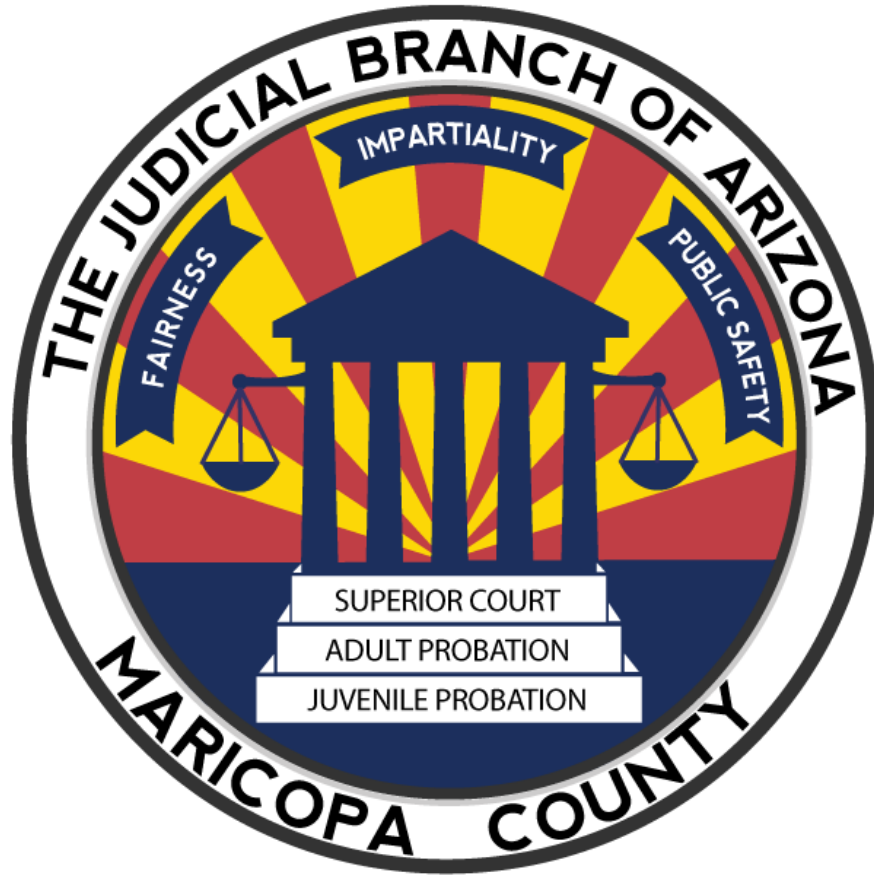


Superior Court of Arizona



Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department

**Fiscal Year 2019
Data Book**

Includes Comparison Data FY2015 To FY2019

We are pleased to share the Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department Data Book for fiscal year 2019. This information is intended for informational purposes and reflects the general delinquency referral, workload, services, recidivism and financial information for the period of 7/1/18 – 6/30/19. In addition, year to year trend information is provided for fiscal years 2015 to 2019.

The information shared would not be possible without the dedicated work of all the men and women within our Department. Special thanks to our Research and Planning Team for the numerous hours that are required to review and compile this valuable and important information.

If you have any questions or need any additional information about the contents of this report, please contact the Juvenile Probation Department Research and Planning Services Division at (602) 506-4506.

Most sincerely,

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About This Publication

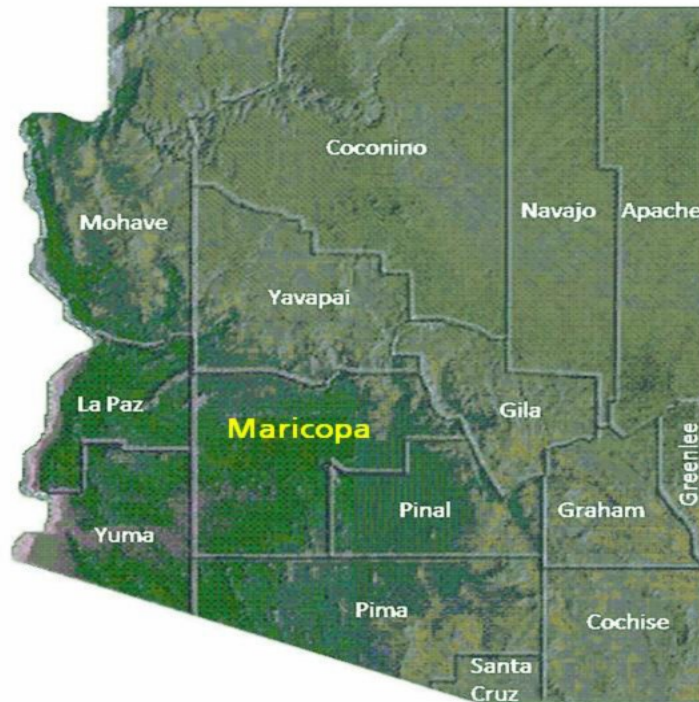
Fiscal year 2019 marks the 31st year of this publication. The data and information presented are derived primarily from the Maricopa County Superior Court's integrated Court Information System (iCIS). The publication provides information about juveniles (ages 8 through 17) that have been referred for an alleged delinquency. Where feasible, the FY2019 information includes five-year trends. The report contains information related to:

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

It is important to note that not all of the data presented represents all juveniles who entered the system during FY2019. Some juveniles may have been referred in a prior fiscal year and the matter was disposed in FY2019.

The number of juveniles 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, State prosecution decision-making, and relevant State laws. In addition, changes in the County population of juveniles aged 8 through 17 can influence the number of delinquency referrals. Estimates from the Department of Economic Security in Arizona indicate that the youth population of Maricopa County continues to increase. Conversely delinquency referrals have decreased.

State and County Statistics/Juvenile Population

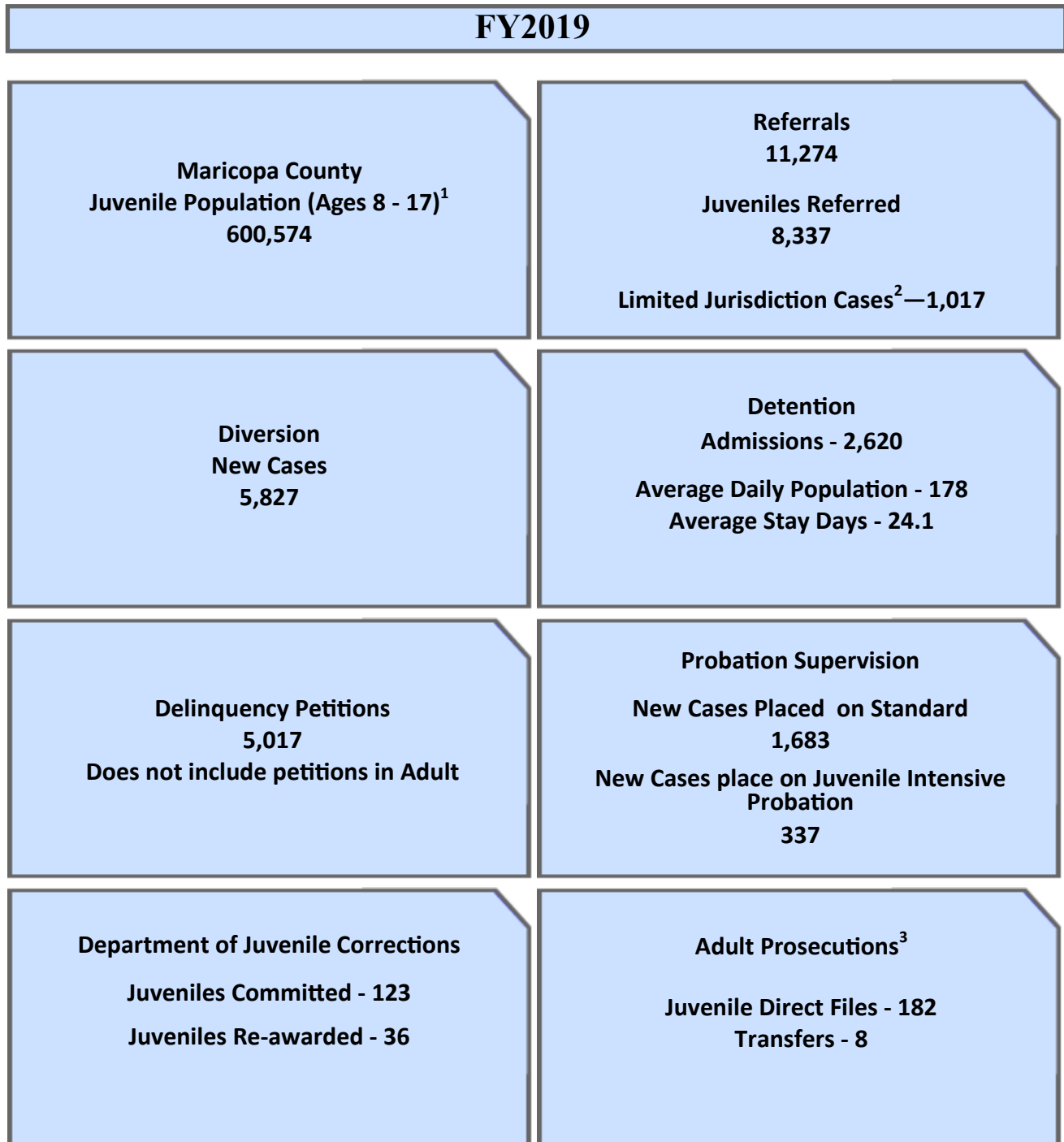


- Arizona is geographically the 6th largest state in the nation with 113,998 square miles and a population of 7,171,646 in 15 counties.
- Maricopa County is the 4th most populated county in the nation with 9,225 square miles, and a population of 4,410,824.
- Approximately 62% of the state's population resides in Maricopa County.
- There are approximately 478 residents per square mile in Maricopa County.
- Phoenix (population 1,660,272) is the county seat and the largest city in the state.
- Maricopa County youth age 8-17 account for 14% of the total county population (600,574).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau State and Counties QuickFacts 2015, Population 2014 Estimate U.S. Census Bureau: State and County QuickFacts. Data derived from Population Estimates, American Community Survey, Census of Population and Housing, State and County Housing Unit Estimates, County Business Patterns, Nonemployee Statistics, Economic Census, Survey of Business Owners, Building Permits, Consolidated Federal Funds Report. County youth population obtained from: Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2019). *Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2018*. Online. Available: <https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

Statistical Summary Chart

Juvenile Probation and Juvenile Court Population and Delinquency Referrals



1—Source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2019). *Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2018*. Online. Available: <https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

2—In FY2017, the Department began excluding referrals handled exclusively by a Limited Jurisdiction Court from the overall referral count.

3— Adult Prosecutions data reflects information reported in the *Arizona's Juvenile Court Counts*, published by the Arizona Supreme Court.

Demand and Workload Statistics Summary

Juvenile Population	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
Estimate of County Population 8 through 17	583,414	592,183	592,183	594,800	600,574

Referrals Received	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
Incorrigibility/Delinquent Referrals Received	15,483	13,636	12,891	12,325	11,274
Juveniles Referred	11,416	9,978	9,316	8,890	8,337
Referrals per Juvenile	1.36	1.37	1.38	1.39	1.35

Investigative Case Status**	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
Number of New Cases Assigned to Investigative Status	4,427	3,834	3,909	3,841	3,829
New Juveniles on Investigative Status	4,312	3,748	3,814	3,766	3,763

Dispositions	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
Juveniles Placed on Standard Probation	2,274	1,886	1,827	1,872	1,683
Juveniles Committed to Dept. of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC)	152	96	106	121	123
Juveniles Placed on Intensive Probation (JIPS)	418	329	333	373	337

Detention	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
Juveniles Brought to Detention	6,148	5,218	5,224	5,195	4,887
Juveniles Detained	4,082	3,103	3,167	2,964	2,620
Percent Detained	66.4%	59.5%	60.6%	61.0%	54.0%
Average Daily Population	180	159	162	178	178
Average Length of Stay in Detention (Days)	13.7	17.0	19.0	21.6	24.1

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

Financial Summary

County	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
General Fund	16,926,732	16,679,597	16,070,098	18,033,327	20,945,021
Detention Fund	33,320,884	32,700,700	33,873,180	34,820,707	37,359,614
Total	50,247,616	49,380,297	49,943,278	52,854,034	58,304,635
State Grants					
	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
Diversion Consequences*	533,556	501,924	475,129	434,832	376,513
Diversion Intake	1,516,931	1,376,997	1,220,725	1,270,170	1,302,774
Diversion Counseling	504,403	395,503	410,369	471,444	570,438
Evidence Based Practices (JCRF)	0	0	36,852	38,889	0
Family Counseling*	400,585	370,535	381,025	360,114	272,240
GED (JCRF)	10,529	10,995	16,602	14,291	14,460
JDAI	0	16,265	5,000	0	0
JIPS Treatment**	200,987	236,129	**	**	**
JPSF Treatment**	9,490,350	7,186,396	8,566,724	8,428,741	8,813,063
Justice Involved Youth With Children	0	0	0	0	0
Juvenile Treatment Services	631,317	605,197	633,214	550,401	713,597
Safe Schools	268,681	268,681	268,681	95,889	95,889
Title IV-E	0	0	41,966	68,869	51,063
Victim Rights	141,932	141,838	141,900	133,200	97,701
Youth In Custody	4,500	0	0	0	0
Total	13,703,771	11,110,460	12,198,187	11,866,840	12,307,738
Federal Grants					
	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
Food and Nutrition	320,848	283,629	360,270	352,930	355,149
JAG	8,252	15,600	99,100	0	40,000
JAIBG	244,033	118,802	0	0	0
PREA	46,936	0	0	0	0
Total	620,069	418,031	459,370	352,930	395,149
Service Fees					
	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
Probation Fees	70,370	65,512	571,501	194,193	201,312
Probation Surcharge	3,041,341	2,831,403	2,509,164	2,475,583	2,691,616
Diversion Fees	82,976	376,234	393,586	350,602	250,596
Juvenile Restitution Fund	8,864	5,982	1,435	10,036	22,884
Total	3,203,551	3,279,131	3,475,686	3,030,414	3,166,408
All Grants and Fees					
	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
All Grants and Fees	14,934,080	15,895,349	16,133,243	15,250,184	15,869,295
County Funds	49,380,297	49,943,278	49,943,278	52,854,034	58,304,635
Total Budget	64,314,377	65,838,627	66,076,521	68,104,218	74,173,930

FY2014 through FY2018 are actual expenditures.

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

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

Referrals Received

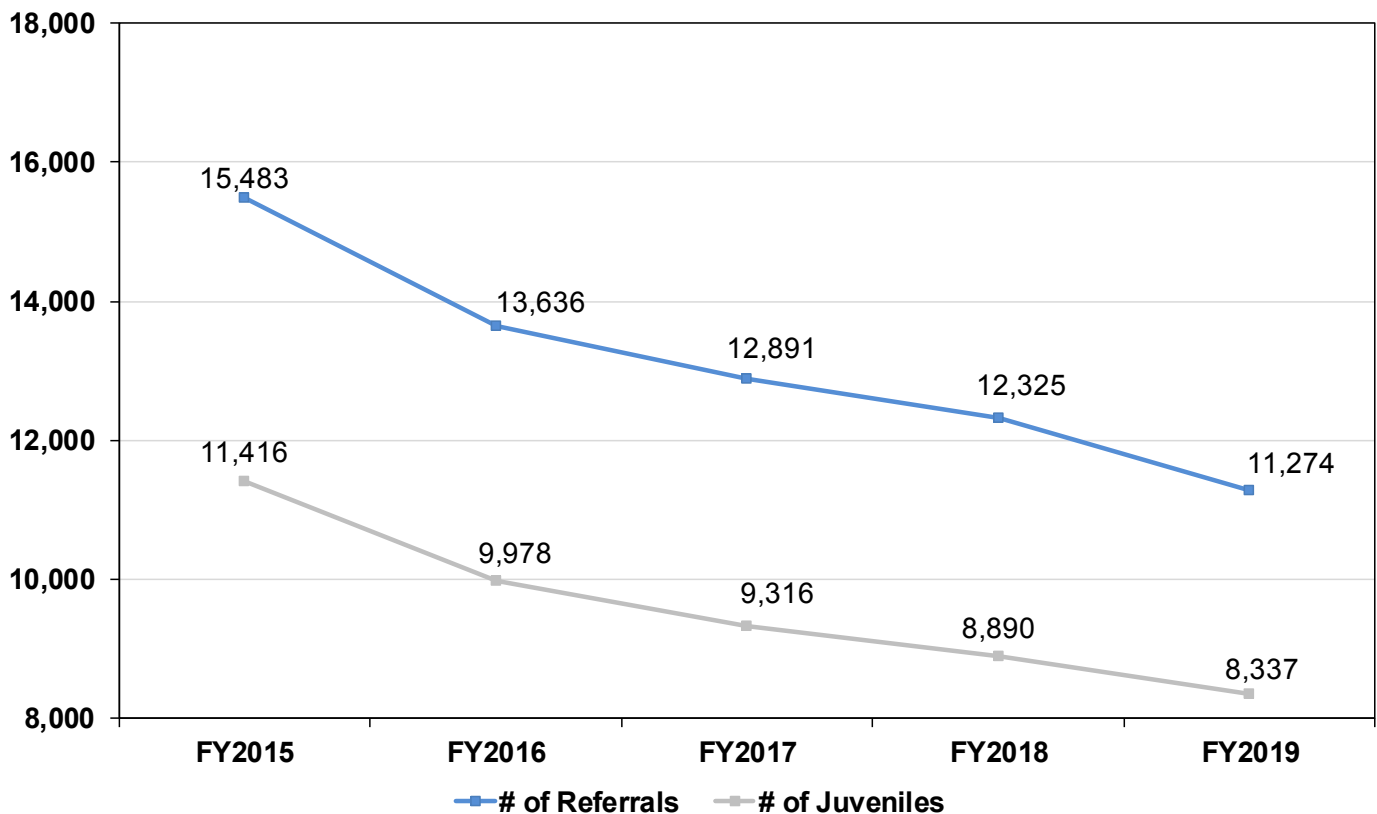
Referrals represent an allegation by law enforcement that a juvenile committed a violation of the law. Some referrals may include matters of incorrigible behavior. Referrals can be submitted by law enforcement in the form of citation or a paper only referral in which case the juvenile is not in physical custody. Referrals may also be submitted while the juvenile is currently in physical custody. Juveniles referred while in physical custody are transported to secure detention resulting in a transfer of custody to the Department. These latter referrals are represented as “screened” referrals below.

Juveniles Referred is the number of unduplicated juveniles referred in a given year. The majority (58%) of the juveniles referred in FY2019 received their first referral and only referral. Based on the number of juveniles referred in FY2019 (8,337) and the total referrals generated (11,274), the average referrals per juvenile was 1.35 for FY2019. Over the past 5 years, referrals have decreased 27% and juveniles referred have decreased 27%.

Juveniles referred in this section of the report represent 1% of the estimated 600,574 juvenile’s age 8 to 17 living in Maricopa County in FY2019. This equated to approximately one juvenile in every 100 in the county.

The following section covers the 11,274 referrals in FY2019 including Type of Referral, Severity of Offense and Most Common Offenses.

Referrals Received FY2015 - FY2019

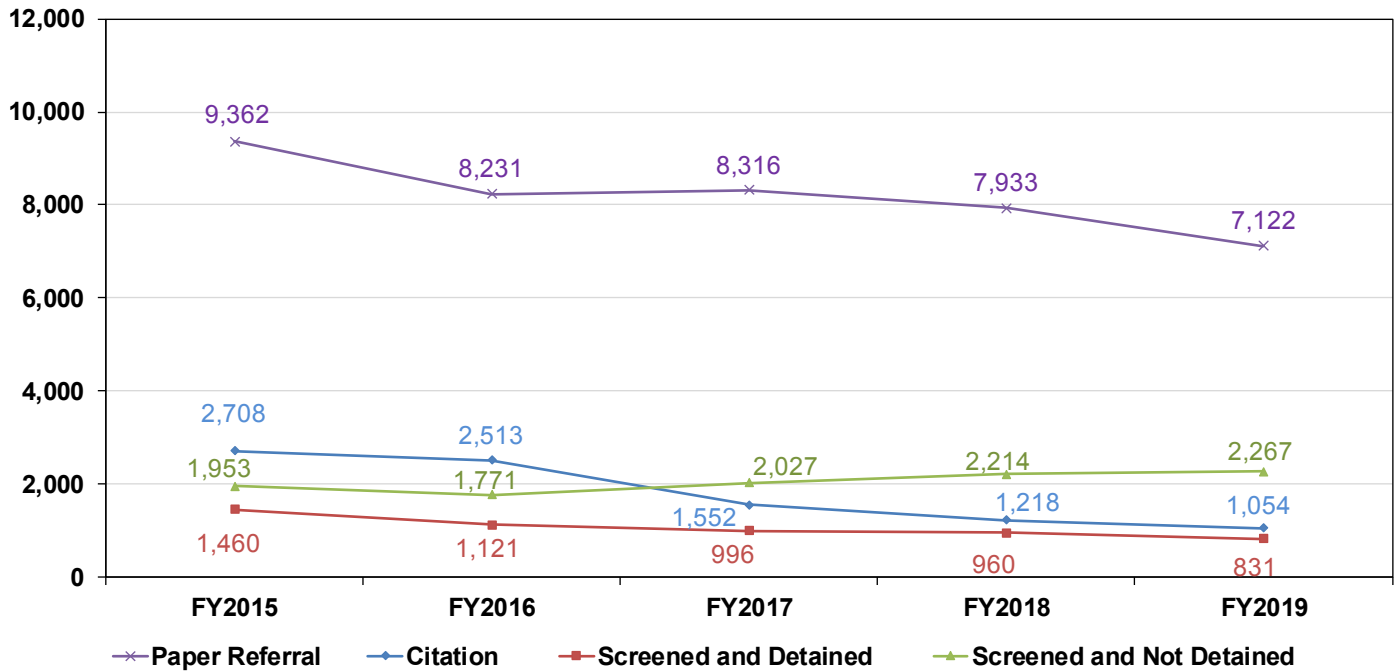


Referrals Received

Type of Referral

Juvenile referrals are categorized in one of four different types: Citation, Screened and Detained, Screened and Not Detained and Paper Referral.

Type of Referrals FY2015 - FY2019



The types of referrals are described as follows:

Paper Referral: A referral is sent to the juvenile court and the county attorney. The juvenile is not in physical custody at the time. Includes transfers from another jurisdiction (Hearings and Probation) and referrals sent directly to adult court.

Citation: Juvenile is issued a citation (i.e., traffic ticket). The juvenile is not in physical custody at the time.

