

Arizona's Juvenile Court Counts

Statewide Statistical Information FY2017



JULY 1, 2016 - JUNE 30, 2017

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JUVENILE JUSTICE SERVICES DIVISION
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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 JOLTS. An upgraded version of JOLTS, named JOLTSaz was introduced to Pima County on July 1, 2013. During fiscal year 2017, several counties converted to JOLTSaz. For this extract, data from JOLTSaz was formatted and coded to mirror data from JOLTS.

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 2017 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 2017 (FY17), July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017. 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.

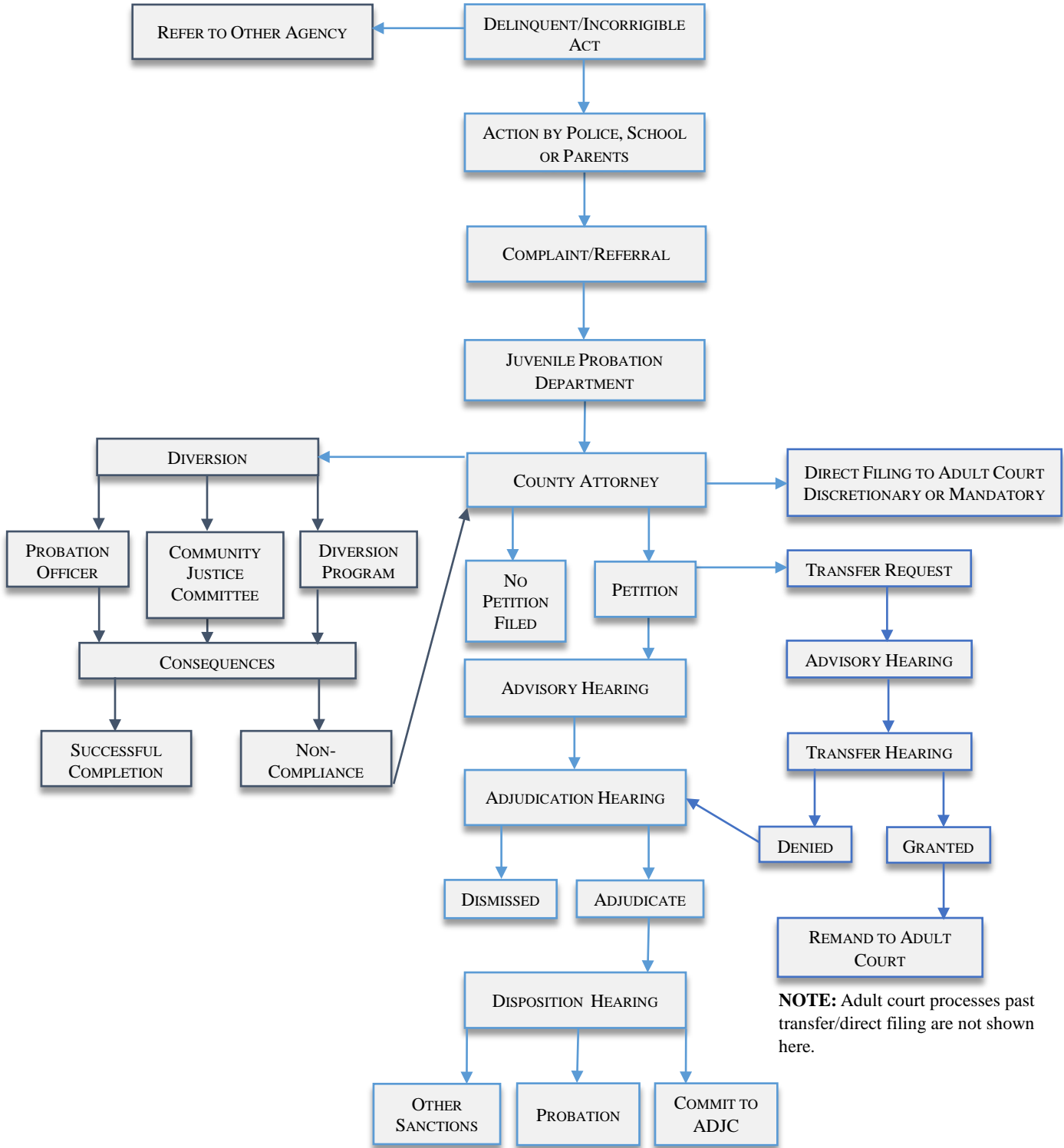
The Dispositions graph on page 5 shows the number of juveniles ordered to each disposition over the past five years. The number for each disposition is unduplicated; however, if a juvenile received more than one disposition during the fiscal year, he or she would be counted once in each disposition category. 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.

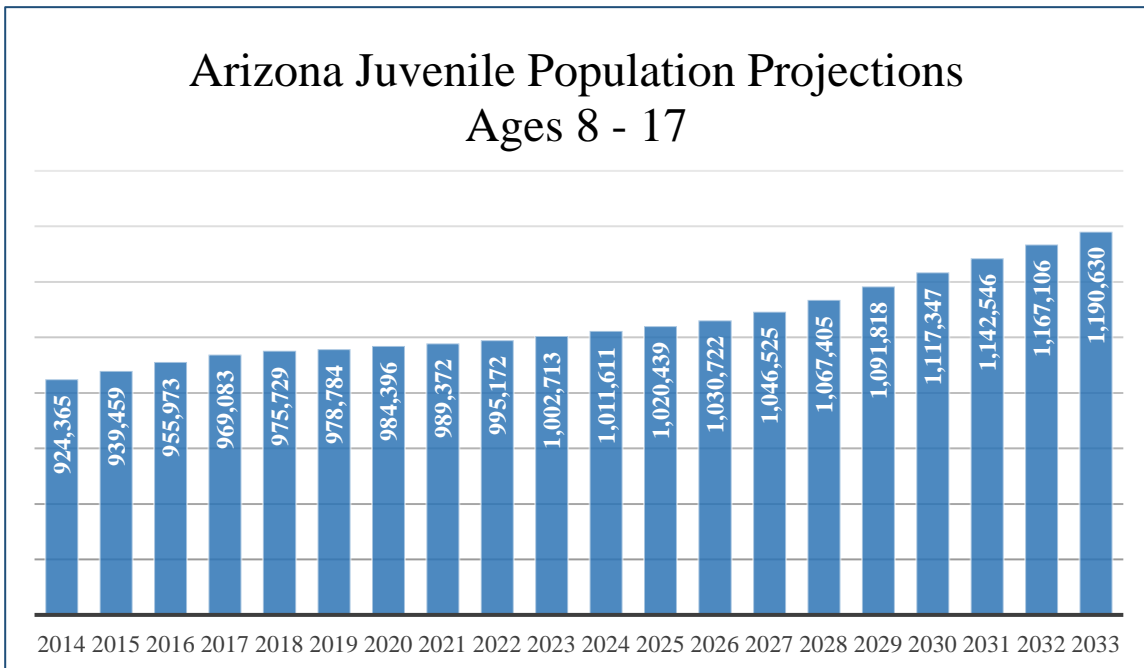
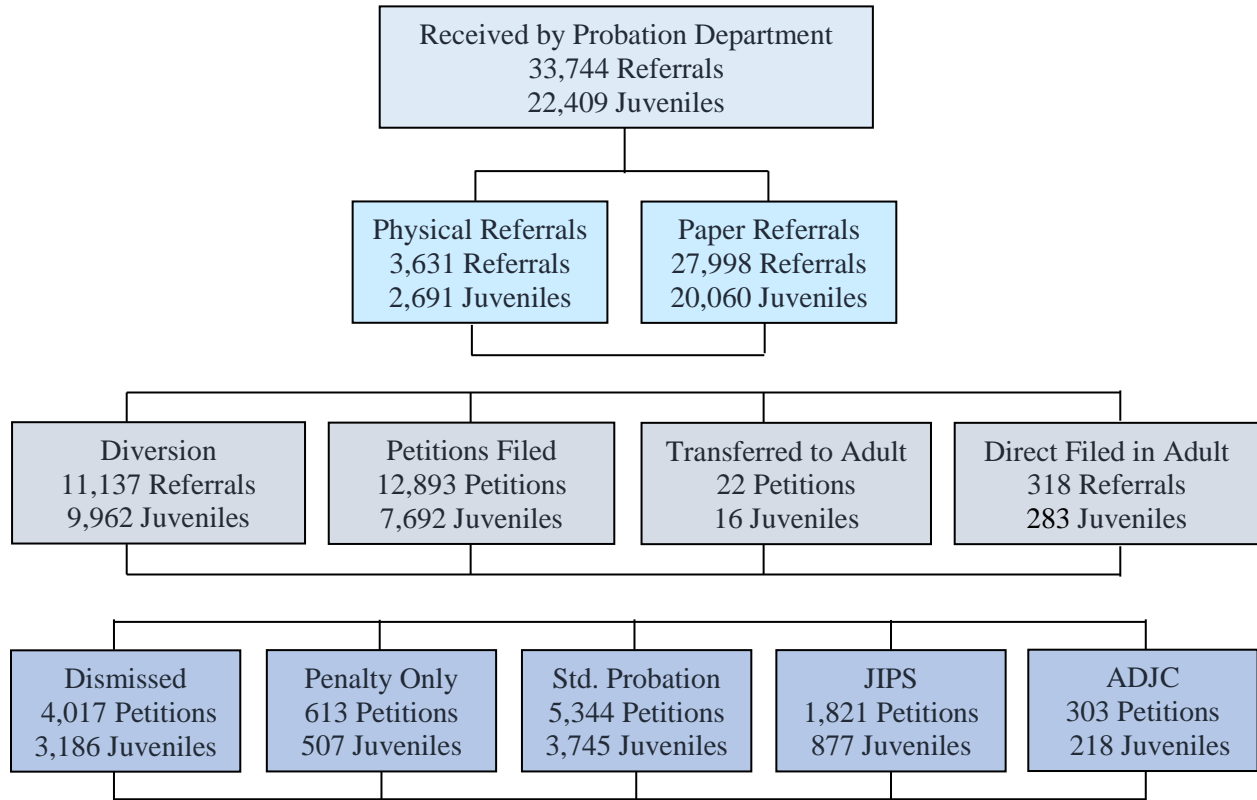
Research on juveniles processed in the Arizona court system is constant. For additional publications and statistical reports from the Arizona Supreme Court's Juvenile Justice Services Division (JJSD), please visit our website at <http://www.azcourts.gov/jjtd>.

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

Juvenile Justice Flow Chart

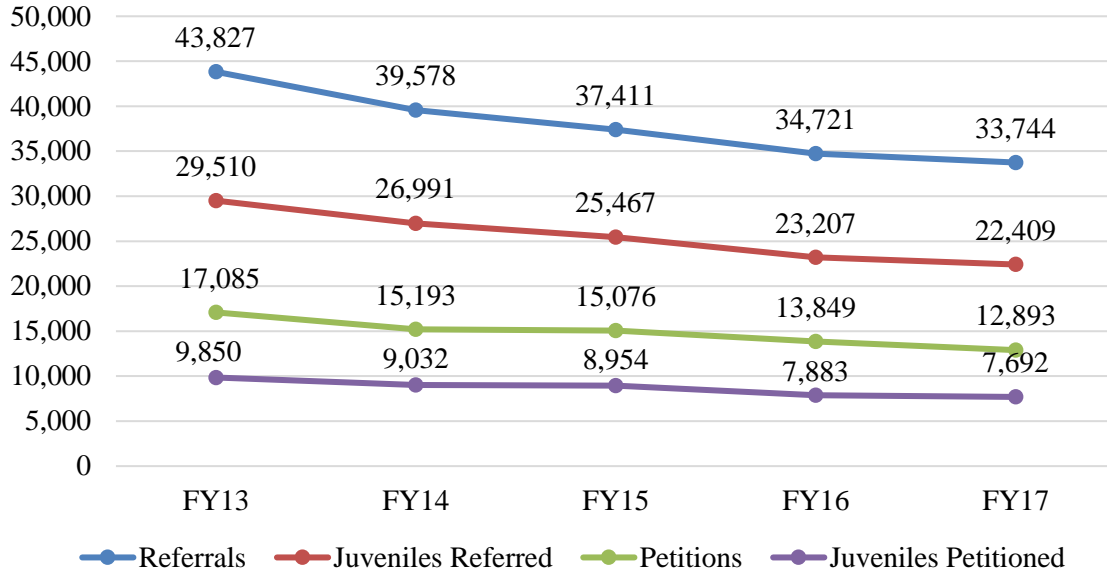


Arizona Juvenile Court Activity, FY17

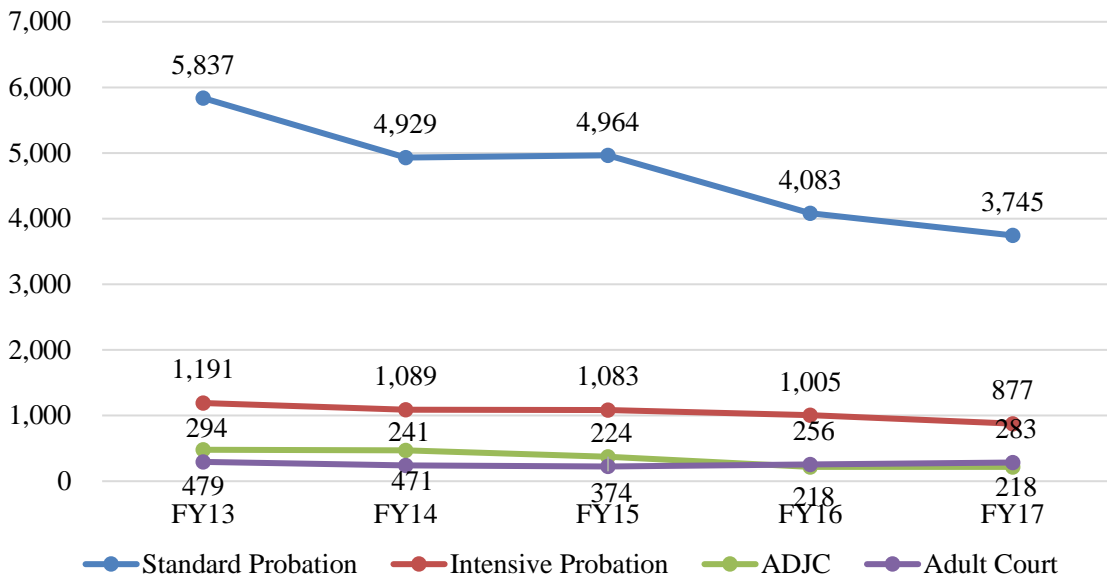


Source: Arizona Department of Administration, Office of Employment and Population Statistics

