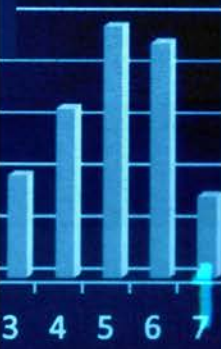
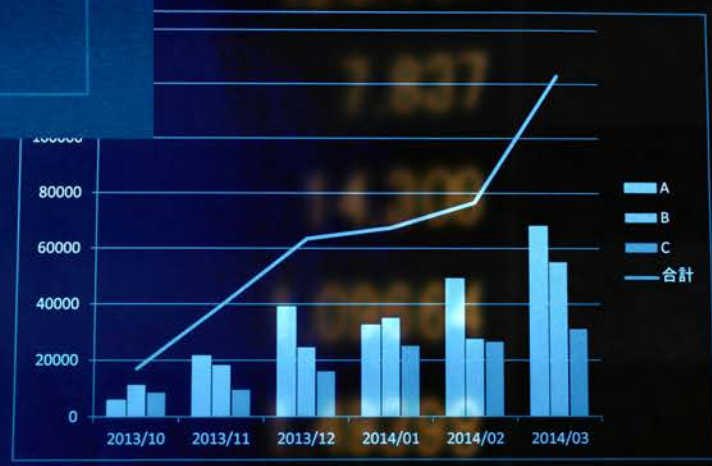
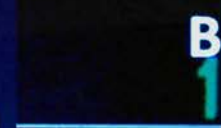
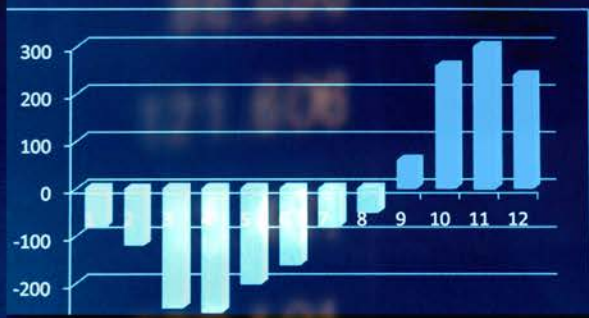
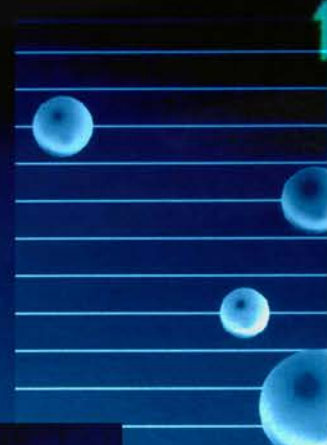
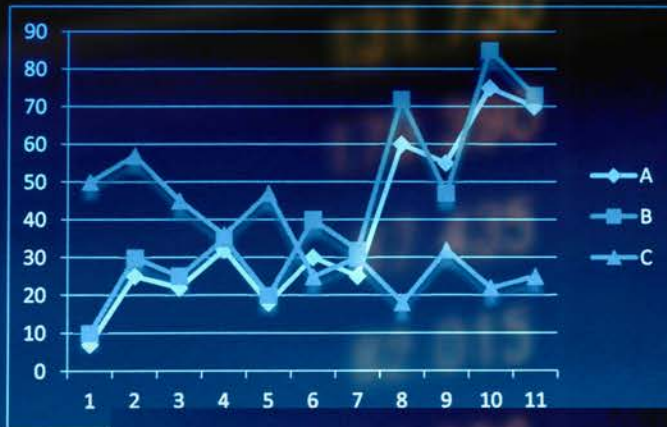


Fiscal Year 2021 DATA BOOK

Maricopa County Juvenile
Probation Department



We are pleased to share the Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department Annual Data Book for fiscal year 2021. The information shared is intended for general informational purposes and is available as a resource to external agencies and members of the public. The information provides a broad and comprehensive overview of delinquency allegations (offenses that would be considered criminal if committed by a person over 18 years of age), the characteristics of the youth referred for services, our response to those allegations and the resources required.

The last two fiscal years were undeniably impacted by the Coronavirus pandemic. In addition to the humanitarian toll experienced both within the department and the community, it is reasonable to conclude that the pandemic contributed, in part, to declines in key workload and utilization measures from FY2019 to FY2020. The events confronted in this fiscal year were an extraordinary year of challenges, loss, and resilience. The men and women of the Department have continued to rise above the occasion to maintain the expectations of our Judicial Branch and service to our community. The modifications to work procedures and practices continued our commitment to public safety and youth accountability while diligently protecting the health of our staff and the youth in our care. The data and information in this report only begins to tell the numerous stories of the men and women that continued to delivery necessary services and sustain the Department's mission. The information shared would not be possible without the dedicated work of all the men and women within our department.

Best,



Eric Meaux
Chief for Juvenile Probation

JPD Data Integrity and Analytics Team

Elizabeth Eells

Noor Singh Thomas Collier Kellen Stadler Eric Davies Richard Kokes Jacqueline Picone

VISION

We envision a future where all youth are connected to the community, contributing members of society and accountable for their behavior.



VALUES

We Believe:



Change All youth and families have the capacity for **change**. All interactions with our youth and families are an opportunity to support change.

Hope All youth need caring and responsible adults in their lives who can assist in seeing a future with **hope**.

Innovation Excellence results from **continuous improvement** and **learning** informed by quality information, good data and applicable science.

Empathy The best interests of youth, families, victims and communities are met by being **empathetic, objective, and purposeful** in our daily work.

Fairness Our youth and communities are best served through processes and opportunities that are delivered with **fairness, dignity, and respect**.

Safety **Safety** is a fundamental part of our practice.

Strong Foundations **Staff** are our greatest resource. **Diversity** and **inclusiveness** enrich our organization, work, and partnerships. **Partnerships** are critical to our success.

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About This Publication

Fiscal year 2021 marks the 33rd year of this publication. The data and information presented are derived primarily from the Maricopa County Judicial Branch's integrated Court Information System (iCIS). The publication provides information about youth (ages 8 through 17) that have been referred for an alleged delinquency. Where feasible, the FY2021 information includes five-year trends. The report contains information related to:

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

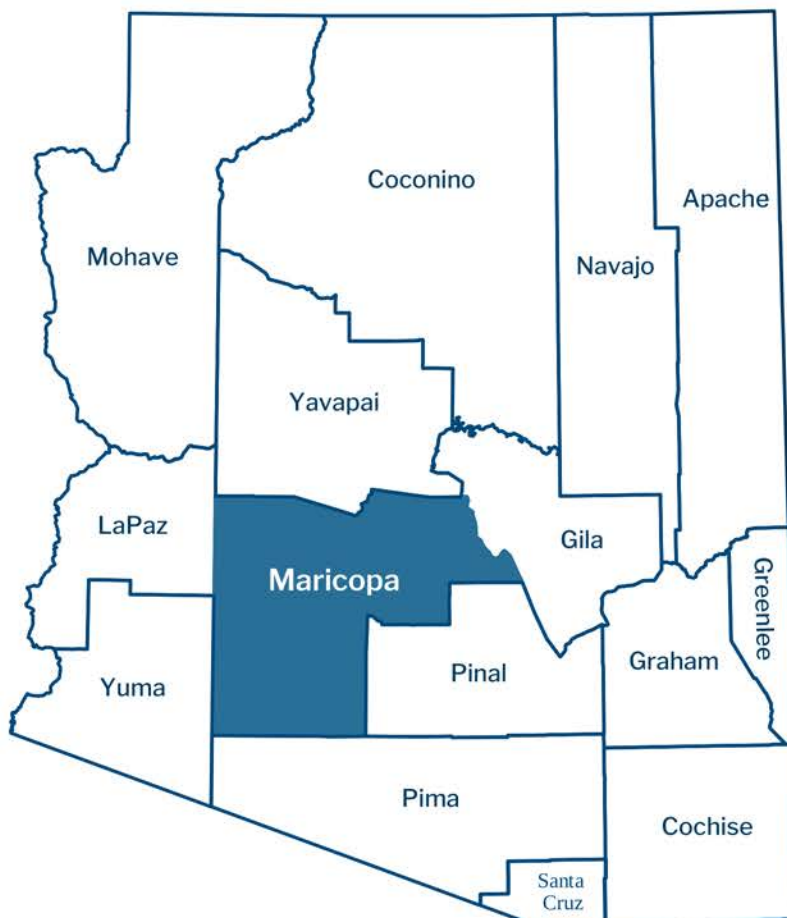
It is important to note that not all of the data presented represents all youth who entered the system during FY2021. Some youth may have been referred in a prior fiscal year and the matter was disposed in FY2021.

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

Note to readers: it is undeniable that the 2020 Coronavirus pandemic disrupted community delinquency, detection, arrest patterns and work practices on a substantial scale. Throughout this publication a dotted line (see below) has been inserted to mark the beginning of the pandemic.



State, County, and Demographic Statistics



State of Arizona

Arizona is the **sixth largest state** in the nation geographically (113,998 sq. miles)

15 counties with a total state population of **7,421,401**

Approximately **61.7%** of Arizona's population resides in Maricopa County

Maricopa County

Maricopa is the **4th most populated county** in the nation (population 4,579,081)

Phoenix is the county seat and the **largest city in the state** with a population of **1,628,402**

There are approximately **496 residents per square mile** in Maricopa County

Youth Population

Youth aged **8 - 17 years old** account for **13.3%** of the **total county population** (607,758 youth)


Male and female youth are almost equally distributed with approximately **51% males** (309,682) and **49% females** (298,076)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau State and Counties QuickFacts 2020, Population 2019 Estimate U.S. Census Bureau: State and County QuickFacts. Data derived from Population Estimates, American Community Survey, Census of Population and Housing, State and County Housing Unit Estimates, County Business Patterns, Nonemployee Statistics, Economic Census, Survey of Business Owners, Building Permits, Consolidated Federal Funds Report. County youth population obtained from: Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2019). Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2019. Online. Available: <https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

Statistical Summary




607,758
Maricopa County Youth Population (Ages 8 - 17 years)*



6,357
Referrals
4,810
Youth Referred
816
Limited Jurisdiction Cases**



2,855
New Diversion Cases



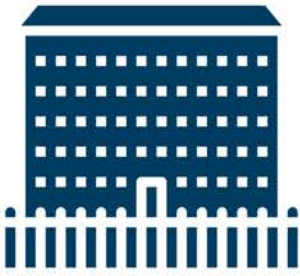
1,477
Detention Admissions
117
Average Daily Population
28.8
Average Stay Days



2,951
Delinquency Petitions (Does not include petitions in Adult)



1,084
New Cases Placed on Standard Probation
177
New Cases Placed on Intensive Probation



Department of Juvenile Corrections
61
Youth Committed
27
Youth Re-awarded



Adult Prosecutions
112
Juvenile Direct Files
3
Transfers

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

**Since FY2017, the Department does not include referrals handled exclusively by a limited jurisdiction court from the overall referral count.

Referrals Received

1

What are Referrals and why are they issued?

Referrals represent an allegation by law enforcement that a youth committed a violation of the law. Some referrals may include matters of incorrigible behavior.

Who submits Referrals and how?

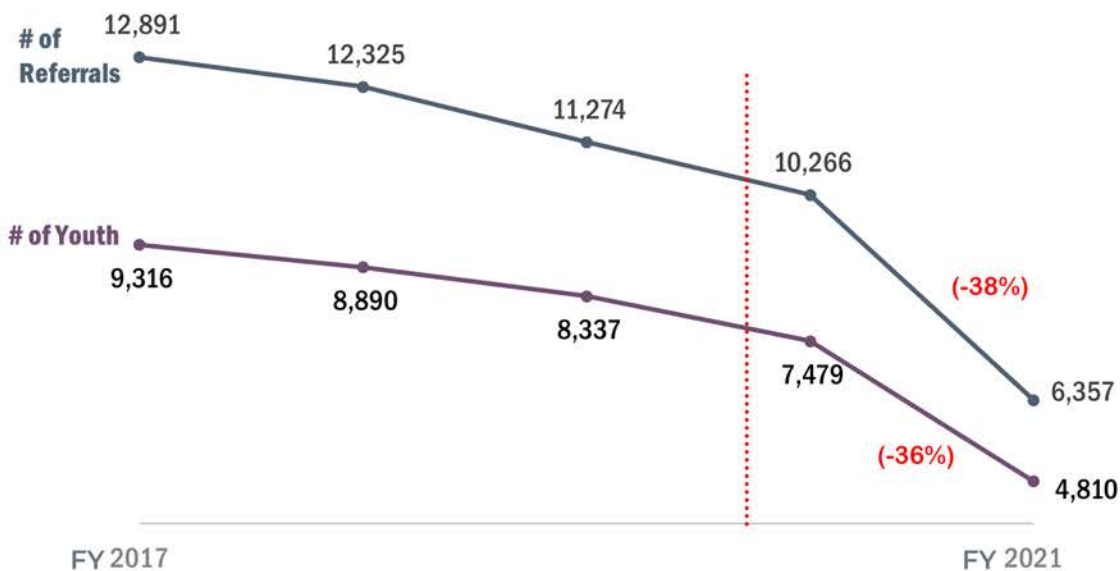
Referrals can be submitted by law enforcement in the form of citation or a paper only referral in which case the youth is not in physical custody. Referrals may also be submitted while the youth is currently in physical custody. Youth referred while in physical custody are transported to secure detention resulting in a transfer of custody to the Department. These latter referrals are represented as “screened” referrals on page 19.

Youth Referred in FY 2021

Youth Referred is the number of unduplicated youth referred in a given year. Based on the number of youth referred in FY2021 (4,810) and the total referrals generated (6,357), the average referrals per youth was 1.32 for FY2021. Over the past 5 years, both referrals and the youth referred have decreased by approximately half.



The Number of Referrals and the Number of Youth have continued to decline in the last five years

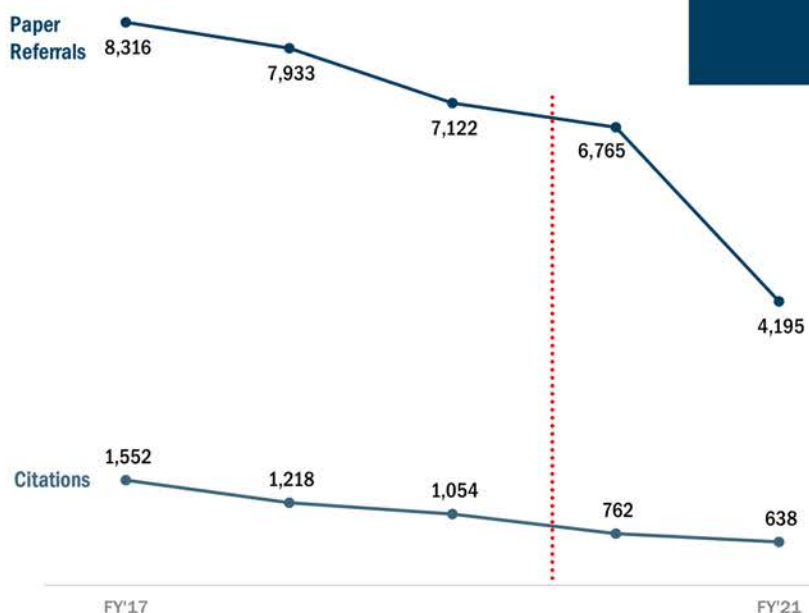


Referrals Received

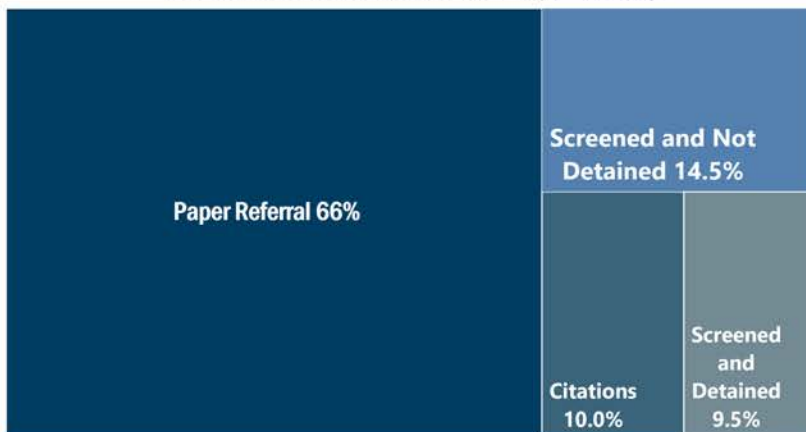
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Types of Youth Referrals in FY2021

- Paper Referrals
- Citations
- Screened and Not Detained
- Screened and Detained



REFERRALS RECEIVED IN FY 2021 (N = 6,357)



Paper Referral:

A referral is sent to the juvenile court and the county attorney. The youth is not in physical custody at the time. Includes transfers from another jurisdiction (Hearings and Probation) and referrals sent directly to adult court. **66% of referrals were Paper Referrals in FY2021.**

Citation:

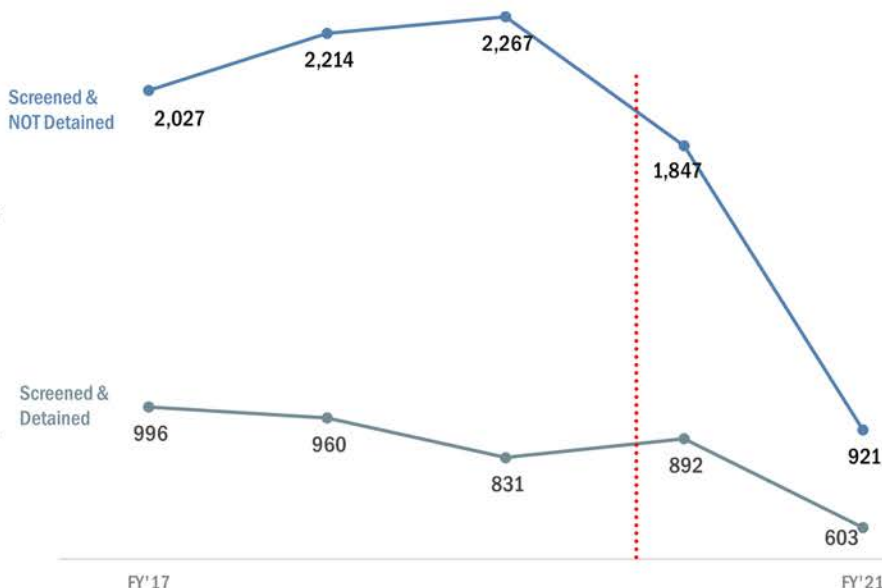
Youth is issued a citation (i.e., traffic ticket). The youth is not in physical custody at the time. **10% of referrals were Citations.**

Screened and Not Detained:

A referral is sent to the juvenile court and the court attorney. The youth is in physical custody and is transported to the detention facility. The youth is released pending a review by the county attorney. **14.5% of referrals were screened and not detained.**

Screened and Detained:

A referral is sent to the juvenile court and the county attorney. The youth is in physical custody and is transported to the detention facility. The youth is detained for a court hearing. **9.5% of referrals were screened and detained.**



Referrals Received

1

The following tables show the most common Referral and Petitioned offenses in FY2021. The most common offenses are based on the most serious charge submitted by law enforcement for referrals and charged by the county attorney's office for petitioned offenses.

