



DATA BOOK

FISCAL YEAR 2023



MARICOPA COUNTY JUVENILE
PROBATION DEPARTMENT

FIVE YEAR DATA
2019 - 2023

MESSAGE FROM CHIEF MEAUX

We are pleased to share the Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Annual Data Book for the fiscal year 2023. This publication of comprehensive statistics and data is provided to share general information with the community. In addition, it serves as a valuable resource for external agencies and other public safety partners. The annual information provides a broad overview of delinquency referrals (offenses involving youth under the age of 18), general demographics of those youth, the juvenile system's general response to those referrals, and the resources engaged to serve the youth.

In this year's report, two new sections have been added related to new practices and populations served. Section 4 contains information related to youth held in juvenile detention pending adult criminal complaints. Section 6 introduces data regarding youth disposed through Court Consequences in lieu of probation supervision.

The annual Data Book compliments the [FY23 Annual Report - Strengthening the Mission: Public Safety through Positive Change](#) and provides a deeper review of our data including a comparison over the past five years. Where the FY23 Annual Report draws substantial deserved attention to the accomplishments of all Juvenile Probation staff through the stories and videos, this report provides the data behind the stories.

I would encourage you to visit the published [FY23 Annual Report](#) to further appreciate and understand the work and accomplishments of Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department (MCJPD) beyond the numbers. It is the dedicated employees that come to work each day to make a positive difference for our youth and support public safety within our community.

Sincerely,



Eric Meaux
Chief for the Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department



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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

About This Publication	5
State, County, and Demographic Statistics	6
FY2023 Statistical Summary	7

1 - REFERRALS RECEIVED	8 - 13
-------------------------------	---------------

2 - CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH REFERRED	14 - 16
--	----------------

3 - FIRST TIME OFFENDERS	17 - 19
---------------------------------	----------------

4 - DETENTION	20- 22
----------------------	---------------

5 - DIVERSION	23- 24
----------------------	---------------

6 - COURT CONSEQUENCES	25
-------------------------------	-----------

7 - EXTENDED JURISDICTION	26
----------------------------------	-----------

8 - COMMUNITY SUPERVISION-PROBATION	27 - 29
--	----------------

9 - VICTIM AND COMMUNITY RESTITUTION	30 - 31
---	----------------

10 - TREATMENT SERVICES	32 - 34
--------------------------------	----------------

11 - COMMITMENTS TO JUVENILE CORRECTIONS	35 - 36
---	----------------

12 - RECIDIVISM	37 - 39
------------------------	----------------

APPENDIX

A. Workload and Characteristics of Youth Referred	40-42
B. Referrals Received	43-47
C. Referral Source	48-55
D. School Districts	56-57
E. Detention	58-59

GLOSSARY	60 - 63
-----------------	----------------

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

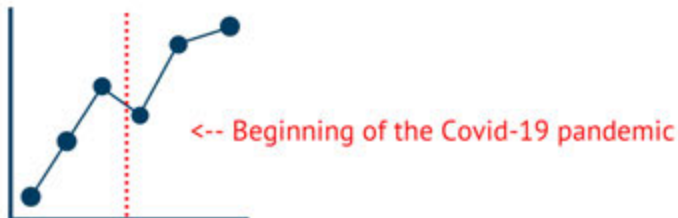
Fiscal year 2023 marks the 35th year of this publication. The data and information presented are derived primarily from the Maricopa County Judicial Branch's integrated Court Information System (iCIS). The publication provides information about youth (ages 8 through 17) that have been referred for an alleged delinquency. Where feasible, the FY2023 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 youth who entered the system during FY2023. Some youth may have been referred in a prior fiscal year and the matter was disposed in FY2023.

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. While FY2023 marks the second consecutive year of increase in delinquency referrals, the number of referrals are lower than the five year period high in FY2019.

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 (example below) has been inserted to mark the beginning of the pandemic. As we move forward, we will continue to review the impact of the pandemic and keep an eye on any trends that emerge.



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 7,431,344**

Approximately **61.2%** of Arizona's **population resides in Maricopa County**

Maricopa County

Maricopa is the **4th most populated county** in the nation (population 4,551,524)

Phoenix is the county seat and the **largest city in the state** with a population of **1,644,409**

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

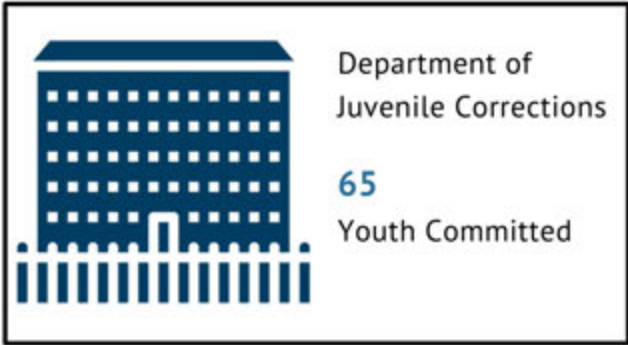
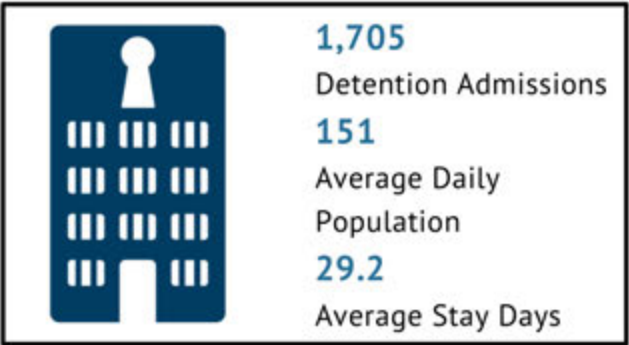
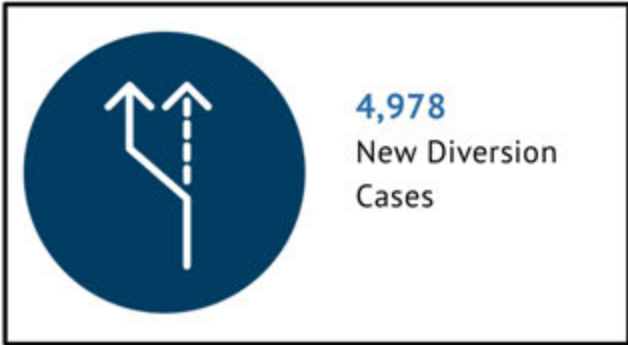
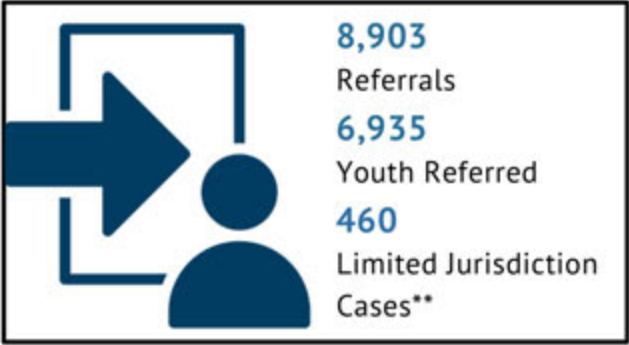
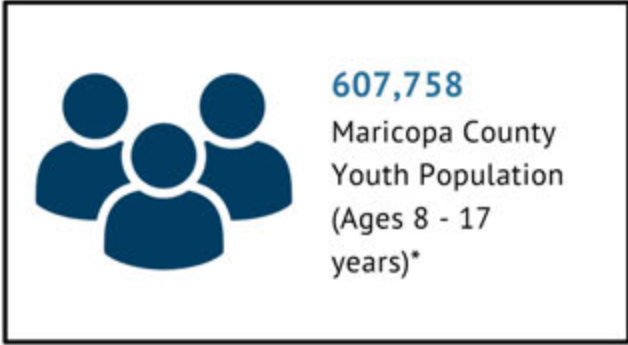
Youth Population

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: Puzanchara, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2021). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2020." Online. Available: <https://www.ojdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

STATISTICAL SUMMARY



*Source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2021). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2020." Online. Available: <https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

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

1 | REFERRALS RECEIVED

What are Referrals and why are they issued?

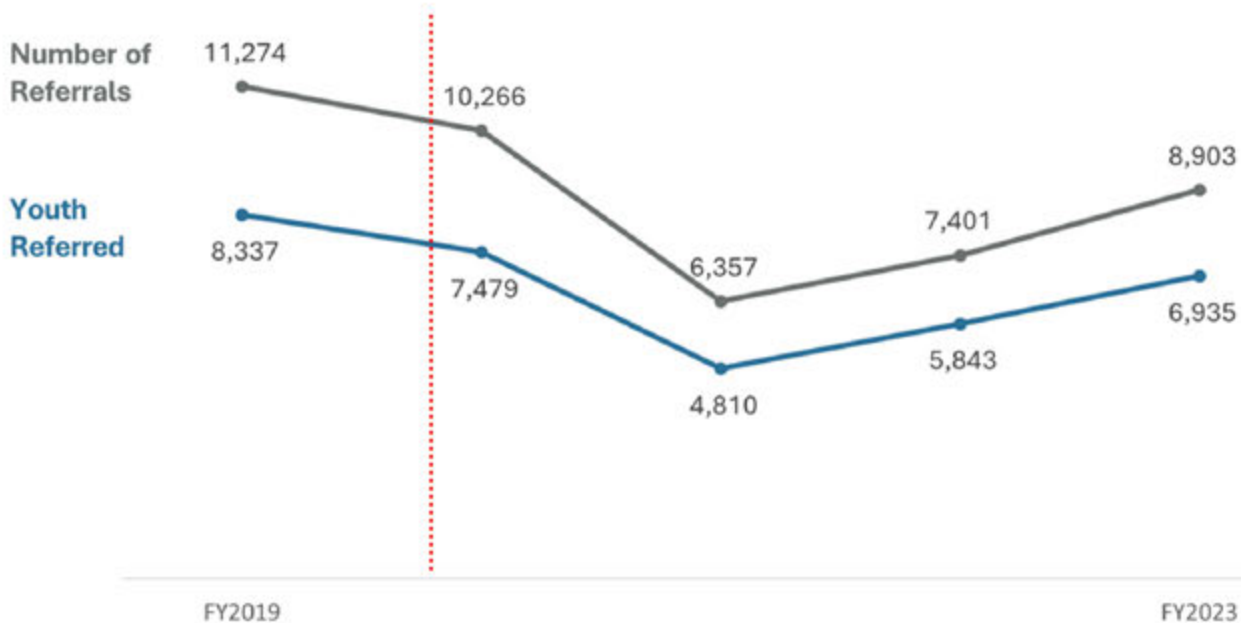
Referrals represent an allegation by law enforcement that a youth committed a violation of the law. Some referrals may include matters of incorrigible behavior or allegations made by Probation Officers for failure to follow Court Orders.

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 potential transfer of custody to the Department. These latter referrals are represented as “screened” referrals.

Youth Referred in FY 2023

Youth Referred is the number of unduplicated youth referred in a given year. The number of youth referred in FY2023 was 6,935 and the total referrals generated were 8,903. The increased number of referrals and youth from FY2022 resulted in the average number of referrals per youth ratio of 1.28 in FY2023. This is slightly more than 1.27 ratio in FY2022.

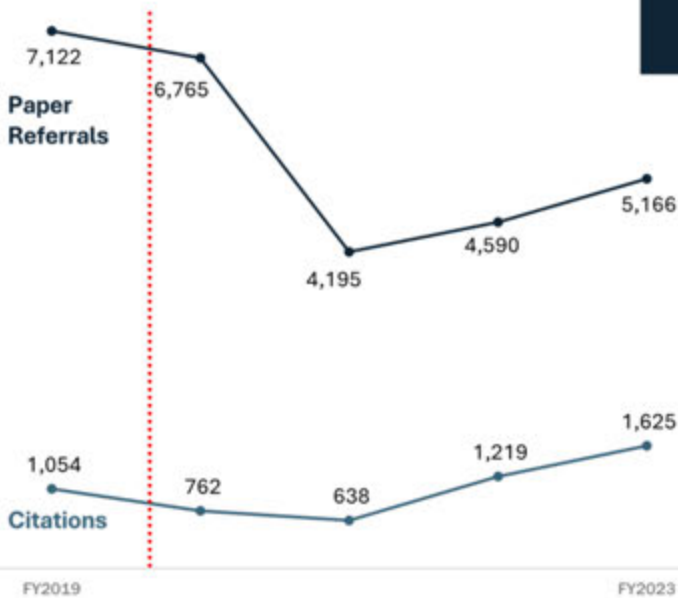
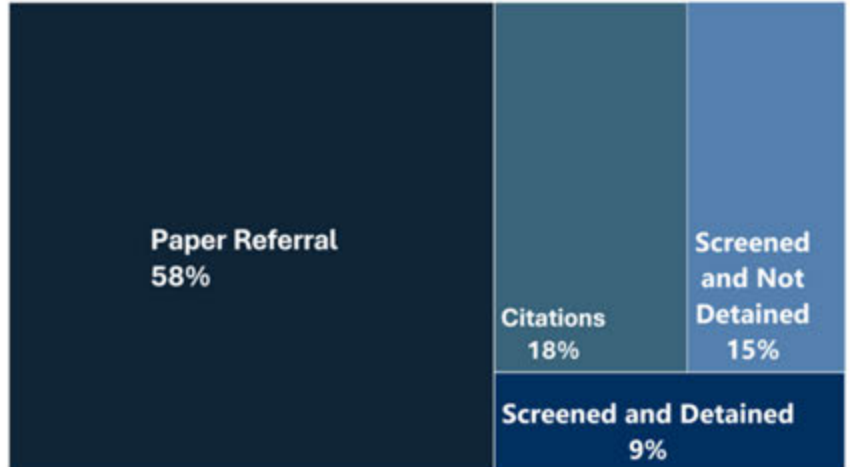


1 | REFERRALS RECEIVED

Types of Youth Referrals in FY2023

- Paper Referrals - 5,166
- Citations - 1,625
- Screened and Not Detained - 1,321
- Screened and Detained - 791

REFERRALS RECEIVED IN FY2023 (N = 8,903)



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 of disposition from another jurisdiction and referrals sent directly to adult court. **58% of referrals were Paper Referrals.**

Citation

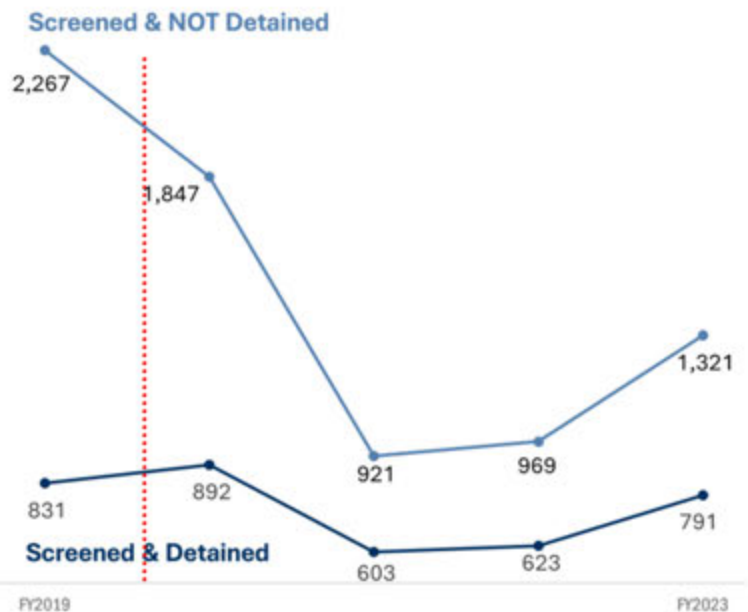
Youth is issued a citation (i.e., traffic ticket). The youth is not in physical custody at the time. **18% of referrals were Citations.**

Screened and Not 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 released pending a review by the county attorney. **15% 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% of referrals were screened and detained.**



1 | REFERRALS RECEIVED

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:

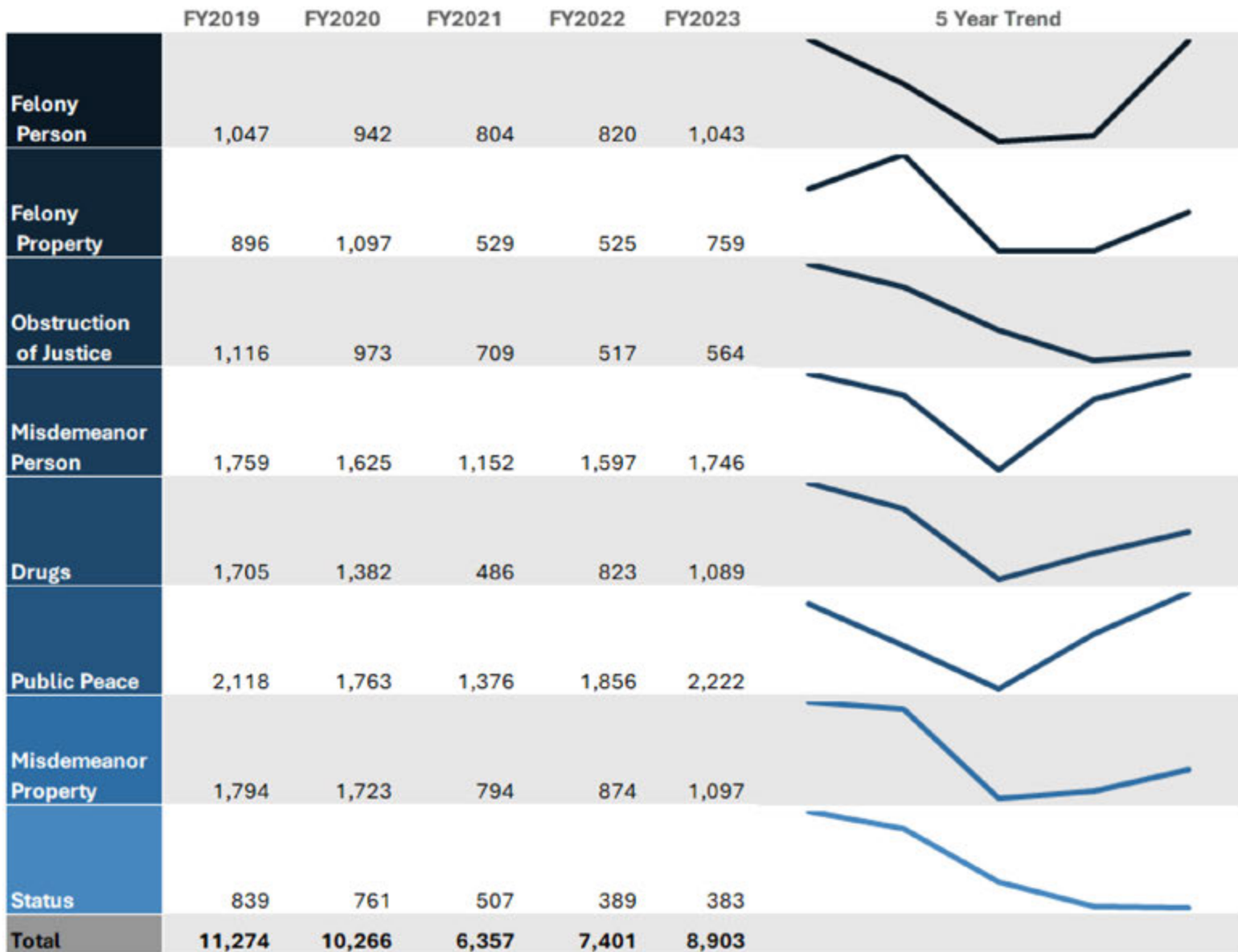


1 | REFERRALS RECEIVED

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 the respective offense category listed on the left. The highest number of referrals received was in the category of Public Peace (2,222) followed by Misdemeanor Person offenses (1,746).

Overall, there was a 21% decline in the referrals received from FY2019 (11,274 referrals) to FY2023 (8,903 referrals).



