

Arizona's Juvenile Court Counts

Statewide Statistical Information FY2016



JULY 1, 2015 - JUNE 30, 2016

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS
JUVENILE JUSTICE SERVICES DIVISION

Research & Information Unit | Suite 337 | 602.452.3443

Produced and Published by
Arizona Supreme Court – Administrative Office of the Courts
Juvenile Justice Services Division

Deborah D. Kurth, PhD
Research and Information Manager

Angela J. Rhudy
Administrative Assistant

Special thanks to the JOLTS Coordinators, Directors, and staff for their diligence in
ensuring quality data for this report.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section I: Introduction & Trends

Introduction and Trends	1
-------------------------------	---

Section II: Referral Processing

Referrals	7
Detention	13
Diversion	17

Section III: Court Processing

Petitions	21
Dismissals	25
Penalty Only	29
Standard Probation	33
Intensive Probation (JIPS)	37

Section IV: Additional Topics

Juvenile Corrections (ADJC)	41
ADJC & AOC Comparison	45
Pathways to Adult Court	47
Direct Filings in Adult Court	48
Transferred to Adult Court	52
Gender	57

Notes & Glossary

Notes	59
Glossary	62

LIST OF TABLES AND GRAPHS

INTRODUCTION & TRENDS

Juvenile Justice Flow Chart	3
Arizona Juvenile Court Activity, FY16	4
Arizona Juvenile Population Projections, Ages 8 – 17	4
Referrals, Petitions Filed & Juveniles Referred and Petitioned, Fiscal Years 2012-2016	5
Juveniles Disposed to Probation, Intensive Probation, ADJC and Adult Court, Fiscal Years 2012 – 2016	5
Juvenile Pathways to Adult Court, Fiscal Years 2012 – 2016	6

REFERRALS

1.1 Juveniles Referred by County, FY16	7
1.2 Juveniles Referred by Gender, FY16	7
1.3 Juveniles Referred by Age, FY16	7
1.4 Juveniles Referred by Race, FY16	8
1.5 Juveniles Referred by Education Status, FY16	8
1.6 Juveniles Referred by Number of Prior Referrals, FY16	8
1.7 Juveniles Referred by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY16	8
1.8 Juveniles Referred by Offense Class, FY16	8
1.9 Top Ten Referral Categories, FY16	9
Graph: Referrals, Five Year Trend	9
1.10 Juveniles Referred by County and Gender, FY16	10
1.11 Juveniles Referred by County and Age, FY16	10
1.12 Juveniles Referred by County and Race, FY16	11

DETENTION

2.1 Juveniles Detained by County, FY16	13
2.2 Juveniles Detained by Gender, FY16	13
2.3 Juveniles Detained by Age, FY16	14
2.4 Juveniles Detained by Race, FY16	14
2.5 Juveniles Detained by Education Status, FY16	14
2.6 Juveniles Detained by Number of Prior Referrals, FY16	14
2.7 Juveniles Detained for a Referral by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY16	14
2.8 Juveniles Detained for a Referral by Offense Class of Most Serious Offense, FY16	14
2.9 Juveniles Detained by County and Gender, FY16	15
2.10 Juveniles Detained by County and Age, FY16	15
2.11 Juveniles Detained by County and Race, FY16	16
Graph: Juveniles Detained, Five Year Trend	16

DIVERSION

3.1 Juveniles Diverted by County, FY16	17
3.2 Juveniles Diverted by Gender, FY16	17
3.3 Juveniles Diverted by Age, FY16	17
3.4 Juveniles Diverted by Race, FY16	18

3.5 Juveniles Diverted by Education Status, FY16	18
3.6 Juveniles Diverted by Number of Prior Referrals, FY16	18
3.7 Juveniles Diverted by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY16	18
3.8 Juveniles Diverted by Offense Class, FY16	18
3.9 Juveniles Diverted by County and Gender, FY16	19
3.10 Juveniles Diverted by County and Age, FY16	19
3.11 Juveniles Diverted by County and Race, FY16	20
Graph: Diversion, Five Year Trend	20

