

Arizona's Juvenile Court Counts

Statewide Statistical Information FY2018



JULY 1, 2017- JUNE 30, 2018

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS
JUVENILE JUSTICE SERVICES DIVISION
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section I: Introduction & Trends

Introduction and Trends	1
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Section II: Referral Processing

Referrals	7
Detention	13
Diversion	17

Section III: Court Processing

Petitions	21
Dismissals	25
Penalty Only	29
Standard Probation	33
Intensive Probation (JIPS)	37

Section IV: Additional Topics

Juvenile Corrections (ADJC)	41
Pathways to Adult Court	45
Direct Filings in Adult Court	46
Transferred to Adult Court	50
Gender	55

Notes & Glossary

Notes	57
Glossary	60

LIST OF TABLES AND GRAPHS

INTRODUCTION & TRENDS

Juvenile Justice Flow Chart	3
Arizona Juvenile Court Activity, FY18	4
Arizona Juvenile Population Projections, Ages 8 – 17	4
Referrals, Petitions Filed & Juveniles Referred and Petitioned, Fiscal Years 2014 – 2018	5
The Number of Juveniles Disposed to Probation, Intensive Probation, ADJC and Adult Court, Fiscal Years 2014 – 2018.....	5
Pathways to Adult Court, Fiscal Years 2014 – 2018	6

REFERRALS

1.1 Juveniles Referred by County, FY18	7
1.2 Juveniles Referred by Gender, FY18	7
1.3 Juveniles Referred by Age, FY18	7
1.4 Juveniles Referred by Race, FY18.....	8
1.5 Juveniles Referred by Education Status, FY18.....	8
1.6 Juveniles Referred by Number of Prior Referrals, FY18.....	8
1.7 Juveniles Referred by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY18	8
1.8 Juveniles Referred by Offense Class, FY18	8
1.9 Top Ten Referral Categories, FY18.....	9
Graph: Referrals, Five Year Trend	9
1.10 Juveniles Referred by County and Gender, FY18	10
1.11 Juveniles Referred by County and Age, FY18	10
1.12 Juveniles Referred by County and Race, FY18	11

DETENTION

2.1 Juveniles Detained by County, FY18	13
2.2 Juveniles Detained by Gender, FY18	13
2.3 Juveniles Detained by Age, FY18.....	14
2.4 Juveniles Detained by Race, FY18	14
2.5 Juveniles Detained by Education Status, FY18	14
2.6 Juveniles Detained by Number of Prior Referrals, FY18	14
2.7 Juveniles Detained for a Referral by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY18	14
2.8 Juveniles Detained for a Referral by Offense Class, FY18	14
2.9 Juveniles Detained by County and Gender, FY18.....	15
2.10 Juveniles Detained by County and Age, FY18	15
2.11 Juveniles Detained by County and Race, FY18.....	16
Graph: Juveniles Detained, Five Year Trend.....	16

DIVERSION

3.1 Juveniles Diverted by County, FY18.....	17
3.2 Juveniles Diverted by Gender, FY18.....	17
3.3 Juveniles Diverted by Age, FY18.....	17
3.4 Juveniles Diverted by Race, FY18.....	18

3.5 Juveniles Diverted by Education Status, FY18.....	18
3.6 Juveniles Diverted by Number of Prior Referrals, FY18.....	18
3.7 Juveniles Diverted by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY18	18
3.8 Juveniles Diverted by Offense Class, FY18	18
3.9 Juveniles Diverted by County and Gender, FY18	19
3.10 Juveniles Diverted by County and Age, FY18	19
3.11 Juveniles Diverted by County and Race, FY18	20
Graph: Five Year Trend	20

PETITIONS

4.1 Juveniles Petitioned by County, FY18.....	21
4.2 Juveniles Petitioned by Gender, FY18.....	21
4.3 Juveniles Petitioned by Age, FY18.....	21
4.4 Juveniles Petitioned by Race, FY18	22
4.5 Juveniles Petitioned by Education Status, FY18	22
4.6 Juveniles Petitioned by Number of Prior Referrals, FY18	22
4.7 Juveniles Petitioned by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY18	22
4.8 Juveniles Petitioned by Offense Class, FY18	22
4.9 Juveniles Petitioned by County and Gender, FY18	23
4.10 Juveniles Petitioned by County and Age, FY18	23
4.11 Juveniles Petitioned by County and Race, FY18.....	24
Graph: Petitions, Five Year Trend	24

DISMISSALS

5.1 Juveniles with Dismissals by County, FY18	25
5.2 Juveniles with Dismissals by Gender, FY18	25
5.3 Juveniles with Dismissals by Age, FY18	25
5.4 Juveniles with Dismissals by Race, FY18	26
5.5 Juveniles with Dismissals by Education Status, FY18	26
5.6 Juveniles with Dismissals by Number of Prior Referrals, FY18	26
5.7 Juveniles with Dismissals by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY18.....	26
5.8 Juveniles with Dismissals by Offense Class, FY18.....	26
5.9 Juveniles with Dismissals by County and Gender, FY18.....	27
5.10 Juveniles with Dismissals by County and Age, FY18	27
5.11 Juveniles with Dismissals by County and Race, FY18.....	28
Graph: Dismissals, Five Year Trend.....	28

PENALTY ONLY

6.1 Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by County, FY18.....	29
6.2 Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Gender, FY18.....	29
6.3 Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Age, FY18.....	29
6.4 Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Race, FY18.....	30
6.5 Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Education Status, FY18.....	30
6.6 Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Number of Prior Referrals, FY18.....	30
6.7 Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY18	30
6.8 Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Offense Class, FY18	30
6.9 Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by County and Gender, FY18	31
6.10 Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by County and Age, FY18	31

6.11 Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by County and Race, FY18	32
Graph: Penalty Only, Five Year Trend	32
STANDARD PROBATION	
7.1 Standard Probation by County, FY18	33
7.2 Standard Probation by Gender, FY18	33
7.3 Standard Probation by Age, FY18	33
7.4 Standard Probation by Race, FY18	34
7.5 Standard Probation by Education Status, FY18	34
7.6 Standard Probation by Number of Prior Referrals, FY18	34
7.7 Standard Probation by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY18	34
7.8 Standard Probation by Offense Class, FY18	34
7.9 Standard Probation by County and Gender, FY18	35
7.10 Standard Probation by County and Age, FY18	35
7.11 Standard Probation by County and Race, FY18	36
Graph: Standard Probation, Five Year Trend	36
INTENSIVE PROBATION (JIPS)	
8.1 JIPS by County, FY18	37
8.2 JIPS by Gender, FY18	37
8.3 JIPS by Age, FY18	37
8.4 JIPS by Race, FY18	38
8.5 JIPS by Education Status, FY18	38
8.6 JIPS by Number of Prior Referrals, FY18	38
8.7 JIPS by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY18	38
8.8 JIPS by Offense Class, FY18	38
8.9 JIPS by County and Gender, FY18	39
8.10 JIPS by County and Age, FY18	39
8.11 JIPS by County and Race, FY18	40
Graph: JIPS, Five Year Trend	40
JUVENILE CORRECTIONS (ADJC)	
9.1 Juvenile Corrections by County, FY18	41
9.2 Juvenile Corrections by Gender, FY18	41
9.3 Juvenile Corrections by Age, FY18	42
9.4 Juvenile Corrections by Race, FY18	42
9.5 Juvenile Corrections by Education Status, FY18	42
9.6 Juvenile Corrections by Number of Prior Referrals, FY18	42
9.7 Juvenile Corrections by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY18	42
9.8 Juvenile Corrections by Offense Class, FY18	42
9.9 Juvenile Corrections by County and Gender, FY18	43
9.10 Juvenile Corrections by County and Age, FY18	43
9.11 Juvenile Corrections by County and Race, FY18	44
Graph: Arizona Dept. of Juvenile Corrections, Five Year Trend	44
PATHWAYS TO ADULT COURT	
11.1 Pathways to Adult Court, FY18	45
11.2 Pathways to Adult Court by County, FY18	45

DIRECT FILINGS IN ADULT COURT

11.3 Direct Filings by County, FY18..... 46
11.4 Direct Filings by Gender, FY18..... 46
11.5 Direct Filings by Age, FY18..... 47
11.6 Direct Filings by Race, FY18 47
11.7 Direct Filings by Education Status, FY18 47
11.8 Direct Filings by Number of Prior Referrals, FY18 47
11.9 Direct Filings by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY18..... 47
11.10 Direct Filings by Offense Class, FY18 47
11.11 Direct Filings by County and Gender, FY18 48
11.12 Direct Filings by County and Age, FY18 48
11.13 Direct Filings by County and Race, FY18..... 49
Graph: Juveniles Direct Filed to Adult Court, Five Year Trend..... 49

TRANSFERRED TO ADULT COURT

11.14 Transferred by County, FY18 50
11.15 Transferred by Gender, FY18 50
11.16 Transferred by Age, FY18 51
11.17 Transferred by Race, FY18..... 51
11.18 Transferred by Education Status, FY18..... 51
11.19 Transferred by Number of Prior Referrals, FY18..... 51
11.20 Transferred by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY18 51
11.21 Transferred by Offense Class, FY18..... 51
11.22 Transferred by County and Gender, FY18..... 52
11.23 Transferred by County and Age, FY18..... 52
11.24 Transferred by County and Race, FY18 53
Graph: Juveniles Transferred to Adult Court, Five Year Trend 53

GENDER

12.1 Gender by Court Stage, FY18..... 55
12.2 Average Age at First Referral, FY18 55
12.3 Gender by Severity of the Most Serious Referral Offense, FY18 55
12.4 Gender by Offense Class..... 56
Graph: Juveniles Referred by Gender 56

NOTES & GLOSSARY

Notes 57
Glossary 60

JUVENILE & ADULT TERMINOLOGY

Differences Between Juvenile and Adult Terminology 63

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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 sixth edition of *Arizona's Juvenile Court Counts*. Prior to fiscal year 2011, statistics were presented in a series entitled *Juveniles Processed in the Arizona Court System*, which ran from 1993 to 2010. Both publications have utilized the same methodology to ensure statistics are comparable across time.

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

Currently, information on delinquent and incorrigible juveniles are maintained in two case management systems – Juvenile Online Tracking System (JOLTS) and the integrated Court Information System (iCIS). Maricopa County uses iCIS and the remaining fourteen counties use JOLTSaz. For this extract, data from iCIS was formatted and coded to mirror data from JOLTSaz.

Various departments and staff members input data into these systems and each juvenile court actively participates in maintaining the data to ensure its quality and accuracy. Due to ongoing quality assurance and data conversion between systems, some tables include an “unknown” category to account for missing data or records with data entry errors. Data from these systems were extracted in November 2018 and used to calculate statistics for this edition.

The data extraction included information on all juveniles who were processed through a court stage during fiscal year 2018 (FY18), July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018. Each section of this publication provides statistics on each of the court stages, which are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

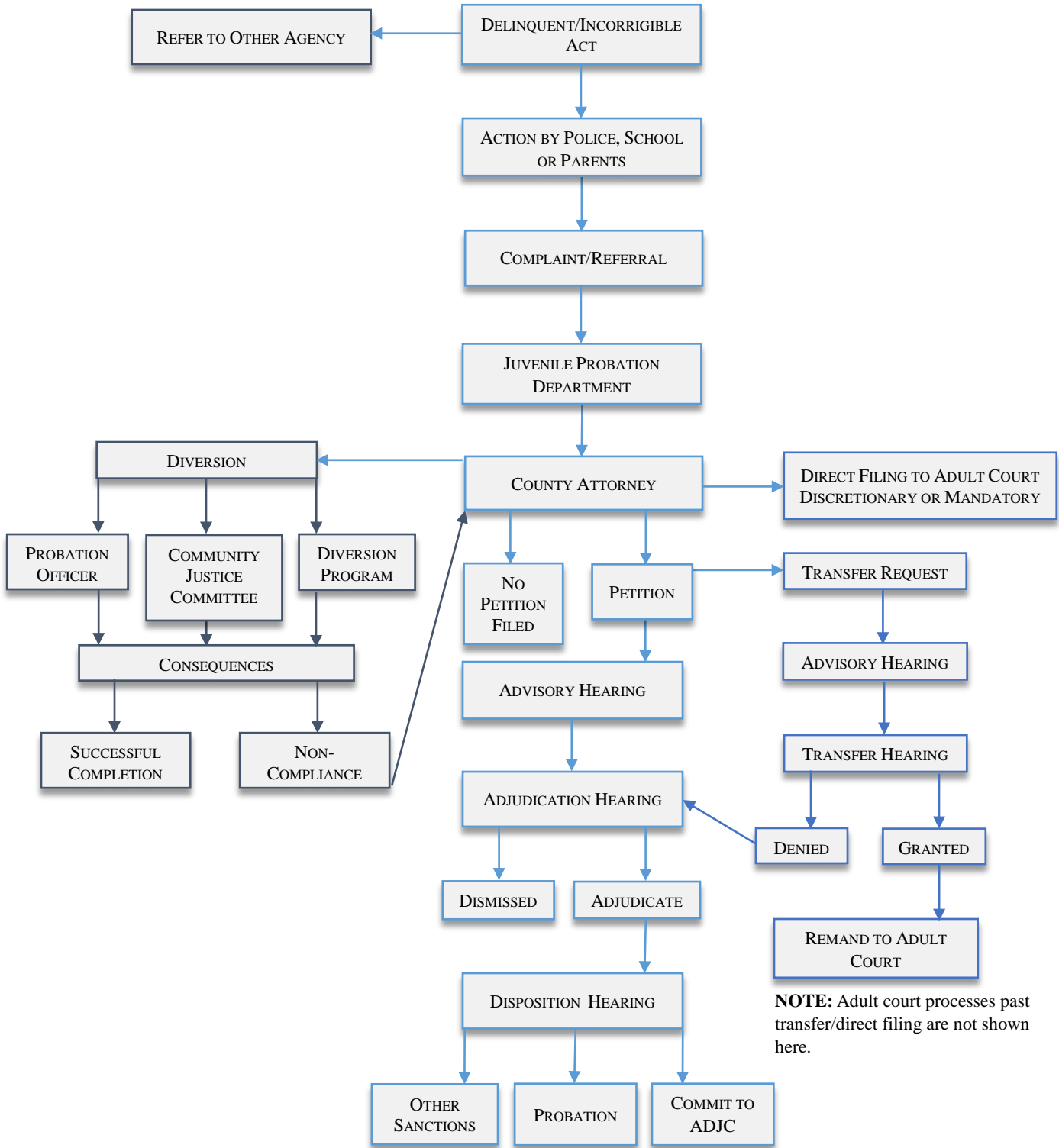
The Dispositions graph on page 5 shows the number of juveniles ordered to each disposition over the past five years. The number for each disposition is unduplicated; however, if a juvenile received more than one disposition during the fiscal year, he or she would be counted once in each disposition category.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