Referral Offenses

Refers to the offenses for which referrals were received from law enforcement agencies

FY 2021 Most Common Referral Offenses	#	%
Assault - Simple	605	9.5%
Assault - Domestic Violence	447	7.0%
Traffic Violation	295	4.6%
Runaway	286	4.5%
Disturbing Peace-Domestic Violence	259	4.1%
Disorderly Conduct	256	4.0%
Aggravated Assault-Felony	245	3.9%
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	213	3.4%
Narcotics -Possess/Sell	185	2.9%
Curfew	176	2.8%
Total*	2,967	46.7%

**These 10 most common offenses represent 46.7% of all referrals (6,357) in FY2021*

Petitioned Offenses

Refers to the offenses that have a petition filed by the County Attorney

FY 2021 Most Common Petitioned Offenses	#	%
Violation of Probation	628	21.3%
Disorderly Conduct	236	8.0%
Assault - Simple	228	7.7%
Aggravated Assault-Felony	182	6.2%
Traffic Violation	97	3.3%
Narcotics -Possess/Sell	91	3.1%
Burglary 3 - Non-residential - Felony	90	3.0%
Theft Means of Transportation	73	2.5%
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	72	2.4%
Criminal Damage - Misdemeanor	68	2.3%
Total**	1,765	59.8%

***The 1,765 petitions represent the 10 most common offenses of the 2,952 petitions filed in FY2021*

Referrals Received

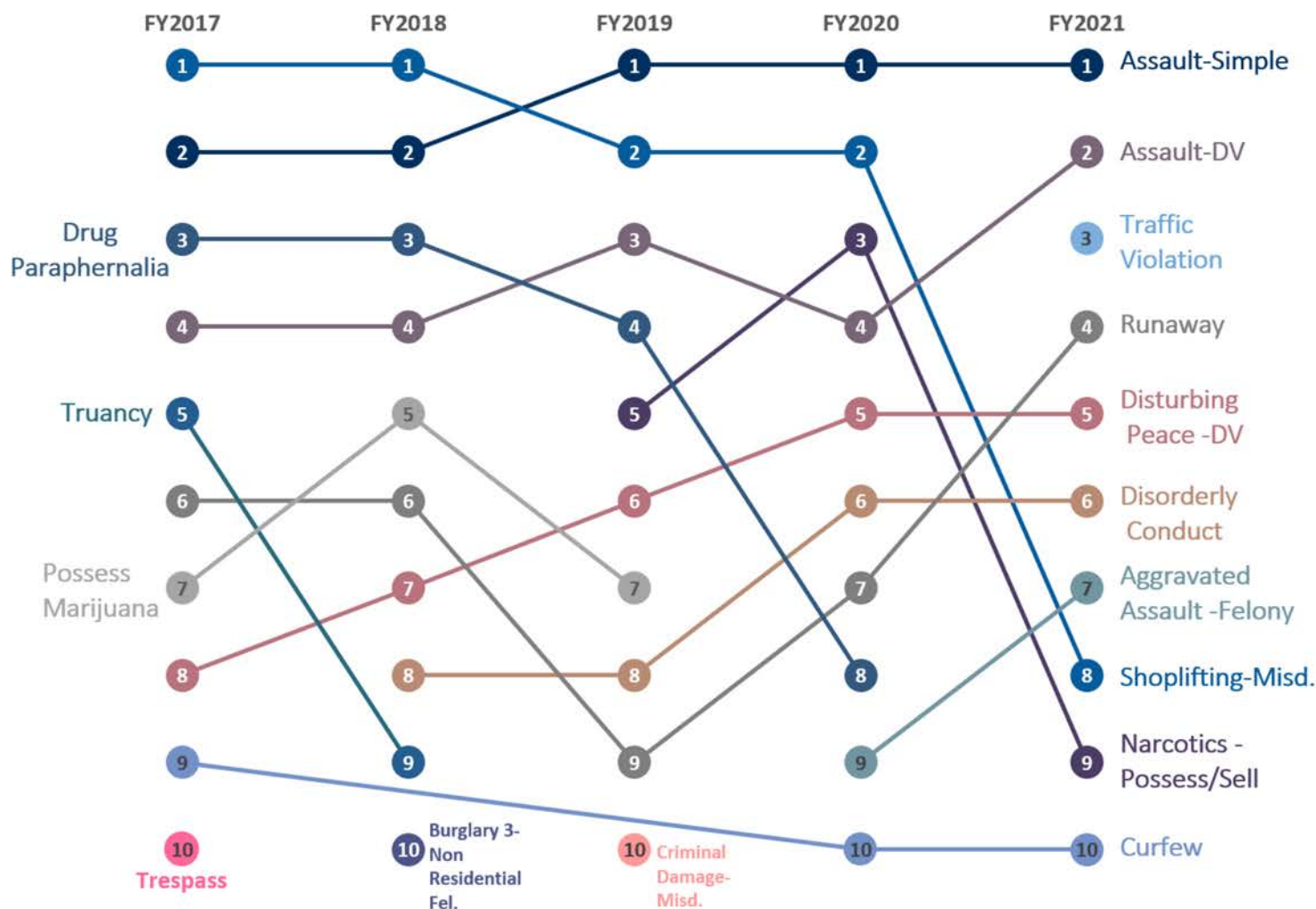
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Top 10 Most Common Referrals FY2017-FY2021 Rank

The following chart ranks the referral type category based on the number of referrals categorized under it. For each of the five fiscal years, the top 10 most common referral types are listed by ranking.

The ten most common referrals represent approximately 47% of all referral types in FY2021 and likely represent changes in law and the continued impact of COVID-19. **Assault-Simple** was the most common referral type received in FY2021 followed by Assault-Domestic Violence (**Assault-DV**). **Traffic Violation** emerged as the 3rd most common referral type for the first time in the last 5 years and is made up primarily of racing and excessive speed offenses. Misdemeanor Shoplifting (**Shoplifting-Misd.**) referrals dropped from the 2nd most common referral type in FY2020 to the 8th most common one in FY2021 most likely as result of COVID-19. **Narcotics possess/sell** dropped to the 9th most common referral type in FY2021 from 3rd, most common referral type in FY2020. Referrals for **Curfew** continued in the top 10 list after absence in FY2018 and FY2019.

Some referral types such as **Truancy** appeared in the top 10 list only in FY2017 and FY2018. Others such as **Trespass** only appeared once in FY2017.

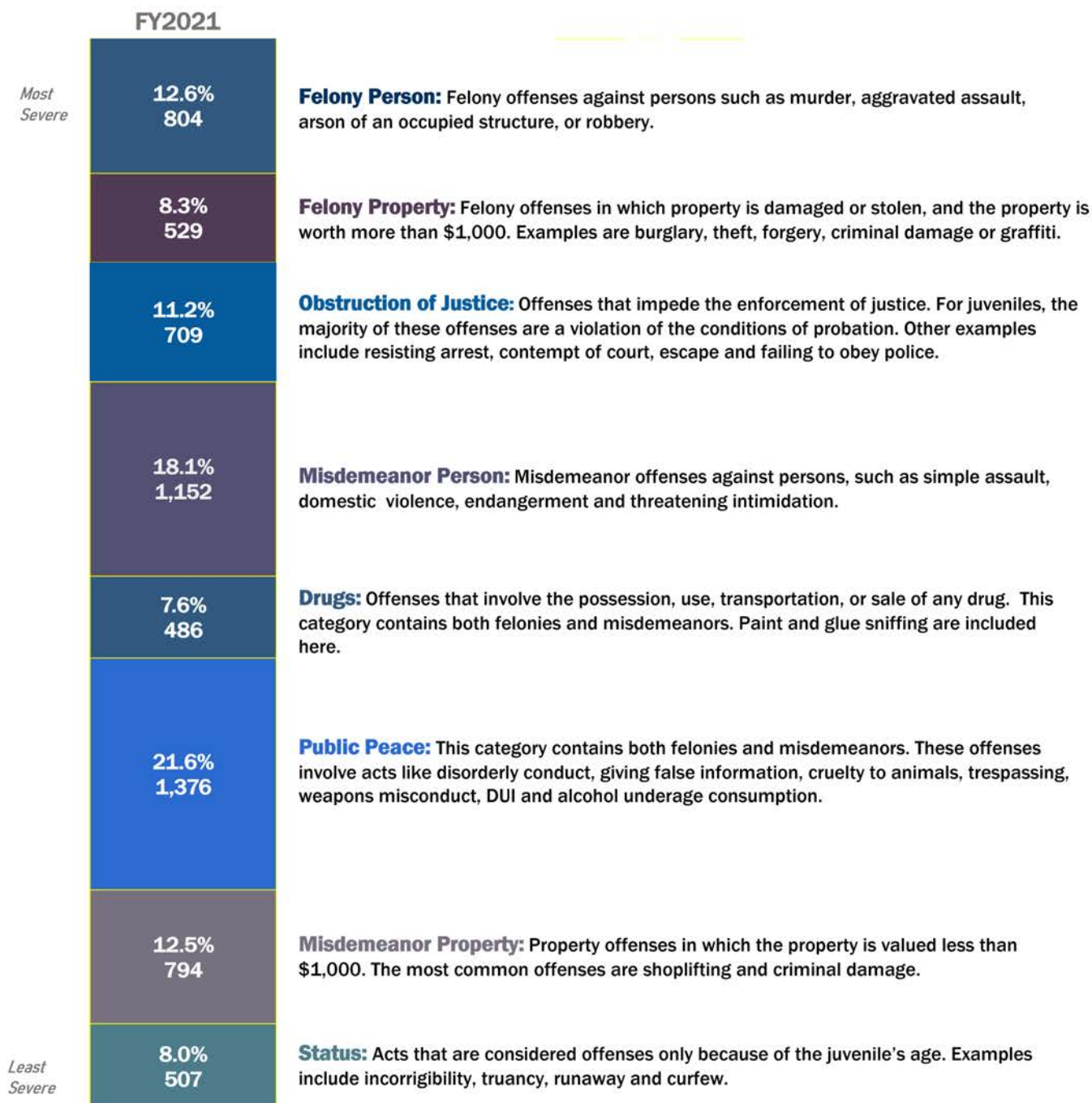


Referrals Received

1

Offense Severity

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



Referrals Received

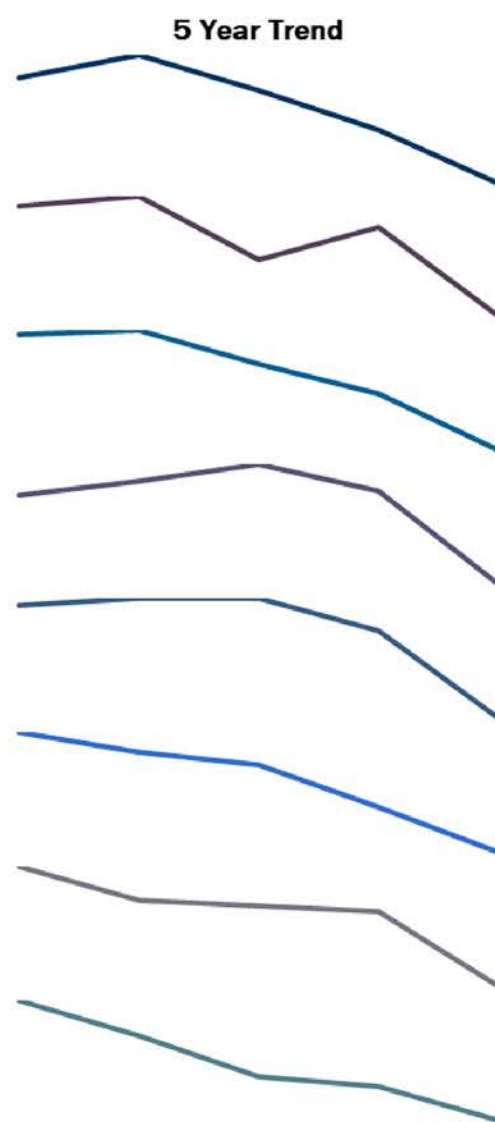
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5 Year Trend: Referrals Received by Offense Severity

The trendlines for each offense severity by fiscal year is based on the number of referrals in respective offense category listed on the left. In FY 2021, highest number of referrals were received for Public Peace (1,376) followed by referrals for Misdemeanor Person (1,152).

Overall, referrals in all offense categories show a downward trend in the last year due to consistent year over year decline in the number of referrals received. There was approximately a 51% decline in the referrals received from FY2017 (12,891 referrals) to FY2021 (6,357 referrals).

	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021
Felony Person	1,080	1,138	1,047	942	804
Felony Property	1,238	1,298	896	1,097	529
Obstruction of Justice	1,254	1,274	1,116	973	709
Misd. Person	1,600	1,673	1,759	1,625	1,152
Drugs	1,633	1,703	1,705	1,382	486
Public Peace	2,388	2,223	2,118	1,763	1,376
Misd. Property	2,280	1,866	1,794	1,723	794
Status	1,418	1,150	839	761	507
Total	12,891	12,325	11,274	10,266	6,357

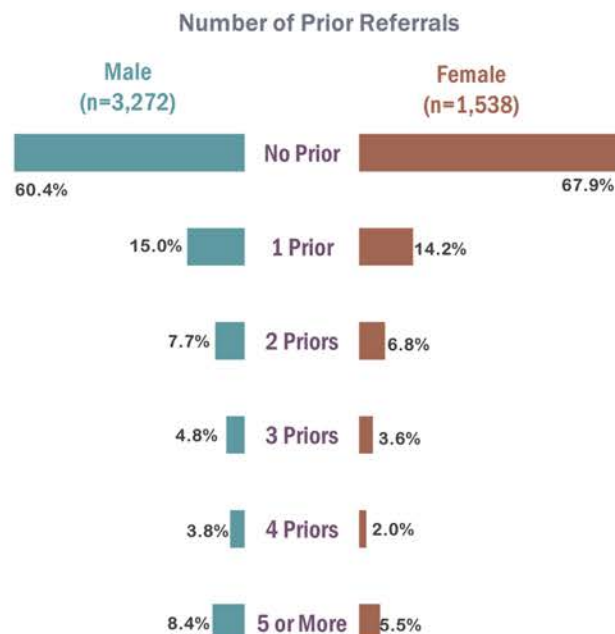
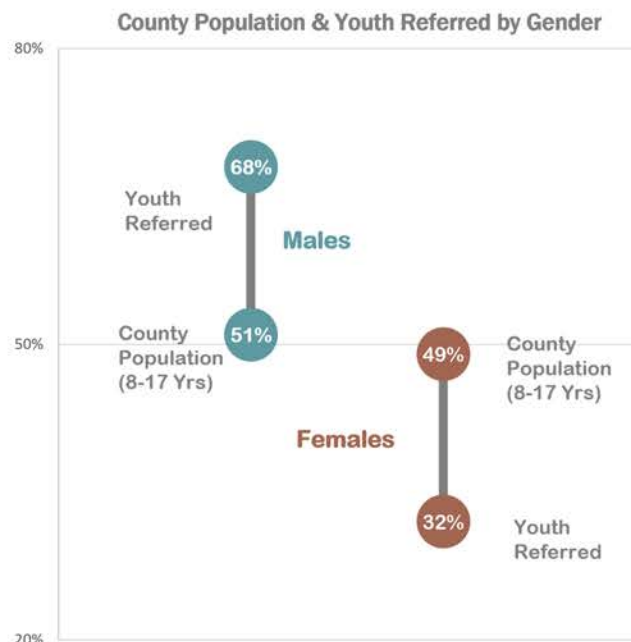


Characteristics of Youth Referred

2

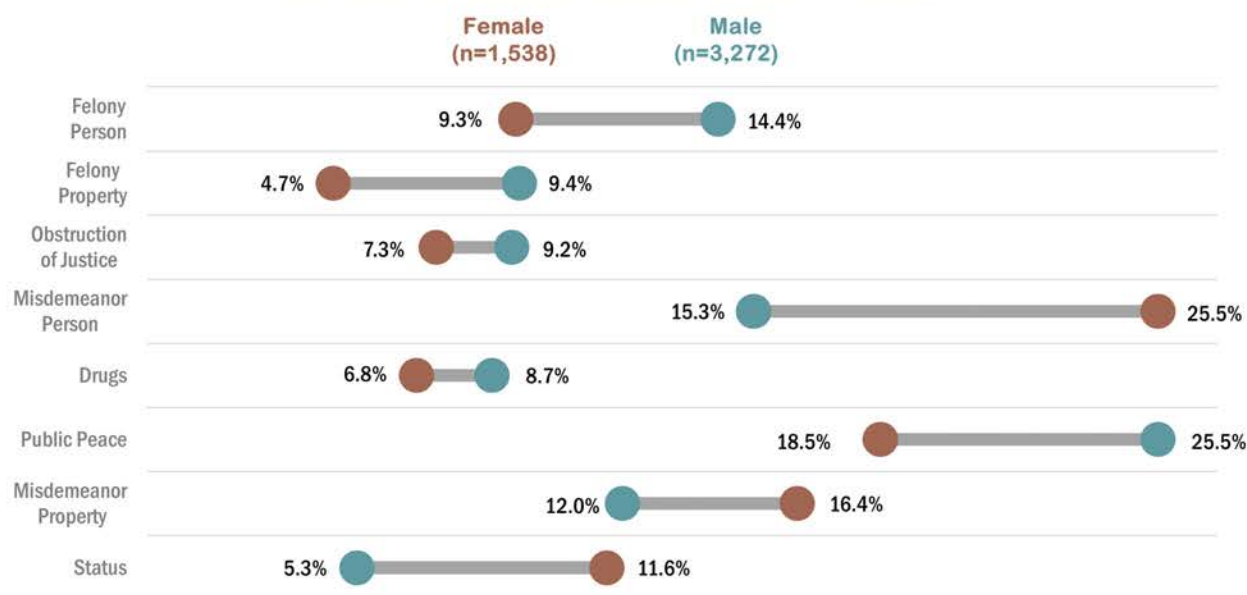
This section characterizes individual youth (unduplicated). For youth who were referred more than once during the fiscal year, information from the first referral received in the fiscal year is reported. Demographic and related characteristics of the 4,810 youth that were referred in FY2021 have been shared in this section.

Gender



Males were involved in proportionately more public peace and felony person offenses than females. Females on the other hand, were involved in proportionately more misdemeanor person, misdemeanor property, and status offenses than males.

