



DATA BOOK

FISCAL YEAR 2024



SIX YEAR DATA
2019 - 2024

JUVENILE PROBATION DEPARTMENT

JUDICIAL BRANCH OF ARIZONA IN MARICOPA COUNTY

MESSAGE FROM CHIEF ERIC MEAUX

We are pleased to share the Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Annual Data Book for the fiscal year 2024. This publication of comprehensive statistics and data is provided to share general information with the community we serve. It serves as a valuable resource for external agencies and other public safety partners. The annual information provides a broad overview of delinquency referrals, general demographics of those youth, our juvenile system's general response to delinquency, and the resources allocated to serve the youth.

In this year's report, the data shared included fiscal year 2019. We felt it was important to include pre-pandemic data to allow for a clearer comparison of annual trends.

The annual Data Book compliments the [**FY24 Annual Report - Accessible, Fair and Safe**](#) and provides a deeper review of our data including a comparison over the past six years. Where the FY24 Annual Report draws deserved attention to the accomplishments of all Juvenile Probation staff through varied stories, this report provides more robust data behind the stories.

I would encourage you to visit the published [**FY24 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.

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ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

Fiscal year 2024 marks the 36th 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 FY2024 information includes six-year trends instead of the traditional five-year trends to retain the comparison to pre-pandemic numbers. It is important to have the perspective of the trends prior to the pandemic. Overall, the report contains information related to the many areas of work done by the Juvenile Probation Department including:

- 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 the data presented represents youth who entered the system during FY2024. Some youth may have been referred in a prior fiscal year and the matter was disposed in FY2023. This is consistent throughout all prior Data Books.

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 FY2024 marks the third consecutive year of increase in delinquency referrals, the number of referrals is lower than the six-year period high in FY2019.

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

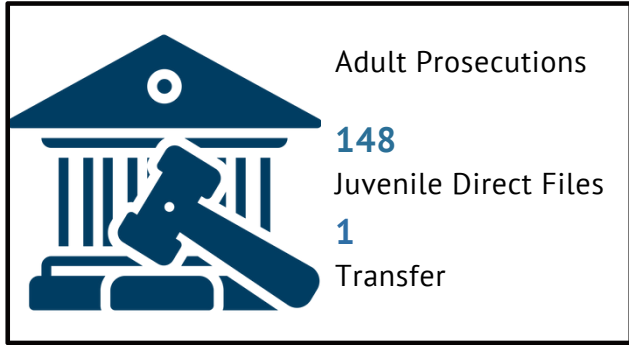
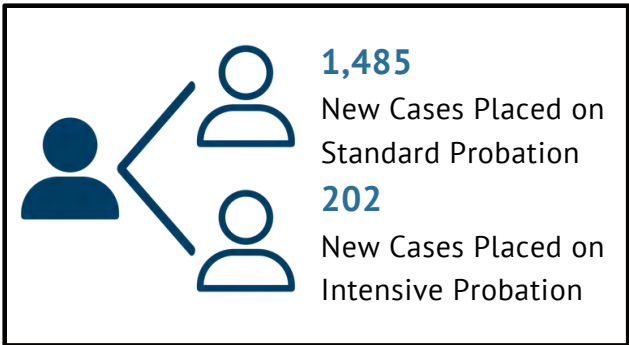
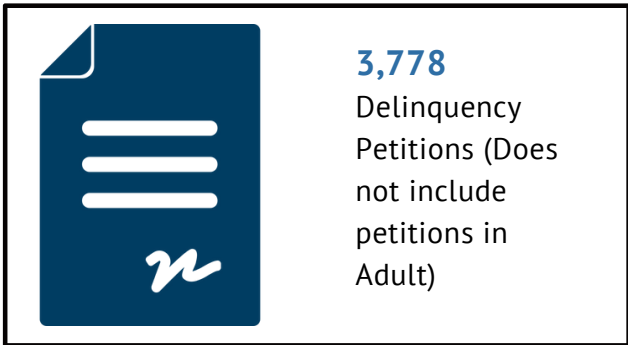
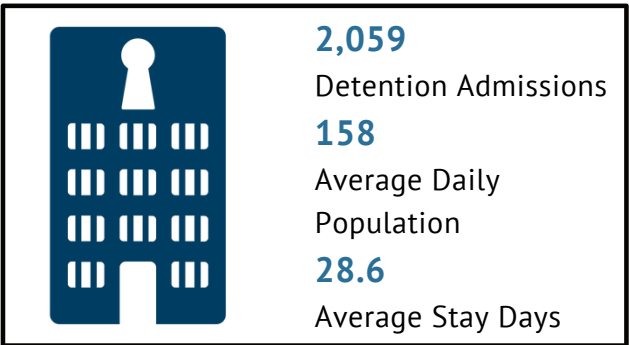
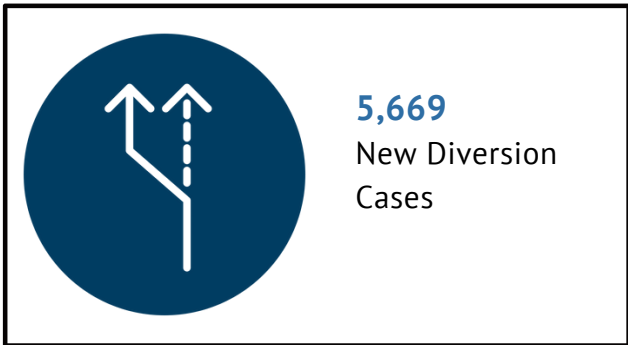
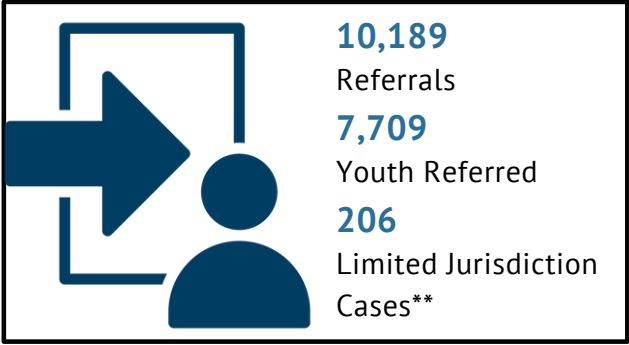
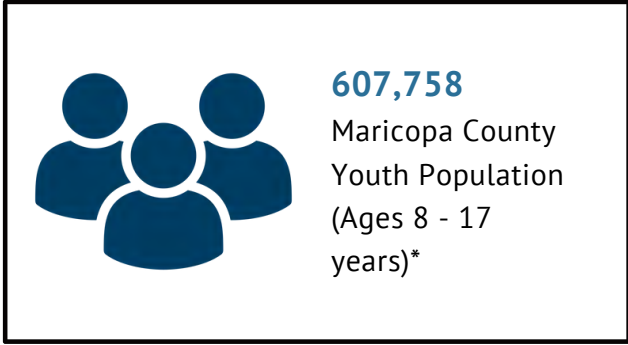
Youth Population

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 Quick fFacts 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: Puzzanchera, 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: Puzanchera, 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?

Referrals are essentially the police report that represents an allegation that a youth committed a violation of the law. Some referrals may include matters of incorrigible behavior or reports from Juvenile Probation that allege a violation of Court Orders.

Who submits Referrals and how?

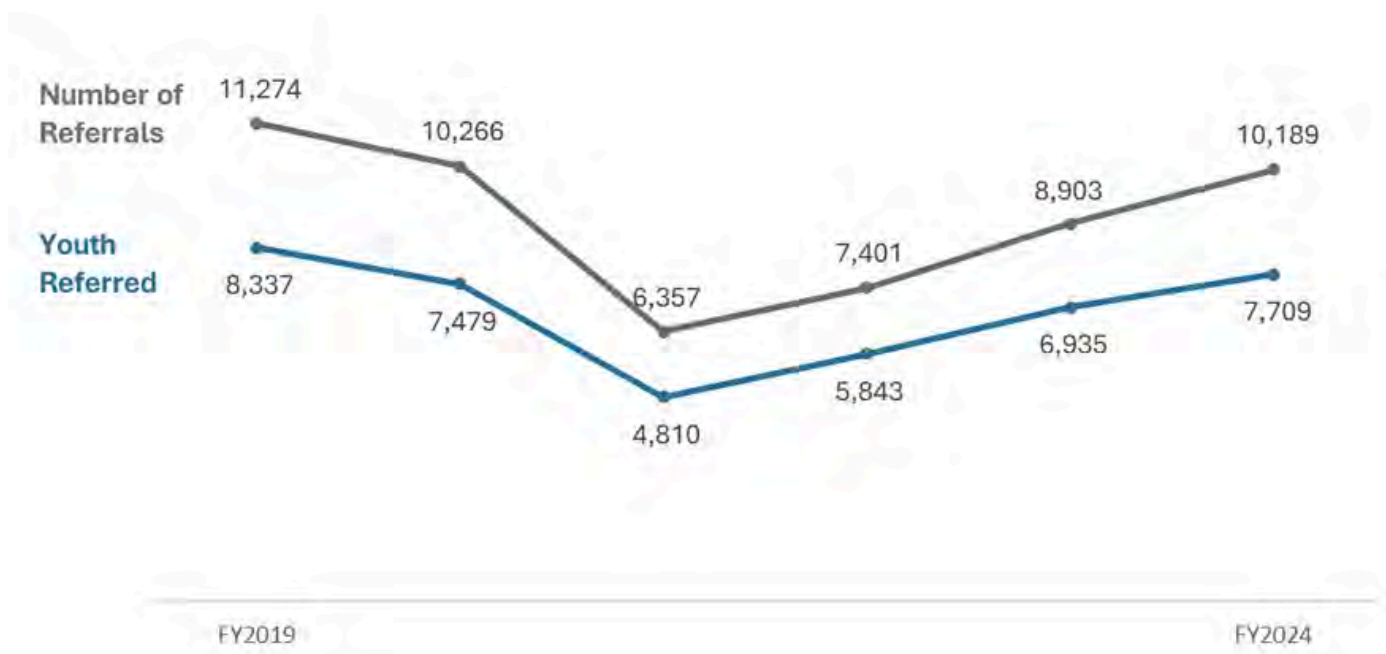
Referrals submitted by law enforcement are received either when a youth is brought to Juvenile Probation while the youth is in custody or following the decision by law enforcement to not retain physical custody. Referrals may also be submitted while the youth is currently in physical custody. Youth referred 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 2024

Youth Referred is the number of unduplicated youth referred in a given year. The number of youth referred in FY2024 was 7,709 and the total referrals generated were 10,189. Total referrals increased 14% from FY2023 resulting in a small increase in the average number of referrals per youth to 1.32 in FY2024.



1%
Percentage of the estimated county youth population (607,758) that were referred 7,709 in FY2024

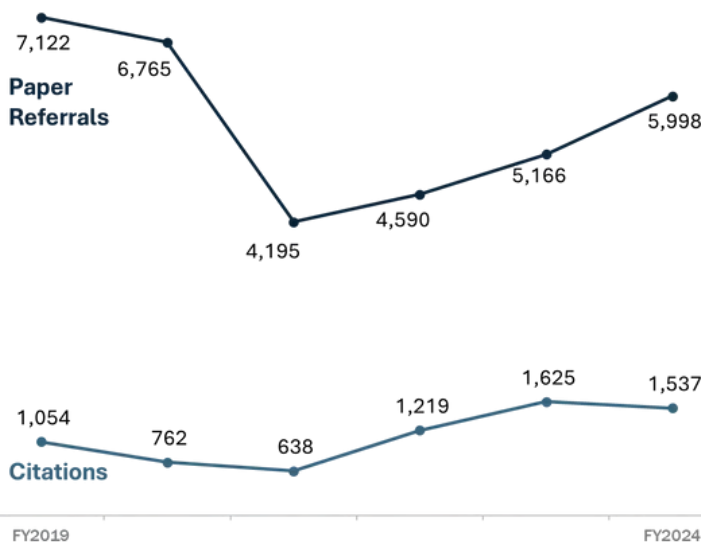
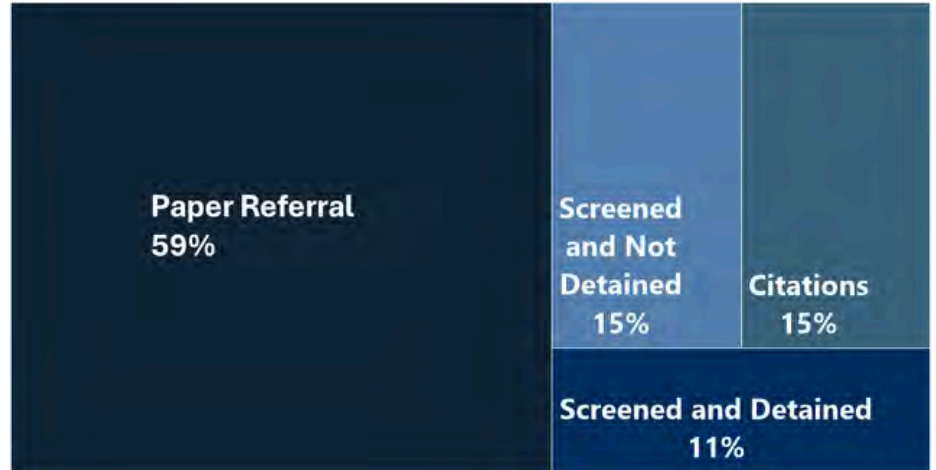


1 | REFERRALS RECEIVED

REFERRALS RECEIVED IN FY2024 (N = 10,189)

Types of Youth Referrals in FY2024

- Paper Referrals - 5,998
- Citations - 1,537
- Screened and Not Detained - 1,549
- Screened and Detained - 1,105



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. **59% of referrals were Paper Referrals.**

Citation

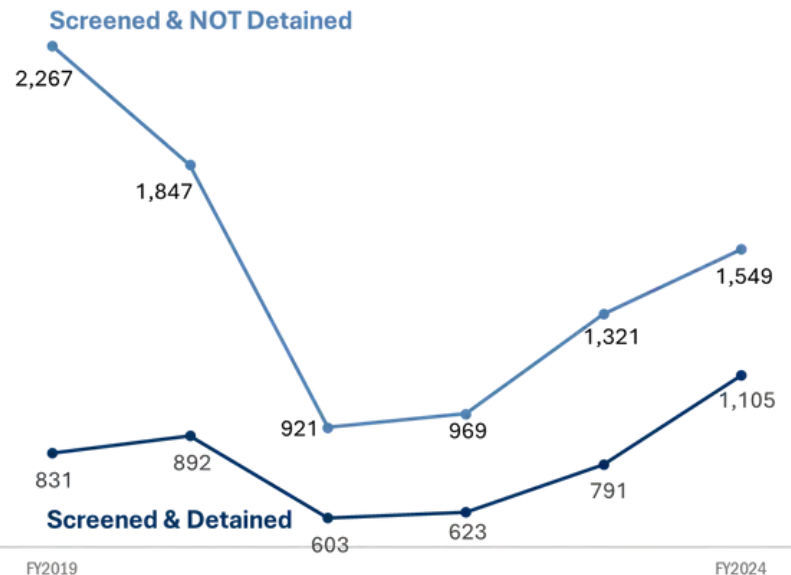
Youth is issued a citation (i.e., traffic ticket). The youth is not in physical custody at the time. **15% of referrals were Citations.**

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. **11% of referrals were screened and detained.**



1 | REFERRALS RECEIVED

Offense Severity

There are hundreds of different offenses that are referred each year. 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 an example of some of the included offenses:



1 | REFERRALS RECEIVED

6-Year Trend: Referrals Received by Offense Severity

The 6-year trend for each offense severity by fiscal year is based on the number of referrals in the respective offense category. The highest number of referrals received was in the category of Public Peace (2,708) followed by Misdemeanor Person offenses (1,843).

Overall, there was a 14% increase in the referrals received from FY2023 (8,903 referrals) to FY2024 (10,189 referrals). There was about a 10% decline in referrals received in the six-year period from FY2019 (11,274 referrals) to FY2024 (10,189 referrals).

	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	6 Year Trend
Felony Person	1,047	942	804	820	1,043	1,135	
Felony Property	896	1,097	529	525	759	1,117	
Obstruction of Justice	1,116	973	709	517	564	646	
Misdemeanor Person	1,759	1,625	1,152	1,597	1,746	1,843	
Drugs	1,705	1,382	486	823	1,089	830	
Public Peace	2,118	1,763	1,376	1,856	2,222	2,708	
Misdemeanor Property	1,794	1,723	794	874	1,097	1,477	
Status	839	761	507	389	383	433	
Total	11,274	10,266	6,357	7,401	8,903	10,189	

1 | REFERRALS RECEIVED

The following tables show the most common Referral and Petitioned offenses in FY2024. 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. Violations of probation are included in the total count of referrals and petitions overall but are not included in the top ten as they are more reflective of the youth's adherence to conditions of probation than law abiding behavior.

REFERRAL OFFENSES

Offenses for which referrals were received from law enforcement agencies

FY 2024 Most Common Referral Offenses	#	%
Simple Assault	1,028	10.1%
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	813	8.0%
Possess Marijuana	657	6.4%
Assault - Domestic Violence	624	6.1%
Disorderly Conduct	453	4.4%
Theft Means of Transportation	402	3.9%
Traffic Violation	393	3.9%
Aggravated Assault - Felony	392	3.8%
Tobacco	365	3.6%
Alcohol	352	3.5%
Total*	5,479	53.8%

*These 10 most common offenses represent approximately 54% of all referrals (10,189) in FY2024

PETITIONED OFFENSES

Offenses that have a petition filed by the County Attorney

FY 2024 Most Common Petitioned Offenses	#	%
Disorderly Conduct	392	10.4%
Assault - Simple	338	8.9%
Theft Means of Transportation	296	7.8%
Aggravated Assault-Felony	290	7.7%
Firearms Possession by a Minor	186	4.9%
Unlawful Use Transportation-Felony	176	4.7%
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	111	2.9%
Trespass	102	2.7%
Burglary 3 - Non-residential - Felony	91	2.4%
Aggravated Assault w. Weapon	77	2.0%
Total**	2,059	54.5%

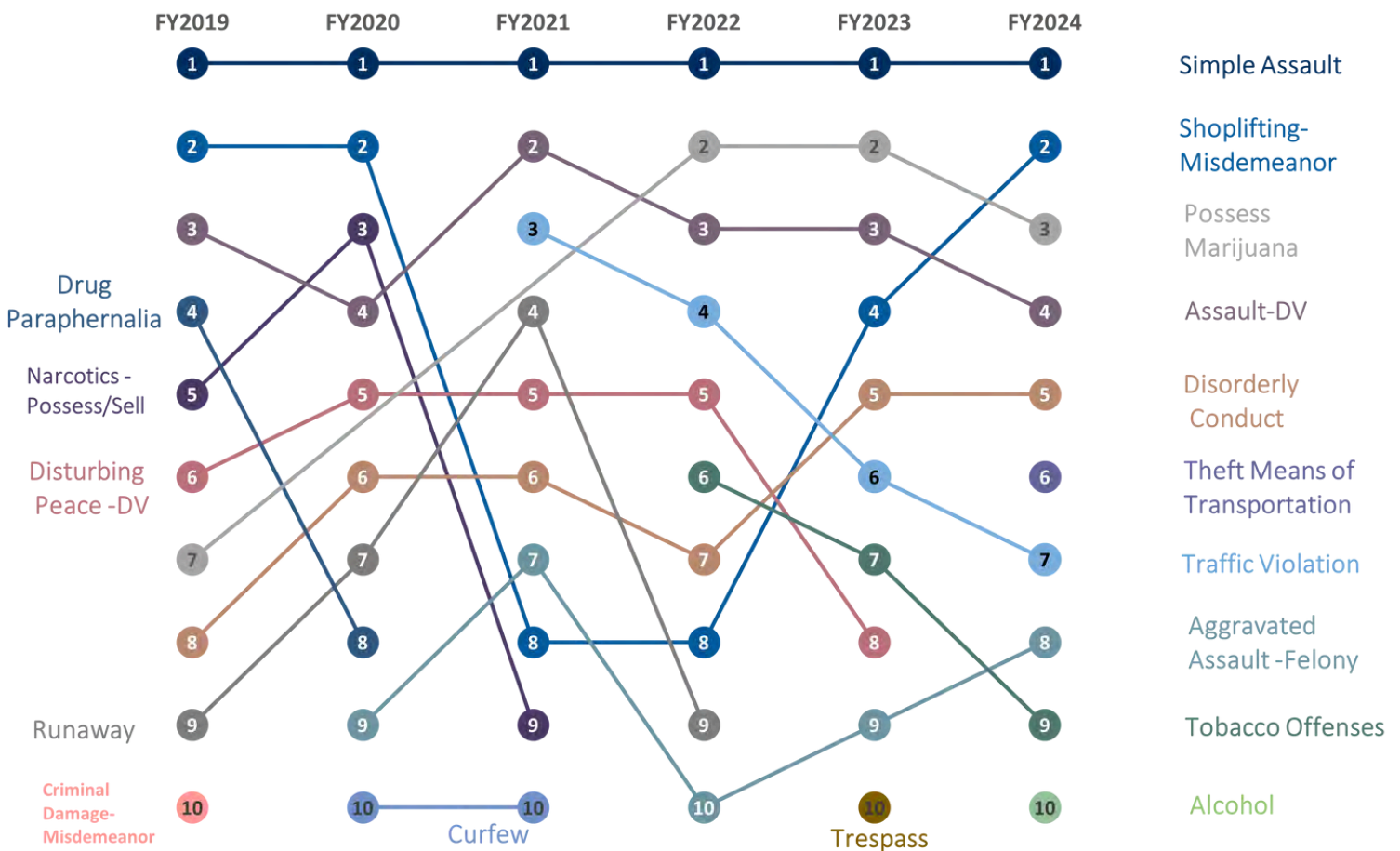
**The 10 most common petitioned offenses represent 54.5% of the 3,778 petitions filed in FY2024

1 | REFERRALS RECEIVED

Top 10 Most Common Referrals FY2019-FY2024 Ranked

The following chart ranks the referral type category based on the number of referrals categorized under it. While referrals in the top ten can vary from year to year, some of the top offenses FY2024 have been in the top ten for the last six years even as they varied in the ranking (Simple Assault, Misdemeanor Shoplifting, Assault - Domestic Violence, and Disorderly Conduct).