1 | REFERRALS RECEIVED

The following tables show the most common Referral and Petitioned offenses in FY2023. 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

Offenses for which referrals were received from law enforcement agencies

FY 2023 Most Common Referral Offenses	#	%
Assault - Simple	1,009	11.3%
Possess Marijuana	849	9.5%
Assault - Domestic Violence	541	6.1%
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	448	5.0%
Disorderly Conduct	349	3.9%
Traffic Violation	349	3.9%
Tobacco	331	3.7%
Disturbing Peace-Domestic Violence	328	3.7%
Aggravated Assault - Felony	290	3.3%
Trespass	231	2.6%
Total*	4,725	53.1%

*These 10 most common offenses represent 53% of all referrals (8,903) in FY2023

PETITIONED OFFENSES

Offenses that have a petition filed by the County Attorney

FY 2023 Most Common Petitioned Offenses	#	%
Violation of Probation	488	14.7%
Disorderly Conduct	421	12.7%
Assault - Simple	331	10.0%
Aggravated Assault-Felony	252	7.6%
Firearms Possession by a Minor	174	5.2%
Theft Means of Transportation	153	4.6%
Criminal Damage - Misdemeanor	89	2.7%
Burglary 3 - Non-Residential - Felony	89	2.7%
Robbery	74	2.2%
Criminal Damage - Felony	69	2.1%
Total**	2,140	64.4%

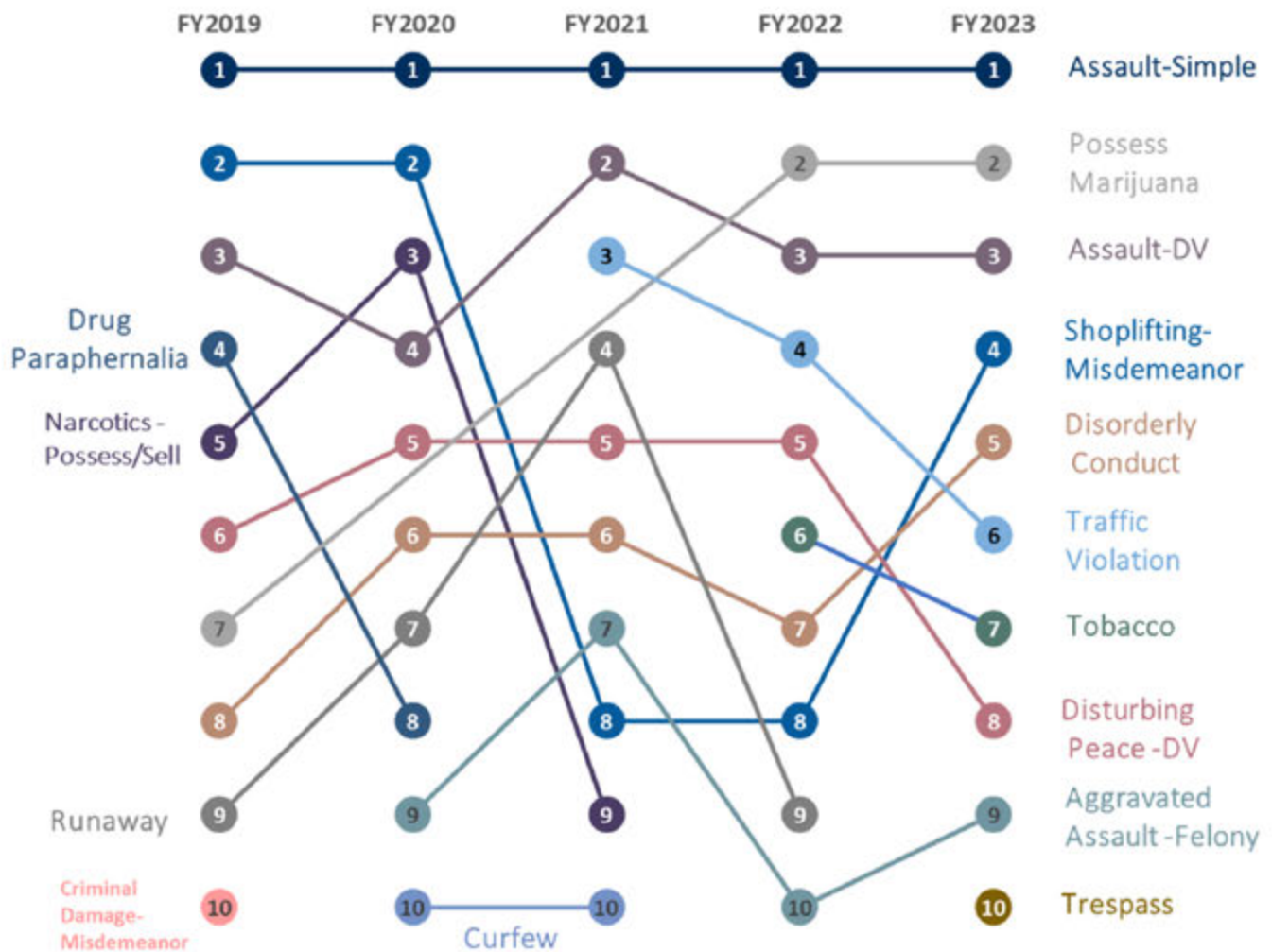
**The 10 most common petitioned offenses represent 64.4% of the 3,321 petitions filed in FY2023

1 | REFERRALS RECEIVED

Top 10 Most Common Referrals FY2019-FY2023 Ranked

The following chart ranks the referral type category based on the number of referrals categorized under it.

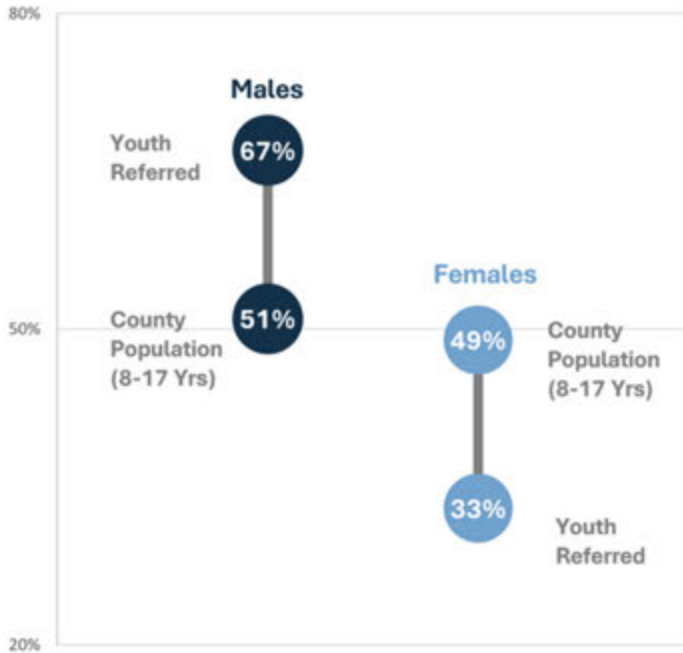
The ten most common referrals represent approximately 53% of all referral types in FY2023. **Assault-Simple** continued to be the most common referral type received in FY2023 followed by Marijuana Possession offenses (the majority of which fall under the Smart and Safe Arizona Act*). Assault-Domestic Violence (**Assault-DV**) was the third most common referral. Misdemeanor Shoplifting (**Shoplifting-Misdemeanor**) moved to the 4th most common referral type from the 8th position in FY2022. **Disorderly Conduct** moved up to the 5th most common referral from the 7th position in FY2022. **Traffic Violation** dropped to the sixth most common referral in FY2023 from the 4th in FY2022, is made up primarily of racing and excessive speed offenses, and Disturbing Peace-Domestic Violence (**Disturbing Peace-DV**) from the 5th to 8th most common referral. Referrals for Felony Aggravated Assault were the 9th most common in FY2023. Referral type **Trespass** appeared in the top 10 list only in FY2023.



*The Smart and Safe Arizona Act approved by Arizona voters in November of 2020 changed the penalties for possession and consumption of marijuana for youth under the age of 21 from a felony to civil (1st offense), petty (2nd offense) and misdemeanor (3rd and subsequent offense) violations. Effective July 1, 2021, Administrative Order No. 2021-080 ordered that the Juvenile Court shall retain jurisdiction over civil marijuana violations. This means that all marijuana violations for youth in Maricopa County are sent to the Juvenile Court.

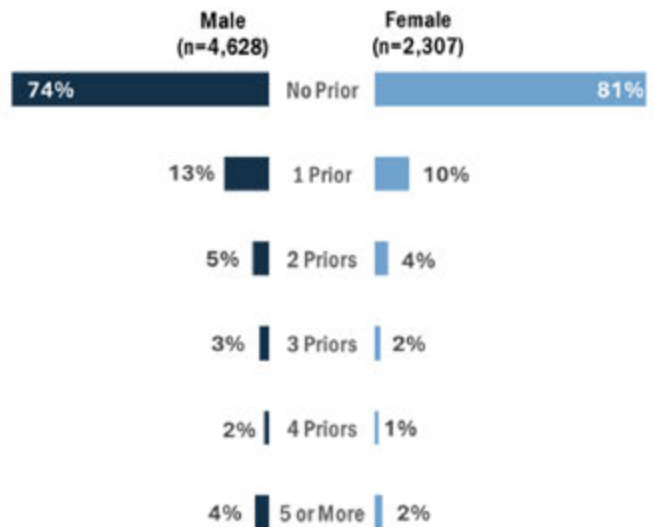
2 | CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH REFERRED

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 6,935 youth that were referred in FY2023 have been shared in this section.

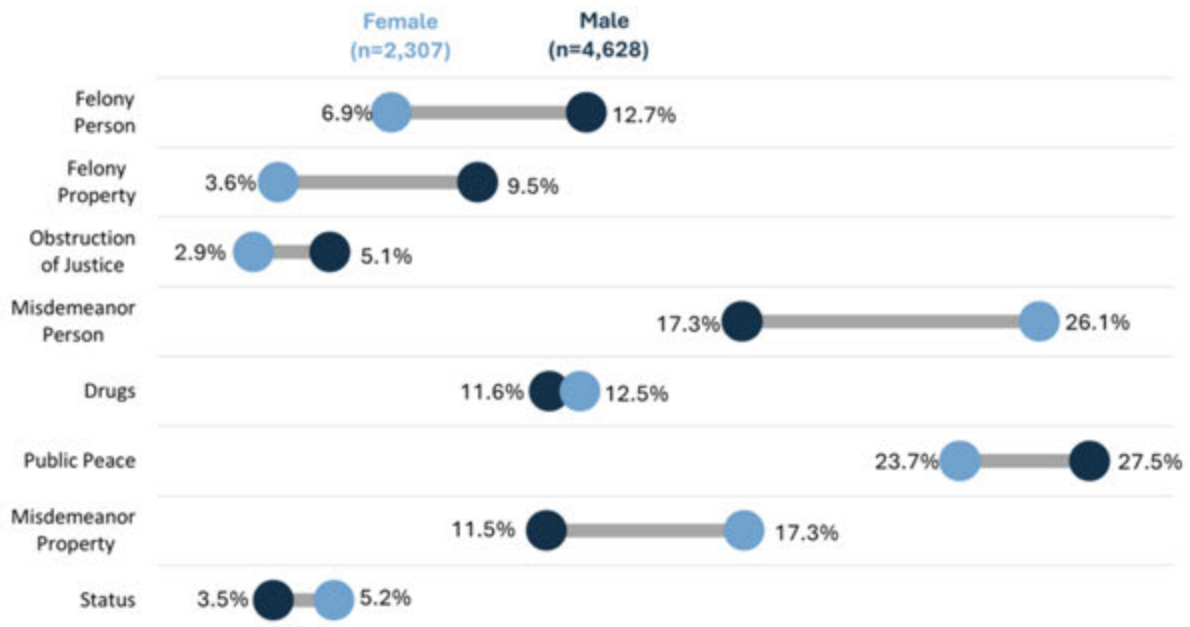


PRIOR REFERRALS BY GENDER

74% of Male and 81% of Female youth had no prior referral history with MCJPD

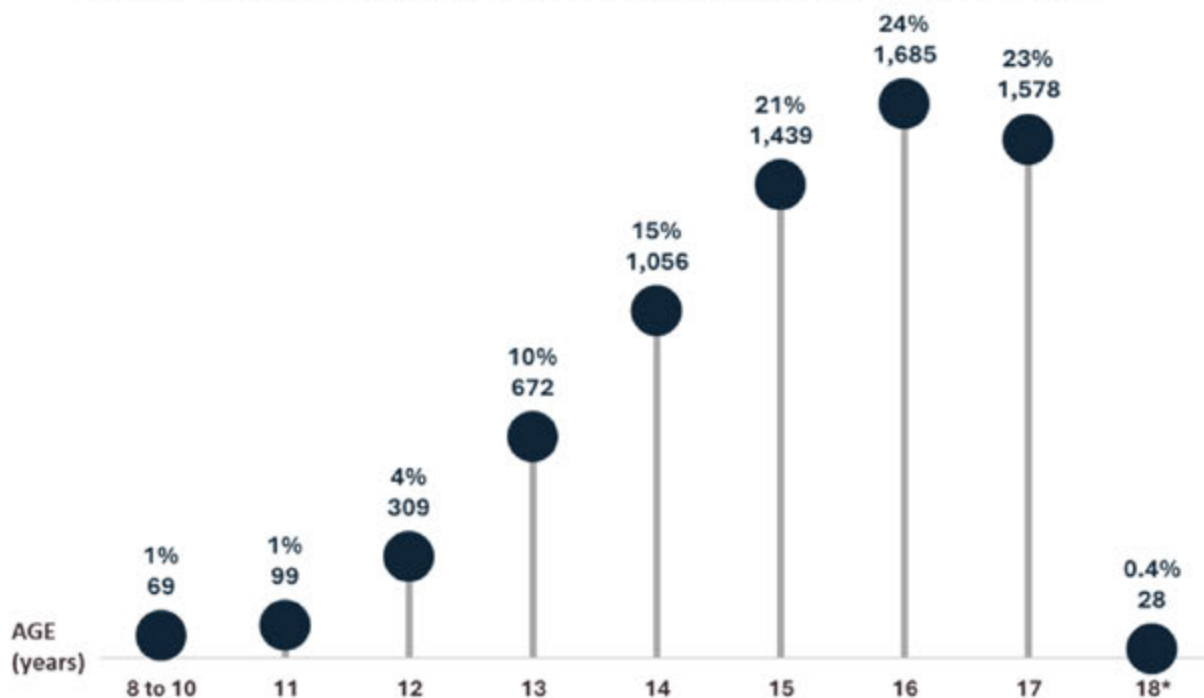


Males were involved in proportionately more felony person and felony property offenses than females. Females on the other hand, were involved in proportionately more misdemeanor person, misdemeanor property and status offenses than males.



2 | CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH REFERRED

47% of Youth were 16 years or older at the time of First Referral in FY2023



* 18 year olds include youth who were 17 at the time the offense was allegedly committed and youth with violations of probation filed under extended jurisdiction.

(See [page 26](#) for additional information about notices of extended jurisdiction)

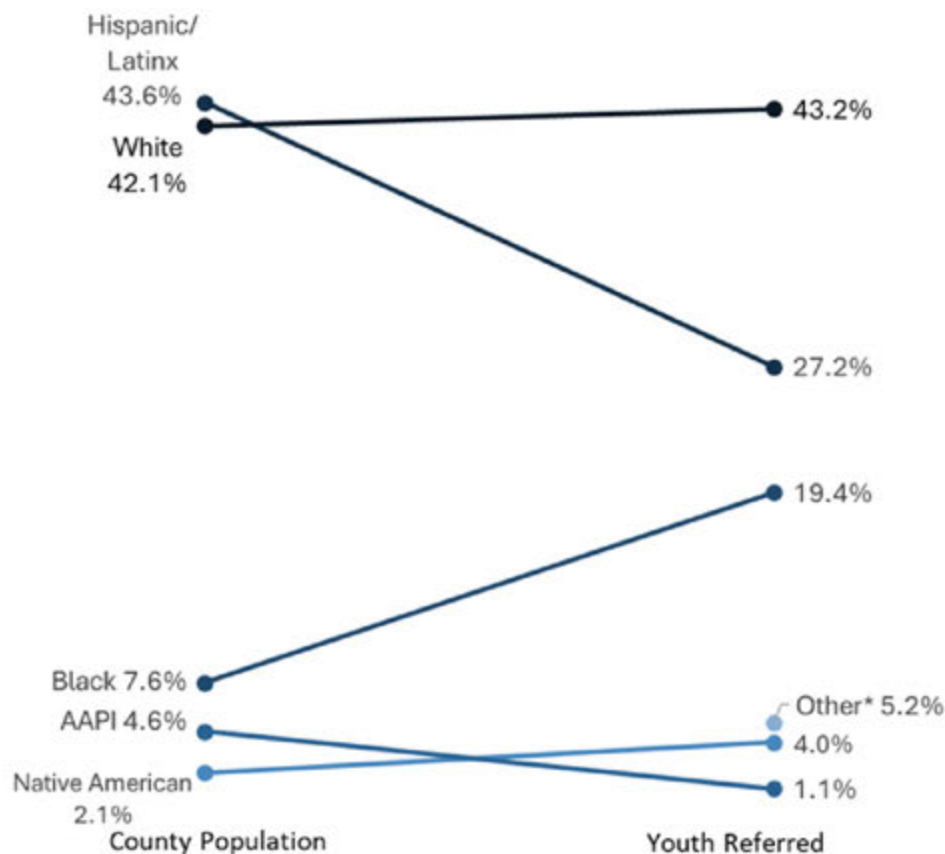
The majority of youth referred in FY2023 were 15 years of age or older (68%) excluding youth aged 18 years old. The most common referral for youth between the ages of 8 and 14 years old was misdemeanor person. The most common referral for youth aged 15 years and up was public peace.

Offense Severity by Age at First Referral in FY2023

Age at Referral	Number of First Referrals	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruction	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Prop.	Status
18	28	0.0%	0.0%	57.1%	7.1%	3.6%	21.4%	10.7%	0.0%
17	1,578	11.4%	7.6%	7.3%	13.9%	10.6%	35.8%	11.5%	2.0%
16	1,685	10.3%	7.9%	5.0%	15.8%	12.1%	29.1%	15.1%	4.7%
15	1,439	10.6%	7.9%	4.1%	19.9%	15.1%	22.9%	14.9%	4.7%
14	1,056	11.1%	7.6%	2.0%	23.9%	16.9%	19.7%	14.0%	4.9%
13	672	9.2%	7.1%	0.9%	26.9%	18.9%	18.8%	13.5%	4.6%
12	309	13.6%	5.2%	0.6%	36.6%	10.0%	20.7%	8.7%	4.5%
11	99	12.1%	5.1%	0.0%	50.5%	1.0%	18.2%	7.1%	6.1%
8-10	69	13.0%	10.1%	0.0%	43.5%	1.4%	18.8%	11.6%	1.4%

2 | CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH REFERRED

Race and ethnicity information below reflects youth referred in FY2023 and compares it with the estimated 2022 race/ethnicity distribution (latest available) of youth aged 8 through 17 in Maricopa County**.



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

**Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention <https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>

Offense Severity by Ethnicity of Youth Referred

Race/Ethnicity	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruction	Misdemeanor Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misdemeanor Property	Status	Total
Hispanic/Latinx	220	135	89	362	327	462	221	70	1,886
White	256	199	100	582	370	907	457	122	2,993
Black	206	139	88	318	99	272	181	44	1,347
Native American	31	14	18	62	58	51	30	10	274
AAPI	7	10	0	16	2	23	16	1	75
Other*	27	25	8	61	71	106	28	34	360
Totals	747	522	303	1,401	927	1,821	933	281	6,935

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

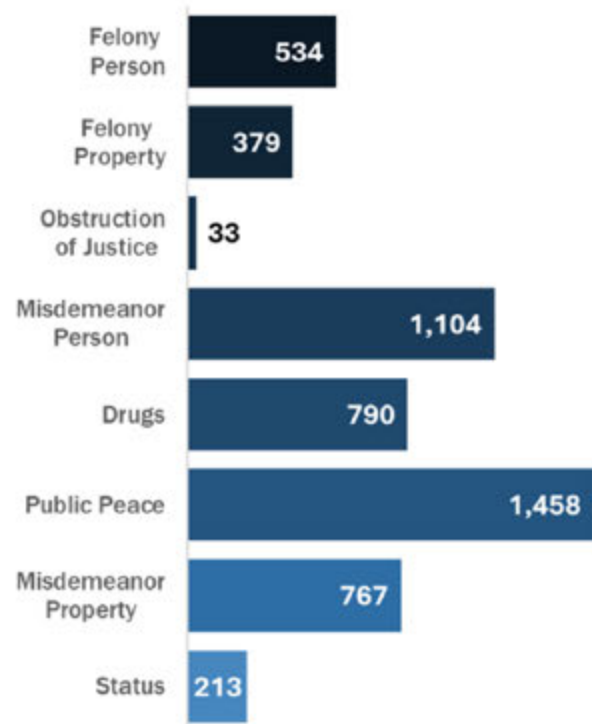
3 | FIRST TIME OFFENDERS

A **First Referral** is defined as any youth who did not have a record in the Maricopa County Juvenile Justice System at the time of referral.*

The *Most Common Offenses* noted for first time offenders in FY 2023 were:

- **Public Peace** - includes disorderly conduct, giving false information (28% of first referrals)
- **Misdemeanor Person** - includes simple assault, domestic violence (21%)
- **Drugs** - (15%)
- **Misdemeanor Property** - includes shoplifting and criminal damage (14.5%)

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 previously has been in contact with the Maricopa County Juvenile Justice System.