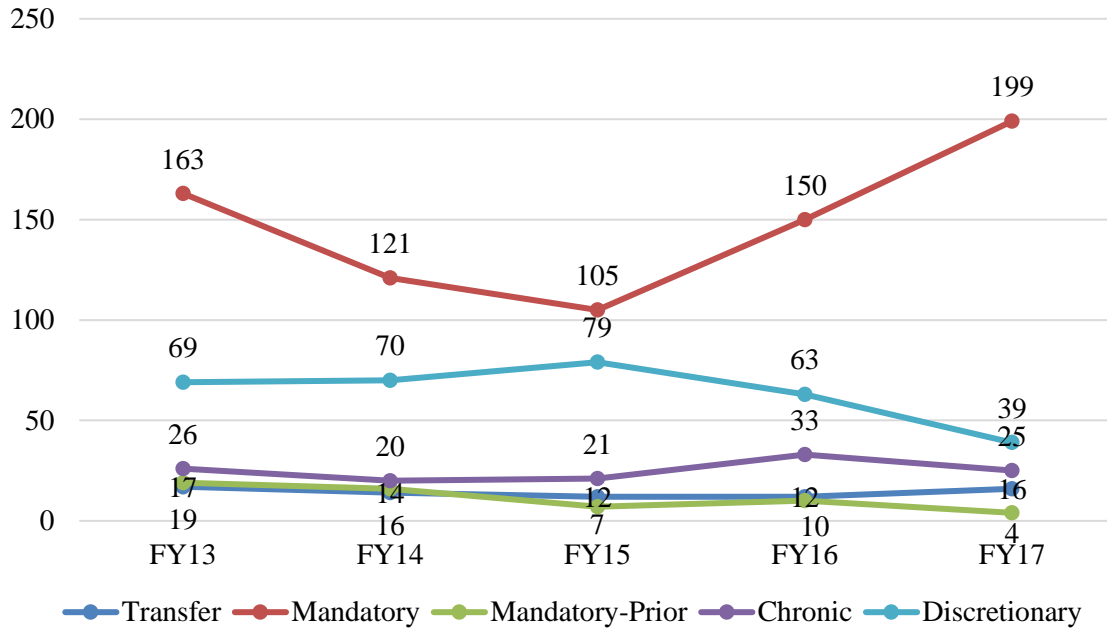
Referrals, Petitions Filed & Juveniles Referred and Petitions Fiscal Years 2013 - 2017



Juveniles Disposed to Probation, Intensive Probation, ADJC & Adult Court Fiscal Years 2013-2017



Juvenile Pathways to Adult Court Fiscal Years 2013 - 2017



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 2017, an estimated 969,083 juveniles aged 8 to 17 resided in Arizona. From July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017, 2.3% of these juveniles were referred to Arizona's juvenile courts. This figure translates to a ratio of roughly 1 in every 41 juveniles being referred. Lastly, these 22,409 juveniles generated 33,744 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, FY17

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	80	0.36%
Cochise	535	2.39%
Coconino	527	2.35%
Gila	318	1.42%
Graham	221	0.99%
Greenlee	63	0.28%
La Paz	64	0.29%
Maricopa	10,723	47.85%
Mohave	889	3.97%
Navajo	374	1.67%
Pima	4,364	19.47%
Pinal	1,672	7.46%
Santa Cruz	274	1.22%
Yavapai	923	4.12%
Yuma	1,382	6.17%
TOTAL	22,409	100.00%

Table 1.2. Juveniles Referred by Gender, FY17

	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	14,943	66.68%
Female	7,466	33.32%
TOTAL	22,409	100.00%

Table 1.3. Juveniles Referred by Age, FY17

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	110	0.49%
9	190	0.85%
10	309	1.38%
11	499	2.23%
12	952	4.25%
13	1,810	8.08%
14	2,861	12.77%
15	4,051	18.08%
16	5,012	22.37%
17	6,379	28.47%
Unknown	236	1.05%
TOTAL	22,409	100.00%

Table 1.4. Juveniles Referred by Race, FY17		
RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	7,800	34.81%
African American	2,678	11.95%
White	9,872	44.05%
Native American	1,175	5.24%
Asian/Pacific Islander	92	0.41%
Other	53	0.24%
Unknown	739	3.30%
TOTAL	22,409	100.00%

Table 1.5. Juveniles Referred by Education Status, FY17		
STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	12,384	55.26%
Not Enrolled	1,502	6.70%
Expelled	55	0.25%
Suspended	135	0.60%
Withdrawn	120	0.54%
Graduated	120	0.54%
GED Program	12	0.05%
Unknown	8,081	36.06%
TOTAL	22,409	100.00%

Table 1.6. Juveniles Referred by Number of Prior Referrals, FY17		
PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	12,291	54.85%
1	3,864	17.24%
2	1,943	8.67%
3	1,056	4.71%
4	750	3.35%
5	498	2.22%
6	388	1.73%
7	262	1.17%
8 or more	1,357	6.06%
TOTAL	22,409	100.00%

Table 1.7. Juveniles Referred by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY17		
OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	1,956	8.73%
Felonies Against Property	2,058	9.18%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	1,854	8.27%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	2,864	12.78%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	3,193	14.25%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	4,562	20.36%
Misdemeanors Against Property	2,818	12.58%
Status Offense	2,619	11.69%
Administrative	485	2.16%
TOTAL	22,409	100.00%

Table 1.8. Juveniles Referred by Offense Class, FY17		
OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	7,525	33.58%
Misdemeanor	10,501	46.86%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	792	3.53%
Status	2,679	11.96%
Other	912	4.07%
TOTAL	22,409	100.00%

Table 1.9. Top Ten Referral Categories, FY17		
OFFENSE CATEGORY	COUNT	PERCENT
Probation Violation	3,108	9.21%
Simple Assault	3,064	9.08%
Runaway	2,905	8.61%
Shoplifting	2,719	8.06%
Marijuana Possession	2,502	7.41%
Disorderly Conduct	1,684	4.99%
Drug Paraphernalia	1,533	4.54%
Truancy	1,180	3.50%
Alcohol	1,175	3.48%
Criminal Damage	939	2.78%
TOTAL TOP TEN REFERRALS	20,809	61.67%
TOTAL OF ALL REFERRALS	33,744	100.00%

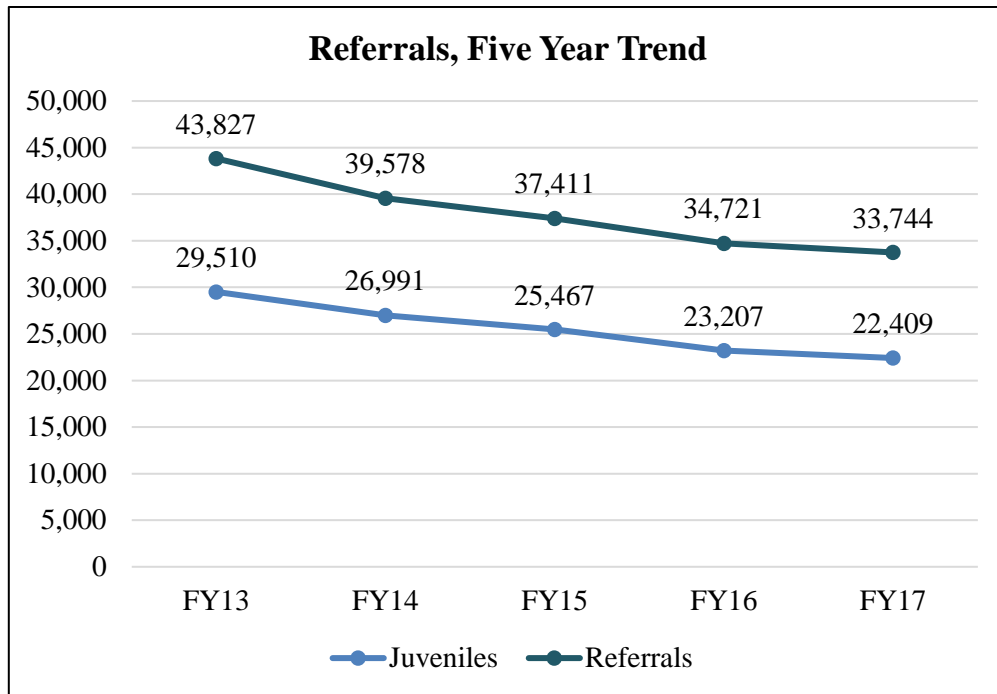


Table 1.10. Juveniles Referred by County and Gender, FY17				
COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	57	71.25%	23	28.75%
Cochise	351	65.61%	184	34.39%
Coconino	365	69.26%	162	30.74%
Gila	191	60.06%	127	39.94%
Graham	143	64.71%	78	35.29%
Greenlee	42	66.67%	21	33.33%
La Paz	39	60.94%	25	39.06%
Maricopa	7,310	68.17%	3,413	31.83%
Mohave	561	63.10%	328	36.90%
Navajo	266	71.12%	108	28.88%
Pima	2,849	65.28%	1,515	34.72%
Pinal	1,126	67.34%	546	32.66%
Santa Cruz	192	70.07%	82	29.93%
Yavapai	630	68.26%	293	31.74%
Yuma	821	59.41%	561	40.59%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	14,943	66.68%	7,466	33.32%

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, FY17													
COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	2	1	4	2	4	8	8	15	15	21	0	80	0.36%
Cochise	3	7	11	14	20	42	61	110	121	142	4	535	2.39%
Coconino	1	4	5	16	26	44	59	106	112	154	0	527	2.35%
Gila	1	3	9	7	17	23	42	58	73	78	7	318	1.42%
Graham	2	4	4	7	20	24	23	42	44	50	1	221	0.99%
Greenlee	0	2	2	0	4	4	5	11	12	22	1	63	0.28%
La Paz	0	0	1	1	3	3	11	13	10	22	0	64	0.29%
Maricopa	17	36	94	167	349	768	1,351	1,994	2,540	3,318	89	10,723	47.85%
Mohave	4	11	22	23	41	64	120	149	192	253	10	889	3.97%
Navajo	4	3	9	4	11	36	44	62	83	116	2	374	1.67%
Pima	22	52	64	129	264	469	605	750	902	1,074	33	4,364	19.47%
Pinal	1	8	17	36	60	108	191	275	424	516	36	1,672	7.46%
Santa Cruz	1	5	1	4	11	16	39	31	50	109	7	274	1.22%
Yavapai	4	7	10	21	29	61	119	163	239	270	0	923	4.12%
Yuma	48	47	56	68	93	140	183	272	195	234	46	1,382	6.17%
TOTAL	110	190	309	499	952	1,810	2,861	4,051	5,012	6,379	236	22,409	100.00%

Table 1.12. Juveniles Referred by County and Race, FY17

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	13	3	59	4	0	0	1	80	0.36%
Cochise	239	40	221	15	0	0	20	535	2.39%
Coconino	100	15	163	244	4	1	0	527	2.35%
Gila	49	5	219	31	0	0	14	318	1.42%
Graham	50	3	150	12	0	0	6	221	0.99%
Greenlee	24	0	35	1	0	0	3	63	0.28%
La Paz	34	1	16	0	0	0	13	64	0.29%
Maricopa	2,984	1,796	5,173	329	79	49	313	10,723	47.85%
Mohave	93	36	722	18	0	0	20	889	3.97%
Navajo	45	8	169	140	2	1	9	374	1.67%
Pima	2,171	458	1,260	220	0	0	255	4,364	19.47%
Pinal	451	254	830	91	7	2	37	1,672	7.46%
Santa Cruz	249	2	17	0	0	0	6	274	1.22%
Yavapai	193	26	656	30	0	0	18	923	4.12%
Yuma	1,105	31	182	40	0	0	24	1,382	6.17%
TOTAL	7,800	2,678	9,872	1,175	92	53	739	22,409	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. Twelve of Arizona's counties maintain juvenile detention facilities. Juveniles from the remaining three counties (Apache, Gila,

Greenlee, La Paz and Navajo) are transported to other jurisdictions (Graham, Pinal and Yuma) when secure custody is needed. For counties using JOLTS, these juveniles appear in the originating county's data as well as in the data of the county detained. For counties using JOLTSaz, the juvenile only appears in the county detained. Additionally, some counties have entered into contracts and/or agreements with federal agencies, tribal courts, or other state agencies to house juveniles.