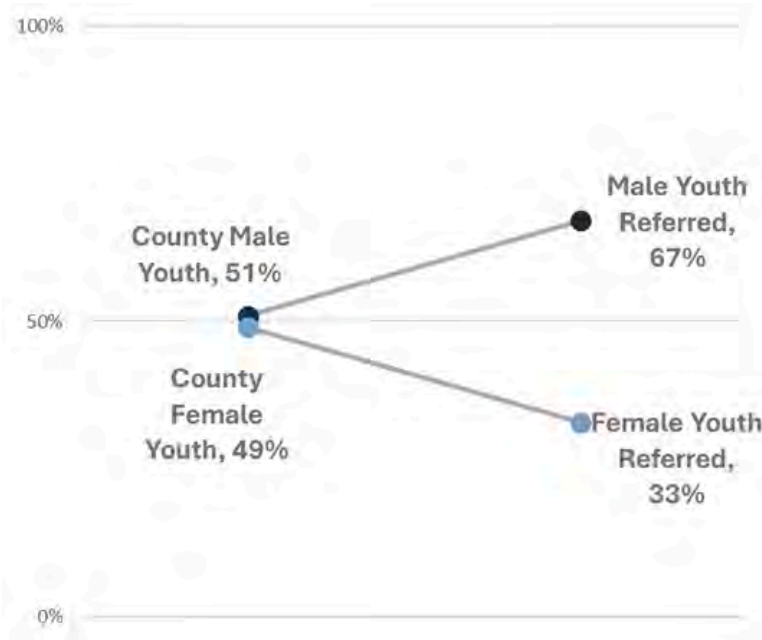
The ten most common referrals represent approximately 54% of all referrals in FY2024. Simple assault continued to be the most common referral type received followed by Shoplifting-Misdemeanor and Marijuana Possession* offenses. Assault-Domestic Violence (Assault-DV) was the fourth most common referral followed by Disorderly conduct. Theft Means of Transportation was a new referral type entry at sixth most common referral. It should be noted that the new entrants in the top 10 referral types including Theft Means of Transportation and Alcohol have been among the top 20 referral types in the last several years.



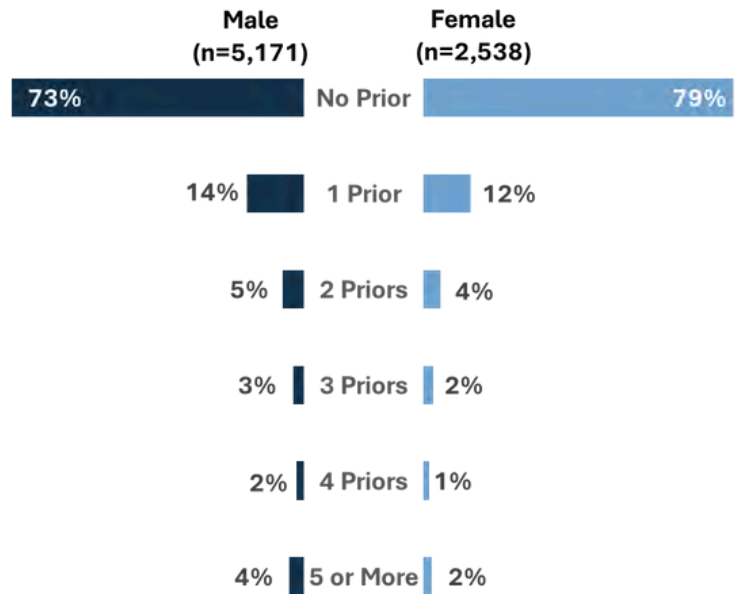
*The Smart and Safe Arizona Act approved by Arizona voters in November of 2020 changed the penalties for possession and consumption of marijuana for youth under the age of 21 from a felony to civil (1st offense), petty (2nd offense) and misdemeanor (3rd and subsequent offense) violations. Effective July 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

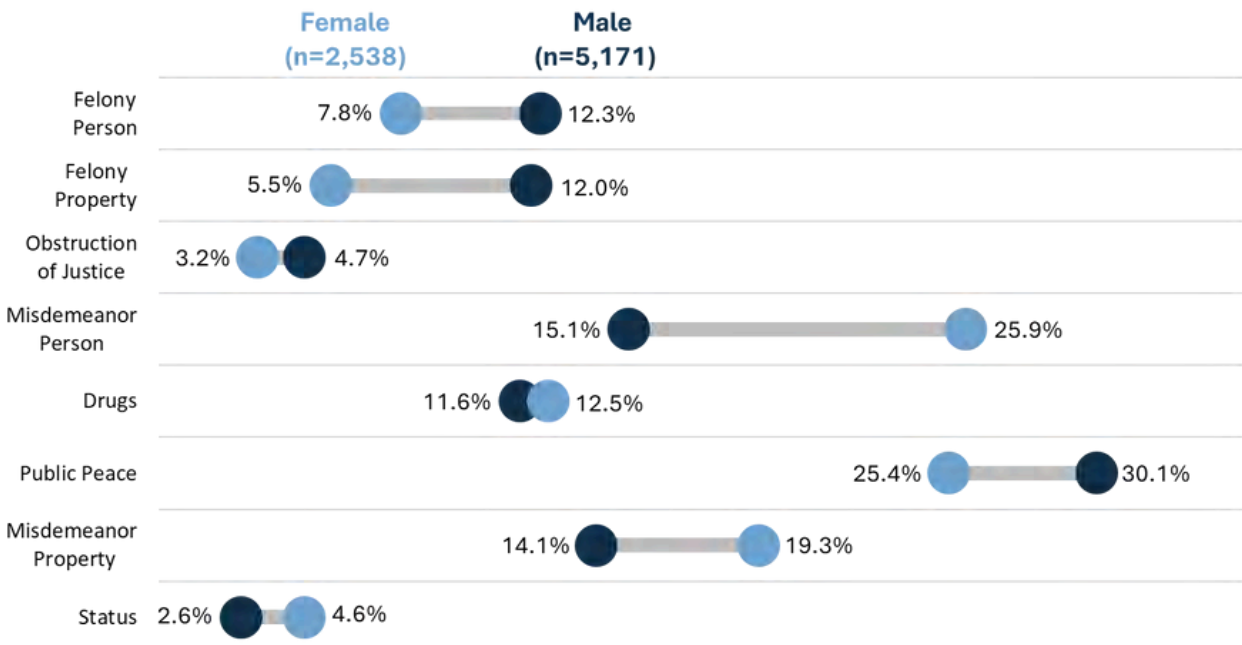
This section characterizes individual youth (unduplicated). For youth who were referred more than once during the fiscal year, information from the first referral received in the fiscal year is reported. Demographic and related characteristics of the 7,709 youth that were referred in FY2024 have been shared in this section.



PRIOR REFERRALS BY GENDER

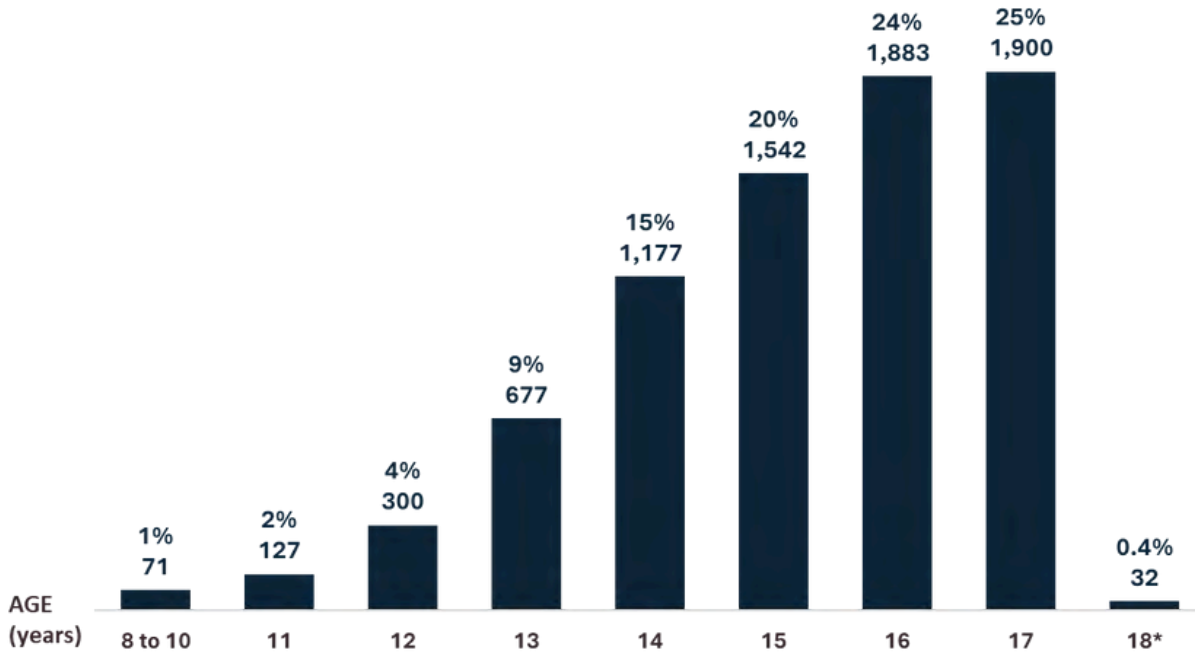


Males were involved in proportionately more felony person and felony property offenses than females. Females on the other hand, were involved in proportionally more misdemeanor person, misdemeanor property and status offenses than males.



2 | CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH REFERRED

49% of Youth were 16 years or older at the time of First Referral in FY2024



*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 25](#) for additional information about notices of extended jurisdiction)

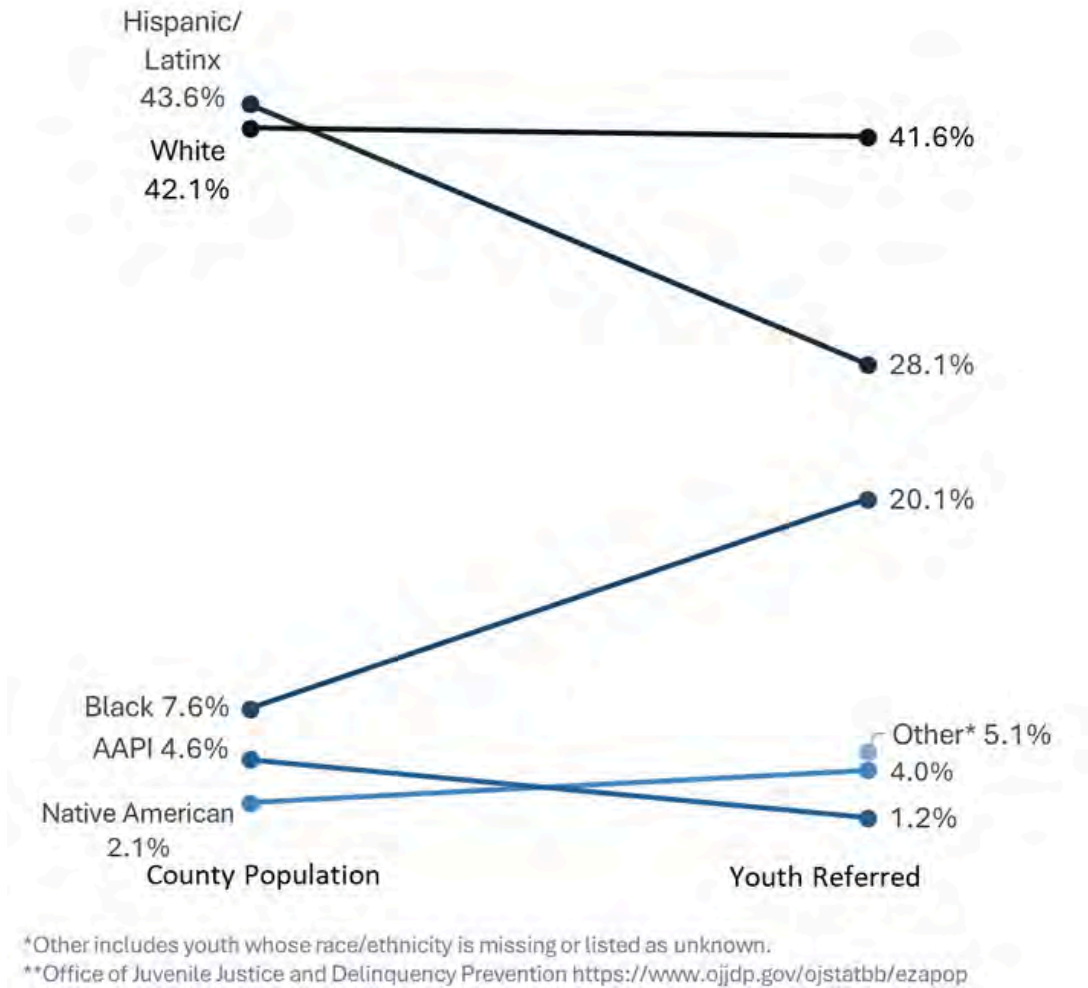
Most of the youth referred in FY2024 were 15 years of age or older (69%) excluding youth aged 18 years old. The most common referral type for youth between the ages of 8 and 14 years old was misdemeanor person. The most common referral type for youth aged 15 years and up was public peace.

Offense Severity by Age at First Referral in FY2024

Age at Referral	Number of First Referrals	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruction	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Prop.	Status
18	32	0.0%	3.1%	37.5%	15.6%	3.1%	18.8%	21.9%	0.0%
17	1,900	11.1%	8.7%	5.1%	13.3%	6.7%	39.7%	13.7%	1.8%
16	1,883	11.0%	9.6%	5.3%	14.8%	7.6%	32.5%	16.0%	3.2%
15	1,542	10.8%	11.7%	3.8%	16.3%	12.8%	22.9%	18.2%	3.5%
14	1,177	9.5%	10.8%	3.7%	22.9%	11.0%	21.3%	16.6%	4.2%
13	677	10.0%	10.5%	1.3%	27.5%	9.9%	19.5%	16.5%	4.7%
12	300	13.3%	5.3%	0.3%	36.3%	5.7%	21.7%	12.7%	4.7%
11	127	14.2%	12.6%	0.0%	38.6%	2.4%	13.4%	13.4%	5.5%
8-10	71	11.3%	5.6%	0.0%	52.1%	0.0%	16.9%	8.5%	5.6%

2 | CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH REFERRED

Race and ethnicity information below reflects youth referred in FY2024 and compares it with the estimated 2022 race/ethnicity distribution (latest available) of youth aged 8 through 17 in Maricopa County**.



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	248	225	114	410	247	627	234	60	2,165
White	293	295	90	555	255	1,036	574	110	3,208
Black	232	170	88	340	64	337	278	39	1,548
Native American	21	24	18	45	57	77	52	13	307
AAPI	9	12	2	16	8	16	26	1	90
Other*	28	34	9	72	55	109	53	31	391
Totals	831	760	321	1,438	686	2,202	1,217	254	7,709

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

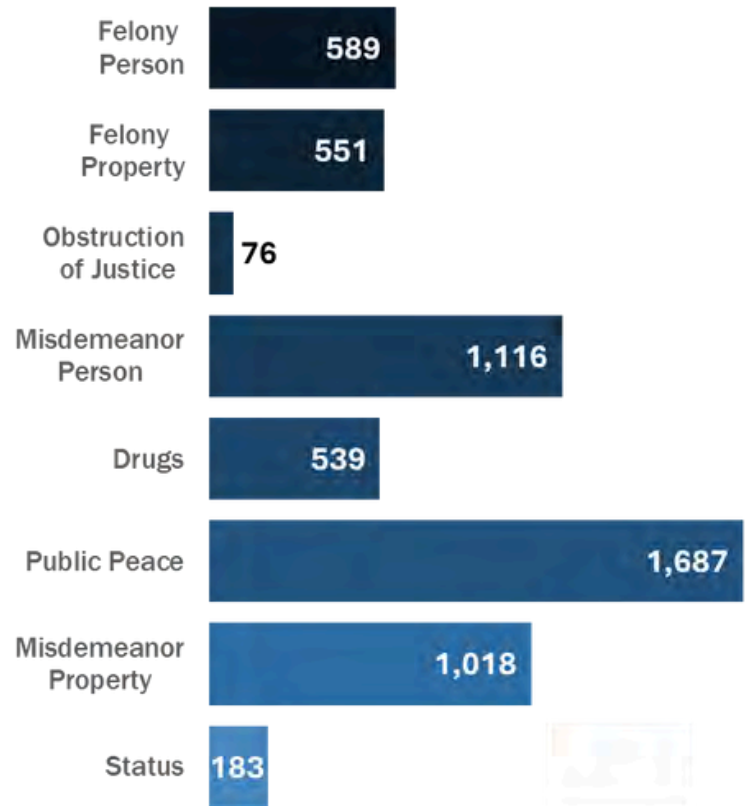
3 | FIRST TIME OFFENDERS

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 2024 were:

- **Public Peace** - includes disorderly conduct, giving false information (29% of first referrals)
- **Misdemeanor Person** - includes simple assault, domestic violence (19.4%)
- **Misdemeanor Property** - includes shoplifting and criminal damage (17.7%)

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.

