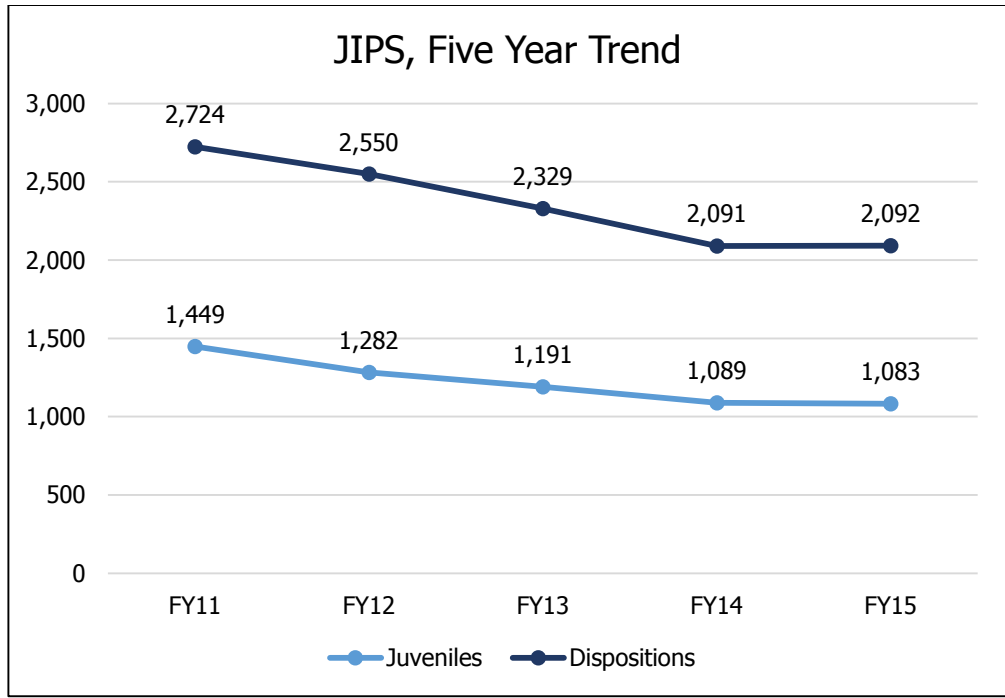
In **Tables 8.9** through **8.11** demographic variables by each county are presented. Overall, juveniles on JIPS tend to be males in their late teens. The most frequent racial category ranged from White, Hispanic, and Native American.

Table 8.10. JIPS by County and Age, FY15

COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	1	0	7	0.65%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	9	9	7	0	37	3.42%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	1	1	9	10	16	25	0	62	5.72%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	8	3	0	16	1.48%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	5	5	2	0	19	1.75%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	0	9	0.83%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.09%
Maricopa	0	0	0	0	2	6	30	70	133	179	0	420	38.78%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	1	6	4	11	17	22	0	61	5.63%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	15	5	6	0	29	2.68%
Pima	0	0	0	0	3	4	20	27	47	35	1	137	12.65%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	16	12	26	0	61	5.63%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	7	0	11	1.02%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	10	25	28	0	69	6.37%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	1	8	16	28	40	49	2	144	13.30%
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	9	37	104	206	329	395	3	1,083	100.00%

Table 8.11. JIPS by County and Race, FY15

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	1	0	5	1	0	0	0	7	0.65%
Cochise	18	2	17	0	0	0	0	37	3.42%
Coconino	8	3	20	31	0	0	0	62	5.72%
Gila	8	0	7	0	0	0	1	16	1.48%
Graham	9	0	9	1	0	0	0	19	1.75%
Greenlee	4	0	4	0	0	0	1	9	0.83%
La Paz	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.09%
Maricopa	204	87	100	22	3	2	2	420	38.78%
Mohave	10	2	44	5	0	0	0	61	5.63%
Navajo	4	0	12	13	0	0	0	29	2.68%
Pima	66	21	38	12	0	0	0	137	12.65%
Pinal	21	10	29	1	0	0	0	61	5.63%
Santa Cruz	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	11	1.02%
Yavapai	20	1	46	2	0	0	0	69	6.37%
Yuma	106	8	28	2	0	0	0	144	13.30%
TOTAL	489	134	361	90	3	2	4	1,083	100.00%



Additional Topics

JUVENILE CORRECTIONS (ADJC)

ADJC & AOC COMPARISON

PATHWAYS TO ADULT COURT

Direct Filings in Adult Court

Transferred to Adult Court

GENDER

JUVENILE CORRECTIONS (ADJC)

Statistics provided in this section are for individual youth (unduplicated). For youth who were committed or awarded to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections more than once during the fiscal year, information from the first instance is reported.

Disposition of a juvenile to the ADJC is governed by statute and the Arizona Code of Judicial Administration. Arizona Revised Statutes §8-342 (A) provides "A child under the age of fourteen years shall not be committed to the department of juvenile corrections nor shall a dependent or incorrigible child be awarded to the department of juvenile corrections." Arizona Revised Statutes §8-246(C), as amended, mandates: 1) the use of risk and needs assessment to determine appropriate disposition of juveniles; 2) development of commitment guidelines for use by juvenile court judges for dispositions of juveniles to the ADJC; and 3) development of length of stay guidelines consistent with treatment and public safety concerns.