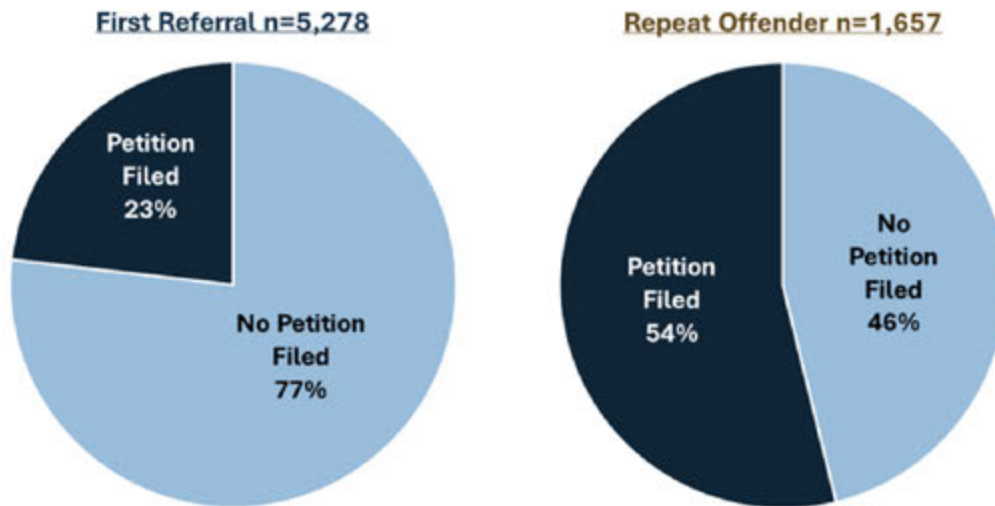
FIRST REFERRAL vs. REPEAT OFFENDERS

	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
First Referral in Fiscal Yr (a)	5,637	4,954	3,019	4,277	5,278
<i>% of Total Youth Referred</i>	67.6%	66.2%	62.8%	73.2%	76.1%
First Timers w/ additional referrals in same FY (b)	761	698	377	497	670
<i>% of First Referral (b/a)</i>	13.5%	14.1%	12.5%	11.6%	12.7%
Repeat Offender (c)	2,700	2,525	1,791	1,566	1,657
<i>% of Total Youth Referred</i>	32.4%	33.8%	37.2%	26.8%	23.9%
Total Youth Referred (a+c)	8,337	7,479	4,810	5,843	6,935

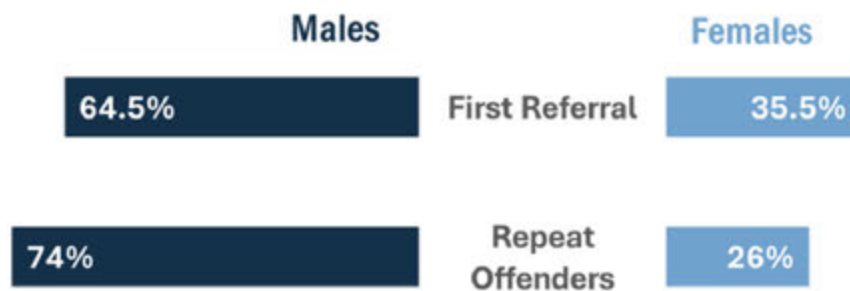
*The youth could have a referral in another county, but no prior referral history within Maricopa County Juvenile Justice System.

3 | FIRST TIME OFFENDERS

First referral offenders are more likely to commit diversion-eligible offenses and therefore, less likely to have a petition filed in Juvenile Court.



The following graphs cover demographic characteristics including gender, age, and race/ethnicity of the the first referral and repeat offenders in FY2023.

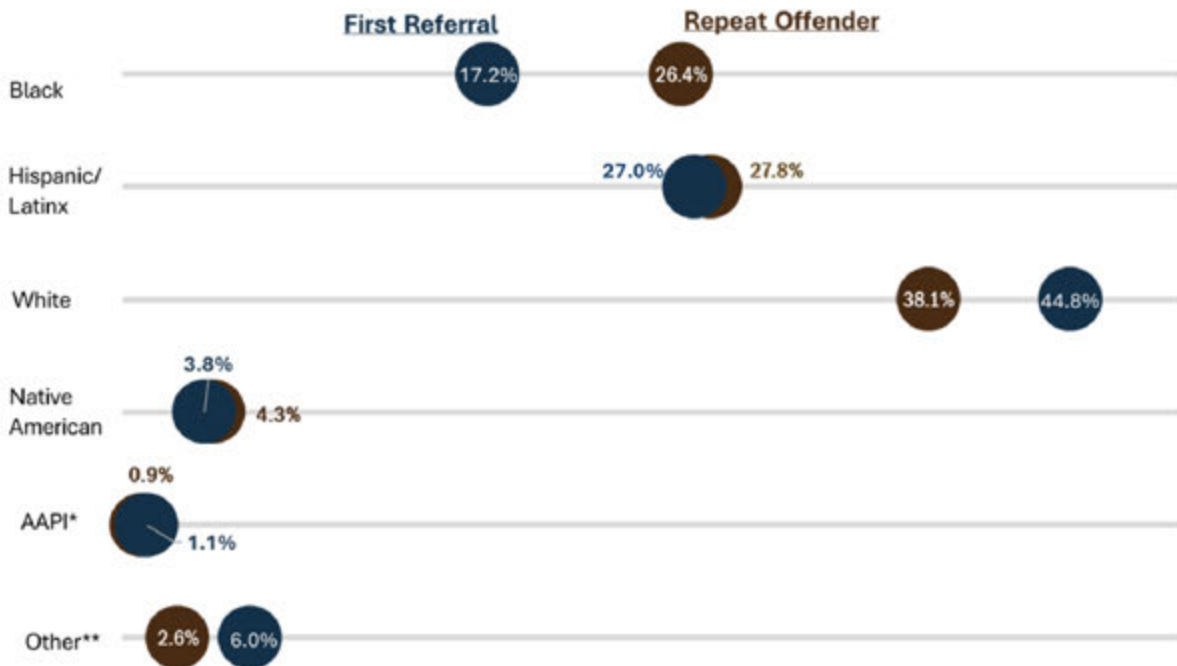
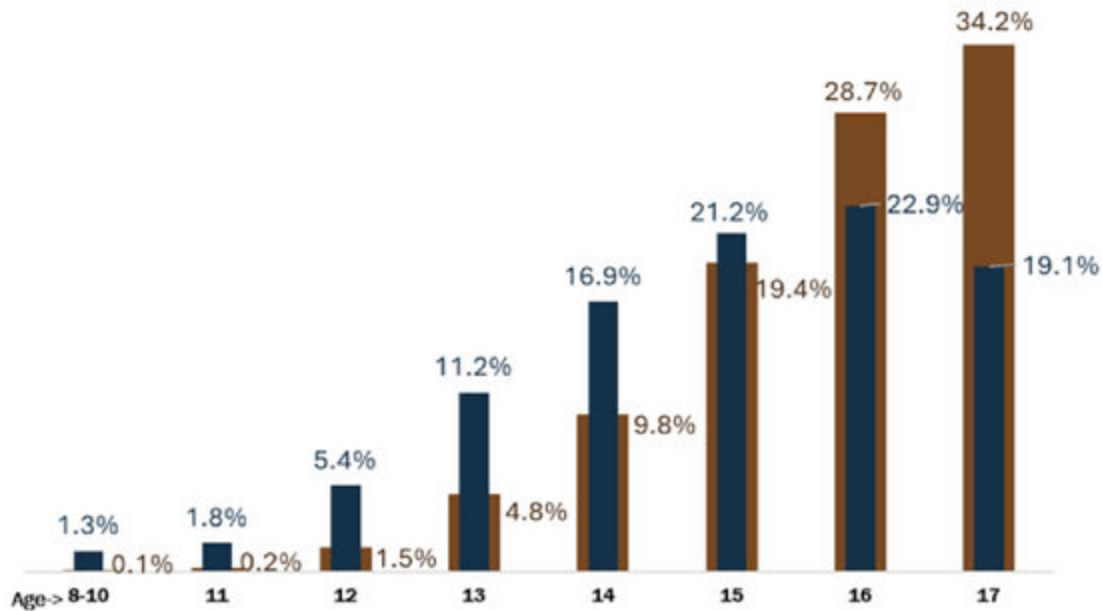


The proportion of male to female first referral offenders has remained consistent since FY2007. The greater proportion of male to female repeat offenders has also stayed consistent over the same time.

3 | FIRST TIME OFFENDERS

The majority of youth coming through Maricopa County Juvenile Probation tend to be older. In FY2023, approximately 63% of the first referrals involved youth aged 15 years or older (excluding 18 year olds) and 82% of all repeat offenders were in that same age group.

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



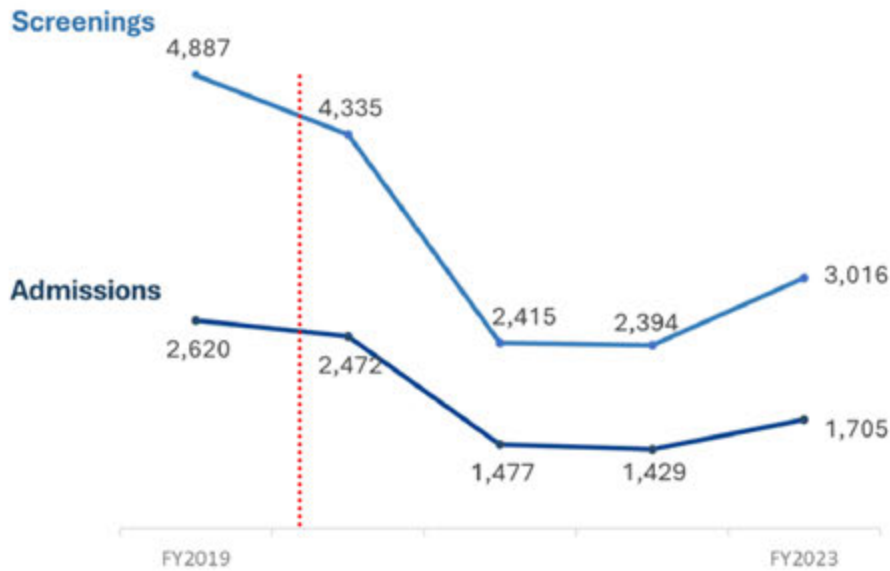
* Asian American and Pacific Islander.

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

4 | DETENTION

Detention is a temporary holding facility for youth determined to be a risk to the community, themselves, or a risk for failing to appear for a future court date. 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 optimize resources and effectively position operations.



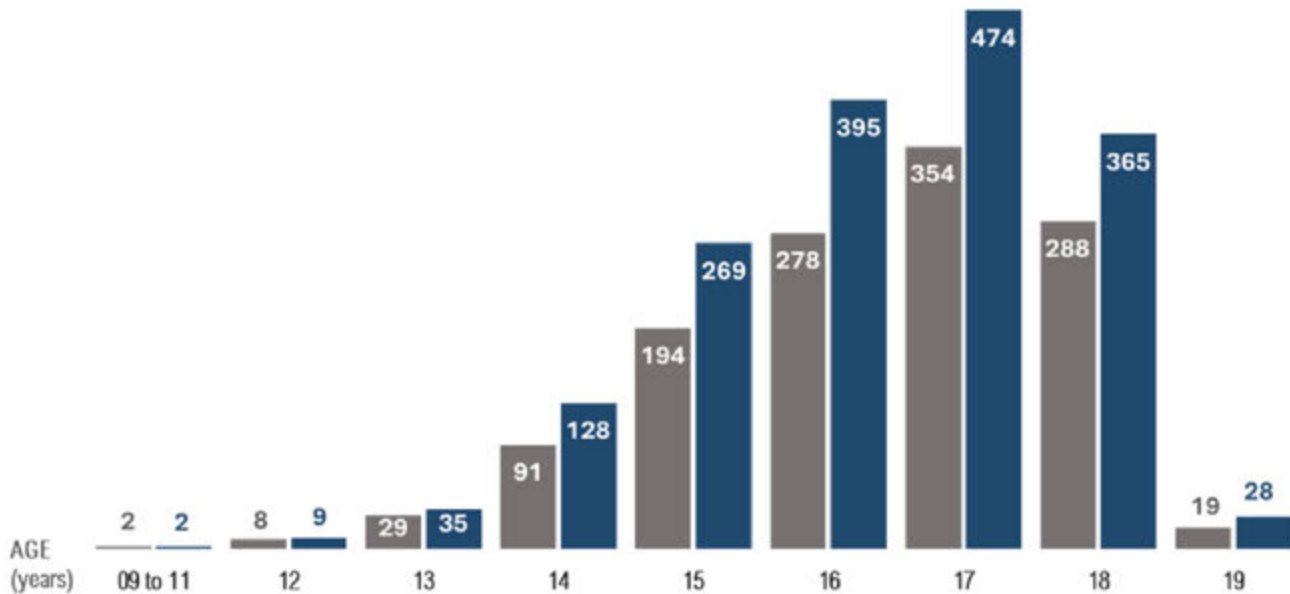
In FY2023, 3,016 youth were brought to Detention (some multiple times during the year). This resulted in 1,705 (~57%) admissions where some youth were detained more than once during the year. The average length of stay declined slightly from 30.5 days in FY2022 to 29.2 days in FY2023 while the average daily population increased from 121 to 151 youth over the same period. FY2023 saw an increase in the number of youth pending adult charges coming into Detention and staying for longer than average length of stay.

Fiscal Year	Average Length of Stay in Days (ALOS)	Average Daily Population (ADP) #
FY2023	29.2	151
FY2022	30.5	121
FY2021	28.8	117
FY2020	27.5	183
FY2019	24.1	178

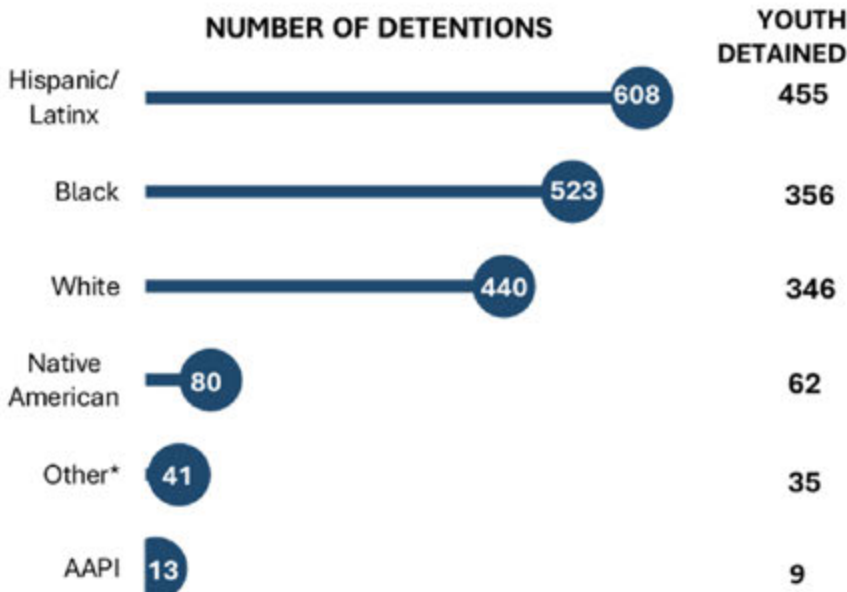
4 | DETENTION

Youth may be detained more than once in a given fiscal 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 90% (1,531) of all detentions in FY2023. Youth aged 17 years (354) represent the highest number of youth detained of all age groups.

Detention by Age: Number of Youth | Detentions

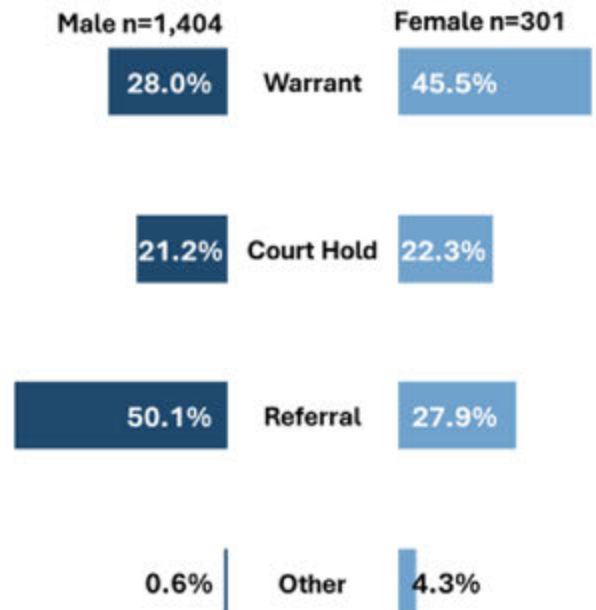


Number of detentions is larger, as youth may have been detained more than once.



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

REASONS FOR DETENTION BY GENDER

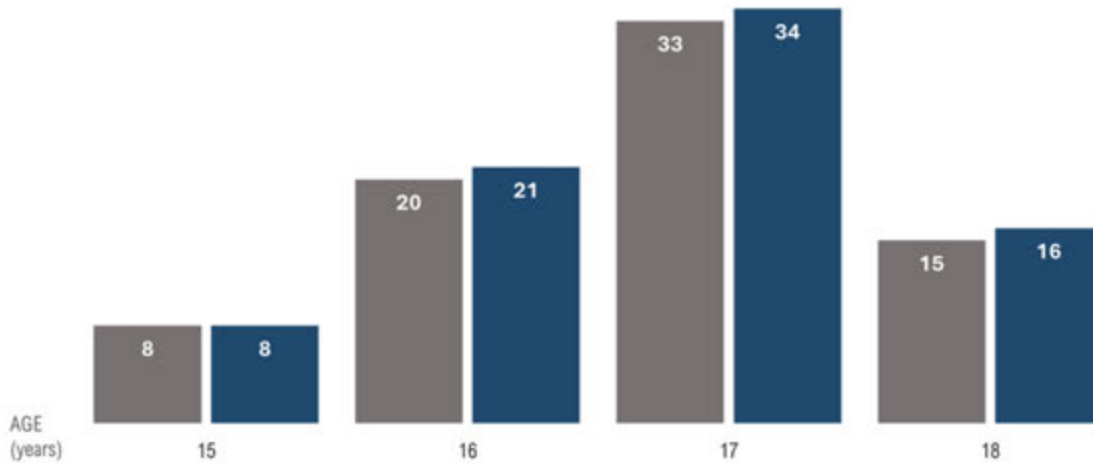


4 | DETENTION

YOUTH PENDING ADULT CHARGES

Effective December 21, 2021 per the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act, unless found by a court to be in the interest of justice, juveniles who are being charged and tried as adults (pending adult) may be held in juvenile detention. In FY2023, 79 youth were screened and subsequently admitted to detention as pending adult charges. As previously noted, youth may be detained more than once in a given fiscal year. In FY2023 the average length of stay for youth pending adult charges was approximately 129 days and the average daily population was 38 youth.