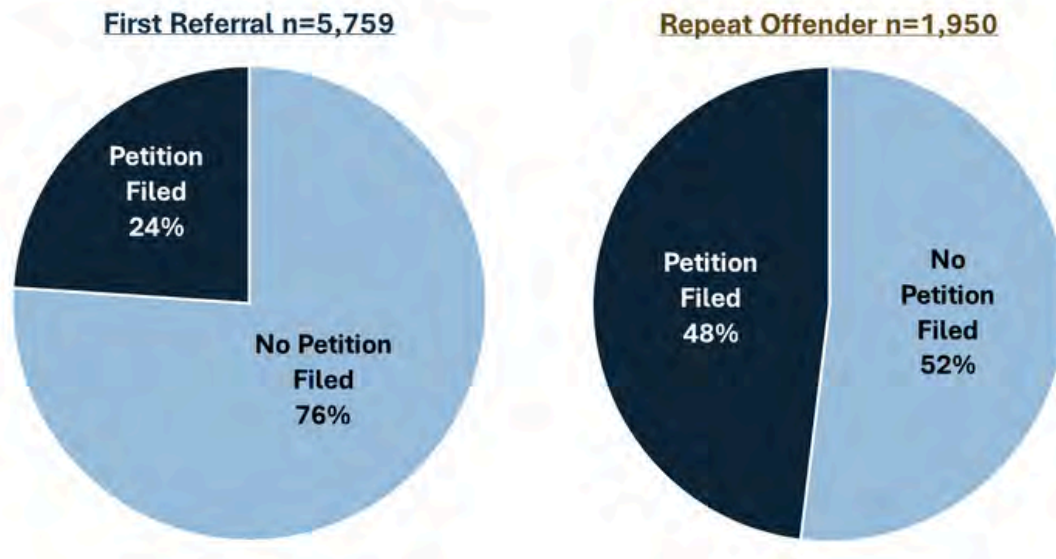
FIRST REFERRAL vs. REPEAT OFFENDERS

Category	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
First Referral in Fiscal Yr (a)	5,637	4,954	3,019	4,277	5,278	5,759
<i>% of Total Youth Referred</i>	67.6%	66.2%	62.8%	73.2%	76.1%	74.7%
First Timers w/ additional referrals in same FY (b)	761	698	377	497	670	813
<i>% of First Referral (b/a)</i>	13.5%	14.1%	12.5%	11.6%	12.7%	14.1%
Repeat Offender (c)	2,700	2,525	1,791	1,566	1,657	1,950
<i>% of Total Youth Referred</i>	32.4%	33.8%	37.2%	26.8%	23.9%	25.3%
Total Youth Referred (a+c)	8,337	7,479	4,810	5,843	6,935	7,709

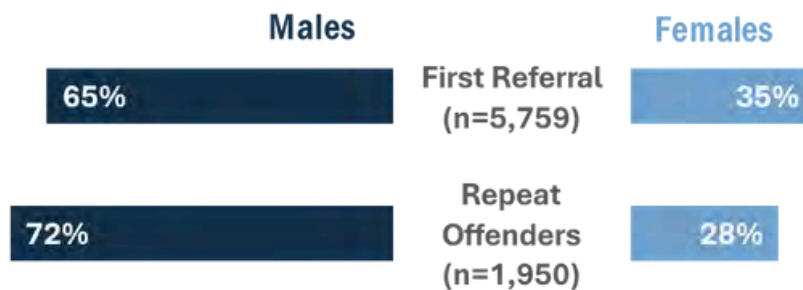
*The youth could have a referral in another county, but no prior referral history within Maricopa County Juvenile Justice System.

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 first referral and repeat offenders in FY2024.

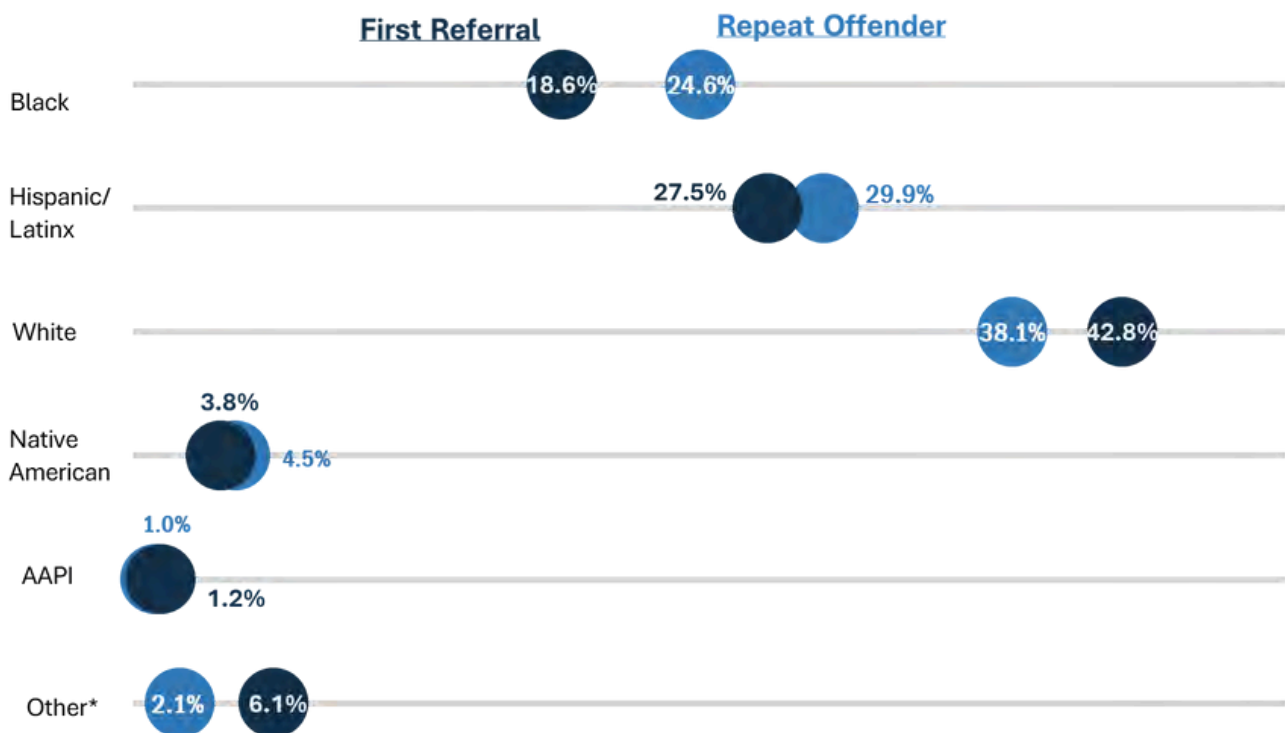
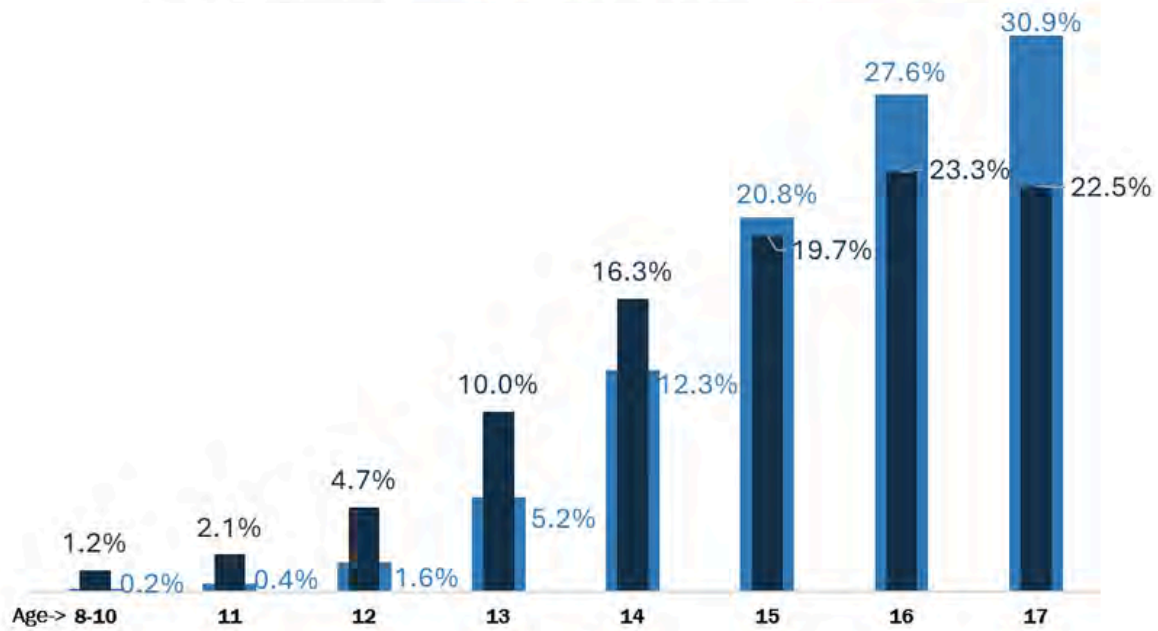


The proportion of male to female first referral offenders has remained consistent since FY2007. The greater proportion of male to female repeat offenders has also stayed consistent over the same time.

3 | FIRST TIME OFFENDERS

Most of the youth served by the Juvenile Court and Juvenile Probation tend to be older. In FY2024, approximately 66% of the first referrals involved youth aged 15 years or older (excluding 18-year-olds) and 79% of all repeat offenders were in that same age group.

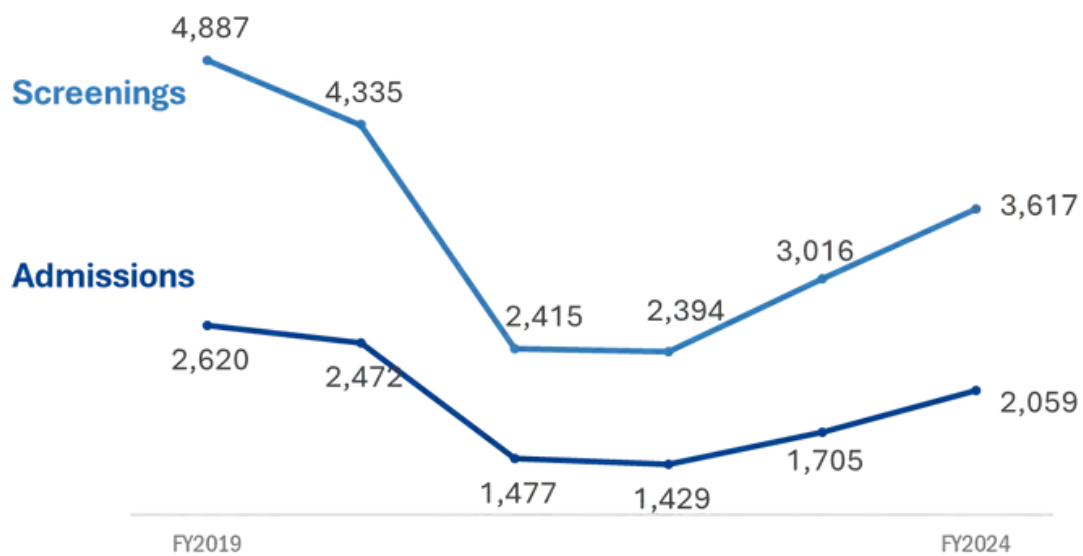
Age at Referral: **First Referrals** versus **Repeat Offenders**



*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 an appropriate adult. Youth brought to detention and detained will have a hearing before a Judicial Officer within 24 hours of admission.



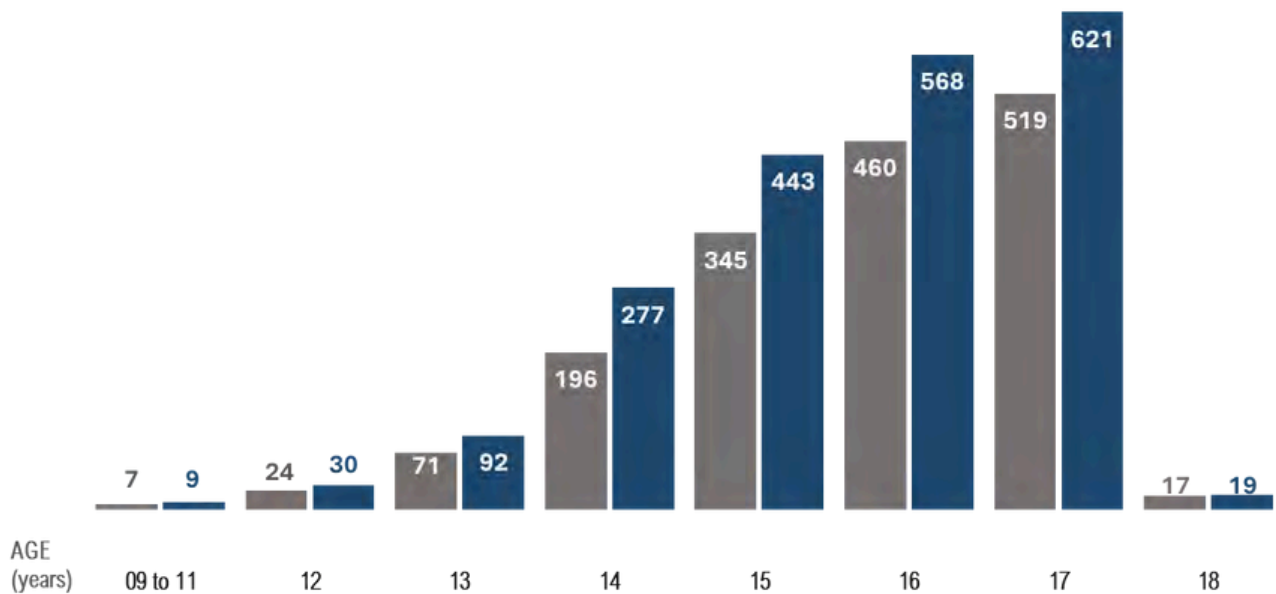
In FY2024, 3,617 youth were brought to Detention (some multiple times during the year) resulting in 2,059 (~57%) admissions. The average length of stay declined slightly from 29.2 days in FY2023 to 28.6 days in FY2024. The average daily population increased from 151 to 158 youth over the same period. FY2024 saw an increase in the number of youth pending adult charges and staying for longer than the average length of stay.

Fiscal Year	Average Length of Stay in Days (ALOS)	Average Daily Population (ADP) #
FY2024	28.6	158
FY2023	29.2	151
FY2022	30.5	121
FY2021	28.8	117
FY2020	27.5	183
FY2019	24.1	178

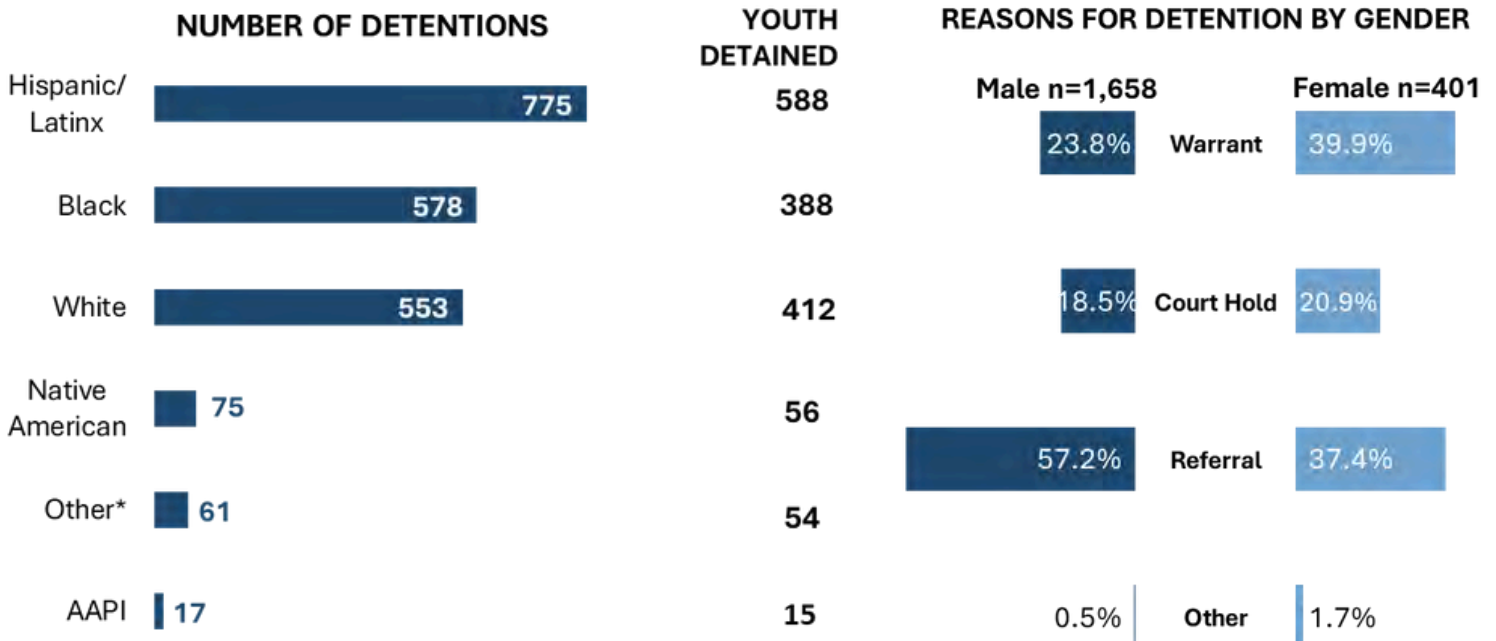
4 | DETENTION

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 to 17 years) represent most of the detentions. They made up 79% (1,632) of all detentions in FY2024. Youth aged 17 years (519) 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.

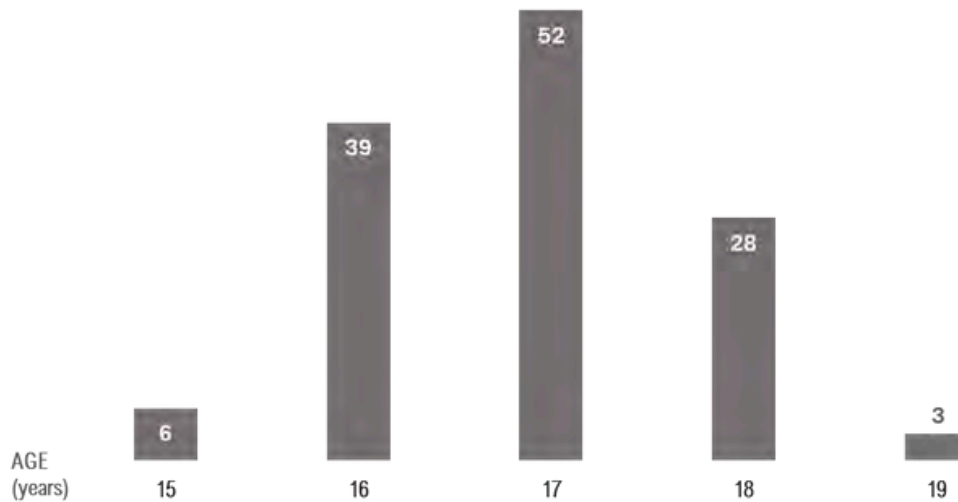


4 | DETENTION

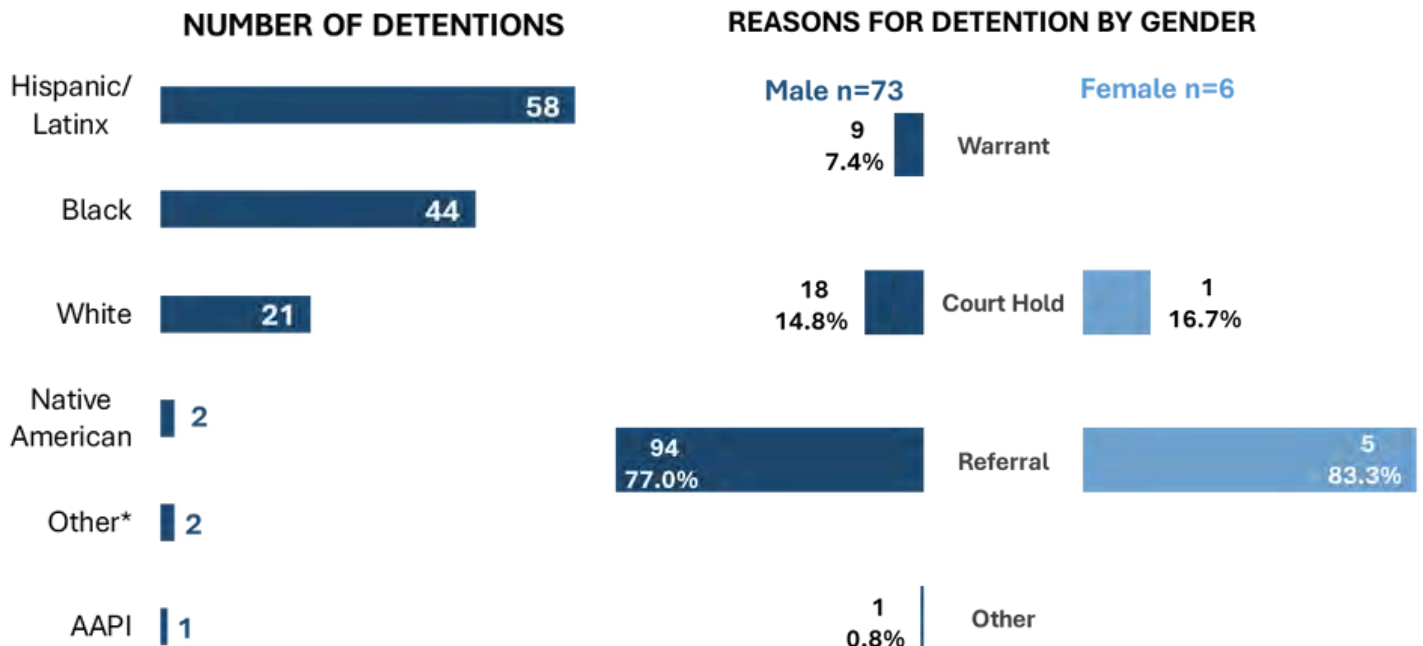
YOUTH PENDING ADULT CHARGES

Effective December 21, 2021, unless found by a court to be in the interest of justice, juveniles who are being charged and tried as adults should be held in a juvenile facility. In FY2024, 128 youth were in detention pending adult charges. In FY2024 the average length of stay for youth pending adult charges was approximately 178 days and the average daily population was 41 youth.