PETITIONS

4.1 Juveniles Petitioned by County, FY16	21
4.2 Juveniles Petitioned by Gender, FY16	21
4.3 Juveniles Petitioned by Age, FY16	21
4.4 Juveniles Petitioned by Race, FY16	22
4.5 Juveniles Petitioned by Education Status, FY16	22
4.6 Juveniles Petitioned by Number of Prior Referrals, FY16	22
4.7 Juveniles Petitioned by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY16	22
4.8 Juveniles Petitioned by Offense Class, FY16	22
4.9 Juveniles Petitioned by County and Gender, FY16	23
4.10 Juveniles Petitioned by County and Age, FY16	23
4.11 Juveniles Petitioned by County and Race, FY16	24
Graph: Petitions, Five Year Trend	24

DISMISSALS

5.1 Juveniles with Dismissals by County, FY16	25
5.2 Juveniles with Dismissals by Gender, FY16	25
5.3 Juveniles with Dismissals by Age, FY16	25
5.4 Juveniles with Dismissals by Race, FY16	26
5.5 Juveniles with Dismissals by Education Status, FY16	26
5.6 Juveniles with Dismissals by Number of Prior Referrals, FY16	26
5.7 Juveniles with Dismissals by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY16	26
5.8 Juveniles with Dismissals by Offense Class, FY16	26
5.9 Juveniles with Dismissals by County and Gender, FY16	27
5.10 Juveniles with Dismissals by County and Age, FY16	27
5.11 Juveniles with Dismissals by County and Race, FY16	28
Graph: Dismissals, Five Year Trend	28

PENALTY ONLY

6.1 Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by County, FY16	29
6.2 Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Gender, FY16	29
6.3 Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Age, FY16	29
6.4 Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Race, FY16	30
6.5 Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Education Status, FY16	30
6.6 Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Number of Prior Referrals, FY16	30
6.7 Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY16	30
6.8 Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Offense Class, FY16	30
6.9 Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by County and Gender, FY16	31
6.10 Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by County and Age, FY16	31

6.11 Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by County and Race, FY16	32
Graph: Penalty Only, Five Year Trend	32
STANDARD PROBATION	
7.1 Standard Probation by County, FY16	33
7.2 Standard Probation by Gender, FY16	33
7.3 Standard Probation by Age, FY16	33
7.4 Standard Probation by Race, FY16	34
7.5 Standard Probation by Education Status, FY16	34
7.6 Standard Probation by Number of Prior Referrals, FY16	34
7.7 Standard Probation by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY16	34
7.8 Standard Probation by Offense Class, FY16	34
7.9 Standard Probation by County and Gender, FY16	35
7.10 Standard Probation by County and Age, FY16	35
7.11 Standard Probation by County and Race, FY16	36
Graph: Standard Probation, Five Year Trend	36
INTENSIVE PROBATION (JIPS)	
8.1 JIPS by County, FY16	37
8.2 JIPS by Gender, FY16	37
8.3 JIPS by Age, FY16	37
8.4 JIPS by Race, FY16	38
8.5 JIPS by Education Status, FY16	38
8.6 JIPS by Number of Prior Referrals, FY16	38
8.7 JIPS by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY16	38
8.8 JIPS by Offense Class, FY16	38
8.9 JIPS by Gender by County, FY16	39
8.10 JIPS by Age by County, FY16	39
8.11 JIPS by Race by County, FY16	40
Graph: JIPS, Five Year Trend	40
JUVENILE CORRECTIONS (ADJC)	
9.1 Juvenile Corrections by County, FY16	41
9.2 Juvenile Corrections by Gender, FY16	41
9.3 Juvenile Corrections by Age, FY16	42
9.4 Juvenile Corrections by Race, FY16	42
9.5 Juvenile Corrections by Education Status, FY16	42
9.6 Juvenile Corrections by Number of Prior Referrals, FY16	42
9.7 Juvenile Corrections by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY16	42
9.8 Juvenile Corrections by Offense Class, FY16	42
9.9 Juvenile Corrections by County and Gender, FY16	43
9.10 Juvenile Corrections by County and Age, FY16	43
9.11 Juvenile Corrections by County and Race, FY16	44
Graph: Arizona Dept. of Juvenile Corrections, Five Year Trend	44
ADJC & AOC COMPARISON	
10.1 Commitments, FY16	45
10.2 Commitments, FY15	46