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

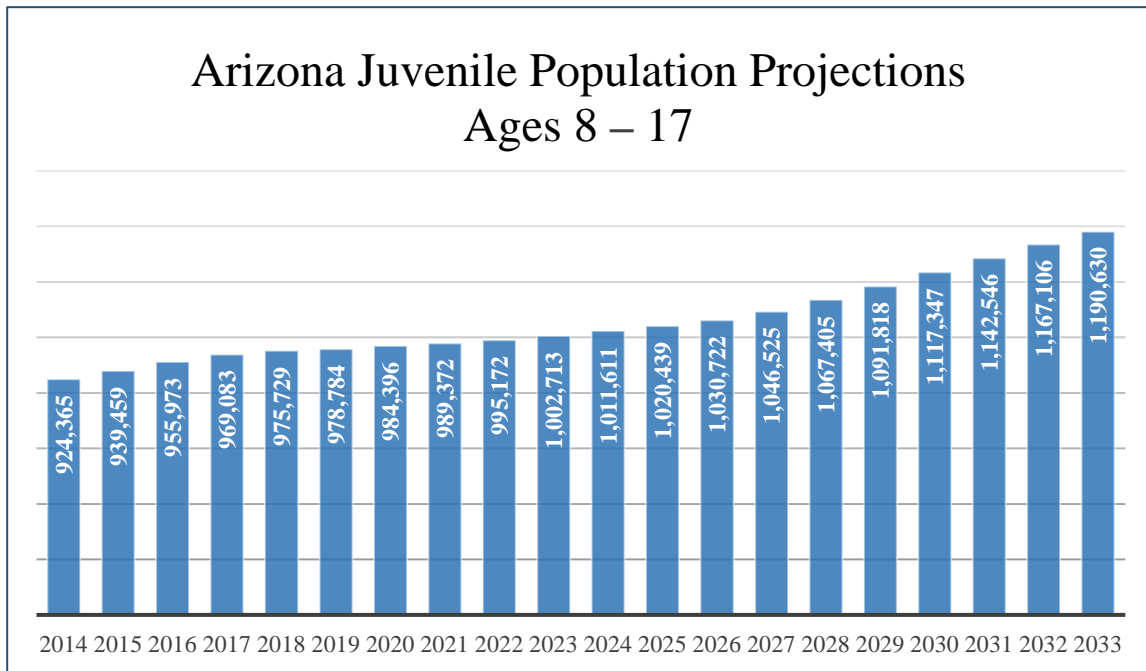
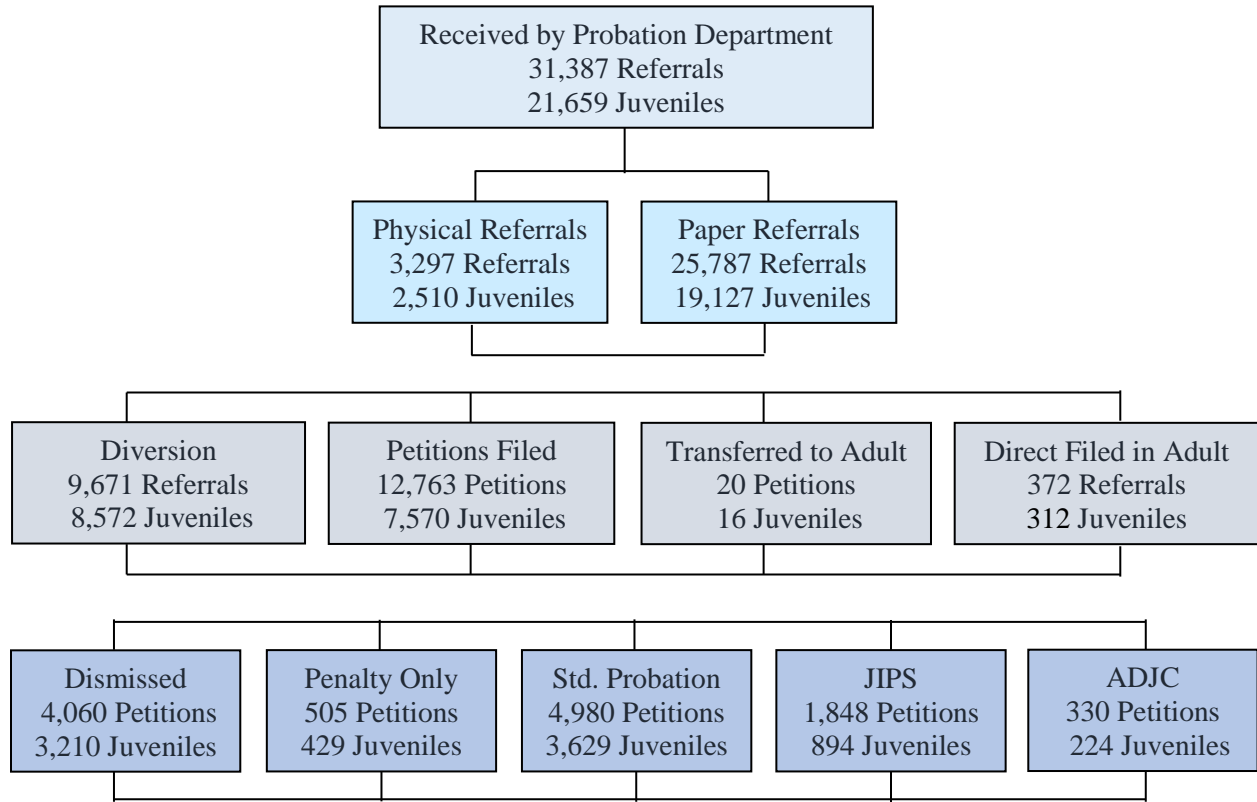
Research on juveniles processed in the Arizona court system is constant. For additional publications and statistical reports from the Arizona Supreme Court's Juvenile Justice Services Division (JJSD), please visit our website at <http://www.azcourts.gov/jjssd>.

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

Juvenile Justice Flow Chart

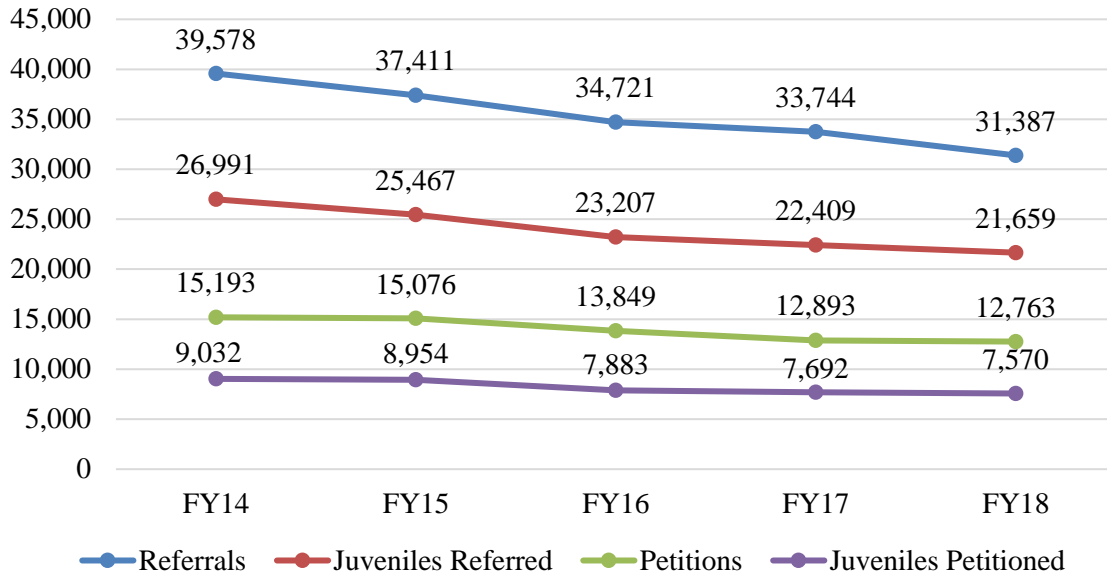


Arizona Juvenile Court Activity, FY18

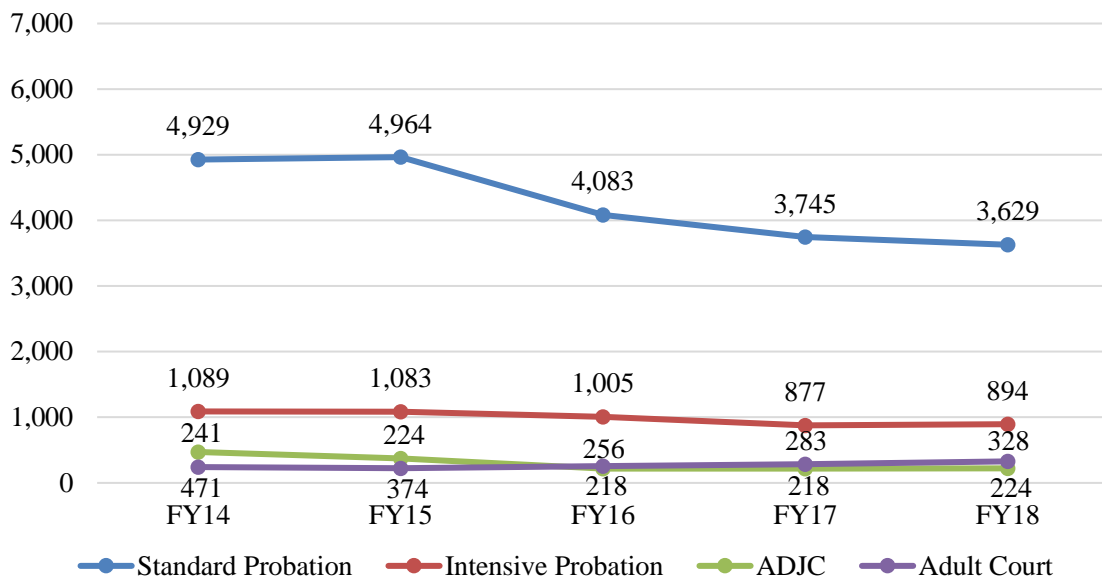


Source: Arizona Department of Administration, Office of Employment and Population Statistics

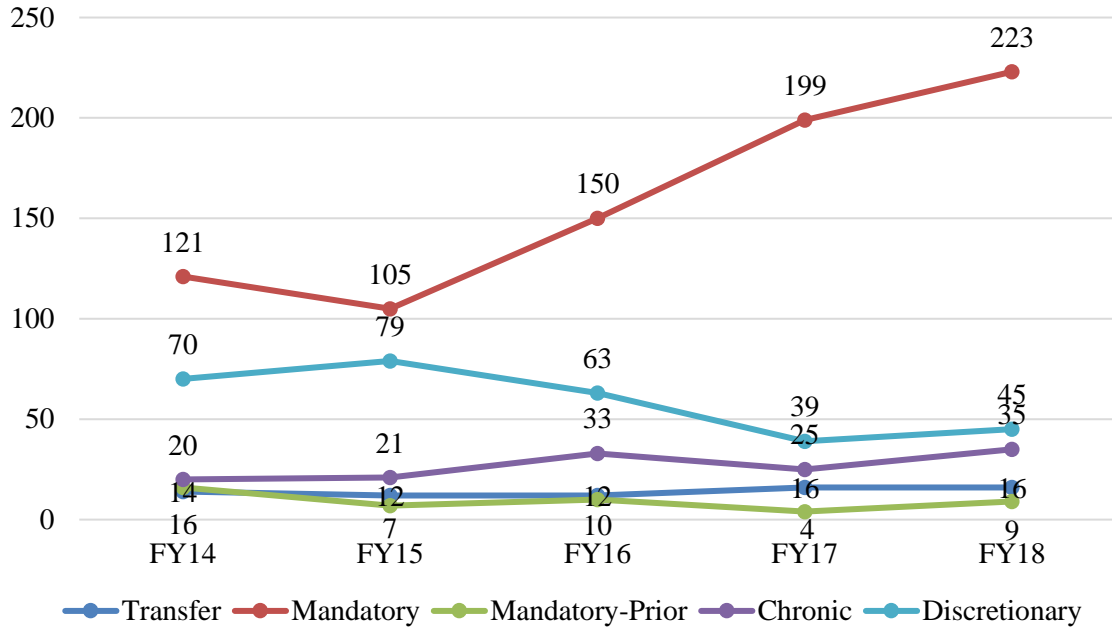
Referrals, Petitions Filed & Juveniles Referred and Petitions Fiscal Years 2014 – 2018



Juveniles Disposed to Probation, Intensive Probation, ADJC & Adult Court Fiscal Years 2014 – 2018



Juvenile Pathways to Adult Court Fiscal Years 2014 – 2018



Referral Processing

REFERRALS

DETENTION

DIVERSION

REFERRALS

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

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

In 2018, an estimated 975,729 juveniles aged 8 to 17 resided in Arizona. From July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018, 2.2% of these juveniles were referred to Arizona's juvenile courts. This figure translates to a ratio of roughly 1 in every 45 juveniles being referred. Lastly, these 21,659 juveniles generated 31,387 referrals, which is an average of almost 1.5 referrals per juveniles in the given year.