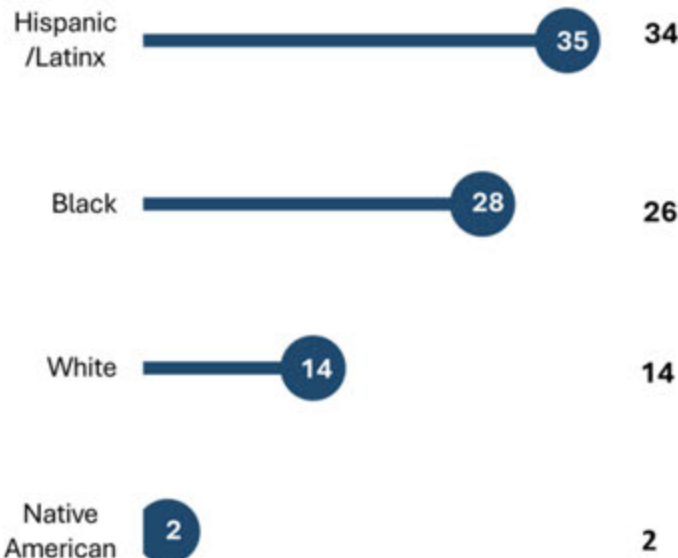
Detention by Age: Number of Youth | Detentions



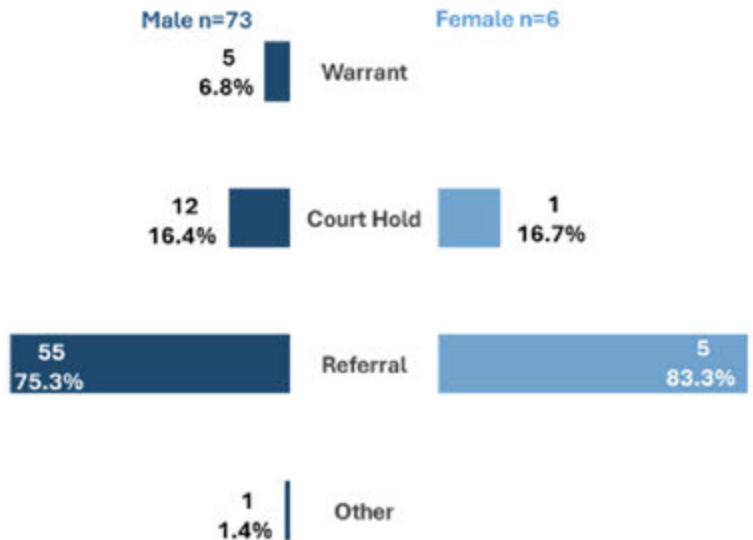
Number of detentions is larger as youth may have been detained more than once.

NUMBER OF DETENTIONS

YOUTH DETAINED



REASONS FOR DETENTION BY GENDER



5 | DIVERSION

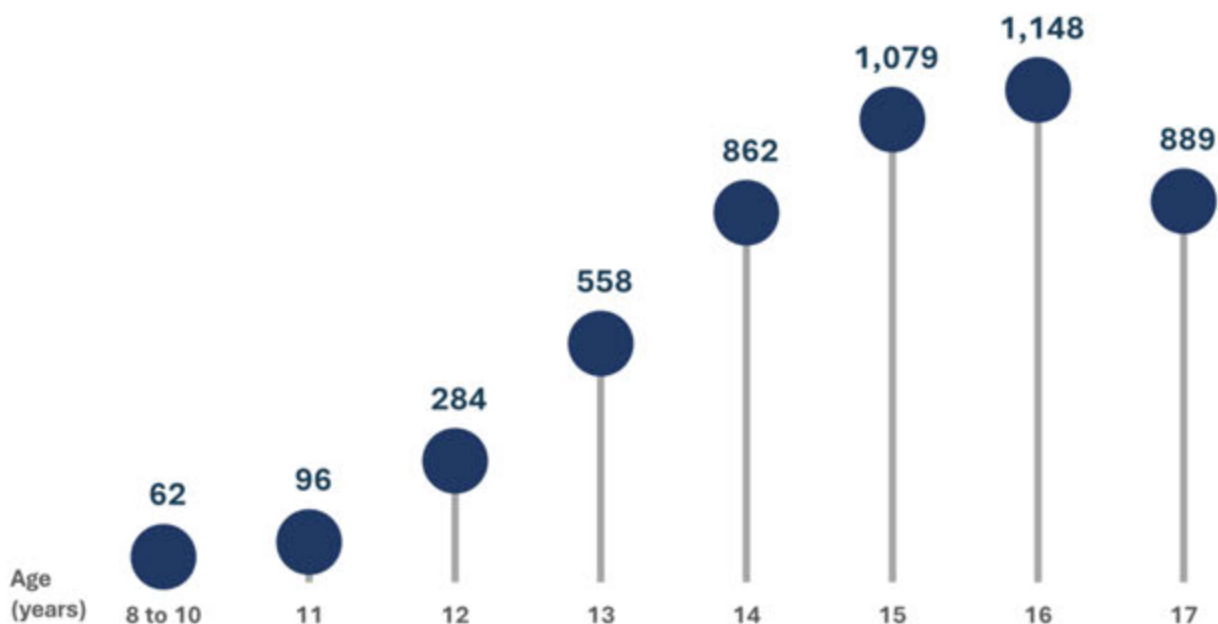
Youth charged with predetermined minor violations of the law that fall under preset conditions set forth by the County Attorney's Office are typically diverted from formal court involvement. This reduces the likelihood of moving further into the juvenile justice system. Youth must meet the following requirements to be approved for a diversion program:

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

These offenses are typically misdemeanor and status offenses. The office of the 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.

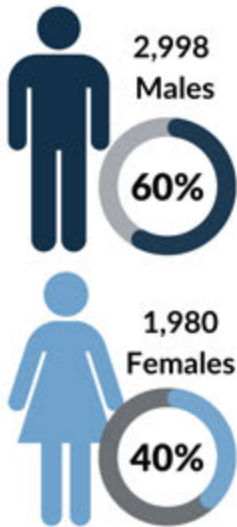
4,978 Diversions started in FY2023. A youth could be placed on diversion more than once during a fiscal year.

Diversions started in FY2023 by age

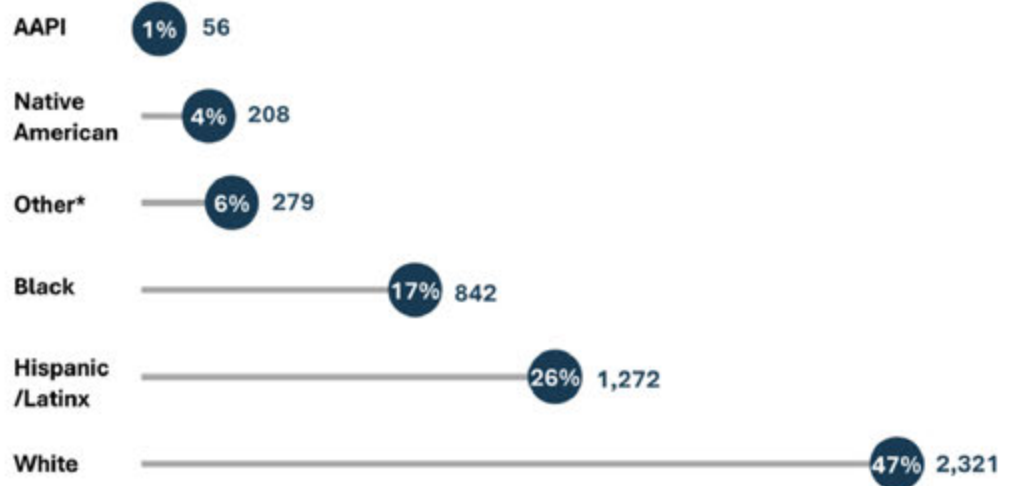


5 | DIVERSION

Diversion Population By Gender



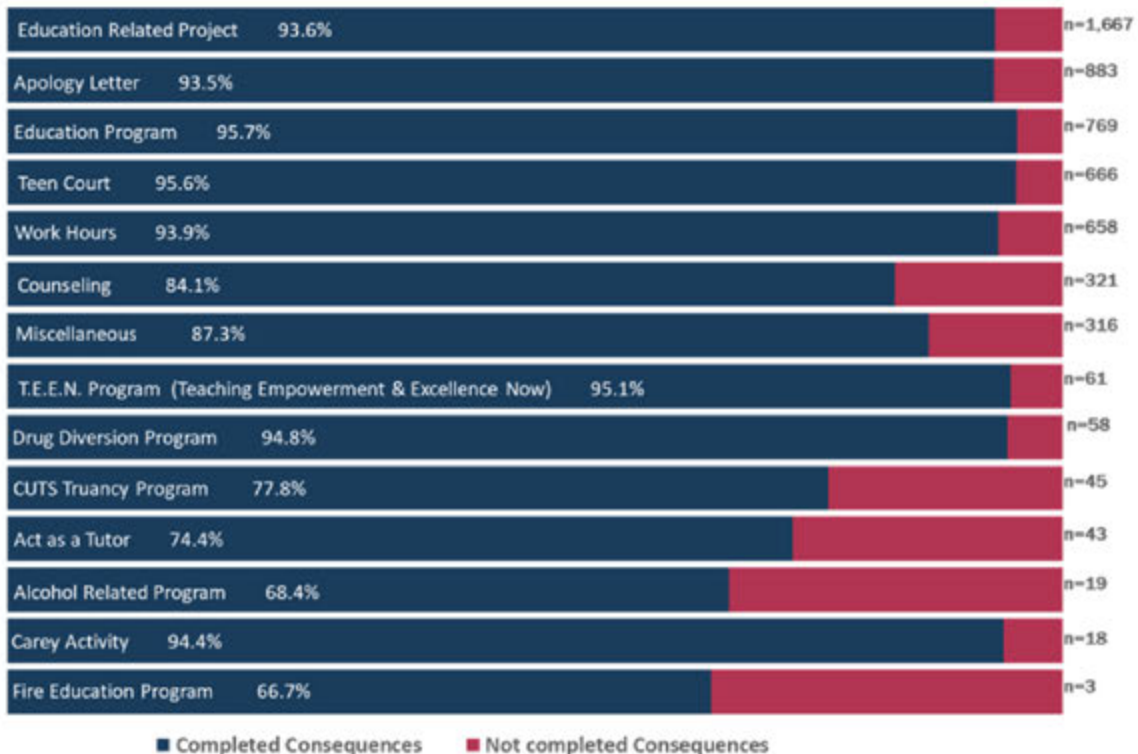
Race/Ethnicity of Youth that started Diversion in FY2023



*Other includes youth 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 FY2023, 2,420 youth were given a total of 6,834 consequences for 2,550 diversion eligible referrals and citations. The graph below details the 5,527 consequences that were closed out in FY2023. **Overall, 93% of the 5,527 diversion consequences were completed and 7% were not completed at the end of FY2023.**



6 | COURT CONSEQUENCES

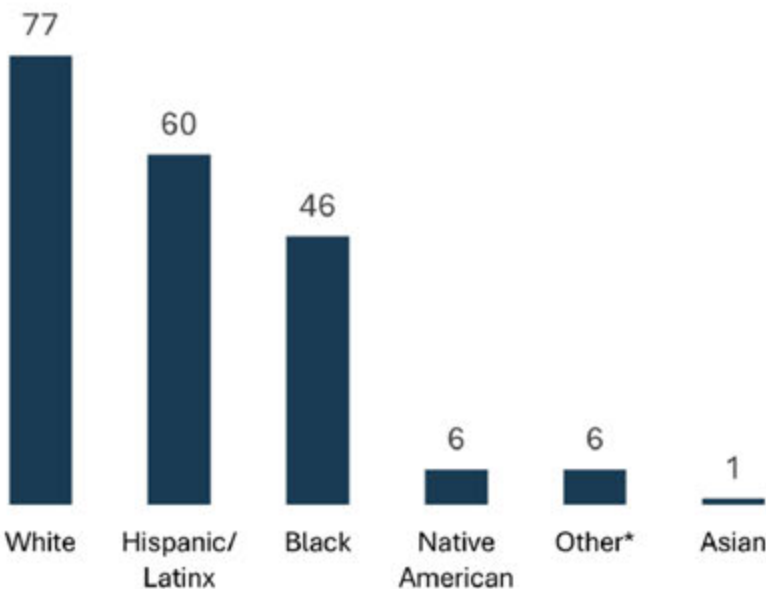
Court consequences is a disposition imposed by the court following an adjudication of delinquency. This disposition, or resolution of the delinquency findings, does not include a term of probation supervision. Court consequences may include, but are not limited to, an expectation that the youth complete community service hours, victim restitution, appropriate projects or accountability activities, and curfews with parental responsibility for oversight. In FY2023, 196 delinquency cases were dispositioned with a court consequence by the court. Of the 137 court consequences that were completed by the end of FY2023, 88% were designated as successful.

Court Consequences Ended in FY2023



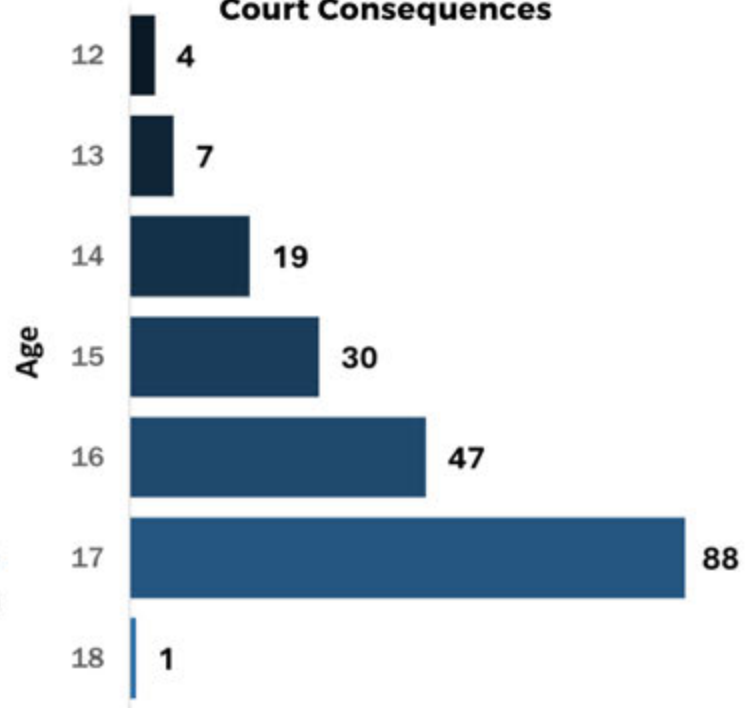
The following graphs cover demographic characteristics of the youth that started court consequences in FY2023. A youth may be assigned a court consequence more than once in a fiscal year.

Race/Ethnicity for Youth that Started Court Consequences



*Other includes youth with unknown and/or missing race/ethnicity information.

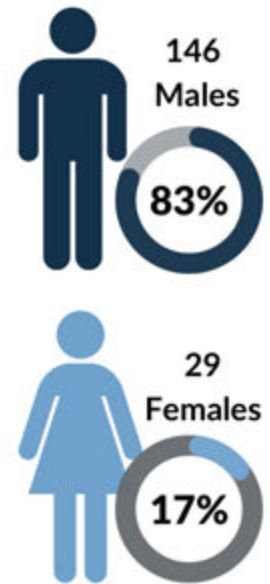
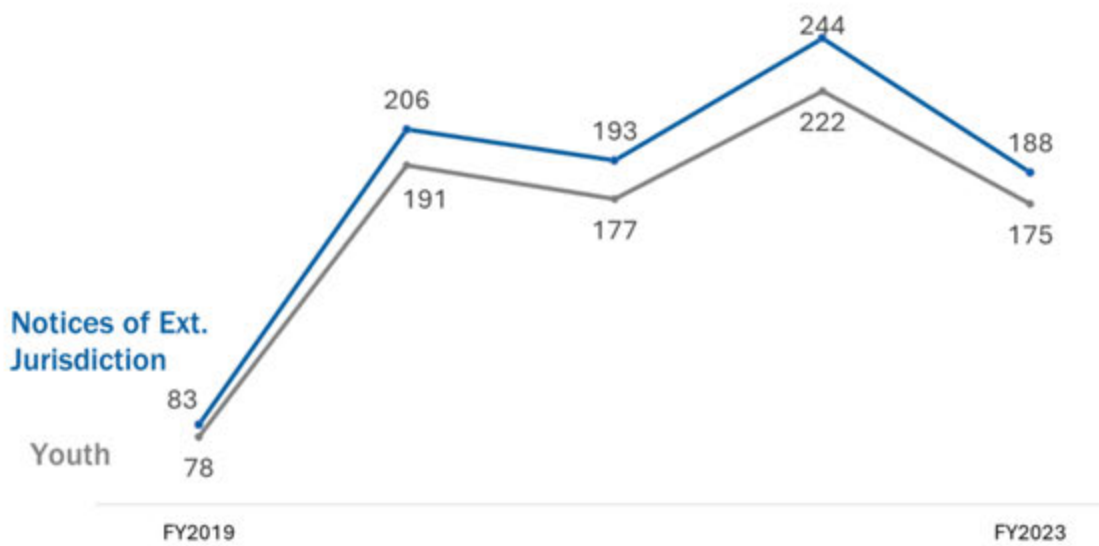
Age for Youth that Started Court Consequences



7 | EXTENDED JURISDICTION

Extended Jurisdiction

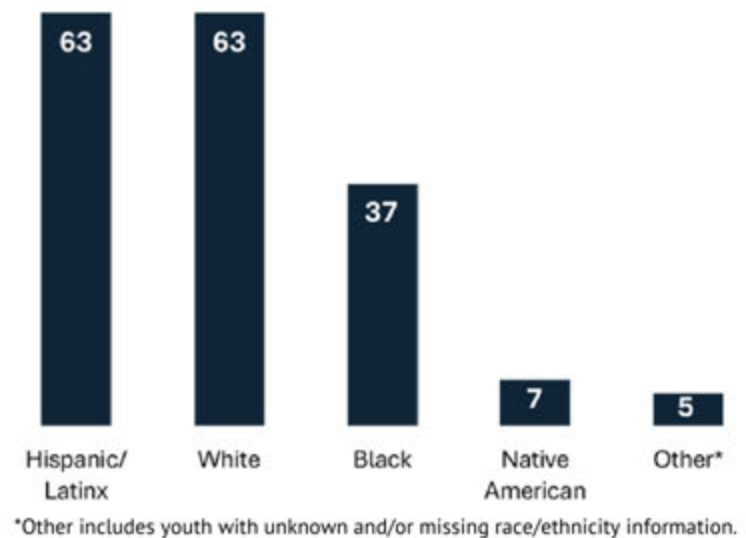
ARS § 8-202 (H) went into effect on August 1, 2018. The law allows the Juvenile Court to extend and retain jurisdiction over youth who have been adjudicated delinquent and are at least age 17. For these youth, jurisdiction can be retained up to age 19 under certain conditions. The County Attorney files the notice at the time of filing the petition. In FY2023 there were 188 notices of extended jurisdiction filed by the County Attorney for 175 youth. The average age of these youth was 17.5 years at the time the notice of extended jurisdiction was filed.



Disposition of Notices of Extended Jurisdiction



Youth on Extended Jurisdiction



8 | COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

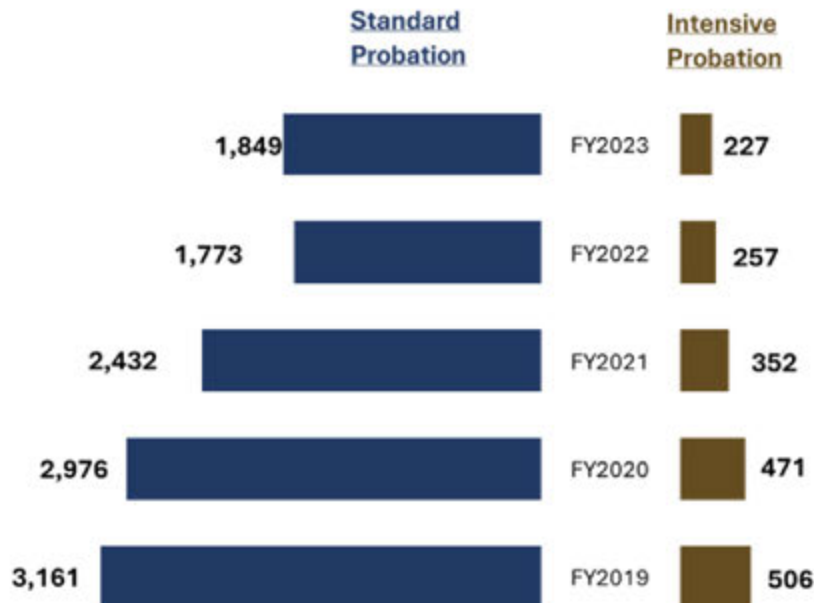
In FY2023, there were 1,283 placements on probation. Youth were counted each time they are placed on standard or intensive probation during the fiscal year. Approximately, 88% (1,132) were for Standard Probation and 12% (151) were for Intensive Probation.