In FY17, 4,190 juveniles were detained. Roughly, 2,362 (56%) of these juveniles were detained as a result 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 20% of the juveniles referred.

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	5	0.12%
Cochise	101	2.41%
Coconino	208	4.96%
Gila	24	0.57%
Graham	96	2.29%
Greenlee	16	0.38%
La Paz	9	0.21%
Maricopa	2,051	48.95%
Mohave	168	4.01%
Navajo	144	3.44%
Pima	477	11.38%
Pinal	230	5.49%
Santa Cruz	89	2.12%
Yavapai	277	6.61%
Yuma	295	7.04%
TOTAL	4,190	100.00%

Male	3,296	78.66%
Female	894	21.34%
TOTAL	4,190	100.00%

Table 2.3. Juveniles Detained by Age, FY17

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	0	0.00%
9	2	0.05%
10	12	0.29%
11	27	0.64%
12	74	1.77%
13	198	4.73%
14	439	10.48%
15	769	18.35%
16	1,108	26.44%
17	1,523	36.35%
Unknown	38	0.91%
TOTAL	4,190	100.00%

Table 2.4. Juveniles Detained by Race, FY17

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	1,647	39.31%
African American	645	15.39%
White	1,500	35.80%
Native American	316	7.54%
Asian/Pacific Islander	15	0.36%
Other	11	0.26%
Unknown	56	1.34%
TOTAL	4,190	100.00%

Table 2.5. Juveniles Detained by Education Status, FY17

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	1,214	28.97%
Not Enrolled	330	7.88%
Expelled	14	0.33%
Suspended	31	0.74%
Withdrawn	36	0.86%
Graduated	22	0.53%
GED Program	7	0.17%
Unknown	2,536	60.53%
TOTAL	4,190	100.00%

Table 2.6. Juveniles Detained for a Referral by Number of Prior Referrals, FY17

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	555	23.50%
1	320	13.55%
2	268	11.35%
3	179	7.58%
4	192	8.13%
5	151	6.39%
6	117	4.95%
7	93	3.94%
8 or more	487	20.62%
TOTAL	2,362	100.00%

Table 2.7. Juveniles Detained for a Referral by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY17

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	886	22.90%
Felonies Against Property	297	12.98%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	521	32.82%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	131	9.16%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	233	8.40%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	190	8.78%
Misdemeanors Against Property	45	0.76%
Status Offense	16	1.91%
Administrative	43	2.29%
TOTAL	2,362	100.00%

Table 2.8. Juveniles Detained for a Referral by Offense Class, FY17

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	1,507	63.80%
Misdemeanor	404	17.10%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	392	16.60%
Status	25	1.06%
Other	34	1.44%
TOTAL	2,362	100.00%

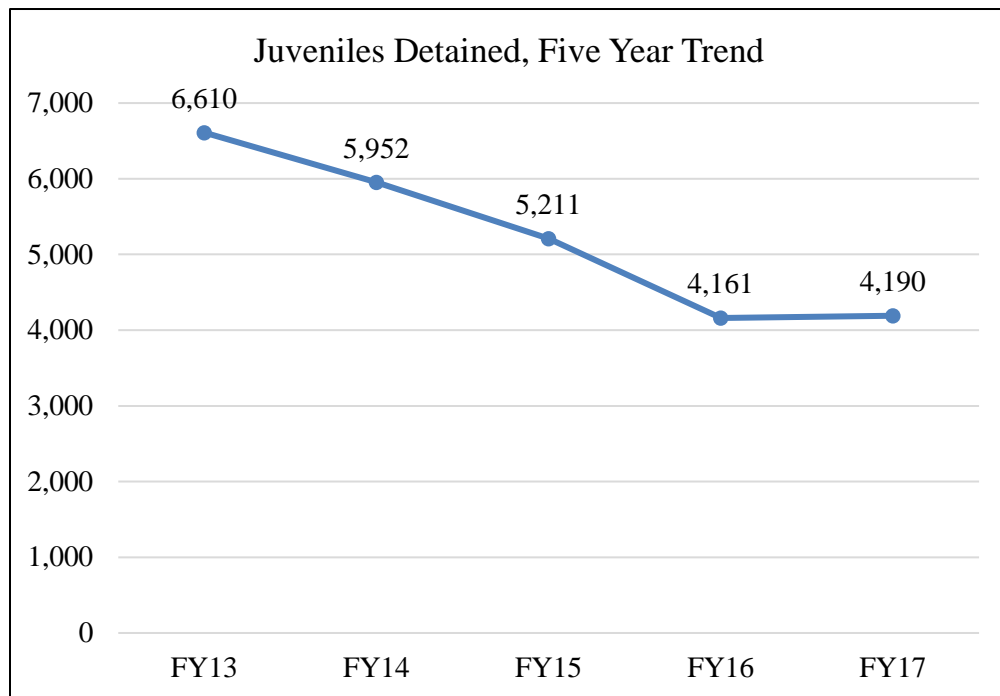
Table 2.9. Juveniles Detained by County and Gender, FY17				
COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	5	100.00%	0	0.00%
Cochise	85	84.16%	16	15.84%
Coconino	146	70.19%	62	29.81%
Gila	15	62.50%	9	37.50%
Graham	66	68.75%	30	31.25%
Greenlee	12	75.00%	4	25.00%
La Paz	5	55.56%	4	44.44%
Maricopa	1,674	81.62%	377	18.38%
Mohave	118	70.24%	50	29.76%
Navajo	105	72.92%	39	27.08%
Pima	379	79.45%	98	20.55%
Pinal	183	79.57%	47	20.43%
Santa Cruz	71	79.78%	18	20.22%
Yavapai	220	79.42%	57	20.58%
Yuma	212	71.86%	83	28.14%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	3,296	78.66%	894	21.34%

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, FY17													
COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	5	0.12%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	1	2	13	16	31	35	3	101	2.41%
Coconino	0	0	0	1	3	16	27	41	53	67	0	208	4.96%
Gila	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	7	3	7	2	24	0.57%
Graham	0	0	0	1	10	15	12	14	25	17	2	96	2.29%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	5	5	0	16	0.38%
La Paz	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	1	1	2	0	9	0.21%
Maricopa	0	1	3	9	26	92	202	387	555	766	10	2,051	48.95%
Mohave	0	0	2	2	4	6	21	34	47	52	0	168	4.01%
Navajo	0	0	2	1	5	8	12	27	42	46	1	144	3.44%
Pima	0	0	0	3	6	15	59	87	122	176	9	477	11.38%
Pinal	0	0	3	2	4	9	10	36	70	95	1	230	5.49%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	1	3	9	15	15	44	2	89	2.12%
Yavapai	0	0	1	1	7	13	33	54	59	105	4	277	6.61%
Yuma	0	1	1	4	7	14	36	46	79	103	4	295	7.04%
TOTAL	0	2	12	27	74	198	439	769	1,108	1,523	38	4,190	100.00%

Table 2.11. Juveniles Detained by County and Race, FY17

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	0.12%
Cochise	63	6	26	2	0	0	4	101	2.41%
Coconino	39	9	69	90	1	0	0	208	4.96%
Gila	8	0	12	2	0	0	2	24	0.57%
Graham	26	3	56	8	0	0	3	96	2.29%
Greenlee	8	0	7	0	0	0	1	16	0.38%
La Paz	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	9	0.21%
Maricopa	749	498	673	88	11	10	22	2,051	48.95%
Mohave	22	13	122	8	0	0	3	168	4.01%
Navajo	25	6	73	39	1	0	0	144	3.44%
Pima	245	61	130	30	0	0	11	477	11.38%
Pinal	83	33	88	22	2	1	1	230	5.49%
Santa Cruz	84	1	2	0	0	0	2	89	2.12%
Yavapai	67	8	190	7	0	0	5	277	6.61%
Yuma	219	7	47	20	0	0	2	295	7.04%
TOTAL	1,647	645	1,500	316	15	11	56	4,190	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 FY17, there were 9,962 juveniles diverted in Arizona's juvenile justice system. Over the last five years, the number of juveniles being diverted declined 25%, which coincides with the 25% decline in referrals. Of the juveniles diverted in FY17, 69% had no prior referrals and 58% 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, FY17

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	25	0.25%
Cochise	174	1.75%
Coconino	234	2.35%
Gila	73	0.73%
Graham	47	0.47%
Greenlee	23	0.23%
La Paz	10	0.10%
Maricopa	4,689	47.07%
Mohave	386	3.87%
Navajo	101	1.01%
Pima	2,353	23.62%
Pinal	648	6.50%
Santa Cruz	97	0.97%
Yavapai	593	5.95%
Yuma	509	5.11%
TOTAL	9,962	100.00%

Table 3.2. Juveniles Diverted by Gender, FY17

Gender	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	6,228	62.52%
Female	3,734	37.48%
TOTAL	9,962	100.00%

Table 3.3. Juveniles Diverted by Age, FY17

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	47	0.47%
9	97	0.97%
10	183	1.84%
11	296	2.97%
12	543	5.45%
13	1,068	10.72%
14	1,592	15.98%
15	2,089	20.97%
16	2,165	21.73%
17	1,875	18.82%
Unknown	7	0.07%
TOTAL	9,962	100.00%

Table 3.4. Juveniles Diverted by Race, FY17

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	3,634	36.48%
African American	1,077	10.81%
White	4,365	43.82%
Native American	510	5.12%
Asian/Pacific Islander	47	0.47%
Other	31	0.31%
Unknown	298	2.99%
TOTAL	9,962	100.00%

Table 3.5. Juveniles Diverted by Education Status, FY17

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	6,858	68.84%
Not Enrolled	465	4.67%
Expelled	20	0.20%
Suspended	44	0.44%
Withdrawn	15	0.15%
Graduated	34	0.34%
GED Program	3	0.03%
Unknown	2,523	25.33%
TOTAL	9,962	100.00%

Table 3.6. Juveniles Diverted by Number of Prior Referrals, FY17

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	6,922	69.48%
1	1,814	18.21%
2	586	5.88%
3	254	2.55%
4	121	1.21%
5	70	0.70%
6	31	0.31%
7	27	0.27%
8 or more	137	1.38%
TOTAL	9,962	100.00%

Table 3.7. Juveniles Diverted by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY17

OFFENSE*	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	314	3.15%
Felonies Against Property	467	4.69%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	260	2.61%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	1,521	15.27%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	1,895	19.02%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	2,055	20.63%
Misdemeanors Against Property	2,186	21.94%
Status Offense	1,250	12.55%
Administrative	14	0.14%
TOTAL	9,962	100.00%

* Offense alleged at the time of the referral.