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

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

Table 9.1 includes all juveniles who were disposed to the Juvenile Department of Corrections during FY15, which totals 374 juveniles. Commitments have been declining since a historical high of 1,670 in FY98.

This year, commitments decreased by 20.6% from the previous fiscal year. Roughly, 47.86% of the juveniles were committed for obstruction of justice offenses such as probation and parole violations; however, the most severe offense is generally not the only consideration in the commitment (i.e., prior offense history, prior placement, risk to the community and need for a more secure placement). In addition, 50.27% of the juveniles committed to the ADJC had eight or more prior referrals suggesting that the majority are chronic offenders.

Table 9.1. Juvenile Corrections by County, FY15

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	3	0.80%
Cochise	13	3.48%
Coconino	10	2.67%
Gila	8	2.14%
Graham	4	1.07%
Greenlee	1	0.27%
La Paz	1	0.27%
Maricopa	210	56.15%
Mohave	22	5.88%
Navajo	4	1.07%
Pima	25	6.68%
Pinal	24	6.42%
Santa Cruz	13	3.48%
Yavapai	14	3.74%
Yuma	22	5.88%
TOTAL	374	100.00%

Table 9.2. Juvenile Corrections by Gender, FY15

Male	347	92.78%
Female	27	7.22%
TOTAL	374	100.00%

Table 9.3. Juvenile Corrections by Age, FY15

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	0	0.00%
11	1	0.27%
12	0	0.00%
13	5	1.34%
14	15	4.01%
15	61	16.31%
16	126	33.69%
17	166	44.39%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	374	100.00%

Table 9.6. Juvenile Corrections by Number of Prior Referrals, FY15

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	31	8.29%
1	25	6.68%
2	21	5.61%
3	18	4.81%
4	15	4.01%
5	27	7.22%
6	25	6.68%
7	24	6.42%
8 or more	188	50.27%
TOTAL	374	100.00%

Table 9.4. Juvenile Corrections by Race, FY15

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	162	43.32%
African American	68	18.18%
White	120	32.09%
Native American	22	5.88%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.00%
Other	1	0.27%
Unknown	1	0.27%
TOTAL	374	100.00%

Table 9.7. Juvenile Corrections by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY15

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	83	22.19%
Felonies Against Property	37	9.89%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	179	47.86%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	9	2.41%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	31	8.29%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	14	3.74%
Misdemeanors Against Property	17	4.55%
Status Offense	0	0.00%
Administrative	4	1.07%
TOTAL	374	100.00%

Table 9.5. Juvenile Corrections by Education Status, FY15

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	117	31.28%
Not Enrolled	50	13.37%
Expelled	2	0.53%
Suspended	8	2.14%
Withdrawn	5	1.34%
Graduated	6	1.60%
GED Program	0	0.00%
Unknown	186	49.73%
TOTAL	374	100.00%

Table 9.8. Juvenile Corrections by Offense Class, FY15

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	177	47.33%
Misdemeanor	49	13.01%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	148	39.57%
Status	0	0.00%
Other	0	0.00%
TOTAL	374	100.00%

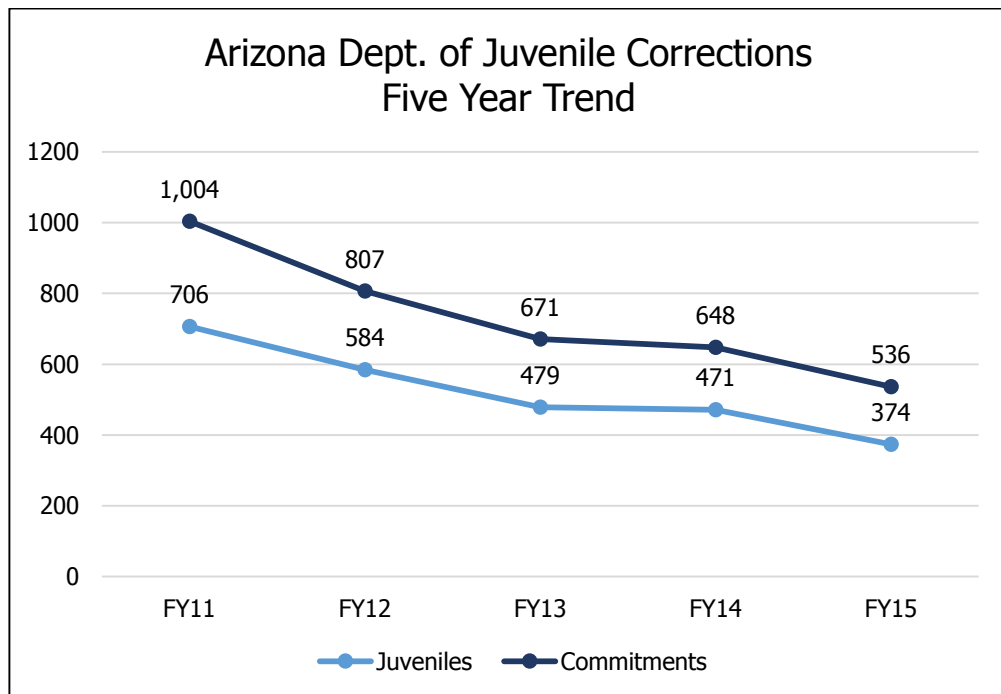
Table 9.9. Juvenile Corrections by County and Gender, FY15				
	MALE		FEMALE	
COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	3	100.00%	0	0.00%
Cochise	13	100.00%	0	0.00%
Coconino	9	90.00%	1	10.00%
Gila	8	100.00%	0	0.00%
Graham	4	100.00%	0	0.00%
Greenlee	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
La Paz	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
Maricopa	191	90.95%	19	9.05%
Mohave	20	90.91%	2	9.09%
Navajo	4	100.00%	0	0.00%
Pima	24	96.00%	1	4.00%
Pinal	24	100.00%	0	0.00%
Santa Cruz	12	92.31%	1	7.69%
Yavapai	14	100.00%	0	0.00%
Yuma	19	86.36%	3	13.64%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	347	92.78%	27	7.22%