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

Table 1.1. Juveniles Referred by County, FY18

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	78	0.36%
Cochise	634	2.93%
Coconino	602	2.78%
Gila	311	1.44%
Graham	223	1.03%
Greenlee	45	0.21%
La Paz	64	0.30%
Maricopa	10,182	47.01%
Mohave	865	3.99%
Navajo	300	1.39%
Pima	3,693	17.05%
Pinal	1,851	8.55%
Santa Cruz	317	1.46%
Yavapai	918	4.24%
Yuma	1,576	7.28%
TOTAL	21,659	100.00%

Table 1.2. Juveniles Referred by Gender, FY18

	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	14,569	67.27%
Female	7,090	32.73%
TOTAL	21,659	100.00%

Table 1.3. Juveniles Referred by Age, FY18

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	126	0.58%
9	197	0.91%
10	281	1.30%
11	537	2.48%
12	1,011	4.67%
13	1,760	8.13%
14	2,823	13.03%
15	3,851	17.78%
16	4,641	21.43%
17	5,878	27.14%
Unknown	554	2.56%
TOTAL	21,659	100.00%

Table 1.4. Juveniles Referred by Race, FY18		
RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	7,687	35.49%
African American	2,529	11.68%
White	9,551	44.10%
Native American	1,140	5.26%
Asian/Pacific Islander	129	0.60%
Other	83	0.38%
Unknown	540	2.49%
TOTAL	21,659	100.00%

Table 1.5. Juveniles Referred by Education Status, FY18		
STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	12,031	55.55%
Not Enrolled	1,624	7.50%
Expelled	66	0.30%
Suspended	107	0.49%
Withdrawn	149	0.69%
Graduated	136	0.63%
GED Program	14	0.06%
Unknown	7,532	34.78%
TOTAL	21,659	100.00%

Table 1.6. Juveniles Referred by Number of Prior Referrals, FY18		
PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	12,288	56.73%
1	3,566	16.46%
2	1,717	7.93%
3	989	4.57%
4	685	3.16%
5	495	2.29%
6	369	1.70%
7	290	1.34%
8 or more	1,260	5.82%
TOTAL	21,659	100.00%

Table 1.7. Juveniles Referred by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY18		
OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	1,732	8.00%
Felonies Against Property	1,666	7.69%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	1,899	8.77%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	3,150	14.54%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	3,418	15.78%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	4,619	21.33%
Misdemeanors Against Property	2,316	10.69%
Status Offense	2,594	11.98%
Administrative	265	1.22%
TOTAL	21,659	100.00%

Table 1.8. Juveniles Referred by Offense Class, FY18		
OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	7,466	34.47%
Misdemeanor	9,698	44.78%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	735	3.39%
Status	2,642	12.20%
Other	1,118	5.16%
TOTAL	21,659	100.00%

Table 1.9. Top Ten Referral Categories, FY18		
OFFENSE CATEGORY	COUNT	PERCENT
Simple Assault	3,535	11.26%
Probation Violation	2,987	9.52%
Shoplifting	2,080	6.63%
Disorderly Conduct	2,075	6.61%
Runaway	2,047	6.52%
Possession of Marijuana	1,698	5.41%
Drug Paraphernalia	1,578	5.03%
Truancy	1,458	4.65%
Criminal Damage	1,297	4.13%
Alcohol Related Offenses	1,152	3.67%
TOTAL TOP TEN REFERRALS	19,907	63.43%
TOTAL OF ALL REFERRALS	31,387	100.00%

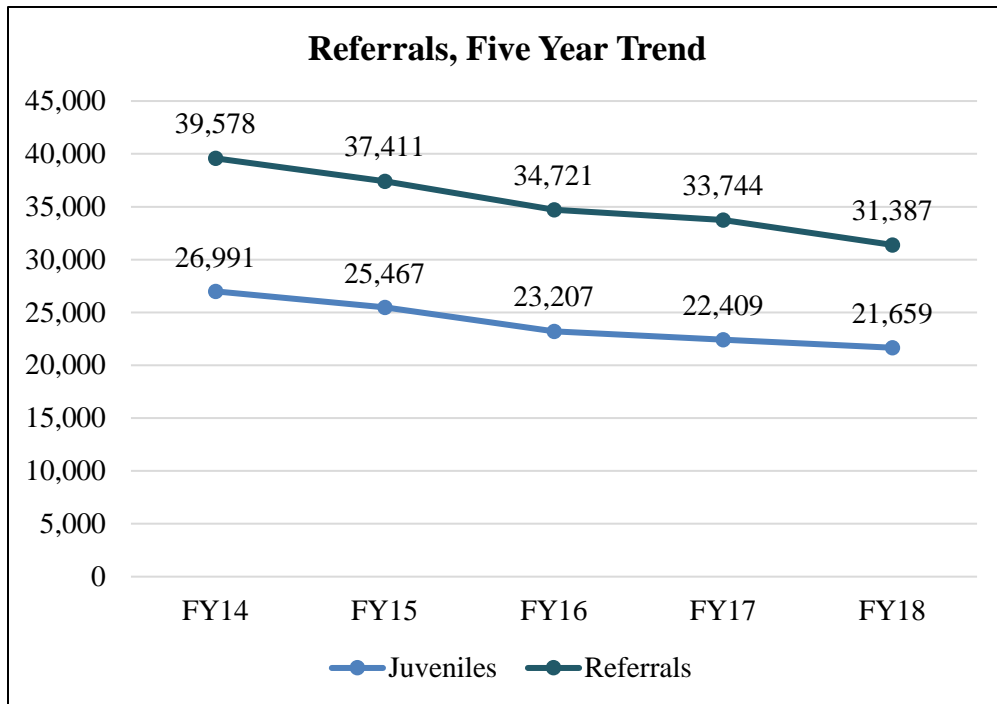


Table 1.10. Juveniles Referred by County and Gender, FY18				
COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	53	67.95%	25	32.05%
Cochise	404	63.72%	230	36.28%
Coconino	407	67.61%	195	32.39%
Gila	192	61.74%	119	38.26%
Graham	143	64.13%	80	35.87%
Greenlee	27	60.00%	18	40.00%
La Paz	42	65.63%	22	34.38%
Maricopa	7,109	69.82%	3,073	30.18%
Mohave	535	61.85%	330	38.15%
Navajo	195	65.00%	105	35.00%
Pima	2,447	66.26%	1,246	33.74%
Pinal	1,256	67.86%	595	32.14%
Santa Cruz	210	66.25%	107	33.75%
Yavapai	628	68.41%	290	31.59%
Yuma	921	58.44%	655	41.56%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	14,569	67.27%	7,090	32.73%

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

Table 1.11. Juveniles Referred by County and Age, FY18													
COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	2	2	3	2	2	3	8	10	19	26	1	78	0.36%
Cochise	4	8	7	16	33	64	91	126	119	166	0	634	2.93%
Coconino	2	4	3	14	40	62	67	94	122	179	15	602	2.78%
Gila	3	5	3	6	15	24	35	71	75	72	2	311	1.44%
Graham	3	6	8	13	17	25	35	39	36	41	0	223	1.03%
Greenlee	0	0	0	1	1	4	10	6	9	14	0	45	0.21%
La Paz	2	0	3	2	2	4	13	13	12	13	0	64	0.30%
Maricopa	14	42	83	185	391	748	1,319	1,869	2,440	3,013	78	10,182	47.01%
Mohave	0	7	4	26	30	58	122	151	199	254	14	865	3.99%
Navajo	2	4	2	10	19	22	54	52	68	65	2	300	1.39%
Pima	25	41	69	105	257	401	497	618	724	918	38	3,693	17.05%
Pinal	1	8	16	35	64	100	184	267	355	523	298	1,851	8.55%
Santa Cruz	0	4	8	19	13	26	38	40	50	113	6	317	1.46%
Yavapai	4	7	10	29	40	80	117	175	197	258	1	918	4.24%
Yuma	64	59	62	74	87	139	233	320	216	223	99	1,576	7.28%
TOTAL	126	197	281	537	1,011	1,760	2,823	3,851	4,641	5,878	554	21,659	100.00%

Table 1.12. Juveniles Referred by County and Race, FY18

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	11	3	54	9	0	0	1	78	0.36%
Cochise	277	54	263	20	4	2	14	634	2.93%
Coconino	121	13	200	263	3	2	0	602	2.78%
Gila	68	7	213	18	1	0	4	311	1.44%
Graham	69	6	123	22	0	0	3	223	1.03%
Greenlee	13	1	28	2	0	0	1	45	0.21%
La Paz	30	3	30	0	0	0	1	64	0.30%
Maricopa	2,737	1,719	4,954	319	80	60	313	10,182	47.01%
Mohave	105	45	684	22	1	3	5	865	3.99%
Navajo	44	10	156	84	0	0	6	300	1.39%
Pima	1,867	373	1,090	190	29	6	138	3,693	17.05%
Pinal	565	238	897	101	5	8	37	1,851	8.55%
Santa Cruz	303	0	10	0	0	1	3	317	1.46%
Yavapai	206	20	627	61	4	0	0	918	4.24%
Yuma	1,271	37	222	29	2	1	14	1,576	7.28%
TOTAL	7,687	2,529	9,551	1,140	129	83	540	21,659	100.00%

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DETENTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

In FY18, 3,684 juveniles were detained. Roughly, 2,001 (54%) of these juveniles were detained because of a referral. The others were detained for court holds, warrants, probation consequences, or for another jurisdiction. Juveniles who were detained by a physical referral (arrest) represent 17% of the juveniles referred.

Table 2.1. Juveniles Detained by County, FY18

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	7	0.19%
Cochise	71	1.93%
Coconino	183	4.97%
Gila	29	0.79%
Graham	79	2.14%
Greenlee	7	0.19%
La Paz	11	0.30%
Maricopa	1,920	52.12%
Mohave	209	5.67%
Navajo	37	1.00%
Pima	427	11.59%
Pinal	155	4.21%
Santa Cruz	72	1.95%
Yavapai	237	6.43%
Yuma	240	6.51%
TOTAL	3,684	100.00%

Table 2.2. Juveniles Detained by Gender, FY18

Male	2,865	77.77%
Female	819	22.23%
TOTAL	3,684	100.00%

Table 2.3. Juveniles Detained by Age, FY18

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	0	0.00%
9	3	0.08%
10	3	0.08%
11	28	0.76%
12	64	1.74%
13	179	4.86%
14	421	11.43%
15	699	18.97%
16	939	25.49%
17	1,331	36.13%
Unknown	17	0.46%
TOTAL	3,684	100.00%

Table 2.4. Juveniles Detained by Race, FY18

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	1,475	40.04%
African American	637	17.29%
White	1,269	34.45%
Native American	254	6.89%
Asian/Pacific Islander	12	0.33%
Other	17	0.46%
Unknown	20	0.54%
TOTAL	3,684	100.00%

Table 2.5. Juveniles Detained by Education Status, FY18

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	1,013	27.50%
Not Enrolled	326	8.85%
Expelled	16	0.43%
Suspended	19	0.52%
Withdrawn	33	0.90%
Graduated	13	0.35%
GED Program	1	0.03%
Unknown	2,263	61.43%
TOTAL	3,684	100.00%

Table 2.6. Juveniles Detained for a Referral by Number of Prior Referrals, FY18

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	477	23.84%
1	299	14.94%
2	187	9.35%
3	170	8.50%
4	148	7.40%
5	95	4.75%
6	112	5.60%
7	92	4.60%
8 or more	421	21.04%
TOTAL	2,001	100.00%

Table 2.7. Juveniles Detained for a Referral by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY18

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	706	35.28%
Felonies Against Property	330	16.49%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	404	20.19%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	116	5.80%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	195	9.75%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	168	8.40%
Misdemeanors Against Property	32	1.60%
Status Offense	10	0.50%
Administrative	40	2.00%
TOTAL	2,001	100.00%

Table 2.8. Juveniles Detained for a Referral by Offense Class, FY18

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	1,372	68.57%
Misdemeanor	344	17.19%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	263	13.14%
Status	12	0.60%
Other	10	0.50%
TOTAL	2,001	100.00%

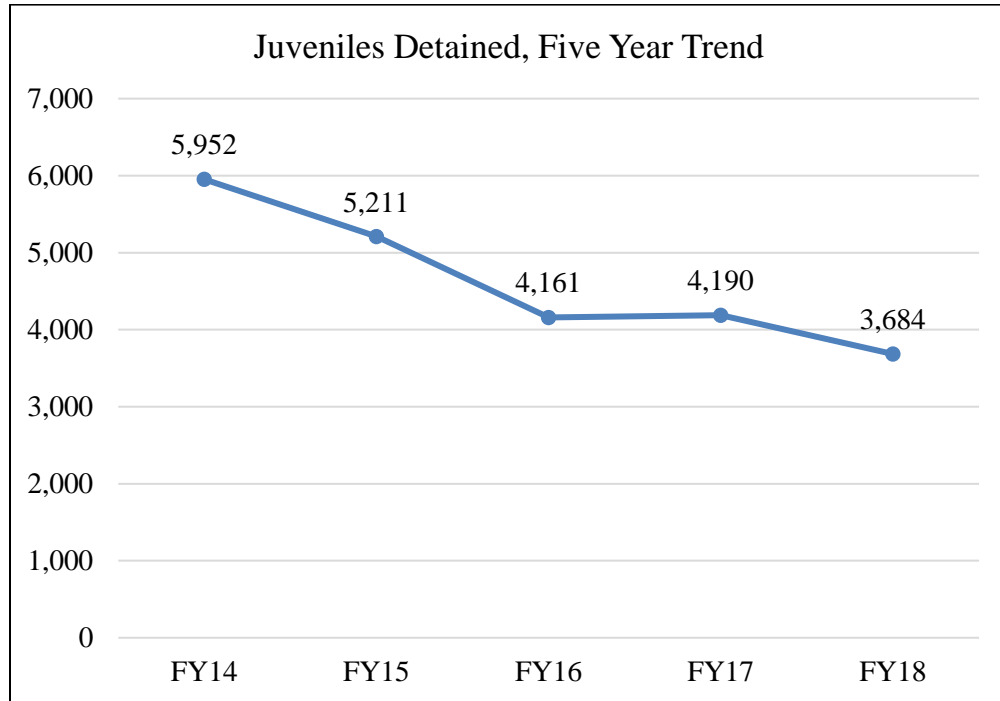
Table 2.9. Juveniles Detained by County and Gender, FY18				
COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	3	43%	4	57%
Cochise	55	77%	16	23%
Coconino	128	70%	55	30%
Gila	18	62%	11	38%
Graham	55	70%	24	30%
Greenlee	5	71%	2	29%
La Paz	10	91%	1	9%
Maricopa	1,550	81%	370	19%
Mohave	154	74%	55	26%
Navajo	30	81%	7	19%
Pima	323	76%	104	24%
Pinal	123	79%	32	21%
Santa Cruz	55	76%	17	24%
Yavapai	182	77%	55	23%
Yuma	174	73%	66	28%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	2,865	77.77%	819	22.23%

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

Table 2.10. Juveniles Detained by County and Age, FY18													
COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	0	7	0.19%
Cochise	0	0	0	2	2	5	6	20	19	17	0	71	1.93%
Coconino	0	0	0	1	2	5	11	33	47	83	1	183	4.97%
Gila	0	0	0	1	1	5	3	7	4	8	0	29	0.79%
Graham	0	1	1	0	3	10	19	10	20	15	0	79	2.14%
Greenlee	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	7	0.19%
La Paz	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	2	2	0	11	0.30%
Maricopa	0	0	0	9	24	89	215	354	497	722	10	1,920	52.12%
Mohave	0	1	0	1	5	10	27	50	44	70	1	209	5.67%
Navajo	0	0	0	1	2	4	4	3	11	11	1	37	1.00%
Pima	0	0	0	2	11	23	64	75	105	147	0	427	11.59%
Pinal	0	0	1	0	2	2	16	38	43	53	0	155	4.21%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	1	0	4	7	13	13	34	0	72	1.95%
Yavapai	0	0	0	3	6	7	24	39	66	91	1	237	6.43%
Yuma	0	1	1	5	5	14	24	49	64	74	3	240	6.51%
TOTAL	0	3	3	28	64	179	421	699	939	1,331	17	3,684	100.00%

Table 2.11. Juveniles Detained by County and Race, FY18

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	1	0	4	2	0	0	0	7	0.19%
Cochise	35	9	22	4	0	0	1	71	1.93%
Coconino	35	7	57	83	1	0	0	183	4.97%
Gila	10	3	14	1	0	0	1	29	0.79%
Graham	18	4	48	9	0	0	0	79	2.14%
Greenlee	0	0	5	1	0	0	1	7	0.19%
La Paz	4	2	5	0	0	0	0	11	0.30%
Maricopa	733	490	596	65	6	16	14	1,920	52.12%
Mohave	33	21	142	11	0	1	1	209	5.67%
Navajo	7	0	18	10	0	0	2	37	1.00%
Pima	240	60	98	26	3	0	0	427	11.59%
Pinal	55	25	60	14	1	0	0	155	4.21%
Santa Cruz	71	0	1	0	0	0	0	72	1.95%
Yavapai	57	6	154	19	1	0	0	237	6.43%
Yuma	176	10	45	9	0	0	0	240	6.51%
TOTAL	1,475	637	1,269	254	12	17	20	3,684	100.00%



DIVERSION

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

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

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

In FY18, there were 8,572 juveniles diverted in Arizona's juvenile justice system. Over the last five years, the number of juveniles being diverted declined 28%, which is slightly higher than the 20% decline in referrals. Of the juveniles diverted in FY18, 69% had no prior referrals and 56% had a misdemeanor as the most serious offense. As shown in **Table 3.1**, the majority of diverted juveniles originate from Maricopa County. In addition, most diverted juveniles are male, in their late teens, and had an ethnicity of White. The majority are also enrolled in school.