Screened and Detained: A referral is sent to the juvenile court and the county attorney. The juvenile is in physical custody and is transported to the detention facility. The juvenile is detained for a court hearing.

Screened and Not Detained: A referral is sent to the juvenile court and the court attorney. The juvenile is in physical custody and is transported to the detention facility. The juvenile is released pending a review by the county attorney.

The majority of referrals do not involve immediate physical custody and custody in secure detention. Approximately 7% of the 11,274 referrals received in FY2019 resulted in a juvenile being immediately detained. Additional information on detained youth begins on page 25.

A table comparing the last five fiscal years percent of referral by type can be found in the Appendix (Table A.1).

Referrals Received

1

Table 1.1 Ten Most Common Referral Offenses

Offenses	FY2019 Total	Percent
Assault - Simple	919	8.2%
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	852	7.6%
Assault - Domestic Violence	662	5.9%
Drug Paraphernalia	555	4.9%
Narcotics -Possess/Sell	548	4.9%
Disturbing the Peace-Domestic Violence	474	4.2%
Possess Marijuana	377	3.3%
Disorderly Conduct	355	3.1%
Runaway	353	3.1%
Criminal Damage - Misdemeanor	307	2.7%
Total	5,402	47.9%

Note: These ten most common offenses represent 47.9% of all referrals (11,274) in FY2019.

Table 1.2 Ten Most Common Petitioned Offenses

Offenses	FY2019 Total	Percent
Violation of Probation	999	31.5%
Dist Peace-Domestic Violence	365	11.5%
Possess Marijuana	345	10.9%
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	254	8.0%
Aggravated Assault-F	212	6.7%
Assault - Simple	207	6.5%
Burglary 3 - Non-residntl - F	176	5.5%
Disorderly Conduct	170	5.4%
Assault - Domestic Violence	155	4.9%
Narcotics -Possess/Sell	151	4.8%
Drug Paraphernalia	138	4.4%
Total	3,172	100.0%

Note: The 3,172 petitions represent the 10 most common offenses of the 5,017 petitions filed in FY2019. Petitions filed include delinquent petitions, Violations of Probation, citations that resulted in a petition, and petitions remanded back to Juvenile Court from Adult Court.

Referrals Received

1

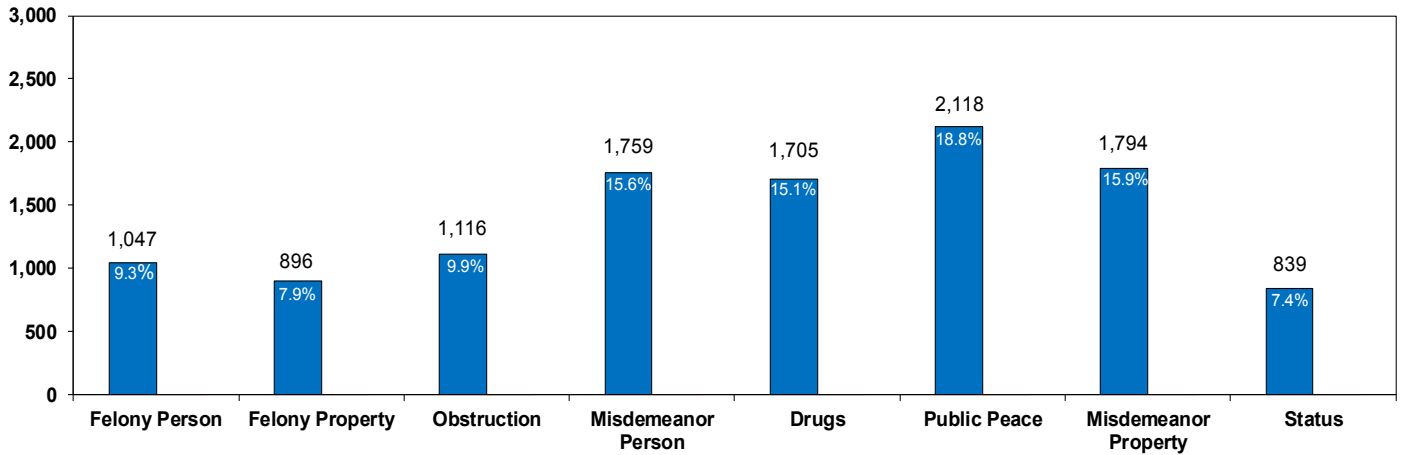
Table 1.3 Comparison Ten Most Common Referrals FY2015 to FY2019

FY2015		FY2016		FY2017		FY2018		FY2019	
Shoplifting - Misd.	2,050	Shoplifting - Misd.	1,546	Shoplifting - Misd.	1,438	Shoplifting - Misd.	1,072	Assault- Simple.	919
Drug Paraph.	1,122	Truancy	1,077	Assault - Simple	804	Assault - Simple	887	Shoplifting- Misd.	852
Truancy	956	Drug Paraph.	796	Drug Paraph.	725	Drug Paraph.	780	Assault - DV	662
Assault - DV	754	Assault - DV	724	Assault - DV	640	Assault - DV	622	Drug Paraphernalia	555
Curfew	649	Curfew	642	Truancy	510	Possess Marijuana	416	Narcotics- Possess/ Sell	548
Assault - Simple	612	Assault - Simple Disturbing the Peace-Domestic Violence	597	Runaway	495	Runaway	398	Disturbing the Peace- Domestic Violence	474
Alcohol Disturbing the Peace-Domestic Violence	605	Runaway	509	Possess Marijuana Disturbing the Peace-Domestic Violence	486	Disturbing the Peace- Domestic Violence	395	Possess Marijuana	377
Runaway	492	Runaway	504	Violence	414	Disorderly Conduct	390	Disorderly Conduct	355
Runaway	450	Possess Marijuana	448	Curfew	398	Truancy	377	Runaway	353
Possess Marijuana	441	Alcohol	419	Trespass	361	Burglary 3—Non Residential Felony	368	Criminal Damage— Misd.	307

*Misd.— Misdemeanor.

Offense Severity FY2019

N = 11,274



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

Felony Person

Felony offenses against persons such as murder, aggravated assault, arson of an occupied structure, or robbery.

Felony Property

Felony offenses in which property is damaged or stolen, and the property is worth more than \$1,000. Examples are burglary, theft, forgery, criminal damage or graffiti.

Obstruction of Justice

Offenses that impede the enforcement of justice. For juveniles, the majority of these offenses are a violation of the conditions of probation. Other examples include resisting arrest, contempt of court, escape and failing to obey police.

Misdemeanor Person

Misdemeanor offenses against persons, such as simple assault, domestic violence, endangerment and threatening intimidation.

Drugs

Offenses that involve the possession, use, transportation, or sale of any drug. This category contains both felonies and misdemeanors. Paint and glue sniffing are included here.

Public Peace

This category contains both felonies and misdemeanors. These offenses involve acts like disorderly conduct, giving false information, cruelty to animals, trespassing, weapons misconduct, DUI and alcohol underage consumption.

Misdemeanor Property

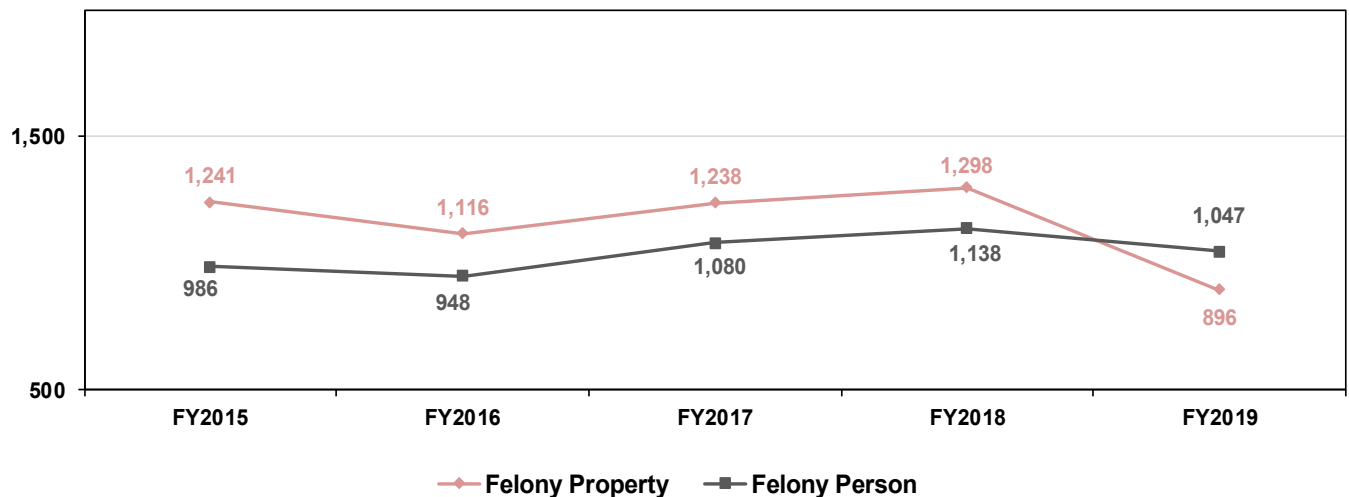
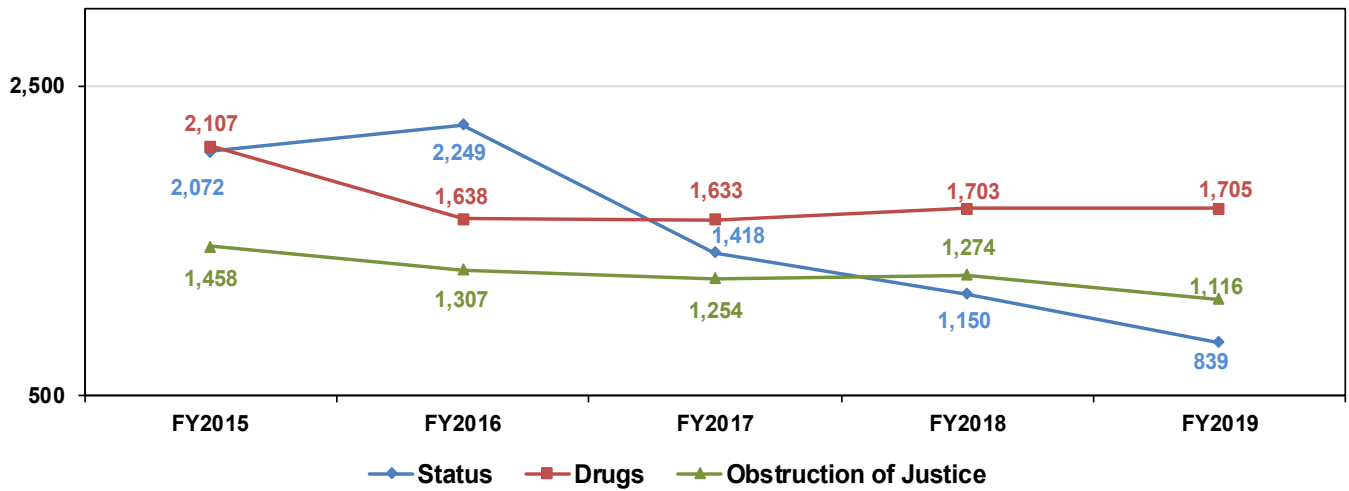
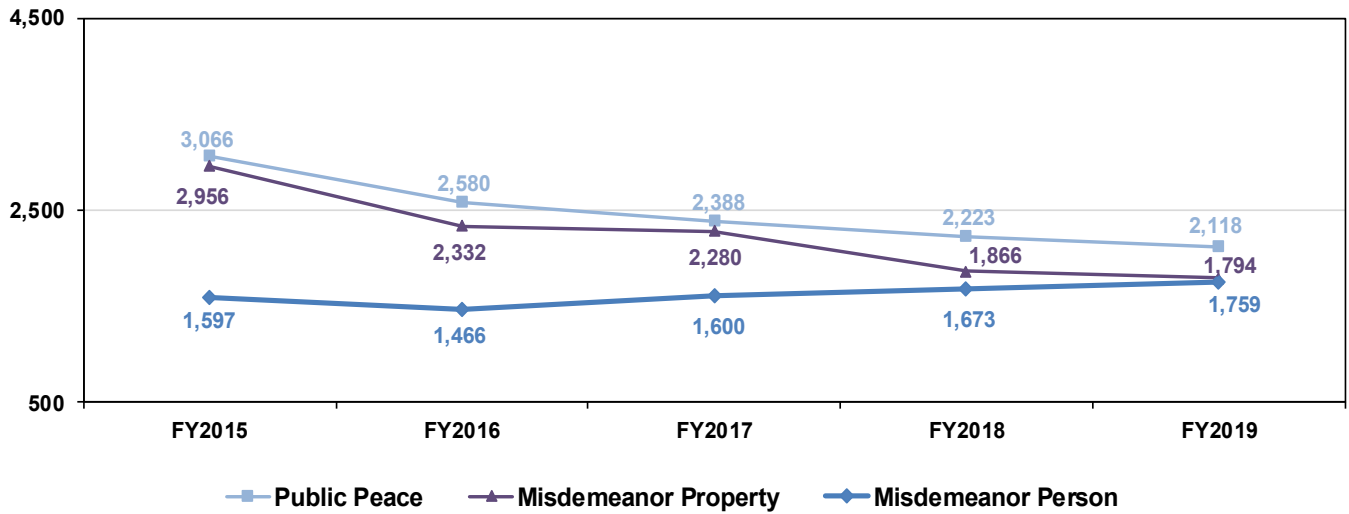
Property offenses in which the property is valued less than \$1,000. The most common offenses are shoplifting and criminal damage.

Status

Acts that are considered offenses only because of the juvenile's age. Examples include incorrigibility, truancy, runaway and curfew.

Referrals Received

Offense Severity FY2015 – FY2019



Gender

This section characterizes individual juveniles (unduplicated). For those juveniles who were referred more than once during the fiscal year, information from the first referral received in the fiscal year is reported.

In FY2019, females made up 31.2% (2,604) of the 8,337 juveniles referred. Males were more likely to be involved in public peace and felony person and felony property offenses. Females were more likely to be involved in misdemeanor property and status offenses.

Gender by Offense Severity FY2019

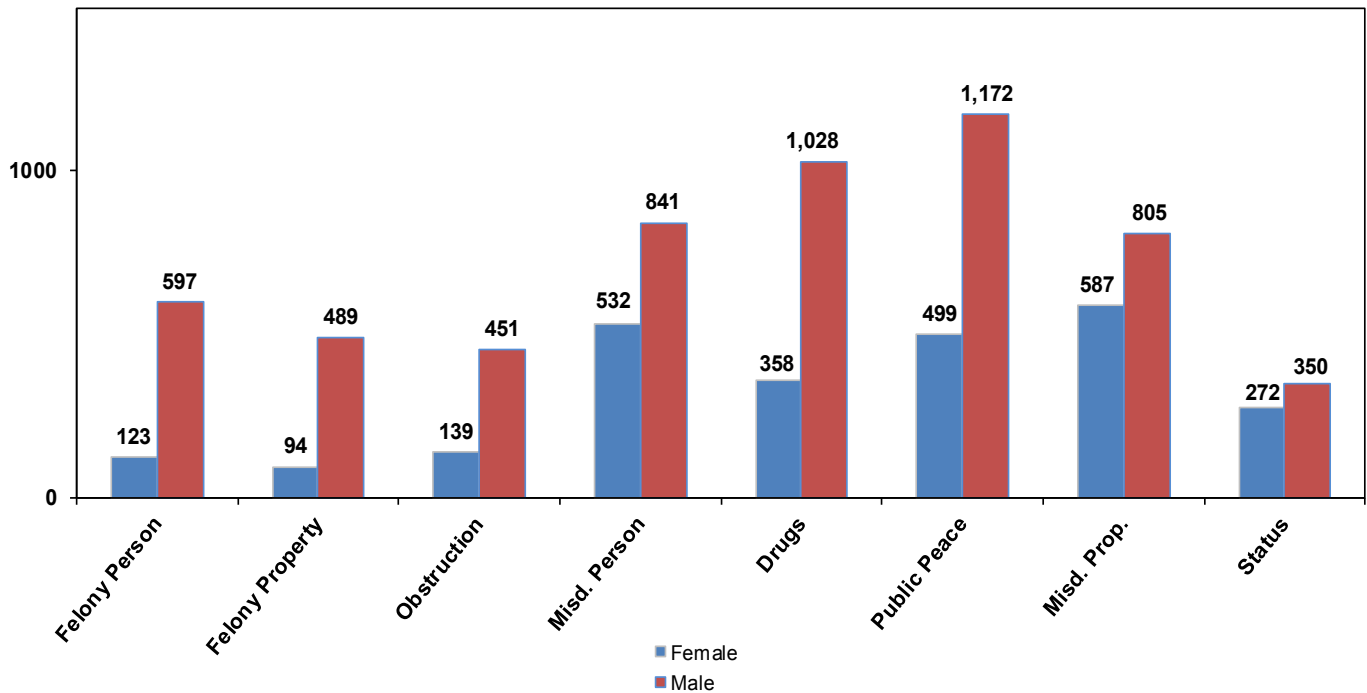
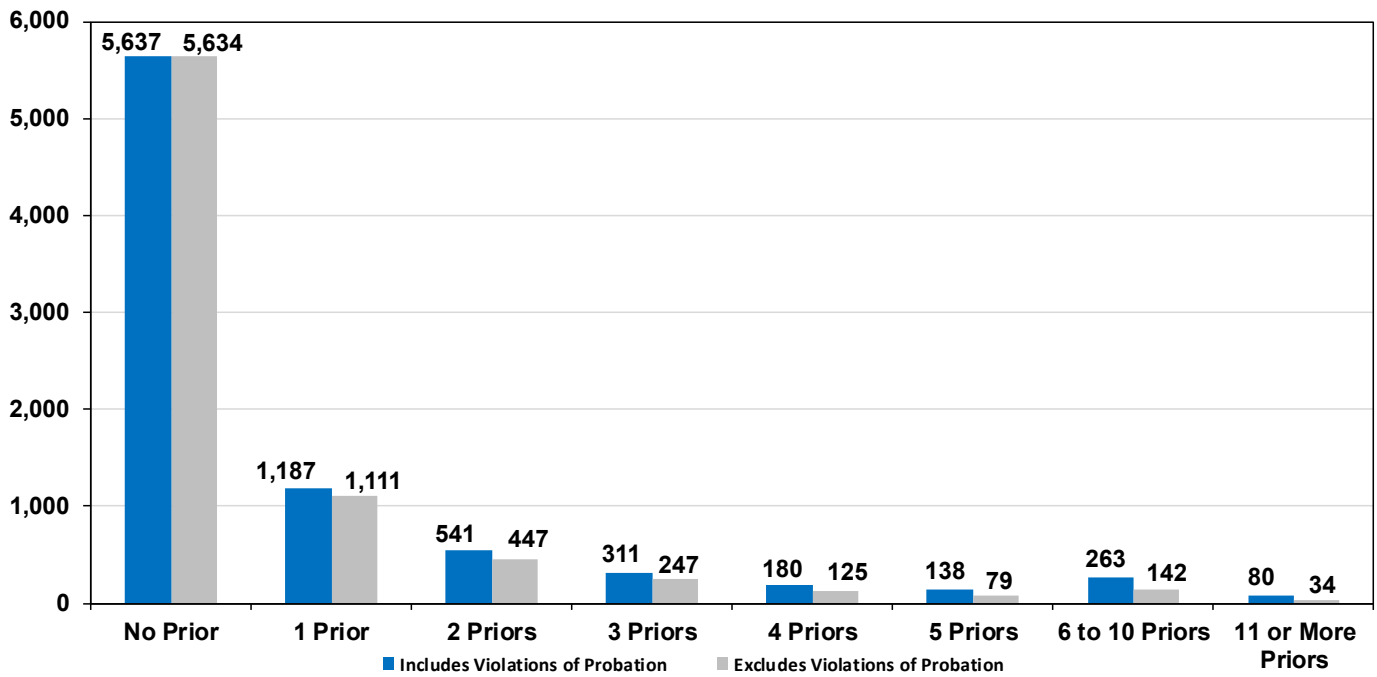


Table 2.1 Percent of Gender by Offense Severity FY2019

	Felony Person	Felony Prop.	Obstruction	Misd. Person	Drugs	Peace	Misd. Prop.	Status	Totals
Male	10.4%	8.5%	7.9%	14.7%	17.9%	20.4%	14.0%	6.1%	100%
Female	4.7%	3.6%	5.3%	20.4%	13.7%	19.2%	22.5%	10.4%	100%

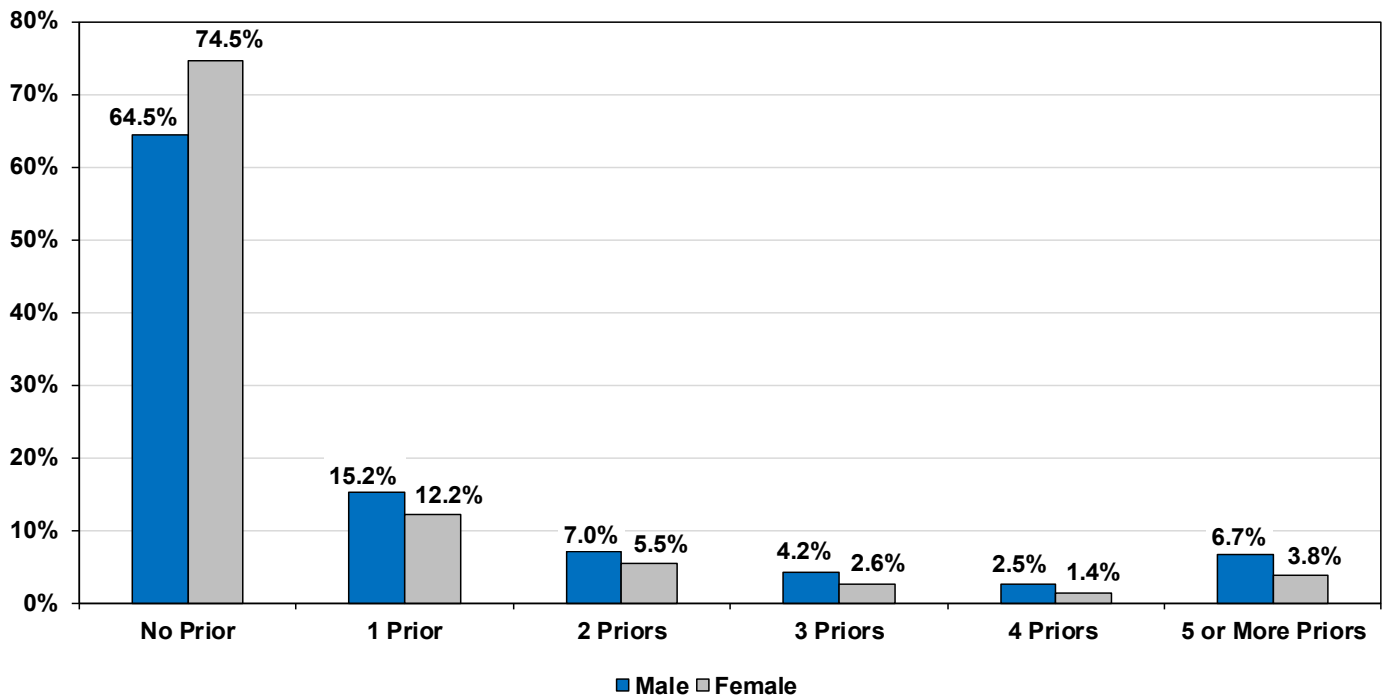
Males were involved in proportionately more felony person, felony property and drug offenses than females. Females were involved in proportionately more misdemeanor property and status offenses than males.