New Placements on Probation



The total youth population on Standard Probation increased approximately 4% from 1,773 youth in FY2022 to 1,849 in FY2023. However, the youth population on Intensive Probation supervision continued to decline by approximately 12% from 257 youth in FY2022 to 227 in FY2023.

Total Population on Probation in FY2023**

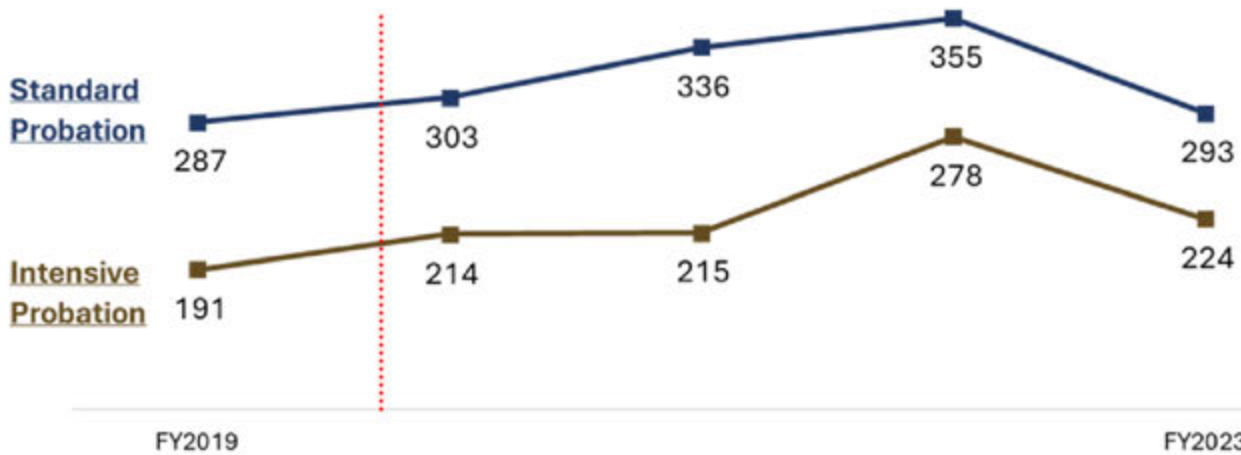


**Youth with multiple probation instances during the fiscal year were counted for each probation instance.

8 | COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

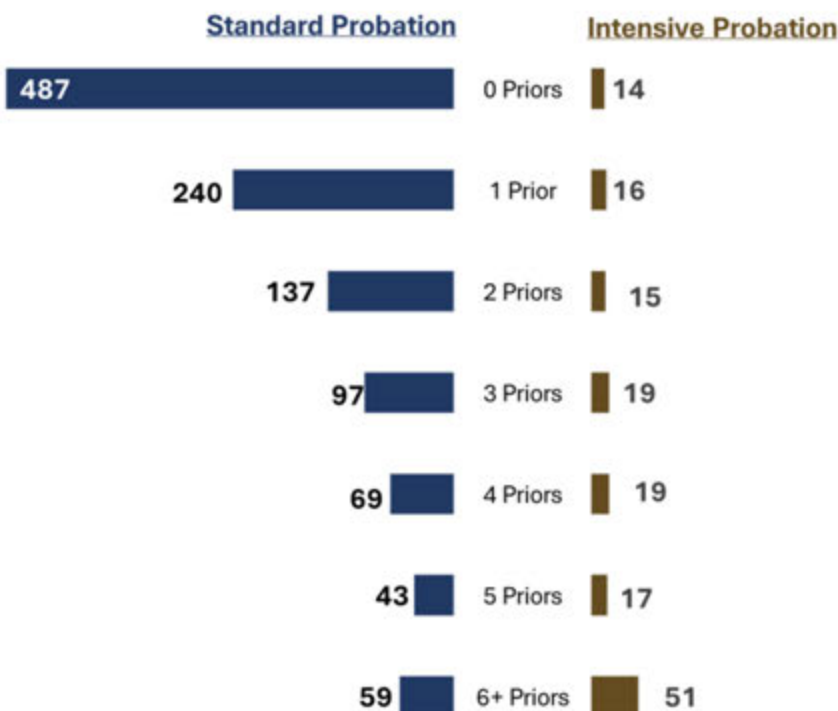
Average days on probation is calculated for the youth on probation that were released in FY2023. The average number of days supervised decreased for both Standard and for Intensive Probation.

Average Days on Probation in a fiscal year by Supervision Type



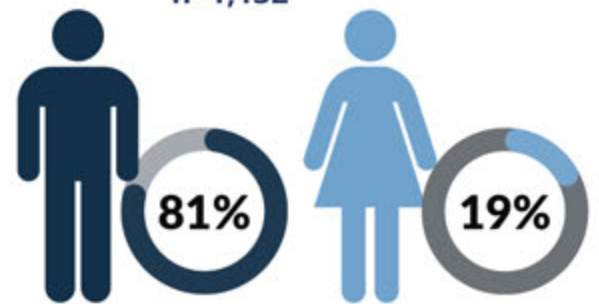
The following graphs show characteristics of the 1,283 placements on probation in FY2023.

Number of Prior Referrals by Supervision Type



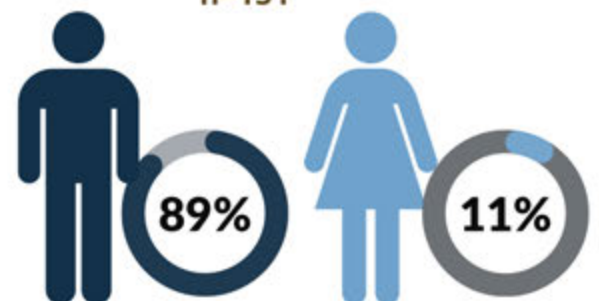
Standard Probation

n=1,132



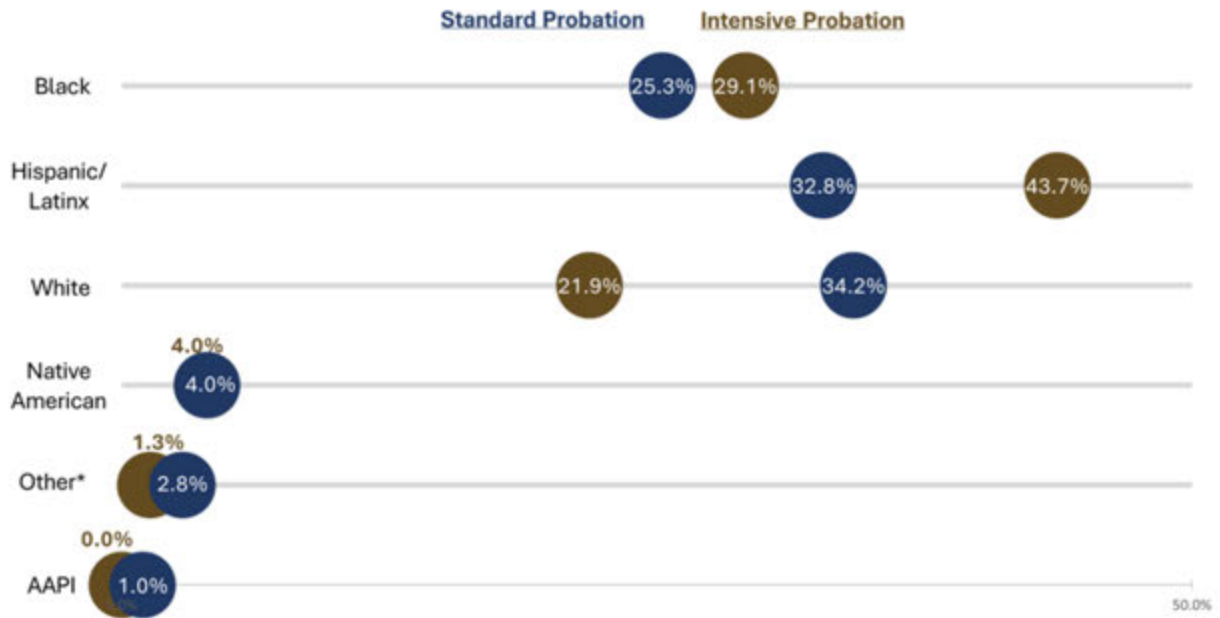
Intensive Probation

n=151



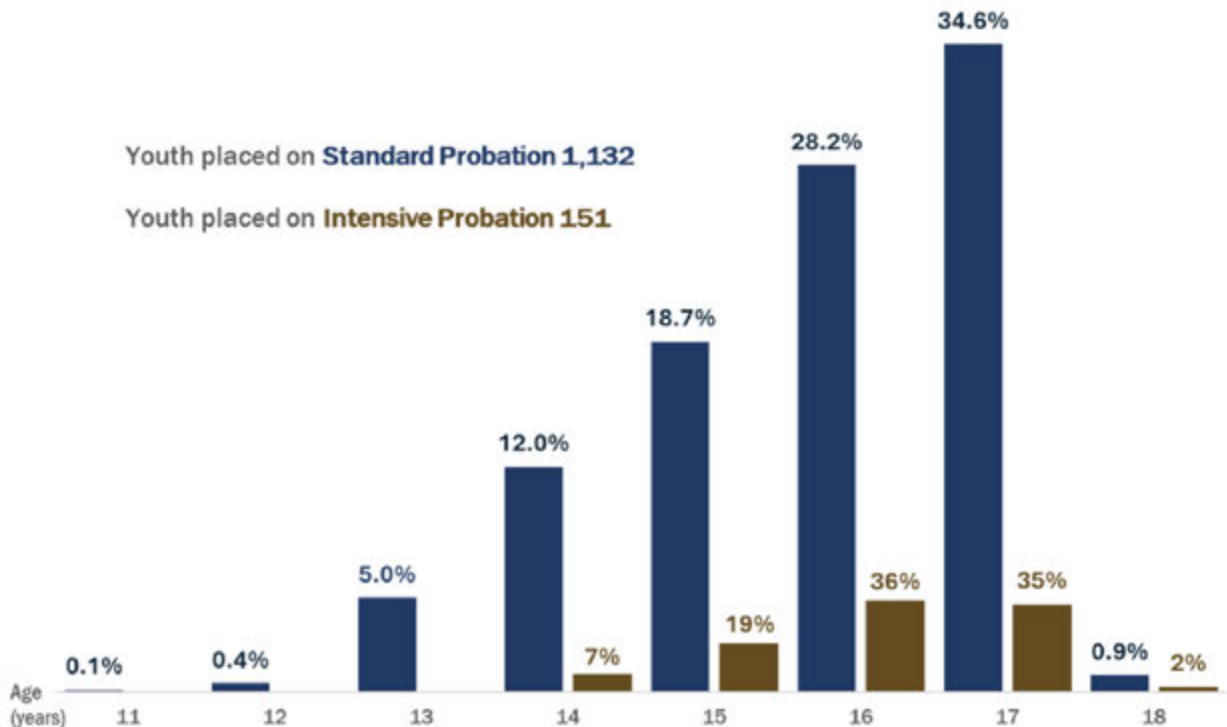
8 | COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

Race/Ethnicity of Youths Placed on Probation by Supervision Type



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

Age of Youth when Placed on Probation by Supervision Type



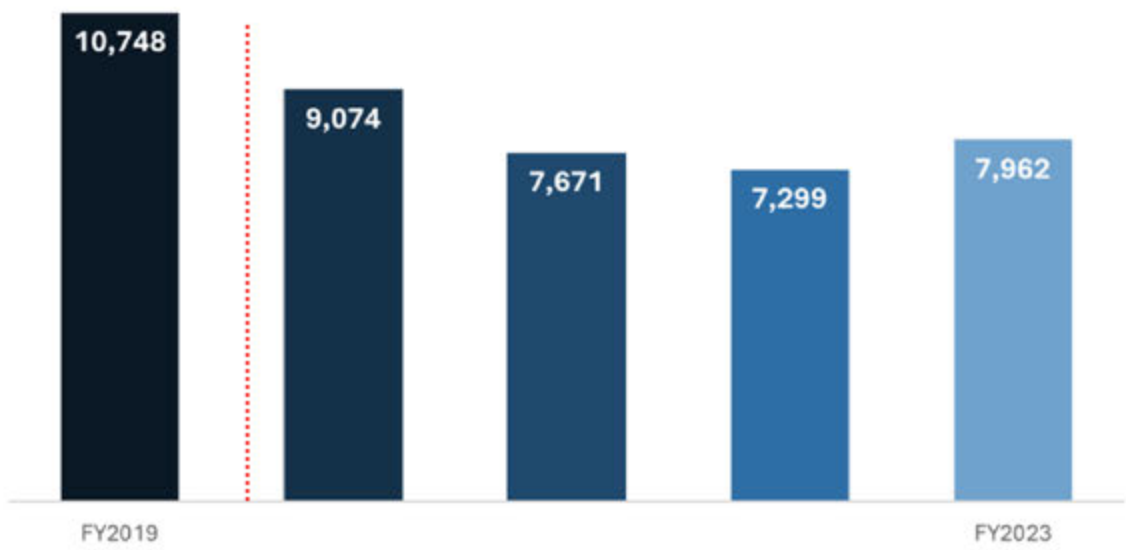


9 | VICTIM & COMMUNITY RESTITUTION

Victim Notifications

The proportion of victims who were provided the needed case updates and notifications increased by approximately 9% in FY2023. This is similar to the overall increase in referrals for FY2023.

Number of Victims Notified or Contacted



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.

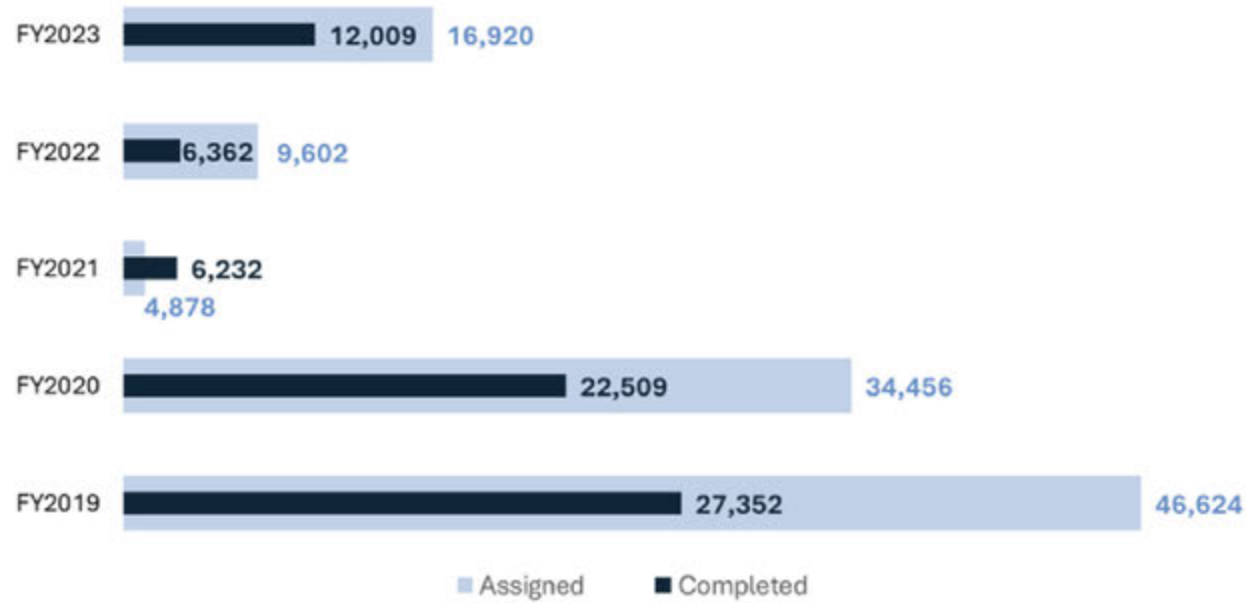
Youth clean up graffiti, pick up roadside litter, help to build and refurbish homes and work in food banks. These activities also provide an opportunity to learn valuable skills that can mitigate risk factors.

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. FY2021 saw a higher number of hours completed due to hours from prior fiscal year being completed in the next one reflective of the impact of the pandemic. Both hours assigned and completed increased in FY2023.

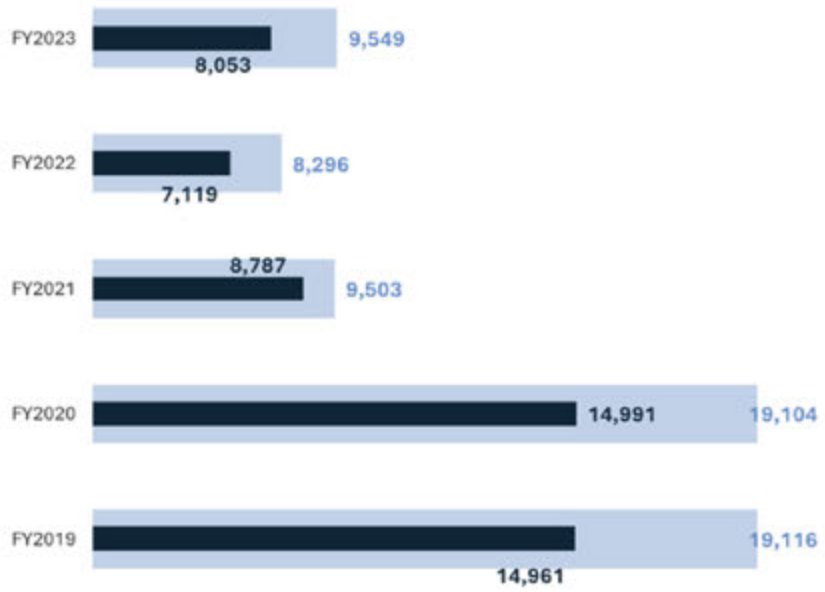


9 | VICTIM & COMMUNITY RESTITUTION

Community Restitution Work Hours

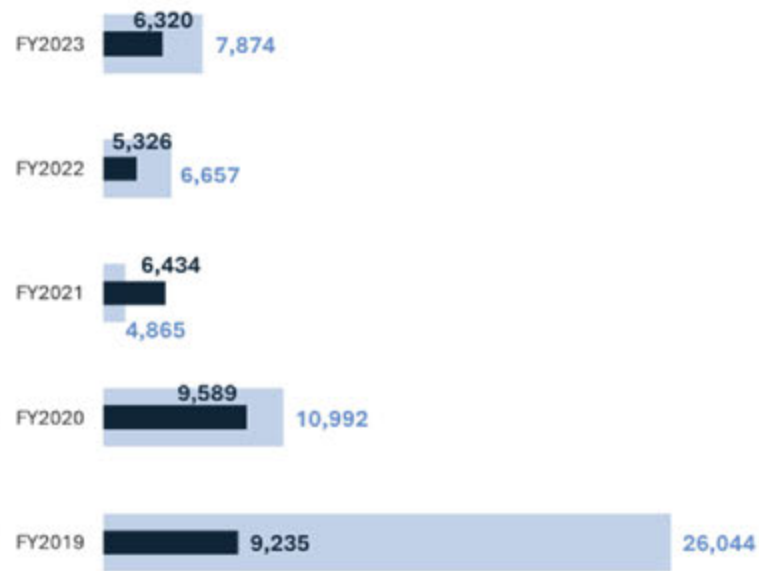


Other Consequences Hours



*Includes consequences such as apology letter, 12 Step program, etc.

Education/Counseling Program Hours



*Includes all educational programs such as gun safety, drivers education, etc.