Table 3.1. Juveniles Diverted by County, FY18

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	5	0.06%
Cochise	7	0.08%
Coconino	161	1.88%
Gila	19	0.22%
Graham	99	1.15%
Greenlee	22	0.26%
La Paz	26	0.30%
Maricopa	4,325	50.45%
Mohave	499	5.82%
Navajo	60	0.70%
Pima	1,855	21.64%
Pinal	70	0.82%
Santa Cruz	173	2.02%
Yavapai	664	7.75%
Yuma	587	6.85%
TOTAL	8,572	100.00%

Table 3.2. Juveniles Diverted by Gender, FY18

Gender	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	5,424	63.28%
Female	3,148	36.72%
TOTAL	8,572	100.00%

Table 3.3. Juveniles Diverted by Age, FY18

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	57	0.66%
9	86	1.00%
10	128	1.49%
11	275	3.21%
12	532	6.21%
13	927	10.81%
14	1,397	16.30%
15	1,708	19.93%
16	1,832	21.37%
17	1,626	18.97%
Unknown	4	0.05%
TOTAL	8,572	100.00%

Table 3.4. Juveniles Diverted by Race, FY18		
RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	3,057	35.66%
African American	879	10.25%
White	3,940	45.96%
Native American	404	4.71%
Asian/Pacific Islander	56	0.65%
Other	33	0.38%
Unknown	203	2.37%
TOTAL	8,572	100.00%

Table 3.5. Juveniles Diverted by Education Status, FY18		
STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	5,798	67.64%
Not Enrolled	462	5.39%
Expelled	19	0.22%
Suspended	22	0.26%
Withdrawn	28	0.33%
Graduated	38	0.44%
GED Program	2	0.02%
Unknown	2,203	25.70%
TOTAL	8,572	100.00%

Table 3.6. Juveniles Diverted by Number of Prior Referrals, FY18		
PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	5,907	68.91%
1	1,461	17.04%
2	510	5.95%
3	212	2.47%
4	141	1.64%
5	84	0.98%
6	68	0.79%
7	38	0.44%
8 or more	151	1.76%
TOTAL	8,572	100.00%

Table 3.7. Juveniles Diverted by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY18		
OFFENSE*	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	203	2.37%
Felonies Against Property	348	4.06%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	314	3.66%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	1,511	17.63%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	1,766	20.60%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	1,700	19.83%
Misdemeanors Against Property	1,589	18.54%
Status Offense	1,127	13.15%
Administrative	14	0.16%
TOTAL	8,572	100.00%

* Offense alleged at the time of the referral.

Table 3.8. Juveniles Diverted by Offense Class, FY18		
OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	2,423	28.27%
Misdemeanor	4,778	55.74%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	135	1.57%
Status	1,125	13.12%
Other	111	1.2%
TOTAL	8,572	100.00%

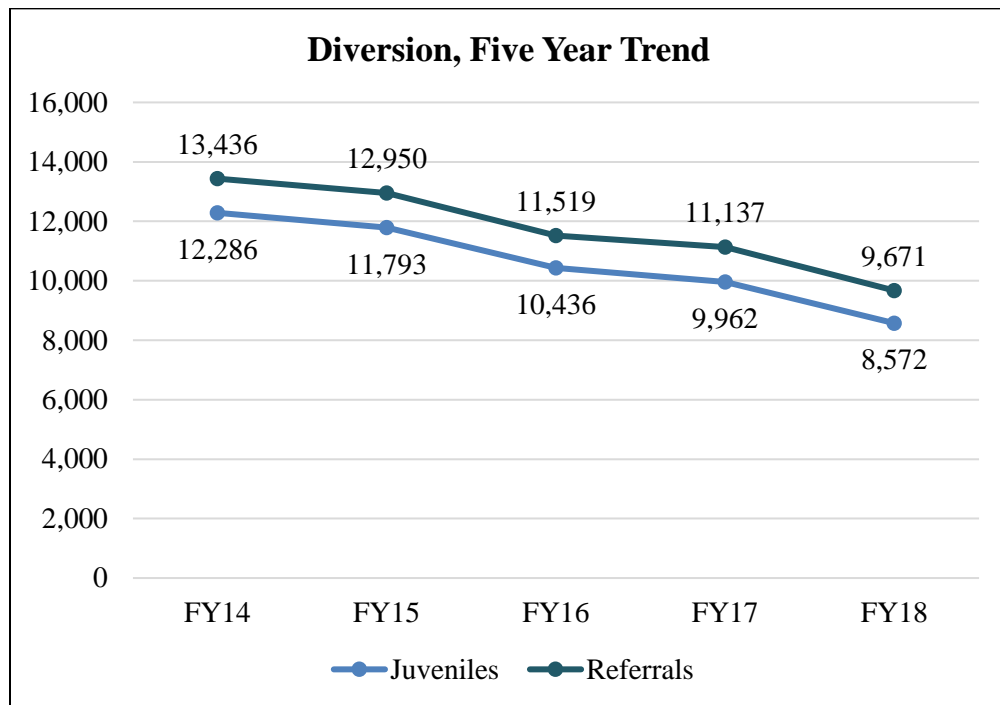
Table 3.9. Juveniles Diverted by County and Gender, FY18				
COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	4	80.00%	1	20.00%
Cochise	3	42.86%	4	57.14%
Coconino	105	65.22%	56	34.78%
Gila	12	63.16%	7	36.84%
Graham	61	61.62%	38	38.38%
Greenlee	12	54.55%	10	45.45%
La Paz	14	53.85%	12	46.15%
Maricopa	2,726	63.03%	1,599	36.97%
Mohave	303	60.72%	196	39.28%
Navajo	36	60.00%	24	40.00%
Pima	1,227	66.09%	628	33.85%
Pinal	47	67.14%	23	32.86%
Santa Cruz	117	67.63%	56	32.37%
Yavapai	456	68.67%	208	31.33%
Yuma	301	51.28%	286	48.72%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	5,424	63.26%	3,148	36.72%

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

Table 3.10. Juveniles Diverted by County and Age, FY18													
COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	5	0.05%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	0	7	0.12%
Coconino	0	2	0	1	9	18	16	27	41	47	0	161	1.75%
Gila	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	6	3	2	0	19	0.25%
Graham	0	2	4	5	5	20	16	22	17	8	0	99	1.13%
Greenlee	0	0	0	1	1	2	6	0	5	7	0	22	0.25%
La Paz	0	0	1	1	2	2	5	9	2	4	0	26	0.29%
Maricopa	5	15	40	115	251	426	730	917	1,029	796	1	4,325	50.87%
Mohave	0	5	3	13	20	47	90	102	113	105	1	499	5.76%
Navajo	0	0	0	3	3	5	16	14	11	8	0	60	0.71%
Pima	8	19	32	53	142	236	273	316	378	397	2	1,855	21.51%
Pinal	0	2	0	4	5	4	13	16	13	13	0	70	0.76%
Santa Cruz	0	1	4	15	8	20	26	27	32	39	0	173	1.96%
Yavapai	2	3	4	16	25	65	85	134	151	179	0	664	7.69%
Yuma	41	37	40	48	58	78	116	116	35	18	0	587	6.89%
TOTAL	57	86	128	275	532	927	1,397	1,708	1,832	1,626	4	8,572	100.00%

Table 3.11. Juveniles Diverted by County and Race, FY18

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	5	0.06%
Cochise	2	1	3	1	0	0	0	7	0.08%
Coconino	33	1	60	66	1	0	0	161	1.88%
Gila	3	0	16	0	0	0	0	19	0.22%
Graham	25	5	57	11	0	0	1	99	1.15%
Greenlee	6	0	15	1	0	0	0	22	0.26%
La Paz	11	1	13	0	0	0	1	26	0.30%
Maricopa	1,170	635	2,200	147	38	26	109	4,325	50.45%
Mohave	66	33	383	13	0	2	2	499	5.82%
Navajo	8	2	29	20	0	0	1	60	0.70%
Pima	889	178	601	88	13	4	82	1,855	21.64%
Pinal	26	6	32	3	0	1	2	70	0.82%
Santa Cruz	167	0	5	0	0	0	1	173	2.02%
Yavapai	151	11	453	45	4	0	0	664	7.75%
Yuma	499	6	69	9	0	0	4	587	6.85%
TOTAL	3,057	879	3,940	404	56	33	203	8,572	100.00%



Court Processing

PETITIONS

DISMISSALS

PENALTY ONLY

STANDARD PROBATION

INTENSIVE PROBATION (JIPS)

PETITIONS

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

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

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

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

There were 7,570 juveniles with a petition filed during FY18. 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 roughly 73% of juveniles petitioned are between 15 and 17 years of age.

Table 4.1. Juveniles Petitioned by County, FY18

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	58	0.77%
Cochise	147	1.94%
Coconino	194	2.56%
Gila	162	2.14%
Graham	122	1.61%
Greenlee	16	0.21%
La Paz	12	0.16%
Maricopa	3,503	46.27%
Mohave	307	4.06%
Navajo	146	1.93%
Pima	1,050	13.87%
Pinal	462	6.10%
Santa Cruz	124	1.64%
Yavapai	484	6.39%
Yuma	783	10.34%
TOTAL	7,570	100.00%

Table 4.2. Juveniles Petitioned by Gender, FY18

Gender	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	5,652	74.66%
Female	1,918	25.34%
TOTAL	7,570	100.00%

Table 4.3. Juveniles Petitioned by Age, FY18

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	8	0.11%
9	12	0.16%
10	50	0.66%
11	154	2.03%
12	253	3.34%
13	540	7.13%
14	1,038	13.71%
15	1,520	20.08%
16	1,836	24.25%
17	2,149	28.39%
Unknown	10	0.13%
TOTAL	7,570	100.00%

Table 4.4. Juveniles Petitioned by Race, FY18

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	2,979	39.35%
African American	1,086	14.35%
White	2,911	38.45%
Native American	452	5.97%
Asian/Pacific Islander	37	0.49%
Other	25	0.33%
Unknown	80	1.06%
TOTAL	7,570	100.00%

Table 4.5. Juveniles Petitioned by Education Status, FY18

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	4,142	54.72%
Not Enrolled	987	13.04%
Expelled	45	0.59%
Suspended	73	0.96%
Withdrawn	101	1.33%
Graduated	64	0.85%
GED Program	5	0.07%
Unknown	2,153	28.44%
TOTAL	7,570	100.00%

Table 4.6. Juveniles Petitioned by Number of Prior Referrals, FY18

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	2,459	32.48%
1	1,298	17.15%
2	900	11.89%
3	643	8.49%
4	476	6.29%
5	366	4.83%
6	258	3.41%
7	221	2.92%
8 or more	949	12.54%
TOTAL	7,570	100.00%

Table 4.7. Juveniles Petitioned by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY18

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	993	13.12%
Felonies Against Property	1,159	15.31%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	1,660	21.93%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	888	11.73%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	1,216	16.06%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	890	11.76%
Misdemeanors Against Property	548	7.24%
Status Offense	212	2.80%
Administrative	4	0.05%
TOTAL	7,570	100.00%

Table 4.8. Juveniles Petitioned by Offense Class, FY18

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	3,698	48.85%
Misdemeanor	2,758	36.43%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	520	6.87%
Status	251	3.32%
Other	343	4.53%
TOTAL	7,570	100.00%

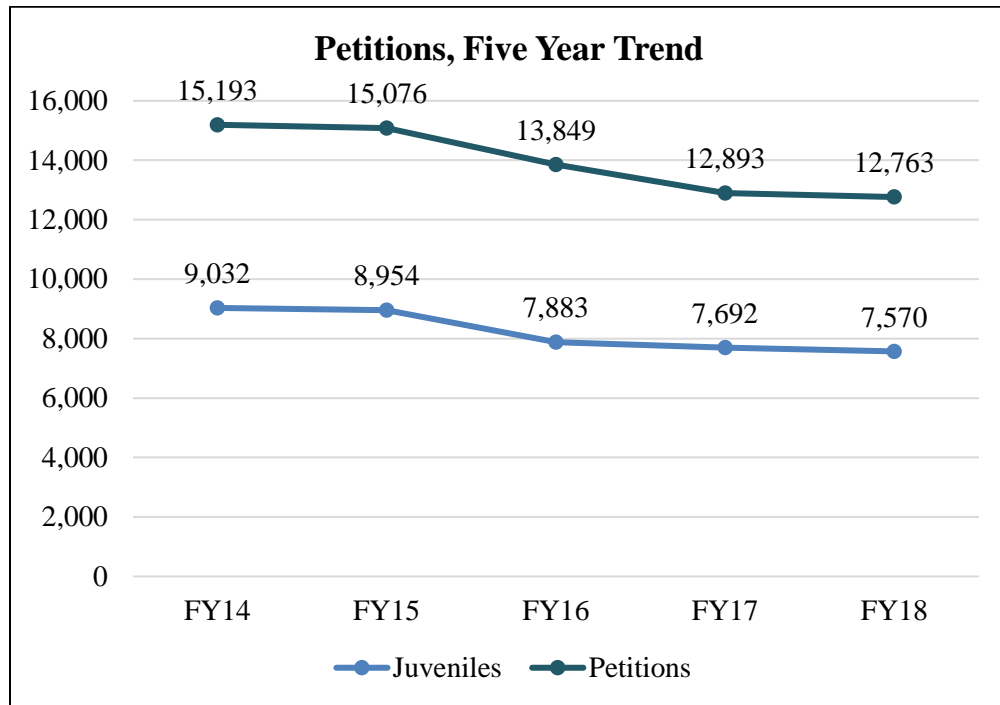
COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	40	68.97%	18	31.03%
Cochise	103	70.07%	44	29.93%
Coconino	141	72.68%	53	27.32%
Gila	105	64.81%	57	35.19%
Graham	81	66.39%	41	33.61%
Greenlee	13	81.25%	3	18.75%
La Paz	9	75.00%	3	25.00%
Maricopa	2,720	77.65%	783	22.35%
Mohave	211	68.73%	96	31.27%
Navajo	99	67.81%	47	32.19%
Pima	786	74.86%	264	25.14%
Pinal	354	76.62%	108	23.38%
Santa Cruz	93	75.00%	31	25.00%
Yavapai	368	76.03%	116	23.97%
Yuma	529	67.56%	254	32.44%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	5,652	74.66%	1,918	25.34%