Number of Prior Referrals FY2019



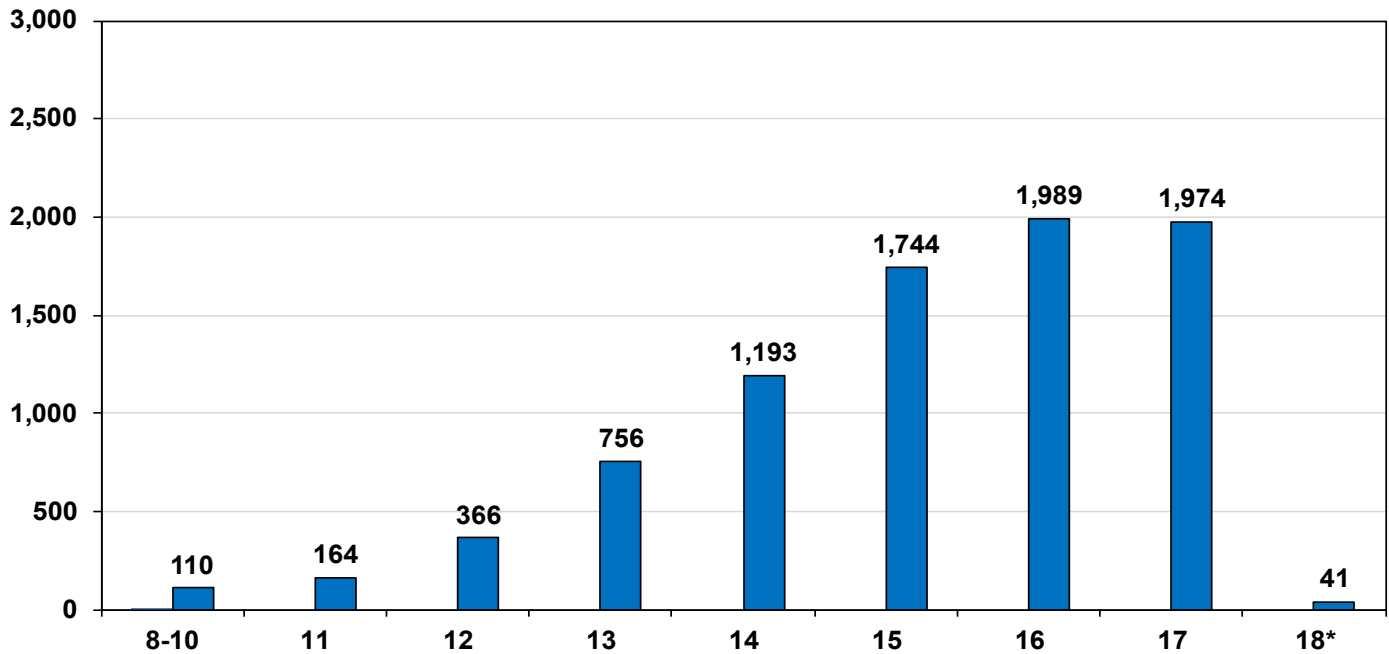
The majority (67.6%) of the juveniles referred in FY2019 had no prior referrals. Of the juveniles referred, 2.2% (less than one tenth of one percent of all youth in the county age 8 through 17) had four or more prior referrals. Of the 5,637 that had no prior referrals, 4,876 received no additional referrals by the end of FY2019. Additional information on these first complaint juveniles is detailed beginning on page 22.

Prior Referrals by Gender FY2018



Note: Percentages add to 100% within each gender category. Prior referrals by Race/Ethnicity breakdown is located in the Appendix page 45.

**Age at Time of First Referral in FY2019
All Juveniles Referred**



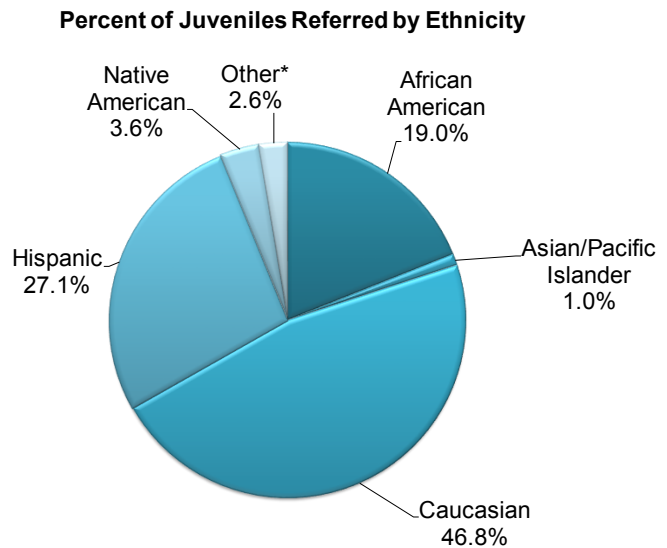
Note: 18 year olds include those juveniles who provided false information at time of screening or DOB errors in iCIS. Appropriate action was taken to process these cases in Adult Court where applicable.

Table 2.2 Severity Type of Offense by Age at First Referral in FY2019

Age at Referral	Felony Person	Felony Prop.	Obstruction	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Prop.	Status
8-10	13.6%	6.4%	0.0%	30.9%	0.0%	13.6%	25.5%	10.0%
11	12.2%	4.3%	0.6%	32.9%	3.7%	17.1%	17.1%	12.2%
12	10.9%	4.4%	1.4%	31.7%	9.6%	15.6%	16.7%	9.8%
13	11.4%	5.7%	2.2%	23.9%	11.1%	17.6%	17.5%	10.6%
14	8.2%	7.9%	5.0%	17.9%	15.3%	17.1%	17.4%	11.2%
15	8.1%	7.6%	6.0%	15.8%	16.8%	19.8%	16.7%	9.2%
16	8.0%	7.8%	9.9%	12.6%	19.6%	21.3%	15.9%	4.9%
17	8.0%	6.4%	10.3%	12.5%	19.6%	23.4%	15.5%	4.2%
18	7.3%	2.4%	4.9%	7.3%	22.0%	7.3%	48.8%	0.0%

Ethnicity – FY2019

Race and ethnic information reflects juveniles referred in FY2019 and compares it with the estimated 2019 distribution of juveniles ages 8 through 17 in Maricopa County. African American and Native American youth are overrepresented compared to the general population. Hispanic youth are underrepresented compared to the general population. Disproportionality at this state of system involvement can impact disparities at subsequent decision points. For further information, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention offers a number of publications and other resources (<http://www.ojjdp.gov/dmc>).



Ethnic Breakdown of Juveniles Referred and Juvenile Population**

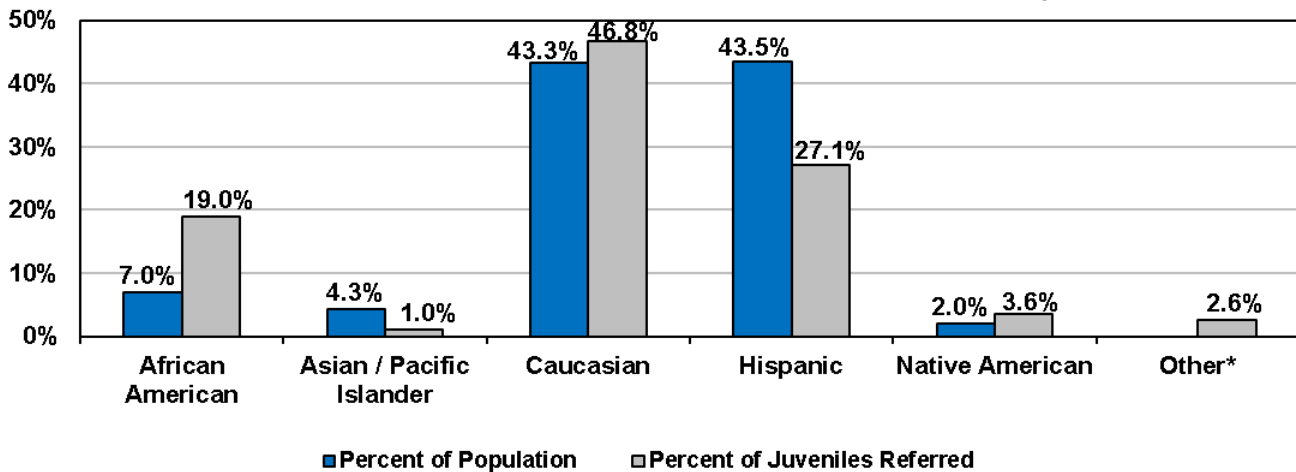


Table 2.3 Offense Severity by Ethnicity of Juveniles Referred FY 2019

	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruction	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Total
African American	181	137	134	333	179	259	279	78	1,580
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	6	2	17	15	10	24	7	85
Caucasian	281	235	183	593	786	908	682	234	3,902
Hispanic	211	183	240	352	327	393	328	224	2,258
Native American	25	17	27	52	52	53	47	26	299
Other*	18	5	4	26	27	48	32	53	213
Totals	720	583	590	1,373	1,386	1,671	1,392	622	8,337

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

First Time Offenders

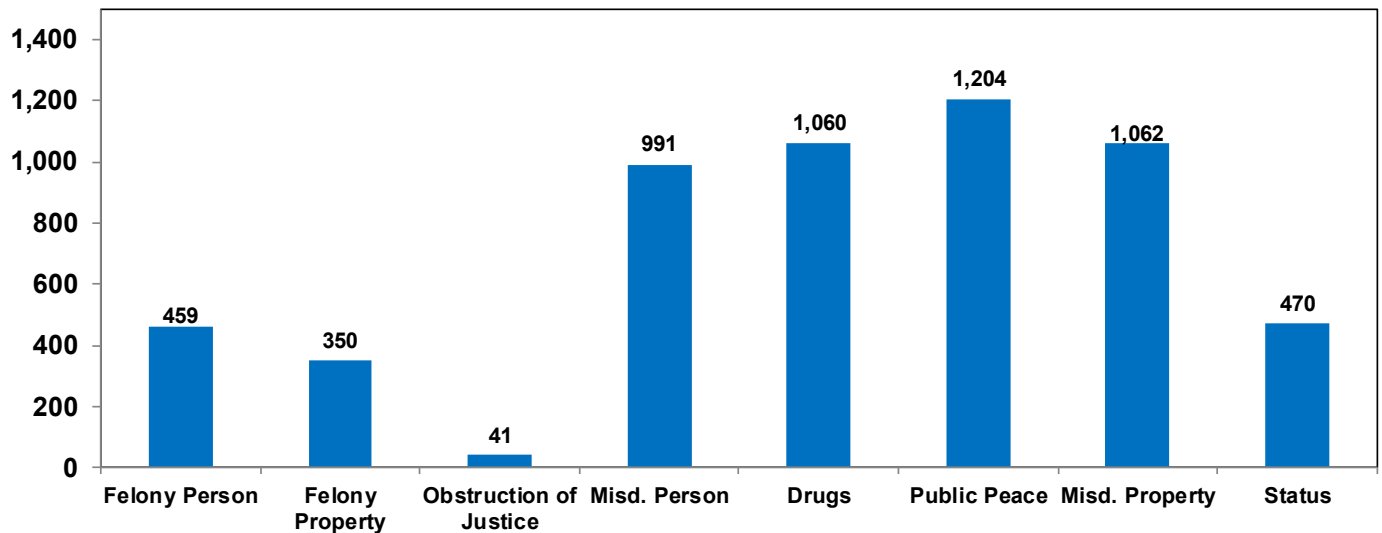
A First Referral is defined as any juvenile that received their first referral ever (#1) in Maricopa County during the given fiscal year. A sub-set of these juveniles received one or more additional referrals in the same fiscal year and is listed as "Additional Referrals(s) in same FY". Repeat Offenders are those juveniles whose first referral in the fiscal year is not their first referral in Maricopa County.

First time offenders make up the majority of referrals in Maricopa County. Public peace, misdemeanor property and drug offenses are the most common offense for first time offenders.

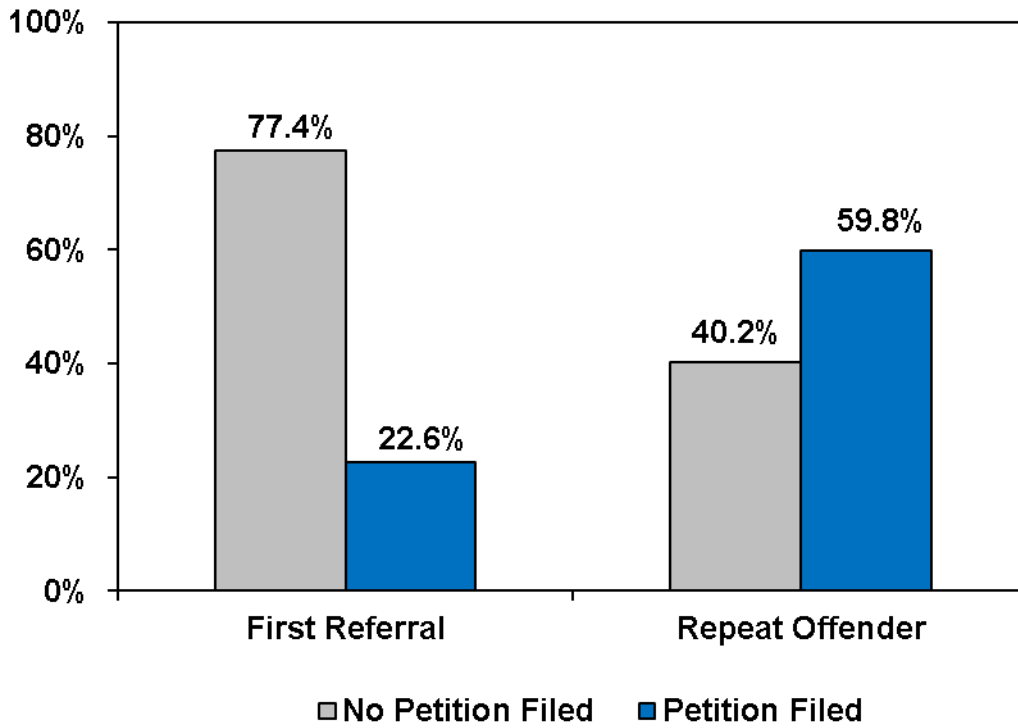
Table 3.1 First Referral in Fiscal Year vs. Repeat Offenders FY2015 – FY2019

	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
First Referral in given Fiscal Year	7,343	6,382	6,113	5,893	5,637
	64.3%	64.0%	65.6%	66.3%	67.6%
Additional Referral(s) in same FY	1,016	826	838	734	761
Percent of First Timers w/ additional referrals	13.8%	12.9%	13.7%	12.5%	13.5%
Repeat Offender (First referral received in a prior FY)	4,073	3,596	3,203	2,997	2,700
	35.7%	36.0%	34.4%	33.7%	32.4%
Total Juveniles Referred	11,416	9,978	9,316	8,890	8,337

First Time Offenders Offense Severity in FY2019

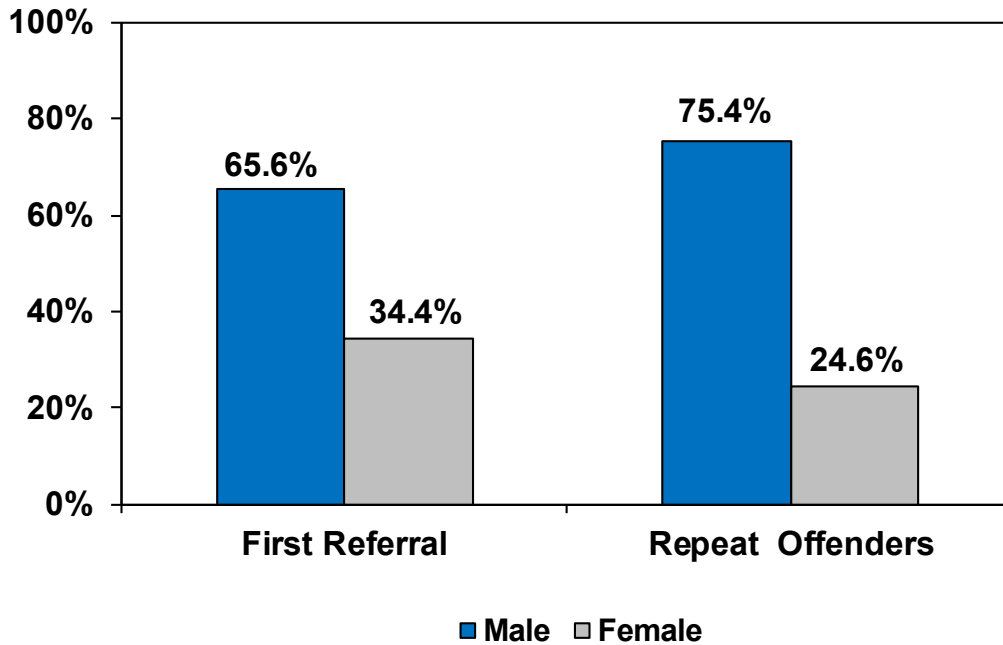


Referral Outcome



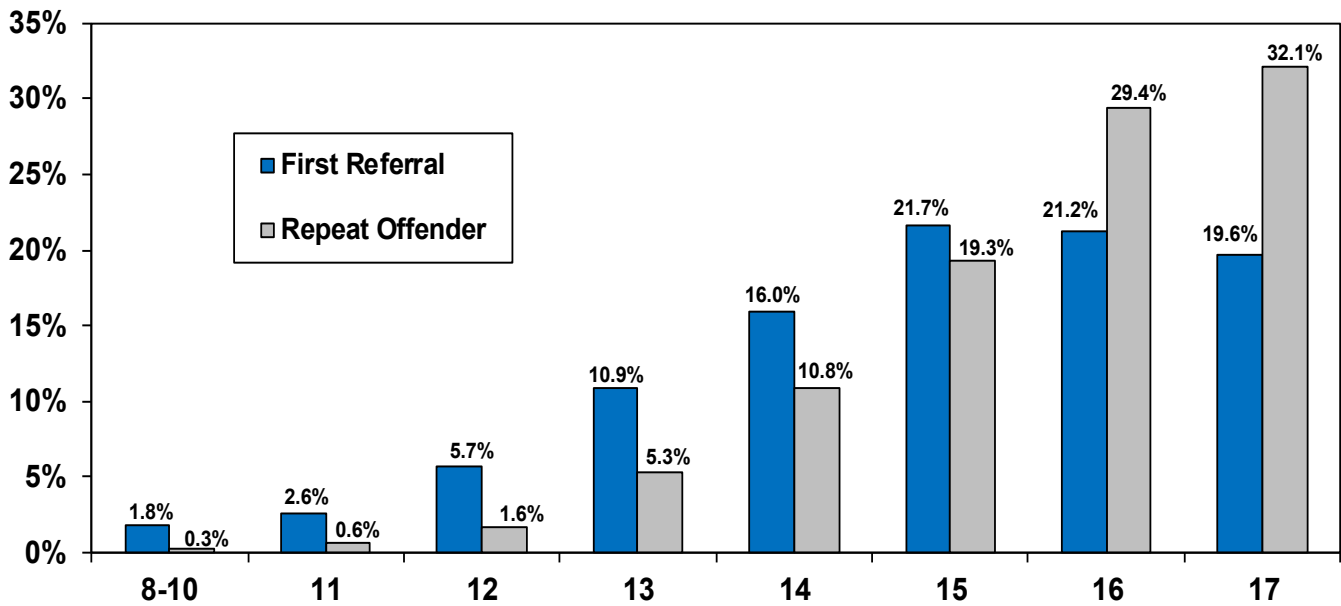
First referral offenders are more likely to commit diversion eligible offenses and, thus, are less likely to have a petition filed in juvenile court.

Gender

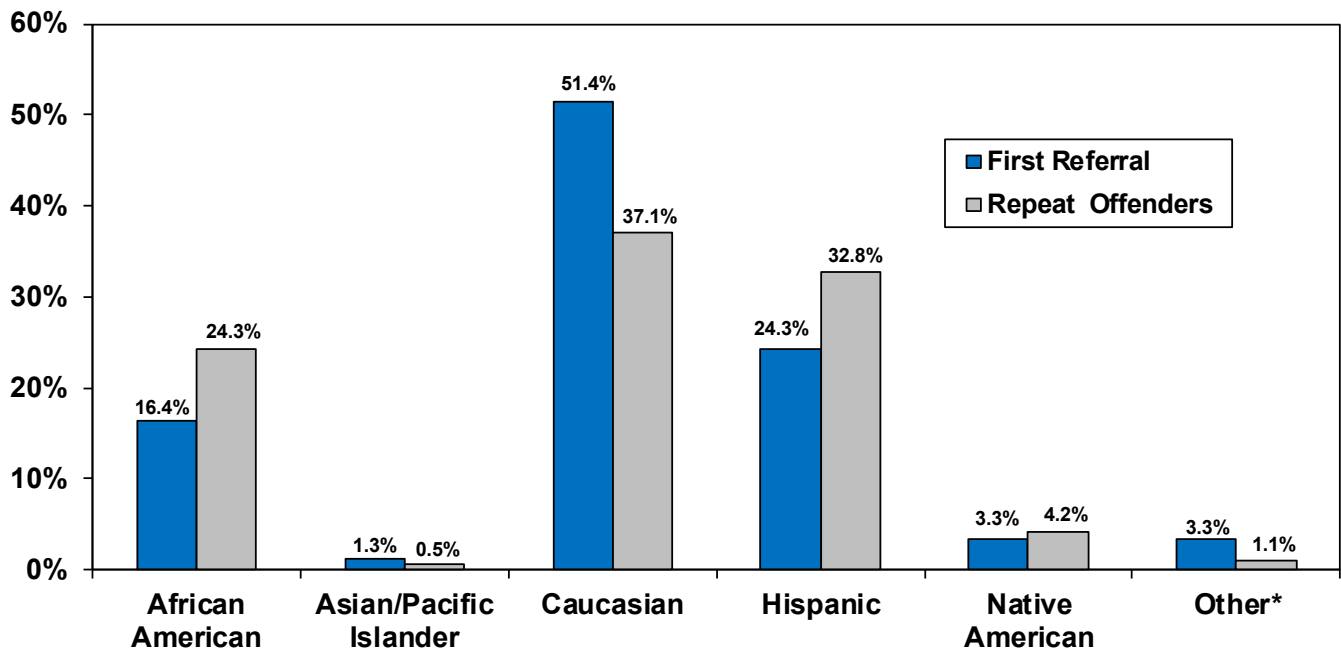


The proportion of male to female first timers has remained consistent since FY2007. The greater proportion of male to females repeat offender has also remained consistent over that same time.