Table 3.8. Juveniles Diverted by Offense Class, FY17

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	2,634	26.44%
Misdemeanor	5,776	57.98%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	184	1.85%
Status	1,245	12.50%
Other	123	1.23%
TOTAL	9,962	100.00%

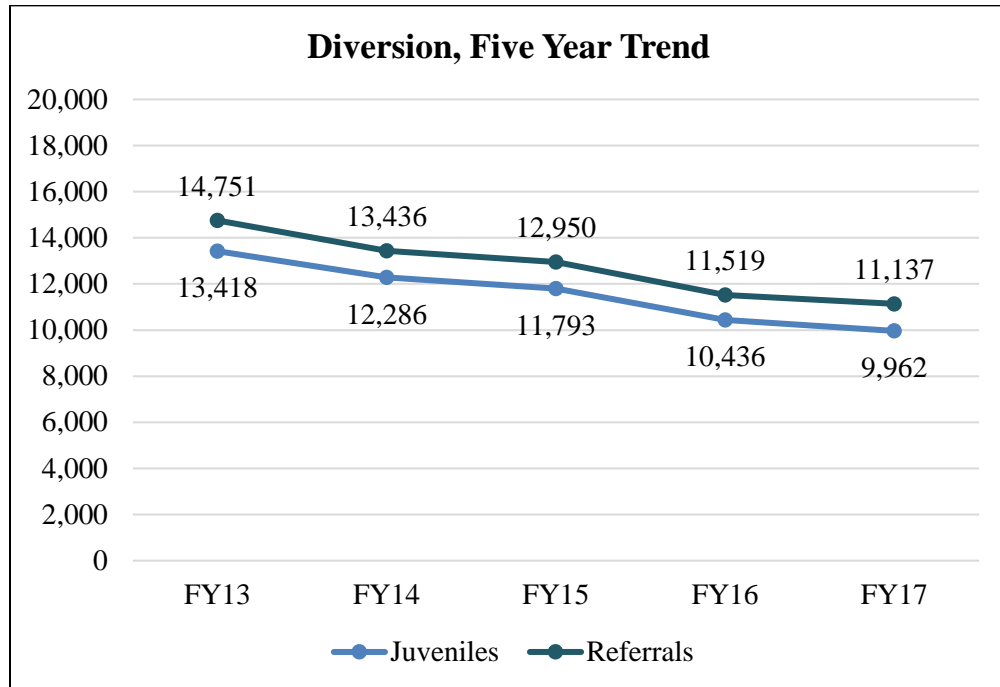
Table 3.9. Juveniles Diverted by County and Gender, FY17				
COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	17	68.00%	8	32.00%
Cochise	103	59.20%	71	40.80%
Coconino	155	66.24%	79	33.76%
Gila	37	50.68%	36	49.32%
Graham	19	40.43%	28	59.57%
Greenlee	13	56.52%	10	43.48%
La Paz	3	30.00%	7	70.00%
Maricopa	2,913	62.12%	1,776	37.88%
Mohave	240	62.18%	146	37.82%
Navajo	63	62.38%	38	37.62%
Pima	1,506	64.00%	847	36.00%
Pinal	419	64.66%	229	35.34%
Santa Cruz	68	70.10%	29	29.90%
Yavapai	393	66.27%	200	33.73%
Yuma	279	54.81%	230	45.19%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	6,228	62.52%	3,734	37.48%

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, FY17													
COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	2	1	3	2	2	3	2	7	1	2	0	25	0.25%
Cochise	0	3	5	8	5	14	16	40	39	44	0	174	1.75%
Coconino	1	1	2	6	13	30	25	41	54	61	0	234	2.35%
Gila	0	1	3	2	6	8	9	16	16	12	0	73	0.73%
Graham	0	1	1	3	2	5	6	9	11	9	0	47	0.47%
Greenlee	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	4	6	10	0	23	0.23%
La Paz	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	0	10	0.10%
Maricopa	4	20	59	101	214	476	807	1,077	1,067	864	0	4,689	47.07%
Mohave	3	10	12	13	21	31	65	77	69	85	0	386	3.87%
Navajo	0	1	1	1	4	20	16	16	24	18	0	101	1.01%
Pima	4	21	34	79	163	302	343	428	508	469	2	2,353	23.62%
Pinal	0	2	13	21	39	66	114	140	163	90	0	648	6.50%
Santa Cruz	0	2	1	1	6	9	22	17	14	25	0	97	0.97%
Yavapai	3	2	8	15	15	36	88	120	153	149	4	593	5.95%
Yuma	30	32	38	44	52	67	77	95	38	35	1	509	5.11%
TOTAL	47	97	183	296	543	1,068	1,592	2,089	2,165	1,875	7	9,962	100.00%

Table 3.11. Juveniles Diverted by County and Race, FY17

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	2	1	21	1	0	0	0	25	0.25%
Cochise	84	10	72	0	0	0	8	174	1.75%
Coconino	46	3	71	111	2	1	0	234	2.35%
Gila	12	1	52	3	0	0	5	73	0.73%
Graham	10	0	33	1	0	0	3	47	0.47%
Greenlee	11	0	12	0	0	0	0	23	0.23%
La Paz	2	0	6	0	0	0	2	10	0.10%
Maricopa	1,375	707	2,295	147	44	27	94	4,689	47.07%
Mohave	51	20	300	6	0	0	9	386	3.87%
Navajo	10	1	39	48	0	1	2	101	1.01%
Pima	1,176	218	700	112	0	0	147	2,353	23.62%
Pinal	194	97	296	47	1	2	11	648	6.50%
Santa Cruz	92	1	4	0	0	0	0	97	0.97%
Yavapai	133	12	420	19	0	0	9	593	5.95%
Yuma	436	6	44	15	0	0	8	509	5.11%
TOTAL	3,634	1,077	4,365	510	47	31	298	9,962	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 7,692 juveniles with a petition filed during FY17. 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 74% of juveniles petitioned are between 15 and 17 years of age.

Table 4.1. Juveniles Petitioned by County, FY17

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	81	1.05%
Cochise	145	1.89%
Coconino	220	2.86%
Gila	160	2.08%
Graham	144	1.87%
Greenlee	24	0.31%
La Paz	14	0.18%
Maricopa	3,516	45.71%
Mohave	221	2.87%
Navajo	186	2.42%
Pima	1,244	16.17%
Pinal	593	7.71%
Santa Cruz	111	1.44%
Yavapai	399	5.19%
Yuma	634	8.24%
TOTAL	7,692	100.00%

Table 4.2. Juveniles Petitioned by Gender, FY17

Male	5,781	75.16%
Female	1,911	24.84%
TOTAL	7,692	100.00%

Table 4.3. Juveniles Petitioned by Age, FY17

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	6	0.08%
9	22	0.29%
10	48	0.62%
11	104	1.35%
12	240	3.12%
13	547	7.11%
14	964	12.53%
15	1,532	19.92%
16	1,994	25.92%
17	2,207	28.69%
Unknown	28	0.36%
TOTAL	7,692	100.00%

Table 4.4. Juveniles Petitioned by Race, FY17

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	2,862	37.21%
African American	1,141	14.83%
White	2,985	38.81%
Native American	534	6.94%
Asian/Pacific Islander	22	0.29%
Other	18	0.23%
Unknown	130	1.69%
TOTAL	7,692	100.00%

Table 4.5. Juveniles Petitioned by Education Status, FY17

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	4,280	55.64%
Not Enrolled	880	11.44%
Expelled	31	0.40%
Suspended	95	1.24%
Withdrawn	106	1.38%
Graduated	62	0.81%
GED Program	8	0.10%
Unknown	2,230	28.99%
TOTAL	7,692	100.00%

Table 4.6. Juveniles Petitioned by Number of Prior Referrals, FY17

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	2,309	30.02%
1	1,322	17.19%
2	980	12.74%
3	682	8.87%
4	495	6.44%
5	366	4.76%
6	290	3.77%
7	215	2.80%
8 or more	1,033	13.43%
TOTAL	7,692	100.00%

Table 4.7. Juveniles Petitioned by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY17

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	1,237	16.08%
Felonies Against Property	1,523	19.80%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	1,546	20.10%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	834	10.84%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	929	12.08%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	806	10.48%
Misdemeanors Against Property	603	7.84%
Status Offense	196	2.55%
Administrative	18	0.23%
TOTAL	7,692	100.00%

Table 4.8. Juveniles Petitioned by Offense Class, FY17

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	3,967	51.57%
Misdemeanor	2,535	32.96%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	543	7.06%
Status	247	3.21%
Other	400	5.20%
TOTAL	7,692	100.00%

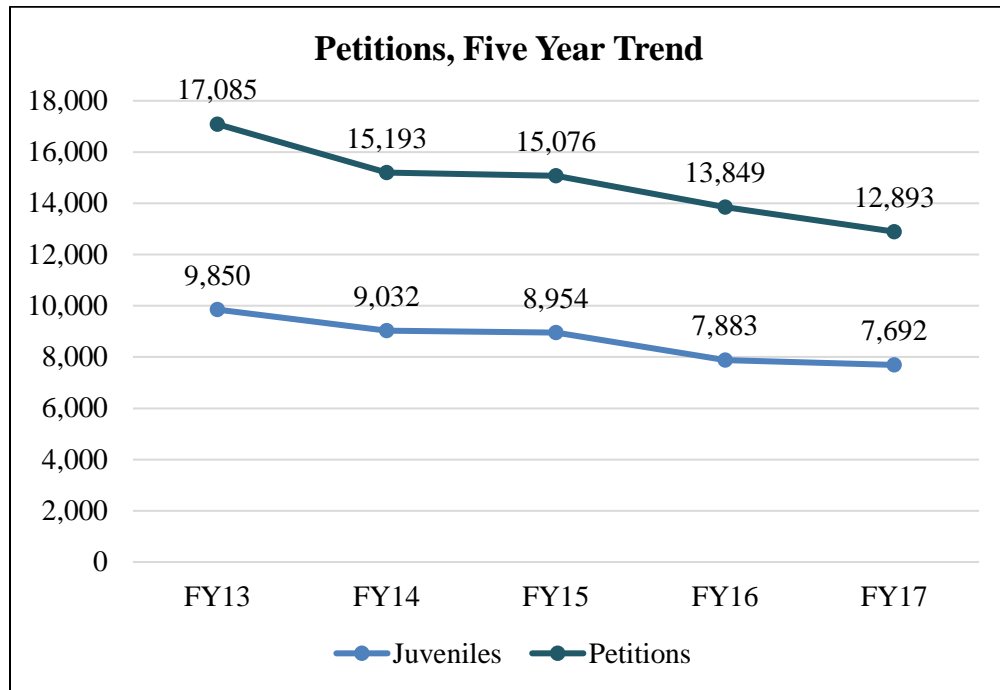
COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	61	75.31%	20	24.69%
Cochise	113	77.93%	32	22.07%
Coconino	154	70.00%	66	30.00%
Gila	106	66.25%	54	33.75%
Graham	100	69.44%	44	30.56%
Greenlee	17	70.83%	7	29.17%
La Paz	9	64.29%	5	35.71%
Maricopa	2,751	78.24%	765	21.76%
Mohave	156	70.59%	65	29.41%
Navajo	138	74.19%	48	25.81%
Pima	940	75.56%	304	24.44%
Pinal	459	77.40%	134	22.60%
Santa Cruz	81	72.97%	30	27.03%
Yavapai	291	72.93%	108	27.07%
Yuma	405	63.88%	229	36.12%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	5,781	75.16%	1,911	24.84%

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	4	3	4	9	8	14	19	17	0	81	1.05%
Cochise	2	2	1	2	8	8	18	29	42	33	0	145	1.89%
Coconino	0	0	2	3	5	14	35	40	58	63	0	220	2.86%
Gila	0	1	3	2	9	9	22	31	37	46	0	160	2.08%
Graham	1	2	3	4	18	12	11	32	29	32	0	144	1.87%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	5	6	9	0	24	0.31%
La Paz	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	5	4	2	0	14	0.18%
Maricopa	0	0	9	46	87	220	396	675	967	1,114	2	3,516	45.71%
Mohave	0	2	4	2	7	12	33	54	58	49	0	221	2.87%
Navajo	0	1	4	3	6	15	21	34	46	55	1	186	2.42%
Pima	0	6	5	23	49	117	186	221	283	338	16	1,244	16.17%
Pinal	0	3	6	8	11	42	72	126	176	149	0	593	7.71%
Santa Cruz	0	0	1	0	2	5	13	17	20	49	4	111	1.44%
Yavapai	0	4	3	3	13	29	47	87	110	100	3	399	5.19%
Yuma	1	0	2	5	21	54	97	162	139	151	2	634	8.24%
TOTAL	6	22	48	104	240	547	964	1,532	1,994	2,207	28	7,692	100.00%

Table 4.11. Juveniles Petitioned by County and Race, FY17

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	14	4	59	3	0	0	1	81	1.05%
Cochise	69	11	59	3	0	0	3	145	1.89%
Coconino	32	2	66	120	0	0	0	220	2.86%
Gila	35	3	97	20	0	0	5	160	2.08%
Graham	35	3	95	7	0	0	4	144	1.87%
Greenlee	8	1	14	0	0	0	1	24	0.31%
La Paz	10	0	1	0	0	0	3	14	0.18%
Maricopa	1,123	803	1,368	143	18	16	45	3,516	45.71%
Mohave	27	13	168	8	0	0	5	221	2.87%
Navajo	17	5	94	66	0	0	4	186	2.42%
Pima	646	155	321	78	0	0	44	1,244	16.17%
Pinal	177	108	257	45	4	2	0	593	7.71%
Santa Cruz	105	0	4	0	0	0	2	111	1.44%
Yavapai	70	13	297	15	0	0	4	399	5.19%
Yuma	494	20	85	26	0	0	9	634	8.24%
TOTAL	2,862	1,141	2,985	534	22	18	130	7,692	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 FY17, roughly 31.3%

of petitions filed had a disposition of dismissed, which equates to 12.5% of all referrals.