Detention by Age: Number of Youth



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



5 | DIVERSION

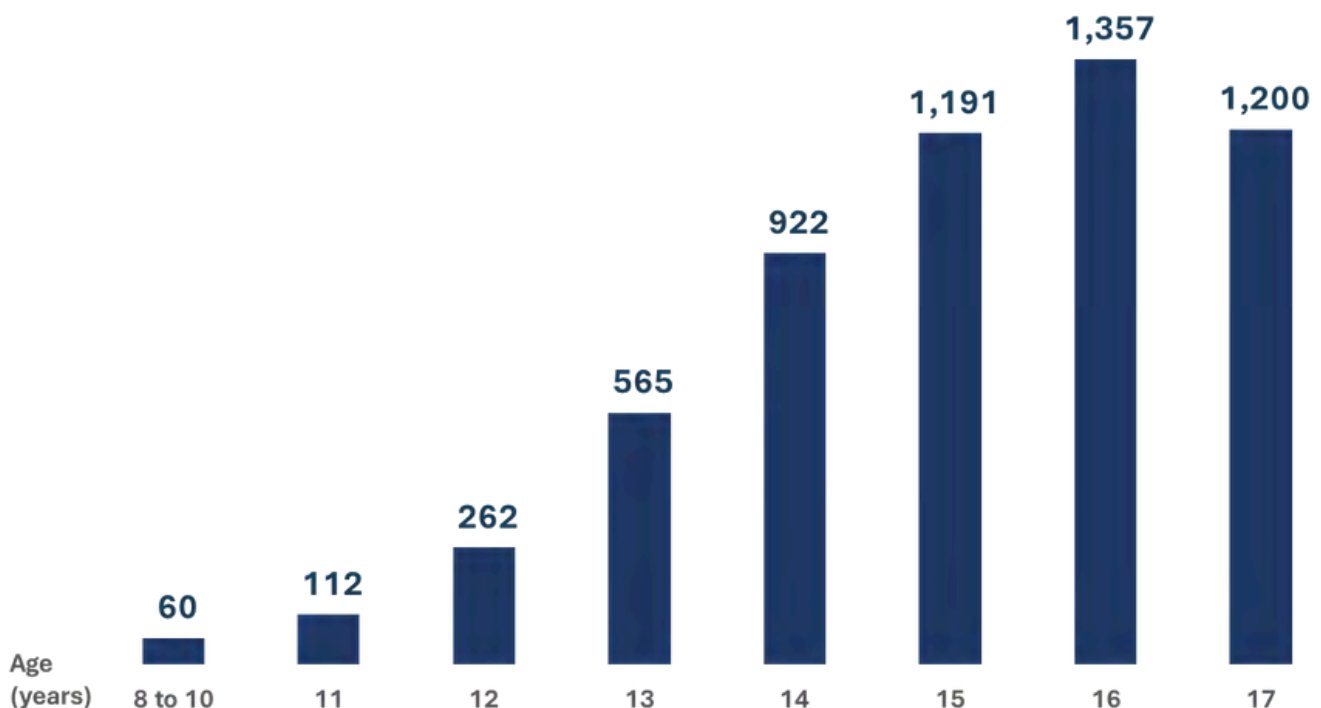
Youth referred for minor violations of the law that fall under preset conditions set forth by the County Attorney’s Office are typically diverted from formal court involvement. This reduces the likelihood of moving further into the juvenile justice system. Youth must meet the following requirements to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

- 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.

Minor violations are typically misdemeanor and status offenses. The office of the County Attorney will not file formal charges if the eligible youth comply with the diversion agreement requirements. In case of non-compliance, the County Attorney will review the case and decide on the appropriate action which may include the filing of a petition alleging delinquency.

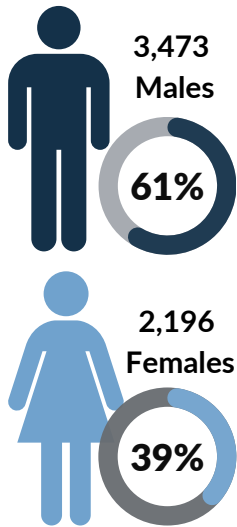
5,669 Diversions started in FY2024. A youth could be placed on diversion more than once during a fiscal year.

Diversions started in FY2024 by Age

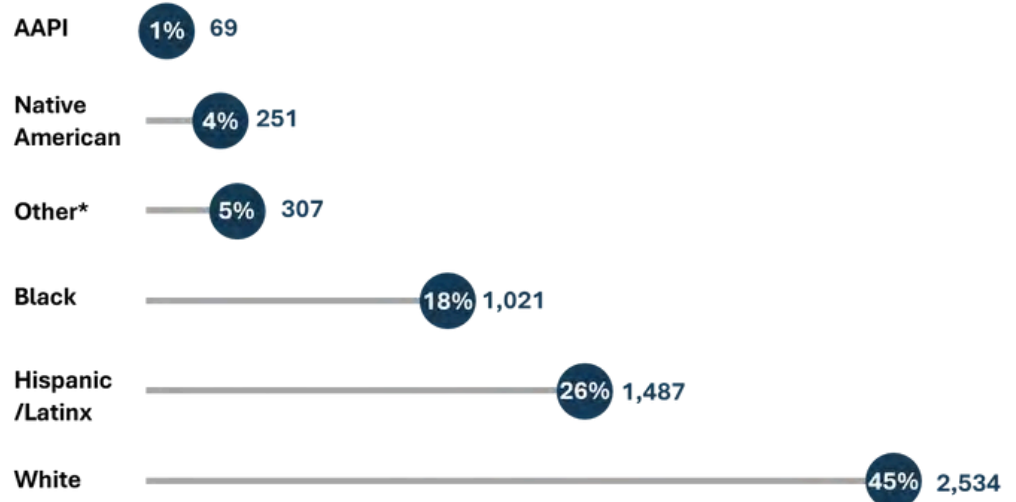


5 | DIVERSION

Diversion Population By Gender



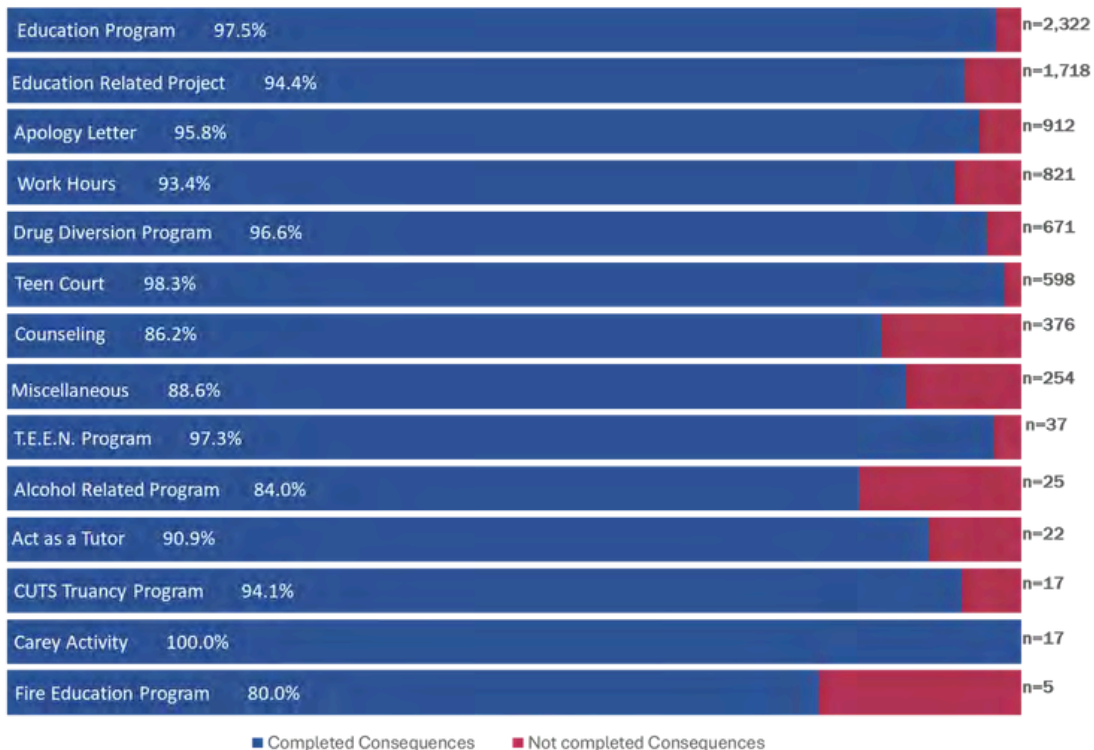
Race/Ethnicity of Youth that started Diversion in FY2024



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

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. As a result, the annual number of consequences will often be more than the number of youth.

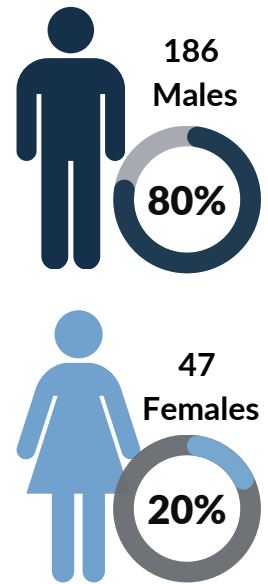
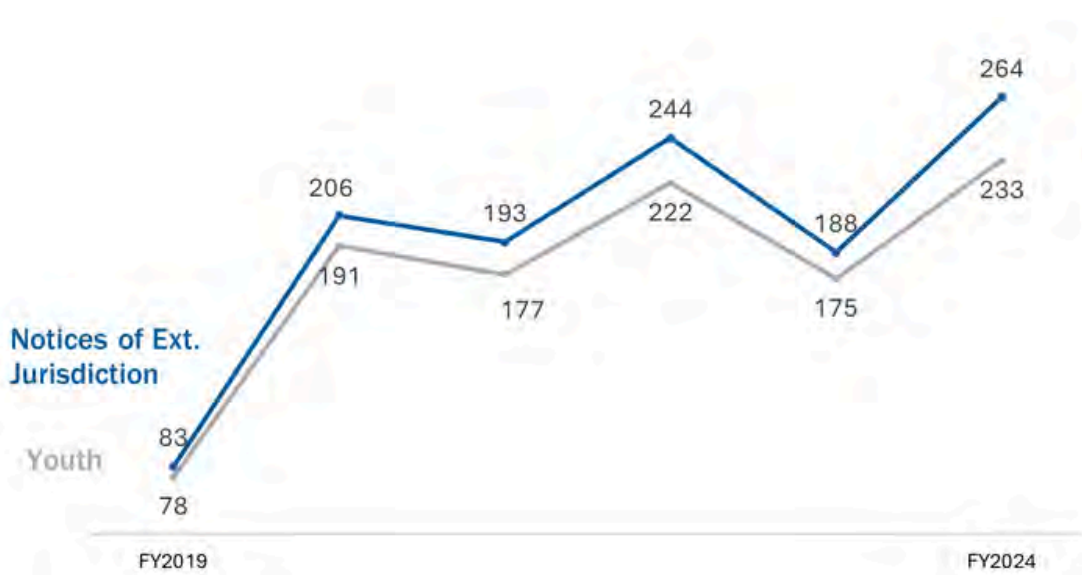
In FY2024, 3,555 youth were given a total of 9,996 consequences for 3,859 diversion eligible referrals and citations. The graph below details the 7,795 consequences that were closed out in FY2024. **Overall, 95% of the 7,795 diversion consequences were completed and 5% were not completed at the end of FY2024.**



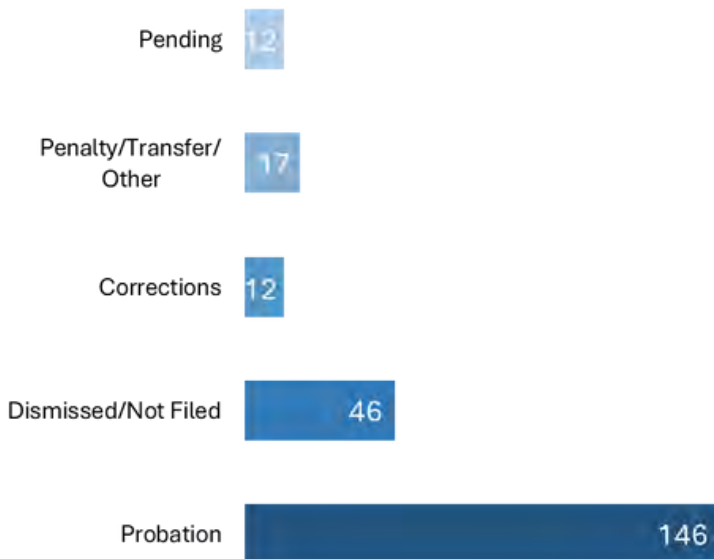
6 | EXTENDED JURISDICTION

Extended Jurisdiction

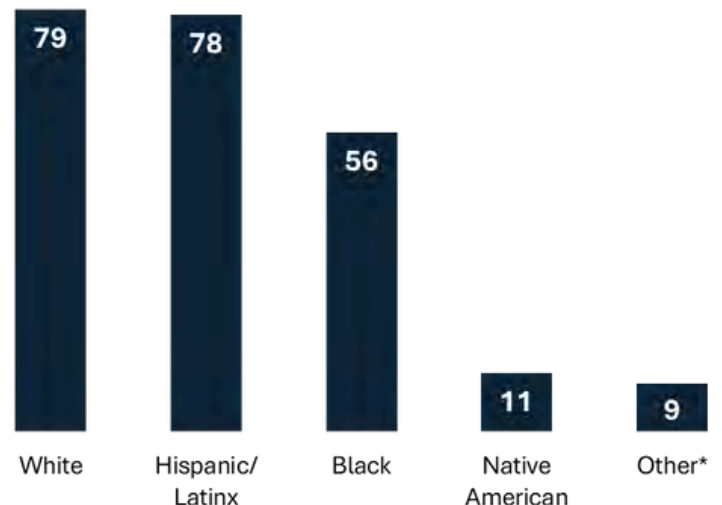
As of 2018, the Juvenile Court may extend and retain jurisdiction beyond the age of 18 if the youth has been adjudicated delinquent and is at least age 17. Jurisdiction can be retained up to age 19. In FY2024 there were 264 notices of extended jurisdiction filed by the County Attorney for 233 youth. 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

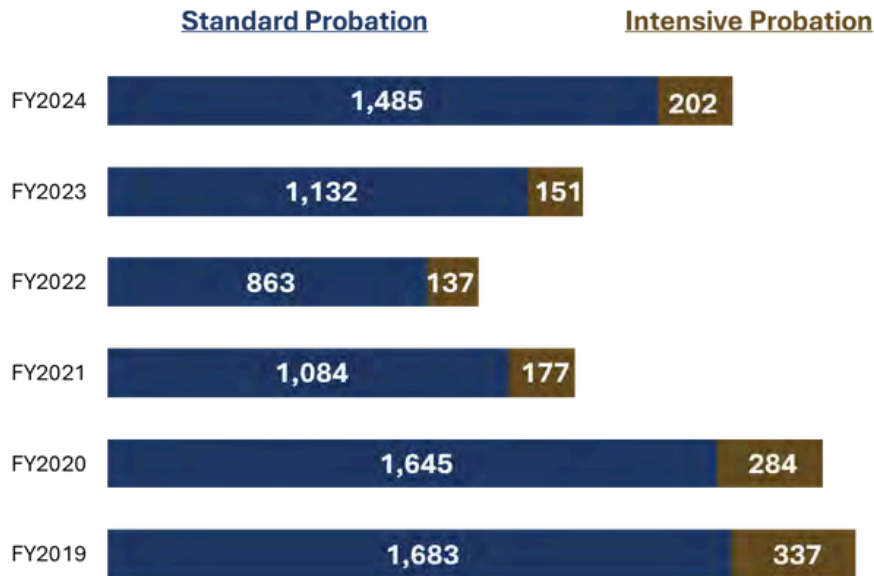


*Other includes youth with unknown and/or missing race/ethnicity information.

7 | COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

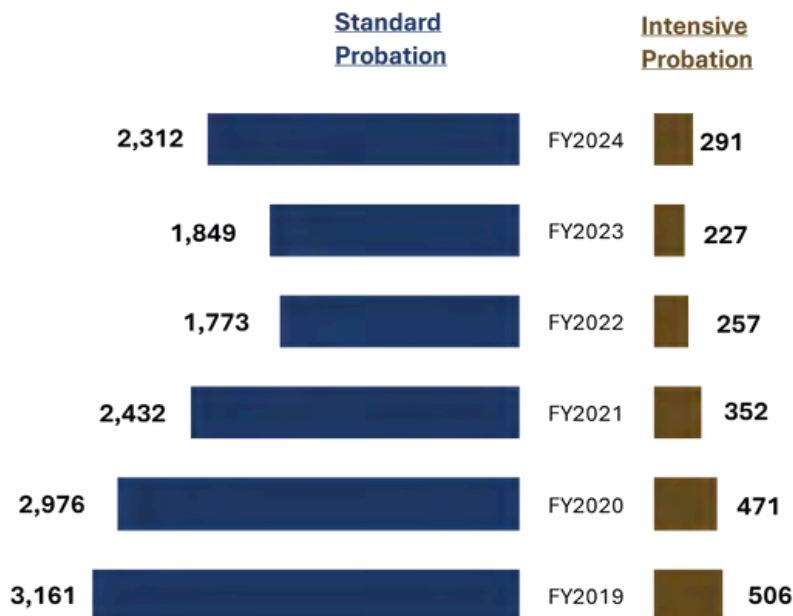
In FY2024, there were 1,687 dispositions for probation supervision. Youth were counted each time they are dispositioned to standard, short-term standard or intensive probation during the fiscal year. Approximately, 88% (1,485) were for Standard and Short-Term Probation and 12% (202) were for Intensive Probation.

New Placements on Probation



The number of active Standard Probation cases increased approximately 25% from 1,849 in FY2023 to 2,312 in FY2024. The number of active Intensive Probation cases increased approximately 28% from 227 youth in FY2023 to 291 in FY2024.