Age at Referral



Ethnicity



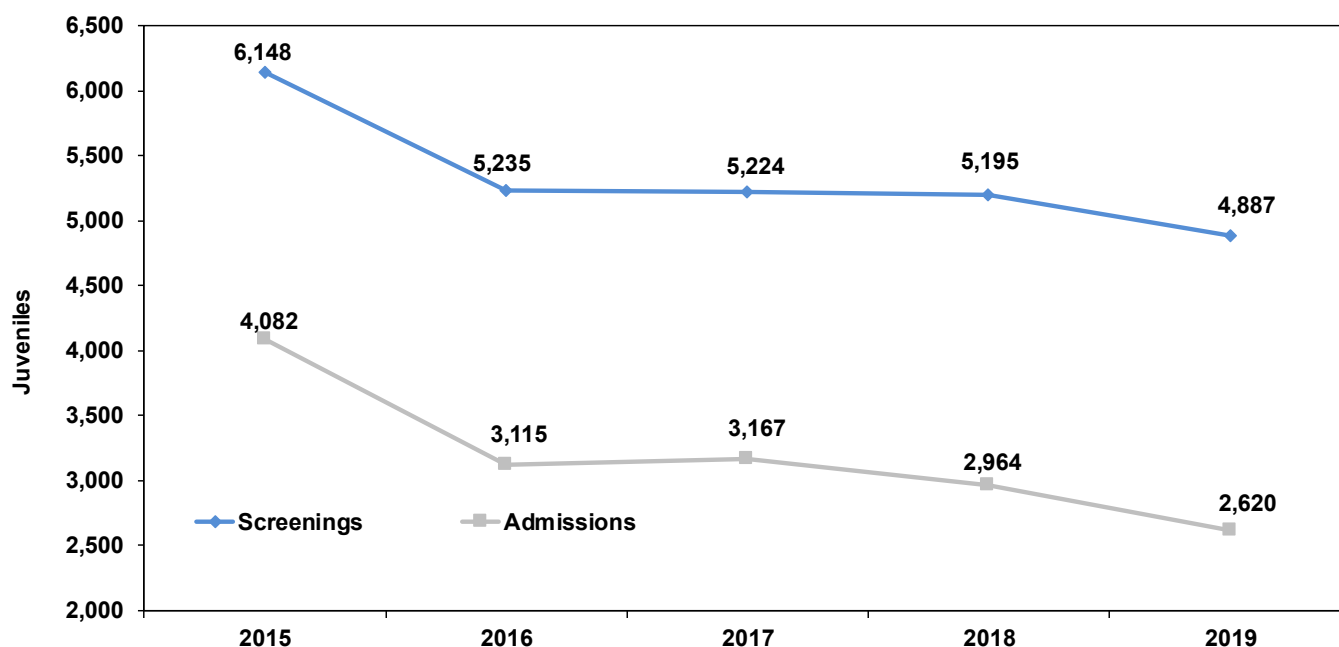
*Other includes those juveniles whose ethnicity is missing or listed as unknown.

Detention is a temporary holding facility for juveniles determined to be a risk to the community, a risk to themselves or a risk of flight from pending court hearings. Once a juvenile is brought to detention, an assessment is conducted to determine whether the juvenile should be detained or released to their parents. Juveniles brought to detention and detained will have a hearing before a Judicial Officer within 24 hours of admission. During FY2019, 4,887 juveniles were brought to detention and 2,620 were detained; a 12% decrease in the number of admissions from FY2018 .

The Maricopa County Juvenile Detention Centers (Durango and Southeast Facilities) are secure operations for male and female offenders up to age 18 with a combined bed capacity of 406 units. A typical juvenile's average length of stay (ALOS) in detention is 24.1 days, slightly more than the 21.6 ALOS in FY2018. Nearly 26 percent of juveniles are released within 48 hours of being detained. Overall, the two detention centers released 2,603 juveniles during FY2019 and had an average daily population (ADP) of 178 juveniles .

The Durango and Southeast detention facilities operate 365 days a year and offer recreational, educational, medical and behavioral health services.

Detention: Screenings and Admissions FY2015 - FY2019

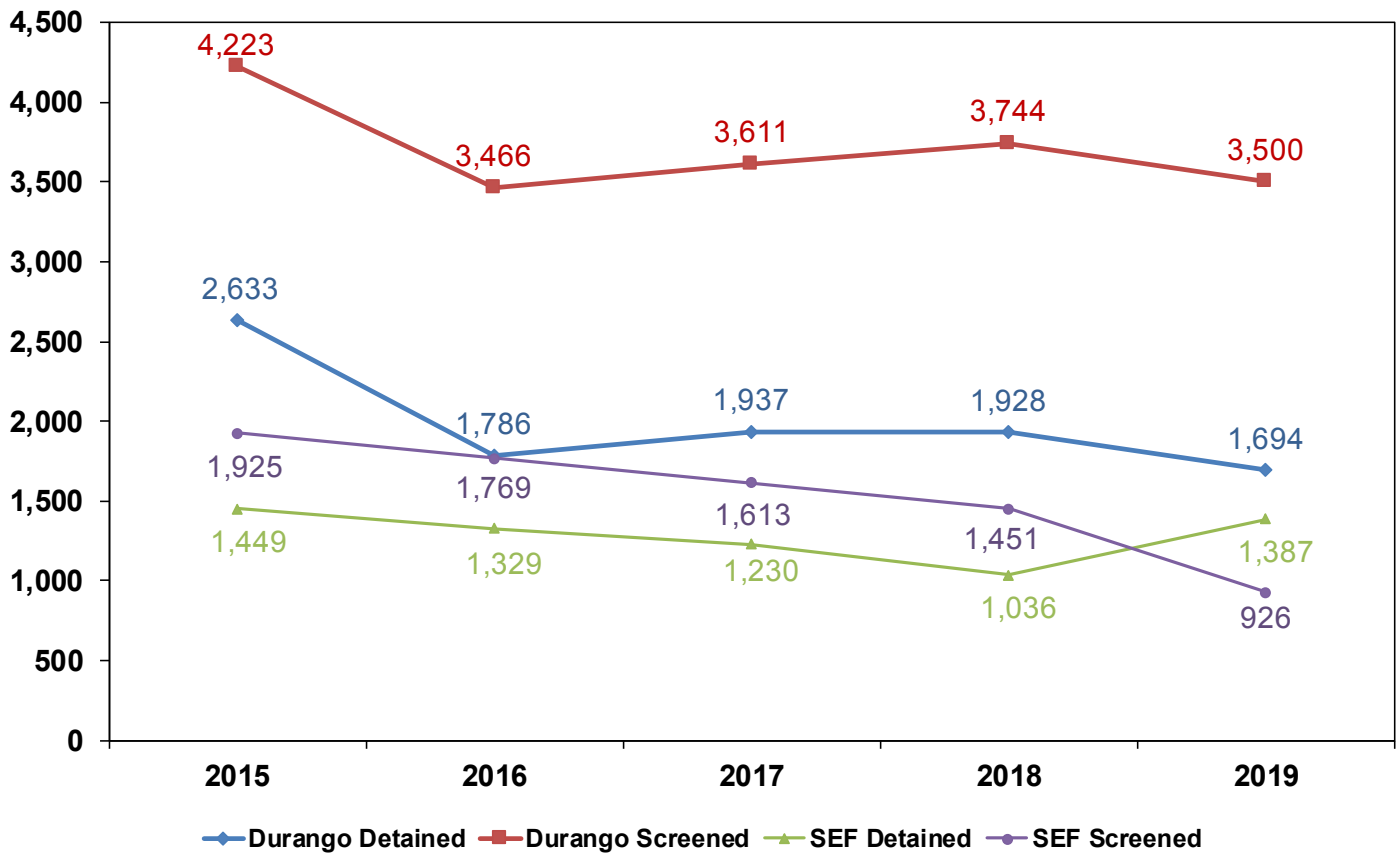


In FY2019, there were 4,887 incidents of juveniles being brought to detention. This resulted in 2,620 (54%) admissions.

Of the 2,620 admissions, 765 or 29% were for delinquent or incorrigible acts. The remaining 1,885 were detained on warrants, court holds, holds for other jurisdictions or agencies, or sanctioned for violating conditions of probation.

Approximately 26% of juveniles are released from detention in two days or less; either charges were not filed against them, or a judge released them upon reviewing their situation more thoroughly.

Screened and Detained by Facility FY2015 to FY2019

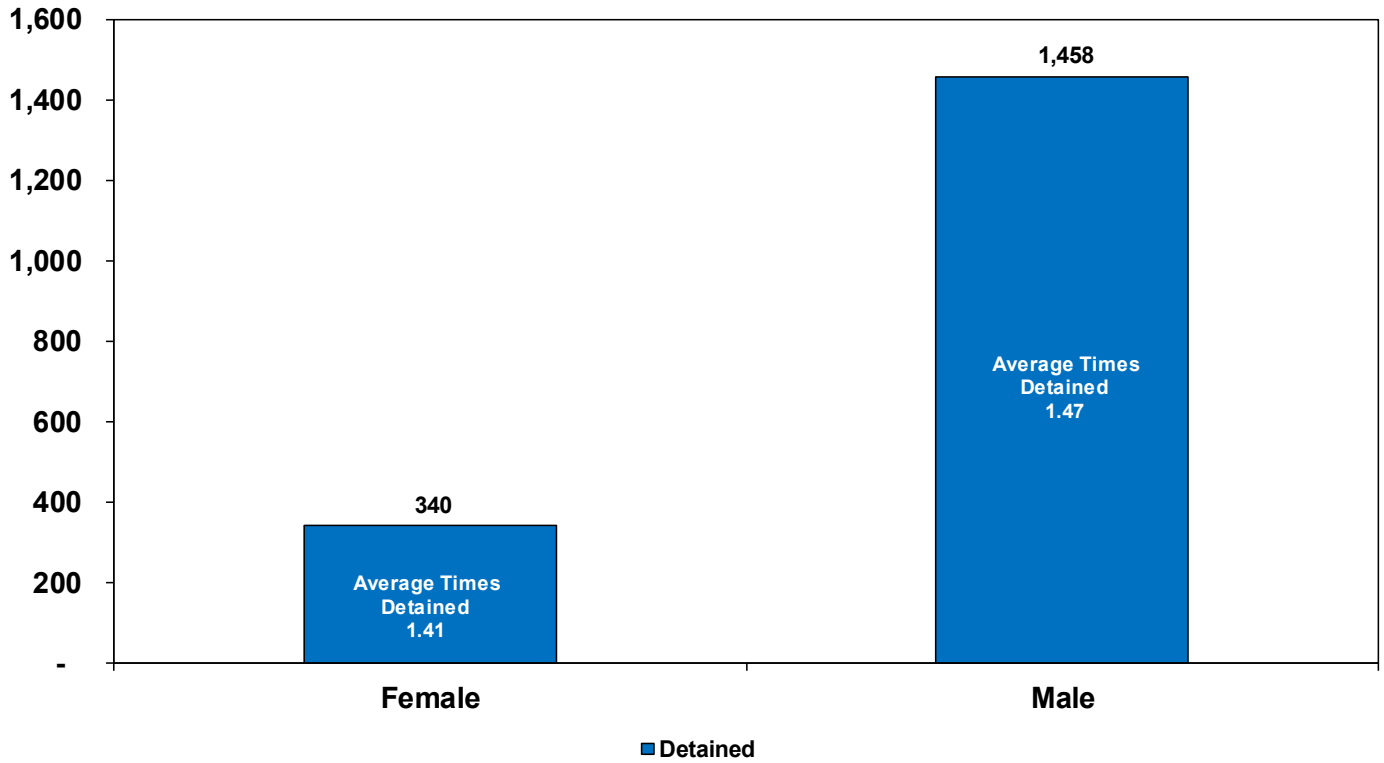


Juveniles may be detained more than once in a given year. Overall, the older juveniles represent the majority of the detentions. Juveniles age 15 and older made up 71% of all detentions in FY2019.

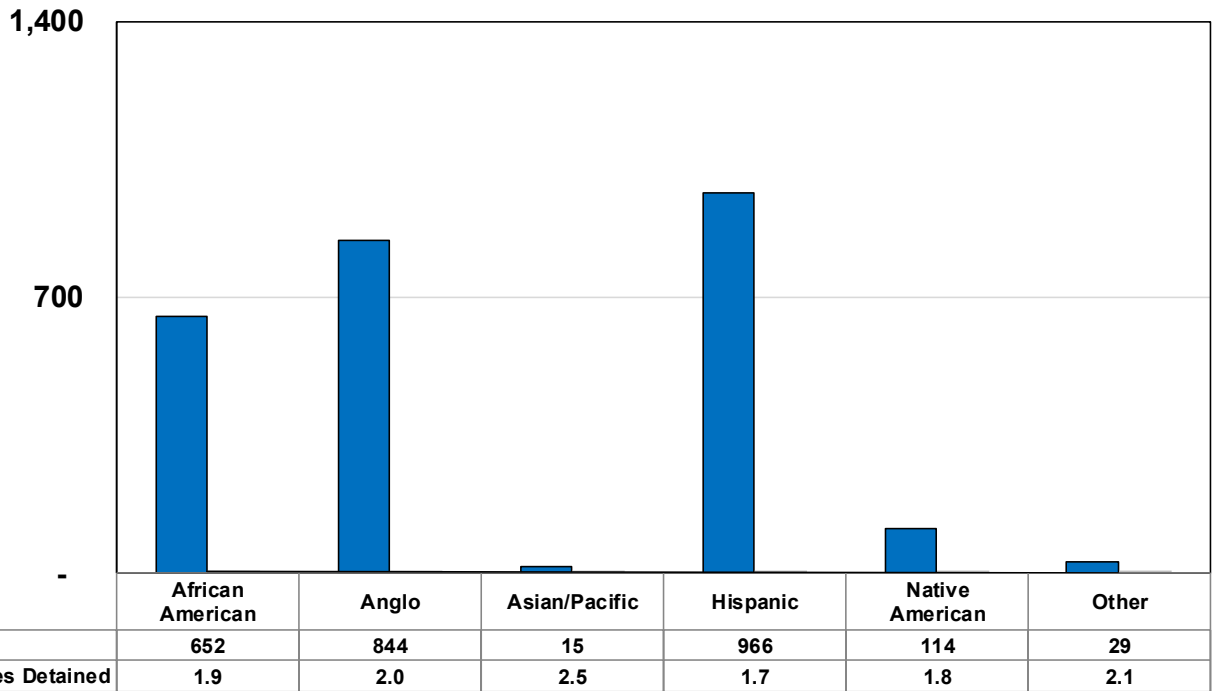
Table 4.1 Detention by Age FY2019

Age	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
09 to 11	34	28	1.21
12	71	50	1.42
13	194	142	1.37
14	458	296	1.55
15	678	436	1.56
16	808	549	1.47
17	377	297	1.27
Total	2,620	1,798	1.46

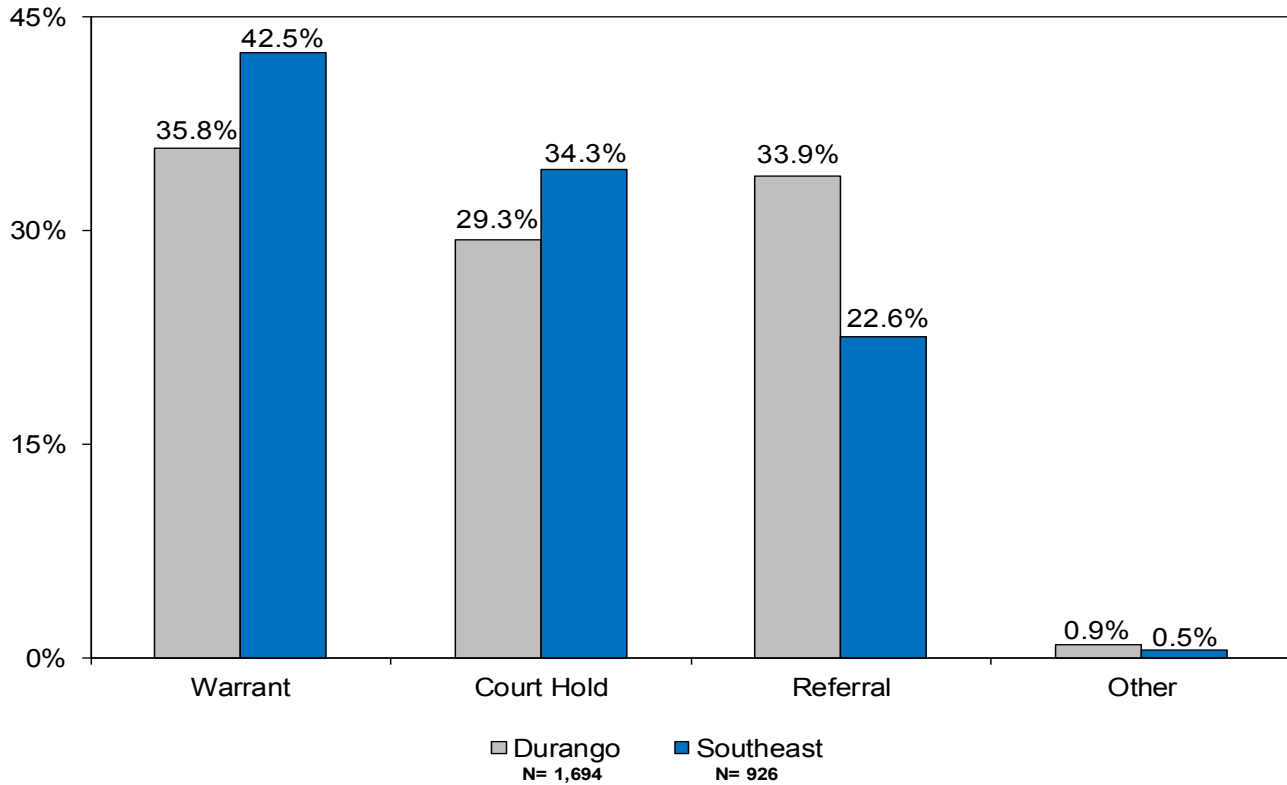
Detention by Gender FY2019



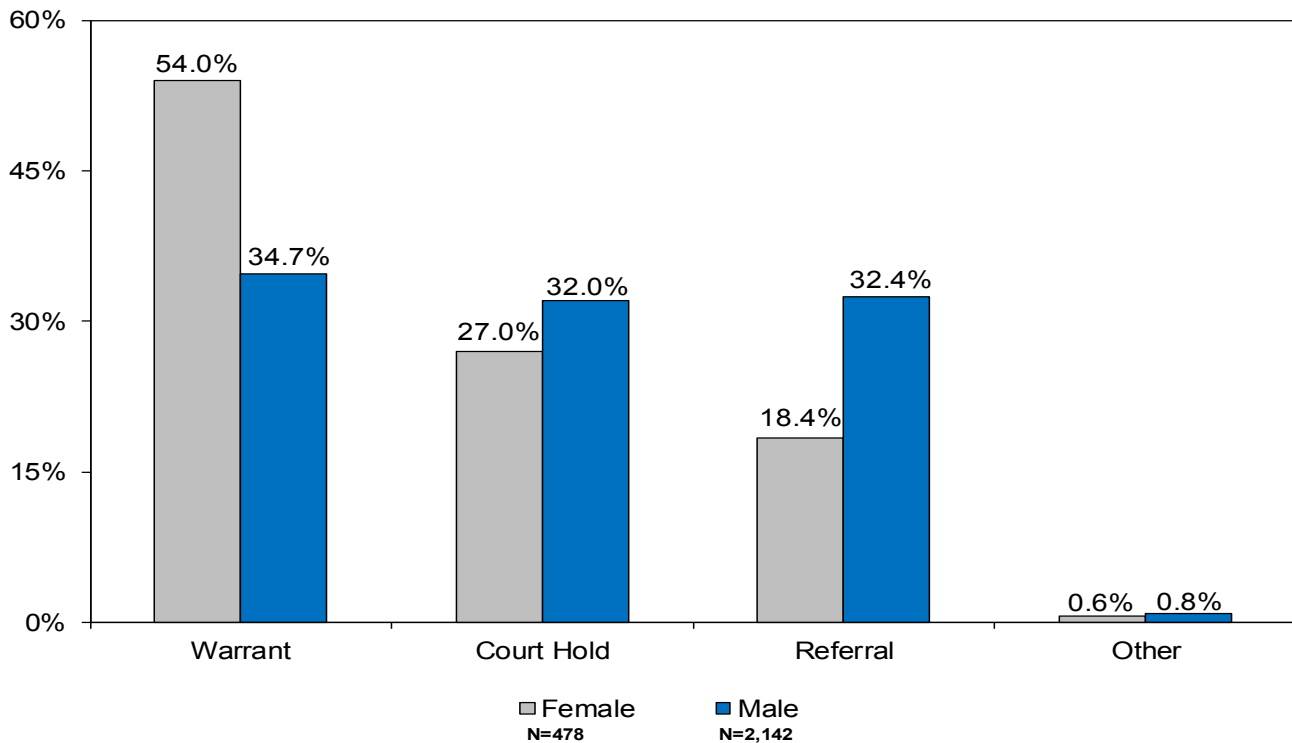
Detention by Ethnicity FY2019



Reasons for Detention by Facility FY2019



Reasons for Detention by Gender FY2019

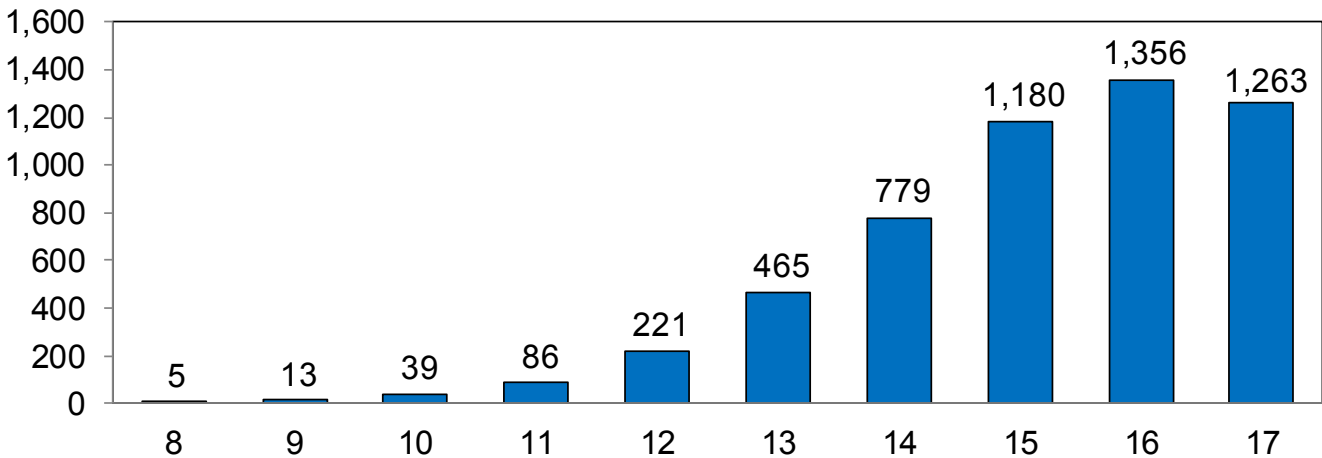


First or second time offenders charged with certain designated minor violations of the law are typically diverted from formal court involvement. These diversion programs are primarily funded by state funds allocated through the Administrative Office of the Courts. A juvenile must meet the following requirements to be approved for a Diversion program:

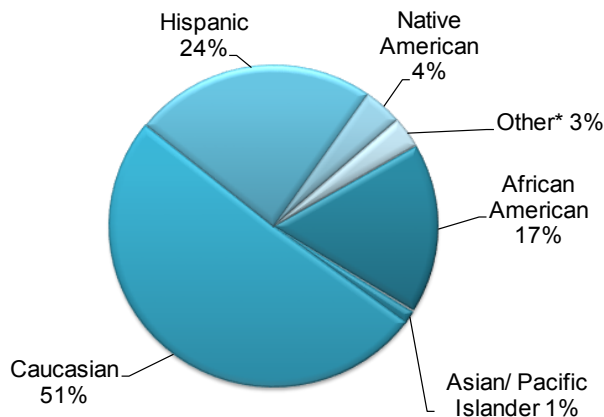
- Acknowledge responsibility for the illegal act;
- Participate in unpaid community service work and/or an approved education, rehabilitation or supervision program or counseling (as defined in ARS § 8-321);
- Pay restitution to the victim(s) when requested; or
- Pay a monetary assessment when required.