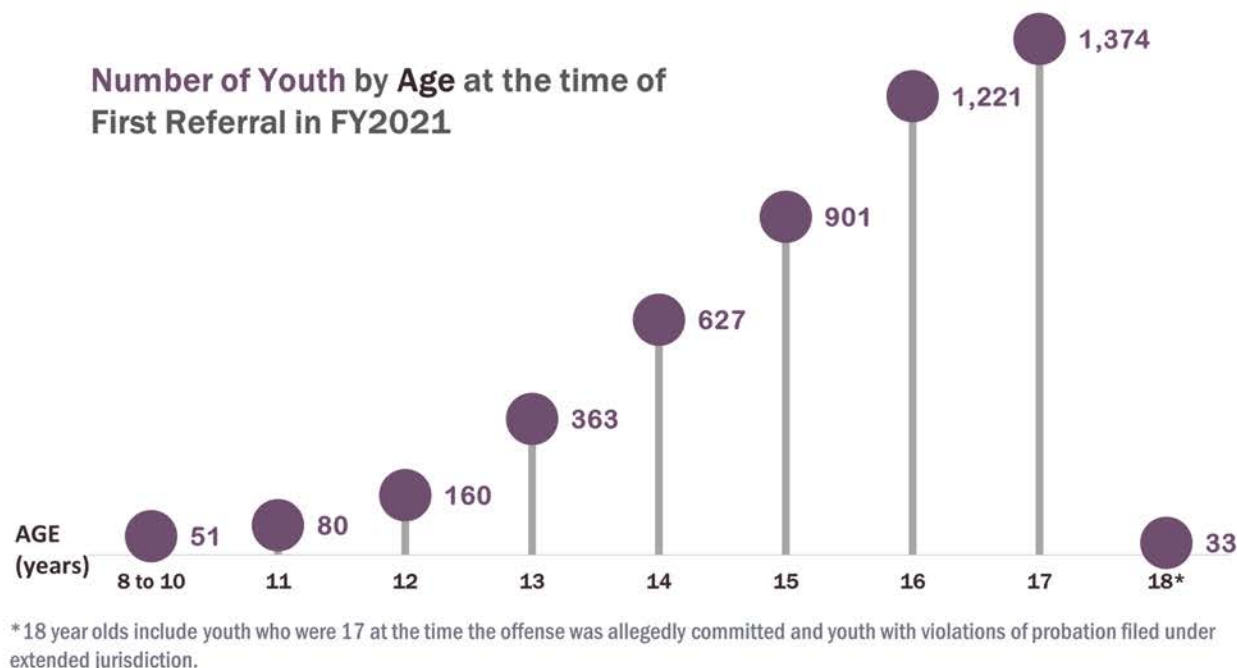
Referrals by Offense Severity and Gender in FY2021



Characteristics of Youth Referred

2

Age



The majority of youth referred in FY2021 were 15 years old or older (73%) with youth aged 16 and 17 years old making up 54% of the 4,810 youth referred. The most common referral for youth between the ages of 8 and 14 years old was misdemeanor person. The most common referral for youth aged 15 years and up was public peace. Youth aged 18 years old were not included in the aforementioned.

Severity Type of Offense by Age at First Referral in FY2021

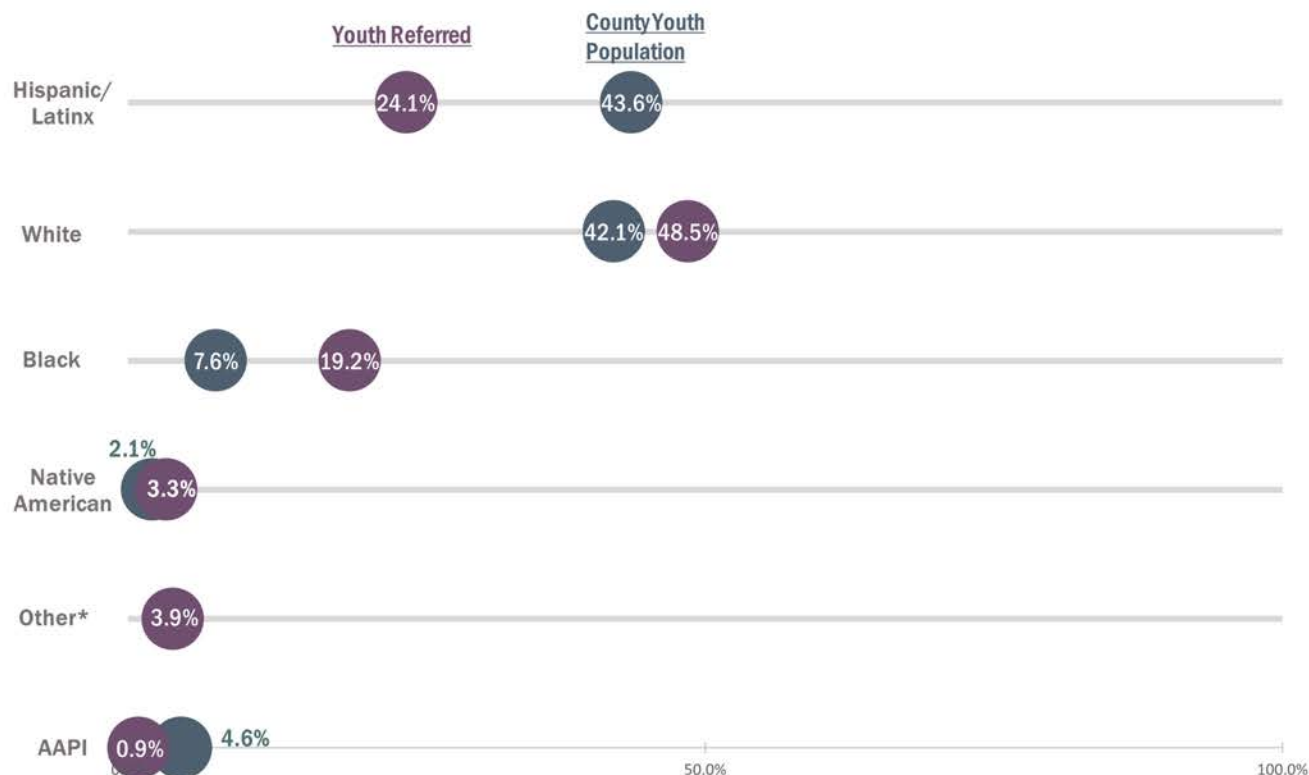
Age at Referral	Number of Referrals	Felony Person	Felony Prop.	Obstruction	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Prop.	Status
18	33	9.1%	3.0%	27.3%	6.1%	18.2%	27.3%	9.1%	0.0%
17	1,374	11.2%	6.6%	10.9%	13.6%	11.1%	31.0%	11.4%	4.2%
16	1,221	11.0%	7.5%	9.6%	16.1%	8.9%	25.6%	14.3%	7.1%
15	901	13.7%	10.9%	10.0%	16.8%	7.4%	18.9%	14.7%	7.8%
14	627	14.4%	9.6%	6.4%	24.6%	5.3%	15.6%	14.5%	9.7%
13	363	15.2%	7.7%	1.9%	27.0%	4.7%	17.6%	12.4%	13.5%
12	160	15.6%	6.3%	0.6%	36.9%	0.6%	11.9%	13.8%	14.4%
11	80	21.3%	5.0%	0.0%	33.8%	3.8%	16.3%	16.3%	3.8%
8-10	51	27.5%	0.0%	0.0%	39.2%	0.0%	15.7%	13.7%	3.9%

Characteristics of Youth Referred

2

Race/Ethnicity

Race and ethnicity information below reflects youth referred in FY2021 and compares it with the estimated 2020 distribution (latest available) of youth aged 8 through 17 in Maricopa County.



*Other includes youths whose race/ethnicity is missing or listed as unknown.

Offense Severity by Ethnicity of Youths Referred

Race/Ethnicity	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruction	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Total
Black	163	85	85	201	51	164	123	53	925
AAPI	6	4	1	11		13	9	1	45
White	245	193	118	427	202	618	360	171	2,334
Hispanic/Latinx	153	81	181	194	114	249	117	71	1,160
Native American	31	9	24	26	9	25	14	19	157
Other*	17	10	5	35	13	50	21	38	189
Totals	615	382	414	894	389	1,119	644	353	4,810

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

First Time Offenders

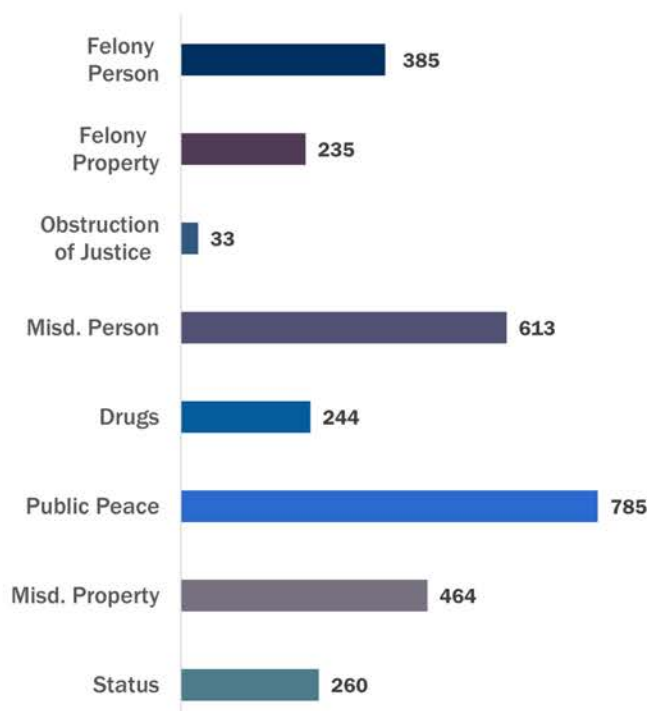
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A **First Referral** is defined as any youth that did not have a record in the Maricopa County Juvenile Justice System at the time of referral. The youth could have a referral in another county, but this is the first referral within Maricopa.

The *Most Common Offenses* noted for first time offenders in FY 2021 were:

- **Public Peace**-includes disorderly conduct, giving false information (26% of first referrals)
- **Misdemeanor Person**-includes simple assault, domestic violence (20.3%)
- **Misdemeanor Property**-includes shoplifting and criminal damage (15.4%)

FY 2021 First Referrals by Offense Severity



Repeat Offenders are those youth whose first referral in the respective fiscal year is the second or subsequent complaint for the individual. This means the youth has been in contact with the Maricopa County Juvenile Justice System previously.

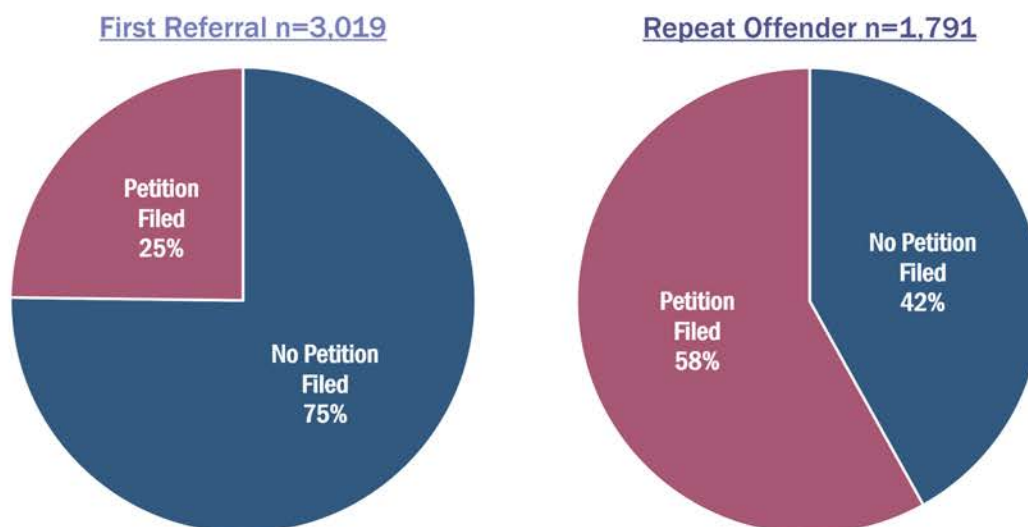
5 Year Trend - First Referral vs. Repeat Offenders

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
First Referral in Fiscal Yr (a)	6,113	5,893	5,637	4,954	3,019
<i>% of Total Youth Referred</i>	65.6%	66.3%	67.6%	66.2%	62.8%
First Timers w/ additional referrals in same FY (b)	838	734	761	698	377
<i>% of First Referral (b/a)</i>	13.7%	12.5%	13.5%	14.1%	12.5%
Repeat Offender (c)	3,203	2,997	2,700	2,525	1,791
<i>% of Total Youth Referred</i>	34.4%	33.7%	32.4%	33.8%	37.2%
Total Youth Referred (a+c)	9,316	8,890	8,337	7,479	4,810

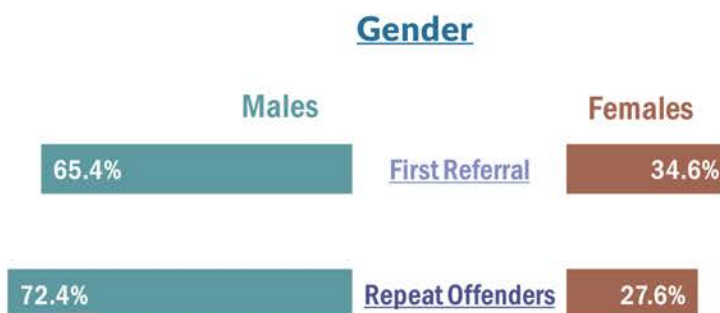
First Time Offenders

3

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



The following graphs cover demographic characteristics including gender, age, and race/ethnicity breakdown of the the first referral and repeat offenders in FY2021.



The proportion of male to female first timers has remained consistent since FY2007. The greater proportion of male to female repeat offenders has also stayed consistent over the same time.

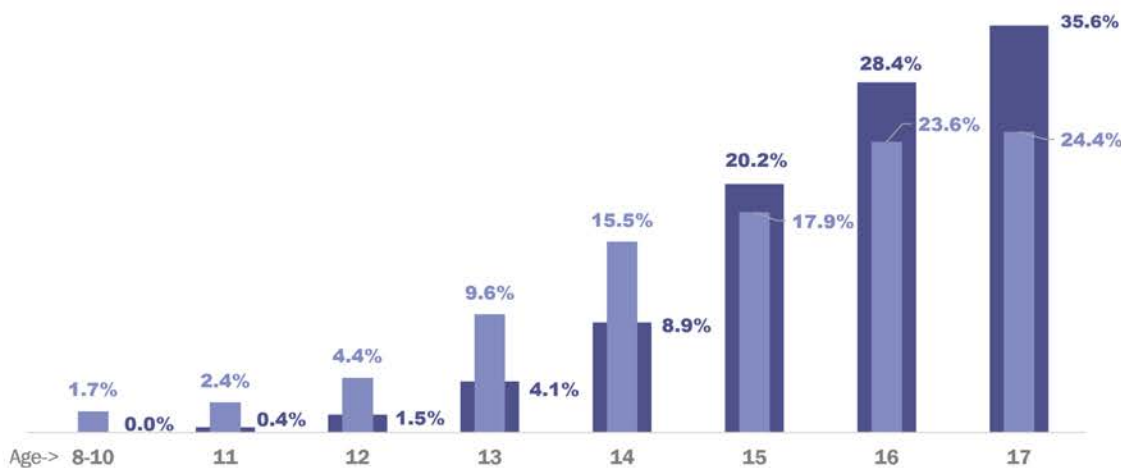
First Time Offenders

3

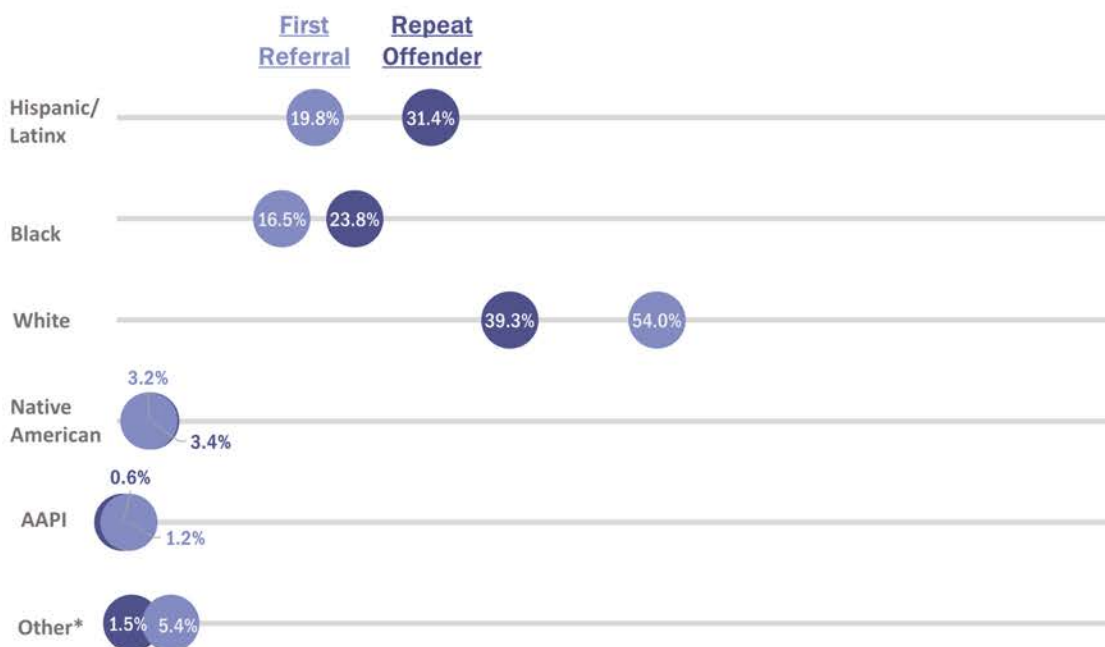
Age

The majority youth coming through Maricopa County Probation tend to be older. In FY2021, approximately 66% of first referrals were 15 years of age or older and 84% of all repeat offenders were in the same age group.

Age at Referral: **First Referrals** versus **Repeat Offenders**



Race/Ethnicity



*Other includes youths whose race/ethnicity is missing or listed as unknown.

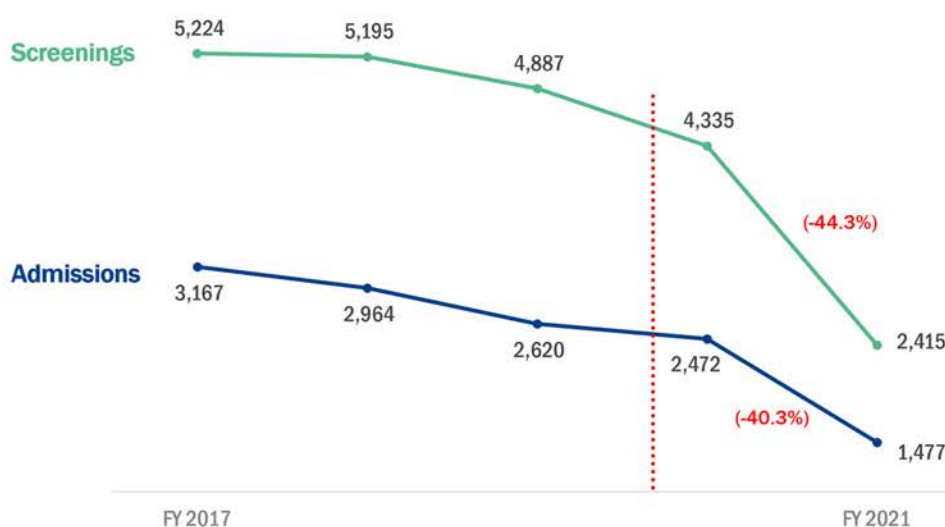
Detention

4

Detention is a temporary holding facility for youth determined to be a risk to the community, a risk to themselves or a risk of flight from pending court hearings. Once a youth is brought to detention, an assessment is conducted to determine whether the youth should be detained or released to their parents. Youth brought to detention and detained will have a hearing before a Judicial Officer within 24 hours of admission.