Total Population on Probation in FY2024**

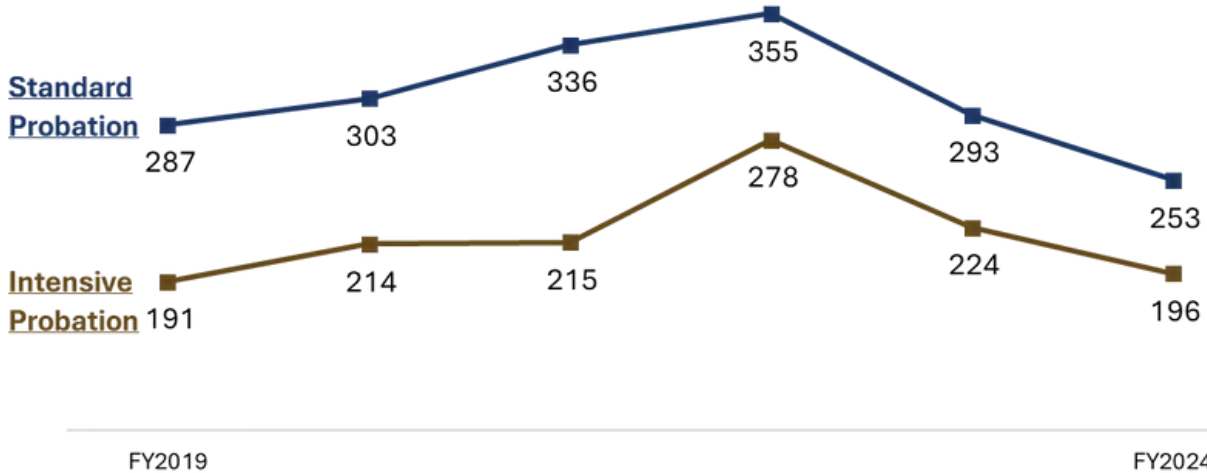


**Youth with multiple probation instances during the fiscal year were counted for each probation instance.

7 | COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

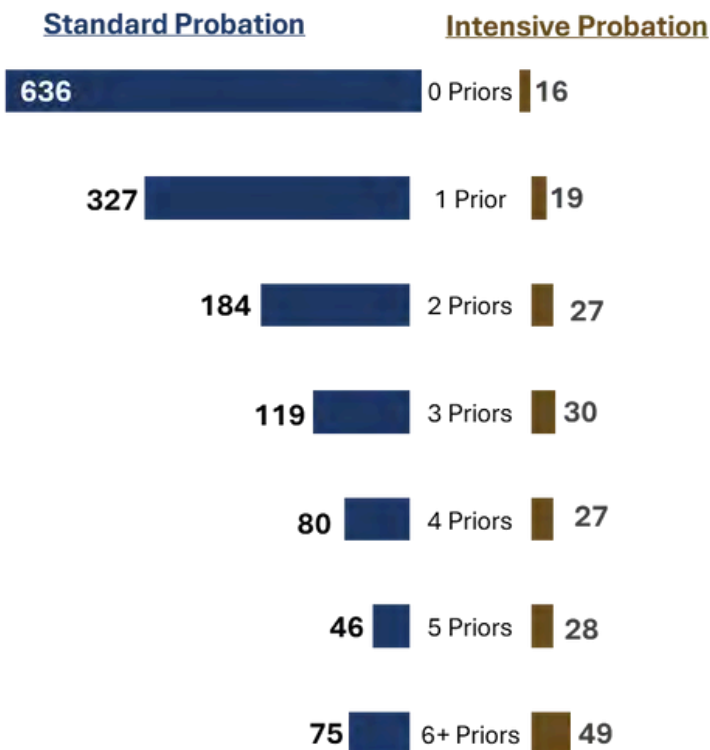
Average days on probation is calculated for the youth on probation that were released in FY2024. The average number of days supervised decreased for both Standard and for Intensive Probation.

Average Days on Probation in a fiscal year by Supervision Type



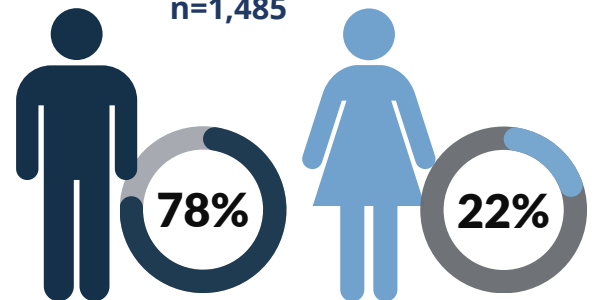
The following graphs show characteristics of the 1,687 placements on Short-Term Standard, Standard and Intensive probation in FY2024. The prior referrals are based on the first time a youth is placed on Short-Term Standard, Standard and Intensive Probation in the year.

Number of Prior Referrals by Supervision Type



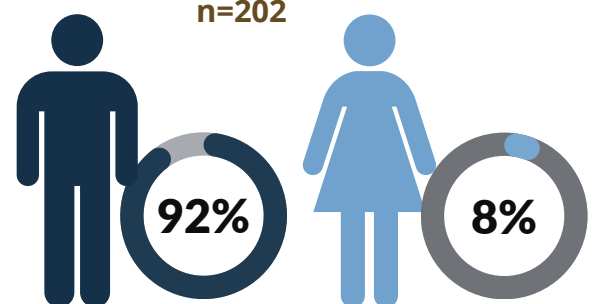
Standard Probation

n=1,485



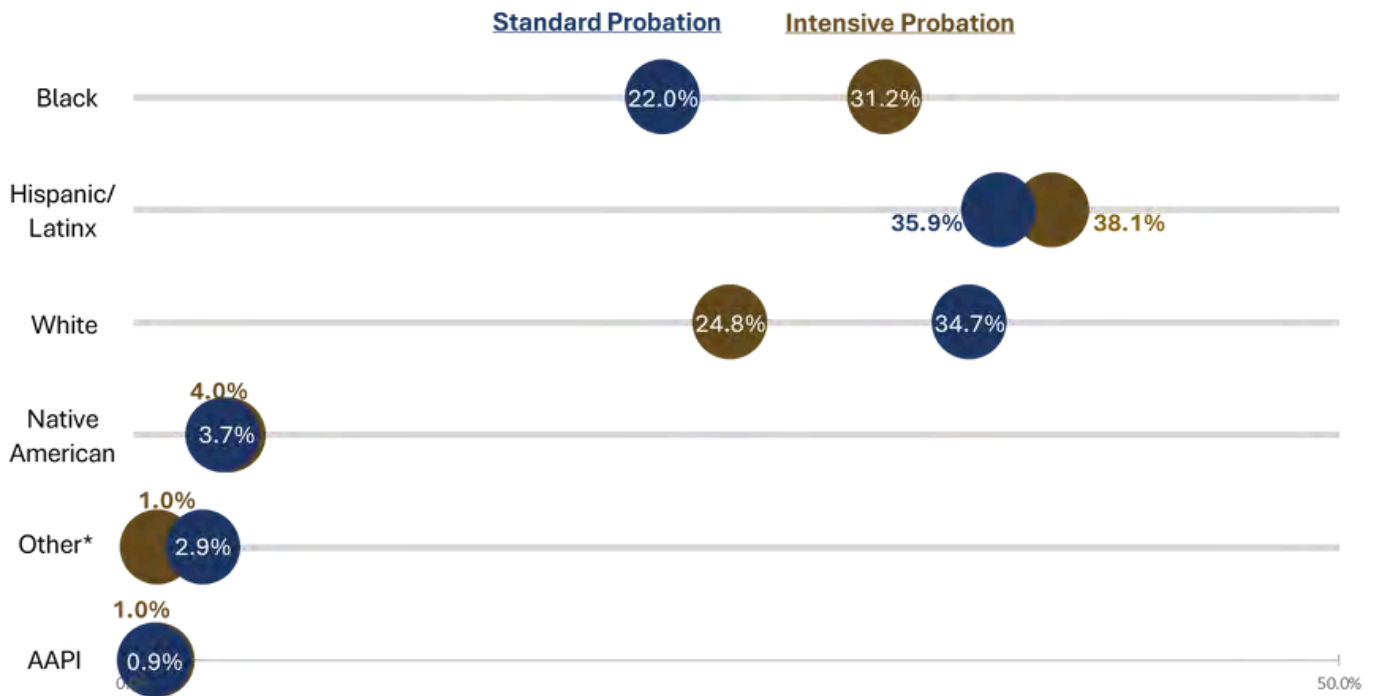
Intensive Probation

n=202



7 | COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

Race/Ethnicity of Youths Placed on Probation by Supervision Type

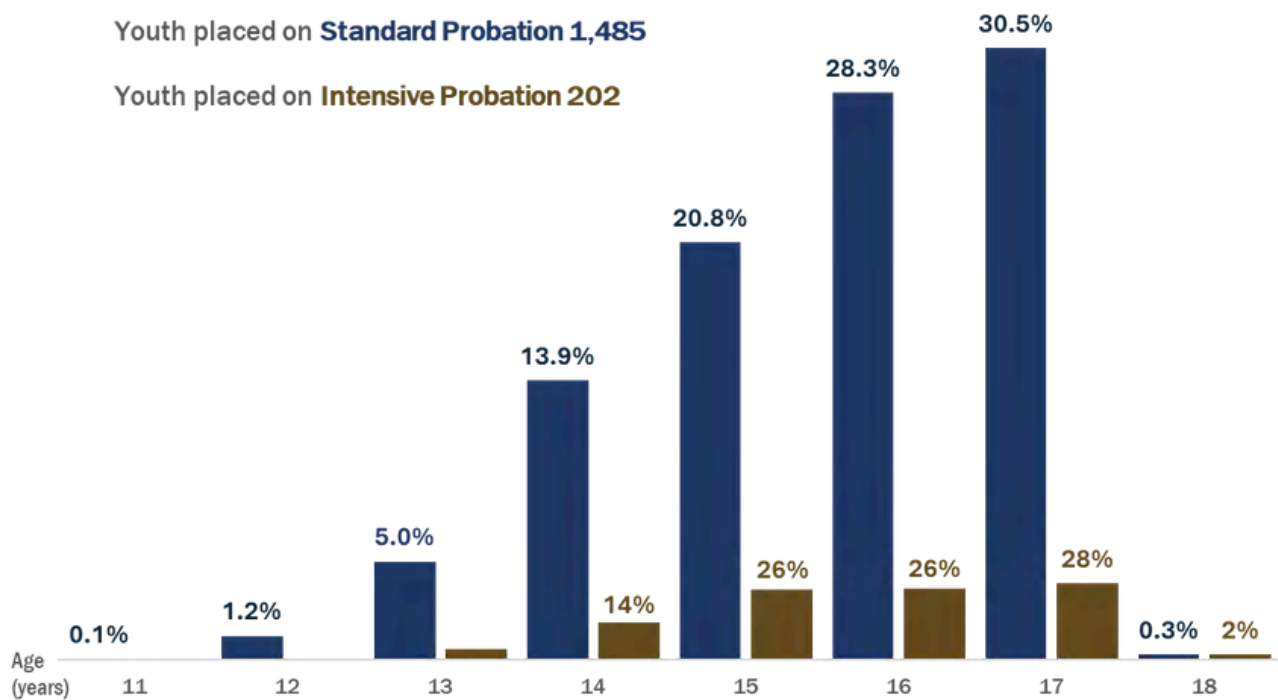


*Other includes youth whose race/ethnicity is missing or listed as unknown.

Age of Youth when Placed on Probation by Supervision Type

Youth placed on **Standard Probation** 1,485

Youth placed on **Intensive Probation** 202



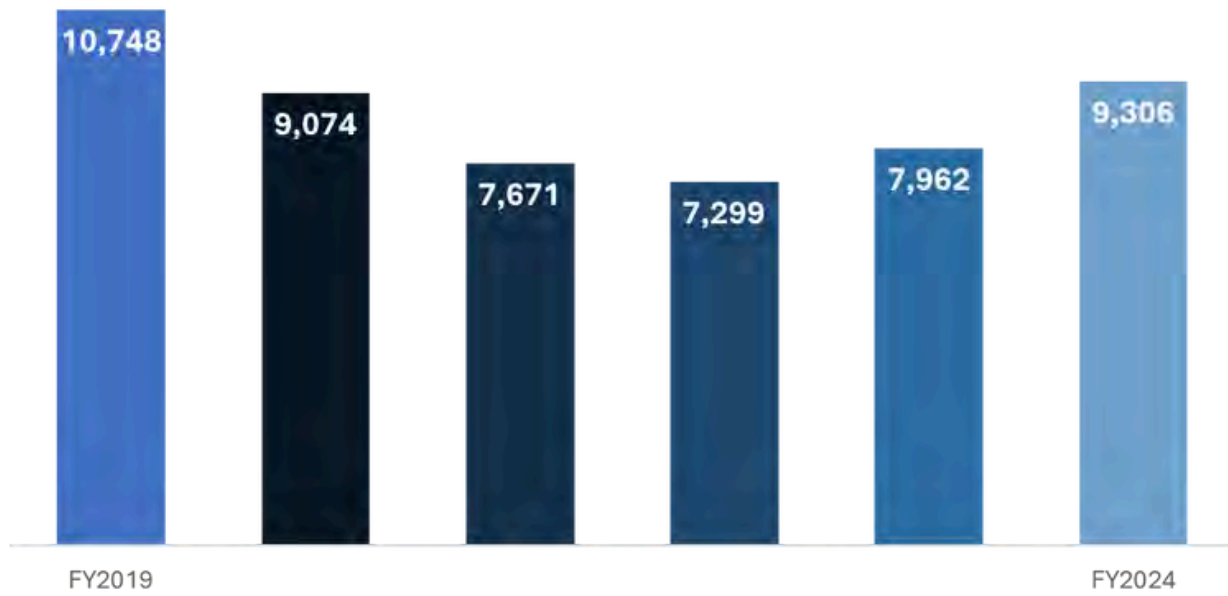


8 | VICTIM & COMMUNITY RESTITUTION

Victim Notifications

The proportion of victims who were provided the needed case updates and notifications increased by approximately 17% in FY2024. This is similar to the overall increase in referrals for FY2024.

Number of Victims Notified or Contacted



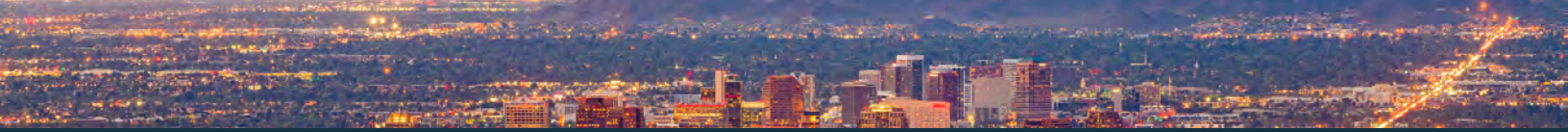
Accountability and Restoration

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.

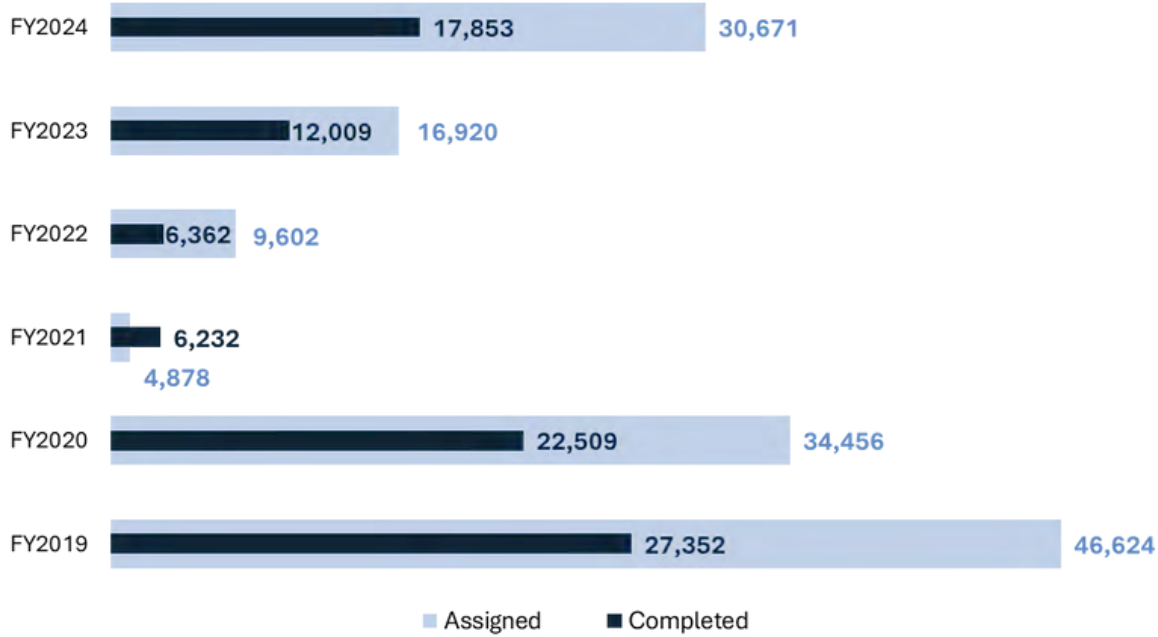
Restitution activities can include graffiti clean-up, roadside litter pick-up, help to build and refurbish homes and work in food banks. These activities also provide an opportunity to learn valuable skills, improve capacity for positive social interactions, and strengthen social confidence.

The following graphs illustrate the type and volume of these activities. “Hours Assigned” represent those assigned in the current fiscal year. “Hours Completed” may include hours that were assigned in a prior fiscal year.

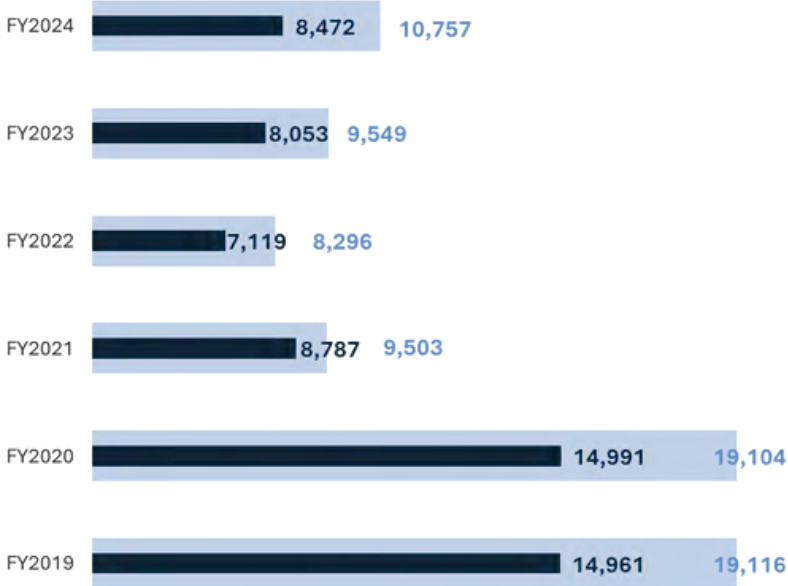


8 | VICTIM & COMMUNITY RESTITUTION

Community Restitution Work Hours

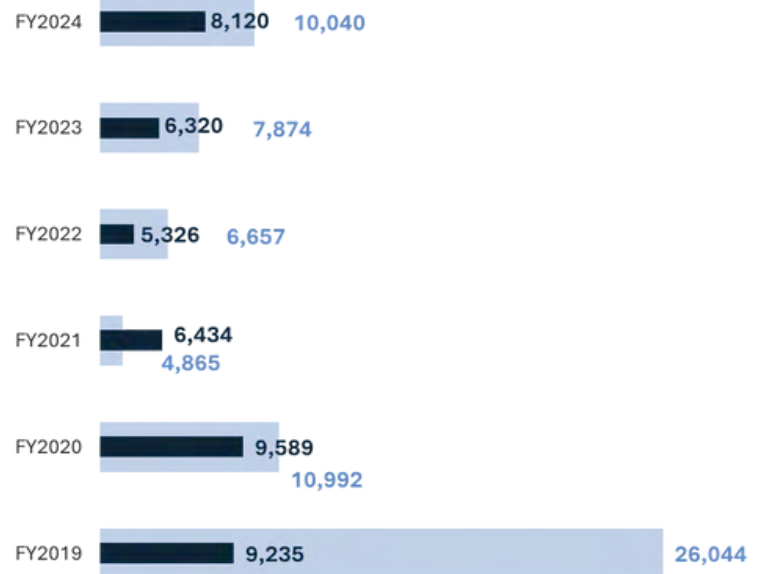


Other Consequences Hours



*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.