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

Table 9.10. Juvenile Corrections by County and Age, FY15													
COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	0.80%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	5	5	0	13	3.48%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5	0	10	2.67%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	2	0	8	2.14%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	1.07%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.27%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.27%
Maricopa	0	0	0	1	0	2	8	29	68	102	0	210	56.15%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	7	11	0	22	5.88%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	4	1.07%
Pima	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	12	0	25	6.68%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	12	5	0	24	6.42%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	6	0	13	3.48%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	6	4	0	14	3.74%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	6	9	0	22	5.88%
TOTAL	0	0	0	1	0	5	15	61	126	166	0	374	100.00%

Table 9.11. Juvenile Corrections by County and Race, FY15

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0.80%
Cochise	6	1	6	0	0	0	0	13	3.48%
Coconino	3	0	2	5	0	0	0	10	2.67%
Gila	4	0	3	1	0	0	0	8	2.14%
Graham	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	4	1.07%
Greenlee	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.27%
La Paz	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.27%
Maricopa	90	55	54	9	0	1	1	210	56.15%
Mohave	3	0	19	0	0	0	0	22	5.88%
Navajo	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4	1.07%
Pima	12	3	7	3	0	0	0	25	6.68%
Pinal	11	5	7	1	0	0	0	24	6.42%
Santa Cruz	11	0	2	0	0	0	0	13	3.48%
Yavapai	2	1	11	0	0	0	0	14	3.74%
Yuma	18	3	0	1	0	0	0	22	5.88%
TOTAL	162	68	120	22	0	1	1	374	100.00%



ADJC & AOC COMPARISON

Original Commitments on a Statewide Basis

The previous section on ADJC commitments used the traditional reporting method, juvenile dispositions to the Juvenile Department of Corrections during the fiscal year. This method, however, over counts the actual number of juveniles being committed as it does not differentiate between original and subsequent commitments and also fails to take into account juveniles who never arrive to ADJC for processing.

Tables in this section provide that information. **Table 10.1** shows juveniles who were committed for the first time during the fiscal year (original commitment) and arrived at an ADJC facility. Subsequent commitment includes juveniles who received a commitment decision in FY15, but were already committed from a different county or previous fiscal year. The last category, "Never Arrived at ADJC", includes juveniles who received an original decision of commitment but were never processed into ADJC. In this scenario, a youth may have turned 18 while in detention and were therefore never transported to an ADJC facility or have been processed in an adult court at the time of commitment and were placed in adult confinement (jail or correctional facility).

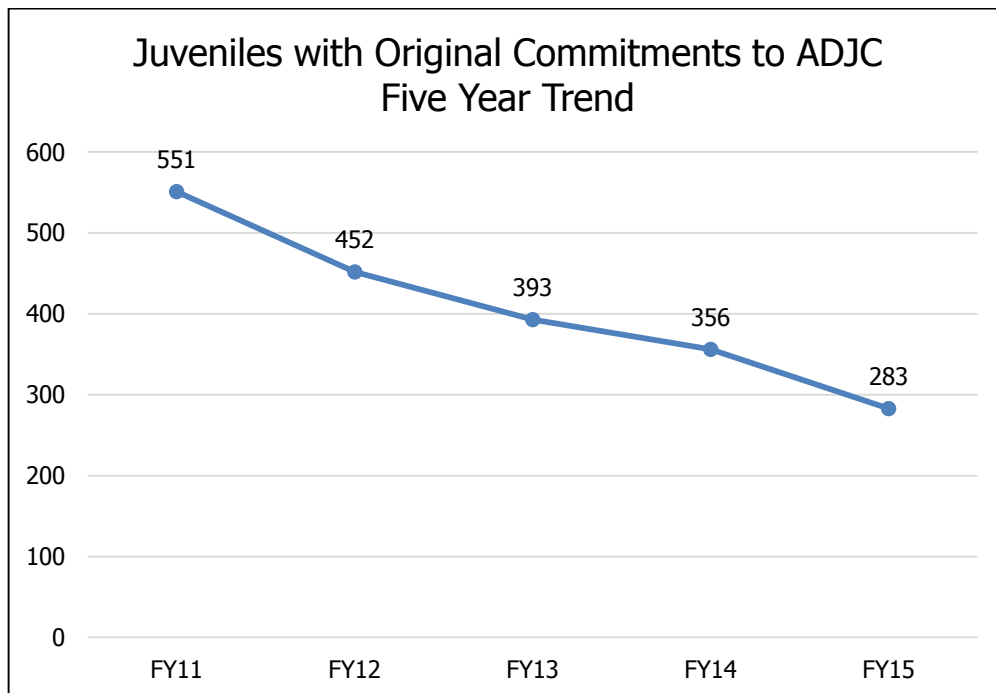
ADJC has the ability to count "re-commitments", a juvenile who is committed, discharged from ADJC and then receives another commitment. Those juveniles, few in number, are not reflected in these charts.