Prior to the pandemic, Detention operated two facilities, one in Mesa (Southeast) and one in Phoenix (Durango). In May 2020, operations were consolidated into the Durango facility to best manage the 2020 pandemic and responsibly optimize resources due to referral and population trends. By August 2020, mental health and medical services were also integrated to create more comprehensive care for youth in detention.

Five Year Trend: **Screenings** and **Admissions** for Detention



In FY2021, there were 2,415 youth brought to detention (some multiple times during the year). This resulted in 1,477 (61%) admissions where some youth were detained more than once during the year. **Approximately 29% of youth are released from detention in two days or less**; either charges were not filed against them, or a judge released them upon reviewing their situation more thoroughly. The continued increase in the average length of stay (ALOS) over the last five years is reflective of the Department's commitment to detain only youth who present the highest risk and often have the most complex needs that require more time to stabilize and/or additional service referrals.

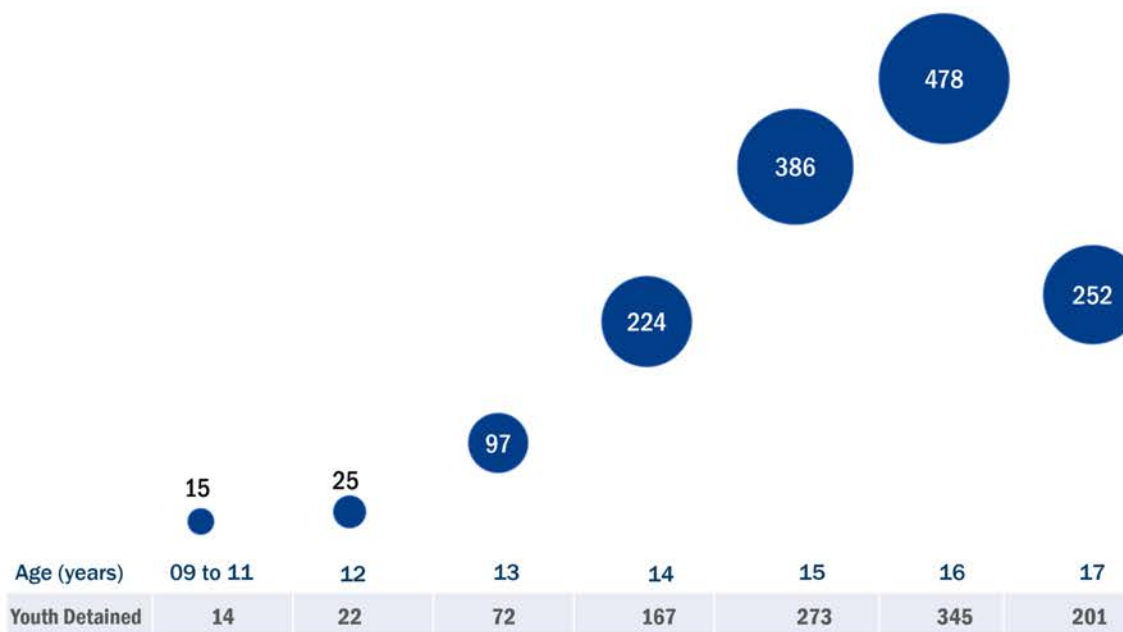
Fiscal Year	Average Length of Stay in Days (ALOS)	Average Daily Population (ADP) #
2021	28.8	117
2020	27.5	183
2019	24.1	178
2018	21.6	178
2017	19.0	162

Detention

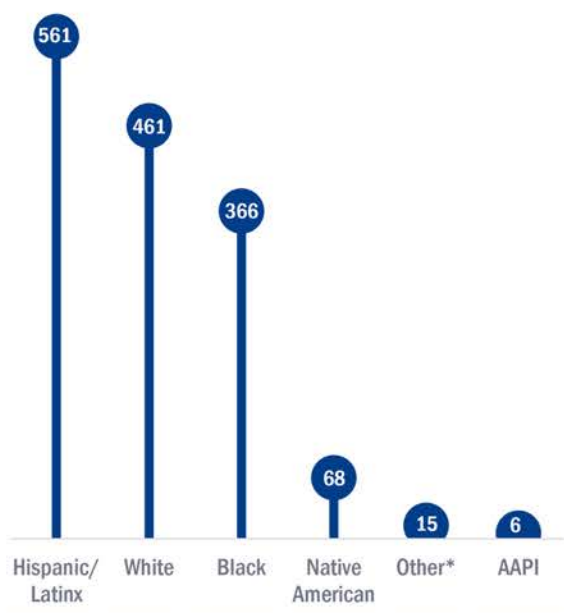
4

Youth may be detained more than once in a given year. The graph below shows the number of detentions by age. The older youth (aged 15 years and above) represent the majority of the detentions. They made up 75.6% (1,116) of all detentions in FY2021. Youth aged 15 and 16 years represent the highest number of youth detained of all age groups.

Number of Detentions by Age: In FY2021 there were 478 detentions among 16-year-old youths.



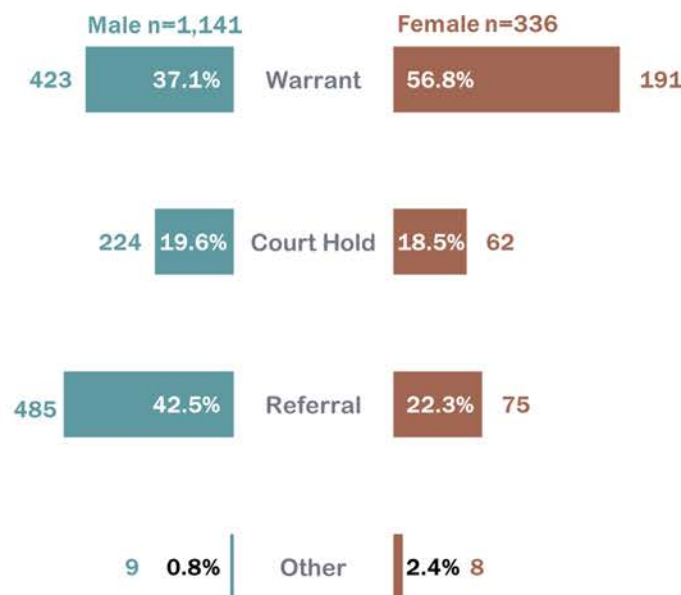
Detentions by Race/Ethnicity FY2021



Youth Detained	404	346	274	52	12	6
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*Other includes youth whose race/ethnicity is missing or listed as unknown.

Reasons for Detention by Gender in FY2021



Diversions

An Alternative to Formal Court Involvement

Youth charged with certain designated minor violations of the law for the first and second offense are typically diverted from formal court involvement. This reduces the likelihood of moving further into the juvenile justice system. Youth must meet the following requirements to be approved for a diversion program:

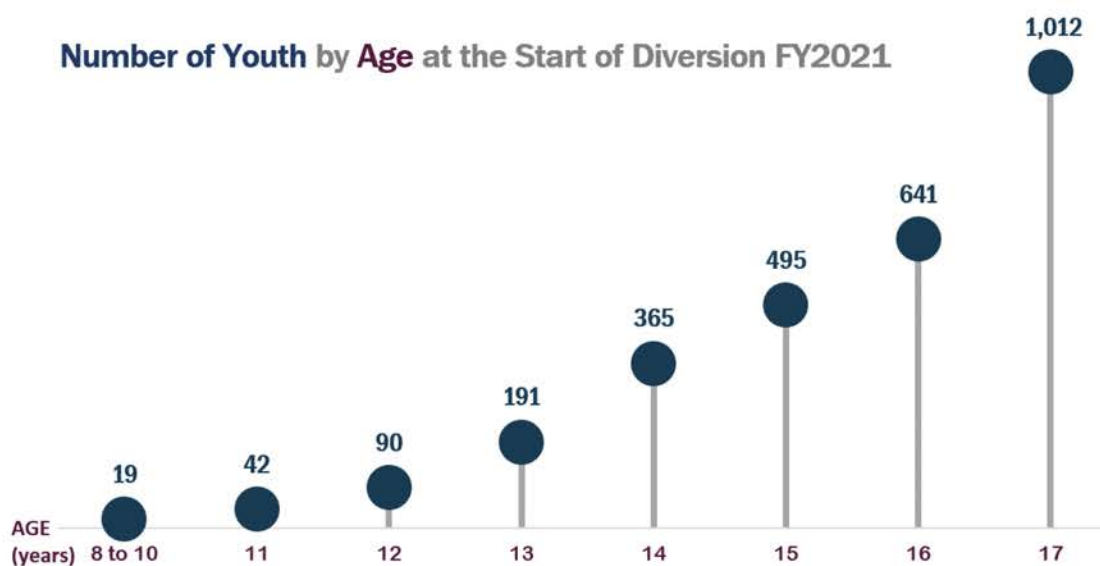
- Acknowledge responsibility for the illegal act;
- Participate in unpaid community service work and/or an approved education, rehabilitation or supervision program or counseling (as defined in ARS 8-321);
- Pay restitution to the victim(s) when requested; or
- Pay a monetary assessment when required.

The county attorney determines which offenses are eligible for diversion. These offenses are typically misdemeanor and status offenses. The office of county attorney will not file formal charges if the eligible youth complies with the aforementioned requirements. In case of non-compliance, the county attorney will review the case and decide on the appropriate action which may result in the filing of a petition alleging delinquency resulting in formal court involvement.

The following graphs show certain demographic characteristics of the youth that started diversion in FY2021.

2,855 Youth started Diversion in FY2021

Number of Youth by Age at the Start of Diversion FY2021



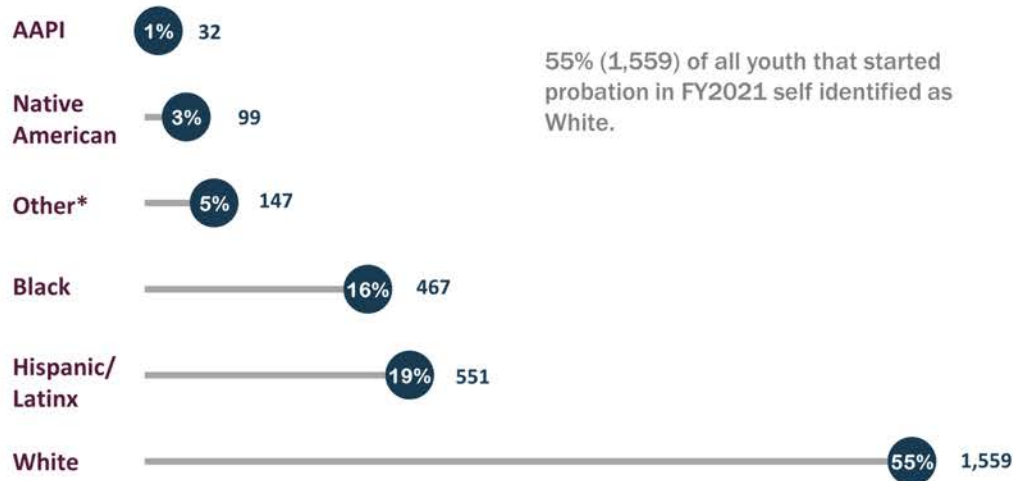
Diversions

An Alternative to Formal Court Involvement

FY2021 Diversion Population By Gender



Race/Ethnicity of Youth that started Diversion in FY2021



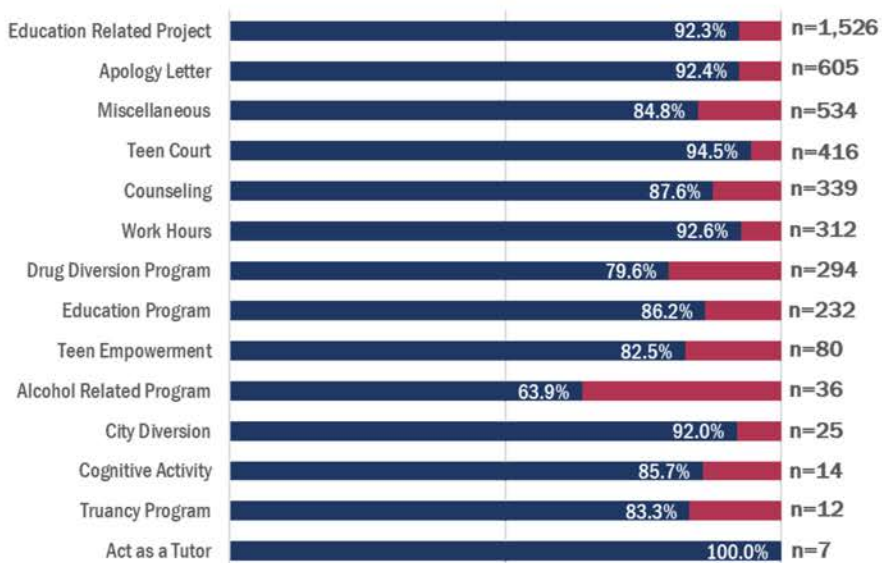
55% (1,559) of all youth that started probation in FY2021 self identified as White.

*Other includes youths whose race/ethnicity is missing or listed as unknown.

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

In FY2021, a total of 1,501 youth were given 4,821 consequences for 1,636 diversion eligible referrals and citations. The graph below details the 4,432 consequences that were closed out in FY2021. Overall, of the assigned 4,432 diversion consequences, 90% were completed.

Completion Rate for Assigned Consequences



Community Supervision 6

In FY2021, there were 1,261 placements on probation. Of these, 86% (1,084) were for Standard Probation and 14% (177) were for Intensive Probation.



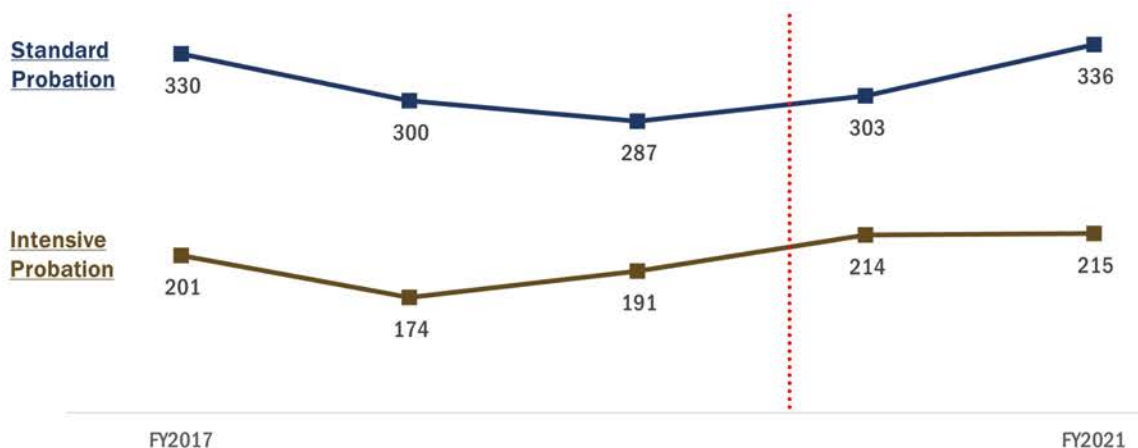
The total number of youth on Standard Probation decreased approximately 18% from 2,976 youths in FY2020 to 2,432 in FY2021. Similarly, the youth population on Intensive Probation Supervision also declined by approximately 25% from 471 youth in FY2020 to 352 in FY2021.



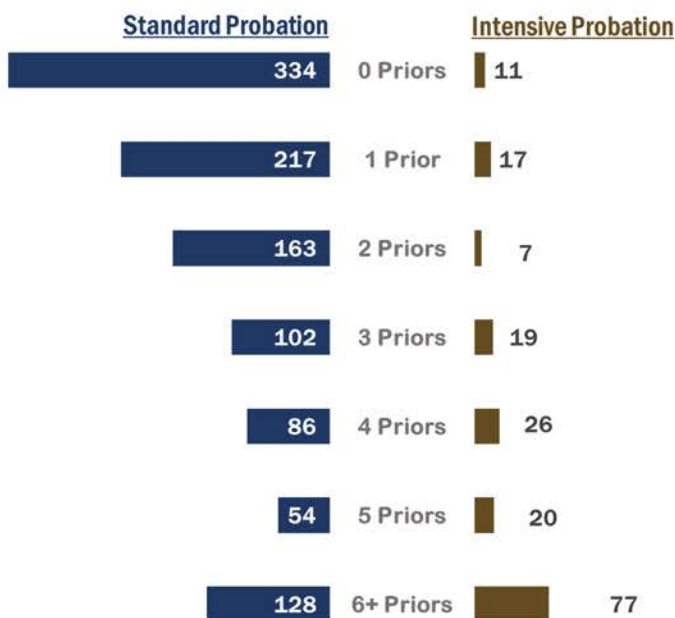
Community Supervision 6

In FY2021, the average number of days supervised increased for both Standard Probation and for Intensive Probation.

Average Days on Probation in a fiscal year by Supervision Type



Number of Prior Referrals by Supervision Type

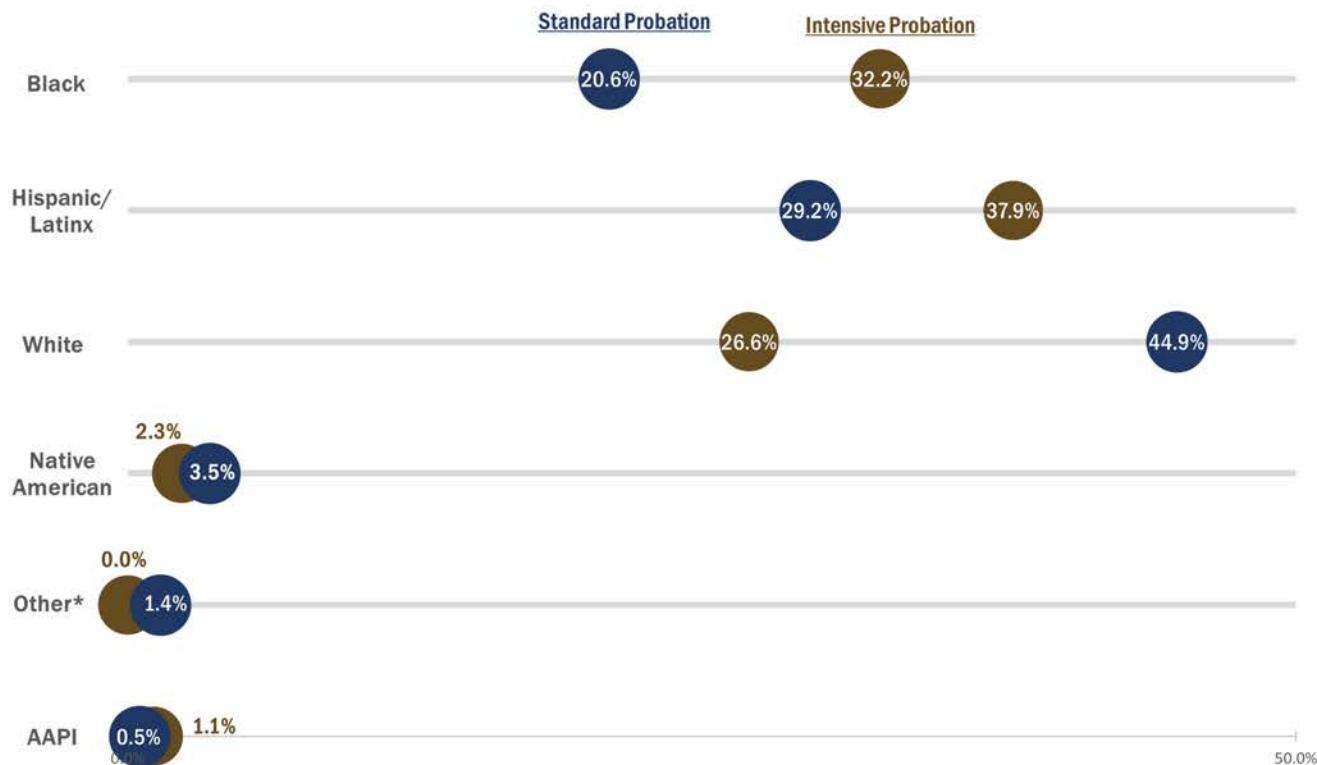


Community Supervision 6

The following graphs show certain demographic characteristics of the 1,084 youth placed on Standard Probation and 177 youth on Intensive Probation who started probation in FY2021.