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

COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	2	1	2	2	0	2	4	10	16	19	0	58	0.77%
Cochise	1	0	0	4	4	16	21	35	35	31	0	147	1.94%
Coconino	0	0	0	4	8	10	25	35	46	65	1	194	2.56%
Gila	1	1	2	6	8	12	22	35	34	41	0	162	2.14%
Graham	0	3	4	6	9	14	25	17	28	16	0	122	1.61%
Greenlee	0	0	0	1	1	1	5	2	3	3	0	16	0.21%
La Paz	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	3	3	0	12	0.16%
Maricopa	0	0	12	46	96	221	454	695	890	1,086	3	3,503	46.27%
Mohave	0	2	3	4	8	30	52	62	64	80	2	307	4.06%
Navajo	1	1	3	5	10	8	28	18	34	38	0	146	1.93%
Pima	1	0	10	24	43	91	155	211	226	285	4	1,050	13.87%
Pinal	0	0	6	9	14	31	54	95	133	120	0	462	6.10%
Santa Cruz	0	0	1	4	0	12	14	18	19	56	0	124	1.64%
Yavapai	2	3	2	20	27	31	58	90	114	137	0	484	6.39%
Yuma	0	1	5	17	25	61	119	195	191	169	0	783	10.34%
TOTAL	8	12	50	154	253	540	1,038	1,520	1,836	2,149	10	7,570	100.00%

Table 4.11. Juveniles Petitioned by County and Race, FY18

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	6	2	43	7	0	0	0	58	0.77%
Cochise	72	16	55	3	0	0	1	147	1.94%
Coconino	39	4	54	97	0	0	0	194	2.56%
Gila	45	5	93	14	1	0	4	162	2.14%
Graham	41	5	65	10	0	0	1	122	1.61%
Greenlee	3	0	10	2	0	0	1	16	0.21%
La Paz	5	2	5	0	0	0	0	12	0.16%
Maricopa	1,130	773	1,384	127	25	18	46	3,503	46.27%
Mohave	49	26	218	12	0	1	1	307	4.06%
Navajo	25	7	79	32	0	0	3	146	1.93%
Pima	575	127	270	56	4	2	16	1,050	13.87%
Pinal	143	85	188	40	2	2	2	462	6.10%
Santa Cruz	120	0	2	0	0	0	2	124	1.64%
Yavapai	111	13	324	33	2	1	0	484	6.39%
Yuma	615	21	121	19	3	1	3	783	10.34%
TOTAL	2,979	1,086	2,911	452	37	25	80	7,570	100.00%



DISMISSALS

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

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

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

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

Only juveniles with a dismissed petition are included in this section. In FY18, roughly 42%

of petitions filed had a disposition of dismissed, which equates to 15% of all referrals.

Table 5.1. Juveniles with Dismissals by County, FY18

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	13	0.40%
Cochise	53	1.65%
Coconino	112	3.49%
Gila	114	3.55%
Graham	36	1.12%
Greenlee	3	0.09%
La Paz	4	0.12%
Maricopa	1,434	44.67%
Mohave	129	4.02%
Navajo	59	1.84%
Pima	457	14.24%
Pinal	203	6.32%
Santa Cruz	75	2.34%
Yavapai	137	4.27%
Yuma	381	11.87%
TOTAL	3,210	100.00%

Table 5.2. Juveniles with Dismissals by Gender, FY18

	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	2,297	71.56%
Female	913	28.44%
TOTAL	3,210	100.00%

Table 5.3. Juveniles with Dismissals by Age, FY18

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	7	0.22%
9	15	0.47%
10	43	1.34%
11	87	2.71%
12	152	4.74%
13	327	10.19%
14	456	14.21%
15	649	20.22%
16	729	22.71%
17	743	23.15%
Unknown	2	0.06%
TOTAL	3,210	100.00%

Table 5.4. Juveniles with Dismissals by Race, FY18

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	1,224	38.13%
African American	476	14.83%
White	1,231	38.35%
Native American	213	6.64%
Asian/Pacific Islander	13	0.40%
Other	7	0.22%
Unknown	46	1.43%
TOTAL	3,210	100.00%

Table 5.5. Juveniles with Dismissals by Education Status, FY18

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	1,744	54.33%
Not Enrolled	337	10.50%
Expelled	13	0.40%
Suspended	21	0.65%
Withdrawn	50	1.56%
Graduated	20	0.62%
GED Program	3	0.09%
Unknown	1,022	31.84%
TOTAL	3,210	100.00%

Table 5.6. Juveniles with Dismissals by Number of Prior Referrals, FY18

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	1,182	37.06%
1	577	17.98%
2	367	11.40%
3	232	7.24%
4	169	5.31%
5	127	3.90%
6	89	2.78%
7	84	2.62%
8 or more	383	11.71%
TOTAL	3,210	100.00%

Table 5.7. Juveniles with Dismissals by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY18

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	259	8.07%
Felonies Against Property	281	8.75%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	506	15.76%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	469	14.61%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	421	13.12%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	622	19.38%
Misdemeanors Against Property	404	12.59%
Status Offense	213	6.64%
Administrative	35	1.09%
TOTAL	3,210	100.00%

Table 5.8. Juveniles with Dismissals by Offense Class, FY18

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	1,028	32.02%
Misdemeanor	1,527	47.57%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	271	8.44%
Status	230	7.17%
Other	154	4.80%
TOTAL	3,210	100.00%

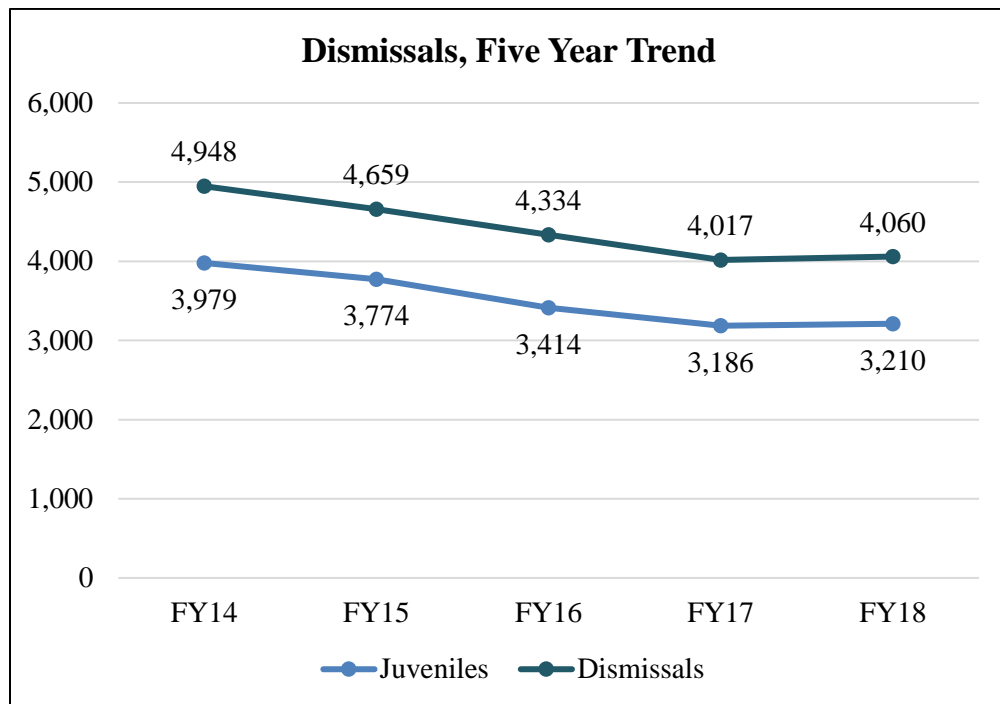
Table 5.9. Juveniles with Dismissals by County and Gender, FY18				
COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	8	61.54%	5	38.46%
Cochise	39	73.58%	14	26.42%
Coconino	76	67.86%	36	32.14%
Gila	67	58.77%	47	41.23%
Graham	18	50.00%	18	50.00%
Greenlee	1	33.33%	2	66.67%
La Paz	3	75.00%	1	25.00%
Maricopa	1,074	74.90%	360	25.10%
Mohave	90	69.77%	39	30.23%
Navajo	38	64.41%	21	35.59%
Pima	335	73.30%	122	26.70%
Pinal	151	74.38%	52	25.62%
Santa Cruz	48	64.00%	27	36.00%
Yavapai	102	74.45%	35	25.55%
Yuma	247	64.83%	134	35.17%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	2,297	71.56%	913	28.44%

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

Table 5.10. Juveniles with Dismissals by County and Age, FY18													
COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	3	4	0	13	0.40%
Cochise	1	0	1	0	3	8	7	11	14	9	0	53	1.65%
Coconino	0	0	1	3	6	15	14	24	18	31	0	112	3.49%
Gila	1	1	3	4	9	11	16	25	24	19	0	114	3.55%
Graham	0	0	3	0	3	6	5	5	11	3	0	36	1.12%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	0.09%
La Paz	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	4	0.12%
Maricopa	0	1	11	34	54	106	202	298	351	376	1	1,434	44.67%
Mohave	0	3	3	2	6	20	20	25	28	22	0	129	4.02%
Navajo	1	0	2	1	5	7	6	9	17	11	0	59	1.84%
Pima	2	3	6	15	27	61	67	86	95	95	1	457	14.24%
Pinal	0	2	2	5	10	21	26	47	47	41	0	203	6.32%
Santa Cruz	0	0	1	1	2	6	13	9	11	32	0	75	2.34%
Yavapai	1	3	3	7	6	12	21	21	28	35	0	137	4.27%
Yuma	0	2	7	13	20	54	58	85	81	62	0	381	11.87%
TOTAL	7	15	43	87	152	327	456	649	729	743	2	3,210	100.00%

Table 5.11. Juveniles with Dismissals by County and Race, FY18

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	3	1	8	1	0	0	0	13	0.40%
Cochise	18	8	24	1	1	0	1	53	1.65%
Coconino	19	3	34	56	0	0	0	112	3.49%
Gila	25	4	66	17	0	0	2	114	3.55%
Graham	10	0	20	5	0	0	1	36	1.12%
Greenlee	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0.09%
La Paz	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	4	0.12%
Maricopa	426	337	592	40	8	4	27	1,434	44.67%
Mohave	16	6	102	3	0	2	0	129	4.02%
Navajo	8	1	30	18	0	0	2	59	1.84%
Pima	241	55	123	28	1	0	9	457	14.24%
Pinal	57	48	77	20	0	0	1	203	6.32%
Santa Cruz	71	1	1	0	0	0	2	75	2.34%
Yavapai	28	2	94	11	1	1	0	137	4.27%
Yuma	300	9	56	13	2	0	1	381	11.87%
TOTAL	1,224	476	1,231	213	13	7	46	3,210	100.00%



PENALTY ONLY

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

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

Over the past five years, the number of penalty only dispositions have fluctuated. In FY18, 429 juveniles had a disposition to Penalty Only.

Table 6.1 shows the distribution of juveniles 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 had an ethnicity of White.

Table 6.1. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by County, FY18

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	0	0.00%
Cochise	4	0.93%
Coconino	0	0.00%
Gila	3	0.70%
Graham	3	0.70%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	1	0.23%
Maricopa	119	27.74%
Mohave	0	0.00%
Navajo	5	1.17%
Pima	216	50.35%
Pinal	37	8.62%
Santa Cruz	1	0.23%
Yavapai	1	0.23%
Yuma	39	9.09%
TOTAL	429	100.00%

Table 6.2. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Gender, FY18

Male	342	79.72%
Female	87	20.28%
TOTAL	429	100.00%

Table 6.3. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Age, FY18

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	0	0.00%
11	2	0.47%
12	6	1.40%
13	13	3.03%
14	23	5.36%
15	30	6.99%
16	80	18.65%
17	249	58.04%
Unknown	26	6.06%
TOTAL	429	100.00%

Table 6.4. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Race, FY18

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	209	48.72%
African American	71	16.55%
White	127	29.60%
Native American	13	3.03%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	0.70%
Other	1	0.23%
Unknown	5	1.17%
TOTAL	429	100.00%

Table 6.5. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Education Status, FY18

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	248	57.81%
Not Enrolled	40	9.32%
Expelled	3	0.70%
Suspended	6	1.40%
Withdrawn	6	1.40%
Graduated	1	0.23%
GED Program	0	0.00%
Unknown	125	29.14%
TOTAL	428	100.00%

Table 6.6. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Number of Prior Referrals, FY18

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	91	21.21%
1	56	13.05%
2	59	13.75%
3	42	9.79%
4	33	7.69%
5	27	6.29%
6	21	4.90%
7	15	3.50%
8 or more	85	19.81%
TOTAL	429	100.00%

Table 6.7. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY18

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	33	7.69%
Felonies Against Property	34	7.93%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	123	28.67%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	40	9.32%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	92	21.45%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	63	14.69%
Misdemeanors Against Property	39	9.09%
Status Offense	3	0.70%
Administrative	2	0.47%
TOTAL	429	100.00%

Table 6.8. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Offense Class, FY18

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	164	38.23%
Misdemeanor	149	34.73%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	113	26.34%
Status	2	0.47%
Other	1	0.23%
TOTAL	429	100.00%