9 | TREATMENT SERVICES

Youth may receive treatment, education and/or intervention services. 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.

Youth Served in FY2024 with Risk Level at Time of Referral to Service

Category	Total Youth Served*	Total Services Referred**	Risk Level			Screeners		% Risk Not Available
			Low	Moderate	High	Low	Mod/High	
Eval and Diagnosis	632	707	5%	22%	24%	19%	9%	21%
Out of Home	126	245	23%	30%	44%	1%	0%	1%
Outpt MH	185	257	6%	8%	11%	3%	1%	70%
Substance Abuse	37	60	13%	22%	43%	8%	0%	13%
Total	980	1,269	9%	21%	26%	12%	5%	27%

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

** Total services referred includes only referrals where at least one unit of the service was rendered. A single referral may have multiple units used and a child may have multiple referrals within a category. Services may have been referred in previous fiscal year with services actually rendered in FY24



9 | TREATMENT SERVICES

Services funded by the Department

Drug Testing Services

- 1,727 youth received 25,947 drug tests on 25,706 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

- 632 youth received 707 evaluations.

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

Out-of-Home Care

- 133 youth received 11,578 days of Out-of-Home services.
- 29 youth received 4,196 days of Sexually Abusive Behavior Out-of-Home services.
- 14 youth received 1,488 days of Substance Use Disorder Out-of-Home services.
- 50 youth received 5,798 days of General Mental Health Out-of-Home services.

These programs are designed to improve or stabilize youth 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

- 185 youth received 1,476 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.



9 | TREATMENT SERVICES

Outpatient Substance Use Disorder Services

- 37 youth received 1,488 days out of home care, 1 evaluation and 181 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

- 108 youth received 69 evaluations, 19 assessments, 600 weeks of out of home care, and 3,729 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.

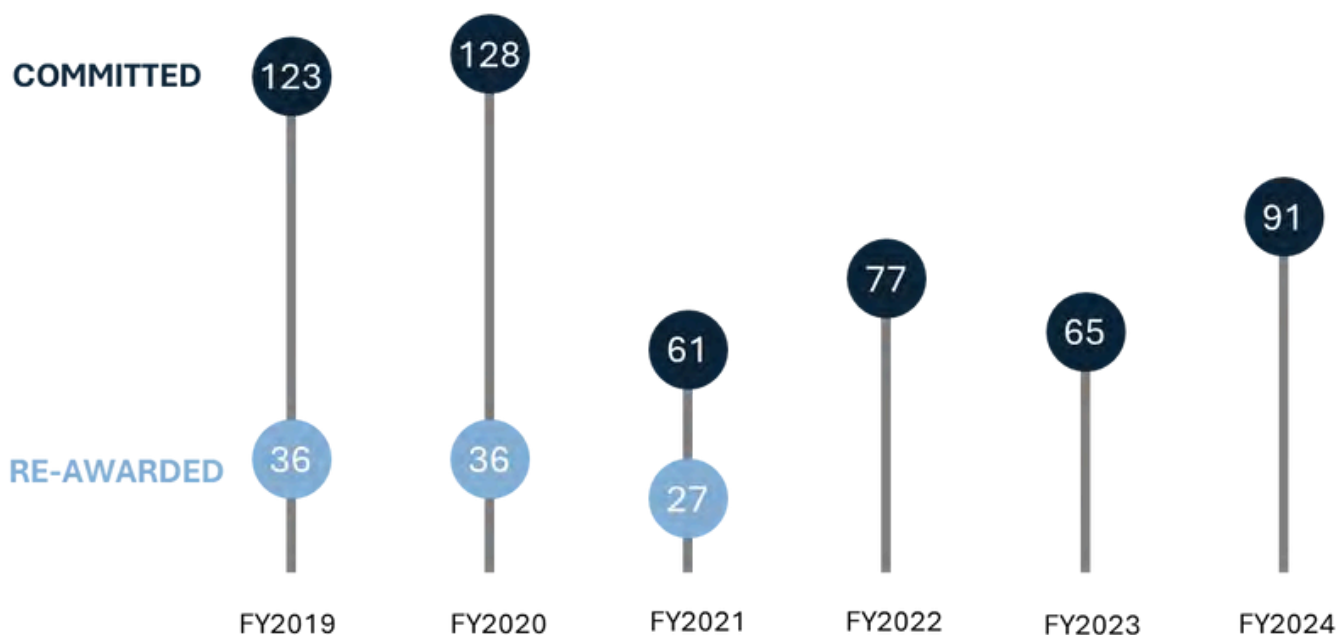


10 | COMMITMENTS TO JUVENILE CORRECTIONS

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 if adjudicated for a second (or subsequent) felony. Youth committed to ADJC are generally at a high risk to reoffend. In FY2024, 47% of the youth committed to ADJC were assessed as high risk to reoffend and 3% assessed as low risk to reoffend according to the Arizona Youth Assessment System.

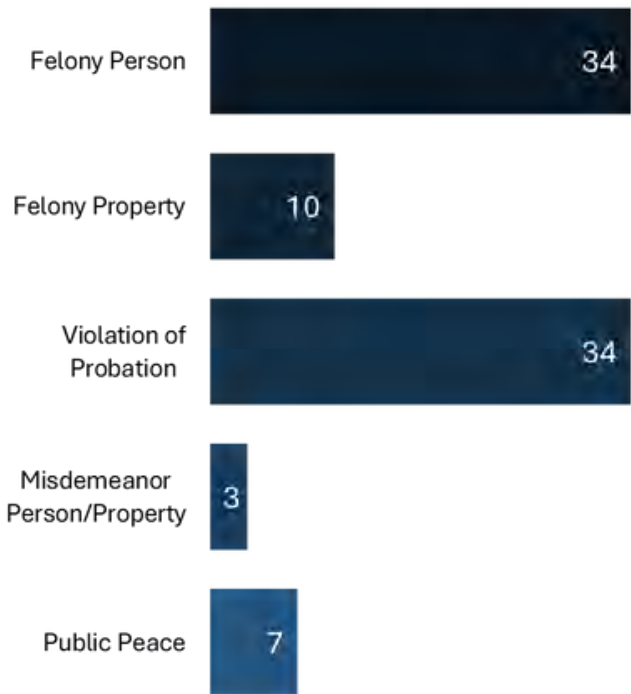


Youth may be dispositioned to ADJC multiple times within the fiscal year. Commitments and re-awards are unduplicated within each category. Beginning in FY2022, commitments and re-awards were consolidated into a single category.

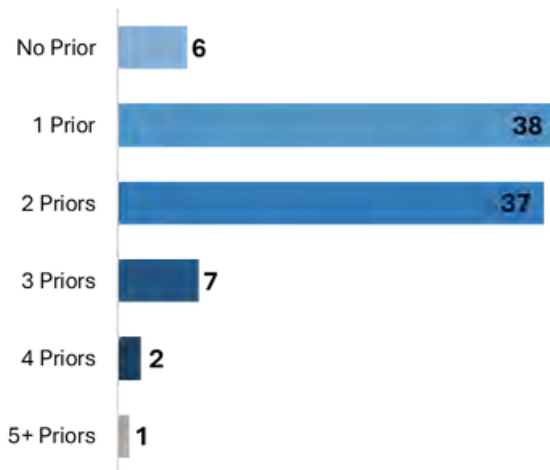


10 | COMMITMENTS TO JUVENILE CORRECTIONS

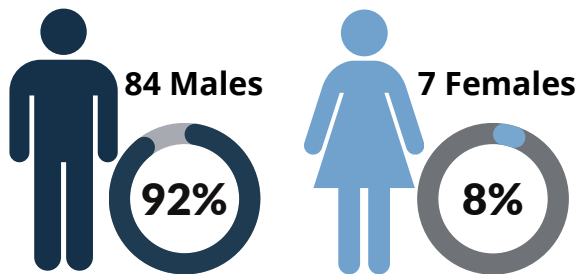
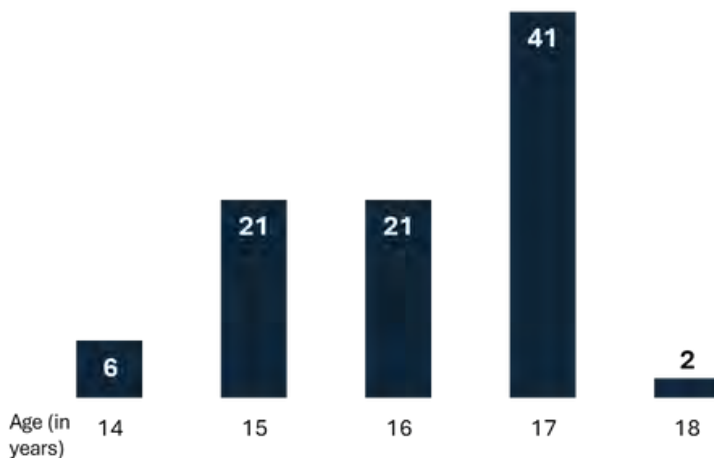
Most Serious Offense on the Commitment



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.

11 | RECIDIVISM

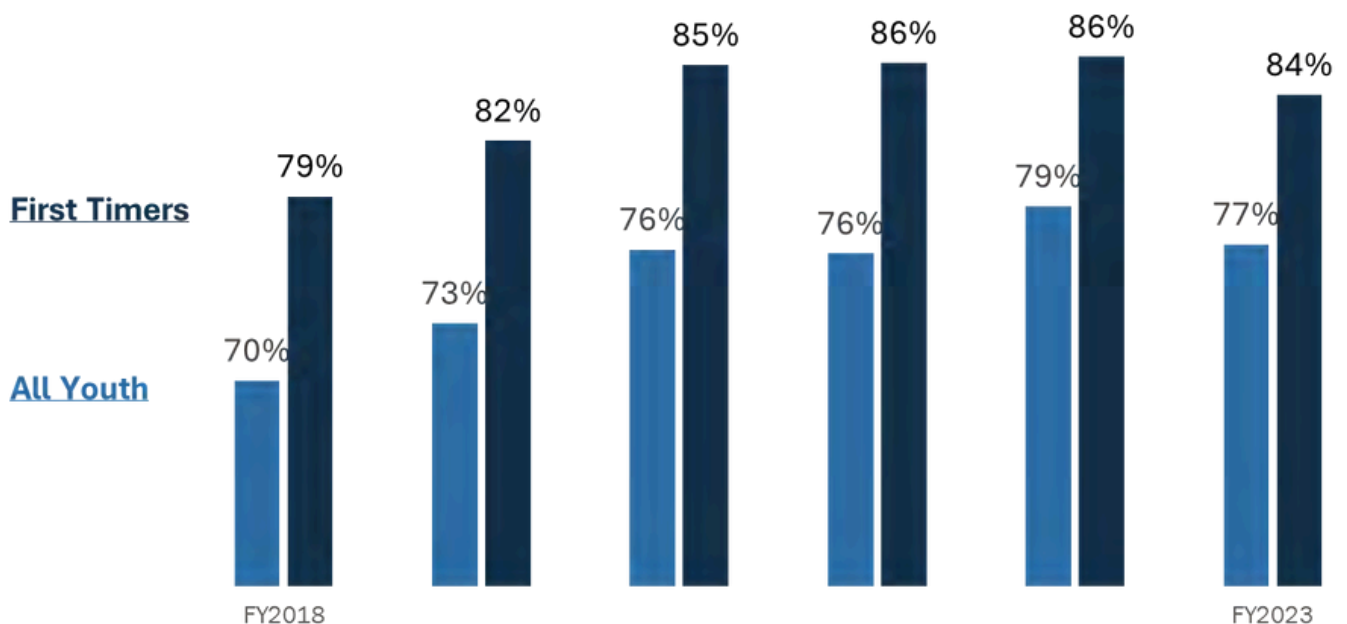
Recidivism is one of the most used measures regarding how a youth has responded to their supervision and interventions. For this report, recidivism is measured as a new referral received by the Juvenile Court within 365 days of the previous referral. Several different points within the juvenile justice system are tracked in the following pages. Overall, the following graphs show that most of the 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.

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



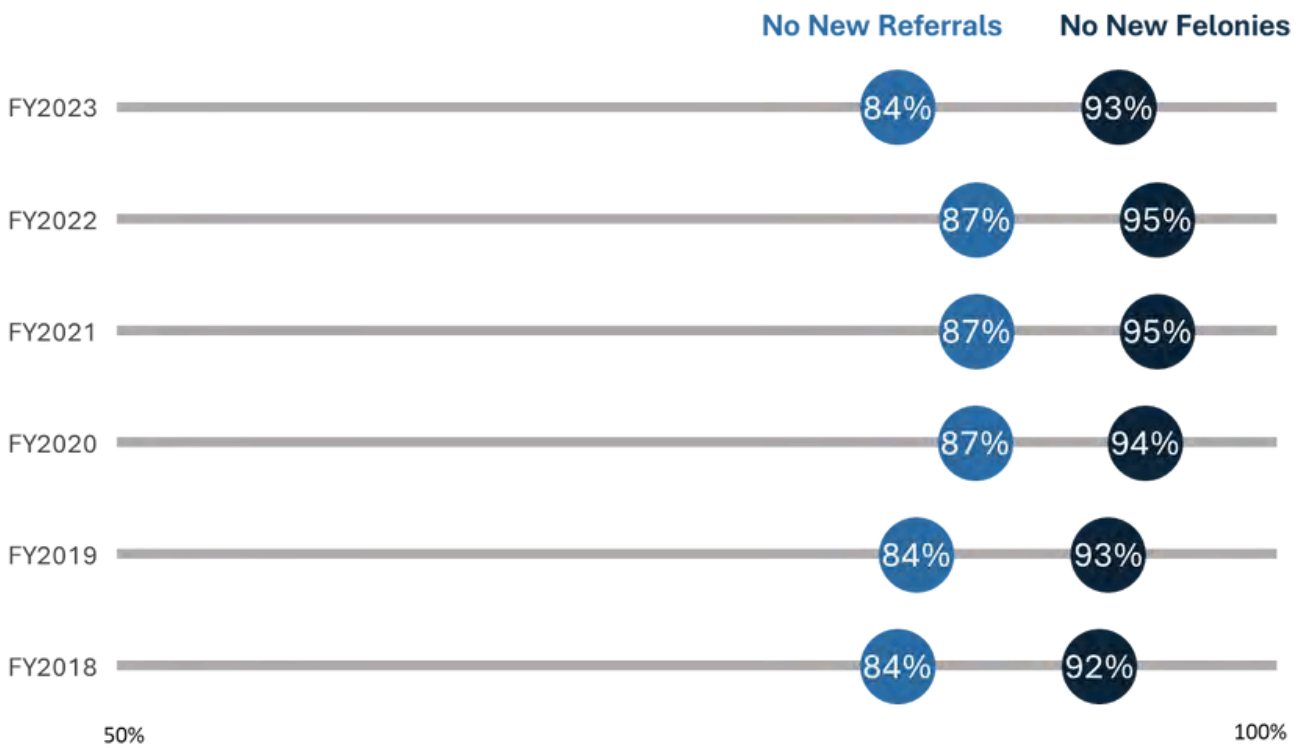
Among the youth who had a referral in FY2023, 84% of first timers and 77% of all youth did not have a subsequent delinquent referral within 365 days of the initial referral. In FY2024, a review of the recidivism calculations resulted in modifications. Thus, the percentages for previous years might be different from that published in the FY2023 Data Book.

11 | 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 FY2023, approximately 84% of them did not have a new referral and 93% 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.

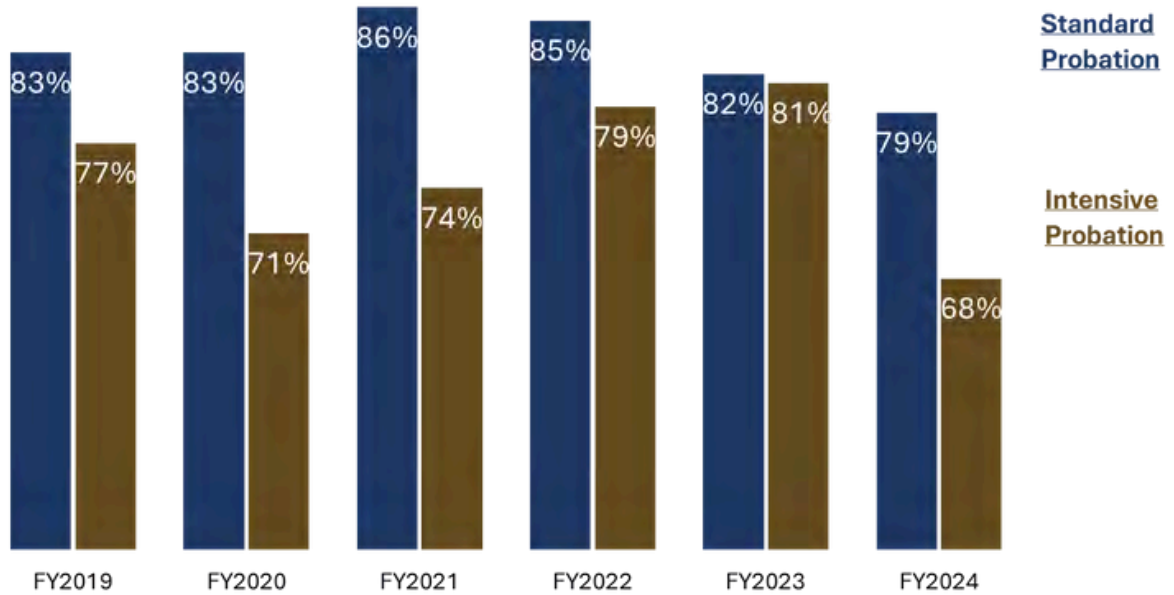
Percent of Youth with No New Referrals and No New Felonies **Within One Year of Successful Completion of Diversion**



11 | RECIDIVISM

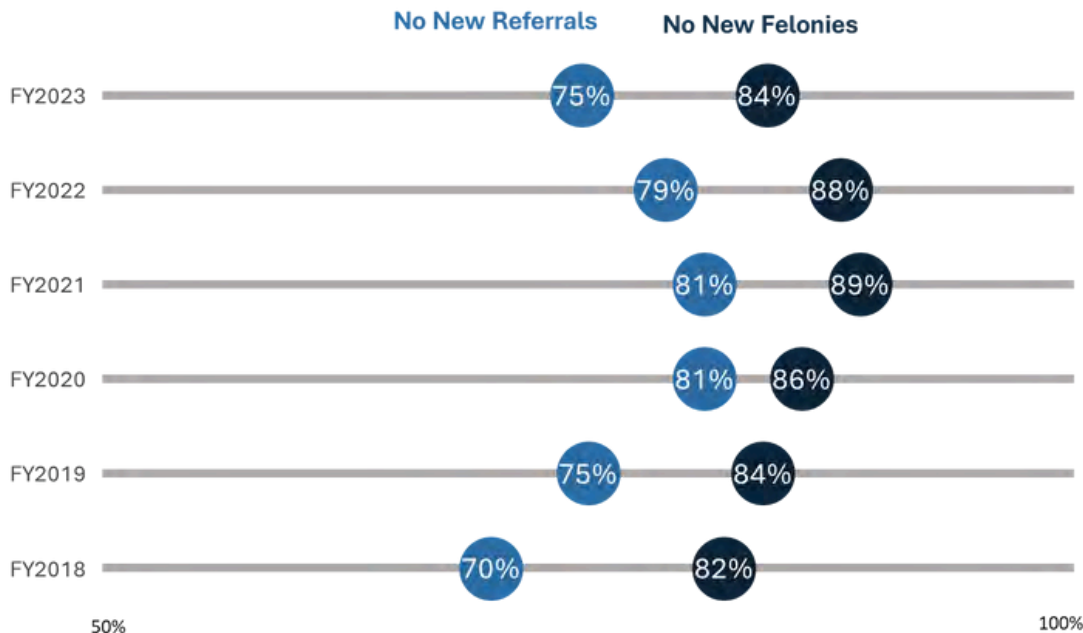
Community Supervision - Probation

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 FY2023, 75% of youth did not have a new referral and 84% did not have a new felony referral within 365 days of being released from Probation. 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 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	FY2024
Estimate of County Population 8 through 17	600,574	602,534	607,758	607,758	607,758	607,758
Referrals Received	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
Incorrigibility/Delinquent Referrals Received	11,274	10,266	6,357	7,401	8,903	10,189
Juveniles Referred	8,337	7,479	4,810	5,843	6,935	7,709
Referrals per Juvenile	1.35	1.37	1.32	1.27	1.28	1.32
Investigative Case Status**	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
Number of New Cases Assigned to Investigative Status	3,829	3,826	1,478	1,667	2,350	2,307
New Juveniles on Investigative Status	3,763	3,758	1,465	1,635	2,010	2,242
Dispositions	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
Juveniles Placed on Standard Probation	1,683	1,645	1,084	863	1,132	1,485
Juveniles Committed to Dept. of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC)	123	128	61	80	65	91
Juveniles Placed on Intensive Probation	337	284	177	137	151	202
Detention	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
Juveniles Brought to Detention	4,887	4,335	2,415	2,394	3,016	3,617
Juveniles Detained	2,620	2,472	1,477	1,429	1,705	2,059
Percent Detained	54.0%	57.0%	61.2%	59.7%	56.5%	56.9%
Average Daily Population	178	183	117	121	151	158
Average Length of Stay in Detention (Days)	24.1	27.5	28.8	30.5	29.2	28.6