Graph: Juveniles with Original Commitments to ADJC, Five Year Trend	46
PATHWAYS TO ADULT COURT	
11.1 Pathways to Adult Court, FY16	47
11.2 Pathways to Adult Court by County, FY16	47
DIRECT FILINGS IN ADULT COURT	
11.3 Direct Filings by County, FY16	48
11.4 Direct Filings by Gender, FY16	48
11.5 Direct Filings by Age, FY16	49
11.6 Direct Filings by Race, FY16	49
11.7 Direct Filings by Education Status, FY16	49
11.8 Direct Filings by Number of Prior Referrals, FY16	49
11.9 Direct Filings by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY16	49
11.10 Direct Filings by Offense Class, FY16	49
11.11 Direct Filings by County and Gender, FY16	50
11.12 Direct Filings by County and Age, FY16	50
11.13 Direct Filings by County and Race, FY16	51
Graph: Juveniles Direct Filed to Adult Court, Five Year Trend	51
TRANSFERRED TO ADULT COURT	
11.14 Transferred by County, FY16	52
11.15 Transferred by Gender, FY16	52
11.16 Transferred by Age, FY16	53
11.17 Transferred by Race, FY16	53
11.18 Transferred by Education Status, FY16	53
11.19 Transferred by Number of Prior Referrals, FY16	53
11.20 Transferred by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY16	53
11.21 Transferred by Offense Class, FY16	53
11.22 Transferred by County and Gender, FY16	54
11.23 Transferred by County and Age, FY16	54
11.24 Transferred by County and Race, FY16	55
Graph: Juveniles Transferred to Adult Court, Five Year Trend	55
GENDER	
12.1 Gender by Court Stage, FY16	57
12.2 Average Age at First Referral, FY16	57
12.3 Gender by Severity of the Most Serious Referral Offense, FY16	57
12.4 Gender by Offense Class	58
Graph: Juveniles Referred by Gender	58
NOTES & GLOSSARY	
Notes	59
Glossary	62
JUVENILE & ADULT TERMINOLOGY	
Differences Between Juvenile and Adult Terminology	65

This page intentionally left blank.

Introduction & Trends Arizona's Juvenile Court Counts

INTRODUCTION AND TRENDS

The Juvenile Justice Services Division's Research and Information Unit is pleased to present the sixth edition of *Arizona's Juvenile Court Counts*. Prior to fiscal year 2011, statistics were presented in a series entitled *Juveniles Processed in the Arizona Court System*, which ran from 1993 to 2010. Both publications have utilized the same methodology to ensure statistics are comparable across time.

Statistics provided are for youth 8 to 17 years old whom have been processed through the juvenile system for either delinquent or incorrigible acts. In Arizona, the Superior Court exercises jurisdiction over these juveniles, and while exercising such jurisdiction, sits as a Juvenile Court. Children under the age of eight are considered dependent regardless of the nature of the act committed and individuals 18 and older are considered adults (A.R.S. §8-201.13), therefore these two categories are not included in this publication.

Currently, information on delinquent and incorrigible youth are maintained in two case management systems – Juvenile Online Tracking System (JOLTS) and the integrated Court Information System (iCIS). Maricopa County uses iCIS and the remaining fourteen counties use JOLTS. An upgraded version of JOLTS, named JOLTSaz was introduced to Pima County on July 1, 2013. During fiscal year 2016, Yuma, Santa Cruz, La Paz and Cochise Counties also converted to JOLTSaz. For this extract, data from JOLTSaz were formatted and coded to mirror data from JOLTS.

Various departments and staff members input data into these systems and each juvenile court actively participates in maintaining the data to ensure its quality and accuracy. Due to ongoing quality assurance and data conversion between systems, some tables include an “unknown” category to account for missing data or records with data entry errors. Data from these systems were extracted in November 2016 and used to calculate statistics for this edition.