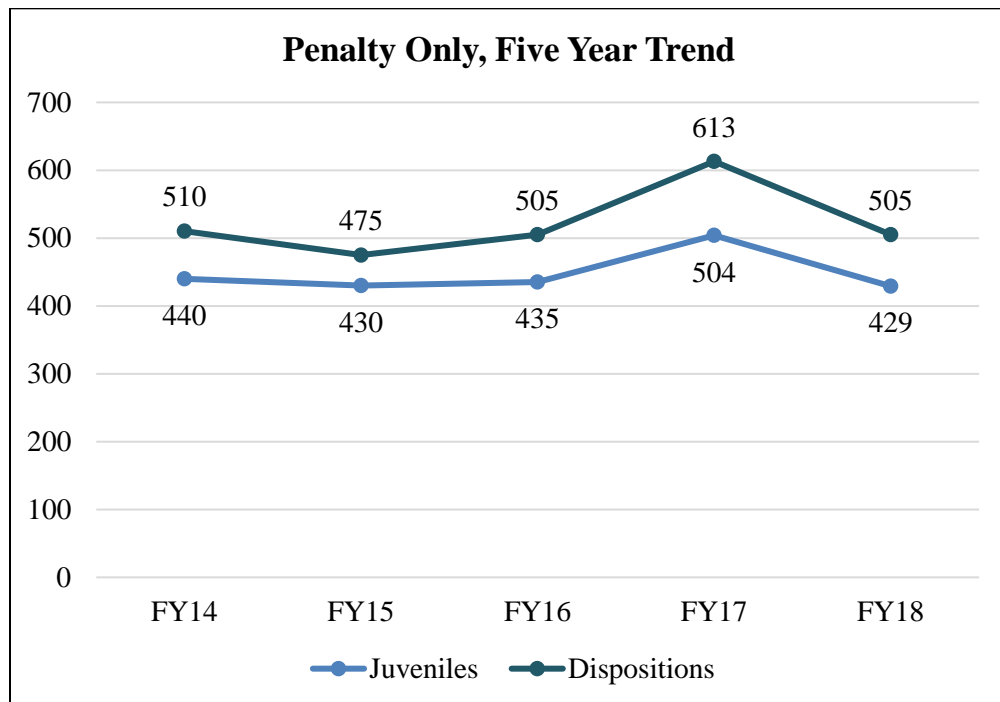
Table 6.9. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by County and Gender, FY18				
COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Cochise	4	100.00%	0	0.00%
Coconino	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Gila	3	100.00%	0	0.00%
Graham	3	100.00%	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
La Paz	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
Maricopa	98	82.35%	21	17.65%
Mohave	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Navajo	5	100.00%	0	0.00%
Pima	167	77.31%	49	22.69%
Pinal	32	86.49%	5	13.51%
Santa Cruz	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
Yavapai	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
Yuma	27	69.23%	12	30.77%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	342	76.72%	87	20.28%

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, FY18													
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	4	0	4	0.93%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	0.70%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	0.70%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.23%
Maricopa	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	8	91	16	119	27.74%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	5	1.17%
Pima	0	0	0	2	3	10	17	19	52	105	8	216	50.35%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	10	21	2	37	8.62%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.23%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.23%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	4	7	21	0	39	9.09%
TOTAL	0	0	0	2	6	13	23	30	80	249	26	429	100.00%

Table 6.11. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by County and Race, FY18

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	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.93%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Gila	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0.70%
Graham	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0.70%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.23%
Maricopa	47	25	42	4	1	0	0	119	27.74%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Navajo	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	5	1.17%
Pima	117	31	55	7	2	0	4	216	50.35%
Pinal	13	9	12	2	0	1	0	37	8.62%
Santa Cruz	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.23%
Yavapai	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.23%
Yuma	25	5	9	0	0	0	0	39	9.09%
TOTAL	209	71	127	13	3	1	5	429	100.00%



STANDARD PROBATION

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

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

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

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

on JIPS, or commitment to the ADJC. In FY18, 3,629 juveniles were given a disposition of standard probation.

Table 7.1. Standard Probation by County, FY18

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	22	0.61%
Cochise	76	2.09%
Coconino	84	2.31%
Gila	73	2.01%
Graham	73	2.01%
Greenlee	12	0.33%
La Paz	3	0.08%
Maricopa	2,070	57.04%
Mohave	137	3.78%
Navajo	69	1.90%
Pima	354	9.75%
Pinal	142	3.91%
Santa Cruz	52	1.43%
Yavapai	268	7.38%
Yuma	194	5.35%
TOTAL	3,629	100.00%

Table 7.2. Standard Probation by Gender, FY18

Male	2,782	76.66%
Female	847	23.34%
TOTAL	3,629	100.00%

Table 7.3. Standard Probation by Age, FY18

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	0	0.00%
9	2	0.06%
10	1	0.03%
11	18	0.50%
12	71	1.96%
13	177	4.88%
14	433	11.93%
15	694	19.12%
16	951	26.21%
17	1,276	35.16%
Unknown	6	0.17%
TOTAL	3,629	100.00%

Table 7.4. Standard Probation by Race, FY18

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	1,352	37.26%
African American	517	14.25%
White	1,487	40.98%
Native American	204	5.62%
Asian/Pacific Islander	18	0.50%
Other	14	0.39%
Unknown	37	1.02%
TOTAL	3,629	100.00%

Table 7.5. Standard Probation by Education Status, FY18

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	1,856	51.14%
Not Enrolled	550	15.16%
Expelled	22	0.61%
Suspended	39	1.07%
Withdrawn	74	2.04%
Graduated	44	1.21%
GED Program	2	0.06%
Unknown	1,042	28.71%
TOTAL	3,629	100.00%

Table 7.6. Standard Probation by Number of Prior Referrals, FY18

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	1,053	29.02%
1	699	19.26%
2	530	14.60%
3	377	10.39%
4	266	7.33%
5	182	5.02%
6	126	3.47%
7	84	2.31%
8 or more	312	8.60%
TOTAL	3,629	100.00%

Table 7.7. Standard Probation by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY18

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	525	14.47%
Felonies Against Property	709	19.54%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	741	20.42%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	364	10.03%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	644	17.75%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	394	10.86%
Misdemeanors Against Property	203	5.59%
Status Offense	12	0.33%
Administrative	37	1.02%
TOTAL	3,629	100.00%

Table 7.8. Standard Probation by Offense Class, FY18

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	2,069	57.01%
Misdemeanor	1,069	29.46%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	443	12.21%
Status	11	0.30%
Other	37	1.02%
TOTAL	3,629	100.00%

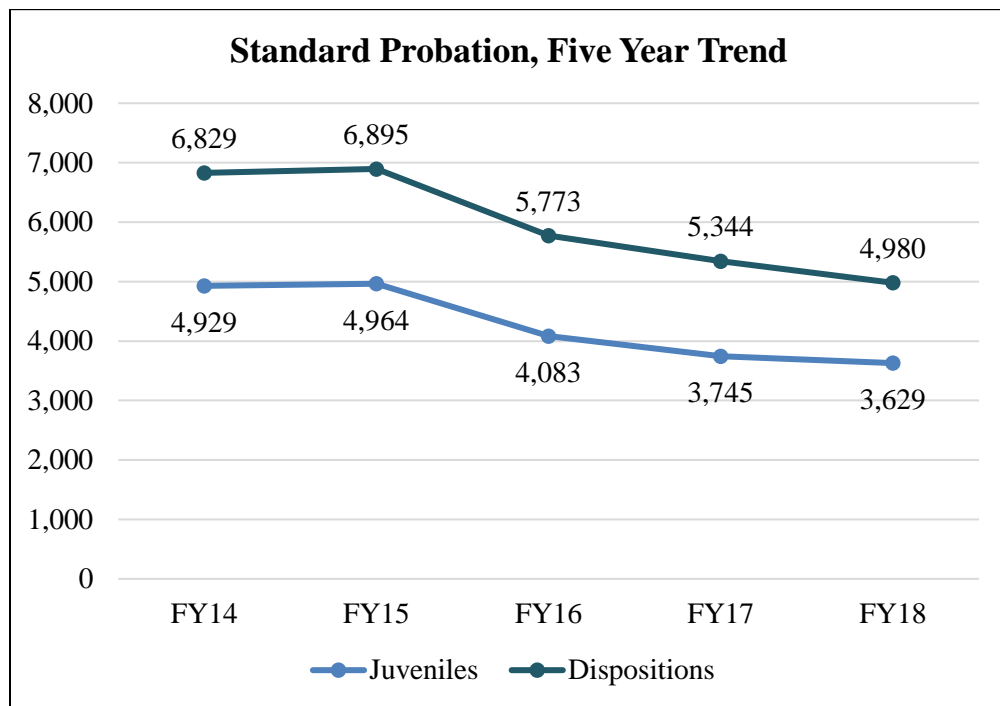
COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	17	77.27%	5	22.73%
Cochise	51	67.11%	25	32.89%
Coconino	63	75.00%	21	25.00%
Gila	47	64.38%	26	35.62%
Graham	49	67.12%	24	32.88%
Greenlee	9	75.00%	3	25.00%
La Paz	3	100.00%	0	0.00%
Maricopa	1,634	78.94%	436	21.06%
Mohave	90	65.69%	47	34.31%
Navajo	52	75.36%	17	24.64%
Pima	273	77.12%	81	22.88%
Pinal	113	79.58%	29	20.42%
Santa Cruz	37	71.15%	15	28.85%
Yavapai	199	74.25%	69	25.75%
Yuma	145	74.74%	49	25.26%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	2,782	76.66%	847	23.34%

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

COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	3	12	0	22	0.61%
Cochise	0	1	0	2	1	9	12	16	20	15	0	76	2.09%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	5	2	11	16	19	30	1	84	2.31%
Gila	0	0	0	1	1	4	10	19	21	17	0	73	2.01%
Graham	0	1	0	3	7	10	14	15	13	10	0	73	2.01%
Greenlee	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	1	5	0	12	0.33%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0.08%
Maricopa	0	0	0	4	20	81	220	394	544	805	2	2,070	57.04%
Mohave	0	0	0	1	3	13	22	24	33	40	1	137	3.78%
Navajo	0	0	0	1	2	5	9	12	16	24	0	69	1.90%
Pima	0	0	0	1	11	23	48	71	98	100	2	354	9.75%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	3	10	11	27	44	47	0	142	3.91%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	7	7	29	0	52	1.43%
Yavapai	0	0	1	2	13	9	33	52	71	87	0	268	7.38%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	4	9	33	34	60	54	0	194	5.35%
TOTAL	0	2	1	18	71	177	433	694	951	1,276	6	3,629	100.00%

Table 7.11. Standard Probation by County and Race, FY18

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	2	17	3	0	0	0	22	0.61%
Cochise	32	9	31	3	1	0	0	76	2.09%
Coconino	13	0	27	44	0	0	0	84	2.31%
Gila	26	2	37	5	1	0	2	73	2.01%
Graham	23	3	42	5	0	0	0	73	2.01%
Greenlee	1	0	8	2	0	0	1	12	0.33%
La Paz	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	0.08%
Maricopa	691	416	844	68	11	13	27	2,070	57.04%
Mohave	21	10	97	7	0	1	1	137	3.78%
Navajo	11	1	33	23	0	0	1	69	1.90%
Pima	215	34	86	11	3	0	5	354	9.75%
Pinal	55	28	50	9	0	0	0	142	3.91%
Santa Cruz	51	1	0	0	0	0	0	52	1.43%
Yavapai	60	6	184	17	1	0	0	268	7.38%
Yuma	153	4	29	7	1	0	0	194	5.35%
TOTAL	1,352	517	1,487	204	18	14	37	3,629	100.00%



INTENSIVE PROBATION (JIPS)

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

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

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

In FY18, the number of juveniles placed on JIPS was 894. The rate of juveniles petitioned who end up disposed to JIPS was around 11% of the juveniles petitioned.

Table 8.1. JIPS by County, FY18

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	7	0.78%
Cochise	26	2.91%
Coconino	48	5.37%
Gila	7	0.78%
Graham	12	1.34%
Greenlee	1	0.11%
La Paz	1	0.11%
Maricopa	367	41.05%
Mohave	37	4.14%
Navajo	18	2.01%
Pima	138	15.44%
Pinal	29	3.24%
Santa Cruz	6	0.67%
Yavapai	75	8.39%
Yuma	122	13.65%
TOTAL	894	100.00%

Table 8.2. JIPS by Gender, FY18

Male	771	86.24%
Female	123	13.76%
TOTAL	894	100.00%

Table 8.3. JIPS by Age, FY18

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	0	0.00%
11	1	0.11%
12	5	0.56%
13	29	3.24%
14	82	9.17%
15	180	20.13%
16	267	29.87%
17	330	36.91%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	894	100.00%

Table 8.4. JIPS by Race, FY18		
RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	402	44.97%
African American	144	16.11%
White	269	30.09%
Native American	69	7.72%
Asian/Pacific Islander	6	0.67%
Other	3	0.34%
Unknown	1	0.11%
TOTAL	894	100.00%

Table 8.5. JIPS by Education Status, FY18		
STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	457	51.12%
Not Enrolled	159	17.79%
Expelled	13	1.45%
Suspended	15	1.68%
Withdrawn	25	2.80%
Graduated	10	1.12%
GED Program	2	0.22%
Unknown	213	23.83%
TOTAL	894	100.00%

Table 8.6. JIPS by Number of Prior Referrals, FY18		
PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	45	5.03%
1	60	6.71%
2	62	6.94%
3	77	8.61%
4	74	8.28%
5	72	8.05%
6	82	9.17%
7	64	7.16%
8 or more	358	40.04%
TOTAL	894	100.00%

Table 8.7. JIPS by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY18		
OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	142	15.88%
Felonies Against Property	209	23.38%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	403	45.08%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	24	2.68%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	62	6.94%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	37	4.14%
Misdemeanors Against Property	17	1.90%
Status Offense	0	0.00%
Administrative	0	0.00%
TOTAL	894	100.00%

Table 8.8. JIPS by Offense Class, FY18		
OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	500	55.93%
Misdemeanor	134	14.99%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	260	29.08%
Status	0	0.00%
Other	0	0.00%
TOTAL	894	100.00%

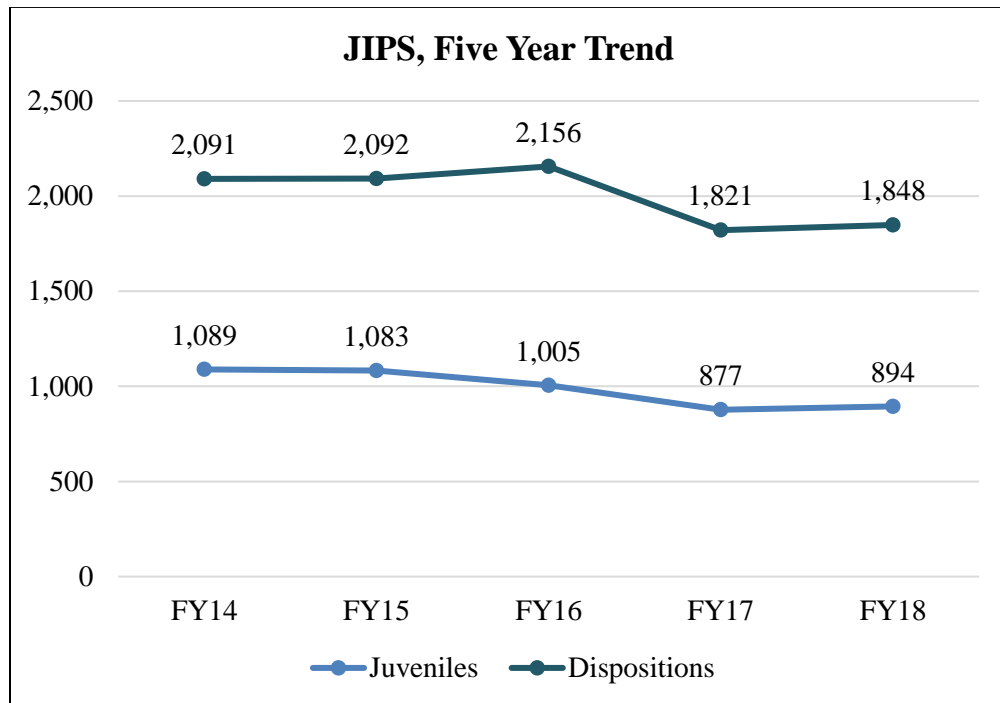
Table 8.9. JIPS by County and Gender, FY18				
COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	6	85.71%	1	14.29%
Cochise	19	73.08%	7	26.92%
Coconino	37	77.08%	11	22.92%
Gila	5	71.43%	2	28.57%
Graham	10	83.33%	2	16.67%
Greenlee	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
La Paz	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
Maricopa	337	91.83%	30	8.17%
Mohave	28	75.68%	9	24.32%
Navajo	15	83.33%	3	16.67%
Pima	120	86.96%	18	13.04%
Pinal	27	93.10%	2	6.90%
Santa Cruz	4	66.67%	2	33.33%
Yavapai	68	90.67%	7	9.33%
Yuma	93	76.23%	29	23.77%
STATEWIDE TOTAL	771	86.24%	123	13.76%