The county attorney determines which offenses are eligible for diversion. These offenses are typically misdemeanor and status offenses. The county attorney will not file formal charges if the juvenile complies with these requirements. If the juvenile does not comply, 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.

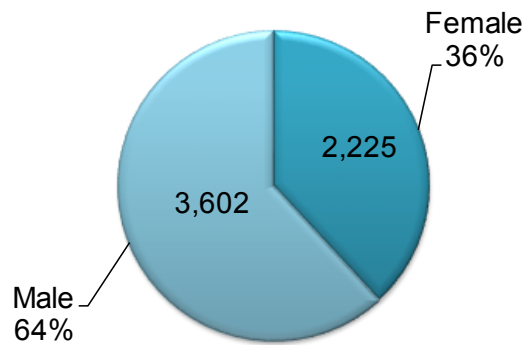
Age at Start of Diversion FY2019



Ethnicity



Gender



*Other includes juveniles whose ethnicity is missing or listed as unknown.

Consequences

The following table shows the various consequences that are required of juveniles that are diverted from court.

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

In FY2019, a total of 3,973 juveniles were given 13,427 consequences for 4,278 diversion eligible referrals and citations. The table below details the 10,248 consequences that were closed out in FY2019.

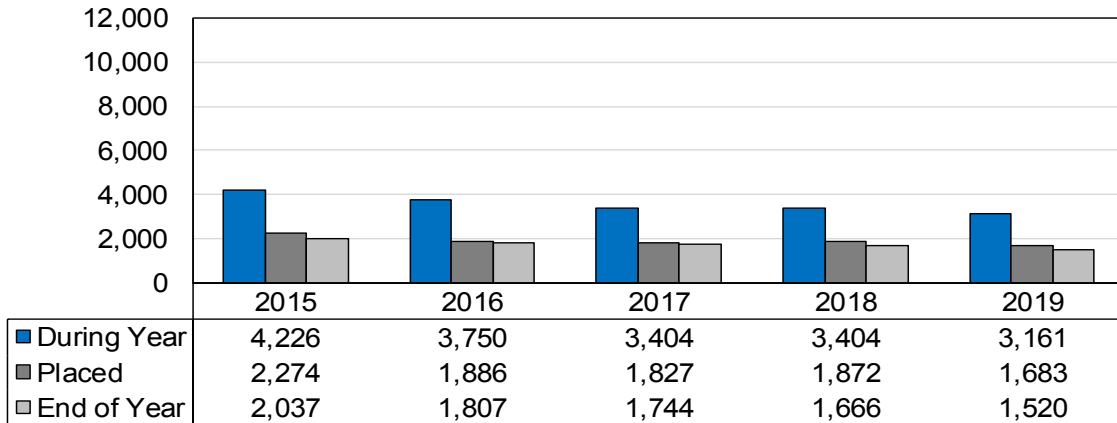
Table 5.1 Consequence Completion

	Consequence Completed?		Total
	No	Yes	
Education Related Project	230	1,256	1,486
	15.5%	84.5%	100%
Education Program	159	1,222	1,381
	11.5%	88.5%	100%
Miscellaneous	207	947	1,154
	17.9%	82.1%	100%
Work Hours	124	1,010	1,134
	10.9%	89.1%	100%
Apology Letter	97	995	1,092
	8.9%	91.1%	100%
Drug Diversion Program	234	821	1,055
	22.2%	77.8%	100%
Teen Court	56	860	916
	6.1%	93.9%	100%
Counseling	120	714	834
	14.4%	85.6%	100%
Alcohol Related Program	120	414	534
	22.5%	77.5%	100%
T.E.E.N. Program	26	245	271
	9.6%	90.4%	100%
City Diversion	20	161	181
	11.0%	89.0%	100%
CUTS Truancy Program	9	109	118
	7.6%	92.4%	100%
Act as a Tutor	14	47	61
	23.0%	77.0%	100%
Carey Activity	2	24	26
	7.7%	92.3%	100.0%
Fire Education Program	0	5	5
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	1,418	8,830	10,248
Percent	13.8%	86.2%	100%

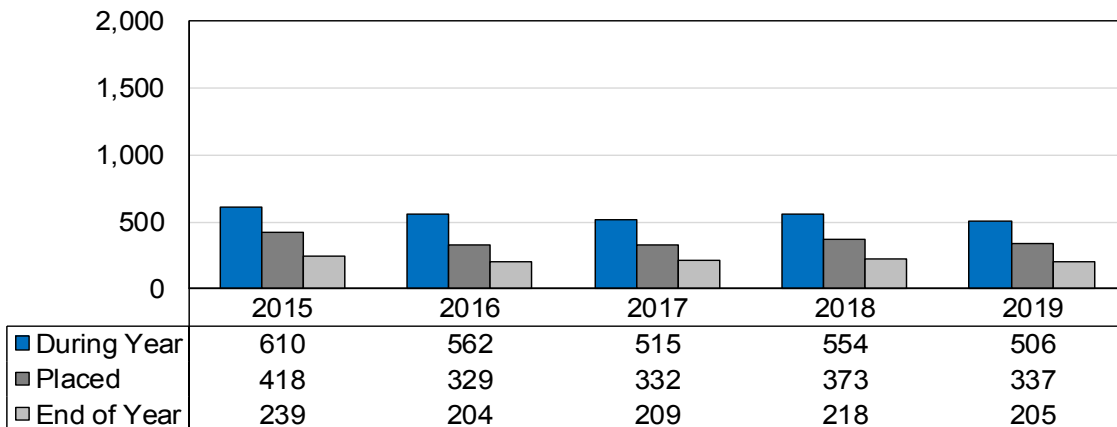
Probation Statistics FY2015 – FY2019

In FY2019, of the 2,020 juveniles placed on probation, 83% (1,683) were placed on Standard Probation and 17% (337) were placed on Intensive Probation. The total number of juveniles on Standard Probation decreased compared to the previous year as did the number of juveniles on Intensive Probation Supervision. The average number of days supervised has decreased for Standard Probation but increased for Intensive Probation.

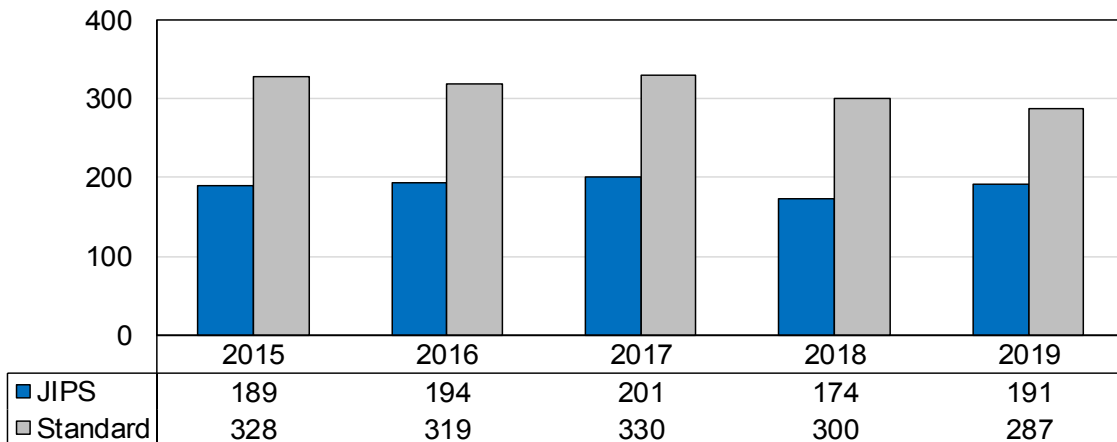
Standard Probation FY2015 - FY2019



JIPS FY2015 - FY2019



Average Days on Probation: FY2015 - FY2019

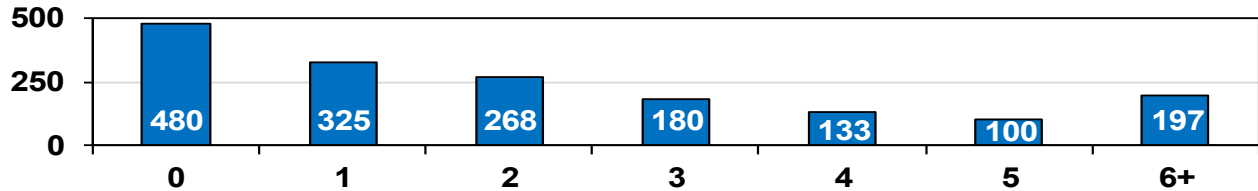


* End of year counts of juveniles on Standard or JIPS on the last day of the fiscal year, June 30, 2019.

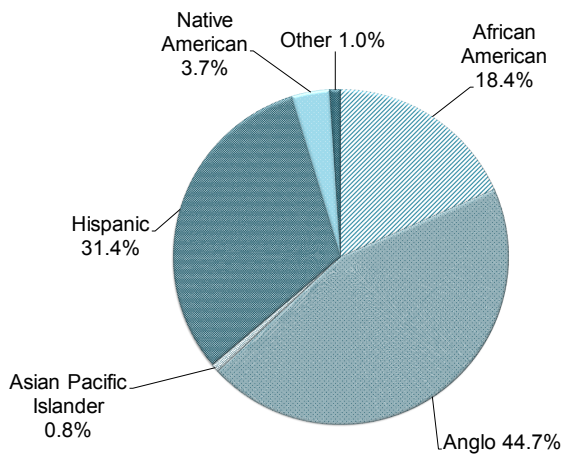
Placed on Standard Probation

1,683 Juveniles were placed on Standard Probation during FY2019

Number of Prior Referrals



Ethnicity



Gender

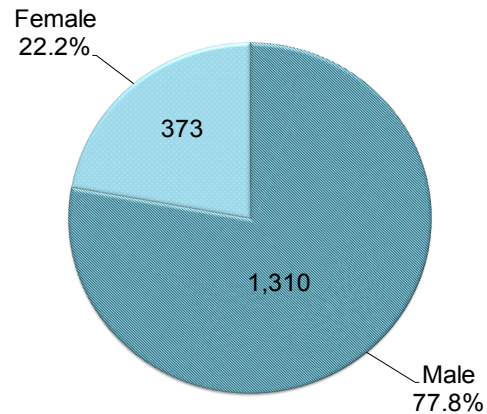


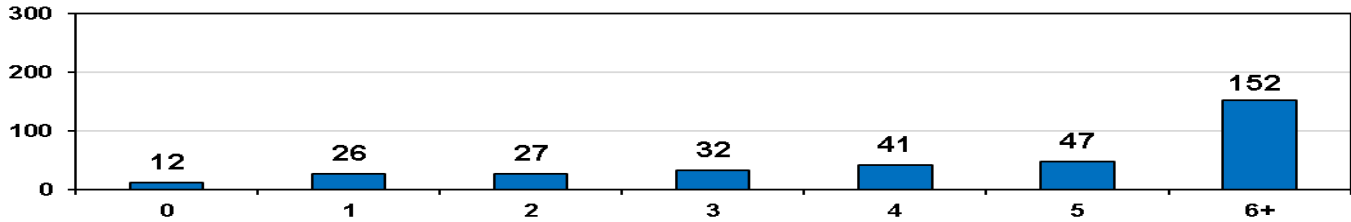
Table 6.1 Age When Placed on Standard Probation

11 Years	12 Years	13 Years	14 Years	15 Years	16 Years	17 Years	Total
1	8	47	151	276	380	820	1,683
0.1%	0.5%	2.8%	9.0%	16.4%	22.6%	48.7%	100.0%

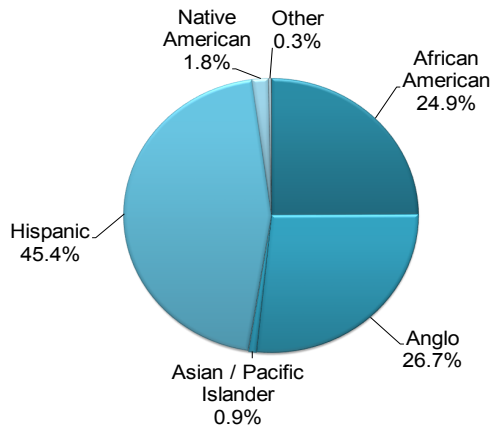
Placed on Intensive Probation

337 Juveniles were placed on Intensive Probation in FY2019

Number of Prior Referrals



Ethnicity



Gender

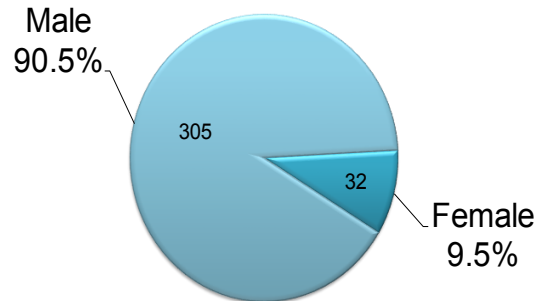


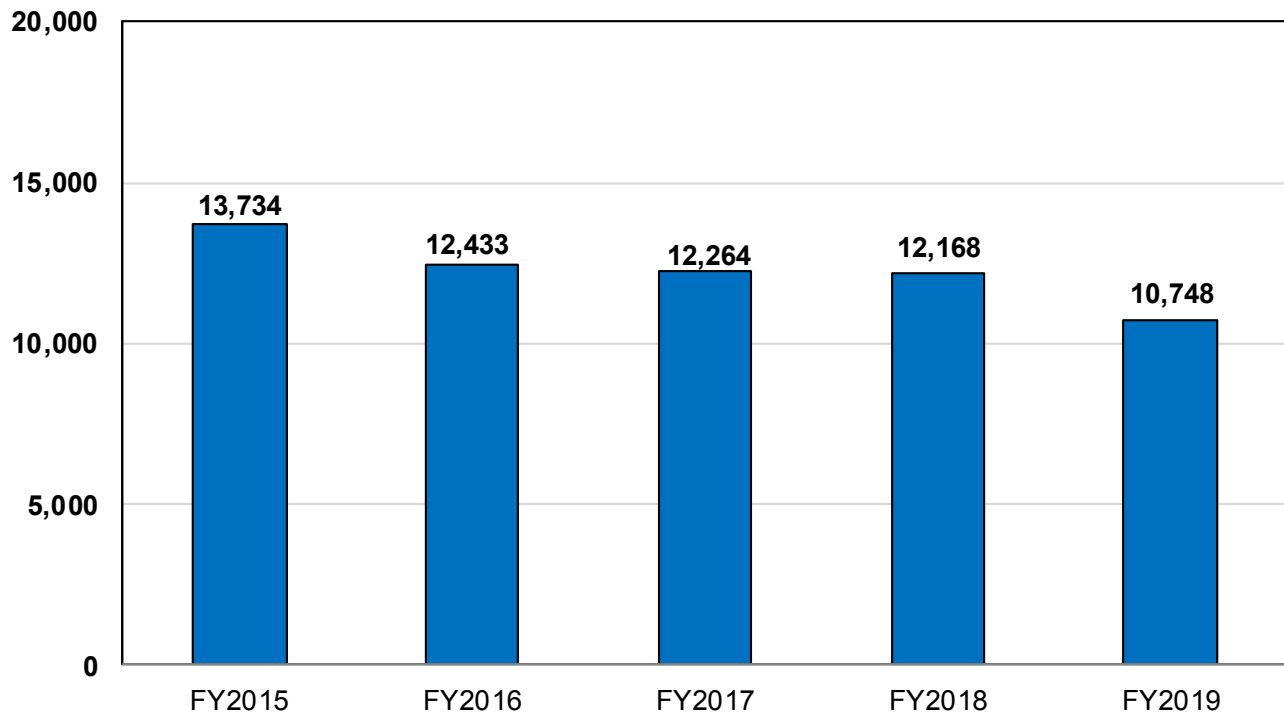
Table 6.2 Age at Disposition for Juveniles Placed on Intensive Probation in FY2018

13 Years	14 Years	15 Years	16 Years	17 Years	Total
6	23	50	86	172	337
1.8%	6.8%	14.8%	25.5%	51.0%	100.0%

Victim Notification and Communication

The chart below shows the number of victims that have been notified or contacted each year by the Victim Services Unit.

Number of Victims Notified or Contacted



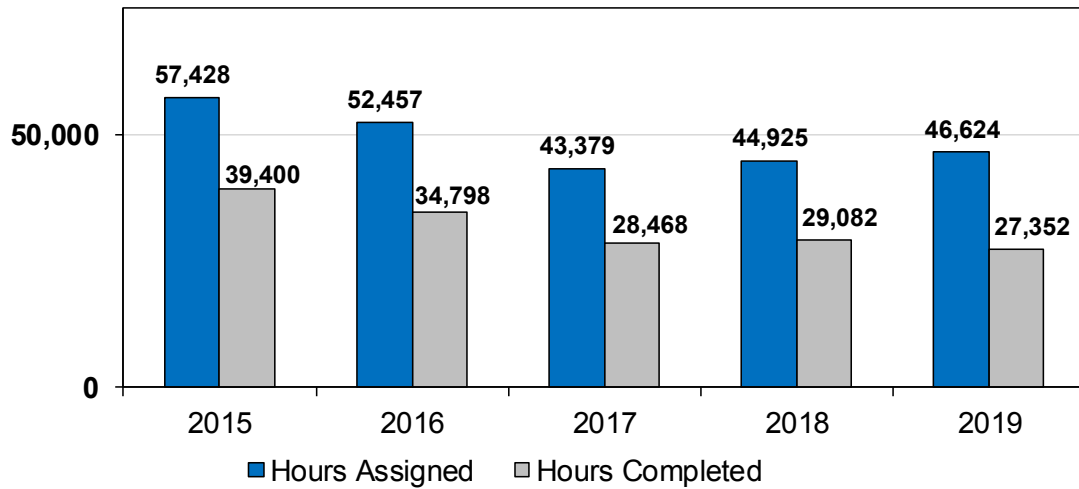
Juvenile Accountability

Various options are available to hold juveniles 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.

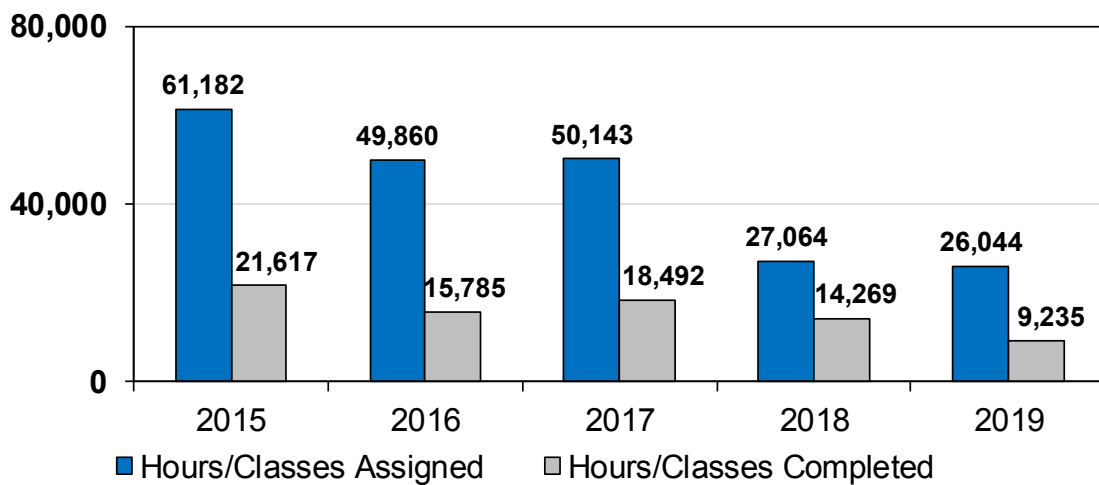
Unpaid community restitution work is facilitated through the Juvenile Community Offender Restitution and Public Service program (JCORPS). The juveniles that participate in this program clean up graffiti, pick up roadside litter, help to build and refurbish homes and work in food banks. The restorative justice and restitution activities also provide an opportunity to learn valuable skills that can mitigate risk factors.

The following charts 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.