The data extraction included information on all juveniles who were processed through a court stage during fiscal year 2016 (FY16), July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016. Each section of this publication provides statistics on each of the court stages, which are as follows:

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| ❖ Referral | ❖ Standard Probation |
| ❖ Detention | ❖ Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS) |
| ❖ Diversion | ❖ Juvenile Corrections |
| ❖ Petition | ❖ Direct File to Adult Court |
| ❖ Dismissal | ❖ Transfer to Adult Court |
| ❖ Penalty Only | ❖ Juvenile Females (Special Topic Section) |

Statistics provided are cross-sectional in design. Therefore, statistics are not reflective of case processing start to finish for individual youth, but rather a snapshot of the juveniles who experienced each particular stage during the given timeframe. A juvenile may be counted in one or multiple stages or have been counted in a previous fiscal year when processing first began. In addition, youth from the current counts may reappear in next year's numbers as well, if their case is not resolved until then.

Each section starts with the count of juveniles¹ who experienced that stage. Each juvenile is counted once. Note, these statistics will diverge from reports that count by case or charge. Next, breakdowns of those juveniles by demographic categories, offense², and county are provided. In the event the juvenile had

multiple referrals or petitions moving through the court, each variable was measured using the juveniles' first referral, petition, or disposition falling within the fiscal year. Each section also has a graph showing the five year trend for that stage.

On the pages that follow, several charts and graphs are included to provide an overview of how juveniles are processed through the system as well as to illustrate current trends. The Arizona Juvenile Court Activities graph on page 4 provides duplicated and unduplicated counts of juveniles at each stage. Since a juvenile may receive more than one referral in a given year and each referral may or may not have the same disposition, the number of referrals and the number of juveniles at each stage will not be the same. A population projection graph is provided on page 4 to illustrate the increasing number of youth residing in Arizona who are within the Juvenile Court's age of jurisdiction.

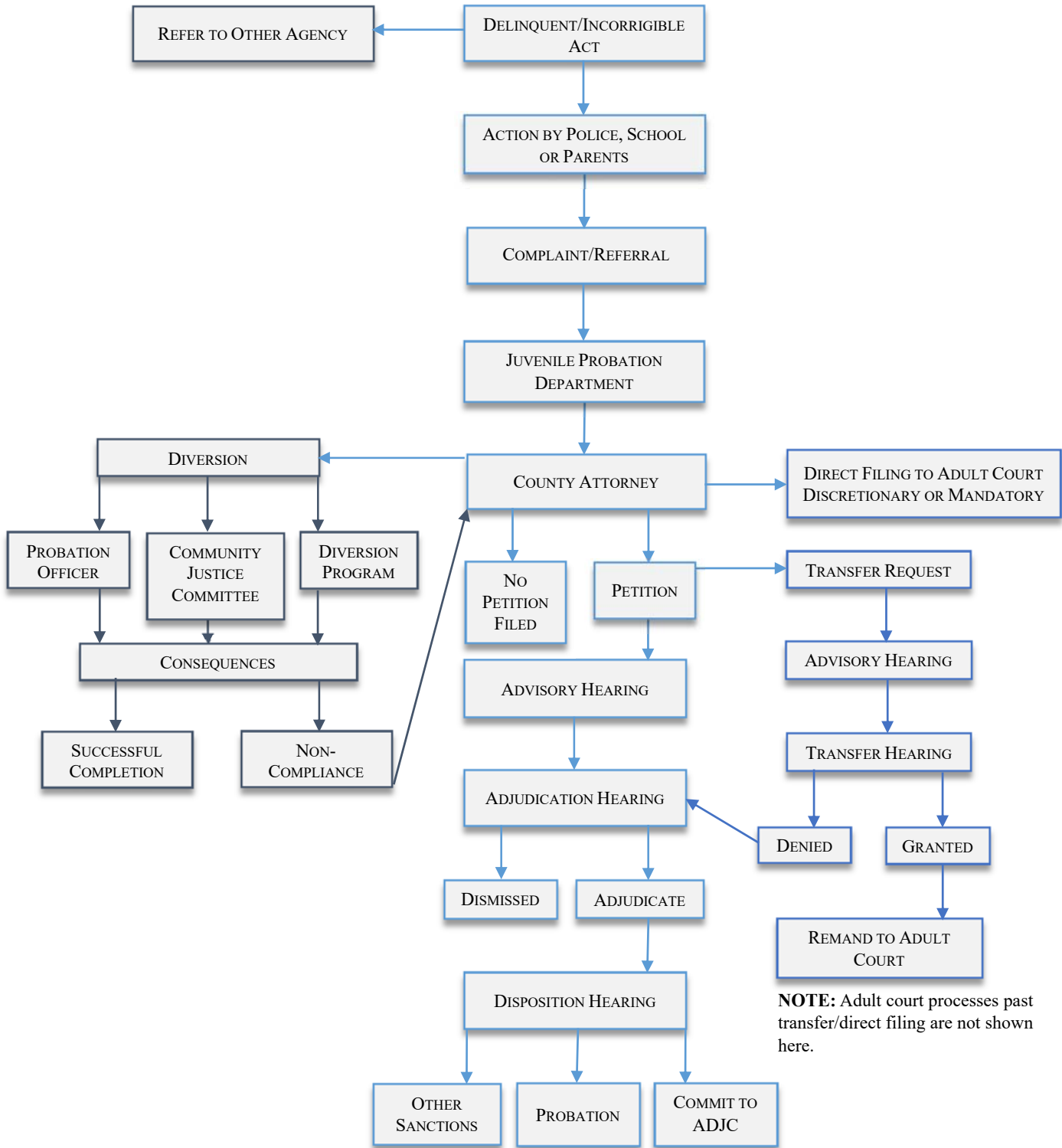
The next graph on page 5 shows trends for referrals, juveniles referred, petitions filed and juveniles with petitions filed. The "referrals" figure is the cumulative number of referrals for the year. The "juveniles referred" figure, on the other hand, is the number of unique youth who received those referrals. The same distinction is made between petitions filed (every petition counted) and juveniles with petitions filed (each juvenile counted once regardless of multiple petitions). Overall, the number of referrals and petitions, as well as the number of juveniles from each category, have been decreasing since FY07.