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, FY18													
COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	0	7	0.78%
Cochise	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	4	10	8	0	26	2.91%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	10	8	23	0	48	5.37%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	1	0	7	0.78%
Graham	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	4	4	0	12	1.34%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.11%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.11%
Maricopa	0	0	0	0	0	7	33	67	121	139	0	367	41.05%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	8	11	12	0	37	4.14%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	3	2	3	2	7	1	0	18	2.01%
Pima	0	0	0	0	1	2	13	35	37	50	0	138	15.44%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	4	11	8	0	29	3.24%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	6	0.67%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	15	20	33	0	75	8.39%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	5	11	29	31	46	0	122	13.65%
TOTAL	0	0	0	1	5	29	82	180	267	330	0	894	100.00%

Table 8.11. JIPS by County and Race, FY18

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	7	0.78%
Cochise	14	3	8	0	0	1	0	26	2.91%
Coconino	15	1	13	19	0	0	0	48	5.37%
Gila	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	7	0.78%
Graham	3	0	9	0	0	0	0	12	1.34%
Greenlee	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.11%
La Paz	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.11%
Maricopa	160	101	84	18	2	1	1	367	41.05%
Mohave	5	4	27	1	0	0	0	37	4.14%
Navajo	2	0	8	7	0	1	0	18	2.01%
Pima	75	18	29	15	1	0	0	138	15.44%
Pinal	5	8	14	1	1	0	0	29	3.24%
Santa Cruz	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0.67%
Yavapai	21	2	46	5	1	0	0	75	8.39%
Yuma	91	5	22	3	1	0	0	122	13.65%
TOTAL	402	144	269	69	6	3	1	894	100.00%



Additional Topics

JUVENILE CORRECTIONS (ADJC)

PATHWAYS TO ADULT COURT

Direct Filings in Adult Court

Transferred to Adult Court

GENDER

JUVENILE CORRECTIONS (ADJC)

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

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

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

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

Table 9.1 includes all juveniles who were disposed to the Juvenile Department of Corrections during FY18, which totals 224

juveniles. Commitments have been declining since a historical high of 1,670 in FY98.

This year, commitments were the same as the previous fiscal year. Roughly, 42.86% 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, 49.55% 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, FY18

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	2	0.89%
Cochise	14	6.25%
Coconino	5	2.23%
Gila	7	3.13%
Graham	3	1.34%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%
Maricopa	141	62.95%
Mohave	13	5.80%
Navajo	2	0.89%
Pima	6	2.68%
Pinal	9	4.02%
Santa Cruz	3	1.34%
Yavapai	5	2.23%
Yuma	14	6.25%
TOTAL	224	100.00%

Table 9.2. Juvenile Corrections by Gender, FY18

Male	202	90.18%
Female	22	9.82%
TOTAL	224	100.00%

Table 9.3. Juvenile Corrections by Age, FY18		
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	19	8.48%
15	42	18.75%
16	67	29.91%
17	96	42.86%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	224	100.00%

Table 9.4. Juvenile Corrections by Race, FY18		
RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	101	45.09%
African American	52	23.21%
White	60	26.79%
Native American	9	4.02%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.45%
Other	1	0.45%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	224	100.00%

Table 9.5. Juvenile Corrections by Education Status, FY18		
STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	67	29.91%
Not Enrolled	28	12.50%
Expelled	2	0.89%
Suspended	4	1.79%
Withdrawn	1	0.45%
Graduated	1	0.45%
GED Program	2	0.89%
Unknown	119	53.13%
TOTAL	224	100.00%

Table 9.6. Juvenile Corrections by Number of Prior Referrals, FY18		
PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	19	8.48%
1	6	2.68%
2	8	3.57%
3	12	5.36%
4	18	8.04%
5	18	8.04%
6	16	7.14%
7	16	7.14%
8 or more	111	49.55%
TOTAL	224	100.00%

Table 9.7. Juvenile Corrections by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY18		
OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	48	21.43%
Felonies Against Property	41	18.30%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	96	42.86%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	7	3.13%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	22	9.82%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	8	3.57%
Misdemeanors Against Property	2	0.89%
Status Offense	0	0.00%
Administrative	0	0.00%
TOTAL	224	100.00%

Table 9.8. Juvenile Corrections by Offense Class, FY18		
OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	130	58.04%
Misdemeanor	19	8.48%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	75	33.48%
Status	0	0.00%
Other	0	0.00%
TOTAL	224	100.00%

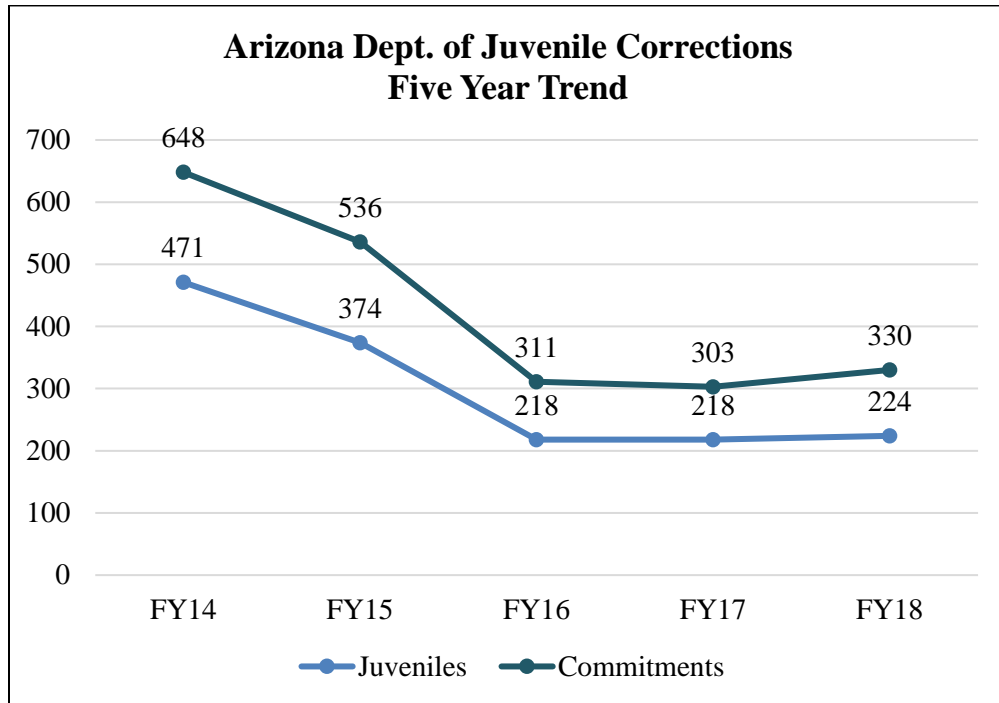
Table 9.9. Juvenile Corrections by County and Gender, FY18				
COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	1	50.00%	1	50.00%
Cochise	13	92.86%	1	7.14%
Coconino	5	100.00%	0	0.00%
Gila	5	71.43%	2	28.57%
Graham	3	100.00%	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Maricopa	130	92.20%	11	7.80%
Mohave	9	69.23%	4	30.77%
Navajo	1	50.00%	1	50.00%
Pima	6	100.00%	0	0.00%
Pinal	8	88.89%	1	11.11%
Santa Cruz	2	66.67%	1	33.33%
Yavapai	5	100.00%	0	0.00%
Yuma	14	100.00%	0	0.00%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	202	90.18%	22	9.82%

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, FY18													
COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0.89%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	2	4	0	14	6.25%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	5	2.23%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	0	7	3.13%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	1.34%
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	12	21	44	64	0	141	62.95%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	6	4	0	13	5.80%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0.89%
Pima	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	6	2.68%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	6	0	9	4.02%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	1.34%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	5	2.23%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	4	4	0	14	6.25%
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	42	67	96	0	224	100.00%

Table 9.11. Juvenile Corrections by County and Race, FY18

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0.89%
Cochise	11	1	2	0	0	0	0	14	6.25%
Coconino	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	5	2.23%
Gila	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	7	3.13%
Graham	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	1.34%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	59	44	30	6	1	1	0	141	62.95%
Mohave	2	2	8	1	0	0	0	13	5.80%
Navajo	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0.89%
Pima	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	6	2.68%
Pinal	3	1	4	1	0	0	0	9	4.02%
Santa Cruz	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1.34%
Yavapai	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	2.23%
Yuma	10	0	4	0	0	0	0	14	6.25%
TOTAL	101	52	60	9	1	1	0	224	100.00%



PATHWAYS TO ADULT COURT

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

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

Mandatory Direct File for a Violent Offense: A juvenile aged fifteen, sixteen, or seventeen who commits a violent crime specified in A.R.S. §13-501A must be filed in adult court.

Mandatory Direct File due to Prior Conviction: A juvenile with a historical prior felony conviction must be prosecuted as an adult per A.R.S. §13-501C.

Mandatory Direct File for Chronic Offenders: A juvenile aged fifteen, sixteen, or seventeen who 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, FY18

PATHWAY	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
Mandatory	223	67.99%
Mandatory Prior	9	2.74%
Chronic	35	10.67%
Discretionary	45	13.72%
Transfer	16	4.88%
TOTAL *	328	100.00%

Table 11.2. Pathways to Adult Court by County, FY18

COUNTY	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
Apache	1	0.30%
Cochise	0	0.00%
Coconino	0	0.00%
Gila	4	1.22%
Graham	1	0.30%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%
Maricopa	214	65.24%
Mohave	1	0.30%
Navajo	0	0.00%
Pima	87	26.52%
Pinal	7	2.13%
Santa Cruz	1	0.30%
Yavapai	1	0.30%
Yuma	11	3.35%
TOTAL *	328	100.00%

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

Direct Filings in Adult Court

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In FY99, direct filings reached a high of 804. Since then, the number of direct filings has decreased. In FY18, 312 juveniles were involved in the direct file process.

Table 11.3. Direct Filings by County, FY18

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	0	0.00%
Cochise	0	0.00%
Coconino	0	0.00%
Gila	4	1.28%
Graham	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%
Maricopa	208	66.67%
Mohave	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0.00%
Pima	84	26.92%
Pinal	4	1.28%
Santa Cruz	1	0.32%
Yavapai	0	0.00%
Yuma	11	3.53%
TOTAL	312	100.00%

Table 11.4. Direct Filings by Gender, FY18

Male	294	94.23%
Female	18	5.77%
TOTAL	312	100.00%

Table 11.5. Direct Filings by Age, FY18

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	8	2.56%
15	34	10.90%
16	93	29.81%
17	174	55.77%
Unknown	3	0.96%
TOTAL	312	100.00%

Table 11.8. Direct Filings by Number of Prior Referrals, FY18

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	67	21.47%
1	41	13.14%
2	26	8.33%
3	30	9.62%
4	27	8.65%
5	16	5.13%
6	12	3.85%
7	10	3.21%
8 or more	83	26.60%
TOTAL	312	100.00%

Table 11.6. Direct Filings by Race, FY18

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	150	48.08%
African American	89	28.53%
White	57	18.27%
Native American	8	2.56%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	0.64%
Other	4	1.28%
Unknown	2	0.64%
TOTAL	312	100.00%

Table 11.9. Direct Filings by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY18

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	222	71.15%
Felonies Against Property	63	20.19%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	0	0.00%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	0	0.00%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	11	3.53%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	16	5.13%
Misdemeanors Against Property	0	0.00%
Status Offense	0	0.00%
Administrative	0	0.00%
TOTAL	312	100.00%

Table 11.7. Direct Filings by Education Status, FY18

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	80	25.64%
Not Enrolled	56	17.95%
Expelled	1	0.32%
Suspended	2	0.64%
Withdrawn	5	1.60%
Graduated	1	0.32%
GED Program	1	0.32%
Unknown	166	53.21%
TOTAL	312	100.00%

Table 11.10. Direct Filings by Offense Class, FY18

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	311	99.68%
Misdemeanor	1	0.32%
TOTAL	312	100.00%

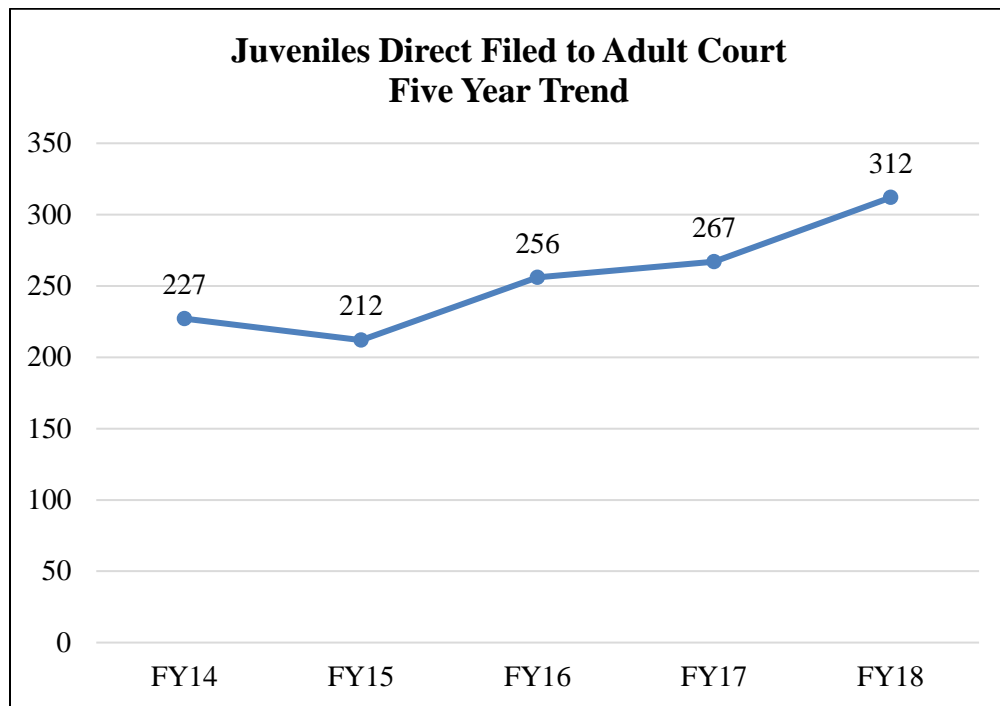
Table 11.11. Direct Filings by County and Gender, FY18				
COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Cochise	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Coconino	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Gila	2	50.00%	2	50.00%
Graham	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Maricopa	201	96.63%	7	3.37%
Mohave	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Pima	77	91.97%	7	8.33%
Pinal	4	100.00%	0	0.00%
Santa Cruz	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
Yavapai	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Yuma	9	81.62%	2	18.18%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	294	94.23%	18	5.77%