10 | TREATMENT SERVICES

Youth may receive treatment, education and/or intervention services. 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 FY2023 with Risk Level at Time of Referral to Service

Category	Total Youth Served*	Total Services Referred**	Risk Level			Screeener		% Risk Not Available
			Low	Moderate	High	Low	Screeener Mod/High	
Eval and Diagnosis	505	560	3%	20%	23%	21%	11%	22%
Out of Home	129	253	21%	35%	39%	1%	0%	4%
Outpatient Mental Health	173	242	2%	9%	9%	2%	0%	77%
Substance Abuse	43	62	10%	31%	40%	2%	2%	16%
Total	850	1,117	7%	22%	25%	11%	6%	29%

*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. 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 FY2023.



10 | TREATMENT SERVICES

Services funded by the Department

Drug Testing Services

- 1,484 youth received 22,654 drug tests on 22,095 samples provided.

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. Multiple tests may be completed on a single sample.

Evaluation and Diagnosis Services

- 505 youth received 560 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.

Out-of-Home Care

- 139 youth received 11,966 days of Out-of-Home services.
- 33 youth received 5,402 days of Sexually Abusive Behavior Out-of-Home services.
- 20 youth received 2,123 days of Substance Use Disorder Out-of-Home services.
- 47 youth received 4,315 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. Youth could obtain more than one out-of-home care service during a fiscal year.

Outpatient Mental Health

- 173 youth received 1,497 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.



10 | TREATMENT SERVICES

Outpatient Substance Use Disorder Services

- 31 youth received 2,123 days out of home care, 4 evaluations and 144 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.

Sexually Abusive Behaviors Services

- 114 youth received 11 evaluations, 70 assessments, 772 weeks of out of home care, and 3,714 hours of counseling.

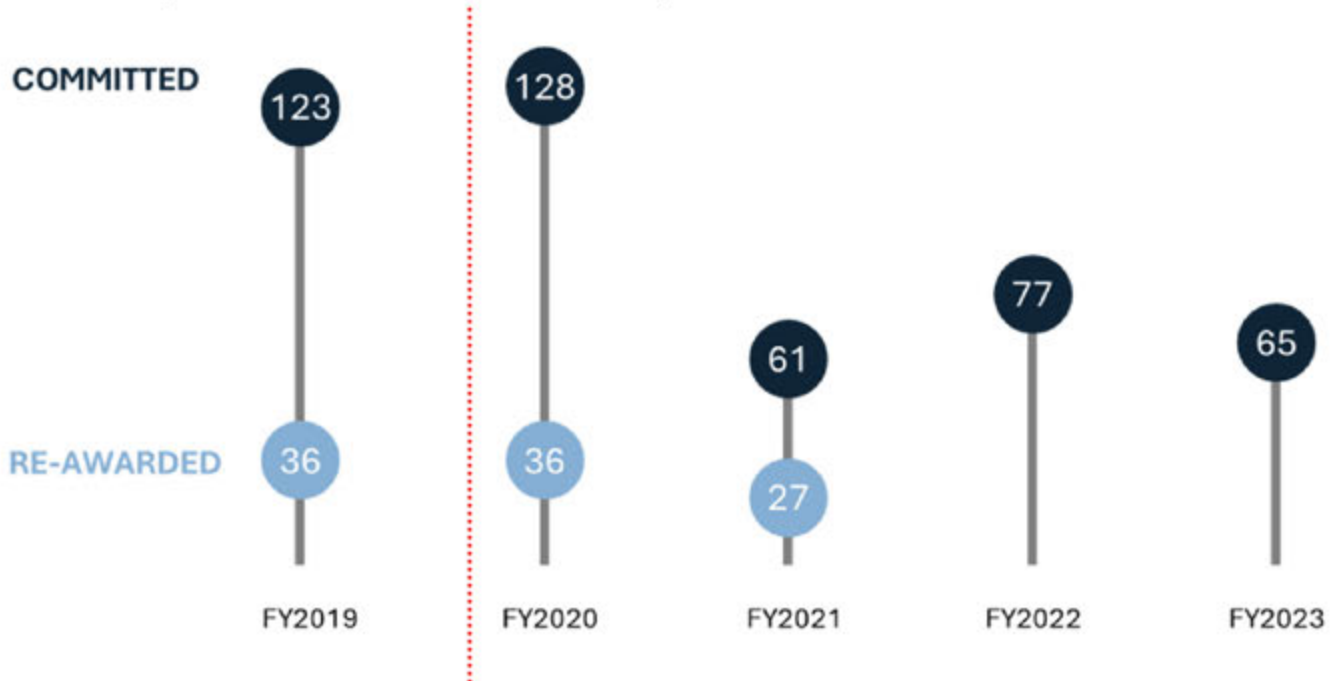
Services are designed to address specific needs and treatment goals related to this population of youth. Additionally, these services are intended to reduce the need for more intensive services as well as to improve the youth's pro-social functioning. These services include a thorough and holistic psychological 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.

11 | COMMITMENTS TO JUVENILE CORRECTIONS

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**-means a youth is dispositioned to ADJC for the first time.
- **Re-Awarded**-means a youth is dispositioned to ADJC subsequently.

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 FY2023, 58% of the youth committed to ADJC were assessed as high risk to reoffend and 6% assessed as low risk to reoffend according to the Arizona Youth Assessment System.



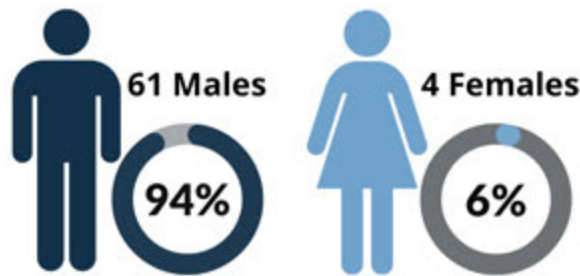
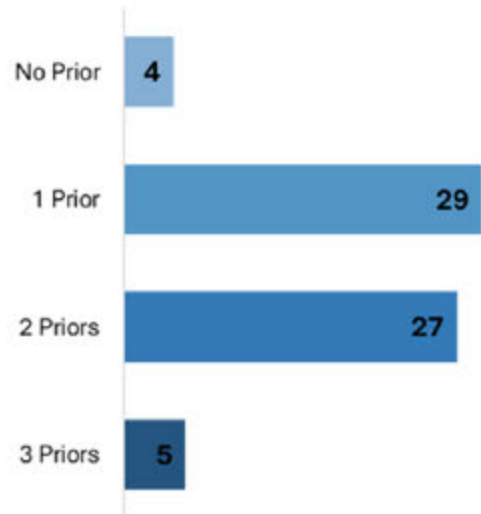
Commitments and Re-awards are unduplicated within each category. Youth may be dispositioned to ADJC multiple times within the fiscal year. Changes in data entry in FY2022 resulted in a loss of the ability to report re-awards as distinct from commitments. Therefore, some of the 65 youth dispositioned to ADJC in FY2023 may have been under the agency's jurisdiction prior to the latest disposition. The number of youth (may include multiple commitments) committed to ADJC in FY2022 was revised to 80 from 77 listed in the FY2022 Data Book.

11 | COMMITMENTS TO JUVENILE CORRECTIONS

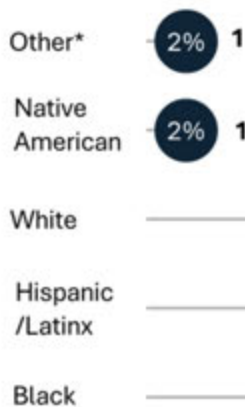
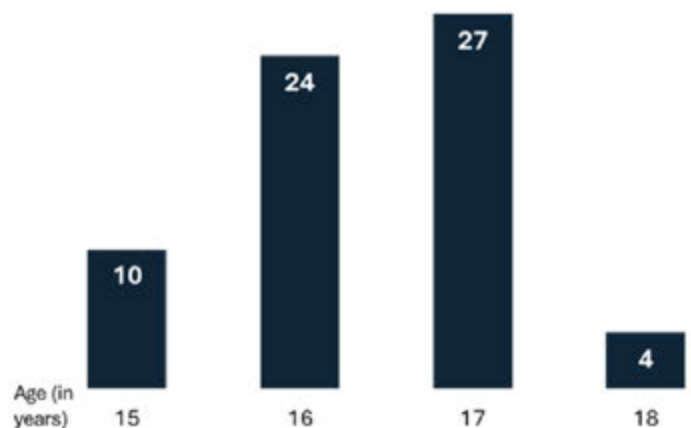
Most Serious Offense on the Commitment



Number of Prior Felony Adjudications when Committed



Age at Time of Commitment to ADJC



Commitments by Race/Ethnicity

*Other includes youth with race/ethnicity missing or listed as unknown.

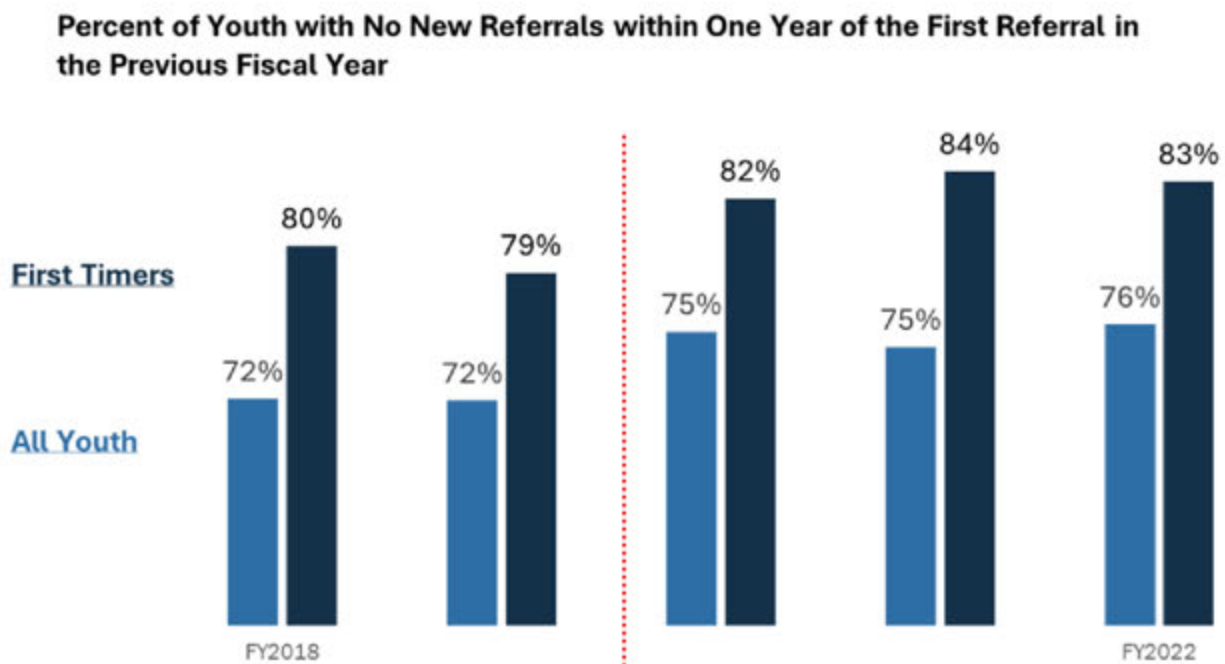
12 | RECIDIVISM

Recidivism is one of the most commonly used measures regarding how a youth has responded to their supervision and interventions. For this report, recidivism is measured as a new referral received by the Juvenile Court within 365 days of the previous referral. Several different points within the juvenile justice system are tracked in the following pages. Overall, the following graphs 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 17 years of age or older 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 the prior fiscal year and shows the percentage of youth who remained referral free for 365 days following the first referral in that prior fiscal year.

- **First Timers** includes only youth who generated their first referral in Maricopa County in that prior fiscal year and had no subsequent referrals with 365 days.
- **All Youth** includes both First Timers and youth who may have had prior referrals to the Maricopa County Juvenile Justice System.



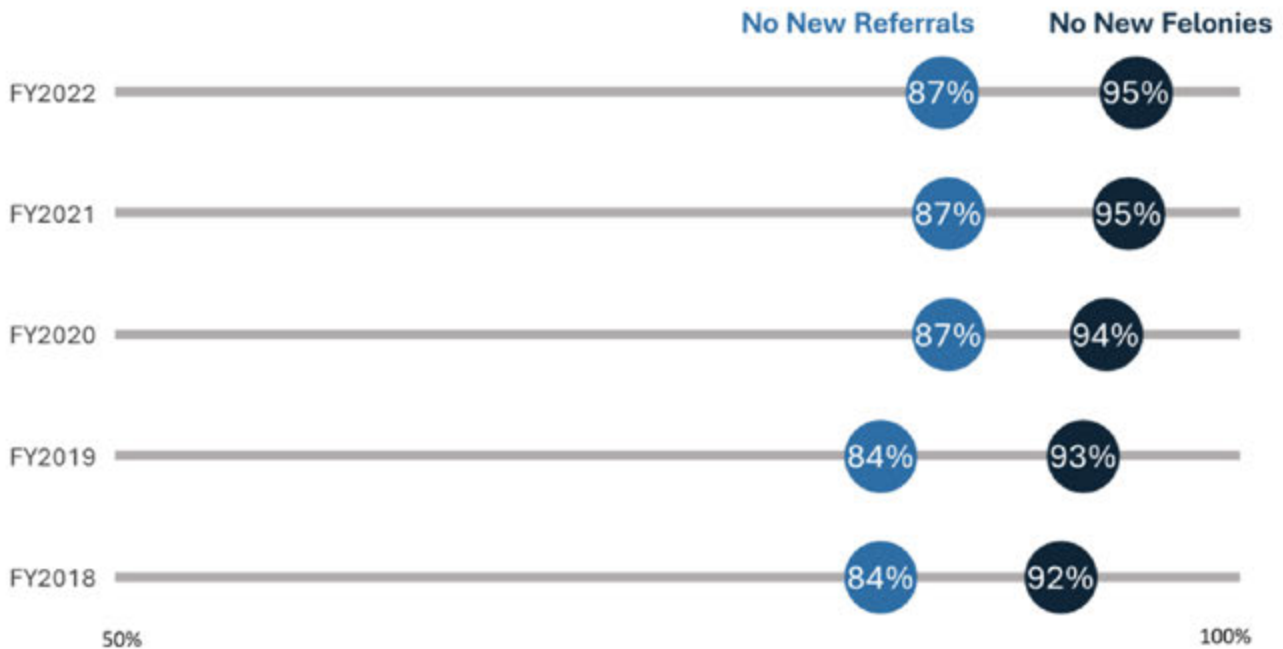
Among the youth who had a referral in FY2022, 83% of first timers and 76% of all youth did not have a subsequent delinquent referral within 365 days of the initial referral.

12 | RECIDIVISM

Diversion - An Alternative to Formal Court Involvement

The graph below shows the percentage of youth who successfully completed Diversion in one year and were not referred for a new delinquent offense for 365 days following completion. In FY2022, 87% of them did not have a new referral and 95% did not have a new felony referral within 365 days following Diversion completion. Youth that were 17 years of age or older at the time of completion were not included.

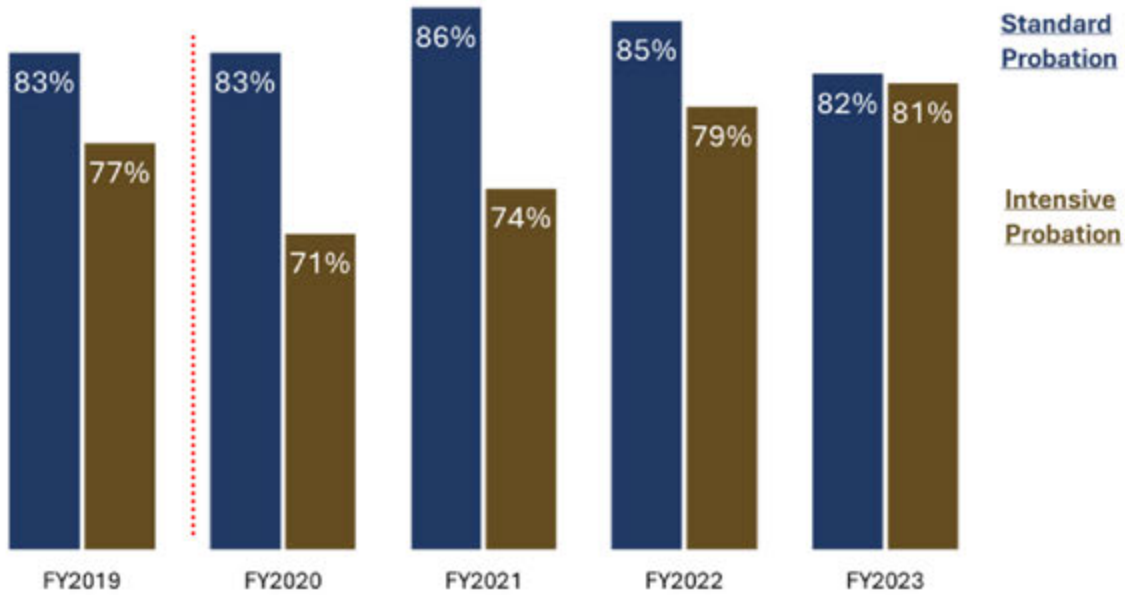
Percent of Youth with No New Referrals and No New Felonies **Within One Year of Successful Completion of Diversion**



12 | RECIDIVISM

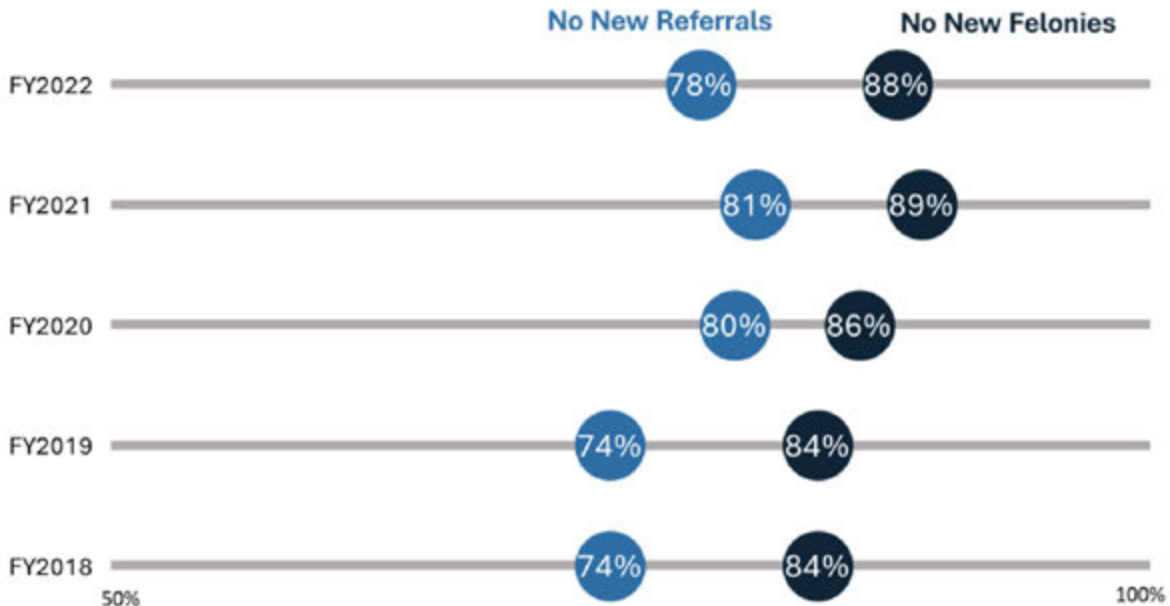
Community Supervision - Probation

The graph below shows the percentage of youth that were supervised on Standard or Intensive probation within the respective fiscal year and did not have a subsequent referral during that fiscal year.