The Dispositions graph on page 5 shows the number of juveniles ordered to each disposition over the past five years. The number for each disposition is unduplicated; however, if a youth received more than one disposition during the fiscal year, he or she would be counted once in each disposition category. Each year, standard probation is the most common disposition followed by intensive probation. Disposition to the adult court is consistently the least common outcome.

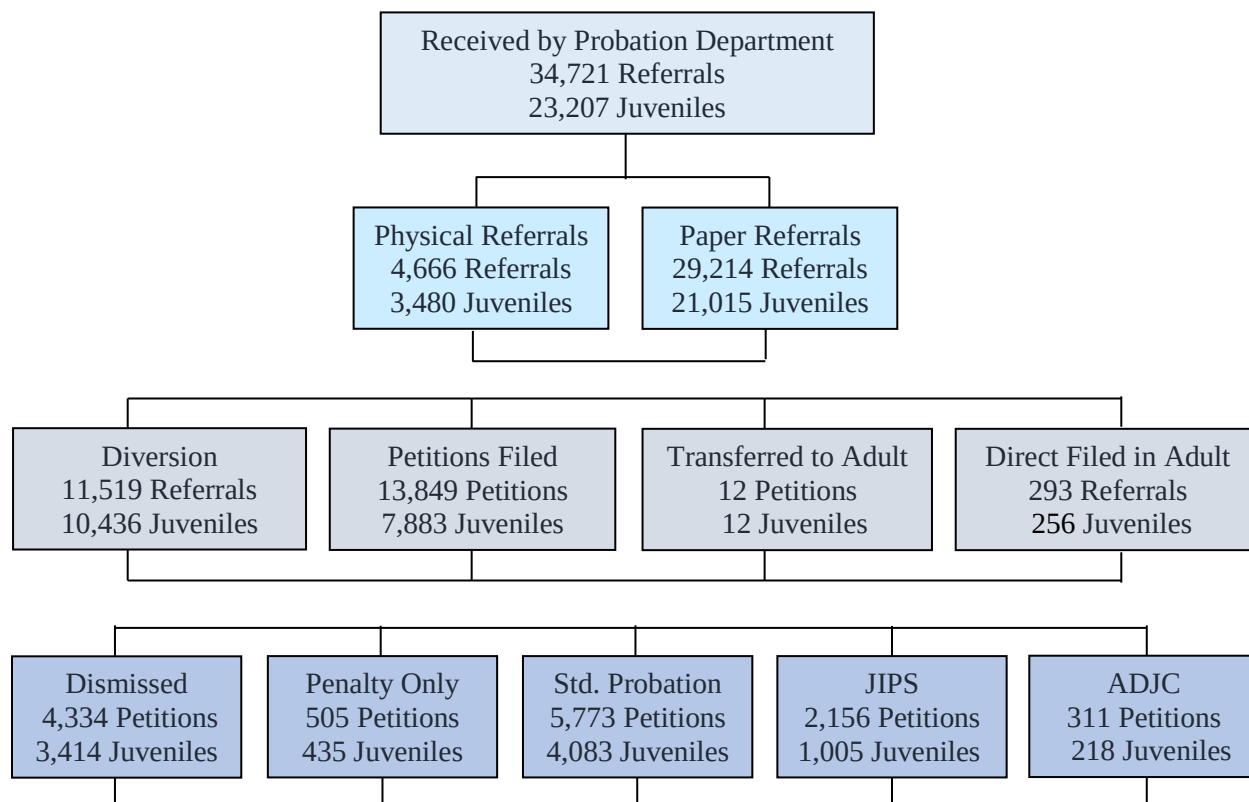
The last graph in this section (page 6) shows the number of juveniles entering adult court through each available pathway. Pathways include judicial transfer, mandatory direct file, mandatory prior conviction direct file, chronic direct file, and discretionary direct file. While the number of juveniles in each pathway is unduplicated, a juvenile may appear in more than one pathway due to multiple petitions taking different pathways. Overall, the number of juveniles in adult court is decreasing. Mandatory direct filings remain the most common pathway to adult court. The least common is transfers.