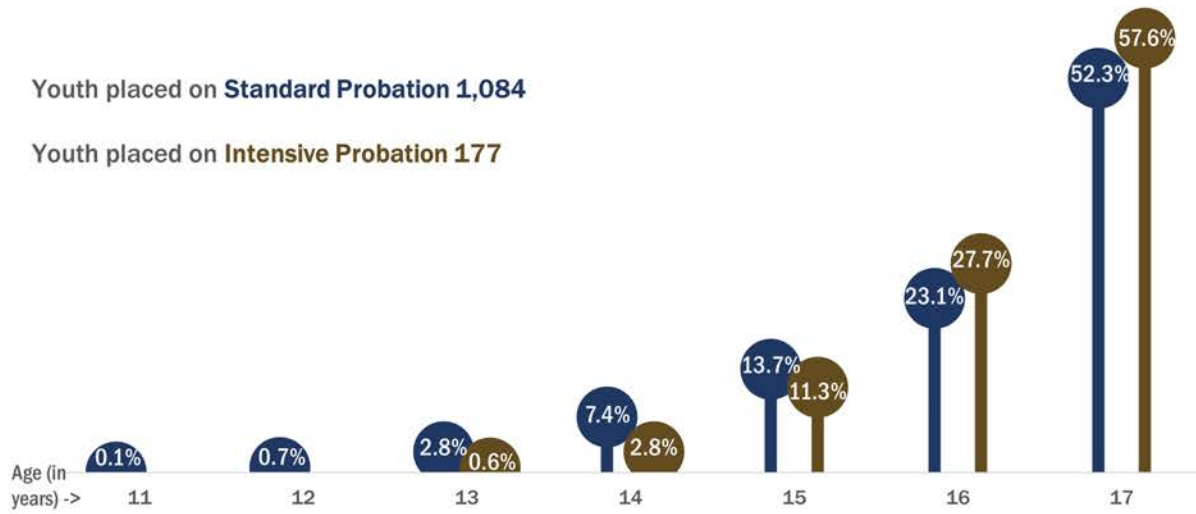
Race/Ethnicity of Youth Placed on Probation by Supervision Type



*Other includes youths whose race/ethnicity is missing or listed as unknown.

Community Supervision 6

Age of Youth when Placed on Probation by Supervision Type in FY2021

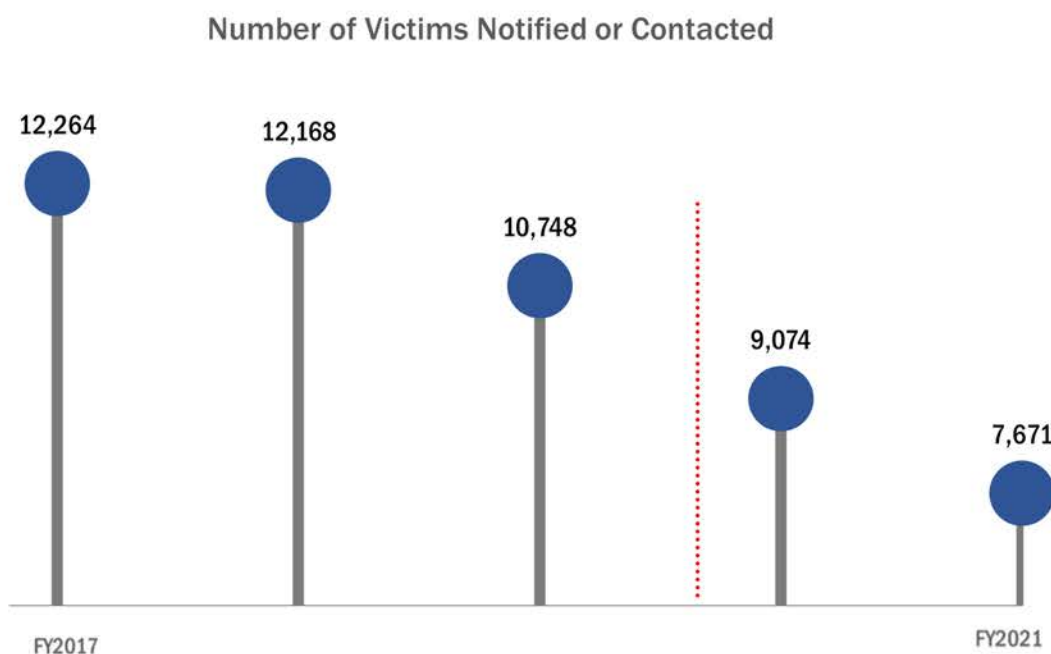


Victim & Community Restitution

7

Victim Notifications

Providing victims with case updates and necessary notifications has declined similarly with the overall decline in referrals.



Accountability and Restoration

Various options are available to hold youth accountable. Typical opportunities include:

- Victim restitution,
- Community restitution work,
- Payment of a fine or
- Attendance at a class or program that addresses a particular problem.

Youth participate in clean up graffiti, pick up roadside litter, help to build and refurbish homes and work in food banks. These activities also provide an opportunity to learn valuable skills that can mitigate risk factors.

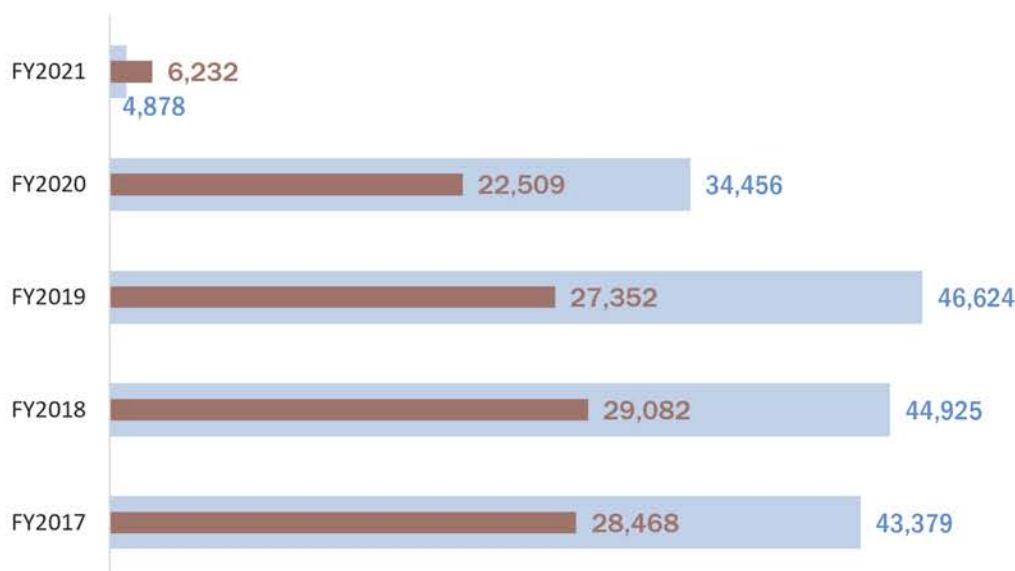
The following graphs illustrate these activities. While “**Hours Assigned**” represent those assigned in the current fiscal year, “**Hours Completed**” may include hours that were assigned in a prior fiscal year. Decreases from the prior fiscal year may be reflective of changes due to the pandemic and what was able to be assigned and completed. FY2021 saw a higher number of hours completed due to hours from prior fiscal year being completed in the current one.

Victim & Community Restitution

7

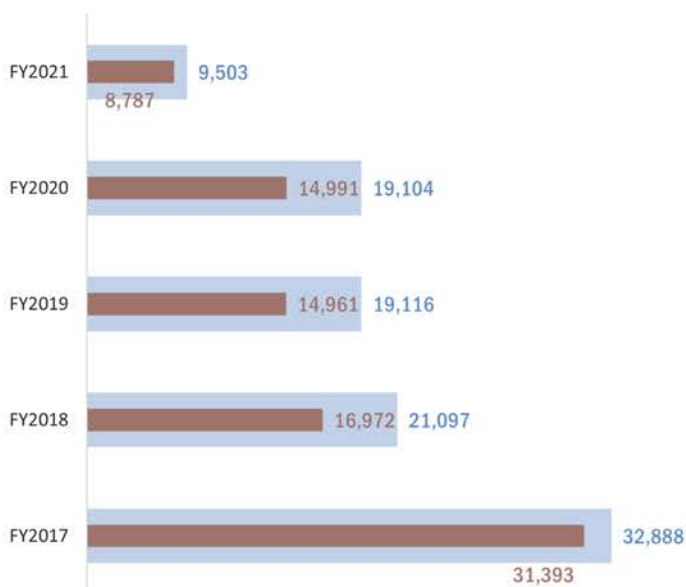
Community Work Hours Five Year Trend

FY2021 saw higher number of **hours completed (6,232)** than **assigned (4,878)**, a likely spillover of hours assigned in prior fiscal year.



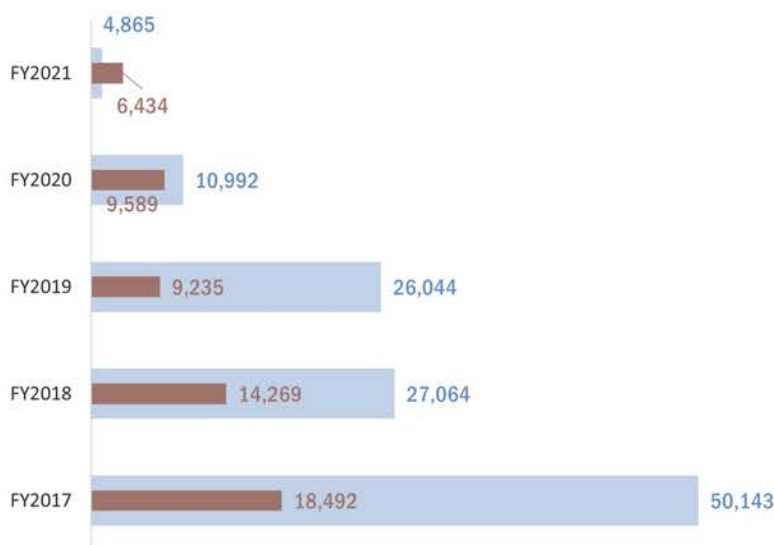
Other Consequences Five Year Trend

In FY2021, Other Consequences had **assigned hours (9,503)** and **hours completed (8,787)**.



Education/Counselling Program Hours Five Year Trend

FY2021 saw higher number of **hours completed (6,434)** than **assigned (4,865)** a likely spillover of hours assigned in prior fiscal year.



Treatment Services

8

Youth may receive treatment, education and/or intervention services. The probation department actively seeks all sources of available funding for services prior to utilizing these monies.

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

In the event a youth does not have benefits for behavioral health services, the Department will provide access to various levels of service from prevention-oriented services to more intensive services involving court ordered out of home placement. A youth is placed in an appropriate level of service based on identified risk and need.

The provision of services referenced below reflect those services that were authorized and funded by the Department either in lieu of or in addition to other funding sources mentioned above. Risk levels refer to a youth's risk to re-offend. Risk and needs are assessed using the Arizona Youth Assessment System, a statewide risk assessment. The assessment ideally occurs prior to disposition or within 30 days of the disposition hearing and then every six months after disposition until the youth is released from supervision.

Youth Served in FY2021 with Risk Level at Time of Referral to Service

Category	Total Youth Served*	Total Services Referred**	Screener			Screener		% risk NA
			Low	Moderate	High	Low	Mod/High	
Eval and Diagnosis	398	451	14%	26%	26%	8%	4%	22%
Out of Home	104	220	43%	33%	21%	0%	0%	2%
Outpt MH	187	295	20%	12%	5%	2%	0%	61%
Substance Abuse	147	263	12%	27%	16%	1%	0%	44%
Total	836	1,229	20%	24%	18%	4%	1%	33%

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

** Total services referred includes only referrals where at least one unit of the service was rendered. A single referral may have multiple units used and a child may have multiple referrals within a category. Services may have been referred in previous fiscal year with services actually rendered in FY2021.

Services funded by the Department

Evaluation and Diagnosis Services

- 398 youth received 451 evaluations

These types of services include assessments and psychological evaluations which can assist in determining and presenting issues, the youth's amenability to treatment and possible treatment interventions.

Drug Testing Services

- 2,064 youth received 32,406 drug tests on 27,518 samples

Youth are tested for various substances deemed illegal (or not prescribed to an individual youth), which may include marijuana, cocaine, methamphetamines, amphetamines, alcohol, ecstasy, opiates, and spice.

Treatment Services

8

Services funded by the Department

Out-of-Home Care

- 143 youth received 10,463 days of Out-of-Home services.
- 36 youth received 5,305 days of Sexually Abusive Behavior Out-of-Home services.
- 44 youth received 3,410 days of Substance Use Disorder Out-of-Home services.
- 40 youth received 1,661 days of General Mental Health Out-of-Home services.

These programs are designed to improve or stabilize youth in order to treat presenting medical and behavioral health needs. The program models include a family component and work on the specific presenting issues for the youth.

Sexually Abusive Behaviors Services

- 226 youth received 107 evaluations, 216 assessments, 1,356 weeks of out of home care, and 8,404 hours of counseling.

Services are designed to address specific needs and treatment goals related to this population of youth. Additionally, these services are intended to reduce the need for more intensive services as well as to improve the youth's pro-social functioning. These services include a thorough and holistic psychological evaluation, the purpose of which is to assess and diagnose a youth's overall cognitive and developmental, emotional, behavioral, trauma, and/or psychological conditions. This evaluation will also identify problematic sexual behavior patterns, etiology of the behavior, dynamic risk factors and treatment goals; as well as describe type and intensity of treatment, at the least restrictive level of care by which these treatment goals can be addressed.

Outpatient Substance Use Disorder Services

- 263 youth received 3,410 days out of home care, and 1,058 counseling hours

These services address the youth's substance use disorder, dependence or addiction in individual, family and/or group settings. This group of outpatient services also includes Substance Use Disorder Assessments, which provides a comprehensive evaluation of the youth's substance use and recommendations for the least restrictive level of care.

Outpatient Mental Health

- 295 youth received 1,755 hours of outpatient mental health services.

Appropriate interventions in individual, family, and/or non-family groups address the youth's cognitive, social or behavioral issues, including a wide range of personal, interpersonal, situational and functional problems.

Delinquency Prevention/Intervention Education

- 7 youth received 42 days of behavior specific education classes

These programs offer guidance on specific issues as well as broader competency building topics. Classes related to specific issues such as truancy, shoplifting, drugs and alcohol, or gang participation educate youth about the impact upon their current and future lives. Broader competency building classes include tutoring, problem solving development, and comprehensive youth programs.

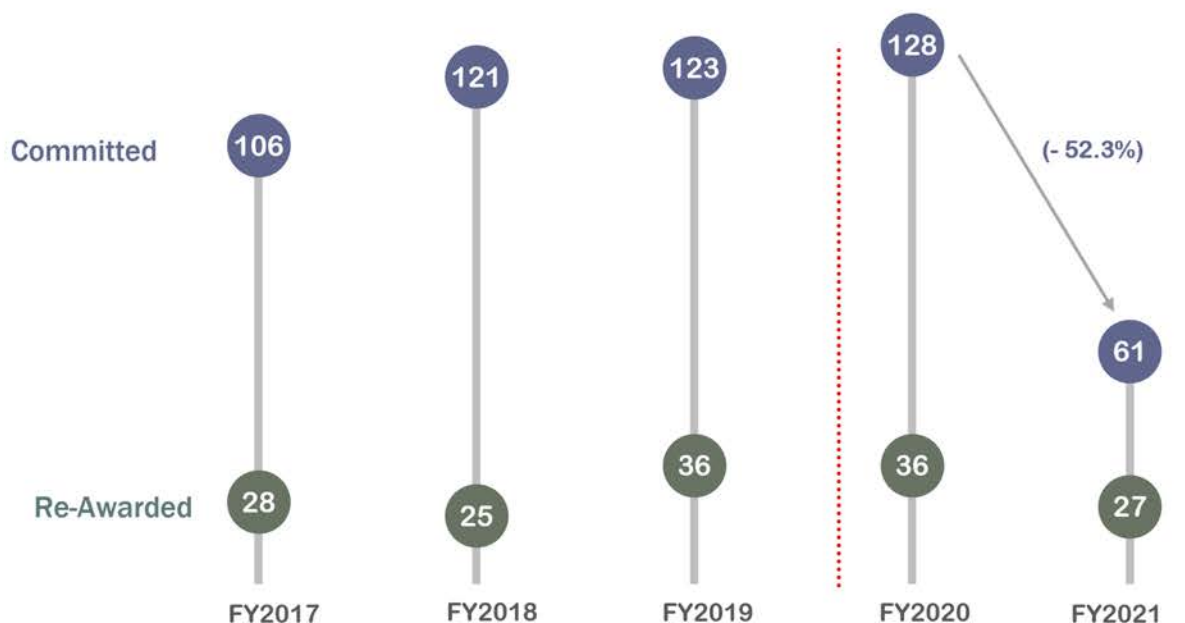
Commitments to Juvenile Corrections

9

Commitment to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) is recommended for those youth who pose a threat to public safety or who engage in a pattern of behavior characterized by persistent high-risk factors or chronic referrals and other alternatives cannot be considered.