In FY15, there were 356 original commitments. The majority of original commitments were from Maricopa County. In addition, there were 108 juveniles with subsequent commitments and 7 juveniles who never arrived to ADJC.

	ORIGINAL COMMITMENT	SUBSEQUENT COMMITMENT	NEVER ARRIVED AT ADJC	TOTAL
Apache	3	0	0	3
Cochise	10	3	0	13
Coconino	7	3	0	10
Gila	8	0	0	8
Graham	1	3	0	4
Greenlee	1	0	0	1
La Paz	1	0	0	1
Maricopa	147	57	6	210
Mohave	19	3	0	22
Navajo	4	0	0	4
Pima	23	2	0	25
Pinal	15	9	0	24
Santa Cruz	12	1	0	13
Yavapai	13	1	0	14
Yuma	19	3	0	22
TOTAL	283	85	6	374

Table 10.2. Commitments Prior Fiscal Year, FY14

	ORIGINAL COMMITMENT	SUBSEQUENT COMMITMENT	NEVER ARRIVED AT ADJC	TOTAL
Apache	0	1	0	1
Cochise	29	7	0	36
Coconino	16	4	0	20
Gila	10	0	0	10
Graham	7	1	0	8
Greenlee	1	1	0	2
La Paz	1	1	0	2
Maricopa	177	60	4	241
Mohave	21	6	0	27
Navajo	5	0	0	5
Pima	25	5	2	32
Pinal	20	12	0	32
Santa Cruz	9	1	1	11
Yavapai	11	6	0	17
Yuma	24	3	0	27
TOTAL	356	108	7	471



It is with gratitude to ADJC for providing commitment data used for this section.

PATHWAYS TO ADULT COURT

The Arizona Revised Statutes provide the requirements and procedures for prosecuting juveniles in criminal court as adults. Juveniles enter the adult system by either a direct file or transfer. Both require certain criteria to be met in order for the filing or transfer to take place. The provisions, presented here as pathways, are summarized below.

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

Mandatory Direct File for a Violent Offense –

A juvenile aged fifteen, sixteen, or seventeen who commits a violent crime specified in A.R.S. §13-501A must be filed in adult court.

Mandatory Direct File due to Prior Conviction

– A juvenile with a historical prior felony conviction must be prosecuted as an adult per A.R.S. §13-501C.

Mandatory Direct File for Chronic Offenders –

A juvenile aged fifteen, sixteen, or seventeen who have two prior felony adjudications in juvenile court and must go to adult court for a subsequent felony per A.R.S. §13-501A.

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

Transfer – Juveniles who do not meet the above criteria may still be transferred by the juvenile court depending on a number of factors such as the type and severity of the offense and the juvenile's record and previous history. The County Attorney may request an order of the juvenile court transferring jurisdiction to the criminal division of the superior court for prosecution of any juvenile charged with a felony.

As shown in **Table 11.1**, the majority of juveniles end up in adult court through a

mandatory direct file. More detail on Direct Filed and Transferred juveniles are provided in the sections that follow.

Table 11.1. Pathways to Adult Court, FY15

PATHWAY	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
Mandatory	105	46.88%
Mandatory Prior	7	3.13%
Chronic	21	9.38%
Discretionary	79	35.27%
Transfer	12	5.36%
TOTAL *	224	100.00%

Table 11.2. Pathways to Adult Court by County, FY15

COUNTY	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0.00%
Cochise	0	0.00%
Coconino	1	0.45%
Gila	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0.39%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%
Maricopa	136	60.71%
Mohave	0	0.00%
Navajo	2	0.89%
Pima	43	19.20%
Pinal	20	8.93%
Santa Cruz	7	3.12%
Yavapai	3	1.34%
Yuma	12	5.36%
TOTAL *	224	100.00%

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

Direct Filings in Adult Court

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

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

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

These offense categories are used to define pathways to adult court referred to as mandatory (1 through 5 and 7) and chronic (6).

In addition, the County Attorney has the discretion to bring criminal prosecution against fourteen year old juveniles accused of the offenses enumerated above. Criminal prosecution may also be brought against juveniles fourteen or older who have been accused of a class 1 or class 2 felony or a select class 3, 4, 5, and 6 felony, which are referred to as discretionary filings. In addition, criminal prosecution shall be brought against any juvenile with a prior conviction in adult court. These are referred to as mandatory prior conviction filings.

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

In FY99, direct filings reached a high of 804. Since then, the number of direct filings has decreased. In FY15, 212 juveniles were involved in the direct file process, which is a slight decrease from FY14 (227).