Table 5.1. Juveniles with Dismissals by County, FY17

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	18	0.56%
Cochise	16	0.50%
Coconino	101	3.17%
Gila	75	2.35%
Graham	33	1.04%
Greenlee	8	0.25%
La Paz	5	0.16%
Maricopa	1,545	48.49%
Mohave	85	2.67%
Navajo	81	2.54%
Pima	570	17.89%
Pinal	201	6.31%
Santa Cruz	49	1.54%
Yavapai	130	4.08%
Yuma	269	8.44%
TOTAL	3,186	100.00%

Table 5.2. Juveniles with Dismissals by Gender, FY17

	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	2,261	70.97%
Female	925	29.03%
TOTAL	3,186	100.00%

Table 5.3. Juveniles with Dismissals by Age, FY17

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	5	0.16%
9	16	0.50%
10	31	0.97%
11	58	1.82%
12	149	4.68%
13	250	7.85%
14	423	13.28%
15	648	20.34%
16	801	25.14%
17	789	24.76%
Unknown	16	0.50%
TOTAL	3,186	100.00%

Table 5.4. Juveniles with Dismissals by Race, FY17

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	1,135	35.62%
African American	469	14.72%
White	1,275	40.02%
Native American	224	7.03%
Asian/Pacific Islander	9	0.28%
Other	6	0.19%
Unknown	68	2.13%
TOTAL	3,186	100.00%

Table 5.5. Juveniles with Dismissals by Education Status, FY17

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	1,682	52.79%
Not Enrolled	331	10.39%
Expelled	18	0.56%
Suspended	36	1.13%
Withdrawn	43	1.35%
Graduated	24	0.75%
GED Program	3	0.09%
Unknown	1,049	32.93%
TOTAL	3,186	100.00%

Table 5.6. Juveniles with Dismissals by Number of Prior Referrals, FY17

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	1,162	36.47%
1	514	16.13%
2	386	12.12%
3	253	7.94%
4	171	5.37%
5	136	4.27%
6	103	3.23%
7	56	1.76%
8 or more	405	12.71%
TOTAL	3,186	100.00%

Table 5.7. Juveniles with Dismissals by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY17

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	232	7.28%
Felonies Against Property	271	8.51%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	486	15.25%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	419	13.15%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	398	12.49%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	688	21.59%
Misdemeanors Against Property	407	12.77%
Status Offense	241	7.56%
Administrative	44	1.38%
TOTAL	3,186	100.00%

Table 5.8. Juveniles with Dismissals by Offense Class, FY17

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	942	29.57%
Misdemeanor	1,507	47.30%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	327	10.26%
Status	260	8.16%
Other	150	4.71%
TOTAL	3,186	100.00%

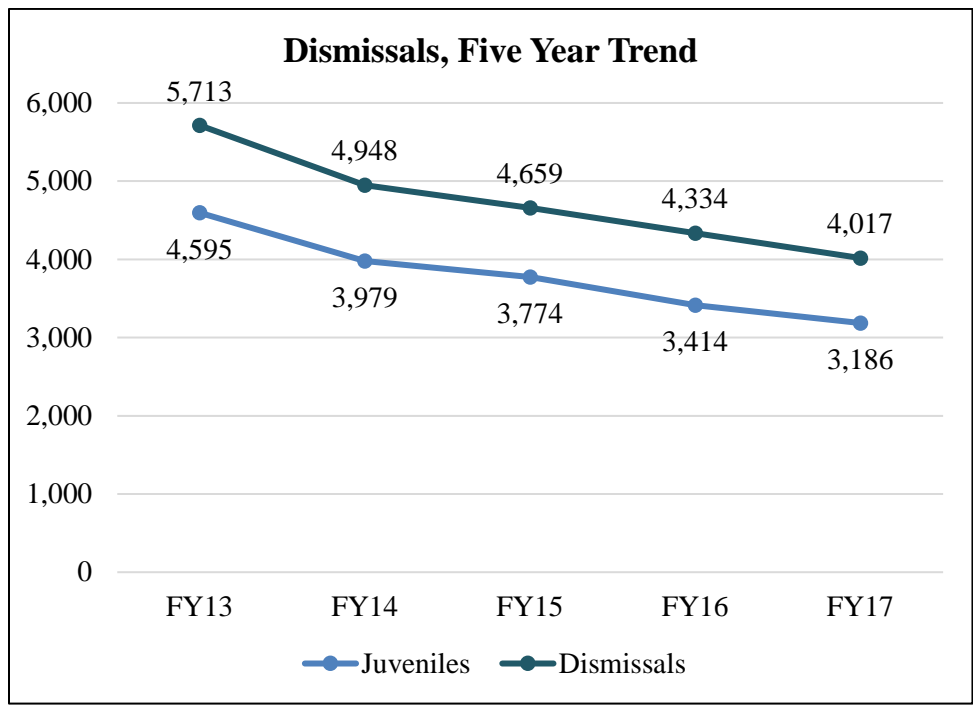
Table 5.9. Juveniles with Dismissals by County and Gender, FY17				
	MALE		FEMALE	
COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	13	72.22%	5	27.78%
Cochise	13	81.25%	3	18.75%
Coconino	63	62.38%	38	37.62%
Gila	48	64.00%	27	36.00%
Graham	27	81.82%	6	18.18%
Greenlee	5	62.50%	3	37.50%
La Paz	3	60.00%	2	40.00%
Maricopa	1,107	71.65%	438	28.35%
Mohave	62	72.94%	23	27.06%
Navajo	58	71.60%	23	28.40%
Pima	407	71.40%	163	28.60%
Pinal	155	77.11%	46	22.89%
Santa Cruz	38	77.55%	11	22.45%
Yavapai	92	70.77%	38	29.23%
Yuma	170	63.20%	99	36.80%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	2,261	70.97%	925	29.03%

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

Table 5.10. Juveniles with Dismissals by County and Age, FY17													
COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	0	7	4	0	18	0.56%
Cochise	1	0	0	0	1	3	2	1	7	1	0	16	0.50%
Coconino	0	0	2	3	4	6	16	16	34	20	0	101	3.17%
Gila	0	1	1	1	3	6	15	12	14	21	1	75	2.35%
Graham	0	1	0	0	8	0	2	9	5	8	0	33	1.04%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	2	0	8	0.25%
La Paz	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	5	0.16%
Maricopa	0	1	9	24	64	103	189	312	406	437	0	1,545	48.49%
Mohave	2	0	4	2	5	5	12	11	25	18	1	85	2.67%
Navajo	0	1	2	0	1	5	8	15	29	20	0	81	2.54%
Pima	1	7	6	16	34	68	85	109	130	104	10	570	17.89%
Pinal	0	3	3	3	5	10	22	41	56	58	0	201	6.31%
Santa Cruz	0	0	1	0	0	3	8	9	6	21	1	49	1.54%
Yavapai	0	2	1	3	4	11	20	27	33	28	1	130	4.08%
Yuma	1	0	2	4	19	23	41	82	49	46	2	269	8.44%
TOTAL	5	16	31	58	149	250	423	648	801	789	16	3,186	100.00%

Table 5.11. Juveniles with Dismissals by County and Race, FY17

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	3	0	13	0	1	0	1	18	0.56%
Cochise	3	1	10	1	0	0	1	16	0.50%
Coconino	12	0	29	60	0	0	0	101	3.17%
Gila	14	3	49	6	0	0	3	75	2.35%
Graham	10	0	23	0	0	0	0	33	1.04%
Greenlee	1	0	5	1	0	0	1	8	0.25%
La Paz	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	5	0.16%
Maricopa	458	331	662	49	8	6	31	1,545	48.49%
Mohave	9	5	67	3	0	0	1	85	2.67%
Navajo	11	1	34	34	0	0	1	81	2.54%
Pima	279	77	158	38	0	0	18	570	17.89%
Pinal	65	33	89	14	0	0	0	201	6.31%
Santa Cruz	45	0	2	0	0	0	2	49	1.54%
Yavapai	23	6	98	2	0	0	1	130	4.08%
Yuma	200	12	35	16	0	0	6	269	8.44%
TOTAL	1,135	469	1,275	224	9	6	68	3,186	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 has fluctuated. FY17 had the greatest number of dispositions to penalty only over that timeframe, 504 juveniles.

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, FY17

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	0	0.00%
Cochise	2	0.40%
Coconino	1	0.20%
Gila	9	1.79%
Graham	4	0.79%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%
Maricopa	140	27.78%
Mohave	0	0.00%
Navajo	3	0.60%
Pima	266	52.78%
Pinal	44	8.73%
Santa Cruz	6	1.19%
Yavapai	1	0.20%
Yuma	28	5.56%
TOTAL	504	100.00%

Table 6.2. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Gender, FY17

	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	380	75.40%
Female	124	24.60%
TOTAL	504	100.00%

Table 6.3. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Age, FY17

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	0	0.00%
9	3	0.60%
10	2	0.40%
11	2	0.40%
12	4	0.79%
13	21	4.17%
14	34	6.75%
15	48	9.52%
16	96	19.05%
17	293	58.13%
Unknown	1	0.20%
TOTAL	504	100.00%

Table 6.4. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Race, FY17

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	232	46.03%
African American	68	13.49%
White	158	31.35%
Native American	33	6.55%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	0.40%
Other	0	0.00%
Unknown	11	2.18%
TOTAL	504	100.00%

Table 6.5. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Education Status, FY17

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	313	62.10%
Not Enrolled	44	8.73%
Expelled	1	0.20%
Suspended	3	0.60%
Withdrawn	5	0.99%
Graduated	5	0.99%
GED Program	0	0.00%
Unknown	133	26.39%
TOTAL	504	100.00%

Table 6.6. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Number of Prior Referrals, FY17

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	98	19.44%
1	83	16.47%
2	74	14.68%
3	51	10.12%
4	31	6.15%
5	26	5.16%
6	20	3.97%
7	23	4.56%
8 or more	98	19.44%
TOTAL	504	100.00%

Table 6.7. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY17

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	51	10.12%
Felonies Against Property	46	9.13%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	118	23.41%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	60	11.90%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	99	19.64%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	83	16.47%
Misdemeanors Against Property	45	8.93%
Status Offense	1	0.20%
Administrative	1	0.20%
TOTAL	504	100.00%

Table 6.8. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Offense Class, FY17

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	205	40.67%
Misdemeanor	195	38.69%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	100	19.84%
Status	1	0.20%
Other	3	0.60%
TOTAL	504	100.00%

Table 6.9. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by County and Gender, FY17

COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Cochise	2	100.00%	0	0.00%
Coconino	0	0.00%	1	100.00%
Gila	5	55.56%	4	44.44%
Graham	4	100.00%	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Maricopa	110	78.57%	30	21.43%
Mohave	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Navajo	3	100.00%	0	0.00%
Pima	201	75.56%	65	24.44%
Pinal	34	77.27%	10	22.73%
Santa Cruz	4	66.67%	2	33.33%
Yavapai	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
Yuma	16	57.14%	12	42.86%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	380	75.40%	124	100.00%

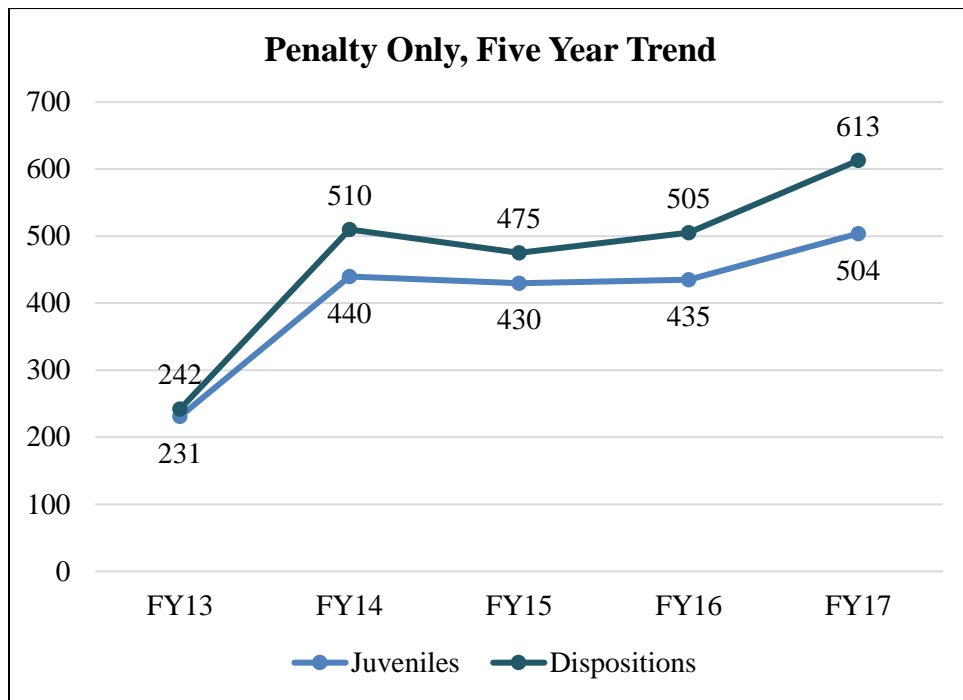
Tables 6.9 through **6.11** provide county breakdowns by gender, age, and race. Consistent across the counties, males in their late teens accounted for the majority of juveniles with a penalty only disposition. In most counties, White was the most common racial category.