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, FY18													
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	3	1	0	0	0	4	1.28%
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	2	23	68	115	0	208	66.67%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Pima	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	22	51	2	84	26.92%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	4	1.28%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.32%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	7	0	11	3.53%
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	34	93	174	3	312	100.00%

Table 11.13. Direct Filings by County and Race, FY18

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	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	1.28%
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	93	71	35	5	0	3	1	208	66.67%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Pima	44	15	20	2	1	1	1	84	26.92%
Pinal	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	4	1.28%
Santa Cruz	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.32%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Yuma	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	11	3.53%
TOTAL	150	89	57	8	2	4	2	312	100.00%



Transferred to Adult Court

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

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

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

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

Table 11.14. Transferred by County, FY18

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	1	6.26%
Cochise	0	0.00%
Coconino	0	0.00%
Gila	0	0.00%
Graham	1	6.25%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%
Maricopa	6	37.50%
Mohave	1	6.25%
Navajo	0	0.00%
Pima	3	18.75%
Pinal	3	18.75%
Santa Cruz	0	0.00%
Yavapai	1	6.25%
Yuma	0	0.00%
TOTAL	16	100.00%

Table 11.15. Transferred by Gender, FY18

Male	16	100.00%
Female	0	0.00%
TOTAL	16	100.00%

Table 11.16. Transferred to Adult Court by Age, FY18		
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	1	6.25%
15	1	6.25%
16	6	37.50%
17	8	50.00%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	16	100.00%

Table 11.17. Transferred to Adult Court by Race, FY18		
RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	5	31.25%
African American	5	31.25%
White	4	25.00%
Native American	1	6.25%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	6.25%
Other	0	0.00%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	16	100.00%

Table 11.18. Transferred to Adult Court by Education Status, FY18		
STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	8	50.00%
Not Enrolled	2	12.50%
Expelled	0	0.00%
Suspended	0	0.00%
Withdrawn	1	6.25%
Graduated	0	0.00%
GED Program	0	0.00%
Unknown	5	31.25%
TOTAL	16	100.00%

Table 11.19. Transferred to Adult Court by Number of Prior Referrals, FY18		
PRIOR REFERRAL	COUNT	PERCENT
0	3	18.75%
1	2	12.50%
2	0	0.00%
3	0	0.00%
4	0	0.00%
5	1	6.25%
6	1	6.25%
7	4	25.00%
8 or more	5	31.25%
TOTAL	16	100.00%

Table 11.20. Transferred to Adult Court by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY18		
OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	5	31.25%
Felonies Against Property	7	43.75%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	1	6.25%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	0	0.00%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	3	18.75%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	0	0.00%
Misdemeanors Against Property	0	0.00%
Status Offense	0	0.00%
Administrative	0	0.00%
TOTAL	16	100.00%

Table 11.21. Transferred to Adult Court by Offense Class, FY18		
OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	15	93.75%
Misdemeanor	0	0.00%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	1	6.25%
Status	0	0.00%
Other	0	0.00%
TOTAL	16	100.00%

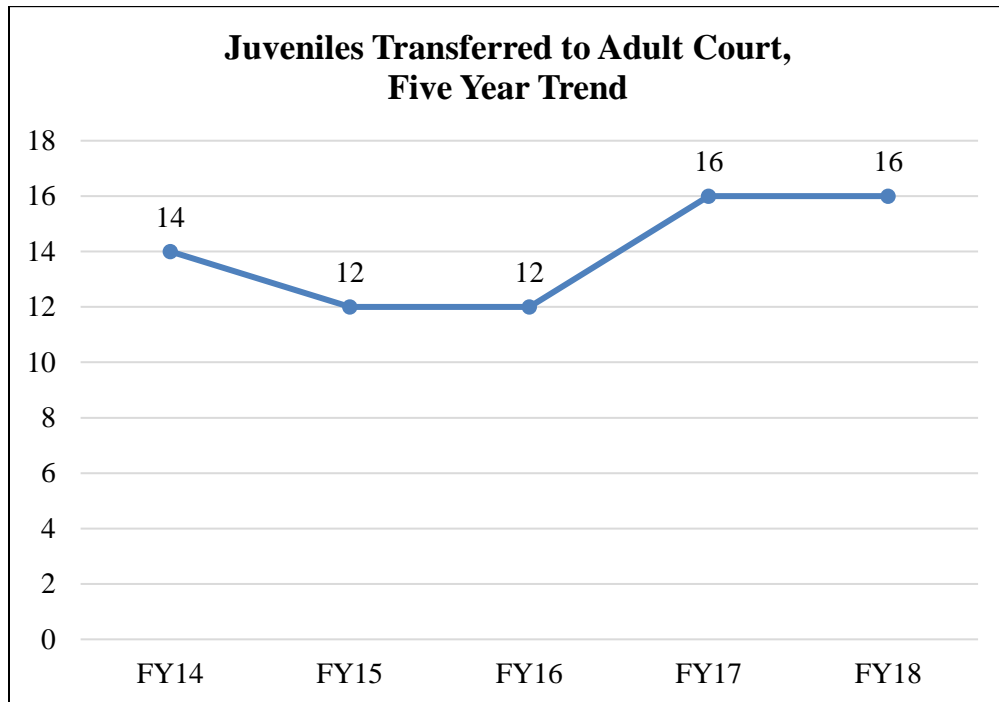
Table 11.22. Transferred to Adult Court by County and Gender, FY18				
COUNTY	MALE	% OF TOTAL	FEMALE	% OF TOTAL
Apache	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
Cochise	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Coconino	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Gila	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Graham	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Maricopa	6	100.00%	0	0.00%
Mohave	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Pima	3	100.00%	0	9.09%
Pinal	3	100.00%	0	0.00%
Santa Cruz	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Yavapai	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
Yuma	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	16	100.00%	0	0.00%

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, FY18													
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	1	0	1	6.25%
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	1	0	1	6.25%
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	1	0	1	4	0	6	37.50%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6.25%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Pima	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	18.75%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	18.75%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	6.25%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	8	0	16	100.00%

Table 11.24. Transferred to Adult Court by County and Race, FY18

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	6.25%
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	1	0	0	0	0	1	6.25%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	37.50%
Mohave	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	6.25%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Pima	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	18.75%
Pinal	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3	18.75%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Yavapai	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6.25%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
TOTAL	5	5	4	1	1	0	0	16	100.00%



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GENDER

In January 2005, the Child Welfare League hosted a conference *National Girls Initiative: Florence Crittenden Roundtable 2005*. This section was prompted by that conference and other work being done in Arizona. This section offers simple comparisons between males and females in Arizona's juvenile justice system. Information is provided on referrals, age at first referral, offense severity, and proportions of males and females at each stage in the juvenile justice system, and treatment received in FY18. This section was first published in *Juveniles Processed FY04* and has been replicated annually since then.

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

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

STAGE	FEMALE	MALE
Referral	32.73%	67.27%
Detention	22.23%	77.77%
Diversions	36.72%	63.26%
Petitioned	25.34%	74.66%
Dismissals	28.44%	71.56%
Penalty Only	20.28%	79.72%
Standard Probation	23.34%	76.66%
JIPS	13.76%	86.24%
ADJC	9.82%	90.18%
Direct Filed	5.77%	94.23%

Average Age

For the juveniles referred in FY18, the average age of referral for the initial referral was slightly higher for females (14.45) than males (14.24).

Male	14.24
Female	14.45
ALL JUVENILE	14.23

Offense Severity and Type

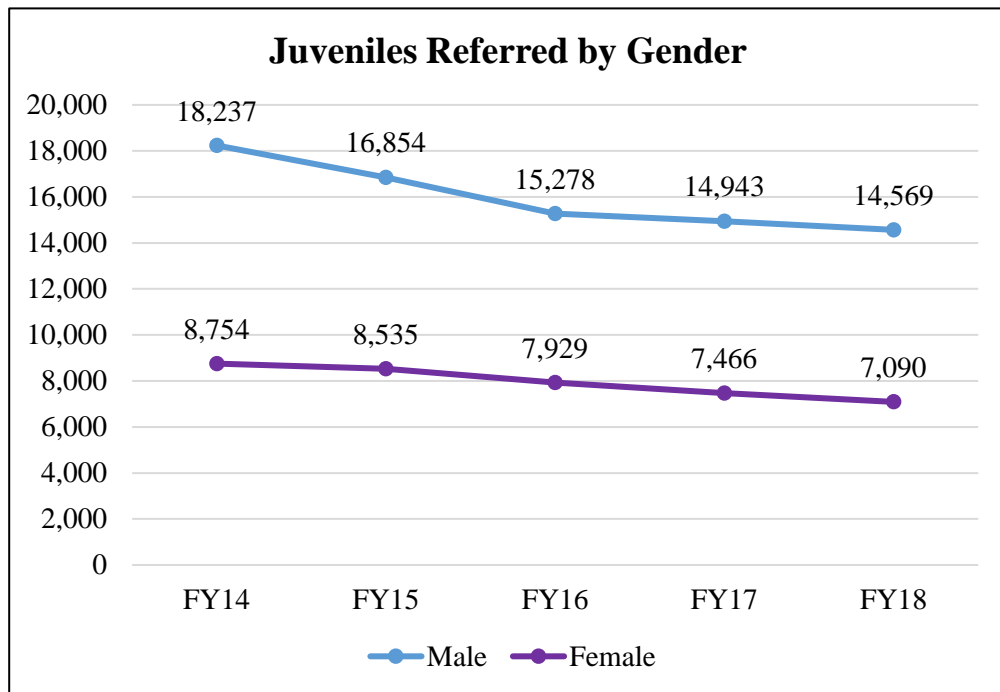
Females and males differ in the distribution of their referral offenses. Three offense categories make up almost two-thirds of female referrals: public peace (21.6%); misdemeanors against persons (16.6%); and status offenses (18.5%). On the other hand, apart from public peace offenses (21.2%), males' 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.

OFFENSE	FEMALE	MALE
Felonies Against Persons	4.3%	9.8%
Felonies Against Property	3.7%	9.6%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	7.2%	9.5%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	16.6%	13.5%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	13.2%	17.0%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	21.6%	21.2%
Misdemeanors Against Property	13.6%	9.3%
Status Offenses	18.5%	8.8%
Administrative	1.3%	1.2%
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%

Table 12.4. Gender by Offense Class

	FEMALE	MALE
FELONY		
2014	18.5%	38.2%
2015	19.1%	37.7%
2016	20.0%	38.1%
2017	22.1%	39.3%
2018	23.0%	40.1%
MISDEMEANOR		
2014	58.6%	46.6%
2015	56.8%	45.2%
2016	53.8%	43.3%
2017	52.7%	44.0%
2018	50.5%	42.0%



Notes & Glossary

NOTES

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

The only exceptions to the unduplicated count of juveniles at each stage are **Table 11.1**. Pathways to Adult Court, FY18 and **Table 11.2** Pathways to Adult Court by County, FY18. In these tables, if a juvenile is direct filed and transferred, the juvenile would be counted twice, once for any transfer and once for any direct file.

Historical data presented are as previously reported in all Juveniles Processed publications. Although we strive to capture all direct filed juveniles, some direct filed juveniles may not be reflected in Juveniles Processed data.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Statutory requirements for diversion based on A.R.S. §8-321:
 1. The County Attorney has sole discretion to divert a juvenile to a community based alternative program that is operated by the County Attorney or to a diversion program administered by the Juvenile Court. A juvenile identified as a chronic or violent offender, or who is alleged to have violated A.R.S. §28-1281, §28-1382, §28-1383 (DUI) or violated Title 13, Chapter 34 (Purchase, possession, or consumption of alcohol/drugs) and the juvenile has previously participated in a community-based alternative program or a diversion program or a diversion program administered by the juvenile court at least two times within twenty-four months is not eligible for diversion.
 2. The juvenile probation officer is required to submit a referral to the County Attorney for alleged offenses that have been identified as not eligible for diversion. The County Attorney can return a case to the juvenile probation officer for further action if prosecution is declined.
 3. The juvenile probation officer is mandated to conduct an interview with a juvenile diverted to the Juvenile Court and the juvenile's parent(s) or guardian. If, during the interview, the juvenile acknowledges responsibility for the offense (based on the referral), the probation/intake officer may choose to begin the process of adjusting the referral. Adjustment of the referral can occur only after the juvenile completes one or more conditions (consequences), as assigned by the probation/intake officer. The consequences could be one or more of the following:
 - a. Participation in unpaid community service work.
 - b. Participation in a counseling program, which is designed to strengthen family relationships and to prevent repetitive juvenile delinquency.
 - c. Participation in an education program, approved by the court, which has as its goal the prevention of further delinquent behavior.
 - d. Participation in an education program, approved by the court, which is designed to deal with ancillary problems experienced by the juvenile, such as alcohol or drug abuse.
 - e. Participation in a non-residential program of rehabilitation or supervision offered by the court or offered by the community juvenile serving agency and approved by the court.
 - f. Payment of restitution to the victim of the delinquent act.
 - g. Payment of a monetary assessment.

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

GLOSSARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Complaint. By statute, a complaint is a written statement of the essential facts that constitute a public offense. A report normally prepared by a law enforcement officer and submitted under oath to County

Attorney alleging that a juvenile has violated the law. In some jurisdictions, the complaint goes to the Juvenile Probation Department prior to the County Attorney. It is also called a "delinquency complaint" or "written referral" (paper referral).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Diversion. Diversion is a process by which formal court action (prosecution) is averted. The diversion process is an opportunity for juvenile to admit their misdeeds and to accept the consequences without going through a formal adjudication and disposition process. By statute, the County Attorney has sole discretion to divert prosecution for juveniles accused of committing any incorrigible or delinquent offense.

Incorrigible Juvenile. Juveniles who commit offenses which would not be considered crimes if they were committed by adults are called status offenders (incorrigible juvenile). Typically, incorrigible juvenile are juveniles who refuse to obey the reasonable and proper directions of their parents or guardians. Juveniles who are habitually truant from school, run away from home, or violate curfew are also considered to be incorrigible.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JUVENILE & ADULT TERMINOLOGY

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

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