Table 11.3. Direct Filings by County, FY15

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	0	0.00%
Cochise	0	0.00%
Coconino	1	0.47%
Gila	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%
Maricopa	132	62.26%
Mohave	0	0.00%
Navajo	1	0.47%
Pima	41	19.34%
Pinal	20	9.43%
Santa Cruz	6	2.83%
Yavapai	0	0.00%
Yuma	11	5.19%
TOTAL	212	100.00%

Table 11.4. Direct Filings by Gender, FY15

Male	202	95.28%
Female	10	4.72%
TOTAL	212	100.00%

Table 11.5. Direct Filings by Age, FY15

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	0	0.00%
11	0	0.00%
12	0	0.00%
13	0	0.00%
14	3	1.42%
15	23	10.85%
16	58	27.36%
17	126	59.43%
Unknown	2	0.94%
TOTAL	212	100.00%

Table 11.8. Direct Filings by Number of Prior Referrals, FY15

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	60	28.30%
1	26	12.26%
2	22	10.38%
3	13	6.13%
4	12	5.66%
5	8	3.77%
6	7	3.30%
7	9	4.25%
8 or more	55	25.94%
TOTAL	212	100.00%

Table 11.6. Direct Filings by Race, FY15

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	127	59.91%
African American	43	20.28%
White	31	14.62%
Native American	5	2.36%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	0.94%
Other	4	1.89%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	212	100.00%

Table 11.9. Direct Filings by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY15

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	150	70.75%
Felonies Against Property	26	12.26%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	0	0.00%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	0	0.00%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	31	14.62%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	5	2.36%
Misdemeanors Against Property	0	0.00%
Status Offense	0	0.00%
Administrative	0	0.00%
TOTAL	212	100.00%

Table 11.7. Direct Filings by Education Status, FY15

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	56	26.42%
Not Enrolled	37	17.45%
Expelled	0	0.00%
Suspended	0	0.00%
Withdrawn	1	0.47%
Graduated	1	0.47%
GED Program	0	0.00%
Unknown	117	55.19%
TOTAL	212	100.00%

Table 11.10. Direct Filings by Offense Class, FY15

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	212	100.00%
Misdemeanor	0	0.00%
TOTAL	212	100.00%

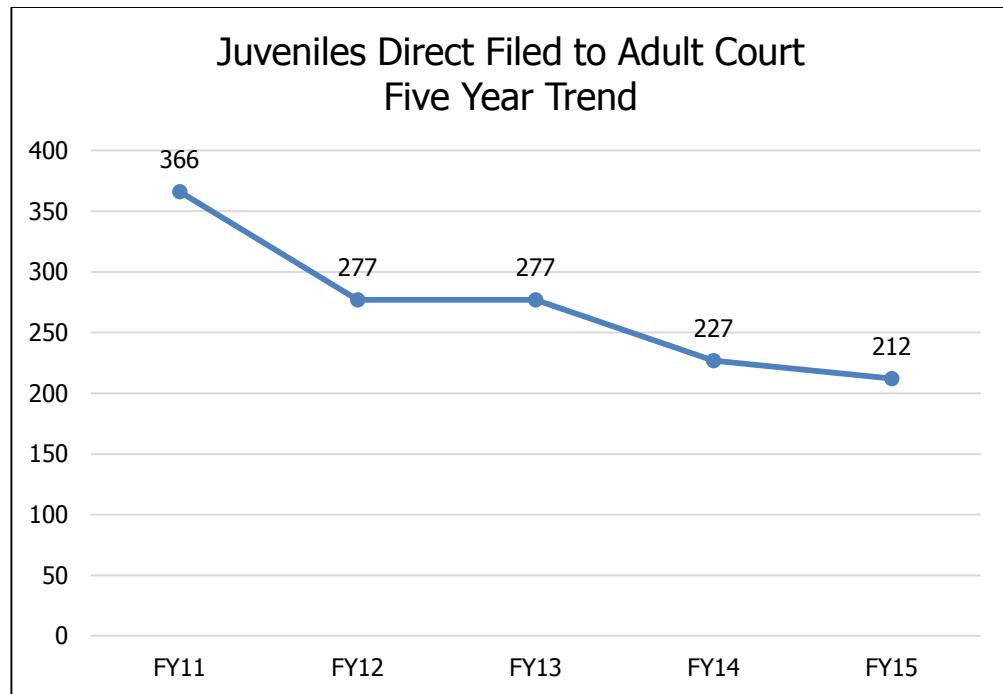
Table 11.11. Direct Filings by County and Gender, FY15				
	MALE		FEMALE	
COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Cochise	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Coconino	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
Gila	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Maricopa	124	93.94%	8	6.06%
Mohave	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Navajo	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
Pima	41	100.00%	0	0.00%
Pinal	20	100.00%	0	0.00%
Santa Cruz	5	83.33%	1	16.67%
Yavapai	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Yuma	10	90.91%	1	9.09%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	202	95.28%	10	4.72%

In **Tables 11.11** through **11.13**, county breakdowns of gender, age, and race are presented. Overall, the vast majority of juveniles with direct filings are males over fifteen years of age. Hispanic was the most common racial (ethnic) category for all of the counties.

Table 11.12. Direct Filings by County and Age, FY15													
COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.44%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	17	34	78	0	132	62.26%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.47%
Pima	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	15	23	0	41	19.34%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	10	0	20	9.43%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	6	2.83%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	9	0	11	5.19%
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	23	58	126	2	212	100.00%

Table 11.13. Direct Filings by County and Race, FY15

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Coconino	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.47%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	70	37	19	3	1	2	0	132	62.26%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.00%
Pima	28	5	5	0	1	2	0	41	19.34%
Pinal	17	0	2	1	0	0	0	20	9.43%
Santa Cruz	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	2.83%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Yuma	7	1	3	0	0	0	0	11	5.19%
TOTAL	127	43	31	5	2	4	0	212	100.00%



*Chart is updated with current statistics from Pima County, which altered statewide totals for previous years.