**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	FY2024
General Fund	\$20,945,021	\$20,132,833	\$21,087,778	\$21,873,484	\$24,942,667	\$26,203,347
Detention Fund	\$37,359,614	\$36,345,302	\$35,105,730	\$39,061,469	\$39,704,319	\$42,057,357
Total	\$58,304,635	\$56,478,135	\$56,193,508	\$60,934,953	\$64,646,986	\$68,260,704

State Grants

American Charter School	\$0	\$0	\$168,638	\$182,311	\$196,126	\$0
Diversion Consequences*	\$376,513	\$385,695	\$459,473	\$512,438	\$583,883	\$589,311
Diversion Intake	\$1,302,774	\$1,227,640	\$1,351,099	\$1,334,020	\$1,588,965	\$1,801,528
Diversion Counseling	\$570,438	\$447,858	\$136,938	\$23,528	\$36,743	\$30,787
Evidence Based Practices (JCRF)	\$0	\$8,340	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Family Counseling*	\$272,240	\$277,514	\$271,631	\$271,794	\$271,986	\$276,844
GED (JCRF)	\$14,460	\$12,420	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
JPSF Treatment**	\$8,813,063	\$6,784,985	\$5,703,988	\$4,723,431	\$5,316,046	\$5,448,366
Juvenile Treatment Services	\$713,597	\$468,358	\$470,467	\$218,497	\$402,924	\$402,770
Safe Schools	\$95,889	\$78,240	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Title IV-E	\$51,063	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Victim Rights	\$97,701	\$97,700	\$97,700	\$76,222	\$79,700	\$91,200
Total	\$11,866,840	\$9,788,750	\$8,491,296	\$7,159,930	\$8,280,247	\$8,640,805

* Indicates amounts retained by the grantor to be spent on behalf of the Department

** JIPS Treatment is now incorporated into the JPSF Treatment numbers.

Federal Grants

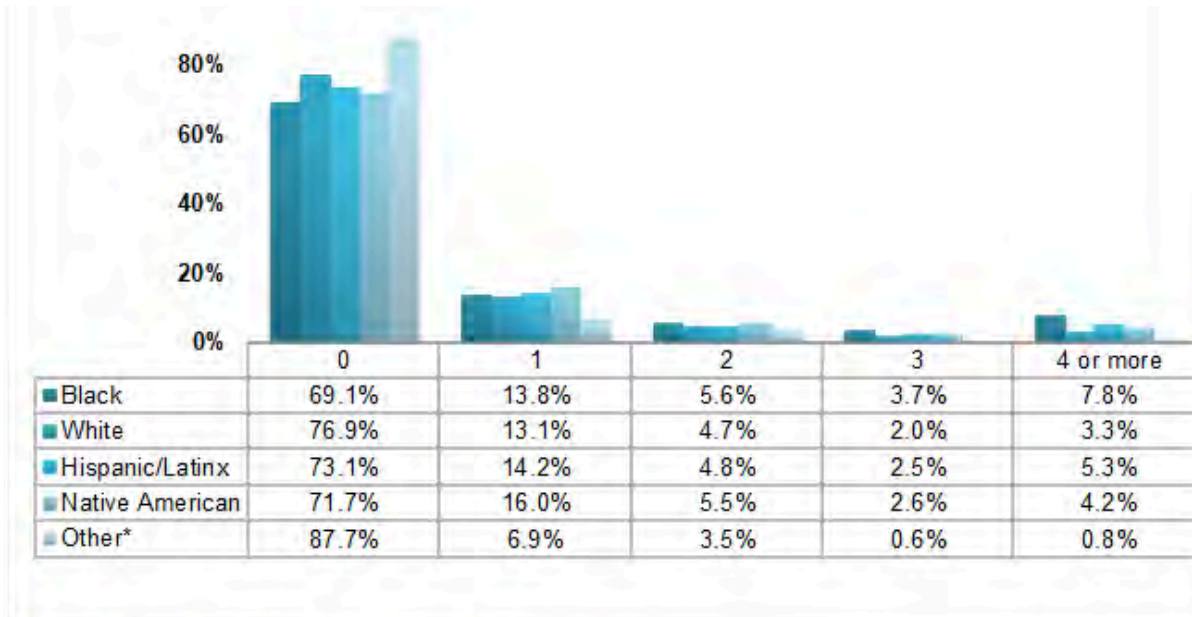
Food and Nutrition	\$355,149	\$432,363	\$311,951	\$323,990	\$426,420	\$400,547
JAG	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
SABG						\$323,450
Total	\$395,149	\$432,363	\$311,951	\$323,990	\$426,420	\$723,997

Service Fees

Probation Fees	\$201,312	\$184,218	\$86,441	\$87,000	\$87,000	\$87,000
Probation Surcharge	\$2,691,616	\$2,510,682	\$2,074,595	\$1,724,232	\$1,724,232	\$1,724,232
Diversion Fees	\$250,596	\$250,488	\$62,048	\$69,968	\$62,500	\$27,250
Juvenile Restitution Fund	\$22,884	\$22,188	\$0		\$8,382	\$27,928
Total	\$3,030,414	\$2,967,576	\$2,223,084	\$1,881,200	\$1,882,114	\$1,866,410

All Grants and Fees	\$15,869,295	\$13,188,689	\$11,026,331	\$9,365,120	\$10,588,781	\$11,231,212
County Funds	\$58,304,635	\$56,478,135	\$56,193,508	\$60,934,953	\$64,646,986	\$68,260,704
Total Budget	\$68,104,218	\$69,666,824	\$67,219,839	\$70,300,073	\$75,235,767	\$79,491,916

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	FY2024
Citation	9.3%	7.4%	10.0%	16.5%	18.3%	15.1%
Physical Referral:						
Screened and Detained*	7.4%	8.7%	9.5%	8.4%	8.9%	10.8%
Screened and Not Detained	20.1%	18.0%	14.5%	13.1%	14.8%	15.2%
Paper Referral	63.2%	65.9%	66.0%	62.0%	58.0%	58.9%

* 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	FY2024
Aggravated Assault - Domestic Violence	85	76	74	82	59	110
Aggravated Assault-Felony	288	324	245	230	290	392
Aggravated Assault w. Weapon	100	104	91	103	118	139
Arson-Occupied Structure	2	7	3	4	5	0
Child Abuse - Felony	2	3	6	3	1	4
Child Molest	74	65	62	31	43	42
Custodial Interference - Felony	0	2	0	0	0	0
Discharge Firearm-Structure	8	3	8	6	19	20
Disorderly Conduct	2	0	0	1	0	0
Drive By Shooting	7	13	6	14	21	17
Endangerment	7	7	4	4	11	10
False Report	4	0	0	0	4	3
Felony Sexual Exploitation of a Minor	1	1	1	2	1	4
Gang/Syndicate Participation	29	29	5	24	22	17
Harrasment	1	0	0	1	2	1
Kidnap	41	24	12	6	26	17
Lewd Behavior - Felony	5	20	2	4	5	11
Murder/Homicide/Manslaughter	22	20	28	32	58	34
Poisoning	2	0	1	6	0	0
Robbery	97	53	37	33	46	1
Robbery - Armed	138	165	99	105	163	56
Sex Trafficking	0	0	0	0	0	137
Sexual Abuse - Felony	88	122	82	81	62	58
Sexual Assault - Felony	23	21	24	24	31	22
Smuggling	0	0	0	0	1	9
Stalking	0	1	0	0	0	0
Threats - Felony	21	33	13	23	54	30
Traffic Violation	0	1	1	1	0	0
Unlawful Imprisonment	0	3	0	0	1	1
Felony Person Totals	1,047	1,097	804	820	1,043	1,135

Table A.3 Most Severe Referral Offense – Felony Property

	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
Arson - Unoccupied Structure - Felony	7	1	6	0	3	6
Burglary 1 - Armed	11	26	4	5	10	10
Burglary 2 - Residential	104	99	33	30	17	31
Burglary 3 - Non-residential - Felony	212	211	120	101	123	140
Burglary 3 - Non-residential - Misdemeanor	0	0	1	0	0	0
Burglary - Possess Tools - Felony	2	2	0	0	1	6
Credit Card - Theft/Fraud - Felony	12	13	7	12	14	16
Criminal Damage - Felony	78	98	71	93	105	116
Criminal Damage - Aggravated - Felony	16	12	18	32	31	4
Criminal Damage - Graffiti - Felony	3	7	1	2	6	18
Criminal Damage - Dom. Violence (Felony)	22	10	16	20	21	22
Extortion - Felony	0	0	0	0	3	0
Forgery - Felony	13	6	6	9	2	5
Fraud	28	29	27	25	12	17
Lewd Behavior - Felony	0	1	1	1	0	1
Littering/Polluting - Felony	7	1	0	1	0	4
Possess Stolen Property - Felony	14	14	5	7	13	9
Reckless Burning	0	0	2	0	0	0
Rented Property Misuse - Felony	0	1	0	0	0	0
Shoplifting - Felony	12	17	10	17	22	36
Smuggling	0	0	0	2	1	0
Theft - Felony	73	49	39	36	37	69
Theft Means of Transportation	195	225	115	83	223	402
Unlawful Use Transportation - Felony	87	120	47	49	115	205
Felony Property Totals	896	942	529	525	759	1,117

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

	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
City Ordinance	1	2	3	5	1	12
Compound Felony	0	0	1	0	1	0
Escape	5	5	4	3	1	7
Fraud - Felony	0	1	0	0	0	0
Hindering Prosecution	10	3	7	5	8	11
Obstruct Government Operations	37	39	19	26	29	40
Perjury	0	0	0	1	0	0
Resisting Arrest	65	54	44	49	43	54
Violation of Probation	998	869	630	428	481	522
Other*	0	0	1	0	0	0
Obstruction of Justice Totals	1,116	973	709	517	564	646

* 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	FY2024
Aggravated Assault-Misd	0	1	1	0	0	8
Assault - Domestic Violence	662	617	447	537	541	624
Assault - Simple	919	839	605	914	1010	1028
City Ordinance	4	0	0	0	0	0
Endangerment	4	3	3	5	4	9
Lewd Behavior - Misdemeanor	0	0	2	0	1	4
Obscenity	6	1	3	2	4	9
Poisoning	0	0	0	1	0	0
Teacher Abuse	0	0	0	0	0	153
Threats - Misdemeanor	159	160	87	134	181	2
Traffic Violation	2	2	4	4	4	1
Unlawful Imprisonment - Misdemeanor	3	2	0	0	1	5
Misdemeanor Person Totals	1,759	1,625	1,152	1,597	1,746	1,843

Table A.6 Most Severe Referral Offense – Drug Offenses

	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
City Ordinance	0	0	0	0	1	1
Contraband Drugs	0	0	0	0	1	3
Dangerous Drugs	60	46	36	31	37	34
Drug Paraphernalia	555	326	113	44	37	27
Drugs on School Grounds	90	62	7	12	24	20
Illegal Vapors	1	0	0	0	0	N/A
Involving Minor in Drugs	3	0	0	1	0	0
Narcotics - Possess/Sell	548	674	185	98	120	68
Possess Marijuana	377	239	117	616	854	657
Possess Marijuana for Sale	50	25	25	16	13	17
Prescription Drugs	19	10	3	2	2	3
Using Facilities for Drugs	2	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Offense Totals	1,705	1,382	486	820	1,089	830

Table A.7 Most Severe Referral Offense – Public Peace

	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
Alcohol	156	258	116	133	228	352
Boating Offense	0	0	0	0	1	0
City Ordinance	24	12	10	14	5	24
Contraband in Secure Facility	3	5	3	3	3	10
Criminal Nuisance	3	2	0	0	2	6
Cruelty to Animals	5	1	2	0	0	0
Discharge Firearm-Structure	1	1	1	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	353	369	256	267	349	453
Disturbing the Peace - Domestic Violence	474	375	259	300	328	344
Driving While Intoxicated	61	56	78	84	82	70
Eavesdropping/Communications	0	1	0	0	0	0
Explosives Misconduct	0	0	0	0	1	1
False Report	84	53	19	25	34	66
Felony Flight	24	26	22	21	39	55
Firearms Possession by a Minor	53	58	50	106	132	196
Fireworks	1	0	0	0	2	2
Fraud - Misd	0	0	0	0	2	1
Game and Fish	2	3	5	0	2	1
Gang/Syndicate Participation	92	2	0	1	0	3
Harassment	15	10	6	11	9	12
Interfere w Judicial Proc.	26	20	10	21	13	24
Leaving an Accident	31	41	33	27	42	38
Lewd Behavior - Felony	6	4	8	4	9	7
Lewd Behavior - Misdemeanor	11	8	3	9	7	9
Loitering	0	0	0	0	0	0
Neglect/Exploit a Minor	0	2	3	1	4	1
Obscenity	8	10	16	13	19	20
Obstruct Government Operations	2	7	3	5	3	7
Reckless Burning	9	6	2	6	1	14
School Interference	86	51	12	37	78	64
Sex Trafficking	1	0	0	1	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	2
Teacher Abuse	1	1	0	0	0	0
Tobacco	289	130	103	300	331	365
Traffic Violation	195	153	290	362	348	391
Trespass	2	4	0	1	3	5
Unlawful use of Telephone	9	10	9	15	16	26
Weapons Misconduct - Felony	62	67	44	51	89	96
Weapons Misconduct - Gang	14	10	4	15	17	11
Weapons Misconduct - Misdemeanor	15	7	9	23	23	32
Public Peace Totals	2,118	1,763	1,376	1,856	2,222	2,708

Table A.8 Most Severe Referral Offense – Misdemeanor Property

	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
Arson - Unoccupied Structure - Misdemeanor	2	0	0	2	0	1
Burglary 3 - Non-Residential	1	0	0	0	0	0
City Ordinance	0	1	0	1	0	1
Credit Card - Theft/Fraud - Misdemeanor	4	1	2	5	1	3
Criminal Damage - Misdemeanor	307	299	168	185	191	192
Criminal Damage - Felony	0	0	1	0	0	0
Criminal Damage - Graffiti - Misdemeanor	16	26	17	19	30	13
Criminal Damage - Dom. Violence (Misdemeanor)	221	204	156	162	129	134
Cruelty to Animals	0	0	0	1	3	0
Disrupting the Peace - Dom. Violence	0	1	0	1	0	1
Fraud - Misdemeanor	0	0	1	0	0	0
Littering/Polluting - Misdemeanor	1	1	2	1	0	1
Possess Stolen Property - Misdemeanor	4	0	0	1	2	4
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	852	758	213	263	448	813
Theft - Misdemeanor	173	170	94	80	64	67
Trespass	212	260	140	153	228	247
Unlawful Use of Telephone	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unlawful Use of Transportation - Misdemeanor	1	1	0	0	1	0
Misdemeanor Property Totals	1,866	1,794	1,722	794	1,097	1,477

Table A.9 Most Severe Referral Offense – Status Offenses

	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
Curfew	209	303	176	83	139	126
Graffiti Tools	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incorrigible	6	4	2	1	1	14
Runaway	353	356	286	253	184	249
Runaway - FOJ	12	6	13	3	1	0
Truancy	259	92	30	49	58	44
Status Offense Totals	1,150	839	761	507	383	433

Appendix C | Referral Source

Table A.10 Source of Referral FY2024

Referring Agency	Count	Percent
Mesa Police Department	1,895	19%
Phoenix Police Department	1,693	17%
Chandler Police Department	1,100	11%
Gilbert Police Department	874	9%
Glendale Police Department	717	7%
Peoria Police Department	545	5%
Probation Officer	522	5%
Surprise Police Department	392	4%
Avondale Police Department	367	4%
Tempe Police Department	339	3%
Buckeye Police Department	283	3%
Goodyear Police Department	253	2%
Queen Creek Police Department	247	2%
Scottsdale Police Department	228	2%
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office	176	2%
AZ Dept of Juvenile Corrections	129	1%
Arizona Department of Public Safety	93	1%
El Mirage Police Department	70	1%
Other Law Enforcement	67	1%
Tolleson Police Department	51	1%
School	48	0%
Salt River Indian Police Department	34	0%
Other Source, Non Law Enforcement	16	0%
Maricopa Police Department	14	0%
AZ State University Police Department -- Tempe	13	0%
Wickenburg Police Department	12	0%
Pinal County Sheriff's Office	11	0%
Total	10,189	100%

Table A.11 Source of Referral by Type of Offense FY2024

Referring Agency	Felony	Felony	Obstruct.	Misd.	Drugs	Public	Misd.	Status	Totals
	Person	Property	Justice	Person		Peace	Property		
Mesa Police Department	147	153	26	318	415	544	185	107	1,895
Phoenix Police Department	385	399	27	365	48	308	149	12	1,693
Chandler Police Department	66	47	13	125	36	194	486	133	1,100
Gilbert Police Department	49	48	6	99	137	313	127	95	874
Glendale Police Department	75	128	6	183	20	174	128	3	717
Peoria Police Department	35	37	4	122	76	233	34	4	545
Probation Officer	0	0	522	0	0	0	0	0	522
Surprise Police Department	29	42	4	104	5	153	55	0	392
Avondale Police Department	25	34	3	116	29	97	58	5	367
Tempe Police Department	38	50	9	70	12	97	44	19	339
Buckeye Police Department	43	23	4	74	4	107	23	5	283
Goodyear Police Department	27	27	3	60	6	112	17	1	253
Queen Creek Police Department	36	27	1	63	11	61	45	3	247
Scottsdale Police Department	21	27	5	36	7	63	67	2	228
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office	24	15	4	48	8	61	16	0	176
AZ Dept of Juvenile Corrections	91	2	1	0	2	32	1	0	129
Arizona Department of Public Safety	2	15	2	1	3	70	0	0	93
El Mirage Police Department	12	6	1	21	1	21	8	0	70
Other Law Enforcement	16	13	0	17	4	13	4	0	67
Tolleson Police Department	4	11	1	7	2	13	13	0	51
School	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	44	48
Salt River Indian Police Department	3	2	1	6	1	15	6	0	34
Other Source, Non Law Enforcement	0	1	1	0	2	12	0	0	16
Maricopa Police Department	3	0	0	2	0	3	6	0	14
AZ State University Police Department --	0	3	1	2	1	5	1	0	13
Wickenburg Police Department	2	4	0	1	0	5	0	0	12
Pinal County Sheriff's Office	2	3	1	2	0	1	2	0	11
Totals	1,135	1,117	646	1,843	830	2,708	1,477	433	10,189