- **Committed**-refers to the first time a youth is dispositioned to ADJC
- **Re-Awarded**-refers to subsequent disposition to ADJC

Youth that exhibit chronic incorrigible or nuisance type behavior are generally not considered appropriate for commitment. A youth must be adjudicated of a delinquent offense (misdemeanor or felony), or if on probation, have a violation of probation with history of not following probation conditions. Youth may be placed on intensive probation or committed to ADJC as provided by law if adjudicated for a second (or subsequent) felony. Youth committed to ADJC are generally at a high risk to reoffend. In FY2021, 57% of the youth committed to ADJC were assessed as high risk to reoffend and 11% assessed as low risk to reoffend according to the Arizona Youth Assessment System.



Commitments and Re-Awards are unduplicated within each category. Youth may be dispositioned to ADJC multiple times within the fiscal year.

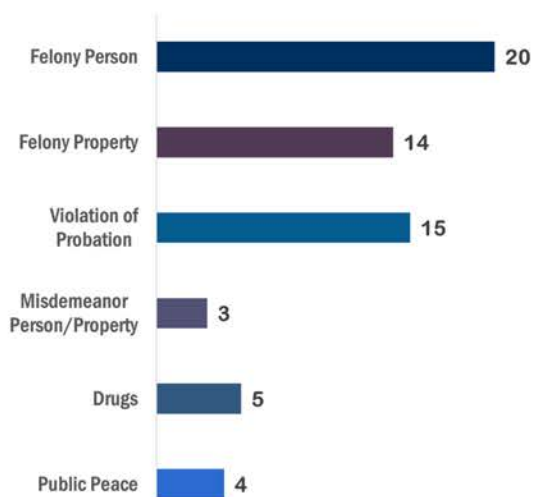
Commitments to Juvenile Corrections

9

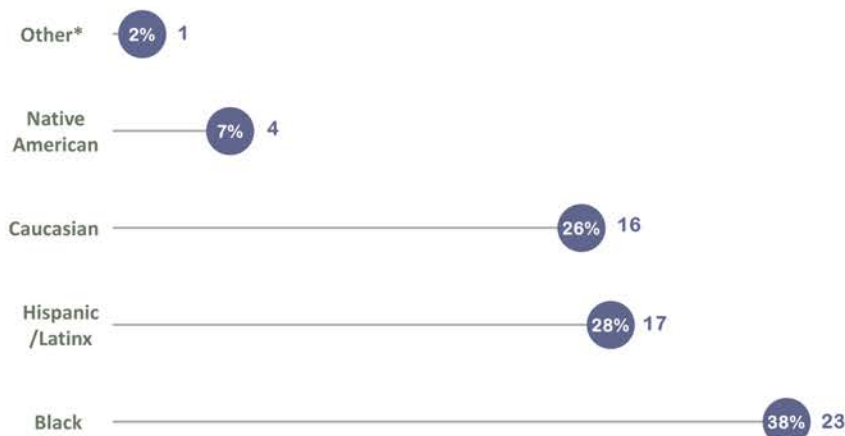
Commitment Profile

The following graphs provide further information on the 61 commitments to ADJC in FY2021.

Most Serious Offense on the Commitment

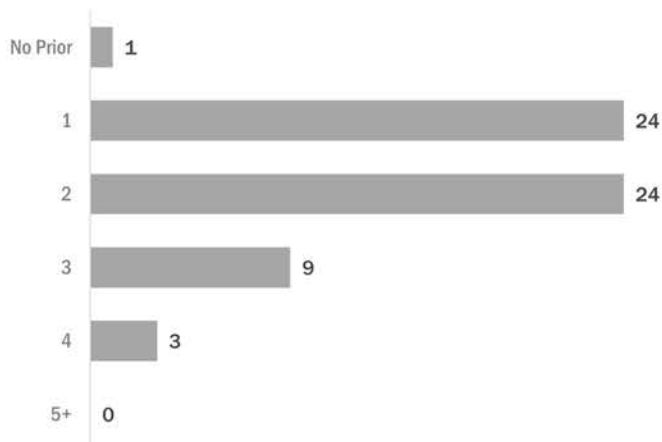


Percentage/Number of Youth by Race/Ethnicity for the 61 Commitments in FY2021

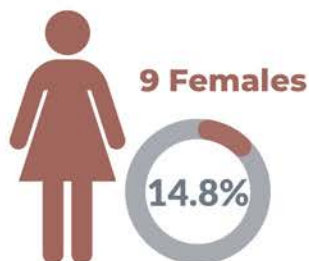
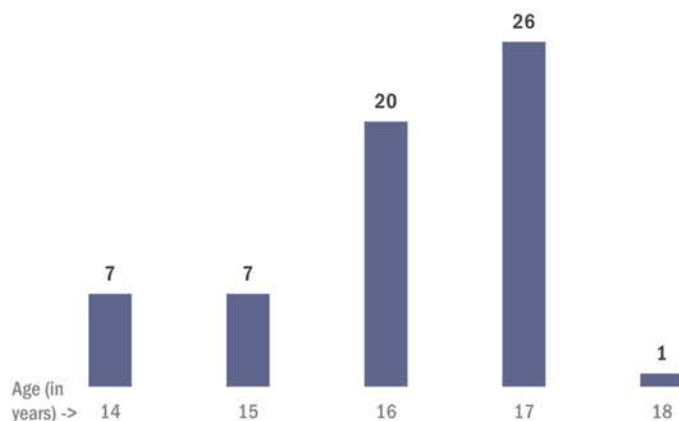


*Other includes youths who self identified as AAPI, and those with race/ethnicity is missing or listed as unknown.

Number of Prior Felony Adjudications when Committed



Age at Time of Commitment to ADJC



Recidivism

10

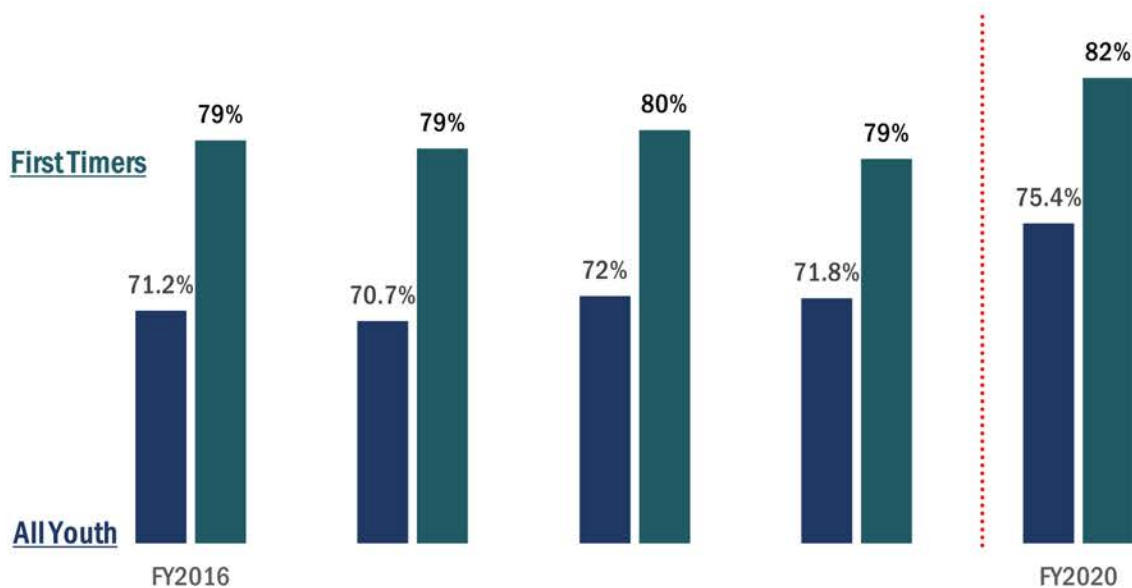
Recidivism is one of the most commonly used measures regarding how a youth has responded to their supervision and interventions. This section shows the percent of youth that received No New Referral or No New Felony Referral following the completion of diversion or probation supervision. The following tables show that the majority of youth do not receive a subsequent referral.

It is important that all youth in the analysis have an entire year to recidivate so that the success rate is a representation of all the youth with an equal chance of success. As a result, youth who are older than 17 years old at the time of referral or completion are not included. Additionally, status offenses, administrative offenses, and violations of probation are excluded from the recidivism calculation.

The graph below looks at referrals received in a year and shows the percentage of youth who remained referral free for 365 days.

- **First Timers** includes only youth who generated their first referral in that year and had no subsequent referrals with 365 days.
- **All Youth** includes the first referral in that year of any youth regardless of referral history

Percent of Youth with No New Referrals within One Year of the First Referral in the Previous Fiscal Year



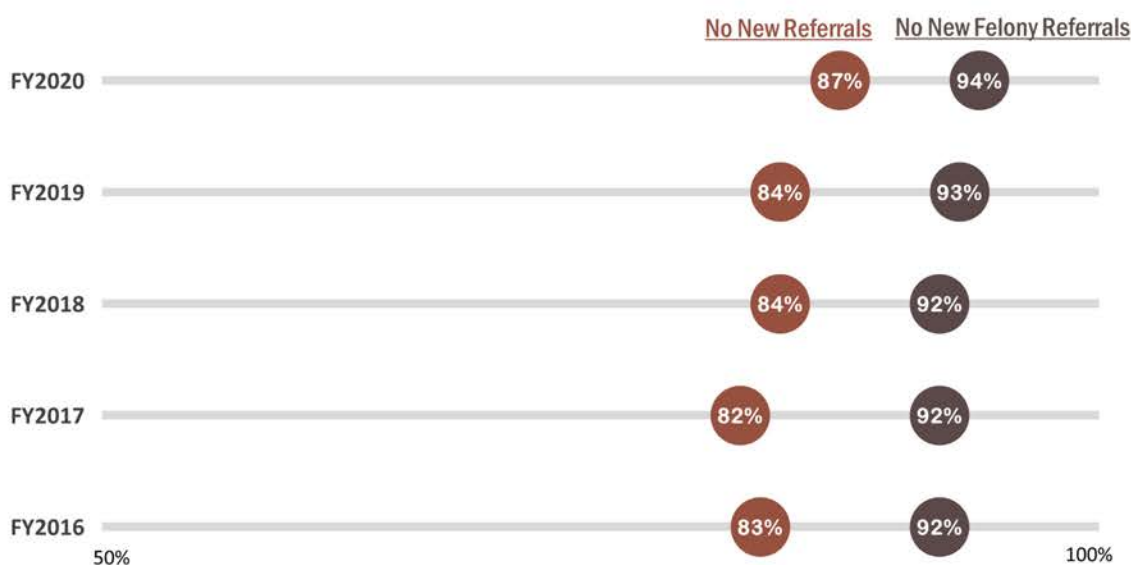
Recidivism

10

Diversion - An Alternative to Formal Court Involvement

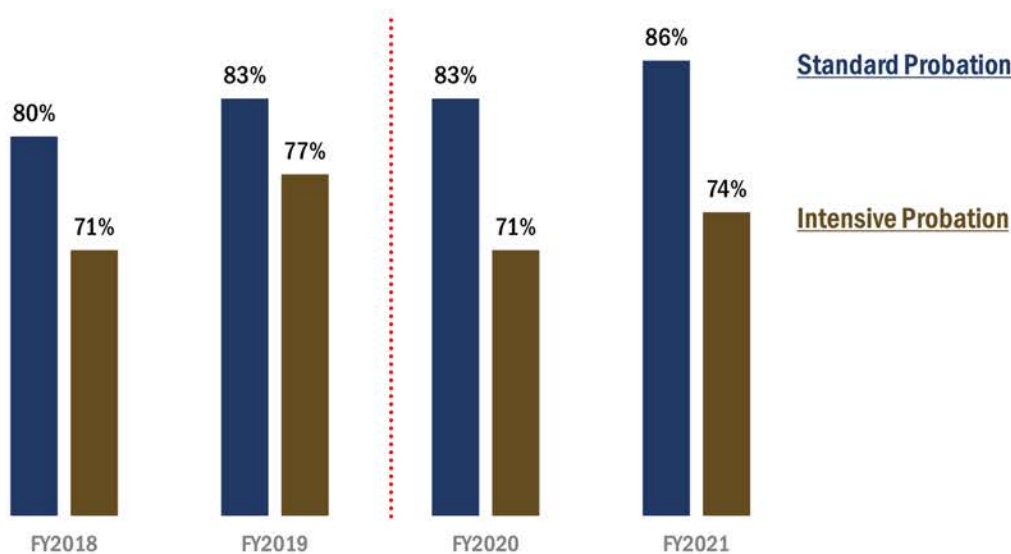
The graph below shows the proportions of youth who successfully completed Diversion in one year and were not referred for a new delinquent offense for 365 days following completion. Youth older than 17 years of age at the time of completion were not included.

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



Community Supervision - Probation

The graph below share the proportion of youth that were supervised on Standard or Intensive probation within the respective fiscal year and did not reoffend during that fiscal year.

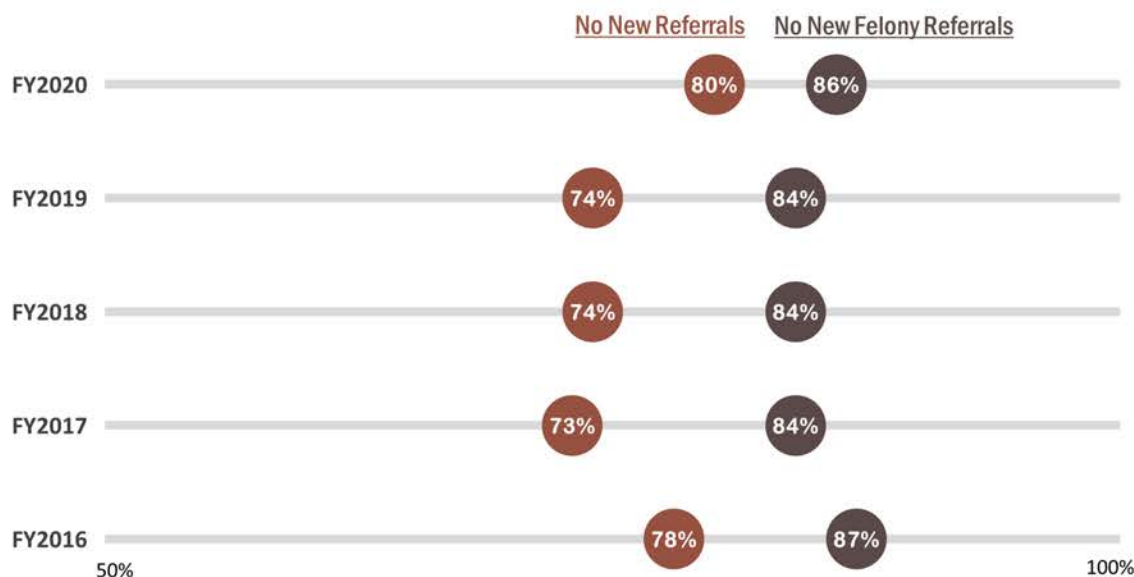


Recidivism

10

The graph below shows proportions of youth who completed supervision within the fiscal year and did not receive a new delinquent referral within 365 days of completion. Youth who were 17 years old as the time of completion were not included.

Percent of Youth with **No New Referrals** and **No New Felonies** within **One Year of Release from Probation**



Appendix A - Workload and Youth Referred

[Back to Top](#)

Table A.1.1 Demand and Workload Statistics Summary

Juvenile Population	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021
Estimate of County Population 8 through 17	592,183	594,800	600,574	602,534	607,758

Referrals Received	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021
Incorrigibility/Delinquent Referrals Received	12,891	12,325	11,274	10,266	6,357
Juveniles Referred	9,316	8,890	8,337	7,479	4,810
Referrals per Juvenile	1.38	1.39	1.35	1.37	1.32

Investigative Case Status**	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021
Number of New Cases Assigned to Investigative Status	3,909	3,841	3,829	3,826	1,478
New Juveniles on Investigative Status	3,814	3,766	3,763	3,758	1,465

Dispositions	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021
Juveniles Placed on Standard Probation	1,827	1,872	1,683	1,645	1,084
Juveniles Committed to Dept. of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC)	106	121	123	128	61
Juveniles Placed on Intensive Probation (JIPS)	333	373	337	284	177

Detention	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021
Juveniles Brought to Detention	5,224	5,195	4,887	4,335	2,415
Juveniles Detained	3,167	2,964	2,620	2,472	1,477
Percent Detained	60.6%	61.0%	54.0%	57.0%	61.2%
Average Daily Population	162	178	178	183	117
Average Length of Stay in Detention (Days)	19.0	21.6	24.1	27.5	28.8

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

Table A.1.2 Financial Summary

County	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021
General Fund	\$16,070,098	\$18,033,327	\$20,945,021	\$20,132,833	\$21,087,778
Detention Fund	\$33,873,180	\$34,820,707	\$37,359,614	\$36,345,302	\$35,105,730
Total	\$49,943,278	\$52,854,034	\$58,304,635	\$56,478,135	\$56,193,508

State Grants	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021
American Charter School	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$168,638
Diversion Consequences*	\$475,129	\$434,832	\$376,513	\$385,695	\$459,473
Diversion Intake	\$1,220,725	\$1,270,170	\$1,302,774	\$1,227,640	\$1,351,099
Diversion Counseling	\$410,369	\$471,444	\$570,438	\$447,858	\$136,938
Evidence Based Practices (JCRF)	\$36,852	\$38,889	\$0	\$8,340	\$0
Family Counseling*	\$381,025	\$360,114	\$272,240	\$277,514	\$271,631
GED (JCRF)	\$16,602	\$14,291	\$14,460	\$12,420	\$0
JDAI	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
JPSF Treatment**	\$8,566,724	\$8,428,741	\$8,813,063	\$6,784,985	\$5,703,988
Juvenile Treatment Services	\$633,214	\$550,401	\$713,597	\$468,358	\$470,467
Safe Schools	\$268,681	\$95,889	\$95,889	\$78,240	\$0
Title IV-E	\$41,966	\$68,869	\$51,063	\$0	\$0
Victim Rights	\$141,900	\$133,200	\$97,701	\$97,700	\$97,700
Total	\$12,198,187	\$11,866,840	\$12,307,738	\$9,788,750	\$8,659,934

Federal Grants	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021
Food and Nutrition	\$360,270	\$352,930	\$355,149	\$432,363	\$311,951
JAG	\$99,100	\$0	\$40,000	\$0	\$0
Total	\$459,370	\$352,930	\$395,149	\$432,363	\$311,951

Service Fees	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021
Probation Fees	\$571,501	\$194,193	\$201,312	\$184,218	\$86,441
Probation Surcharge	\$2,509,164	\$2,475,583	\$2,691,616	\$2,510,682	\$2,074,595
Diversion Fees	\$393,586	\$350,602	\$250,596	\$250,488	\$62,048
Juvenile Restitution Fund	\$1,435	\$10,036	\$22,884	\$22,188	\$0
Total	\$3,475,686	\$3,030,414	\$3,166,408	\$2,967,576	\$2,223,084

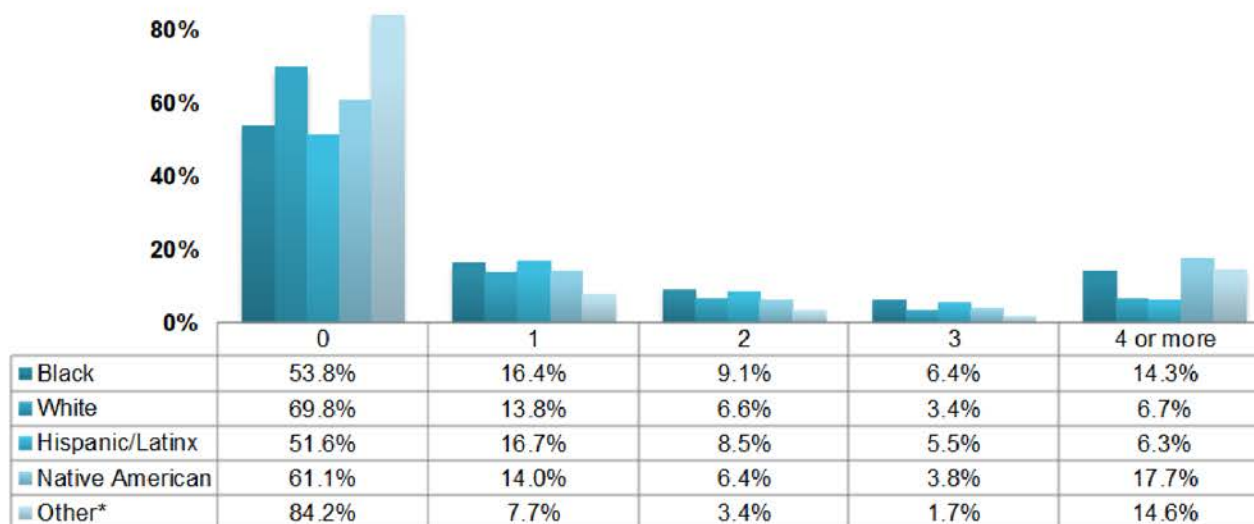
	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021
All Grants and Fees	\$16,133,243	\$15,250,184	\$15,869,295	\$13,188,689	\$11,194,969
County Funds	\$49,943,278	\$52,854,034	\$58,304,635	\$56,478,135	\$56,193,508
Total Budget	\$66,076,521	\$68,104,218	\$74,173,930	\$69,666,824	\$67,388,477

FY2015 through FY2019 are actual expenditures.