Transferred to Adult Court

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

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

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

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

Table 11.14. Transferred by County, FY15

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	0	0.00%
Cochise	0	0.00%
Coconino	0	0.00%
Gila	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%
Maricopa	4	33.33%
Mohave	0	0.00%
Navajo	1	8.33%
Pima	2	16.67%
Pinal	0	0.00%
Santa Cruz	1	8.33%
Yavapai	3	25.00%
Yuma	1	8.33%
TOTAL	12	100.00%

Table 11.15. Transferred by Gender, FY15

Male	10	83.33%
Female	2	16.67%
TOTAL	12	100.00%

Table 11.16. Transferred to Adult Court by Age, FY15

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	0	0.00%
11	0	0.00%
12	0	0.00%
13	0	0.00%
14	0	0.00%
15	0	0.00%
16	0	0.00%
17	11	91.67%
Unknown	1	8.33%
TOTAL	12	100.00%

Table 11.19. Transferred to Adult Court by Number of Prior Referrals, FY15

PRIOR REFERRAL	COUNT	PERCENT
0	5	41.67%
1	2	16.67%
2	0	0.00%
3	0	0.00%
4	0	0.00%
5	0	0.00%
6	0	0.00%
7	1	8.33%
8 or more	4	33.33%
TOTAL	12	100.00%

Table 11.17. Transferred to Adult Court by Race, FY15

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	6	50.00%
African American	0	0.00%
White	5	41.67%
Native American	1	8.33%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.00%
Other	0	0.00%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	12	100.00%

Table 11.20. Transferred to Adult Court by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY15

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	3	25.00%
Felonies Against Property	4	3.33%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	0	0.00%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	0	0.00%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	3	25.00%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	2	16.67%
Misdemeanors Against Property	0	0.00%
Status Offense	0	0.00%
Administrative	0	0.00%
TOTAL	12	100.00%

Table 11.18. Transferred to Adult Court by Education Status, FY15

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	5	41.67%
Not Enrolled	0	0.00%
Expelled	0	0.00%
Suspended	0	0.00%
Withdrawn	0	0.00%
Graduated	0	0.00%
GED Program	0	0.00%
Unknown	7	58.33%
TOTAL	12	100.00%

Table 11.21. Transferred to Adult Court by Offense Class, FY15

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	11	91.67%
Misdemeanor	1	8.33%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	0	0.00%
Status	0	0.00%
Other	0	0.00%
TOTAL	12	100.00%

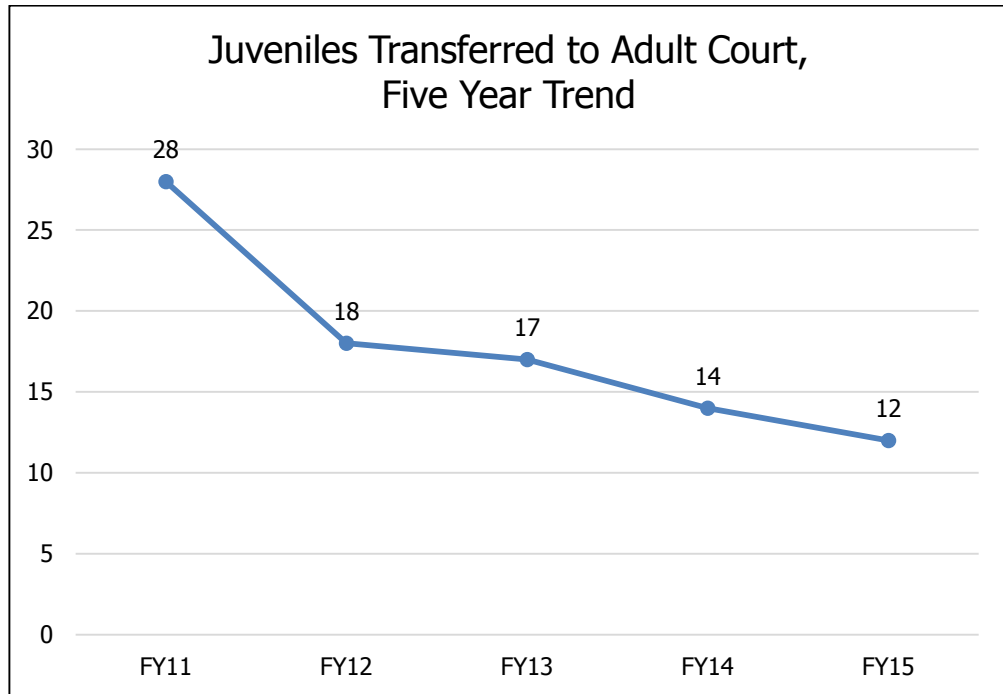
Table 11.22. Transferred to Adult Court by County and Gender, FY15				
COUNTY	MALE	% OF TOTAL	FEMALE	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Cochise	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Coconino	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Gila	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Maricopa	4	100.00%	0	0.00%
Mohave	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0.00%	1	100.00%
Pima	2	100.00%	0	0.00%
Pinal	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Santa Cruz	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
Yavapai	3	100.00%	0	0.00%
Yuma	0	0.00%	1	100.00%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	10	83.33%	2	16.67%

Tables 11.22 through 11.24 provide statistics on gender, age, and race by county. Overall, most transferred juveniles are males in their late teens. Hispanic and African American were the most common racial groups.