Table 6.10. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by County and Age, FY17

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	1	0	0	1	2	0.40%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.20%
Gila	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	4	0	9	1.79%
Graham	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	4	0.79%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	16	115	0	140	27.78%
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	3	0	3	0.60%
Pima	0	1	1	1	4	15	27	28	65	124	0	266	52.78%
Pinal	0	0	1	0	0	4	2	7	6	24	0	44	8.73%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	6	1.19%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.20%
Yuma	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	5	3	17	0	28	5.56%
TOTAL	0	3	2	2	4	21	34	48	96	293	1	504	100.00%

Table 6.11. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by County and Race, FY17

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	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0.40%
Coconino	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.20%
Gila	4	0	3	0	0	0	2	9	1.79%
Graham	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0.79%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	48	31	50	7	2	0	2	140	27.78%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	0.60%
Pima	139	25	78	19	0	0	5	266	52.78%
Pinal	14	10	16	4	0	0	0	44	8.73%
Santa Cruz	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	1.19%
Yavapai	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.20%
Yuma	18	2	5	2	0	0	1	28	5.56%
TOTAL	232	68	158	33	2	0	11	504	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 or using a firearm or deadly weapon, and perform community service hours as ordered. Special conditions can also be ordered with cases that may involve gangs, mental health, or sex offenses.

Throughout a probation term, the probation and/or surveillance officer monitors the juvenile's compliance and case plan progress. The probation officer works closely with the juvenile, family members, and members of the community such as teachers, victims, treatment providers and others involved in the life of the juvenile. If the 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 FY17, 3,745 juveniles were given a disposition of standard probation.

Table 7.1. Standard Probation by County, FY17

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	32	0.85%
Cochise	41	1.09%
Coconino	106	2.83%
Gila	66	1.76%
Graham	86	2.30%
Greenlee	16	0.43%
La Paz	8	0.21%
Maricopa	2,042	54.53%
Mohave	123	3.28%
Navajo	109	2.91%
Pima	434	11.59%
Pinal	235	6.28%
Santa Cruz	39	1.04%
Yavapai	212	5.66%
Yuma	196	5.23%
TOTAL	3,745	100.00%

Table 7.2. Standard Probation by Gender, FY17

Male	2,903	77.52%
Female	842	22.48%
TOTAL	3,745	100.00%

Table 7.3. Standard Probation by Age, FY17

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	1	0.03%
9	1	0.03%
10	2	0.05%
11	17	0.45%
12	60	1.60%
13	185	4.94%
14	459	12.26%
15	714	19.07%
16	1,031	27.53%
17	1,265	33.78%
Unknown	10	0.27%
TOTAL	3,745	100.00%

Table 7.4. Standard Probation by Race, FY17

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	1,352	36.10%
African American	488	13.03%
White	1,579	42.16%
Native American	257	6.86%
Asian/Pacific Islander	18	0.48%
Other	6	0.16%
Unknown	45	1.20%
TOTAL	3,745	100.00%

Table 7.5. Standard Probation by Education Status, FY17

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	1,938	51.75%
Not Enrolled	505	13.48%
Expelled	17	0.45%
Suspended	59	1.58%
Withdrawn	58	1.55%
Graduated	46	1.23%
GED Program	3	0.08%
Unknown	1,119	29.88%
TOTAL	3,745	100.00%

Table 7.6. Standard Probation by Number of Prior Referrals, FY17

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	997	26.62%
1	687	18.34%
2	542	14.47%
3	425	11.35%
4	285	7.61%
5	207	5.53%
6	148	3.95%
7	129	3.44%
8 or more	325	8.68%
TOTAL	3,745	100.00%

Table 7.7. Standard Probation by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY17

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	800	21.36%
Felonies Against Property	557	14.87%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	746	19.92%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	324	8.65%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	597	15.94%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	383	10.23%
Misdemeanors Against Property	263	7.02%
Status Offense	12	0.32%
Administrative	63	1.68%
TOTAL	3,745	100.00%

Table 7.8. Standard Probation by Offense Class, FY17

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	2,128	56.82%
Misdemeanor	1,089	29.08%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	427	11.40%
Status	20	0.53%
Other	81	2.16%
TOTAL	3,745	100.00%

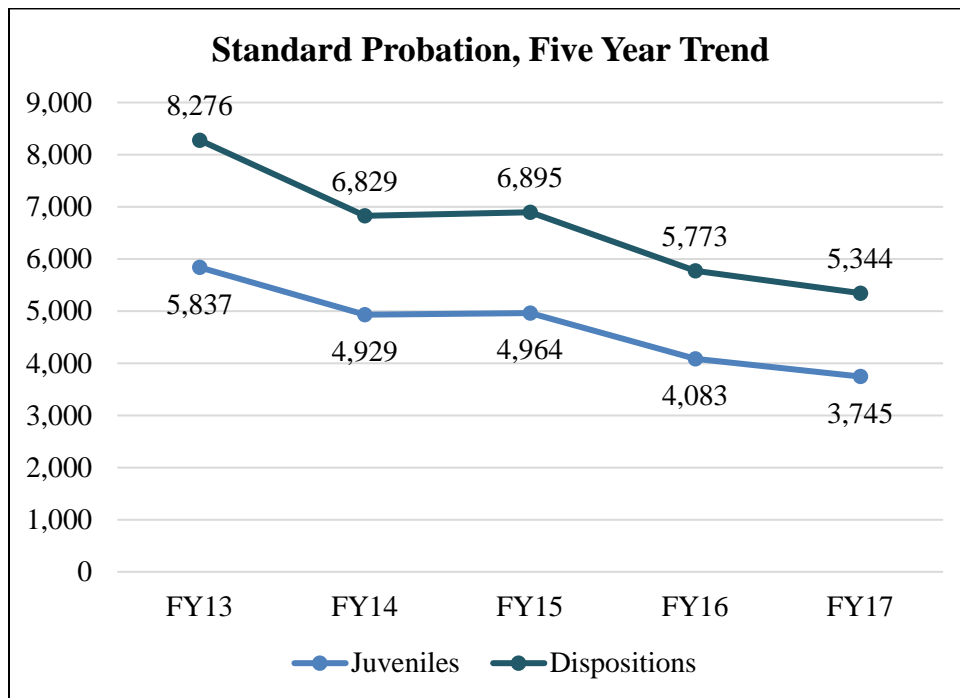
COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	27	84.38%	5	15.63%
Cochise	34	82.93%	7	17.07%
Coconino	75	70.75%	31	29.25%
Gila	45	68.18%	21	31.82%
Graham	62	72.09%	24	27.91%
Greenlee	12	75.00%	4	25.00%
La Paz	6	75.00%	2	25.00%
Maricopa	1,643	80.46%	399	19.54%
Mohave	85	69.11%	38	30.89%
Navajo	76	69.72%	33	30.28%
Pima	337	77.65%	97	22.35%
Pinal	184	78.30%	51	21.70%
Santa Cruz	30	76.92%	9	23.08%
Yavapai	153	72.17%	59	27.83%
Yuma	134	68.37%	62	31.63%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	2,903	77.52%	842	22.48%

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	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	7	9	9	0	32	0.85%
Cochise	0	0	1	0	4	1	4	9	11	9	2	41	1.09%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	2	8	16	20	31	29	0	106	2.83%
Gila	0	0	0	3	1	3	8	14	17	19	1	66	1.76%
Graham	0	1	0	0	9	11	10	12	22	20	1	86	2.30%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	4	4	4	0	16	0.43%
La Paz	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	0	8	0.21%
Maricopa	0	0	0	5	23	83	228	360	571	772	0	2,042	54.53%
Mohave	0	0	0	2	1	9	22	33	28	28	0	123	3.28%
Navajo	0	0	0	1	6	6	12	18	27	39	0	109	2.91%
Pima	0	0	0	4	3	18	65	100	106	134	4	434	11.59%
Pinal	0	0	0	1	2	13	33	54	57	75	0	235	6.28%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	4	9	20	0	39	1.04%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	5	13	25	44	73	51	1	212	5.66%
Yuma	0	0	0	1	3	13	27	34	65	52	1	196	5.23%
TOTAL	1	1	2	17	60	185	459	714	1,031	1,265	10	3,745	100.00%

Table 7.11. Standard Probation by County and Race, FY17

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	7	0	24	1	0	0	0	32	0.85%
Cochise	16	2	20	1	0	0	2	41	1.09%
Coconino	17	1	26	62	0	0	0	106	2.83%
Gila	21	1	36	6	0	0	2	66	1.76%
Graham	22	3	53	6	0	0	2	86	2.30%
Greenlee	5	0	10	0	0	0	1	16	0.43%
La Paz	4	0	3	0	0	0	1	8	0.21%
Maricopa	680	389	845	87	17	6	18	2,042	54.53%
Mohave	20	6	92	3	0	0	2	123	3.28%
Navajo	11	2	63	33	0	0	0	109	2.91%
Pima	236	39	123	23	0	0	13	434	11.59%
Pinal	80	39	97	18	1	0	0	235	6.28%
Santa Cruz	37	0	1	0	0	0	1	39	1.04%
Yavapai	40	4	156	10	0	0	2	212	5.66%
Yuma	156	2	30	7	0	0	1	196	5.23%
TOTAL	1,352	488	1,579	257	18	6	45	3,745	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 FY17, the number of juveniles placed on JIPS was 877. The rate of juveniles petitioned who end up disposed to JIPS was around 11% of the juveniles petitioned.

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	9	1.03%
Cochise	24	2.74%
Coconino	43	4.90%
Gila	10	1.14%
Graham	8	0.91%
Greenlee	4	0.46%
La Paz	0	0.00%
Maricopa	328	37.40%
Mohave	30	3.42%
Navajo	26	2.96%
Pima	143	16.31%
Pinal	48	5.47%
Santa Cruz	10	1.14%
Yavapai	53	6.04%
Yuma	141	16.08%
TOTAL	877	100.00%

	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	746	85.06%
Female	131	14.94%
TOTAL	877	100.00%

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	0	0.00%
11	1	0.11%
12	5	0.57%
13	20	2.28%
14	89	10.15%
15	187	21.32%
16	245	27.94%
17	326	37.17%
Unknown	4	0.46%
TOTAL	877	100.00%

Table 8.4. JIPS by Race, FY17		
RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	410	46.75%
African American	134	15.28%
White	268	30.56%
Native American	50	5.70%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	0.23%
Other	1	0.11%
Unknown	12	1.37%
TOTAL	877	100.00%

Table 8.5. JIPS by Education Status, FY17		
STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	472	53.82%
Not Enrolled	154	17.56%
Expelled	6	0.68%
Suspended	17	1.94%
Withdrawn	29	3.31%
Graduated	17	1.94%
GED Program	2	0.23%
Unknown	180	20.52%
TOTAL	877	100.00%

Table 8.6. JIPS by Number of Prior Referrals, FY17		
PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	54	6.16%
1	35	3.99%
2	71	8.10%
3	77	8.78%
4	69	7.87%
5	75	8.55%
6	64	7.30%
7	60	6.84%
8 or more	372	42.42%
TOTAL	877	100.00%

Table 8.7. JIPS by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY17		
OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	163	18.59%
Felonies Against Property	203	23.15%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	410	46.75%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	20	2.28%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	38	4.33%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	20	2.28%
Misdemeanors Against Property	14	1.60%
Status Offense	1	0.11%
Administrative	8	0.91%
TOTAL	877	100.00%

Table 8.8. JIPS by Offense Class, FY17		
OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	467	53.25%
Misdemeanor	98	11.17%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	299	34.09%
Status	1	0.11%
Other	12	1.37%
TOTAL	877	100.00%

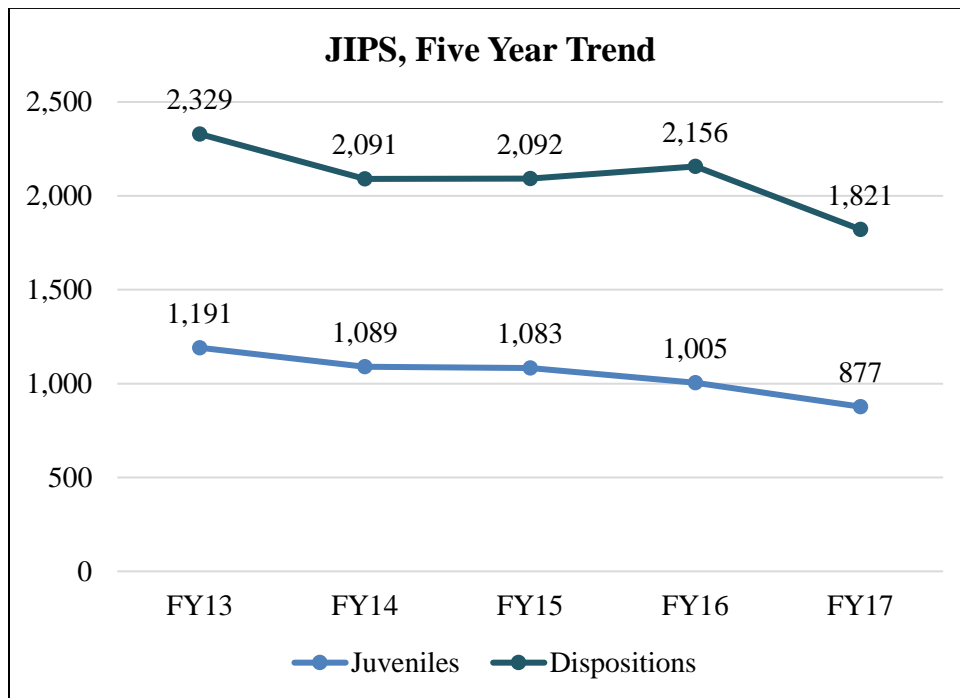
Table 8.9. JIPS by County and Gender, FY17				
COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	8	88.89%	1	11.11%
Cochise	21	87.50%	3	12.50%
Coconino	31	72.09%	12	27.91%
Gila	8	80.00%	2	20.00%
Graham	8	100.00%	0	0.00%
Greenlee	3	75.00%	1	25.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Maricopa	298	90.85%	30	9.15%
Mohave	23	76.67%	7	23.33%
Navajo	22	84.62%	4	15.38%
Pima	126	88.11%	17	11.89%
Pinal	38	79.17%	10	20.83%
Santa Cruz	7	70.00%	3	30.00%
Yavapai	47	88.68%	6	11.32%
Yuma	106	75.18%	35	24.82%
STATEWIDE TOTAL	746	85.06%	131	14.94%