* Indicates amounts retained by the grantor to be spent on behalf of the Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department.
Previous year's numbers adjusted to reflect final fiscal year end closing amounts.

** JIPS Treatment is included in JPSF treatment as of FY2017

Prior Referrals by Race/Ethnicity



Note: Percentages add to 100% across each ethnic category.

*Other includes Asian/Pacific Islander, ungrouped and those with incomplete data.

Table A.1.3 Percent of Referrals by Type FY2017 - FY2021

	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021
Citation	12.0%	9.9%	9.3%	7.4%	10.0%
Physical Referral:					
Screened and Detained	7.7%	7.8%	7.4%	8.7%	9.5%
Screened and Not Detained	15.7%	18.0%	20.1%	18.0%	14.5%
Paper Referral	64.5%	64.4%	63.2%	65.9%	66.0%

Appendix B - Referrals Received

Most severe referral offenses are collapsed into similar categories for ease of reporting. There are over 3,700 offenses in the Arizona Revised Statute. The Department has developed a collapse file which categorizes these offenses down to 161 for ease of reporting.

Table A.2 Most Severe Referral Offense – Felony Person

	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021
Aggravated Assault - Domestic Violence	91	56	85	76	74
Aggravated Assault-Felony	275	287	288	324	245
Aggravated Assault w. Weapon	104	105	100	104	91
Arson-Occupied Structure	5	7	2	7	3
Child Abuse - Felony	6	5	2	3	6
Child Molest	95	71	74	65	62
Custodial Interference - Felony	0	0	0	2	0
Discharge Firearm-Structure	2	5	8	3	8
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	2	0	0
Drive By Shooting	7	2	7	13	6
Endangerment	5	13	7	7	4
False Report	0	0	4	0	0
Felony Sexual Exploitation of a Minor	0	2	1	1	1
Gang/ Syndicate Participation	21	41	29	29	5
Harrassment	1	1	1	0	0
Kidnap	15	29	41	24	12
Lewd Behavior - Felony	3	4	5	20	2
Murder/Homicide/Manslaughter	15	30	22	20	28
Obscenity	8	3	0	0	0
Poisoning	1	2	2	0	1
Robbery	120	99	97	53	37
Robbery - Armed	159	202	138	165	99
Sex Trafficking	0	1	0	0	0
Sexual Abuse - Felony	116	116	88	122	82
Sexual Assault - Felony	26	31	23	21	24
Stalking	0	0	0	1	0
Threats - Felony	3	23	21	33	13
Traffic Violation	1	0	0	1	1
Unlawful Imprisonment	1	1	0	3	0
Felony Person Totals	1,080	1,136	1,047	1,097	804

Table A.3 Most Severe Referral Offense – Felony Property

	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021
Arson - Unoccupied Structure - Felony	3	6	7	1	6
Burglary 1 - Armed	20	28	11	26	4
Burglary 2 - Residential	270	176	104	99	33
Burglary 3 - Non-residential - Felony	269	368	212	211	120
Burglary 3 - Non-residential - Misdemeanor	0	0	0	0	1
Burglary - Possess Tools - Felony	9	3	2	2	0
Credit Card - Theft/Fraud - Felony	23	14	12	13	7
Criminal Damage - Felony	73	75	78	98	71
Criminal Damage - Aggravated - Felony	32	24	16	12	1
Criminal Damage - Graffiti - Felony	23	6	3	7	18
Criminal Damage - Dom. Violence (Felony)	22	18	22	10	16
Extortion - Felony	6	0	0	0	0
Forgery - Felony	19	27	13	6	6
Fraud	44	34	28	29	27
Lewd Behavior - Felony	0	1	0	1	1
Littering/Polluting - Felony	1	6	7	1	0
Possess Stolen Property - Felony	30	11	14	14	5
Reckless Burning	0	0	0	0	2
Rented Property Misuse - Felony	0	0	0	1	0
Shoplifting - Felony	9	23	12	17	10
Theft - Felony	62	61	73	49	39
Theft Means of Transportation	213	261	195	225	115
Unlawful Use Transportation - Felony	110	156	87	120	47
Felony Property Totals	1,238	1,298	896	942	529

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

	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021
City Ordinance	0	5	1	2	3
Compound Felony	0	0	0	0	1
Contraband in Secure Facility	1	0	0	0	0
Escape	5	5	5	5	4
Fraud - Felony	1	0	0	1	0
Hindering Prosecution	8	8	10	3	7
Obstruct Government Operations	35	36	37	39	19
Resisting Arrest	75	62	65	54	44
Violation of Probation	1129	1158	998	869	630
Other*	0	0	0	0	1
Obstruction of Justice Totals	1,254	1,274	1,116	973	709

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

Table A.5 Most Severe Referral Offense – Misdemeanor Person

	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021
Aggravated Assault-Misd	1	4	0	1	1
Assault - Domestic Violence	640	622	662	617	447
Assault - Simple	804	887	919	839	605
City Ordinance	0	0	4	0	0
Endangerment	5	3	4	3	3
Lewd Behavior - Misdemeanor	0	0	0	0	2
Obscenity	2	2	6	1	3
Teacher Abuse	0	1	0	0	0
Threats - Misdemeanor	146	152	159	160	87
Traffic Violation	0	0	2	2	4
Unlawful Imprisonment - Misdemeanor	1	2	3	2	0
Misdemeanor Person Totals	1,599	1,673	1,759	1,625	1,152

Table A.7 Most Severe Referral Offense – Public Peace

	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021
Alcohol	334	190	156	258	116
Boating Offense	1	0	0	0	0
City Ordinance	39	26	24	12	10
Contraband in Secure Facility	0	3	3	5	3
Criminal Nuisance	6	1	3	2	0
Cruelty to Animals	6	2	5	1	2
Discharge Firearm-Structure	2	0	1	1	1
Disorderly Conduct	346	390	353	369	256
Disturbing the Peace - Domestic Violence	414	395	474	375	259
Driving While Intoxicated	61	67	61	56	78
Eavesdropping/Communications	0	0	0	1	0
Explosives Misconduct	0	3	0	0	0
False Report	86	86	84	53	19
Felony Flight	16	21	24	26	22
Firearms Possession by a Minor	25	38	53	58	50
Fireworks	0	1	1	0	0
Fraud - Misd	4	10	0	0	0
Game and Fish	2	0	2	3	5
Gang/Syndicate Participation	116	117	92	2	0
Harassment	7	6	15	10	6
Interfere w Judicial Proc.	45	36	26	20	10
Leaving an Accident	8	41	31	41	33
Lewd Behavior - Felony	6	7	6	4	8
Lewd Behavior - Misdemeanor	7	15	11	8	3
Loitering	0	3	0	0	0
Neglect/Exploit a Minor	1	3	0	2	3
Obscenity	10	11	8	10	16
Obstruct Government Operations	0	4	2	7	3
Reckless Burning	12	14	9	6	2
School Interference	55	68	86	51	12
Sex Trafficking	2	3	1	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0
Teacher Abuse	0	0	1	1	0
Tobacco	48	62	289	130	103
Traffic Violation	304	252	195	153	290
Trespass	361	273	2	4	0
Unlawful use of Telephone	8	12	9	10	9
Weapons Misconduct - Felony	32	41	62	67	44
Weapons Misconduct - Gang	15	12	14	10	4
Weapons Misconduct - Misdemeanor	9	10	15	7	9
Public Peace Totals	2,388	2,223	2,118	1,763	1,376

Table A.8 Most Severe Referral Offense – Misdemeanor Property

	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021
Arson - Unoccupied Structure - Misdemeanor	7	1	2	0	0
Burglary 3 - Non-Residential	2	0	1	0	0
City Ordinance	0	2	0	1	0
Credit Card - Theft/Fraud - Misdemeanor	9	5	4	1	2
Criminal Damage - Misdemeanor	284	281	307	299	168
Criminal Damage - Felony	0	0	0	0	1
Criminal Damage - Graffiti - Misdemeanor	28	36	16	26	17
Criminal Damage - Dom. Violence (Misdemeanor)	224	226	221	204	156
Cruelty to Animals	0	2	0	0	0
Disrupting the Peace - Dom. Violence	0	0	0	1	0
Fraud - Misdemeanor	0	0	0	0	1
Littering/Polluting - Misdemeanor	4	1	1	1	2
Possess Stolen Property - Misdemeanor	1	4	4	0	0
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	1438	1072	852	758	213
Theft - Misdemeanor	279	236	173	170	94
Trespass	0	0	212	260	140
Unlawful Use of Telephone	0	0	0	0	0
Unlawful Use of Transportation - Misdemeanor	0	0	1	1	0
Misdemeanor Property Totals	2,276	1,866	1,794	1,722	794

Table A.9 Most Severe Referral Offense – Status Offenses

	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021
Curfew	398	354	209	303	176
Graffiti Tools	0	1	0	0	0
Incorrigible	4	3	6	4	2
Runaway	495	398	353	356	286
Runaway - FOJ	11	17	12	6	13
Truancy	510	377	259	92	30
Status Offense Totals	1,418	1,150	839	761	507

Appendix C - Referral Source

Table A.11 Source of Referral FY2021

Referring Agency	Count	Percent
Phoenix Police Department	1421	22%
Probation Officer	628	10%
Mesa Police Department	560	9%
Chandler Police Department	550	9%
Gilbert Police Department	532	8%
Glendale Police Department	456	7%
Surprise Police Department	372	6%
Peoria Police Department	264	4%
Tempe Police Department	254	4%
Avondale Police Department	229	4%
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office	226	4%
Goodyear Police Department	189	3%
Buckeye Police Department	184	3%
Scottsdale Police Department	140	2%
El Mirage Police Department	95	1%
Arizona Department of Public Safety	95	1%
AZ Dept of Juvenile Corrections	37	1%
School	30	0%
Other Law Enforcement	48	1%
Tolleson Police Department	18	0%
AZ State University Police Department -- Tempe	17	0%
Other Source, Non Law Enforcement	12	0%
Total	6357	100%

Table A.12 Source of Referral by Type of Offense FY2021

Referring Agency	Felony	Felony	Obstruct.	Misd.	Public	Misd.	Status	Totals	
	Person	Property	Justice	Person					Drugs
Phoenix Police Department	382	150	21	325	87	230	171	55	1421
Probation Officer	0	0	628	0	0	0	0	0	628
Mesa Police Department	56	57	5	106	76	127	83	50	560
Chandler Police Department	39	25	9	90	37	105	86	159	550
Gilbert Police Department	23	40	6	65	61	167	65	105	532
Glendale Police Department	44	58	9	121	15	124	77	8	456
Surprise Police Department	33	21	2	85	20	140	50	21	372
Peoria Police Department	37	21	2	67	32	75	29	1	264
Tempe Police Department	26	20	8	48	24	45	45	38	254
Avondale Police Department	23	26	2	53	19	40	56	10	229
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office	40	18	2	64	10	42	46	4	226
Goodyear Police Department	23	24	4	16	18	89	11	4	189
Buckeye Police Department	18	16	2	49	14	48	23	14	184
Scottsdale Police Department	13	23	2	23	19	33	23	4	140
El Mirage Police Department	6	5	3	24	9	33	12	3	95
Arizona Department of Public Safety	7	7	1	1	28	51	0	0	95
AZ Dept of Juvenile Corrections School	24	3	0	0	2	7	1	0	37
Other Law Enforcement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	30
Tolleson Police Department	6	6	1	13	6	12	4	0	48
Department - Tempe	4	4	0	0	6	4	0	0	18
AZ State University Police Department - Tempe	0	5	0	0	3	0	9	0	17
Other Source, Non Law Enforcement	0	0	2	2	0	4	3	1	12
Totals	804	529	709	1152	486	1376	794	507	6357

Overall, the total number of referrals is down approximately 51% from 12,891 referrals in FY2017 to 6,357 in FY2021. Phoenix Police Department continues to be the greatest source of youth referrals although numbers have dropped by approximately 51% over the past five years.

Table A.13 Most Frequent Referral Sources – Annual Changes

Referring Agency	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	Percent Change FY2017 to FY2021
Phoenix Police Department	2,919	2,931	2,604	2,398	1,421	-51.3%
	22.64%	23.78%	23.10%	23.36%	22.35%	
Probation Officer	1,129	1,157	990	867	628	-44.4%
	8.76%	9.39%	8.78%	8.45%	9.88%	
Mesa Police Department	1,360	1,308	1,301	1,214	560	-58.8%
	10.55%	10.61%	11.54%	11.83%	8.81%	
Chandler Police Department	896	898	906	843	550	-38.6%
	6.95%	7.29%	8.04%	8.21%	8.65%	
Gilbert Police Department	814	767	675	683	532	-34.6%
	6.31%	6.22%	5.99%	6.65%	8.37%	
Glendale Police Department	1,217	1,056	854	739	456	-62.5%
	9.44%	8.57%	7.57%	7.20%	7.17%	
Surprise Police Department	525	481	575	506	372	-29.1%
	4.07%	3.90%	5.10%	4.93%	5.85%	
Peoria Police Department	480	432	398	450	264	-45.0%
	3.72%	3.51%	3.53%	4.38%	4.15%	
Tempe Police Department	585	492	470	430	254	-56.6%
	4.54%	3.99%	4.17%	4.19%	4.00%	
Avondale Police Department	381	351	338	387	229	-39.9%
	2.96%	2.85%	3.00%	3.77%	3.60%	
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office	407	358	342	326	226	-44.5%
	3.16%	2.90%	3.03%	3.18%	3.56%	
Buckeye Police Department	395	450	388	331	184	-53.4%
	3.06%	3.65%	3.44%	3.22%	2.89%	
Scottsdale Police Department	315	300	305	221	140	-55.6%
	2.44%	2.43%	2.71%	2.15%	2.20%	
School	502	378	257	90	30	-94.0%
	3.89%	3.07%	2.28%	0.88%	0.47%	
Other Sources *	966	966	871	781	511	-47.1%
	7.49%	7.84%	7.73%	7.61%	8.04%	
Totals	12,891	12,325	11,274	10,266	6,357	-50.7%

*Other Sources values may differ from previously published data due to a change in the rank order of referral sources from year to year.

This table focuses on the 20 zip codes in Maricopa County that generated the most referrals in FY2021. Note that it portrays the zip code where the youth lived at the time of the offense, not the zip code where the offense took place. The zip codes are ranked one through 20 for FY2021 and compared to their ranking and the total number of referrals five years earlier in FY2017.

The last column shows the percent change from FY2017 to FY2021, the rate at which referrals rose or fell during the five year period. Similar to the overall referral decrease of ~51%, the total referrals from these 20 zip codes have also declined by approximately 51% from 12,897 referrals in FY2017 to 6,357 referrals in FY2021.

Table A.14 Top 20 Zip Codes

ZIP Code	City	Total FY2021	Rank FY2021	Rank FY2017	Total FY2017	Percent Change FY2017 to FY2021
85225	Chandler	333	1	2	462	-27.9%
85142	Queen Creek*	242	2	1	472	-56.4%
85301	Glendale	160	3	3	356	-55.1%
85326	Peoria	157	4	13	208	-24.5%
85201	Phoenix	141	5	7	263	-46.4%
85323	Buckeye	124	6	4	307	-59.6%
85345	Avondale	122	7	10	233	-47.6%
85041	Surprise	116	8	12	210	-44.8%
85027	El Mirage	116	9	6	274	-57.7%
85335	Phoenix	112	10	17	184	-39.1%
85204	Phoenix	109	11	30	351	-68.9%
85033	Phoenix	101	12	9	238	-57.6%
85338	Surprise	100	13	43	116	-13.8%
85379	Phoenix	86	14	14	199	-56.8%
85035	Gilbert	86	15	24	154	-44.2%
85339	Mesa	85	16	5	287	-70.4%
85009	Mesa	85	17	26	147	-42.2%
85008	Laveen	84	18	16	195	-56.9%
85037	Tolleson	81	19	15	198	-59.1%
85040	New River	81	20	18	183	-55.7%
Total of Top 20		2,485			5,037	-50.7%
All Complaints		6,357			12,891	-50.7%
Percent of All Referrals from Top 20		39.1%			39.1%	

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

Table A.15 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2021

City	Zip	Felony	Felony	Obstruct.	Misd.	Public		Misd.	Status	Total
		Person	Property	Justice	Person	Drugs	Peace	Property		
Anthem	85086	1	3	0	5	1	2	5	2	19
Apache Junction* 219	85119	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	5
Apache Junction* 220	85120	3	2	0	2	2	6	2	1	18
Arlington	85322	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Avondale	85323	11	11	7	13	10	30	35	5	122
Avondale	85392	6	7	11	19	5	13	8	4	73
Buckeye	85326	9	7	4	30	11	43	13	7	124
Buckeye	85395	4	3	1	10	2	11	4	1	36
Cave Creek	85331	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	6
Chandler	85224	1	2	8	6	7	14	3	12	53
Chandler	85225	23	16	77	42	21	44	35	75	333
Chandler	85226	1	4	6	4	3	6	3	0	27
Chandler	85249	4	0	2	9	4	16	8	17	60
Chandler	85286	3	2	2	7	2	21	7	22	66
El Mirage	85335	4	6	16	19	11	38	17	5	116
Fountain Hills	85268	0	0	1	2	0	2	4	0	9
Ft. McDowell	85264	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Gila Bend	85337	1	1	1	2	1	0	2	1	9
Gilbert	85233	4	3	1	5	2	9	9	17	50
Gilbert	85234	5	7	1	12	6	28	5	12	76
Gilbert	85295	2	1	1	7	13	18	11	10	63
Gilbert	85296	5	1	3	14	12	20	16	15	86
Gilbert	85297	1	10	1	7	7	8	7	14	55
Gilbert	85298	2	7	4	6	1	14	5	6	45
Glendale	85301	14	20	28	33	8	37	16	4	160
Glendale	85302	7	9	9	11	7	13	2	0	58
Glendale	85303	7	5	1	15	4	16	14	2	64
Glendale	85304	9	5	5	17	1	11	4	3	55
Glendale	85305	0	0	1	2	1	6	4	0	14
Glendale	85306	10	3	1	7	2	11	8	1	43
Glendale	85307	2	2	2	7	0	2	5	4	24
Glendale	85308	3	4	2	11	6	7	14	1	48
Glendale	85310	4	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	13
Goodyear	85338	8	9	2	11	2	30	8	4	74
Goodyear	85396	8	4	1	18	2	12	6	4	55
Higley	85236	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Laveen	85339	15	6	6	16	7	14	16	4	84
Litchfield Park	85340	7	2	2	2	5	16	5	1	40
Mesa	85201	8	2	8	19	18	12	13	5	85
Mesa	85202	3	4	4	4	7	11	5	1	39
Mesa	85203	7	4	3	6	5	12	5	5	47
Mesa	85204	8	5	7	6	9	28	10	8	81
Mesa	85205	1	5	2	6	2	11	2	7	36
Mesa	85206	3	1	6	2	2	8	2	1	25
Mesa	85207	9	5	5	4	8	14	5	6	56
Mesa	85208	0	1	6	5	5	8	8	2	35
Mesa	85209	1	7	3	5	5	5	7	2	35
Mesa	85210	6	8	10	12	9	23	9	8	85
Mesa	85212	4	6	7	13	6	17	14	7	74
Mesa	85213	3	6	10	8	3	10	9	7	56

Table A.15 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2021 (cont.)