Table 11.23. Transferred to Adult Court by County and Age, FY15													
COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	33.33%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	8.33%
Pima	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	16.67%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	8.33%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	25.00%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	8.33%
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	1	12	100.00%

Table 11.24. Transferred to Adult Court by County and Race, FY15

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	3.33%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	8.33%
Pima	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	16.67%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Santa Cruz	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8.33%
Yavapai	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	25.00%
Yuma	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	8.33%
TOTAL	6	0	5	1	0	0	0	12	100.00%



**Chart is updated with current statistics from Pima County, which altered statewide totals.*

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GENDER

In January, 2005, the Child Welfare League hosted a conference *National Girls Initiative: Florence Crittenden Roundtable 2005*. This section was prompted by that conference and other work being done in Arizona. This section offers simple comparisons between males and females in Arizona's juvenile justice system. Information is provided on referrals, age at first referral, offense severity, and proportions of males and females at each stage in the juvenile justice system, and treatment received in FY15. This section was first published in *Juveniles Processed FY04* and has been replicated annually since then.

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

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

Table 12.1. Gender by Court Stage, FY15

STAGE	FEMALE	MALE
Referral	33.59%	66.41%
Detention	22.30%	77.70%
Diversion	38.80%	61.20%
Petitioned	25.02%	74.98%
Dismissals	27.42%	72.58%
Penalty Only	25.00%	75.00%
Standard Probation	23.71%	76.29%
JIPS	15.51%	84.49%
ADJC	7.22%	92.78%
Direct Filed	4.72%	95.28%

Average Age

For the juveniles referred in FY15, the average age of referral for the initial referral was slightly lower for females (14.07) than males (14.39).

Table 12.2. Average Age at First Referral, FY15

Male	14.39
Female	14.07
TOTAL	14.18

Offense Severity and Type

Females and males differ in the distribution of their referral offenses. Three offense categories make up almost two-thirds of female referrals: public peace (21.3%); misdemeanors against property (21.1%); and status (17.9%). On the other hand, apart from public peace offenses (21.1%) and drugs (17.0%), males' referral offenses are more equally distributed across severity categories.

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

Table 12.3. Gender by Severity of the Most Serious Referral Offense, FY15

OFFENSE	FEMALE	MALE
Felonies Against Person	2.7%	7.8%
Felonies Against Property	3.9%	9.4%
Obstruction of Justice*	7.4%	10.4%
Misdemeanors Against Person	13.0%	10.2%
Drugs*	10.9%	17.0%
Public Peace*	21.3%	21.0%
Misdemeanors Against Property	21.1%	12.9%
Status Offenses	17.9%	9.8%
Administrative	1.7%	1.4%
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%

Table 12.4. Gender by Offense Class

	FEMALE	MALE
FELONY		
2011	16.9%	37.8%
2012	16.7%	37.9%
2013	17.2%	38.0%
2014	18.5%	38.2%
2015	19.1%	37.7%
MISDEMEANOR		
2011	61.9%	46.9%
2012	62.5%	47.8%
2013	59.6%	46.8%
2014	58.6%	46.6%
2015	56.8%	45.2%

Table 12.6. Treatment Expenditures by Category Percentage of Total Dollars Spent, FY15

	FEMALE	MALE
Ancillary Services	0.57%	1.61%
Behavioral Support Services	0.26%	1.19%
Competency Restoration	0.78%	1.29%
Delinquency Prevention	4.89%	4.41%
Drug Court	0.64%	2.10%
Education	0.00%	0.04%
Evaluation and Diagnosis	7.20%	9.06%
Foster Home	0.00%	0.00%
Functional Family Therapy	1.28%	0.73%
Out-of-Home	62.84%	34.22%
Outpatient	7.29%	5.20%
R.A.F.T.	0.00%	0.00%
Sex Offender	6.64%	31.73%
Substance Abuse	7.60%	8.43%
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%
	\$4,419,015.50	\$14,781,876.56

Court Funded Treatment Received

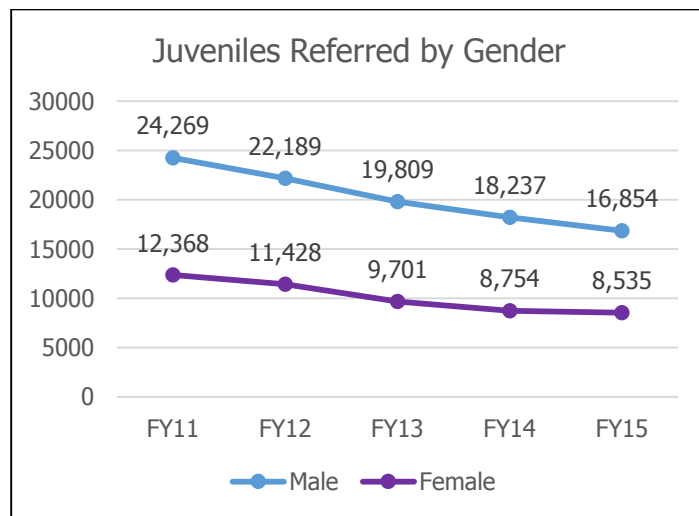
Of the 8,535 females referred in FY15, 28.16% received court funded treatment services in the major treatment categories listed in table 12.6 compared to 21.73% of males. Juveniles may be ordered to receive treatment funded from other sources (Title XIX, self-pay, tribal funds, etc.). Only court funded treatment is reflected here.

On average, \$1,836.66 was spent on court funded treatment for females and \$4,035.46 for males. This funding was provided through the Juveniles Probation Services Fund (JPSF).