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, FY17													
COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	2	0	9	1.03%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	5	7	7	0	24	2.74%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	7	12	15	0	43	4.90%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	1	2	0	10	1.14%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	0	8	0.91%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4	0.46%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	0	0	0	0	1	6	25	75	93	128	0	328	37.40%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	14	5	7	0	30	3.42%
Navajo	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	2	8	10	0	26	2.96%
Pima	0	0	0	0	1	1	15	35	46	42	3	143	16.31%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	5	15	21	0	48	5.47%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	5	0	10	1.14%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	8	17	20	1	53	6.04%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	1	4	17	24	33	62	0	141	16.08%
TOTAL	0	0	0	1	5	20	89	187	245	326	4	877	100.00%

Table 8.11. JIPS by County and Race, FY17

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	4	0	3	1	0	0	1	9	1.03%
Cochise	14	0	10	0	0	0	0	24	2.74%
Coconino	10	1	19	13	0	0	0	43	4.90%
Gila	5	0	4	1	0	0	0	10	1.14%
Graham	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	8	0.91%
Greenlee	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.46%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	152	92	69	11	0	1	3	328	37.40%
Mohave	4	3	19	2	0	0	2	30	3.42%
Navajo	6	2	15	3	0	0	0	26	2.96%
Pima	69	23	35	12	0	0	4	143	16.31%
Pinal	12	8	25	1	2	0	0	48	5.47%
Santa Cruz	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1.14%
Yavapai	11	1	38	2	0	0	1	53	6.04%
Yuma	104	4	28	4	0	0	1	141	16.08%
TOTAL	410	134	268	50	2	1	12	877	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 FY17, which totals 218

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, 46.79% 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, 48.17% 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, FY17

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	1	0.46%
Cochise	20	9.17%
Coconino	2	0.92%
Gila	1	0.46%
Graham	4	1.83%
Greenlee	2	0.92%
La Paz	0	0.00%
Maricopa	128	58.72%
Mohave	5	2.29%
Navajo	2	0.92%
Pima	12	5.50%
Pinal	4	1.83%
Santa Cruz	3	1.38%
Yavapai	12	5.50%
Yuma	22	10.09%
TOTAL	218	100.00%

Table 9.2. Juvenile Corrections by Gender, FY17

Gender	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	207	94.95%
Female	11	5.05%
TOTAL	218	100.00%

Table 9.3. Juvenile Corrections by Age, FY17		
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	13	5.96%
15	34	15.60%
16	72	33.03%
17	99	45.41%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	218	100.00%

Table 9.4. Juvenile Corrections by Race, FY17		
RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	106	48.62%
African American	42	19.27%
White	61	27.98%
Native American	7	3.21%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.46%
Other	0	0.00%
Unknown	1	0.46%
TOTAL	218	100.00%

Table 9.5. Juvenile Corrections by Education Status, FY17		
STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	58	26.61%
Not Enrolled	28	12.84%
Expelled	1	0.46%
Suspended	2	0.92%
Withdrawn	4	1.83%
Graduated	2	0.92%
GED Program	2	0.92%
Unknown	121	55.50%
TOTAL	218	100.00%

Table 9.6. Juvenile Corrections by Number of Prior Referrals, FY17		
PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	20	9.17%
1	10	4.59%
2	13	5.96%
3	15	6.88%
4	15	6.88%
5	12	5.50%
6	15	6.88%
7	13	5.96%
8 or more	105	48.17%
TOTAL	218	100.00%

Table 9.7. Juvenile Corrections by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY17		
OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	49	22.48%
Felonies Against Property	30	13.76%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	102	46.79%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	7	3.21%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	26	11.93%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	4	1.83%
Misdemeanors Against Property	0	0.00%
Status Offense	0	0.00%
Administrative	0	0.00%
TOTAL	218	100.00%

Table 9.8. Juvenile Corrections by Offense Class, FY17		
OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	109	50.00%
Misdemeanor	21	9.63%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	87	39.91%
Status	1	0.46%
Other	0	0.00%
TOTAL	218	100.00%

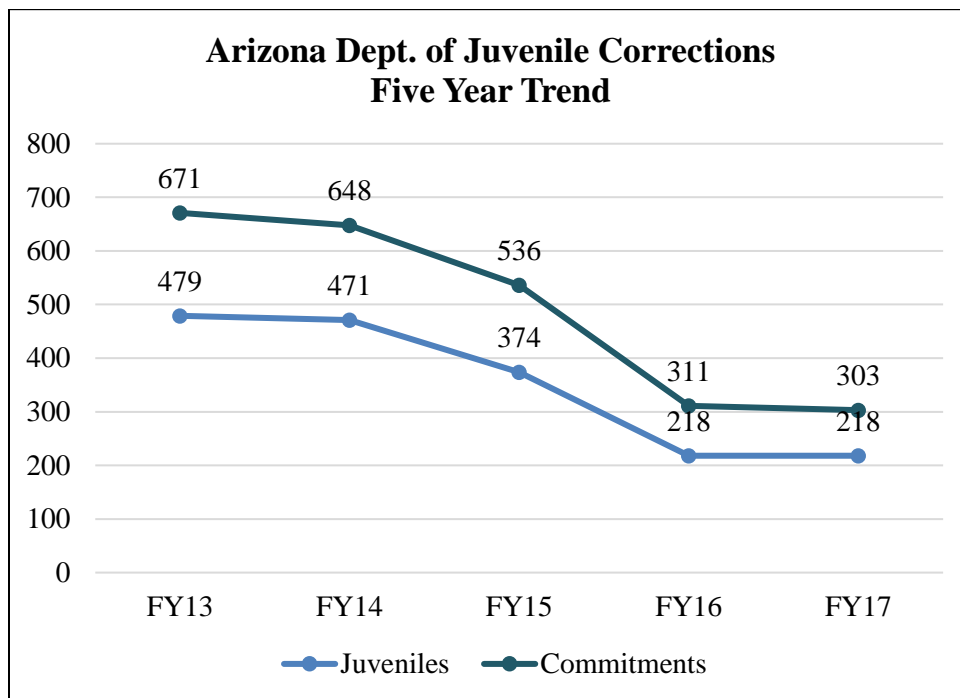
Table 9.9. Juvenile Corrections by County and Gender, FY17				
COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
Cochise	19	95.00%	1	5.00%
Coconino	2	100.00%	0	0.00%
Gila	0	0.00%	1	100.00%
Graham	4	100.00%	0	0.00%
Greenlee	2	100.00%	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Maricopa	123	96.09%	5	3.91%
Mohave	5	100.00%	0	0.00%
Navajo	2	100.00%	0	0.00%
Pima	12	100.00%	0	0.00%
Pinal	4	100.00%	0	0.00%
Santa Cruz	3	100.00%	0	0.00%
Yavapai	10	83.33%	2	16.67%
Yuma	20	90.91%	2	9.09%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	207	94.95%	11	5.05%

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, FY17													
COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.46%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	10	4	0	20	9.17%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0.92%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.46%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	4	1.83%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0.92%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	15	38	67	0	128	58.72%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	5	2.29%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0.92%
Pima	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	5	0	12	5.50%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4	1.83%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	1.38%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	4	0	12	5.50%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	8	10	0	22	10.09%
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	34	72	99	0	218	100.00%

Table 9.11. Juvenile Corrections by County and Race, FY17

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.46%
Cochise	14	1	5	0	0	0	0	20	9.17%
Coconino	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0.92%
Gila	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.46%
Graham	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	1.83%
Greenlee	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0.92%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	53	38	31	5	1	0	0	128	58.72%
Mohave	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	5	2.29%
Navajo	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.92%
Pima	8	1	3	0	0	0	0	12	5.50%
Pinal	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	1.83%
Santa Cruz	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1.38%
Yavapai	1	0	10	1	0	0	0	12	5.50%
Yuma	19	2	1	0	0	0	0	22	10.09%
TOTAL	106	42	61	7	1	0	1	218	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, FY17

PATHWAY	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
Mandatory	199	70.32%
Mandatory Prior	4	1.41%
Chronic	25	8.83%
Discretionary	39	13.78%
Transfer	16	5.65%
TOTAL *	283	100.00%

Table 11.2. Pathways to Adult Court by County, FY17

COUNTY	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
Apache	2	0.71%
Cochise	2	0.71%
Coconino	1	0.35%
Gila	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0.00%
Greenlee	1	0.35%
La Paz	0	0.00%
Maricopa	163	57.60%
Mohave	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0.00%
Pima	100	35.34%
Pinal	13	4.59%
Santa Cruz	0	0.00%
Yavapai	1	0.35%
Yuma	0	0.00%
TOTAL *	283	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 felony, which are referred to as discretionary filings. In addition, criminal

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

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

In FY99, direct filings reached a high of 804. Since then, the number of direct filings has decreased. In FY17, 272 juveniles were involved in the direct file process.

Table 11.3. Direct Filings by County, FY17

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	0	0.00%
Cochise	2	.75%
Coconino	0	0.00%
Gila	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%
Maricopa	163	61.05%
Mohave	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0.00%
Pima	89	33.33%
Pinal	13	4.87%
Santa Cruz	0	0.00%
Yavapai	0	0.00%
Yuma	0	0.00%
TOTAL	267	100.00%

Table 11.4. Direct Filings by Gender, FY17

Gender	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	247	92.51%
Female	20	7.49%
TOTAL	267	100.00%

Table 11.5. Direct Filings by Age, FY17

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	0.37%
15	35	13.11%
16	89	33.33%
17	140	52.43%
Unknown	2	0.75%
TOTAL	267	100.00%

Table 11.8. Direct Filings by Number of Prior Referrals, FY17

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	52	19.47%
1	43	16.10%
2	29	10.86%
3	18	6.74%
4	19	7.12%
5	15	5.62%
6	11	4.12%
7	8	3.00%
8 or more	72	26.97%
TOTAL	267	100.00%

Table 11.6. Direct Filings by Race, FY17

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	131	49.06%
African American	61	22.85%
White	58	21.72%
Native American	14	5.24%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	0.75%
Other	0	0.00%
Unknown	1	0.37%
TOTAL	267	100.00%

Table 11.9. Direct Filings by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY17

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	220	82.40%
Felonies Against Property	32	11.99%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	0	0.00%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	0	0.00%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	9	3.37%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	6	2.25%
Misdemeanors Against Property	0	0.00%
Status Offense	0	0.00%
Administrative	0	0.00%
TOTAL	267	100.00%

Table 11.7. Direct Filings by Education Status, FY17

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	64	23.97%
Not Enrolled	54	20.22%
Expelled	0	0.00%
Suspended	1	0.37%
Withdrawn	3	1.12%
Graduated	2	0.75%
GED Program	3	1.12%
Unknown	140	52.43%
TOTAL	267	100.00%

Table 11.10. Direct Filings by Offense Class, FY17

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	267	100.00%
Misdemeanor	0	0.00%
TOTAL	267	100.00%