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. In FY2022, 78% of them did not have a new referral and 88% did not have a new felony referral within 365 days of being released from Probation. Youth who were 17 years old or older at 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

Table A.1.1 Demand and Workload Statistics Summary

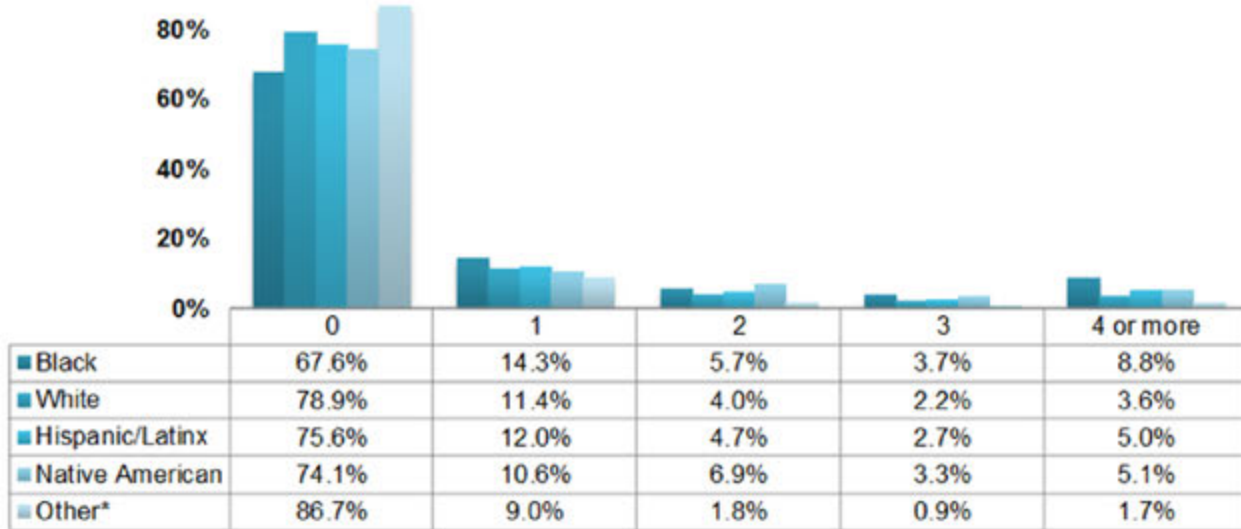
Juvenile Population	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
Estimate of County Population 8 through 17	600,574	602,534	607,758	607,758	607,758
Referrals Received	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
Incorrigibility/Delinquent Referrals Received	11,274	10,266	6,357	7,401	8,903
Juveniles Referred	8,337	7,479	4,810	5,843	6,935
Referrals per Juvenile	1.35	1.37	1.32	1.27	1.28
Investigative Case Status* *	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
Number of New Cases Assigned to Investigative Status	3,829	3,826	1,478	1,667	2,350
New Juveniles on Investigative Status	3,763	3,758	1,465	1,635	2,010
Dispositions	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
Juveniles Placed on Standard Probation	1,683	1,645	1,084	863	1,132
Juveniles Committed to Dept. of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC)	123	128	61	80	65
Juveniles Placed on Intensive Probation	337	284	177	137	151
Detention	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
Juveniles Brought to Detention	4,887	4,335	2,415	2,394	3,016
Juveniles Detained	2,620	2,472	1,477	1,429	1,705
Percent Detained	54.0%	57.0%	61.2%	59.7%	56.5%
Average Daily Population	178	183	117	121	151
Average Length of Stay in Detention (Days)	24.1	27.5	28.8	30.5	29.2

***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	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
General Fund	\$20,945,021	\$20,132,833	\$21,087,778	\$21,873,484	\$24,942,667
Detention Fund	\$37,359,614	\$36,345,302	\$35,105,730	\$39,061,469	\$39,704,319
Total	\$58,304,635	\$56,478,135	\$56,193,508	\$60,934,953	\$64,646,986
State Grants					
American Charter School	\$0	\$0	\$168,638	\$182,311	\$196,126
Diversion Consequences*	\$376,513	\$385,695	\$459,473	\$512,438	\$583,883
Diversion Intake	\$1,302,774	\$1,227,640	\$1,351,099	\$1,334,020	\$1,588,965
Diversion Counseling	\$570,438	\$447,858	\$136,938	\$23,528	\$36,743
Evidence Based Practices (JCRF)	\$0	\$8,340	\$0	\$0	\$0
Family Counseling*	\$272,240	\$277,514	\$271,631	\$271,794	\$271,986
GED (JCRF)	\$14,460	\$12,420	\$0	\$0	\$0
JPSF Treatment**	\$8,813,063	\$6,784,985	\$5,703,988	\$4,723,431	\$5,316,046
Juvenile Treatment Services	\$713,597	\$468,358	\$470,467	\$218,497	\$402,924
Safe Schools	\$95,889	\$78,240	\$0	\$0	\$0
Title IV-E	\$51,063	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Victim Rights	\$97,701	\$97,700	\$97,700	\$76,222	\$79,700
Total	\$11,866,840	\$9,788,750	\$8,491,296	\$7,159,930	\$8,280,247
<i>* Indicates amounts retained by the grantor to be spent on behalf of the Department</i>					
<i>** JIPS Treatment is now incorporated into the JPSF Treatment numbers.</i>					
Federal Grants					
Food and Nutrition	\$355,149	\$432,363	\$311,951	\$323,990	\$426,420
JAG	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$395,149	\$432,363	\$311,951	\$323,990	\$426,420
Service Fees					
Probation Fees	\$201,312	\$184,218	\$86,441	\$87,000	\$87,000
Probation Surcharge	\$2,691,616	\$2,510,682	\$2,074,595	\$1,724,232	\$1,724,232
Diversion Fees	\$250,596	\$250,488	\$62,048	\$69,968	\$62,500
Juvenile Restitution Fund	\$22,884	\$22,188	\$0		\$8,382
Total	\$3,030,414	\$2,967,576	\$2,223,084	\$1,881,200	\$1,882,114
All Grants and Fees	\$15,869,295	\$13,188,689	\$11,026,331	\$9,365,120	\$10,588,781
County Funds	\$58,304,635	\$56,478,135	\$56,193,508	\$60,934,953	\$64,646,986
Total Budget	\$68,104,218	\$69,666,824	\$67,219,839	\$70,300,073	\$75,235,767

Table A.1.3 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.1.4 Percent of Referrals by Type FY2019 - FY2023

	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
Citation	9.3%	7.4%	10.0%	16.5%	18.3%
Physical Referral:					
Screened and Detained*	7.4%	8.7%	9.5%	8.4%	8.9%
Screened and Not Detained	20.1%	18.0%	14.5%	13.1%	14.8%
Paper Referral	63.2%	65.9%	66.0%	62.0%	58.0%

* Screened and Detained includes Detained Review since FY08.

Appendix B | Referrals Received

Most severe referral offenses are collapsed into similar categories for ease of reporting. There are over 4,000 offenses in the Arizona Revised Statute. The Department has developed a collapse file which categorizes these offenses down to 163. These 163 are then grouped in the following tables (A.2-A.9) by the severity categories from page 11.

Table A.2 Most Severe Referral Offense – Felony Person

	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
Aggravated Assault - Domestic Violence	85	76	74	82	59
Aggravated Assault-Felony	288	324	245	230	290
Aggravated Assault w. Weapon	100	104	91	103	118
Arson-Occupied Structure	2	7	3	4	5
Child Abuse - Felony	2	3	6	3	1
Child Molest	74	65	62	31	43
Custodial Interference - Felony	0	2	0	0	0
Discharge Firearm-Structure	8	3	8	6	19
Disorderly Conduct	2	0	0	1	0
Drive By Shooting	7	13	6	14	21
Endangerment	7	7	4	4	11
False Report	4	0	0	0	4
Felony Sexual Exploitation of a Minor	1	1	1	2	1
Gang/Syndicate Participation	29	29	5	24	22
Harrasment	1	0	0	1	2
Kidnap	41	24	12	6	26
Lewd Behavior - Felony	5	20	2	4	5
Murder/Homicide/Manslaughter	22	20	28	32	58
Poisoning	2	0	1	6	0
Robbery	97	53	37	33	46
Robbery - Armed	138	165	99	105	163
Sex Trafficking	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Abuse - Felony	88	122	82	81	62
Sexual Assault - Felony	23	21	24	24	31
Smuggling	0	0	0	0	1
Stalking	0	1	0	0	0
Threats - Felony	21	33	13	23	54
Traffic Violation	0	1	1	1	0
Unlawful Imprisonment	0	3	0	0	1
Felony Person Totals	1,047	1,097	804	820	1,043

Table A.3 Most Severe Referral Offense – Felony Property

	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
Arson - Unoccupied Structure - Felony	7	1	6	0	3
Burglary 1 - Armed	11	26	4	5	10
Burglary 2 - Residential	104	99	33	30	17
Burglary 3 - Non-residential - Felony	212	211	120	101	123
Burglary 3 - Non-residential - Misdemeanor	0	0	1	0	0
Burglary - Possess Tools - Felony	2	2	0	0	1
Credit Card - Theft/Fraud - Felony	12	13	7	12	14
Criminal Damage - Felony	78	98	71	93	105
Criminal Damage - Aggravated - Felony	16	12	18	32	31
Criminal Damage - Graffiti - Felony	3	7	1	2	6
Criminal Damage - Dom. Violence (Felony)	22	10	16	20	21
Extortion - Felony	0	0	0	0	3
Forgery - Felony	13	6	6	9	2
Fraud	28	29	27	25	12
Lewd Behavior - Felony	0	1	1	1	0
Littering/Polluting - Felony	7	1	0	1	0
Possess Stolen Property - Felony	14	14	5	7	13
Reckless Burning	0	0	2	0	0
Rented Property Misuse - Felony	0	1	0	0	0
Shoplifting - Felony	12	17	10	17	22
Smuggling	0	0	0	2	1
Theft - Felony	73	49	39	36	37
Theft Means of Transportation	195	225	115	83	223
Unlawful Use Transportation - Felony	87	120	47	49	115
Felony Property Totals	896	942	529	525	759

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

	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
City Ordinance	1	2	3	5	1
Compound Felony	0	0	1	0	1
Escape	5	5	4	3	1
Fraud - Felony	0	1	0	0	0
Hindering Prosecution	10	3	7	5	8
Obstruct Government Operations	37	39	19	26	29
Perjury	0	0	0	1	0
Resisting Arrest	65	54	44	49	43
Violation of Probation	998	869	630	428	481
Other*	0	0	1	0	0
Obstruction of Justice Totals	1,116	973	709	517	564

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

Table A.5 Most Severe Referral Offense – Misdemeanor Person

	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
Aggravated Assault-Misd	0	1	1	0	0
Assault - Domestic Violence	662	617	447	537	541
Assault - Simple	919	839	605	914	1010
City Ordinance	4	0	0	0	0
Endangerment	4	3	3	5	4
Lewd Behavior - Misdemeanor	0	0	2	0	1
Obscenity	6	1	3	2	4
Poisoning	0	0	0	1	0
Teacher Abuse	0	0	0	0	0
Threats - Misdemeanor	159	160	87	134	181
Traffic Violation	2	2	4	4	4
Unlawful Imprisonment - Misdemeanor	3	2	0	0	1
Misdemeanor Person Totals	1,759	1,625	1,152	1,597	1,746

Table A.6 Most Severe Referral Offense – Drug Offenses

	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
City Ordinance	0	0	0	0	1
Contraband Drugs	0	0	0	0	1
Dangerous Drugs	60	46	36	31	37
Drug Paraphernalia	555	326	113	44	37
Drugs on School Grounds	90	62	7	12	24
Illegal Vapors	1	0	0	0	0
Involving Minor in Drugs	3	0	0	1	0
Narcotics - Possess/Sell	548	674	185	98	120
Possess Marijuana	377	239	117	616	854
Possess Marijuana for Sale	50	25	25	16	13
Prescription Drugs	19	10	3	2	2
Using Facilities for Drugs	2	0	0	0	0
Drug Offense Totals	1,705	1,382	486	820	1,089

Table A.7 Most Severe Referral Offense – Public Peace

	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
Alcohol	156	258	116	133	228
Boating Offense	0	0	0	0	1
City Ordinance	24	12	10	14	5
Contraband in Secure Facility	3	5	3	3	3
Criminal Nuisance	3	2	0	0	2
Cruelty to Animals	5	1	2	0	0
Discharge Firearm-Structure	1	1	1	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	353	369	256	267	349
Disturbing the Peace - Domestic Violence	474	375	259	300	328
Driving While Intoxicated	61	56	78	84	82
Eavesdropping/Communications	0	1	0	0	0
Explosives Misconduct	0	0	0	0	1
False Report	84	53	19	25	34
Felony Flight	24	26	22	21	39
Firearms Possession by a Minor	53	58	50	106	132
Fireworks	1	0	0	0	2
Fraud - Misd	0	0	0	0	2
Game and Fish	2	3	5	0	2
Gang/Syndicate Participation	92	2	0	1	0
Harassment	15	10	6	11	9
Interfere w Judicial Proc.	26	20	10	21	13
Leaving an Accident	31	41	33	27	42
Lewd Behavior - Felony	6	4	8	4	9
Lewd Behavior - Misdemeanor	11	8	3	9	7
Loitering	0	0	0	0	0
Neglect/Exploit a Minor	0	2	3	1	4
Obscenity	8	10	16	13	19
Obstruct Government Operations	2	7	3	5	3
Reckless Burning	9	6	2	6	1
School Interference	86	51	12	37	78
Sex Trafficking	1	0	0	1	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0
Teacher Abuse	1	1	0	0	0
Tobacco	289	130	103	300	331
Traffic Violation	195	153	290	362	348
Trespass	2	4	0	1	3
Unlawful use of Telephone	9	10	9	15	16
Weapons Misconduct - Felony	62	67	44	51	89
Weapons Misconduct - Gang	14	10	4	15	17
Weapons Misconduct - Misdemeanor	15	7	9	23	23
Public Peace Totals	2,118	1,763	1,376	1,856	2,222

Table A.8 Most Severe Referral Offense – Misdemeanor Property

	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
Arson - Unoccupied Structure - Misdemeanor	2	0	0	2	0
Burglary 3 - Non-Residential	1	0	0	0	0
City Ordinance	0	1	0	1	0
Credit Card - Theft/Fraud - Misdemeanor	4	1	2	5	1
Criminal Damage - Misdemeanor	307	299	168	185	191
Criminal Damage - Felony	0	0	1	0	0
Criminal Damage - Graffiti - Misdemeanor	16	26	17	19	30
Criminal Damage - Dom. Violence (Misdemeanor)	221	204	156	162	129
Cruelty to Animals	0	0	0	1	3
Disurbing the Peace - Dom. Violence	0	1	0	1	0
Fraud - Misdemeanor	0	0	1	0	0
Littering/Polluting - Misdemeanor	1	1	2	1	0
Possess Stolen Property - Misdemeanor	4	0	0	1	2
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	852	758	213	263	448
Theft - Misdemeanor	173	170	94	80	64
Trespass	212	260	140	153	228
Unlawful Use of Telephone	0	0	0	0	0
Unlawful Use of Transportation - Misdemeanor	1	1	0	0	1
Misdemeanor Property Totals	1,866	1,794	1,722	794	1,097

Table A.9 Most Severe Referral Offense – Status Offenses

	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
Curfew	209	303	176	83	139
Graffiti Tools	0	0	0	0	0
Incorrigible	6	4	2	1	1
Runaway	353	356	286	253	184
Runaway - FOJ	12	6	13	3	1
Truancy	259	92	30	49	58
Status Offense Totals	1,150	839	761	507	383

Appendix C | Referral Source

Table A.10 Source of Referral FY2023

Referring Agency	Count	Percent
Mesa Police Department	1,567	18%
Phoenix Police Department	1,559	18%
Chandler Police Department	749	8%
Glendale Police Department	705	8%
Gilbert Police Department	657	7%
Peoria Police Department	554	6%
Surprise Police Department	500	6%
Probation Officer	481	5%
Avondale Police Department	349	4%
Goodyear Police Department	326	4%
Tempe Police Department	279	3%
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office	232	3%
Buckeye Police Department	211	2%
Queen Creek Police Department	174	2%
Scottsdale Police Department	153	2%
El Mirage Police Department	98	1%
Arizona Department of Public Safety	98	1%
School	60	1%
Other Law Enforcement	44	0%
AZ Department of Juvenile Corrections	26	0%
Tolleson Police Department	25	0%
Salt River Indian Police Department	19	0%
Other Source, Non Law Enforcement	13	0%
AZ State University Police Department - Tempe	12	0%
Wickenburg Police Department	12	0%
Total	8,903	100%

Table A.11 Source of Referral by Type of Offense FY2023

Referring Agency	Felony		Obstruct.	Misd.			Misd.		Totals
	Person	Property	Justice	Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Property	Status	
Mesa Police Department	103	97	13	259	489	380	191	35	1,567
Phoenix Police Department	453	183	20	380	76	284	141	22	1,559
Chandler Police Department	52	60	9	141	56	178	136	117	749
Glendale Police Department	79	119	8	189	10	138	159	3	705
Gilbert Police Department	30	35	4	80	161	177	92	78	657
Peoria Police Department	37	40	4	105	113	205	45	5	554
Surprise Police Department	31	31	4	128	18	203	63	22	500
Probation Officer	0	0	481	0	0	0	0	0	481
Avondale Police Department	39	33	2	88	60	66	55	6	349
Goodyear Police Department	26	24	3	79	7	156	18	13	326
Tempe Police Department	35	43	8	56	20	60	45	12	279
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office	28	18	0	60	25	75	25	1	232
Buckeye Police Department	29	12	2	60	3	78	23	4	211
Queen Creek Police Department	20	7	0	46	22	50	28	1	174
Scottsdale Police Department	14	12	4	27	8	38	44	6	153
El Mirage Police Department	15	5	0	22	5	32	18	1	98
Arizona Department of Public Safety	13	14	1	1	8	60	1	0	98
School	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	57	60
Other Law Enforcement	4	15	0	8	0	14	3	0	44
AZ Department of Juvenile Corrections	23	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	26
Tolleson Police Department	4	10	0	5	2	4	0	0	25
Salt River Indian Police Department	5	0	1	4	3	4	2	0	19
Other Source, Non Law Enforcement	1	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	13
AZ State University Police Department - Tempe	1	0	0	3	0	3	5	0	12
Wickenburg Police Department	1	1	0	4	3	1	2	0	12
Totals	1,043	759	564	1,746	1,089	2,222	1,097	383	8,903

Overall, the total number of referrals is down approximately 23% from 11,578 referrals in FY2019 to 8,903 in FY2023. Mesa Police Department surpassed the Phoenix Police Department in total number of youth referrals with an increase of approximately 20% over the past five years. Peoria Police Department experienced a 39% increase in referrals between 2019 to 2023.

Table A.12 Most Frequent Referral Sources – Annual Changes

Referring Agency	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	Percent Change
						FY2019 to FY2023
Mesa Police Department	1,301	1,214	560	1,121	1,567	20.4%
	11.54%	11.83%	8.81%	15.15%	17.60%	
Phoenix Police Department	2,604	2,398	1,421	1,321	1,559	-40.1%
	23.10%	23.36%	22.35%	17.85%	17.51%	
Chandler Police Department	906	843	550	676	749	-17.3%
	8.04%	8.21%	8.65%	9.13%	8.41%	
Glendale Police Department	854	739	456	613	705	-17.4%
	7.57%	7.20%	7.17%	8.28%	7.92%	
Gilbert Police Department	675	683	532	578	657	-2.7%
	5.99%	6.65%	8.37%	7.81%	7.38%	
Peoria Police Department	398	450	264	403	554	39.2%
	3.53%	4.38%	4.15%	5.45%	6.22%	
Surprise Police Department	575	506	372	447	500	-13.0%
	5.10%	4.93%	5.85%	6.04%	5.62%	
Probation Officer	990	867	628	428	481	-51.4%
	8.78%	8.45%	9.88%	5.78%	5.40%	
Avondale Police Department	338	387	229	314	349	3.3%
	3.00%	3.77%	3.60%	4.24%	3.92%	
Goodyear Police Department	304	293	189	259	326	7.2%
	2.70%	2.85%	2.97%	3.50%	3.66%	
Tempe Police Department	470	430	254	238	279	-40.6%
	4.17%	4.19%	4.00%	3.22%	3.13%	
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office	342	326	226	194	232	-32.2%
	3.03%	3.18%	3.56%	2.62%	2.61%	
Buckeye Police Department	388	331	184	207	211	-45.6%
	3.44%	3.22%	2.89%	2.80%	2.37%	
Scottsdale Police Department	305	221	140	145	153	-52.5%
	2.71%	2.15%	2.20%	1.96%	1.63%	
School	257	90	30	48	60	-76.7%
	2.28%	0.88%	0.47%	0.65%	0.67%	
Other Sources*	871	781	511	409	521	-40.2%
	7.73%	7.61%	8.04%	5.53%	5.85%	
Totals	11,578	10,559	6,546	7,401	8,903	-23.1%

*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 twenty zip codes in Maricopa County that generated the most referrals in FY2023. 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 twenty for FY2023 and compared to their ranking and the total number of referrals five years earlier in FY2019.