City	Zip	Felony	Felony	Obstruct.	Misd.	Drugs	Public	Misd.	Status	Total
		Person	Property	Justice	Person		Peace	Property		
Mesa	85215	1	1	0	2	0	2	1	1	8
Mesa	85216	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Morristown	85342	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
New River	85027	31	6	3	13	2	12	9	5	81
New River	85087	3	4	0	1	0	3	1	0	12
Peoria	85345	20	8	14	47	10	29	19	10	157
Peoria	85381	4	2	0	5	1	11	0	0	23
Peoria	85382	3	1	2	8	4	15	4	0	37
Peoria	85383	7	3	5	15	6	12	7	1	56
Phoenix	85001	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Phoenix	85003	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	6
Phoenix	85004	1	2	0	2	1	1	0	1	8
Phoenix	85005	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Phoenix	85006	21	12	29	20	6	11	7	6	112
Phoenix	85007	4	1	3	4	1	0	1	0	14
Phoenix	85008	22	14	20	11	5	15	16	6	109
Phoenix	85009	20	4	5	11	7	15	6	0	68
Phoenix	85012	6	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	11
Phoenix	85013	5	1	2	4	0	2	0	1	15
Phoenix	85014	2	3	0	1	1	1	4	0	12
Phoenix	85015	12	7	10	15	2	9	5	1	61
Phoenix	85016	4	2	3	2	2	1	4	0	18
Phoenix	85017	14	5	11	15	4	18	5	1	73
Phoenix	85018	5	0	7	1	1	4	1	0	19
Phoenix	85019	9	7	12	7	3	13	6	3	60
Phoenix	85020	7	1	5	10	5	6	1	0	35
Phoenix	85021	9	5	9	11	4	9	6	1	54
Phoenix	85022	9	1	4	7	2	3	2	1	29
Phoenix	85023	5	7	4	15	2	8	2	0	43
Phoenix	85024	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	0	7
Phoenix	85028	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	5
Phoenix	85029	8	1	10	11	3	11	10	4	58
Phoenix	85031	4	5	12	2	1	6	3	1	34
Phoenix	85032	13	5	3	12	1	9	2	0	45
Phoenix	85033	18	16	14	14	11	23	5	0	101
Phoenix	85034	6	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	12
Phoenix	85035	14	6	6	12	6	9	6	6	65
Phoenix	85037	14	11	6	9	6	26	11	3	86
Phoenix	85038	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Phoenix	85040	14	8	6	8	6	12	7	4	65
Phoenix	85041	25	13	24	26	7	19	15	12	141
Phoenix	85042	9	6	12	14	7	9	5	4	66
Phoenix	85043	16	1	3	14	8	10	4	0	56
Phoenix	85044	6	4	1	4	4	4	6	0	29
Phoenix	85045	1	1	1	3	0	2	0	0	8
Phoenix	85048	2	0	0	0	2	6	1	0	11
Phoenix	85050	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	5
Phoenix	85051	13	8	7	14	6	10	6	8	72
Phoenix	85053	4	3	2	5	0	5	5	0	24
Phoenix	85054	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

Table A.15 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2021 (cont.)

City	Zip	Felony	Felony	Obstruct.	Misd.	Drugs	Public	Misd.	Status	Total
		Person	Property	Justice	Person		Peace	Property		
Phoenix	85063	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Phoenix	85066	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Phoenix	85083	1	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	8
Phoenix	85085	1	0	2	3	1	1	3	0	11
Phoenix/Cashion	85329	1	4	0	2	2	2	0	0	11
Queen Creek* 240	85140	0	0	3	4	1	8	3	1	20
Queen Creek* 242	85142	25	21	31	46	10	31	28	14	206
Queen Creek* 243	85143	6	3	1	7	0	4	5	1	27
Queen Creek* Count with 85142	85242	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Scottsdale	85250	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	8
Scottsdale	85251	1	1	3	5	3	7	6	0	26
Scottsdale	85252	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Scottsdale	85253	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
Scottsdale	85255	1	0	0	5	2	4	0	0	12
Scottsdale	85256	3	1	3	0	2	1	0	1	11
Scottsdale	85257	1	1	0	1	1	4	2	0	10
Scottsdale	85258	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	5
Scottsdale	85259	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	5
Scottsdale	85260	0	0	0	2	1	4	3	0	10
Scottsdale	85262	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Scottsdale/Phoenix	85254	9	8	13	6	2	8	5	0	51
Sun City/West/Grand	85351	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Sun City/West/Grand	85373	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	6
Sun City/West/Grand	85375	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Sun Lakes/Chandler	85248	3	2	2	7	3	8	7	5	37
Surprise	85374	4	2	8	5	0	23	4	1	47
Surprise	85378	4	2	3	3	6	10	4	1	33
Surprise	85379	5	6	1	32	9	41	15	7	116
Surprise	85387	0	0	0	6	1	9	1	0	17
Surprise	85388	7	2	1	16	8	44	15	7	100
Tempe	85281	4	1	7	12	5	12	5	2	48
Tempe	85282	6	3	5	11	6	4	8	10	53
Tempe	85284	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	5
Tempe/Guadalupe	85283	5	5	4	13	1	6	11	14	59
Tolleson	85353	15	11	13	6	7	17	9	3	81
Tonopah	85354	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	7
Waddell	85355	1	1	3	2	2	6	0	3	18
Wickenburg	85390	1	0	0	4	0	2	2	0	9
Wittman	85361	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
Youngtown	85363	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
Other Arizona Counties		36	32	50	55	13	27	29	28	270
Other Jursidictions**		23	9	16	35	9	22	19	14	147
		804	529	709	1,152	486	1,376	794	507	6,357

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

**Other Jursidictions includes referrals where Zip Code was out of state, not given or unknown.

Below is a breakdown of Referrals to the Maricopa Juvenile Court from residents of Arizona Counties outside Maricopa.

Table A.16 Arizona Counties Outside Maricopa for FY2021 Referrals

County	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Totals
APACHE	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3
COCHISE	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	7
COCONINO	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
GILA	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
LA PAZ	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
MOHAVE	0	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	6
NAVAJO	2	0	1	3	1	1	0	4	12
PIMA	7	7	5	12	1	2	4	6	44
PINAL	19	15	22	18	6	13	13	9	115
SANTA CRUZ	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
YAVAPAI	3	6	14	15	3	4	3	6	54
YUMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	35	31	46	51	12	23	24	27	249

Appendix D - School Districts

School data is based on the school district the juvenile was attending at the time of referral regardless of whether the juvenile is currently enrolled. Therefore counts are based on referrals not juveniles. A given juvenile may be counted multiple times in one district or may be counted in more than one district during the year. Totals from all districts may not match total referrals in FY2021 (6,357) due to missing or incomplete school data on any given referral record.

Table A.17 Elementary District by Offense Severity FY2021

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct Justice	Misd. Person	Misd. Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Totals
Alhambra Elementary District	4	0	0	4	0	1	1	0	10
Avondale Elementary District	0	0	0	3	1	1	2	1	8
Balsz Elementary District	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Buckeye Elementary District	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
Cartwright Elementary District	5	1	1	6	2	2	1	0	18
Creighton Elementary District	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	5
Fowler Elementary District	2	0	0	6	0	0	2	0	10
Glendale Elementary District	0	1	0	3	0	0	2	0	6
Isaac Elementary District	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	4
Kyrene Elementary District	2	1	0	2	0	0	3	10	18
Laveen Elementary District	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
Liberty Elementary District	3	4	0	3	0	3	0	0	13
Litchfield Elementary District	2	1	0	7	0	1	3	5	19
Littleton Elementary District	2	0	0	2	0	2	5	0	11
Madison Elementary District	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	4
Mobile Elementary District	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Murphy Elementary District	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
Nadaburg Elementary District	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	3
Osborn Elementary District	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
Palo Verde Elementary District	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Pendergast Elementary	0	9	0	3	0	2	5	0	19
Phoenix Elementary District	7	3	7	8	3	5	6	0	39
Riverside Elementary District	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Roosevelt Elementary District	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	4	10
Ruth Fisher Elementary District	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	5
Tempe Elementary District	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3
Tolleson Elementary District	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	6
Union Elementary District	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Washington Elementary District	8	8	0	10	3	1	0	0	30
Wickenburg Unified District	0	0	0	3	0	2	2	0	7
Totals	50	31	9	73	14	31	40	22	270

Table A.18 High School District by Offense Severity FY2021

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct Justice	Misd. Person	Misd. Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Totals
Agua Fria Union HS District	8	10	5	14	4	7	5	0	53
Buckeye Union HS District	0	4	1	11	9	16	3	2	46
Glendale Union HS District	9	10	4	17	6	14	14	2	76
Phoenix Union HS District	19	14	8	17	9	11	19	1	98
Tempe Union HS District	9	1	6	18	6	12	11	10	73
Tolleson Union HS District	9	2	5	19	9	9	10	0	63
Totals	54	41	29	96	43	69	62	15	409

Table A.19 Unified District by Offense Severity FY2021

School District	Felony	Felony	Obstruct	Misd.	Public		Misd.	Status	Totals
	Person	Property	. Justice	Person	Drugs	Peace	Property		
Apache Junction Unified District	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Cave Creek Unified District No. 93	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Chandler Unified District	8	4	2	14	10	25	17	32	112
Deer Valley Unified District	13	8	2	22	3	14	16	3	81
Dysart Unified District	11	10	9	43	13	57	19	1	163
Florence Unified School District	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Fountain Hills Unified District	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3
Gila Bend Unified District	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
Gilbert Unified District	11	5	1	17	6	24	18	14	96
Higley Unified School District	3	6	0	5	4	7	4	1	30
Maricopa Unified District	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mesa Unified District	12	10	13	29	13	12	20	4	113
Paradise Valley Unified District	5	7	0	18	2	2	5	0	39
Peoria Unified District	21	9	3	50	13	37	8	0	141
Queen Creek Unified District	5	2	1	2	1	1	5	0	17
Scottsdale Unified District	3	2	1	9	6	7	6	0	34
Totals	93	65	32	213	72	186	122	55	838

Table A.20 Miscellaneous Schools by Offense Severity FY2021

School District	Felony	Felony	Obstruct	Misd.	Public		Misd.	Status	Totals
	Person	Property	. Justice	Person	Drugs	Peace	Property		
Charter - Other	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	0	7
Charter Schools	39	15	55	71	19	43	38	2	282
Misc Parochial	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	7
Misc. Colleges - (includes Community Colleges)	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Miscellaneous County School Districts	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	3
Resid. Treat. Fac. (Schools)	11	5	26	12	0	0	2	0	56
Adobe Montain School	4	1	0	1	0	6	1	0	13
Other*	30	30	23	49	12	43	52	11	250
Totals	87	54	107	137	33	94	95	14	621

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

Appendix E - Detention

Table A.21 Detentions by Gender

Gender	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
Female	336	255	1.32
Male	1141	839	1.36
Total	1,477	1,094	1.35

Table A.22 Detentions by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
Black	366	274	1.34
White	461	346	1.33
AAPI	6	6	1.00
Hispanic/Latinx	561	404	1.39
Native American	68	52	1.31
*Other	15	12	1.25
Total	1,477	1,094	1.35

Table A.23 Females Detained by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
Black	96	77	1.25
White	109	85	1.28
AAPI	1	1	1.00
Hispanic/Latinx	106	74	1.43
Native American	20	15	1.33
*Other	4	3	1.33
Total	336	255	1.32

Table A.24 Males Detained by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
Black	270	197	1.37
White	352	261	1.35
AAPI	5	5	1.00
Hispanic/Latinx	455	330	1.38
Native American	48	37	1.30
*Other	11	9	1.22
Total	1,141	839	1.36

*Other includes youths whose race/ethnicity is missing or listed as unknown.

Table A.25 Reasons for Detention by Average Length of Stay by Facility

Reason	Average Days	
	Durango	Detained
Warrant	614	33.1
Court Hold	286	24.0
Referral	560	19.7
Other	17	2.5
Total	1,477	

Table A.26 Reasons for Detention by Ethnicity FY2021

Reason	Black	White	Hispanic			Native American	Other*	Total
			AAPI	/Latinx				
Warrant	146	194	0	234	34	6	614	
Court Hold	58	114	0	100	11	3	286	
Referral	158	151	5	217	23	6	560	
Other	4	2	1	10	0	0	17	
Total	366	461	6	561	68	15	1,477	

Table A.27 Reasons for Detention by Gender FY2021

Gender	Court				Total
	Warrant	Hold	Referral	Other	
Female	191	62	75	8	336
Male	423	224	485	9	1,141
Total	614	286	560	17	1,477

Table A.28 Reasons for Detention by Percent and Ethnicity FY2021

Reason	Black	White	Hispanic			Native American	Other*
			AAPI	/Latinx			
Warrant	39.9%	42.1%	0.0%	41.7%	50.0%	40.0%	
Court Hold	15.8%	24.7%	0.0%	17.8%	16.2%	20.0%	
Referral	43.2%	32.8%	83.3%	38.7%	33.8%	40.0%	
Other	1.1%	0.4%	16.7%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

*Other includes youths whose race/ethnicity is missing or listed as unknown.

Glossary

Juvenile Justice Terms

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

Advisory Hearing: A formal court hearing wherein the juvenile is advised of the charges against him/her, advised of his/her rights and asked if he/she wishes to be represented by a lawyer. A parent must be present in court with the juvenile. The adult system counterpart is the arraignment. There are two types of advisory hearings: detained and non-detained.

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

Adult Probation: Adult probation is a function of the judicial branch of government, and has as its primary responsibility the community-based supervision of adults convicted of criminal offenses who are not sentenced to prison. Juveniles prosecuted as adults and who are placed on probation are placed on adult probation.

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

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

Citation: A citation is a police complaint that is written for lesser offenses and may be resolved through a lower jurisdiction court.

Community Restitution: When used as a "diversion" consequence, community restitution is unpaid work performed by a juvenile who admits to the delinquency or incorrigible charges and is eligible to have his/her prosecution "diverted" by the county attorney. Community restitution may also be a condition of juvenile probation. Community restitution work may involve such things as graffiti abatement, litter cleanup or any other public or private community assistance project under the supervision of the juvenile probation department.

Juvenile Justice Terms

Complaint: By statute, a complaint is a written statement or report, normally prepared by a law enforcement officer and submitted under oath to the juvenile court or the superior court, alleging that a youth has violated the law. It is also called a "delinquency complaint" or "referral".

Delinquent Youth: A delinquent youth is simply a youth who commits an illegal act. If the youth was an adult, the offense would be a criminal act.

Detention: Detention is specifically defined as the temporary confinement of a youth in a physically restricting facility, surrounded by a locked and physically restrictive secure barrier, with restricted ingress and egress. Youth are typically held in detention pending court hearings for purposes of public protection, for their own protection, for another jurisdiction, or to ensure that they attend the hearing.

Discretionary Filings: Arizona law permits the county attorney to prosecute a juvenile in adult court if the juvenile is fourteen years of age or older and is accused of certain serious crimes. In addition, criminal prosecution may be brought against any juvenile with a prior conviction in adult court. (A.R.S. § 13-501)

Disposition Hearing: A disposition hearing is conducted following the adjudication hearing to determine the most appropriate punishment or intervention for the juvenile. This hearing is comparable to a "sentencing hearing" in the adult criminal court. Simply stated, "disposition" refers to the process by which the juvenile court judge decides what to do with the juvenile.

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

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

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

Petition: A "petition" is a legal document filed in the juvenile court alleging that a juvenile is a delinquent or a dependent child and requesting that the court assume jurisdiction over the youth. The petition initiates the formal court hearing process of the juvenile court. The county attorney, who determines what charges to bring against the juvenile, prepares the delinquent or incorrigibility petition.

Juvenile Justice Terms

Referrals: Referrals can be made by police, parents, school officials, probation officers or other agencies or individuals requesting that the juvenile court assume jurisdiction over the juvenile's conduct. Referrals can be "paper referrals" issued as citations or police reports or "physical referrals" as in an actual arrest and custody by law enforcement. Juveniles may have multiple referrals during any given year or over an extended period of time between the ages of eight and seventeen.

Restorative Justice: A philosophical framework asserting that every offense hurts the particular individual victim and the community as a whole. It holds that the offender needs to repair that harm and restore a sense of safety to the community in exchange for the community welcoming the offender back into full community acceptance; it also holds that the offender's skills should be positively enhanced in the process. The three areas of focus are the Victim Restoration (community & individual), Offender Accountability and Offender Competence.

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

Transfer Hearing: A formal court hearing comprised of two parts: Probable Cause and Transfer. During the Probable Cause section the court decides if it is probable that the juvenile committed the alleged offense. During the Transfer section, the court decides if this matter is to remain in juvenile court or be transferred to the adult system for prosecution. If the case is transferred to adult court, the juvenile is subject to all the penalties and consequences an adult would receive if found guilty.