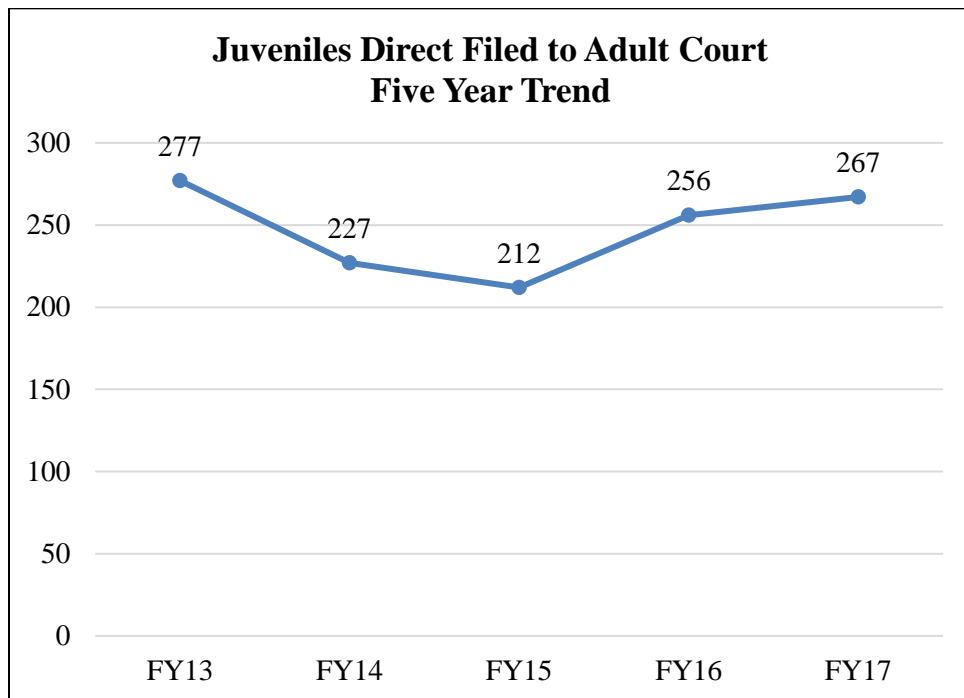
Table 11.11. Direct Filings by County and Gender, FY17				
COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Cochise	2	100.00%	0	0.00%
Coconino	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Gila	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Maricopa	156	95.71%	7	4.29%
Mohave	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Pima	77	86.52%	12	13.48%
Pinal	12	92.31%	1	7.69%
Santa Cruz	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Yavapai	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Yuma	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	247	92.51%	20	7.49%

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, FY17													
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	1	1	0	0	2	.75%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	23	54	85	0	163	61.05%
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	0	11	26	50	2	89	33.33%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	5	0	13	4.87%
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	0	0	0	0.00%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	35	89	140	2	267	100.00%

Table 11.13. Direct Filings by County and Race, FY17

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	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	.75%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	73	44	37	8	0	0	1	163	61.05%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Pima	49	15	17	6	2	0	0	89	33.33%
Pinal	8	2	3	0	0	0	0	13	4.87%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
TOTAL	131	61	58	14	2	0	1	267	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, FY17

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	2	12.50%
Cochise	0	0.00%
Coconino	1	6.25%
Gila	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0.00%
Greenlee	1	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%
Maricopa	0	0.00%
Mohave	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0.00%
Pima	11	68.75%
Pinal	0	0.00%
Santa Cruz	0	0.00%
Yavapai	1	0.00%
Yuma	0	0.00%
TOTAL	16	100.00%

Table 11.15. Transferred by Gender, FY17

Male	14	87.50%
Female	2	12.50%
TOTAL	16	100.00%

Table 11.16. Transferred to Adult Court by Age, FY17

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	0	0.00%
11	0	0.00%
12	0	0.00%
13	0	0.00%
14	0	0.00%
15	3	18.75%
16	5	31.25%
17	8	50.00%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	16	100.00%

Table 11.17. Transferred to Adult Court by Race, FY17

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	8	50.00%
African American	0	0.00%
White	6	37.50%
Native American	1	6.25%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.00%
Other	0	0.00%
Unknown	1	6.25%
TOTAL	16	100.00%

Table 11.18. Transferred to Adult Court by Education Status, FY17

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	9	56.25%
Not Enrolled	1	6.25%
Expelled	0	0.00%
Suspended	0	0.00%
Withdrawn	0	0.00%
Graduated	1	6.25%
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, FY17

PRIOR REFERRAL	COUNT	PERCENT
0	3	18.75%
1	3	18.75%
2	3	18.75%
3	1	6.25%
4	1	6.25%
5	2	12.50%
6	1	6.25%
7	1	6.25%
8 or more	1	6.25%
TOTAL	16	100.00%

Table 11.20. Transferred to Adult Court by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY17

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	8	50.00%
Felonies Against Property	1	6.25%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	0	0.00%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	1	6.25%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	3	18.75%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	2	12.50%
Misdemeanors Against Property	0	0.00%
Status Offense	0	0.00%
Administrative	1	6.25%
TOTAL	16	100.00%

Table 11.21. Transferred to Adult Court by Offense Class, FY17

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	14	87.50%
Misdemeanor	1	6.25%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	0	0.00%
Status	0	0.00%
Other	1	6.25%
TOTAL	16	100.00%

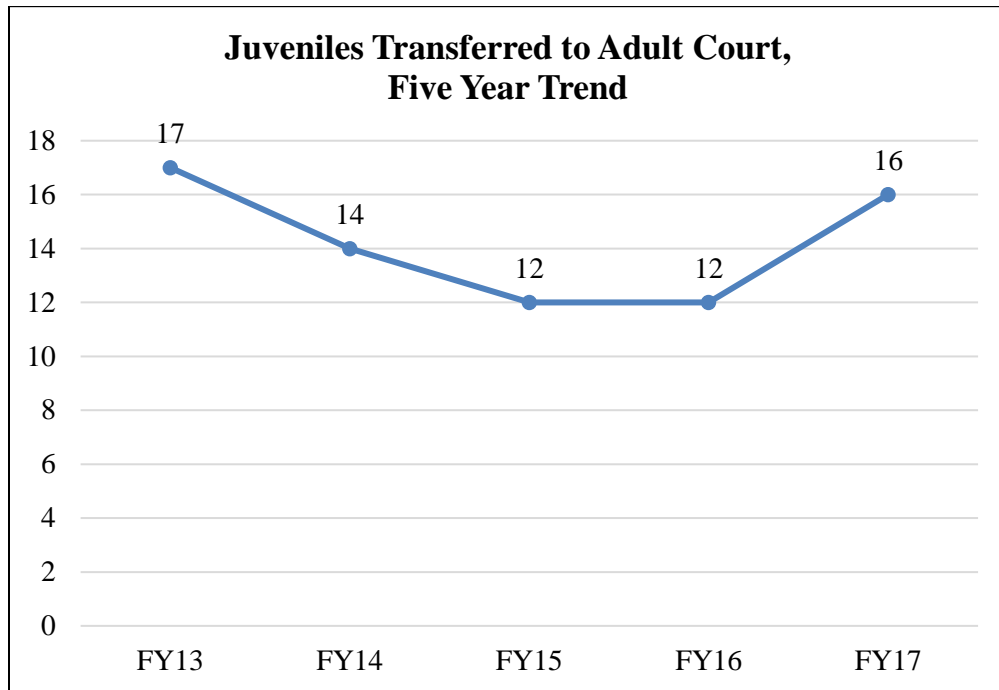
Table 11.22. Transferred to Adult Court by County and Gender, FY17				
COUNTY	MALE	% OF TOTAL	FEMALE	% OF TOTAL
Apache	2	100.00%	0	0.00%
Cochise	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Coconino	0	0.00%	1	100.00%
Gila	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Greenlee	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Maricopa	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Mohave	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Pima	10	90.91%	1	9.09%
Pinal	0	0.00%	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	14	87.50%	2	12.50%

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, FY17													
COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	12.50%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	6.25%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
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	0	2	4	5	0	11	68.75%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.00%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0.00%
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	8	0	16	100.00%

Table 11.24. Transferred to Adult Court by County and Race, FY17

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	12.50%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Coconino	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	6.25%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Greenlee	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Pima	7	0	3	0	0	0	1	11	68.75%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Yavapai	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.00%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
TOTAL	8	0	6	1	0	0	1	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 FY17. This section was first published in *Juveniles Processed FY04* and has been replicated annually since then.

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

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

STAGE	FEMALE	MALE
Referral	33.32%	66.68%
Detention	21.34%	78.66%
Diversions	37.48%	62.52%
Petitioned	24.84%	75.16%
Dismissals	29.03%	70.97%
Penalty Only	24.60%	75.40%
Standard Probation	22.48%	77.52%
JIPS	14.94%	85.06%
ADJC	5.05%	94.95%
Direct Filed	7.49%	92.51%

Average Age

For the juveniles referred in FY17, the average age of referral for the initial referral was slightly lower for females (14.07) than males (14.39).

Male	14.08
Female	14.42
ALL JUVENILE	14.19

Offense Severity and Type

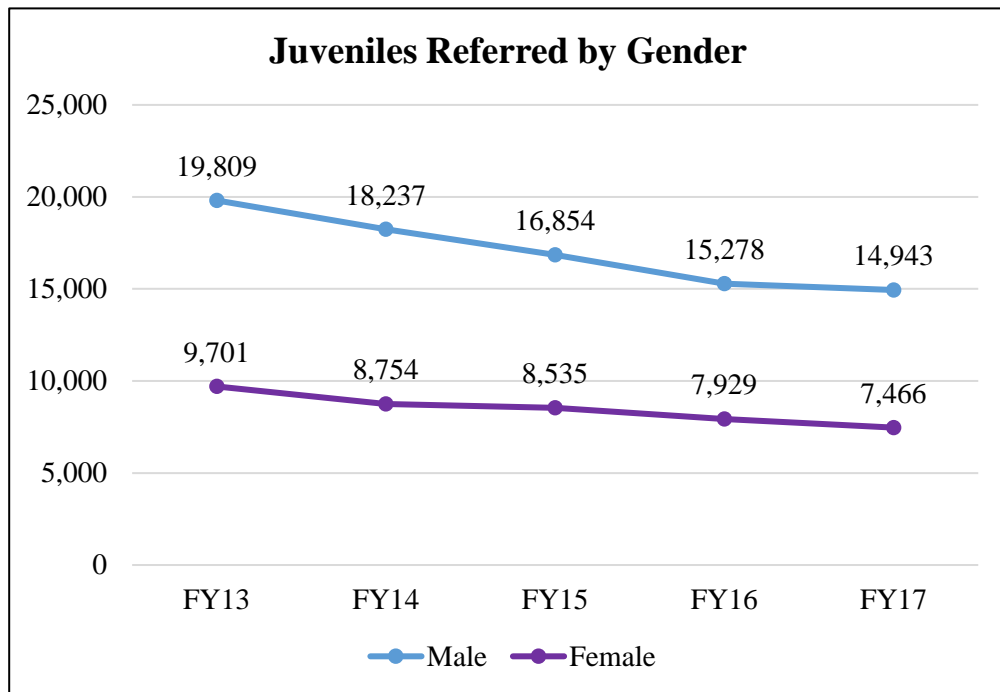
Females and males differ in the distribution of their referral offenses. Three offense categories make up almost two-thirds of female referrals: public peace (20.0%); misdemeanors against property (19.5%); and status offenses (19.7%). On the other hand, apart from public peace offenses (20.2%), males' 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	4.5%	10.9%
Felonies Against Property	4.9%	11.3%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	6.4%	9.1%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	14.8%	11.8%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	12.0%	15.4%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	20.3%	20.4%
Misdemeanors Against Property	16.3%	10.8%
Status Offenses	18.1%	8.5%
Administrative	2.7%	1.9%
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%

Table 12.4. Gender by Offense Class

	FEMALE	MALE
FELONY		
2013	17.2%	38.0%
2014	18.5%	38.2%
2015	19.1%	37.7%
2016	20.0%	38.1%
2017	22.1%	39.3%
MISDEMEANOR		
2013	59.6%	46.8%
2014	58.6%	46.6%
2015	56.8%	45.2%
2016	53.8%	43.3%
2017	52.7%	44.0%



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, FY17 and **Table 11.2** Pathways to Adult Court by County, FY17. 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 is able to return a case to the juvenile probation officer for further action if prosecution is declined.
 3. The juvenile probation officer is mandated to conduct an interview with a juvenile diverted to the Juvenile Court and the juvenile's parent(s) or guardian. If, during the interview, the juvenile acknowledges responsibility for the offense (based on the referral), the probation/intake officer may choose to begin the process of adjusting the referral. Adjustment of the referral can occur only after the juvenile completes one or more conditions (consequences), as assigned by the probation/intake officer. The consequences could be one or more of the following:
 - a. Participation in unpaid community service work.
 - b. Participation in a counseling program, which is designed to strengthen family relationships and to prevent repetitive juvenile delinquency.
 - c. Participation in an education program, approved by the court, which has as its goal the prevention of further delinquent behavior.
 - d. Participation in an education program, approved by the court, which is designed to deal with ancillary problems experienced by the juvenile, such as alcohol or drug abuse.
 - 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, with the exception of confinement. The program participants, juvenile and juvenile's parents(s) or guardian and victim may sign a written contract agreeing on resolution of the matter in which the parent(s) or guardian agree to ensure that the juvenile complies with the contract.
 6. If a juvenile complies with the consequences set forth by the probation officer or community-based alternative program, the County Attorney will not file a petition in juvenile court.
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 in reference to citizen boards established throughout local communities by County Attorneys and/or juvenile courts. In cases where the County Attorney has authorized "diversion," the juvenile and his/her parent(s) or guardian(s) may be referred to a CBAP, where the panel of citizens will review the offense, question the juvenile and issue a consequence. The fundamental intent of this type of Community-Based Alternative Program is to increase citizen involvement in the juvenile justice process.

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