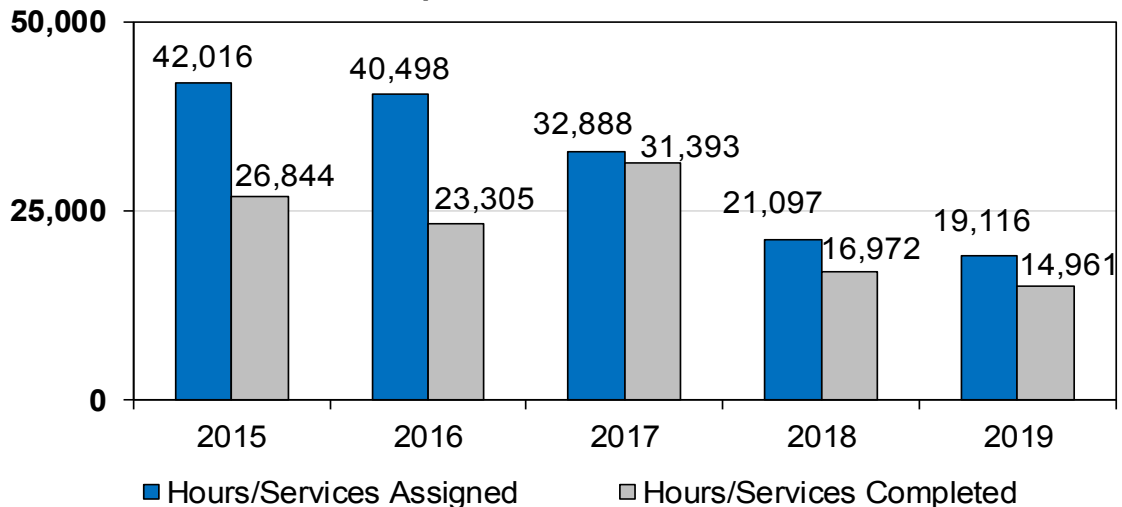
Community Work Hours FY2015 - FY2019



Educational / Counseling Programs FY2015 - FY2019



Other Consequences FY2015 - FY2019



Juveniles involved with the probation department may receive treatment, education and/or intervention services. ARS § 8-322 established the Juvenile Probation Services Fund (JPSF) to fund treatment services with the goal of reducing recidivism. The probation department actively seeks all sources of available funding for services prior to utilizing these monies.

In order to maximize resources, all juveniles 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 juvenile is enrolled or eligible for these benefits, the MCJPD will assist the family in obtaining necessary treatment by aiding in the coordination of care.

In the event a juvenile does not have benefits for behavioral health services, MCJPD will utilize monies in the JPSF for juveniles identified as medium or high risk. Parent/guardians may be responsible to reimburse the MCJPD for some or all of the expense, per ARS § 8-243, based on ability to pay. The Department provides access to various levels of service from prevention to out of home treatment. A youth is placed in an appropriate level of service based on identified risk and need.

Levels of Service (funded by the Department)

Out-of-Home Care: Residential treatment addresses the youth's medical and behavioral health needs, as well as including a plan for subsequent discharge to a lower level of care. MCJPD utilizes funding for out of home care facilities which are therapeutic in nature, and include Therapeutic Group Homes and Residential Treatment Centers. The 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.

204 juveniles received 18,228 days of Out-of-Home services in FY2019*.
58 juveniles received 10,516 days of Sex Offender Out-of-Home services.
27 juveniles received 2,110 days of Substance Abuse Out-of-Home services.
38 juveniles received 1,279 days of General Mental Health Out-of-Home services.

Outpatient Mental Health: This service provides appropriate interventions to address the youth's cognitive, social or behavioral issues, including a wide range of personal, interpersonal, situational and functional problems. Services may be provided to an individual, a group of persons, a family or multi-family group and may be delivered in the office or in the client's home, with the exception of the group services.

451 juveniles received 4,666 hours of outpatient mental health services in FY2019.

Substance Abuse Services: These services provide appropriate treatment interventions to address the youth's substance abuse, dependence or addiction. Services may be provided to an individual, a group of persons, a family or multi-family group and be delivered in the office or in the youth's home with the exception of multi-family group services. These services also include Therapeutic Day Programs which are provided as either a half day program (up to 3 hours) or a full day program (4 hours or more) of therapeutic programming and will not replace a youth's education requirements. The therapeutic day programs are highly structured and closely supervised intensive therapeutic treatment services and activities designed to address the substance abusing population. They also provide individual, group and/or family counseling. This group of outpatient services also includes Substance Abuse Assessments, which provides a comprehensive evaluation of the youth's substance use and recommendations for the least restrictive level of care.

81 juveniles received 942 counseling hours in FY2019 related to substance abuse.

* The total number will not equal the sum of the specific categories listed below it as it does not duplicate juveniles and a juvenile may have participated in more than one type of out of home treatment during the fiscal year including non-specific Out-of-Home Care.

Sexually Abusive Behavior (SAB) Services: These services are provided in an individual, group and/or family counseling setting. Services are designed to address specific needs and treatment goals related to this population of juveniles. Additionally, these services are intended to reduce the need for more intensive services as well as to improve the youth's pro-social functioning. The psychosexual evaluations and sex offender specific assessments assist in identifying treatment needs and provide recommendations for specific treatment and/or level of care needs. Included in sex offender services are evaluations (which addresses sexual history, paraphillic interests, sexual adjustment, risk level [sexual and delinquency] and victimization), sex offender specific assessments, out of home therapeutic interventions, and outpatient counseling services.

240 juveniles received 131 evaluations, 374 assessments, and 7,270 hours of counseling in FY2019.

Evaluation and Diagnosis Services: These types of services include assessments and psychological evaluations. These services can assist in determining and addressing presenting issues, the juvenile's amenability to treatment and possible treatment interventions.

849 juveniles received 966 evaluations in FY2019.

Drug Testing Services: These services provide for laboratory examination and procedures on specimens derived from the human body for detection of chemical substances. Juveniles are tested for various substances deemed illegal for juveniles (or not prescribed to an individual youth), which may include marijuana, cocaine, methamphetamines, amphetamines, alcohol, ecstasy, opiates, and spice. These services also include confirmation testing for drug tests which may be found as positive to determine the exact derivative of the positive test results.

3,111 juveniles received 41,411 drug tests in FY2019.

Mentoring Services: This service provides a youth with a consistent, positive adult relationship over time which will have a positive impact upon the youth's thinking, self esteem, peer relationships, school performance, family relationship and other personal and social traits.

41 juveniles received 1,296 hours of Mentoring in FY2019.

Delinquency Prevention/Intervention Education: These are programs that include education-based classes relating to a specific issue such as truancy, shoplifting, drugs and alcohol, or gang participation. The goal of behavior specific classes is to educate youth about a specific issue and its impact upon their current and future lives. These services also include tutoring, problem solving development, life skills development and comprehensive youth programs.

360 juveniles received 360 days of behavior specific education classes in FY2019.*

*As of FY19 the life skills development class hours are no longer funded through the AOC and thus not tracked in the same manner as the other entries.

Table 8.1 Youth Served in FY2019 with Risk Level at Time of Referral to Service

Category	Total Youth Served*	Total Services Referred**	Low	Moderate	High	Screeners Low	Screeners Mod/High	% risk NA
Eval and Diagnosis	849	959	17%	30%	12%	22%	9%	9%
FFT	9	14	14%	43%	7%	29%	7%	0%
Mentoring	41	61	7%	11%	7%	7%	5%	64%
MST	10	13	38%	46%	15%	0%	0%	0%
Out of Home	176	367	45%	36%	18%	1%	0%	0%
Outpt MH	451	636	16%	10%	3%	12%	1%	58%
Substance Abuse	107	154	8%	30%	10%	23%	1%	27%
Total	1,643	2,204	21%	25%	10%	15%	5%	24%

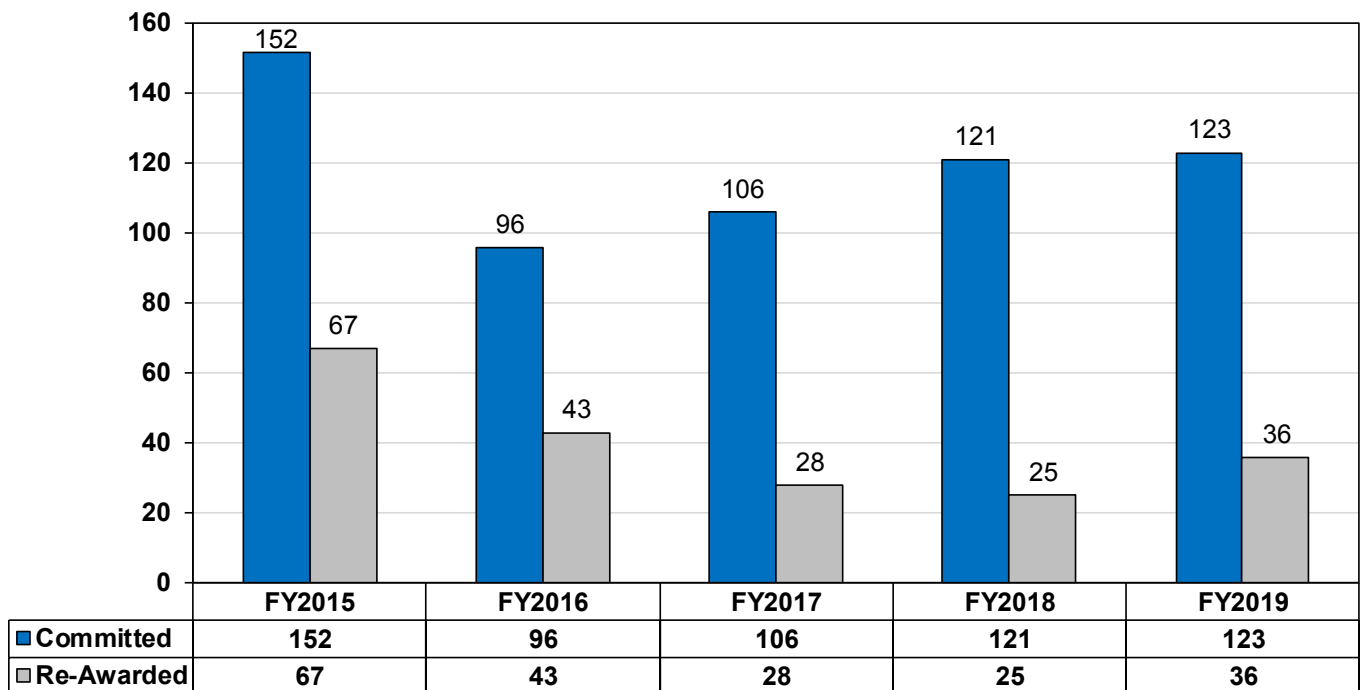
Note: Risk levels refer to a youth's risk to re-offend with a delinquent offense. Risk is measured using the Arizona Youth Assessment System, a statewide risk assessment. Risk is assessed prior to disposition and every six months after disposition until the youth is released from supervision. Total percentage may add up to more than 100% due to rounding.

*A single youth may be counted in more than one category, but is not duplicated within a category.

** 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.

Commitment to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) is typically recommended for those juveniles 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. Juveniles who exhibit chronic incorrigible or nuisance type behavior are generally not considered appropriate candidates for commitment. A juvenile must be adjudicated of a delinquent offense (misdemeanor or felony), or if on probation, a violation of probation. Juveniles may be placed on JIPS or committed to ADJC as provided by law if adjudicated for a second (or subsequent) felony. Juveniles committed to ADJC are generally at a high risk to reoffend. In FY2019, 63% of the juveniles committed to ADJC with a risk assessment were identified as high risk according to the Arizona Youth Assessment System.

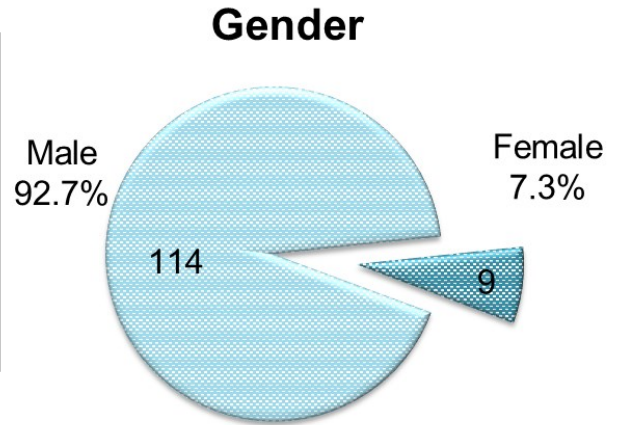
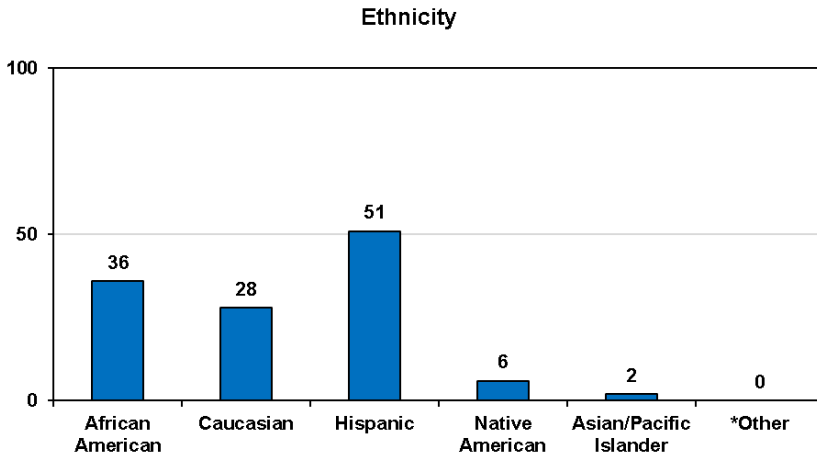
Juveniles Sent to the Department of Juvenile Corrections



Commitments and Re-Awards are unduplicated within each category. Juveniles may be dispositioned to ADJC multiple times within the fiscal year. “Committed” refers to the first time a juvenile is dispositioned to ADJC, while “Re-Awarded” refers to subsequent disposition to ADJC. In FY2019, 123 Commits and 36 Re-Awards were sent to ADJC.

Commitment Profile

In FY2019, the number of juveniles committed to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) was 123. The graphs and tables below provide further information about the 123 commitments.



* Other includes those where ethnicity was listed as unknown.

Most Serious Offense on the Commitment

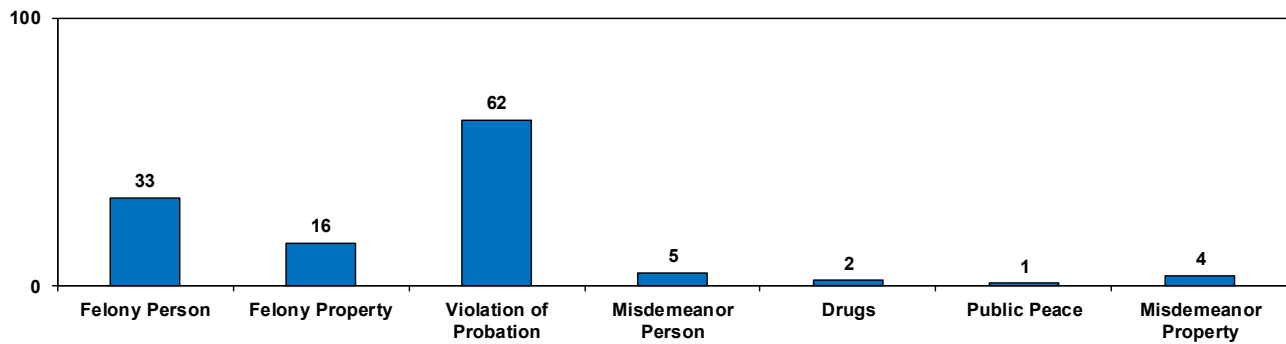


Table 9.1 Age at Time of Commitment to the ADJC

Table 9.2 Number of Felony Adjudications when Committed

Age at Time of Commitment		
14	9	7.3%
15	20	16.3%
16	47	38.2%
17	47	38.2%
Total	123	100%

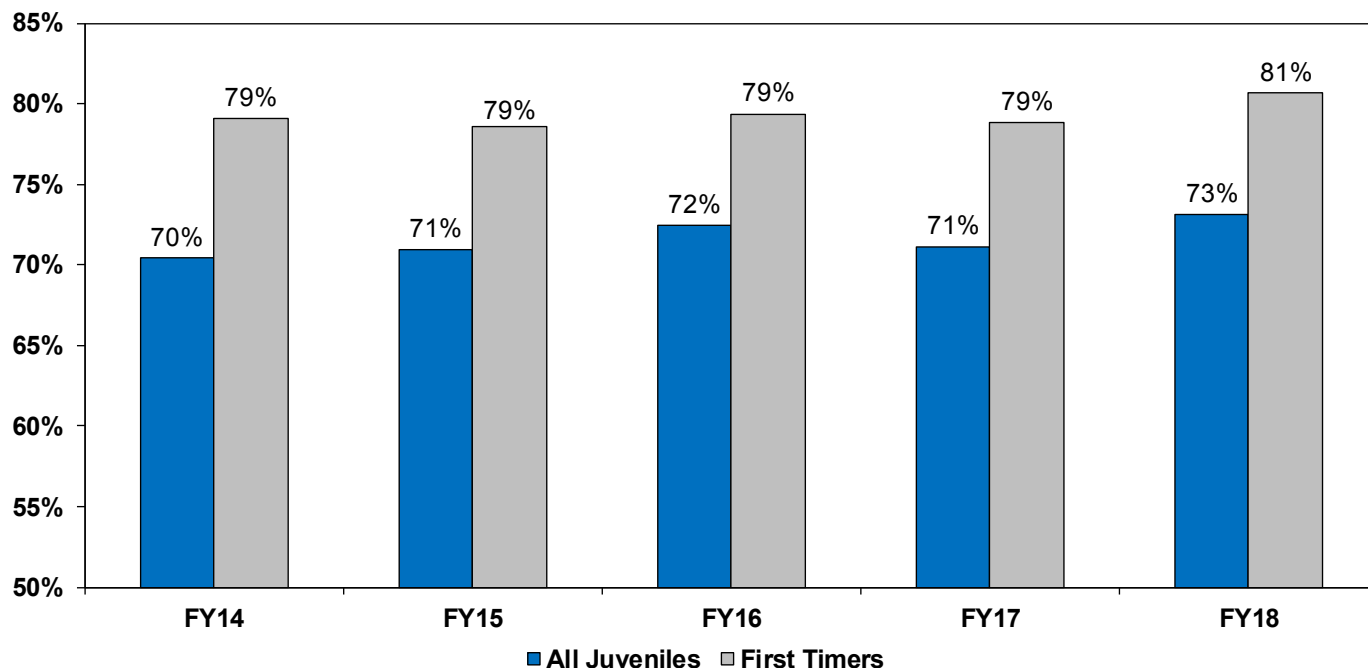
Felony Adjudications		
None	4	3.3%
1	58	47.2%
2	40	32.5%
3	14	11.4%
4	5	4.1%
5	2	1.6%
Total	123	100%

Recidivism is one of the most commonly used measures regarding how a juvenile has responded to their supervision and interventions. This section shows the percent of juveniles that received a new referral from the point of their first referral in the year, during supervision, or following the completion of diversion or probation supervision. All the following tables show that the majority of juveniles do not receive a subsequent referral.

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

The first chart looks at referrals received in a year and shows the percentage of juveniles who remained referral free for 365 days. “First Timers” includes only juveniles who generated their first referral in that year and had no subsequent referrals within 365 days. “All Juveniles” includes the first referral in that year of any juvenile regardless of referral history.

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

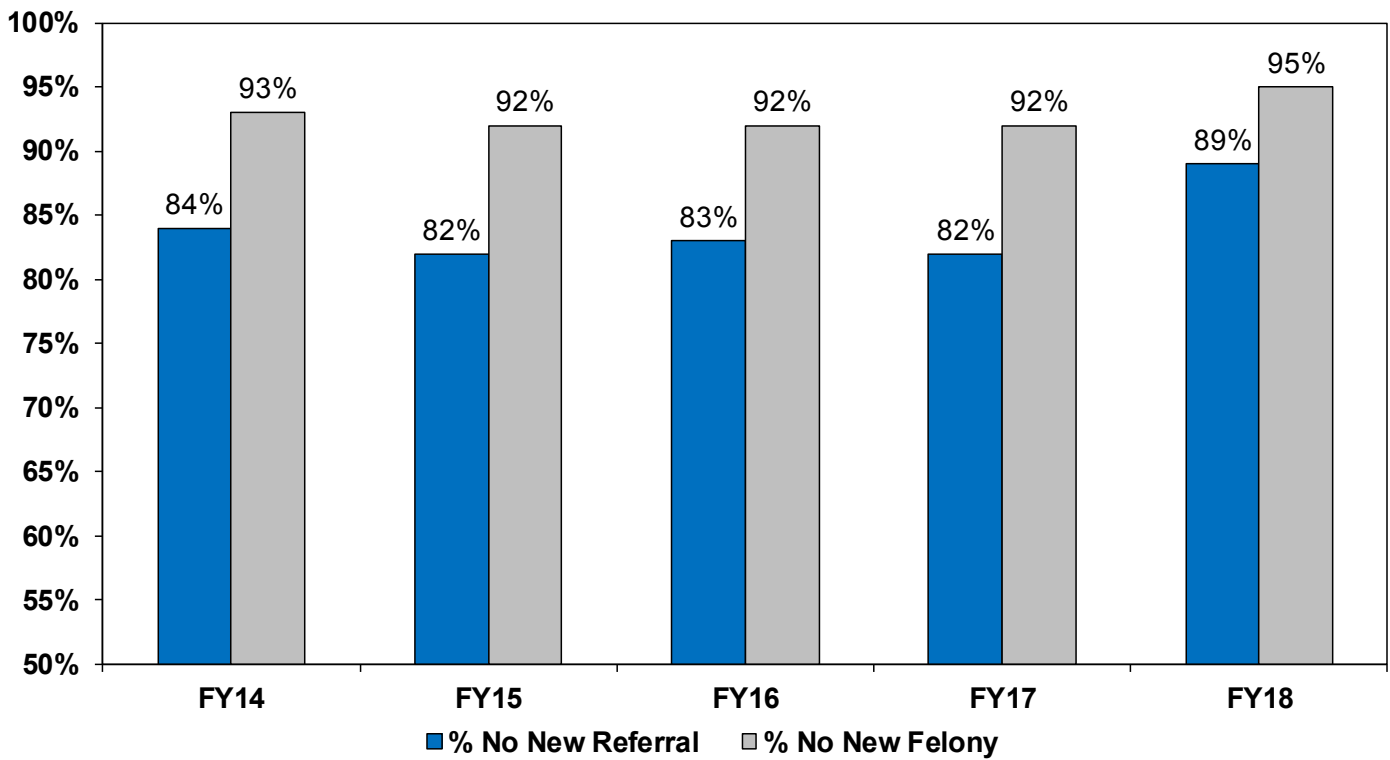


Note: This chart shows juveniles tracked for 365 days after the first referral in a given fiscal year to measure recidivism within one year of the initial referral.