The largest allocation of treatment monies for both females (62.84%) and males (34.22%) was for out-of-home treatment. The second largest amount of money spent on males was for sex offender treatment (31.73%) and for females it was substance abuse (7.60%).

Table 12.5. Juveniles Who Received Court Funded Treatment, FY15

	REFERRED	RED' D COURT FUNDED TX	PERCENT
Male	16,910	3,663	21.73%
Female	8,557	1,225	14.3%
TOTAL	25,467	4,888	19.2%



Notes & Glossary

NOTES

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

The only exceptions to the unduplicated count of juveniles at each stage are **Table 11.1**. Pathways to Adult Court, FY15 and **Table 11.2** Pathways to Adult Court by County, FY15. In these tables, if a juvenile is direct filed and transferred, the juvenile would be counted twice, once for any transfer and once for any direct file.

Historical data presented are as previously reported in all Juveniles Processed publications and the Arizona's Juvenile Court Counts FY2014. Although we strive to capture all direct filed juveniles, some direct filed juveniles may not be reflected in Juveniles Processed data.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES

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

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

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

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

3. Statutory requirements for diversion based on A.R.S. §8-321:

1. The County Attorney has sole discretion to divert a juvenile to a community based alternative program that is operated by the County Attorney or to a diversion program administered by the Juvenile Court. A juvenile identified as a chronic or violent offender, or who is alleged to have violated A.R.S. §28-1281, §28-1382, §28-1383 (DUI) or violated Title 13, Chapter 34 (Purchase, possession, or consumption of alcohol/drugs) and the juvenile has previously participated in a community-based alternative program or a diversion program or a diversion program administered by the juvenile court at least two times within twenty-four months is not eligible for diversion.

2. The juvenile probation officer is required to submit a referral to the County Attorney for alleged offenses that have been identified as not eligible for diversion. The County Attorney is able to return a case to the juvenile probation officer for further action if prosecution is declined.

3. The juvenile probation officer is mandated to conduct an interview with a juvenile diverted to the Juvenile Court and the juvenile's parent(s) or guardian. If, during the interview, the juvenile acknowledges responsibility for the offense (based on the referral), the probation/intake officer may choose to begin the process of adjusting the referral. Adjustment of the referral can occur only after the juvenile completes one or more conditions (consequences), as assigned by the probation/intake officer. The consequences could be one or more of the following:

- a. Participation in unpaid community service work.
- b. Participation in a counseling program, which is designed to strengthen family relationships and to prevent repetitive juvenile delinquency.
- c. Participation in an education program, approved by the court, which has as its goal the prevention of further delinquent behavior.
- d. Participation in an education program, approved by the court, which is designed to deal with ancillary problems experienced by the juvenile, such as alcohol or drug abuse.

NOTES

- e. Participation in a non-residential program of rehabilitation or supervision offered by the court or offered by the community youth serving agency and approved by the court.
- f. Payment of restitution to the victim of the delinquent act.
- g. Payment of a monetary assessment.

4. The County Attorney or the juvenile court, in cooperation with the County Attorney, can establish community based alternative programs. Community-based alternative programs and diversion programs must ensure that the participation of both the juvenile and victim are voluntary, and that the juvenile accepts responsibility for the delinquent or incorrigible act.

5. The participants in a community-based alternative program agree on any legally reasonable consequence for the juvenile offender, with the exception of confinement. The program participants, juvenile and juvenile's parents(s) or guardian and victim may sign a written contract agreeing on resolution of the matter in which the parent(s) or guardian agree to ensure that the juvenile complies with the contract.

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

6. Commitment Guidelines:

1. When considering the commitment of a juvenile to the care and custody of ADJC, the juvenile court shall:

- a. Only commit those juveniles who are adjudicated for a delinquent act and whom the court believes require placement in a secure care facility for the protection of the community;
- b. Consider commitment to ADJC as a final opportunity for rehabilitation of the juvenile, as well as a way of holding the juvenile accountable for a serious delinquent act or acts;
- c. Give special consideration to the nature of the offense, the level of risk the juvenile poses to the community, and whether appropriate, less restrictive alternatives to commitment exist within the community; and
- d. Clearly identify, in the commitment order, the offense or offenses for which the juvenile is being committed and any other relevant factors that the court determines as reasons to consider the juvenile a risk to the community.

2. The juvenile court shall not consider juveniles for commitment to ADJC when charged with an incorrigible offense(s) or a violation of a court order while under protective supervision for an incorrigible offense.

GLOSSARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GLOSSARY

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

Delinquent Juvenile. A delinquent juvenile is "a child who is adjudicated to have committed a delinquent act", with the exception of a child under eight years of age who would be alternatively classified as a "dependent child". A delinquent juvenile is simply a youth who commits an illegal offense.

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

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

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

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

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

Diversion. Diversion is a process by which formal court action (prosecution) is averted. The diversion process is an opportunity for 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 also considered to be incorrigible.

GLOSSARY

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

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

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

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

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

Referral. A report submitted to the County Attorney alleging a child is dependent or incorrigible or has committed a delinquent act. Referrals can be made by police, parents, school officials, probation officers, other agencies or interested individuals requesting the juvenile court assume jurisdiction over the juvenile's conduct. Referrals can be "paper referrals" issued as citations or police reports or "physical referrals" where an arrest and possible detention is made by law enforcement. Juveniles may have multiple referrals between the ages of eight and seventeen.

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

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

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

Juvenile and Adult Terminology

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

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