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	FY2024	Percent Change FY2019 to FY2024
Mesa Police Department	1,301 11.54%	1,214 11.83%	560 8.81%	1,121 15.15%	1,567 17.60%	1,895 18.60%	45.7%
Phoenix Police Department	2,604 23.10%	2,398 23.36%	1,421 22.35%	1,321 17.85%	1,559 17.51%	1,693 16.62%	-35.0%
Chandler Police Department	906 8.04%	843 8.21%	550 8.65%	676 9.13%	749 8.41%	1,100 10.80%	21.4%
Glendale Police Department	854 7.57%	739 7.20%	456 7.17%	613 8.28%	705 7.92%	717 7.04%	-16.0%
Gilbert Police Department	675 5.99%	683 6.65%	532 8.37%	578 7.81%	657 7.38%	874 8.58%	29.5%
Peoria Police Department	398 3.53%	450 4.38%	264 4.15%	403 5.45%	554 6.22%	545 5.35%	36.9%
Surprise Police Department	575 5.10%	506 4.93%	372 5.85%	447 6.04%	500 5.62%	392 3.85%	-31.8%
Probation Officer	990 8.78%	867 8.45%	628 9.88%	428 5.78%	481 5.40%	522 5.12%	-47.3%
Avondale Police Department	338 3.00%	387 3.77%	229 3.60%	314 4.24%	349 3.92%	367 3.60%	8.6%
Goodyear Police Department	304 2.70%	293 2.85%	189 2.97%	259 3.50%	326 3.66%	253 2.48%	-16.8%
Tempe Police Department	470 4.17%	430 4.19%	254 4.00%	238 3.22%	279 3.13%	339 3.33%	-27.9%
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office	342 3.03%	326 3.18%	226 3.56%	194 2.62%	232 2.61%	176 1.73%	-48.5%
Buckeye Police Department	388 3.44%	331 3.22%	184 2.89%	207 2.80%	211 2.37%	283 2.78%	-27.1%
Scottsdale Police Department	305 2.71%	221 2.15%	140 2.20%	145 1.96%	153 1.63%	228 1.63%	-25.2%
School	257 2.28%	90 0.88%	30 0.47%	48 0.65%	60 0.67%	48 0.47%	-81.3%
Other Sources*	871 7.73%	781 7.61%	511 8.04%	409 5.53%	521 5.85%	757 7.43%	-13.1%
Totals	11,578	10,559	6,546	7,401	8,903	10,189	-12.0%

*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 FY2024	Rank FY2024	Rank FY2020	Total FY2020	Percent Change FY2020 to FY2024
85225	Chandler	356	1	1	492	-27.6%
85142	Queen Creek* 242	319	2	2	296	7.8%
85027	New River	208	3	9	206	1.0%
85204	Mesa	207	4	11	165	25.5%
85201	Mesa	206	5	5	211	-2.4%
85208	Mesa	204	6	57	71	187.3%
85326	Buckeye	194	7	4	238	-18.5%
85323	Avondale	189	8	6	211	-10.4%
85203	Mesa	180	9	21	137	31.4%
85041	Phoenix	178	10	8	206	-13.6%
85301	Glendale	176	11	3	257	-31.5%
85212	Mesa	171	12	37	99	72.7%
85338	Goodyear	169	13	13	160	5.6%
85037	Phoenix	168	14	19	142	18.3%
85234	Gilbert	166	15	22	136	22.1%
85345	Peoria	156	16	7	210	-25.7%
85207	Mesa	153	17	55	72	112.5%
85210	Mesa	143	18	24	133	7.5%
85339	Laveen	136	19	16	153	-11.1%
85296	Gilbert	131	20	30	119	10.1%
Total of Top 20		3,810			3,714	2.6%
All Complaints		10,189			10,266	-0.8%
Percent of All Referrals from Top 20		37.4%			36.2%	

* 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 FY2024

City	Zip	Felony	Felony	Obstruct.	Misd.	Public		Misd.	Status	Total
		Person	Property	Justice	Person	Drugs	Peace	Property		
Agua	85320	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Anthem	85086	2	5	2	12	3	11	6	0	41
Apache Junction	85117	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Apache Junction	85118	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
Apache Junction* 219	85119	1	1	0	3	5	3	6	3	22
Apache Junction* 220	85120	1	3	3	9	8	10	4	4	42
Avondale	85323	21	17	7	63	7	49	22	3	189
Avondale	85392	8	10	11	30	10	30	14	3	116
Buckeye	85326	29	6	3	45	6	85	16	4	194
Buckeye	85395	5	2	1	11	0	14	1	0	34
Carefree	85377	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Cave Creek	85331	1	1	1	0	1	3	5	0	12
Chandler	85224	6	3	5	12	15	26	31	13	111
Chandler	85225	32	24	25	47	23	76	69	60	356
Chandler	85226	11	2	2	10	2	16	21	8	72
Chandler	85246	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Chandler	85249	6	4	1	14	7	26	23	8	89
Chandler	85286	5	5	2	10	8	21	33	9	93
El Mirage	85335	10	4	3	23	5	38	7	0	90
Fountain Hills	85268	1	0	1	2	0	4	1	0	9
Ft. McDowell	85264	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	4
Gila Bend	85337	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Gilbert	85233	4	4	1	13	15	28	20	16	101
Gilbert	85234	8	7	2	19	32	59	23	16	166
Gilbert	85295	6	9	3	11	22	30	28	3	112
Gilbert	85296	11	3	2	17	15	59	17	7	131
Gilbert	85297	7	6	0	9	8	21	28	12	91
Gilbert	85298	6	10	2	10	3	25	17	12	85
Glendale	85301	13	28	9	46	10	51	16	3	176
Glendale	85302	17	13	0	30	5	35	9	1	110
Glendale	85303	15	9	5	16	3	26	12	0	86
Glendale	85304	4	8	3	13	4	16	13	1	62
Glendale	85305	1	4	0	10	1	11	5	0	32
Glendale	85306	3	4	3	9	3	7	6	0	35
Glendale	85307	3	7	0	2	2	4	3	0	21
Glendale	85308	10	12	3	17	4	21	9	2	78
Glendale	85310	1	1	0	5	0	6	4	2	19
Goodyear	85338	19	15	8	40	4	58	18	7	169
Goodyear	85396	6	2	4	13	1	21	7	0	54
Higley	85236	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Laveen	85339	27	8	15	33	5	20	22	6	136
Litchfield Park	85340	9	5	0	20	1	22	10	0	67
Mesa	85201	20	8	8	33	46	58	26	7	206
Mesa	85202	7	6	4	19	19	36	19	4	114
Mesa	85203	18	15	14	23	45	38	24	3	180
Mesa	85204	13	15	12	31	47	72	13	4	207
Mesa	85205	9	5	2	23	22	23	20	5	109
Mesa	85206	8	6	4	22	13	24	15	3	95
Mesa	85207	11	15	5	18	36	50	14	4	153
Mesa	85208	17	13	8	27	38	71	17	13	204
Subtotal		413	325	185	820	506	1313	675	247	4484

Table A.14 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2024 (cont.)

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Total
Mesa	85209	8	10	6	20	22	36	20	8	130
Mesa	85210	12	3	6	17	35	46	19	5	143
Mesa	85212	16	10	8	25	10	60	26	16	171
Mesa	85213	15	20	16	21	18	19	13	2	124
Mesa	85215	1	0	0	6	6	5	4	0	22
Morristown	85342	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
New River	85027	93	20	9	20	2	41	14	9	208
New River	85087	1	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	6
Peoria	85345	14	18	4	32	20	50	18	0	156
Peoria	85381	4	4	0	8	7	16	3	1	43
Peoria	85382	7	5	2	24	10	39	13	1	101
Peoria	85383	5	11	0	28	14	52	17	1	128
Phoenix	85001	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Phoenix	85003	1	2	6	1	0	3	1	2	16
Phoenix	85004	0	2	0	0	3	0	3	0	8
Phoenix	85006	18	13	33	22	4	11	8	9	118
Phoenix	85007	3	0	1	6	0	8	5	0	23
Phoenix	85008	22	24	9	15	2	27	14	1	114
Phoenix	85009	18	26	9	15	10	21	7	12	118
Phoenix	85012	3	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	9
Phoenix	85013	5	1	8	6	0	1	2	0	23
Phoenix	85014	4	1	4	8	1	2	4	0	24
Phoenix	85015	13	30	7	11	1	14	11	1	88
Phoenix	85016	3	1	3	4	0	6	1	0	18
Phoenix	85017	6	25	10	6	2	19	3	2	73
Phoenix	85018	2	7	0	6	0	9	3	0	27
Phoenix	85019	17	10	6	9	1	17	6	1	67
Phoenix	85020	9	10	19	16	2	7	6	0	69
Phoenix	85021	10	9	7	15	2	9	8	0	60
Phoenix	85022	6	10	4	5	1	4	4	0	34
Phoenix	85023	6	7	3	12	1	8	4	1	42
Phoenix	85024	2	2	0	4	0	3	8	1	20
Phoenix	85028	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	4
Phoenix	85029	8	17	10	25	3	12	7	0	82
Phoenix	85031	7	8	3	4	2	12	4	5	45
Phoenix	85032	12	15	10	11	1	14	7	1	71
Phoenix	85033	16	20	5	15	5	33	5	7	106
Phoenix	85034	1	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	7
Phoenix	85035	21	24	8	13	4	30	5	0	105
Phoenix	85037	19	28	13	33	14	35	25	1	168
Phoenix	85040	7	26	9	13	2	22	8	5	92
Phoenix	85041	27	36	15	34	5	31	29	1	178
Phoenix	85042	10	10	4	13	2	16	15	1	71
Phoenix	85043	18	25	8	19	3	16	16	2	107
Phoenix	85044	4	1	3	9	0	4	11	2	34
Phoenix	85045	2	1	3	3	0	2	3	1	15
Phoenix	85048	1	0	1	2	0	6	13	0	23
Phoenix	85050	1	3	2	2	1	2	8	0	19
Phoenix	85051	18	23	8	19	0	17	10	3	98
Phoenix	85053	9	11	7	12	2	9	7	1	58
Subtotal		506	534	289	596	218	803	421	103	3470

Table A.14 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2024 (cont.)

City	Zip	Felony	Felony	Obstruct	Misd.	Public		Misd.	Status	Total
		Perso	Propert	. Justice	Person	Drugs	Peace	Property		
Phoenix	85054	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Phoenix	85063	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Phoenix	85083	2	1	2	1	0	7	3	0	16
Phoenix	85085	1	6	3	2	0	5	0	0	17
Phoenix/Cashion	85329	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
Queen Creek* 240	85140	4	4	3	12	2	20	20	5	70
Queen Creek* 242	85142	32	33	32	67	16	70	54	15	319
Queen Creek* 243	85143	3	3	0	7	1	20	8	1	43
Queen Creek* Count with 85142	85242	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Rio Verde	85263	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Scottsdale	85250	3	1	1	3	0	3	1	0	12
Scottsdale	85251	6	4	2	5	1	9	4	0	31
Scottsdale	85253	0	1	0	5	0	2	0	0	8
Scottsdale	85255	2	0	2	1	1	6	2	0	14
Scottsdale	85256	2	2	4	9	37	13	4	4	75
Scottsdale	85257	2	0	0	4	2	5	4	0	17
Scottsdale	85258	1	1	0	2	2	3	0	1	10
Scottsdale	85259	1	1	0	7	0	8	5	0	22
Scottsdale	85260	0	1	1	7	0	5	8	0	22
Scottsdale	85262	0	2	0	1	0	3	1	0	7
Scottsdale	85266	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	5
Scottsdale/Phoenix	85254	2	4	8	11	0	10	2	1	38
Sun City	85372	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Sun City/West/Grand	85351	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
Sun City/West/Grand	85373	1	0	0	3	0	15	2	0	21
Sun City/West/Grand	85375	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
Sun Lakes/Chandler	85248	4	3	0	6	0	15	12	7	47
Surprise	85374	4	7	1	13	1	36	14	1	77
Surprise	85378	5	2	0	11	2	14	5	1	40
Surprise	85379	9	5	2	23	3	48	13	0	103
Surprise	85387	1	7	0	9	1	14	5	0	37
Surprise	85388	5	6	0	18	0	32	10	2	73
Tempe	85281	3	4	6	13	2	7	9	3	47
Tempe	85282	9	19	20	17	4	21	21	4	115
Tempe	85284	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	1	13
Tempe/Guadalupe	85283	10	9	9	20	2	15	22	15	102
Tolleson	85353	13	9	6	16	3	37	12	1	97
Tonopah	85354	3	3	0	2	0	5	2	0	15
Waddell	85355	0	4	0	2	2	8	2	1	19
Wickenburg	85390	1	4	2	0	0	3	1	0	11
Wittman	85361	5	0	1	1	0	3	2	0	12
Youngtown	85363	6	0	1	5	0	2	1	0	15
Other Jurisdictions		76	110	66	121	20	119	117	19	648
		1135	1117	646	1843	830	2708	1477	433	10189

*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 FY2024 Referrals

County	Felony	Felony	Obstruct.	Misd.	Public	Misd.	Status	Totals	
	Person	Property	Justice	Person					Drugs
APACHE	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
COCHISE	1	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	7
COCONINO	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	4
GILA	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	4
GRAHAM	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
LA PAZ	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
MOHAVE	1	0	0	2	0	4	3	0	10
NAVAJO	0	1	0	5	1	0	1	0	8
PIMA	5	5	3	10	1	11	0	3	38
PINAL	16	31	33	28	6	28	55	3	200
YAVAPAI	9	10	8	19	2	17	5	3	73
YUMA	1			2		1	7	1	12
Total	34	52	44	67	10	71	73	10	361

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 FY2024

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Misd. Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Totals
Alhambra Elementary District	3	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	9
Avondale Elementary District	5	2	0	18	0	13	5	6	49
Buckeye Elementary District	1	1	0	6	3	3	1	0	15
Cartwright Elementary District	0	2	0	5	1	0	0	4	12
Creighton Elementary District	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fowler Elementary District	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Glendale Elementary District	5	1	0	7	0	7	3	0	23
Isaac Elementary District	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	10	16
Kyrene Elementary District	1	0	0	6	0	3	16	0	26
Laveen Elementary District	1	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	6
Liberty Elementary District	0	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	7
Litchfield Elementary District	5	1	0	10	0	4	3	0	23
Littleton Elementary District	0	1	0	8	0	4	2	4	19
Madison Elementary District	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Nadaburg Elementary District	2	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	8
Osborn Elementary District	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Palo Verde Elementary District	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pendergast Elementary	1	2	0	4	2	1	1	0	11
Phoenix Elementary District	11	3	1	5	1	3	1	3	28
Riverside Elementary District	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Roosevelt Elementary District	3	3	1	2	0	0	1	0	10
Ruth Fisher Elementary District	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	5
Tempe Elementary District	1	2	0	8	0	0	3	3	17
Tolleson Elementary District	0	1	0	3	0	0	4	0	8
Union Elementary District	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Washington Elementary District	9	8	2	11	0	1	1	0	32
Wickenburg Unified District	2	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	9
Totals	53	39	8	115	9	48	44	31	347

Table A.17 High School District by Offense Severity FY2024

School District	Felony	Felony	Obstruct.	Misd.	Public	Misd.	Status	Totals	
	Person	Property	Justice	Person					
Agua Fria Union High School District	11	11	0	44	4	31	16	0	117
Buckeye Union High School District	6	1	2	23	1	11	4	0	48
Glendale Union High School District	6	13	3	21	3	21	9	0	76
Phoenix Union High School District	9	12	19	20	3	22	21	0	106
Tempe Union HS District	6	1	6	16	3	11	31	4	78
Tolleson Union HS District	8	12	5	29	4	26	22	2	108
Totals	46	50	35	153	18	122	103	6	533

Table A.18 Unified District by Offense Severity FY2024

School District	Felony	Felony	Obstruct.	Misd.	Public	Misd.	Status	Totals	
	Person	Property	Justice	Person					
Cave Creek Unified District No. 02	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
Chandler Unified District	5	9	3	27	2	22	61	10	139
Deer Valley Unified District	17	8	1	36	3	23	16	2	106
Dysart Unified District	8	3	5	41	1	86	23	0	167
Florence Unified School District	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Fountain Hills Unified District	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	5
Gilbert Unified District	8	11	3	29	2	36	36	1	126
Higley Unified School District	1	6	1	9	0	7	18	3	45
Maricopa Unified District	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	6
Mesa Unified District	18	20	22	123	4	57	64	1	309
Paradise Valley Unified District	3	5	5	14	0	6	7	0	40
Peoria Unified District	18	21	2	55	5	43	32	0	176
Queen Creek Unified District	2	2	0	4	1	13	9	0	31
Scottsdale Unified District	7	6	1	19	1	15	17	0	66
Totals	88	92	44	360	20	311	289	17	1221

Table A.19 Miscellaneous Schools by Offense Severity FY2024

School District	Felony	Felony	Obstruct.	Misd.	Public	Misd.	Status	Totals	
	Person	Property	Justice	Person					
Charter - Other	0	3	3	2	0	2	2	0	12
Charter Schools	27	27	61	65	15	45	60	13	313
East Valley Institute of Technology	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Misc Parochial	5	0	0	0	0	6	3	1	15
Misc. Colleges - (includes Community Colleges)	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	4
Misc. Other - need to expand name...	3	1	0	9	0	3	6	1	23
Miscellaneous County School Districts	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3
Resid. Treat. Fac. (Schools)	4	0	19	4	0	0	4	0	31
Other	23	25	22	46	1	49	43	5	214
Totals	62	57	106	130	16	105	120	20	616

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

Appendix E | Detention

Table A.20 Detentions by Gender FY2024

Gender	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
Female	401	304	1.32
Male	1,658	1,209	1.37
Total	2,059	1,513	1.36

Table A.21 Detentions by Ethnicity FY2024

Ethnicity	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
African American	578	388	1.49
Anglo	553	412	1.34
Asian/Pacific	17	15	1.13
Hispanic	775	588	1.32
Native American	75	56	1.34
*Other	61	54	1.13
Total	2,059	1,513	1.36

Table A.22 Females Detained by Ethnicity FY2024

Ethnicity	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
African American	133	100	1.33
Anglo	138	103	1.34
Asian/Pacific	1	1	1.00
Hispanic	93	74	1.26
Native American	21	13	1.62
*Other	15	13	1.15
Total	401	304	1.32

Table A.23 Males Detained by Ethnicity FY2024

Ethnicity	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
African American	445	288	1.55
Anglo	415	309	1.34
Asian/Pacific	16	14	1.14
Hispanic	682	514	1.33
Native American	54	43	1.26
*Other	46	41	1.12
Total	1,658	1,209	1.37

*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 FY2024

Reason	Average Days	
	Durango	Detained
Warrant	555	29.8
Court Hold	390	22.3
Referral	1099	15.5
*Other	15	6.5
Total	2,059	

Table A.25 Reasons for Detention by Ethnicity FY2024

Reason	African	Asian/Pacific			Native	Other*	Total
	American	Anglo	c	Hispanic	American		
Warrant	181	173	1	160	28	12	555
Court Hold	111	124	3	134	10	8	390
Referral	282	253	12	475	37	40	1099
Other	4	3	1	6	0	1	15
Total	578	553	17	775	75	61	2,059

Table A.26 Reasons for Detention by Gender FY2024

Gender	Warrant	Court Hold	Referral	Other*	Total
Female	160	84	150	7	401
Male	395	306	949	8	1658
Total	555	390	1099	15	2,059

Table A.27 Reasons for Detention by Percent and Ethnicity FY2024

Reason	African	Asian/Pacific			Native	Other*
	American	Anglo	c	Hispanic	American	
Warrant	31.3%	31.3%	5.9%	20.6%	37.3%	19.7%
Court Hold	19.2%	22.4%	17.6%	17.3%	13.3%	13.1%
Referral	48.8%	45.8%	70.6%	61.3%	49.3%	65.6%
Other	0.7%	0.5%	5.9%	0.8%	0.0%	1.6%
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.