Diversion and Prevention

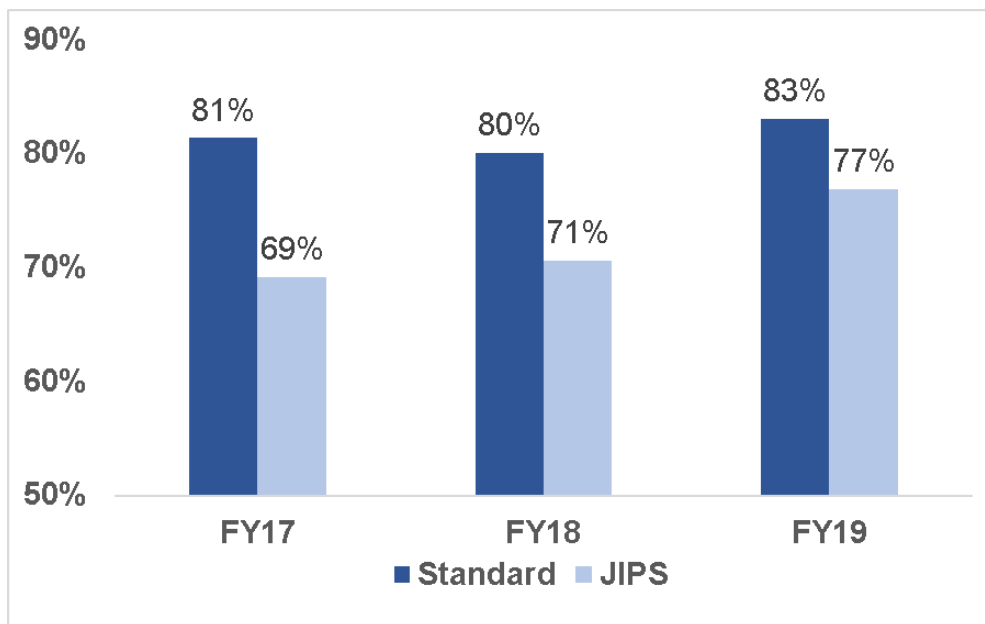
The graph below shows the proportions of youth who successfully completed Diversion in one year and were not referred for a new delinquent offense for 365 days following completion. Juveniles who are older than 17 years old at time of completion are not included.

Percent of Juveniles with No New Referrals or Felonies within One Year of Successful Completion of Diversion/Early Intervention

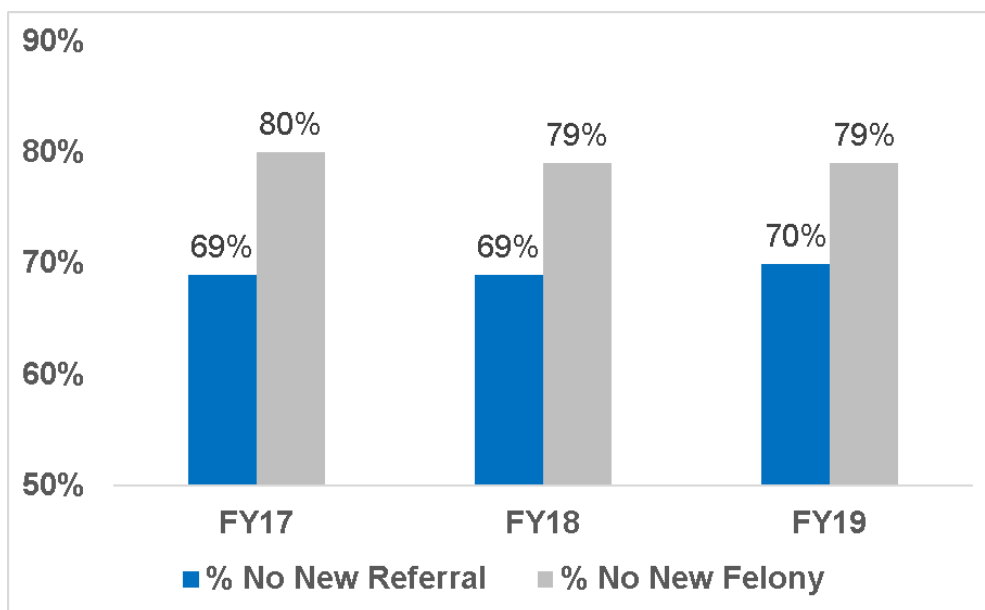


Community Supervision—Probation

The graphs on this page focus on re-offense during probation supervision. The graph below shows the proportions of juveniles who were supervised on Standard or JIPS within the fiscal year and who did not receive a new delinquent referral while being supervised during that year.



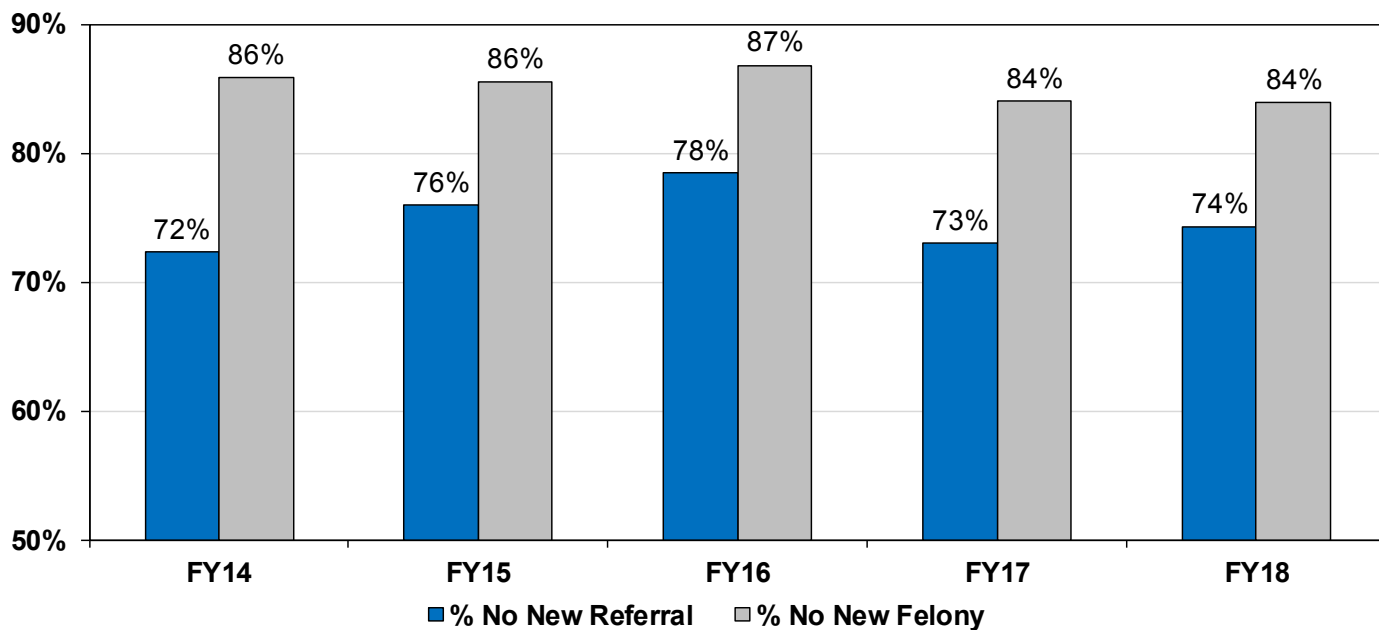
The graph below shows the proportions of juveniles who completed probation supervision within the fiscal year and who did not receive a new delinquent referral during the entire term of supervision.



Community Supervision—Probation

The graph below shows those juveniles who completed probation supervision within the fiscal year and who did not receive a new delinquent referral within 365 days of completion. Juveniles who are 17 years old at time of completion are not included.

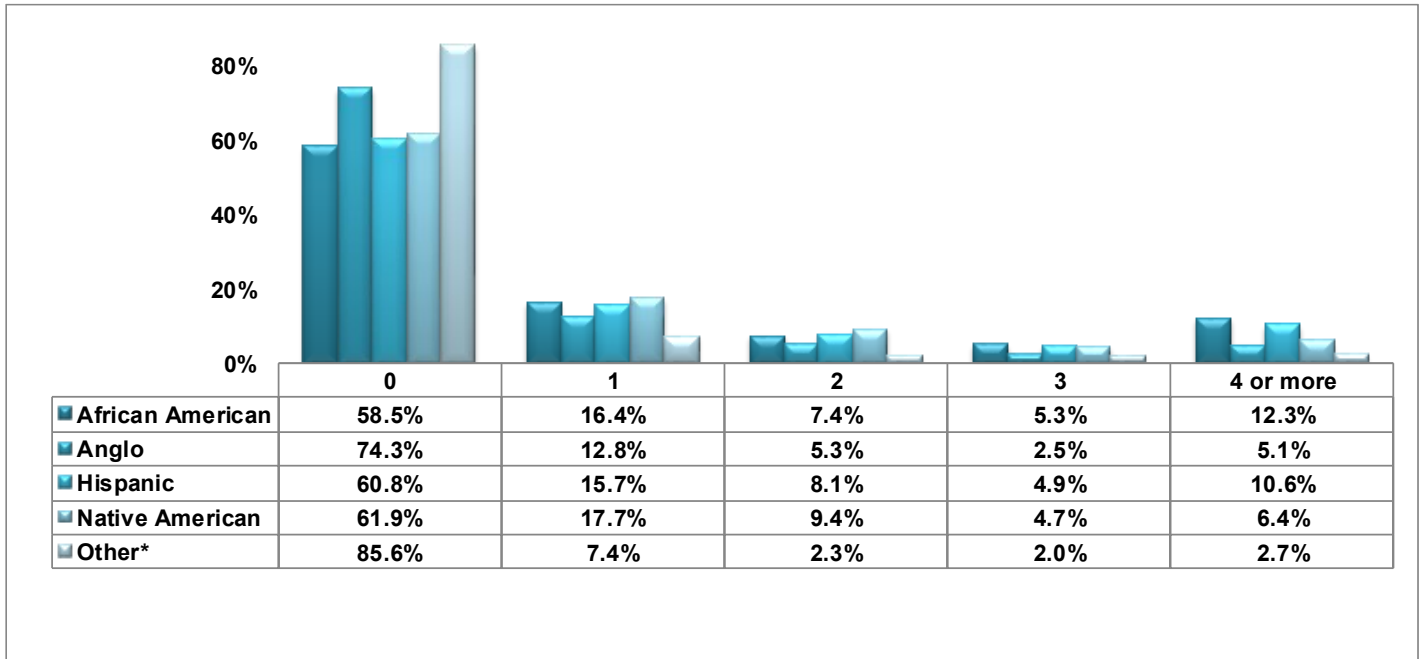
Percent of Juveniles with No New Referrals or Felonies within One Year of Release from Probation



APPENDIX

Appendix A – Characteristics of Juveniles Referred

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 Percent of Referrals by Type FY2015 - FY2019

	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
Citation	17.5%	18.4%	12.0%	9.9%	9.3%
Physical Referral:					
Screened and Detained*	9.4%	8.2%	7.7%	7.8%	7.4%
Screened and Not Detained	12.6%	13.0%	15.7%	18.0%	20.1%
Paper Referral**	60.5%	60.4%	64.5%	64.4%	63.2%

* Screened and Detained includes Detained Review since FY08.

** Paper Referral includes Transfer Hearings, Transfer Probation, and Direct Adult in FY11 and FY12. Only Transfer Hearings and Direct Adult were included since FY13.

Appendix B – Referrals Received

Table A.2 Most Severe Referral Offense – Felony Person

Note: Most Severe Referral offenses are collapsed into similar categories for ease of reporting. There are over 3,700 offenses in the Arizona Revised Statute. MCJPD has developed a collapse file which categorizes these offenses down to 161 for ease of reporting.

	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
Administer Drugs/Liquor to minor	1	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault - Domestic Violence	102	108	91	56	85
Aggravated Assault-Felony	315	272	275	287	288
Aggravated Assault w. Weapon	74	90	104	105	100
Arson-Occupied Structure	12	9	5	7	2
Child Abuse - Felony	6	2	6	5	2
Child Molest	79	72	95	71	74
Discharge Firearm-Structure	3	3	2	5	8
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	0	0	2
Drive By Shooting	5	2	7	2	7
Endangerment	11	9	5	13	7
False Report	0	0	0	0	4
Felony Sexual Exploitation of a Minor	0	0	0	2	1
Gang/Syndicate Participation	35	42	21	41	29
Harrassment	2	0	1	1	1
Kidnap	40	22	15	29	41
Lewd Behavior - Felony	16	9	3	4	5
Murder/Homicide/Manslaughter	7	15	15	30	22
Obscenity	1	2	8	3	0
Poisoning	3	0	1	2	2
Robbery	77	62	120	99	97
Robbery - Armed	66	121	159	202	138
Sex Trafficking	0	0	0	1	0
Sexual Abuse - Felony	110	82	116	116	88
Sexual Assault - Felony	18	22	26	31	23
Threats - Felony	0	2	3	23	21
Traffic Violation	0	0	1	0	0
Unlawful Imprisonment	1	2	1	1	0
Felony Person Totals	984	948	1,080	1,136	1,047

Appendix B – Referrals Received

Table A.3 Most Severe Referral Offense – Felony Property

	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
Arson - Unoccupied Structure - Felony	13	8	3	6	7
Burglary 1 - Armed	30	18	20	28	11
Burglary 2 - Residential	259	265	270	176	104
Burglary 3 - Non-residential	255	189	269	368	212
Burglary - Possess Tools - Felony	10	4	9	3	2
Chop Shop Participation	1	0	0	0	0
Credit Card - Theft/Fraud - Felony	10	17	23	14	12
Criminal Damage - Felony	76	62	73	75	78
Criminal Damage - Aggravated - Felony	28	40	32	24	16
Criminal Damage - Graffiti - Felony	43	37	23	6	3
Criminal Damage - Dom. Violence (Felony)	13	12	22	18	22
Extortion - Felony	2	0	6	0	0
Forgery - Felony	13	14	19	27	13
Fraud	52	37	44	34	28
Lewd Behavior - Felony	0	1	0	1	0
Littering/Polluting - Felony	4	3	1	6	7
Possess Stolen Property - Felony	49	30	30	11	14
Shoplifting - Felony	17	19	9	23	12
Theft - Felony	57	53	62	61	73
Theft Means of Transportation	184	198	213	261	195
Unlawful Use Transportation - Felony	125	109	110	156	87
Felony Property Totals	1,241	1,116	1,238	1,298	896

Appendix B – Referrals Received

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

	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
City Ordinance	0	0	0	5	1
Contempt of Court	1	1	0	0	0
Contraband in Secure Facility	0	0	1	0	0
Escape	8	8	5	5	5
Failure to Report	1	0	0	0	0
Fraud - Felony	0	0	1	0	0
Hindering Prosecution	12	8	8	8	10
Obstruct Government Operations	57	39	35	36	37
Perjury	0	0	0	0	0
Resisting Arrest	65	56	75	62	65
Violation of Probation	1,313	1,193	1,129	1,158	998
Other*	1	2	0	0	0
Obstruction of Justice Totals	1,458	1,307	1,254	1,274	1,116

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

Table A.5 Most Severe Referral Offense – Misdemeanor Person

	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
Aggravated Assault-Misd	3	2	1	4	0
Assault - Domestic Violence	784	724	640	622	662
Assault - Simple	612	597	804	887	919
City Ordinance	0	0	0	0	4
Endangerment	11	5	5	3	4
Obscenity	1	1	2	2	6
Teacher Abuse	0	2	0	1	0
Threats - Misdemeanor	183	135	146	152	159
Traffic Violation	0	0	0	0	2
Unlawful Imprisonment - Misdemeanor	3	0	1	2	3
Misdemeanor Person Totals	1,597	1,466	1,599	1,673	1,759

Table A.6 Most Severe Referral Offense – Drug Offense

	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
City Ordinance	0	0	0	1	0
Contraband in Secure Facility	1	1	0	0	0
Dangerous Drugs	80	61	90	88	60
Drug Paraphernalia	1,122	796	725	780	555
Drugs on School Grounds	286	191	157	164	90
Illegal Vapors	2	3	0	0	1
Imitation Substances	1	0	2	0	0
Involving Minor in Drugs	0	0	1	0	3
Narcotics - Possess/Sell	62	62	74	163	548
Possess Marijuana	441	448	486	416	377
Possess Marijuana for Sale	89	60	75	77	50
Prescription Drugs	23	16	23	14	19
Using Facilities for Drugs	0	0	0	0	2
Drug Offense Totals	2,107	1,638	1,633	1,703	1,705

Appendix B – Referrals Received

Table A.7 Most Severe Referral Offense – Public Peace

	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
Alcohol	605	419	334	190	156
Boating Offense	1	3	1	0	0
City Ordinance	35	49	39	26	24
Contraband in Secure Facility	5	2	0	3	3
Criminal Nuisance	2	8	6	1	3
Cruelty to Animals	0	1	6	2	5
Discharge Firearm-Structure	0	0	2	0	1
Disorderly Conduct	385	311	346	390	353
Disturbing the Peace - Domestic Violence	492	509	414	395	474
Driving While Intoxicated	77	74	61	67	61
Explosives Misconduct	0	0	0	3	0
False Report	168	97	86	86	84
Felony Flight	14	10	16	21	24
Firearms Possession by a Minor	19	35	25	38	53
Fireworks	1	0	0	1	1
Fraud - Misd	1	3	4	10	0
Game and Fish	0	2	2	0	2
Gang/Syndicate Participation	204	133	116	117	92
Harassment	14	4	7	6	15
Interfere w Judicial Proc.	30	43	45	36	26
Leaving an Accident	5	8	8	41	31
Lewd Behavior - Felony	9	5	6	7	6
Lewd Behavior - Misdemeanor	12	13	7	15	11
Loitering	11	0	0	3	0
Neglect/Exploit a Minor	5	5	1	3	0
Obscenity	4	8	10	11	8
Obstruct Government Operations	0	0	0	4	2
Reckless Burning	14	17	12	14	9
School Interference	50	44	55	68	86
Sex Trafficking	5	0	2	3	1
Stalking	2	1	0	0	0
Teacher Abuse	0	0	0	0	1
Tobacco	144	102	48	62	289
Traffic Violation	382	324	304	252	195
Trespass	309	288	361	273	2
Unlawful use of Telephone	8	12	8	12	9
Weapons Misconduct - Felony	28	33	32	41	62
Weapons Misconduct - Gang	14	9	15	12	14
Weapons Misconduct - Misdemeanor	9	7	9	10	15
Public Peace Totals	3,064	2,579	2,388	2,223	2,118

Appendix B – Referrals Received

Table A.8 Most Severe Referral Offense – Misdemeanor Property

	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
Arson - Unoccupied Structure - Misdemeanor	0	4	7	1	2
Burglary 3 - Non-Residential	1	0	2	0	1
City Ordinance	2	0	0	2	0
Credit Card - Theft/Fraud - Misdemeanor	4	6	9	5	4
Criminal Damage - Misdemeanor	215	194	284	281	307
Criminal Damage - Graffiti - Misdemeanor	35	25	28	36	16
Criminal Damage - Dom. Violence (Misdemeanor)	297	280	224	226	221
Cruelty to Animals	4	0	0	2	0
Littering/Polluting - Misdemeanor	2	5	4	1	1
Possess Stolen Property - Misdemeanor	3	6	1	4	4
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	2,050	1,546	1,438	1,072	852
Theft - Misdemeanor	343	265	279	236	173
Trespass	0	0	0	0	212
Unlawful Use of Telephone	0	1	0	0	0
Unlawful Use of Transportation - Misdemeanor	0	0	0	0	1
Misdemeanor Property Totals	2,956	2,332	2,276	1,866	1,794

Table A.9 Most Severe Referral Offense – Status Offenses

	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
Curfew	649	642	398	354	209
Graffiti Tools	0	0	0	1	0
Incorrigible	4	10	4	3	6
Runaway	450	504	495	398	353
Runaway - FOJ	13	16	11	17	12
Truancy	956	1,077	510	377	259
Status Offense Totals	2,072	2,249	1,418	1,150	839

Appendix C – Referral Source

Table A.11 Source of Referral FY2019

Referring Agency	Count	Percent
Phoenix Police Department	2,604	23.10%
Mesa Police Department	1,301	11.54%
Probation Officer	990	8.78%
Chandler Police Department	906	8.04%
Glendale Police Department	854	7.57%
Gilbert Police Department	675	5.99%
Surprise Police Department	575	5.10%
Tempe Police Department	470	4.17%
Peoria Police Department	398	3.53%
Buckeye Police Department	388	3.44%
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office	342	3.03%
Avondale Police Department	338	3.00%
Scottsdale Police Department	305	2.71%
Goodyear Police Department	304	2.70%
El Mirage Police Department	269	2.39%
School	257	2.28%
AZ Dept of Juvenile Corrections	90	0.80%
Arizona department of Public Safety	69	0.61%
Other Law Enforcement	39	0.35%
Tolleson Police Department	38	0.34%
Wickenburg Police Department	20	0.18%
Gila River Indian Community Law Enforcement	14	0.12%
Paradise Valley Police Department	11	0.10%
Other Source, Non Law Enforcement	9	0.08%
Other Source, Non Law Enforcement	8	0.07%
Total	11,274	100%

* Other Law Enforcement also includes agencies with 5 or less referrals.

Appendix C – Referral Source

Table A.12 Source of Referral by Type of Offense FY2018

Referring Agency	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Totals
Phoenix Police Department	447	370	45	620	189	326	568	39	2,604
Mesa Police Department	108	81	9	189	313	316	194	91	1,301
Probation Officer	0	0	990	0	0	0	0	0	990
Chandler Police Department	45	53	7	154	144	171	138	194	906
Glendale Police Department	101	72	8	150	84	195	227	17	854
Gilbert Police Department	32	48	2	71	172	167	79	104	675
Surprise Police Department	23	26	3	90	129	211	78	15	575
Tempe Police Department	28	34	4	64	97	76	124	43	470
Peoria Police Department	36	32	4	71	106	97	41	11	398
Buckeye Police Department	25	18	5	70	65	127	41	37	388
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office	49	36	6	84	34	56	74	3	342
Avondale Police Department	18	21	6	65	105	53	57	13	338
Scottsdale Police Department	12	13	9	33	97	76	63	2	305
Goodyear Police Department	12	27	2	33	86	78	61	5	304
El Mirage Police Department	36	15	6	49	45	81	30	7	269
School	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	256	257
AZ Dept of Juvenile Corrections	55	9	0	5	1	20	0	0	90
Arizona Department of Public Safety	5	23	3	0	13	25	0	0	69
Other Law Enforcement	3	6	0	7	9	14	0	0	39
Tolleson Police Department	5	7	2	2	8	10	4	0	38
Wickenburg Police Department	4	0	0	0	3	8	3	2	20
Gila River Indian Community Law Enforcement	0	3	0	0	0	3	8	0	14
Paradise Valley Police Department	0	2	0	0	4	5	0	0	11
Other Source, Non Law Enforcement	1	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	9
Pinal County Sheriff's Office	2	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	8
Totals	1,047	896	1,116	1,759	1,705	2,118	1,794	839	11,274

* Other Law Enforcement also includes agencies with 5 or less referrals.