The last column shows the percent change from FY2019 to FY2023. The total referrals from these twenty zip codes have declined by approximately 16% from 4,089 referrals in FY2019 to 3,440 referrals in FY2023.

Table A.13 Top 20 Zip Codes

ZIP Code	City	Total FY2023	Rank FY2023	Rank FY2019	Total FY2019	Percent Change FY2018 to FY2022
85225	Chandler	319	1	1	475	-32.8%
85204	Mesa	257	2	9	202	27.2%
85142	Queen Creek* 242	228	3	2	379	-39.8%
85301	Glendale	221	4	5	239	-7.5%
85326	Buckeye	205	5	3	313	-34.5%
85323	Avondale	194	6	15	172	12.8%
85345	Peoria	189	7	17	169	11.8%
85338	Goodyear	164	8	19	159	3.1%
85210	Mesa	158	9	16	170	-7.1%
85208	Mesa	154	10	56	83	85.5%
85339	Laveen	152	11	8	208	-26.9%
85041	Phoenix	147	12	6	222	-33.8%
85201	Mesa	146	13	7	217	-32.7%
85383	Peoria	140	14	50	91	53.8%
85379	Surprise	139	15	10	195	-28.7%
85335	El Mirage	133	16	4	263	-49.4%
85296	Gilbert	124	17	27	130	-4.6%
85207	Mesa	124	18	52	90	37.8%
85037	Phoenix	123	19	14	177	-30.5%
85203	Mesa	123	20	25	135	-8.9%
Total of Top 20		3,440			4,089	-15.9%
All Complaints		8,903			11,274	-21.0%
Percent of All Referrals from Top 20		38.6%			36.3%	

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

Table A.14 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2023

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Total
Aguila	85320	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Anthem	85086	1	4	3	9	1	9	4	0	31
Apache Junction* 219	85119	0	1	1	0	7	6	0	0	15
Apache Junction* 220	85120	2	0	0	5	9	9	1	0	26
Arlington	85322	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Avondale	85323	24	22	7	51	10	52	22	6	194
Avondale	85392	13	8	2	18	18	21	10	3	93
Buckeye	85326	29	5	7	50	13	65	31	5	205
Buckeye	85395	4	2	0	13	2	20	6	1	48
Carefree	85377	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Cave Creek	85331	4	0	0	1	1	5	2	0	13
Chandler	85224	11	6	3	13	16	24	14	8	95
Chandler	85225	15	15	37	51	33	77	39	52	319
Chandler	85226	5	2	3	10	0	28	2	13	63
Chandler	85246	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Chandler	85249	5	5	0	15	2	18	17	7	69
Chandler	85286	6	3	4	19	17	14	16	7	86
El Mirage	85335	12	4	6	32	8	44	25	2	133
Fountain Hills	85268	0	3	0	1	3	6	0	0	13
Ft. McDowell	85264	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	0	8
Gila Bend	85337	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Gilbert	85233	0	2	0	7	21	19	10	7	66
Gilbert	85234	7	4	4	15	20	37	17	17	121
Gilbert	85295	10	4	2	13	27	21	15	9	101
Gilbert	85296	7	4	0	16	29	36	18	14	124
Gilbert	85297	2	2	0	10	21	22	8	13	78
Gilbert	85298	4	6	0	6	3	21	9	4	53
Glendale	85301	24	33	21	47	8	63	22	3	221
Glendale	85302	11	6	3	33	4	32	12	0	101
Glendale	85303	5	16	6	22	6	27	5	0	87
Glendale	85304	2	1	2	20	2	6	2	0	35
Glendale	85305	3	2	2	7	6	4	6	0	30
Glendale	85306	3	4	0	12	4	5	3	0	31
Glendale	85307	2	2	0	6	3	5	2	0	20
Glendale	85308	9	1	2	17	2	14	16	2	63
Glendale	85310	0	0	1	8	0	6	2	2	19
Goodyear	85338	14	10	5	42	7	64	12	10	164
Goodyear	85396	1	2	0	11	0	22	10	0	46
Laveen	85339	25	23	20	35	2	24	18	5	152
Litchfield Park	85340	2	8	1	12	0	22	11	2	58
Mesa	85201	15	5	3	26	52	24	18	3	146
Mesa	85202	15	5	6	21	32	28	14	1	122
Mesa	85203	6	10	3	21	43	21	14	5	123
Mesa	85204	15	12	11	42	74	68	31	4	257
Mesa	85205	11	5	1	9	23	16	10	5	80
Mesa	85206	11	4	5	14	23	26	6	3	92
Mesa	85207	7	9	7	16	24	39	14	8	124
Mesa	85208	9	9	3	27	55	39	10	2	154
Mesa	85209	5	5	1	13	25	18	11	2	80
Mesa	85210	10	5	4	21	56	37	21	4	158
Subtotal		367	279	186	841	716	1171	536	229	4325

Table A.14 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2023 (cont.)

City	Zip	Felony	Felony	Obstruct.	Misd.	Drugs	Public	Misd.	Status	Total
		Person	Property	Justice	Person		Peace	Property		
Mesa	85211	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Mesa	85212	5	7	3	21	16	24	24	6	106
Mesa	85213	6	4	10	12	21	8	7	1	69
Mesa	85215	0	1	1	2	2	6	3	1	16
Mesa	85274	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Mesa	85277	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Morristown	85342	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
New River	85027	30	9	5	13	0	5	4	6	72
New River	85087	3	2	0	1	0	1	3	0	10
Peoria	85345	9	13	14	48	45	44	15	1	189
Peoria	85381	1	4	1	11	15	18	6	0	56
Peoria	85382	8	4	3	29	14	27	11	4	100
Peoria	85383	4	15	2	29	7	60	20	3	140
Peoria	85385	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Phoenix	85001	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Phoenix	85003	3	2	0	1	0	2	1	0	9
Phoenix	85004	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	6
Phoenix	85006	19	2	30	17	3	16	9	1	97
Phoenix	85007	2	3	3	5	2	5	1	0	21
Phoenix	85008	39	7	14	14	1	15	12	3	105
Phoenix	85009	27	8	7	23	5	16	10	6	102
Phoenix	85012	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	4	9
Phoenix	85013	4	3	1	2	0	3	2	0	15
Phoenix	85014	3	3	1	3	3	5	3	0	21
Phoenix	85015	10	12	14	13	2	11	16	1	79
Phoenix	85016	3	1	2	5	2	2	1	0	16
Phoenix	85017	12	10	4	15	3	13	5	2	64
Phoenix	85018	4	2	0	1	0	8	4	0	19
Phoenix	85019	11	5	7	9	0	18	6	0	56
Phoenix	85020	13	4	17	23	5	8	4	0	74
Phoenix	85021	7	7	5	14	4	11	6	2	56
Phoenix	85022	17	8	4	12	3	9	2	4	59
Phoenix	85023	10	4	5	9	3	8	8	3	50
Phoenix	85024	4	13	1	3	1	5	6	1	34
Phoenix	85028	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Phoenix	85029	13	4	8	18	3	9	4	4	63
Phoenix	85031	9	9	10	8	7	8	4	1	56
Phoenix	85032	31	16	6	10	2	13	5	3	86
Phoenix	85033	29	8	7	9	2	27	10	3	95
Phoenix	85034	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
Phoenix	85035	15	7	7	17	3	15	4	7	75
Phoenix	85037	14	11	13	19	32	18	13	3	123
Phoenix	85040	15	17	8	14	6	25	4	1	90
Phoenix	85041	33	18	15	29	6	29	14	3	147
Phoenix	85042	8	9	4	5	6	11	7	3	53
Phoenix	85043	15	6	4	18	2	8	9	1	63
Phoenix	85044	2	2	0	1	2	7	5	5	24
Phoenix	85045	1	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	7
Phoenix	85048	2	2	0	3	1	7	8	0	23
Phoenix	85050	1	3	0	0	0	3	5	0	12
Subtotal		446	270	236	493	230	540	284	83	2582

Table A.14 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2023 (cont.)

City	Zip	Felony	Felony	Obstruct.	Misd.	Public		Misd.	Status	Total
		Person	Property	Justice	Person	Drugs	Peace	Property		
Phoenix	85051	15	11	8	18	1	13	9	3	78
Phoenix	85053	12	10	2	11	2	11	5	5	58
Phoenix	85054	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Phoenix	85067	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Phoenix	85083	2	1	1	3	0	5	1	0	13
Phoenix	85085	2	1	2	6	1	5	2	0	19
Phoenix/Cashion	85329	1	1	1	3	0	1	1	0	8
Queen Creek* 240	85140	8	2	5	13	7	16	13	2	66
Queen Creek* 242	85142	21	19	21	50	28	57	27	5	228
Queen Creek* 243	85143	2	3	0	3	4	2	8	1	23
Rio Verde	85263	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Scottsdale	85250	1	1	1	3	0	3	0	0	9
Scottsdale	85251	1	0	0	3	1	4	1	0	10
Scottsdale	85253	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
Scottsdale	85255	1	0	1	3	0	3	0	0	8
Scottsdale	85256	9	2	1	5	24	10	3	0	54
Scottsdale	85257	3	0	0	2	1	1	6	0	13
Scottsdale	85258	1	2	0	1	0	1	2	1	8
Scottsdale	85259	1	1	0	5	0	5	3	0	15
Scottsdale	85260	0	1	1	6	0	8	5	0	21
Scottsdale	85262	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
Scottsdale	85266	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	5
Scottsdale	85269	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Scottsdale/Phoenix	85254	5	6	4	9	1	13	7	1	46
Sun City/West/Grand	85351	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Sun City/West/Grand	85373	1	0	0	2	3	4	0	1	11
Sun City/West/Grand	85376	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Sun Lakes/Chandler	85248	2	6	1	4	3	12	5	7	40
Surprise	85374	8	5	1	21	2	26	8	2	73
Surprise	85378	4	3	2	9	4	25	8	1	56
Surprise	85379	9	15	5	21	8	55	22	4	139
Surprise	85387	0	4	1	7	1	15	8	0	36
Surprise	85388	6	5	3	19	3	43	15	3	97
Tempe	85281	5	5	4	11	2	10	8	4	49
Tempe	85282	10	10	3	19	5	8	10	1	66
Tempe	85284	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	1	8
Tempe/Guadalupe	85283	7	8	2	12	7	9	14	5	64
Tolleson	85353	9	9	3	13	5	22	12	4	77
Tonopah	85354	3	1	0	0	0	5	2	0	11
Waddell	85355	1	1	0	3	1	10	2	0	18
Wickenburg	85390	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	6
Wittman	85361	1	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	11
Youngtown	85363	0	3	1	4	0	3	2	0	13
Other Jurisdictions		76	72	68	113	27	91	60	19	526
Total		1043	759	564	1,746	1,089	2,222	1,097	383	8,903

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

**Other Jurisdictions 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.15 Arizona Counties Outside Maricopa for FY2023 Referrals

County	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Totals
APACHE	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	7
COCHISE	2	0	3	1	0	1	1	1	9
COCONINO	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
GILA	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
GRAHAM	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
LA PAZ	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
MOHAVE	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
NAVAJO	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	7
PIMA	5	4	9	22	0	7	3	2	52
PINAL	18	19	21	30	11	20	22	5	146
SANTA CRUZ	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
YAVAPAI	6	5	13	13	6	8	6	1	58
YUMA	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	36	31	47	73	18	38	37	12	292

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 will not match the total referrals in FY2023 (8,903) due to missing or incomplete school data on any given referral record.

Table A.16 Elementary District by Offense Severity FY2023

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Totals
Alhambra Elementary District	3	3	1	5	0	1	1	0	14
Avondale Elementary District	3	3	0	18	1	3	3	2	33
Balsz Elementary District	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
Buckeye Elementary District	4	0	0	3	0	1	3	0	11
Cartwright Elementary District	4	1	0	3	2	3	1	1	15
Creighton Elementary District	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4
Fowler Elementary District	1	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	6
Glendale Elementary District	8	4	0	27	0	3	1	2	45
Isaac Elementary District	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	7
Kyrene Elementary District	0	0	0	5	0	4	0	9	18
Laveen Elementary District	2	3	0	8	0	0	1	0	14
Liberty Elementary District	0	0	0	5	0	2	2	0	9
Litchfield Elementary District	0	3	0	9	0	1	2	1	16
Littleton Elementary District	1	2	0	7	0	0	3	0	13
Madison Elementary District	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Murphy Elementary District	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Nadaburg Elementary District	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Osborn Elementary District	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
Palo Verde Elementary District	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Pendergast Elementary	0	1	0	6	1	3	3	0	14
Phoenix Elementary District	10	4	2	18	2	4	7	0	47
Riverside Elementary District	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Roosevelt Elementary District	0	0	0	5	0	1	2	0	8
Ruth Fisher Elementary District	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	6
Tempe Elementary District	5	0	0	6	0	0	2	2	15
Tolleson Elementary District	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Union Elementary District	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Washington Elementary District	11	3	0	18	0	3	2	0	37
Wickenburg Unified District	1	0	0	4	2	0	2	0	9
Totals	63	30	4	159	8	36	39	21	360

Table A.17 High School District by Offense Severity FY2023

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Totals
Agua Fria Union HS District	10	10	0	25	1	18	9	0	73
Buckeye Union HS District	7	2	2	24	2	24	7	1	69
Glendale Union HS District	8	11	4	22	1	8	10	0	64
Phoenix Union HS District	22	5	14	16	0	19	12	0	88
Tempe Union HS District	5	4	2	14	2	9	26	2	64
Tolleson Union HS District	10	6	7	25	5	16	21	6	96
Totals	62	38	29	126	11	94	85	9	454

Table A.18 Unified District by Offense Severity FY2023

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Totals
Apache Junction Unified District	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Cave Creek Unified District No. 93	0	0	0	4	0	2	2	0	8
Chandler Unified District	5	8	1	20	4	31	28	32	129
Deer Valley Unified District	11	6	5	31	1	9	18	2	83
Dysart Unified District	8	16	6	50	9	131	47	1	268
Florence Unified School District	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Fountain Hills Unified District	0	0	0	0	3	8	0	0	11
Gila Bend Unified District	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Gilbert Unified District	3	1	0	23	2	25	35	6	95
Higley Unified School District	3	1	0	9	4	9	15	1	42
Mesa Unified District	19	19	14	102	13	62	44	4	277
Paradise Valley Unified District	14	19	2	18	0	9	7	2	71
Peoria Unified District	11	18	3	69	4	37	25	2	169
Queen Creek Unified District	0	2	0	5	3	11	8	0	29
Scottsdale Unified District	2	5	2	19	1	8	10	0	47
St Johns Unified School District	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	76	95	35	351	44	344	239	50	1235

Table A.19 Miscellaneous Schools by Offense Severity FY2023

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Totals
Charter - Other	1	0	3	4	0	0	1	0	9
Charter Schools	43	28	53	63	7	54	30	3	281
East Valley Institute of Technology	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	5
Misc Parochial	1	0	0	4	0	4	1	0	10
Misc. Colleges - (includes Community Colleges)	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	4
Miscellaneous County School Districts	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Resid. Treat. Fac. (Schools)	0	0	23	5	0	1	3	0	32
Other	29	40	28	50	3	42	59	0	251
Totals	74	68	110	127	10	105	97	3	594

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

Appendix E | Detention

Table A.20 Detentions by Gender FY2023

Gender	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
Female	301	228	1.32
Male	1,404	1,035	1.36
Total	1,705	1,263	1.35

Table A.21 Detentions by Ethnicity FY2023

Ethnicity	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
African American	523	356	1.47
Anglo	440	346	1.27
Asian/Pacific	13	9	1.44
Hispanic	608	455	1.34
Native American	80	62	1.29
*Other	41	35	1.17
Total	1,705	1,263	1.35

Table A.22 Females Detained by Ethnicity FY2023

Ethnicity	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
African American	118	79	1.49
Anglo	77	66	1.17
Asian/Pacific	5	3	1.67
Hispanic	76	58	1.31
Native American	20	18	1.11
*Other	5	4	1.25
Total	301	228	1.32

Table A.23 Males Detained by Ethnicity FY2023

Ethnicity	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
African American	405	277	1.46
Anglo	363	280	1.30
Asian/Pacific	8	6	1.33
Hispanic	532	397	1.34
Native American	60	44	1.36
*Other	36	31	1.16
Total	1,404	1,035	1.36

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

Table A.24 Reasons for Detention by Average Length of Stay by Facility FY2023

Reason	Average Days	
	Durango	Detained
Warrant	530	33
Court Hold	365	21
Referral	788	20
*Other	22	10
Total	1,705	

Table A.25 Reasons for Detention by Ethnicity FY2023

Reason	African				Native		Total
	American	Anglo	Asian/Pacific	Hispanic	American	Other*	
Warrant	164	156	7	159	37	7	530
Court Hold	124	93	2	126	11	9	365
Referral	228	184	4	318	29	25	788
Other	7	7	0	5	3	0	22
Total	523	440	13	608	80	41	1,705

Table A.26 Reasons for Detention by Gender FY2023

Gender	Warrant	Court Hold	Referral	Other*	Total
Female	137	67	84	13	301
Male	393	298	704	9	1404
Total	530	365	788	22	1,705

Table A.27 Reasons for Detention by Percent and Ethnicity FY2023

Reason	African				Native	
	American	Anglo	Asian/Pacific	Hispanic	American	Other*
Warrant	31.4%	35.5%	53.8%	26.2%	46.3%	17.1%
Court Hold	23.7%	21.1%	15.4%	20.7%	13.8%	22.0%
Referral	43.6%	41.8%	30.8%	52.3%	36.3%	61.0%
Other	1.3%	1.6%	0.0%	0.8%	3.8%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

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

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 adults. In addition, 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): ADJC is operated by the executive branch and is the juvenile counterpart of the Department of Corrections (DOC). 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 that may be resolved through Diversion, Citation Court, or a City Court.

Juvenile Justice Terms

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

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

Delinquent Youth: A delinquent youth (juvenile) is a juvenile that admits to or has been adjudicated of an offense that would be considered a crime if they were an adult.

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 determines interventions/consequences imposed on a juvenile that has been adjudicated delinquent. The hearing is comparable to a "sentencing hearing" in the adult criminal court.

Diversion: Diversion is a process by which formal court action (prosecution) is averted. In Diversion, juveniles accept responsibility for their actions and perform interventions/consequences assigned by a JPO. By statute, the county attorney has sole discretion to divert prosecution for juveniles accused of committing any incorrigible or delinquent offense.

Extended Jurisdiction: If the state files a notice of intent to retain jurisdiction when proceedings are commenced pursuant to section 8-301, paragraph 1 or 2, the court shall retain jurisdiction over a youth who is at least 17 years of age and who has been adjudicated a delinquent youth until the youth reaches 19 years of age, unless before the youth's 19th birthday either:

1. Jurisdiction is terminated by order of the court
2. The youth is discharged from jurisdiction of the department of juvenile corrections pursuant to section 41-2820

Juvenile Justice Terms

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 petition.

Recommendation Matrix: It is a decision-making tool that incorporates risk as determined by the Arizona Youth Assessment System (AZYAS) score, and seriousness of offense, enabling probation officers to utilize a research-based approach in identifying the least restrictive available disposition option.

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. Standard probation is considered a less restrictive disposition than Juvenile Intensive Probation supervision.

Juvenile Justice Terms

Transfer Hearing: A formal court hearing comprised of two phases: Probable Cause and Transfer. During the Probable Cause phase, the Court decides if it is probable that the juvenile may have committed the alleged offense(s). During the Transfer phase, the Court decides which venue will best suit the juvenile and public safety for prosecution of the juvenile; Juvenile Court or Adult Court. If the case is transferred to Adult Court for prosecution, the juvenile is subject to all the penalties and consequences an adult would receive if convicted.