Appendix C – Referral Source

The total number of referrals is down 27.2% overall from FY2018 to FY2019. The Phoenix Police Department continues to be the greatest source of juvenile referrals although numbers have dropped by nearly 30% over the past five years.

Table A.13 Most Frequent Referral Sources – Annual Changes

Referring Agency	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	Percent Change FY2015 to FY2019
Phoenix Police Department	3,709 23.96%	2,525 18.51%	2,919 22.64%	2,931 23.78%	2,604 23.10%	-29.8%
Mesa Police Department	2,032 13.12%	1,725 12.65%	1,360 10.55%	1,308 10.61%	1,301 11.54%	-36.0%
Probation Officer	1,312 8.47%	1,193 8.75%	1,129 8.76%	1,157 9.39%	990 8.78%	-24.5%
Chandler Police Department	858 5.54%	943 6.92%	896 6.95%	898 7.29%	906 8.04%	5.6%
Glendale Police Department	1,322 8.54%	1,160 8.51%	1,217 9.44%	1,056 8.57%	854 7.57%	-35.4%
Gilbert Police Department	762 4.92%	804 5.90%	814 6.31%	767 6.22%	675 5.99%	-11.4%
Surprise Police Department	602 3.89%	518 3.80%	525 4.07%	481 3.90%	575 5.10%	-4.5%
Tempe Police Department	746 4.82%	699 5.13%	585 4.54%	492 3.99%	470 4.17%	-37.0%
Peoria Police Department	581 3.75%	599 4.39%	480 3.72%	432 3.51%	398 3.53%	-31.5%
Buckeye Police Department	434 2.80%	400 2.93%	395 3.06%	450 3.65%	388 3.44%	-10.6%
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office	402 2.60%	323 2.37%	407 3.16%	358 2.90%	342 3.03%	-14.9%
Avondale Police Department	492 3.18%	386 2.83%	381 2.96%	351 2.85%	338 3.00%	-31.3%
Scottsdale Police Department	379 2.45%	379 2.78%	315 2.44%	300 2.43%	305 2.71%	-19.5%
School	952 6.15%	1,066 7.82%	502 3.89%	378 3.07%	257 2.28%	-73.0%
Other Sources*	900 5.81%	916 6.72%	966 7.49%	966 7.84%	871 7.73%	-3.2%
Totals	15,483	13,636	12,891	12,325	11,274	-27.2%

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

Appendix C – Referral Source

Top 20 Zip Codes

This table focuses on the 20 zip codes in Maricopa County that generated the most referrals in FY2019. Note that it portrays the zip code where the juvenile lived at the time of the offense, not the zip code where the offense took place. The zip codes are ranked one through 20 for FY2019 and compared to their ranking and total number of referrals five years earlier in FY2015.

The last column shows the percent change from FY2015 to FY2019, the rate at which referrals rose or fell during the five years. While overall referrals have decreased by 27.2%, the total referrals from these 20 zip codes have declined at a slightly slower pace (22.4% since FY2015).

Table A.14 Top 20 Zip Codes

ZIP Code	City	Total FY2019	Rank FY2019	Rank FY2015	Total FY2015	Percent Change from FY2015 to FY2019
85225	Chandler	475	1	1	510	-6.9%
85142	Queen Creek* 242	379	2	2	467	-18.8%
85326	Buckeye	313	3	6	314	-0.3%
85335	El Mirage	263	4	10	267	-1.5%
85301	Glendale	239	5	3	421	-43.2%
85041	Phoenix	222	6	4	347	-36.0%
85201	Mesa	217	7	7	312	-30.4%
85339	Laveen	208	8	20	212	-1.9%
85204	Mesa	202	9	5	333	-39.3%
85379	Surprise	195	10	11	267	-27.0%
85035	Phoenix	188	11	17	223	-15.7%
85027	New River	184	12	8	291	-36.8%
85008	Phoenix	182	13	21	202	-9.9%
85037	Phoenix	177	14	18	223	-20.6%
85323	Avondale	172	15	14	235	-26.8%
85210	Mesa	170	16	16	231	-26.4%
85345	Peoria	169	17	15	233	-27.5%
85033	Phoenix	165	18	9	277	-40.4%
85338	Goodyear	159	19	37	164	-3.0%
85006	Phoenix	157	20	24	191	-17.8%
Total of Top 20		4,436			5,720	-22.4%
All Complaints		11,274			15,483	-27.2%
Percent of All Referrals from Top 20		39.3%			36.9%	

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

Appendix C – Referral Source

Table A.15 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2019

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Total
Anthem	85086	2	1	0	14	6	2	10	1	36
Apache Junction	85118	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Apache Junction* 219	85119	0	2	2	1	7	2	1	0	15
Apache Junction* 220	85120	0	1	0	0	7	2	9	2	21
Arlington	85322	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	4
Avondale	85323	10	10	7	31	34	25	39	16	172
Avondale	85392	9	18	11	17	35	19	24	15	148
Buckeye	85326	25	16	15	49	42	97	46	23	313
Buckeye	85395	4	2	3	6	18	20	10	0	63
Cave Creek	85327	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Cave Creek	85331	0	1	0	2	16	4	2	0	25
Chandler	85224	5	5	2	16	22	20	10	18	98
Chandler	85225	18	25	77	54	84	71	56	90	475
Chandler	85226	2	3	3	23	17	16	18	29	111
Chandler	85244	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Chandler	85249	5	1	0	14	15	25	14	18	92
Chandler	85286	6	6	2	15	20	31	16	21	117
El Mirage	85335	31	18	24	40	48	62	33	7	263
Fountain Hills	85268	0	0	2	1	4	2	0	0	9
Ft. McDowell	85264	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Gila Bend	85337	0	3	1	2	1	0	3	1	11
Gilbert	85233	1	3	3	14	36	20	10	14	101
Gilbert	85234	4	6	5	14	17	32	12	25	115
Gilbert	85295	2	4	12	8	25	17	10	16	94
Gilbert	85296	6	7	2	17	33	29	17	19	130
Gilbert	85297	4	9	0	5	10	27	3	11	69
Gilbert	85298	3	0	1	3	6	17	5	5	40
Glendale	85301	29	23	26	41	20	32	56	12	239
Glendale	85302	17	7	13	20	8	16	19	5	105
Glendale	85303	10	7	19	36	11	35	28	2	148
Glendale	85304	7	8	14	21	5	14	16	1	86
Glendale	85305	4	2	2	6	4	5	4	1	28
Glendale	85306	6	7	3	9	7	18	14	5	69
Glendale	85307	2	2	0	4	5	1	5	1	20
Glendale	85308	7	8	2	20	18	51	15	3	124
Glendale	85310	1	0	0	3	1	12	6	0	23
Glendale	85312	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Goodyear	85338	8	7	6	29	38	40	29	2	159
Goodyear	85396	2	0	3	7	7	14	7	5	45
Laveen	85339	29	34	22	35	10	25	43	10	208
Litchfield Park	85340	4	6	2	5	23	9	17	2	68
Mesa	85201	13	16	14	23	50	50	31	20	217
Mesa	85202	10	14	5	15	26	24	15	8	117
Mesa	85203	14	4	17	17	27	32	10	14	135
Mesa	85204	16	12	28	19	47	30	30	20	202
Mesa	85205	4	3	3	12	9	17	6	4	58
Mesa	85206	3	2	11	6	9	15	3	7	56
Mesa	85207	9	6	9	13	17	24	10	2	90
Mesa	85208	8	6	12	15	14	17	7	4	83
Mesa	85209	1	5	4	13	10	6	4	5	48
Mesa	85210	17	10	15	17	41	35	23	12	170
Mesa	85211	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Mesa	85212	4	4	5	13	15	9	10	10	70

Appendix C – Referral Source

Table A.15 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2019 (cont.)

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Total
Mesa	85213	3	3	5	9	13	9	12	6	60
Mesa	85214	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4
Mesa	85215	3	0	1	2	4	3	3	5	21
Mesa	85216	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Mesa	85274	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Morristown	85342	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
New River	85027	69	19	15	27	4	31	16	3	184
New River	85087	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	6
Peoria	85345	16	11	15	33	35	33	19	7	169
Peoria	85381	4	1	1	2	11	7	6	1	33
Peoria	85382	3	6	3	5	10	21	6	1	55
Peoria	85383	10	5	8	20	18	20	6	4	91
Peoria	85385	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Phoenix	85003	1	1	0	4	5	0	1	0	12
Phoenix	85004	0	1	3	0	1	1	3	0	9
Phoenix	85005	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Phoenix	85006	23	8	48	26	9	14	16	13	157
Phoenix	85007	2	4	8	9	5	6	9	2	45
Phoenix	85008	23	18	19	22	25	19	28	28	182
Phoenix	85009	22	12	18	20	15	24	16	6	133
Phoenix	85010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Phoenix	85012	2	1	4	3	4	5	3	1	23
Phoenix	85013	4	4	7	20	2	5	10	4	56
Phoenix	85014	4	2	3	10	2	6	6	1	34
Phoenix	85015	13	10	13	19	15	14	22	5	111
Phoenix	85016	6	12	4	10	2	2	10	0	46
Phoenix	85017	23	11	16	34	9	13	25	5	136
Phoenix	85018	2	4	2	9	5	7	7	0	36
Phoenix	85019	15	7	6	22	6	16	13	13	98
Phoenix	85020	10	12	15	10	7	13	8	2	77
Phoenix	85021	18	12	15	21	8	9	20	0	103
Phoenix	85022	1	6	7	17	3	5	11	1	51
Phoenix	85023	4	5	1	13	5	5	15	4	52
Phoenix	85024	7	4	1	5	1	3	8	1	30
Phoenix	85028	0	0	1	2	1	1	3	0	8
Phoenix	85029	13	13	11	20	8	14	24	5	108
Phoenix	85031	8	14	12	12	7	13	13	16	95
Phoenix	85032	7	10	12	16	10	13	17	4	89
Phoenix	85033	17	27	21	24	13	26	24	13	165
Phoenix	85034	1	0	2	4	0	1	5	1	14
Phoenix	85035	36	19	13	30	18	21	29	22	188
Phoenix	85037	25	22	16	13	34	27	20	20	177
Phoenix	85040	19	17	17	15	4	20	20	4	116
Phoenix	85041	38	31	30	40	16	26	36	5	222
Phoenix	85042	16	20	7	13	12	10	30	3	111
Phoenix	85043	14	18	5	18	9	13	25	9	111
Phoenix	85044	2	3	4	3	5	9	13	1	40
Phoenix	85045	1	0	1	1	1	4	1	1	10
Phoenix	85048	2	3	2	3	10	7	10	1	38
Phoenix	85050	1	5	1	6	5	4	6	0	28
Phoenix	85051	12	13	10	21	4	13	19	1	93
Phoenix	85053	5	4	9	12	8	7	19	0	64
Phoenix	85054	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	4

Appendix C – Referral Source

Table A.15 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2019 (cont.)

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Total
Phoenix	85066	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Phoenix	85079	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Phoenix	85082	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Phoenix	85083	2	0	0	6	4	5	2	1	20
Phoenix	85085	1	0	3	3	1	2	1	0	11
Phoenix/Cashion	85329	1	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	14
Queen Creek* 240	85140	4	0	2	10	2	6	4	0	28
Queen Creek* 242	85142	40	35	75	59	45	55	62	21	392
Queen Creek* 243	85143	4	3	3	3	5	3	10	3	34
Rio Verde	85263	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Scottsdale	85250	1	0	1	1	8	4	3	0	18
Scottsdale	85251	1	0	6	3	12	7	6	1	36
Scottsdale	85253	0	1	0	0	0	5	1	0	7
Scottsdale	85255	0	0	0	4	5	10	3	1	23
Scottsdale	85256	1	0	3	1	10	6	4	0	25
Scottsdale	85257	3	7	17	8	13	8	7	0	63
Scottsdale	85258	0	0	0	3	2	6	1	1	13
Scottsdale	85259	0	0	4	1	4	6	2	0	17
Scottsdale	85260	1	0	0	5	0	7	2	0	15
Scottsdale	85262	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	6
Scottsdale	85266	0	0	0	2	0	3	1	0	6
Scottsdale	85271	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Scottsdale/Phoenix	85254	4	2	17	7	8	8	5	4	55
Sun City/West/Grand	85351	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Sun City/West/Grand	85373	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	0	11
Sun City/West/Grand	85375	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Sun Lakes/Chandler	85248	5	1	1	5	11	11	10	1	45
Surprise	85374	4	2	5	17	32	31	18	1	110
Surprise	85378	0	1	0	7	5	16	2	1	32
Surprise	85379	7	10	11	29	38	71	28	1	195
Surprise	85387	3	4	3	3	8	14	7	4	46
Surprise	85388	2	4	5	22	19	49	18	5	124
Tempe	85281	6	3	8	18	13	18	23	7	96
Tempe	85282	5	3	4	17	14	17	17	6	83
Tempe	85284	0	1	0	2	3	3	5	3	17
Tempe	85285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Tempe	85287	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	6
Tempe/Guadalupe	85283	4	5	3	18	19	15	10	17	91
Tolleson	85353	13	15	24	22	13	18	30	11	146
Tonopah	85354	2	5	1	4	1	3	3	3	22
Waddell	85355	0	0	1	1	4	5	8	0	19
Wickenburg	85390	2	0	0	0	1	7	2	1	13
Wittman	85361	2	2	0	0	7	11	5	1	28
Youngtown	85363	2	1	0	5	8	3	3	0	22
Other Arizona Counties		33	25	62	53	34	44	67	13	331
Other Jurisdictions**		24	23	31	39	27	35	43	23	245
		1,047	896	1,116	1,759	1,705	2,118	1,794	839	11,274

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

Appendix C – Referral Source

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

Table A.16 Referrals by Offense Severity - Other Arizona Counties FY2019

County	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Totals
APACHE	2	2	3	5	0	0	2	0	14
COCHISE	3	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	9
COCONINO	0	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	7
GILA	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	5
GRAHAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
LA PAZ	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
MOHAVE	1	1	0	1	1	3	2	0	9
NAVAJO	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	4
PIMA	4	2	6	11	5	10	7	1	46
PINAL	14	14	29	13	17	16	33	5	141
SANTA CRUZ	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
YAVAPAI	6	4	18	16	6	10	17	6	83
YUMA	0	0	0	2	1	2	2	1	8
Total	33	25	62	53	34	44	67	13	331

Appendix D – School Districts

School data is based on the school district the juvenile was attending at the time of referral regardless of whether the juvenile is currently enrolled. Therefore counts are based on referrals not juveniles. A given juvenile may be counted multiple times in one district or may be counted in more than one district during the year. Totals from all districts may not match total referrals in FY2019 (11,274) due to missing or incomplete school data on any given referral record.

Table A.17 Elementary School District by Offense Severity FY2019

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Totals
Alhambra Elementary District	4	4	1	15	5	6	2	0	37
Arlington Elementary	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Avondale Elementary District	1	2	0	14	4	5	6	0	32
Balsz Elementary District	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	4
Buckeye Elementary District	3	2	1	12	3	19	5	1	46
Cartwright Elementary District	8	8	3	14	5	8	8	0	54
Creighton Elementary District	6	2	0	9	2	3	4	10	36
Fowler Elementary District	3	3	0	5	0	0	3	4	18
Glendale Elementary District	11	1	1	18	7	8	8	2	56
Isaac Elementary District	5	1	1	9	2	2	4	2	26
Kyrene Elementary District	2	1	1	21	3	8	5	19	60
Laveen Elementary District	6	4	1	10	0	4	6	0	31
Liberty Elementary District	0	2	0	2	0	5	2	0	11
Litchfield Elementary District	1	3	0	3	1	10	3	0	21
Littleton Elementary District	3	1	0	0	1	0	5	0	10
Madison Elementary District	1	2	0	4	3	1	0	0	11
Murphy Elementary District	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
Nadaburg Elementary District	2	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	9
Osborn Elementary District	0	1	0	1	0	0	6	0	8
Palo Verde Elementary District	1	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	6
Paloma Elementary District	6	10	1	8	12	5	7	1	50
Pendergast Elementary	23	5	8	29	5	2	24	11	107
Phoenix Elementary District	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	4
Riverside Elementary District	5	4	0	8	4	4	17	0	42
Roosevelt Elementary District	1	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	6
Ruth Fisher Elementary District	2	1	2	14	5	7	10	7	48
Tempe Elementary District	3	0	0	3	0	8	1	20	35
Tolleson Elementary District	1	1	0	2	0	3	0	0	7
Union Elementary District	12	6	2	26	8	7	17	2	80
Washington Elementary District	3	0	0	1	4	4	3	0	15
Totals	114	71	23	235	75	122	155	80	875

Table A.18 High School District by Offense Severity FY2019

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Totals
Agua Fria Union HS District	5	6	4	23	92	42	38	0	210
Buckeye Union HS District	11	9	2	21	32	18	20	1	114
Glendale Union HS District	18	19	5	40	10	14	35	0	141
Phoenix Union HS District	42	49	20	72	23	26	64	77	373
Tempe Union HS District	10	17	10	35	58	43	52	24	249
Tolleson Union HS District	17	31	8	31	71	28	32	29	247
Totals	103	131	49	222	286	171	241	131	1,334

Appendix D – School Districts

Table A.19 Unified School District by Offense Severity FY2019

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Totals
Apache Junction Unified District	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Cave Creek Unified District No. 93	0	1	0	4	22	4	2	0	33
Chandler Unified District	11	9	10	57	119	82	74	88	450
Deer Valley Unified District	15	3	1	43	22	33	29	6	152
Dysart Unified District	36	12	19	91	120	98	68	5	449
Florence Unified School District	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Fountain Hills Unified District	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	6
Gila Bend Unified District	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	6
Gilbert Unified District	10	19	3	45	89	37	25	36	264
Higley Unified School District	1	9	1	9	27	26	8	15	96
Maricopa Unified District	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Mesa Unified District	48	31	29	88	205	82	99	58	640
Paradise Valley Unified District	9	14	5	28	9	6	27	1	99
Peoria Unified District	33	24	4	53	92	49	48	11	314
Queen Creek Unified District	1	1	0	6	15	4	7	0	34
Scottsdale Unified District	7	4	4	17	41	23	15	2	113
Totals	172	130	77	442	764	447	408	222	2,662

Table A.20 Miscellaneous Schools by Offense Severity FY2019

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Totals
Charter - Other	3	2	5	0	0	4	3	0	17
Charter Schools	59	68	133	141	126	102	150	22	801
East Valley Institute of Technology	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Job Corps - Phoenix	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Maricopa County Regional Special Svcs District	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	4
Misc Parochial	0	0	0	5	2	4	3	0	14
Misc. Colleges - (includes Community Colleges)	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	5
Misc. Other - need to expand name...	5	7	1	12	2	8	8	2	45
Miscellaneous County School Districts	1	1	2	0	1	3	0	0	8
Resid. Treat. Fac. (Schools)	8	5	64	14	1	3	2	3	100
Adobe Montain School	35	7	0	3	0	17	0	0	62
Other*	37	29	33	71	31	49	81	16	347
Totals	148	122	239	247	165	193	248	43	1,405

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

Appendix E – Detention

Juveniles Detained by Gender, Ethnicity, and Age FY2019

Table A.21 Detentions by Gender

Gender	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
Female	478	340	1.41
Male	2,142	1,458	1.47
Total	2,620	1,798	1.46

Table A.22 Detentions by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
African American	652	433	1.51
Anglo	844	578	1.46
Asian/Pacific	15	8	1.88
Hispanic	966	673	1.44
Native American	114	82	1.39
*Other	29	24	1.21
Total	2,620	1,798	1.46

Table A.23 Females Detained by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
African American	129	87	1.48
Anglo	174	131	1.33
Asian/Pacific	0	0	0.00
Hispanic	140	95	1.47
Native American	31	23	1.35
*Other	4	4	1.00
Total	478	340	1.41

Table A.24 Males Detained by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
African American	523	346	1.51
Anglo	670	447	1.50
Asian/Pacific	15	8	1.88
Hispanic	826	578	1.43
Native American	83	59	1.41
*Other	25	20	1.25
Total	2,142	1,458	1.47

*Other includes those juveniles whose ethnicity is missing or listed as unknown.

Appendix E – Detention

Table A.25 Reasons for Detention by Average Length of Stay by Facility FY2019

Reason	Durango	Average Days Detained	Southeast	Average Days Detained
Warrant	607	30.3	394	36.8
Court Hold	497	2.1	318	23.5
Referral	574	18.1	209	27.1
*Other	16	2.1	5	2.0
Total	1,694		926	

Table A.26 Reasons for Detention by Ethnicity FY2019

Reason	African American	Anglo	Asian/Pacific	Hispanic	Native American	Other*	Total
Warrant	256	337	5	339	52	12	1,001
Court Hold	179	273	5	318	34	6	815
Referral	213	228	5	300	26	11	783
Other	4	6	0	9	2	0	21
Total	652	844	15	966	114	29	2,620

Table A.27 Reasons for Detention by Gender FY2019

Gender	Warrant	Court Hold	Referral	Other*	Total
Female	258	129	88	3	478
Male	743	686	695	18	2,142
Total	1,001	815	783	21	2,620

*Other includes those juveniles whose ethnicity is missing or listed as unknown.

Table A.28 Reasons for Detention by Percent and Ethnicity FY2019

Reason	African American	Anglo	Asian/Pacific	Hispanic	Native American	Other*
Warrant	39.3%	39.9%	33.3%	35.1%	45.6%	41.4%
Court Hold	27.5%	32.3%	33.3%	32.9%	29.8%	20.7%
Referral	32.7%	27.0%	33.3%	31.1%	22.8%	37.9%
Other	0.6%	0.7%	0.0%	0.9%	1.8%	0.0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Appendix F – Glossary

JUVENILE JUSTICE TERMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 juvenile has violated the law. It is also called a "delinquency complaint" or "referral".

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

Detention: Juvenile detention is specifically defined as the temporary confinement of a juvenile in a physically restricting facility, surrounded by a locked and physically restrictive secure barrier, with restricted ingress and egress. Juveniles 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.

Appendix F – Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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