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

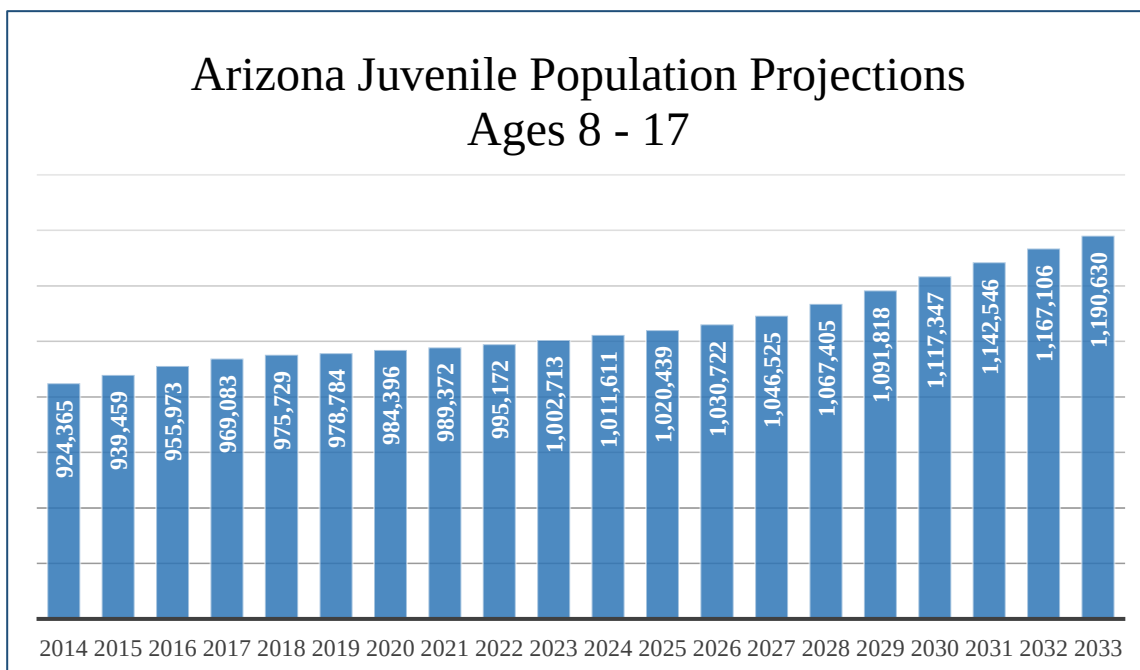
Juvenile Justice Flow Chart



Arizona Juvenile Court Activity, FY16

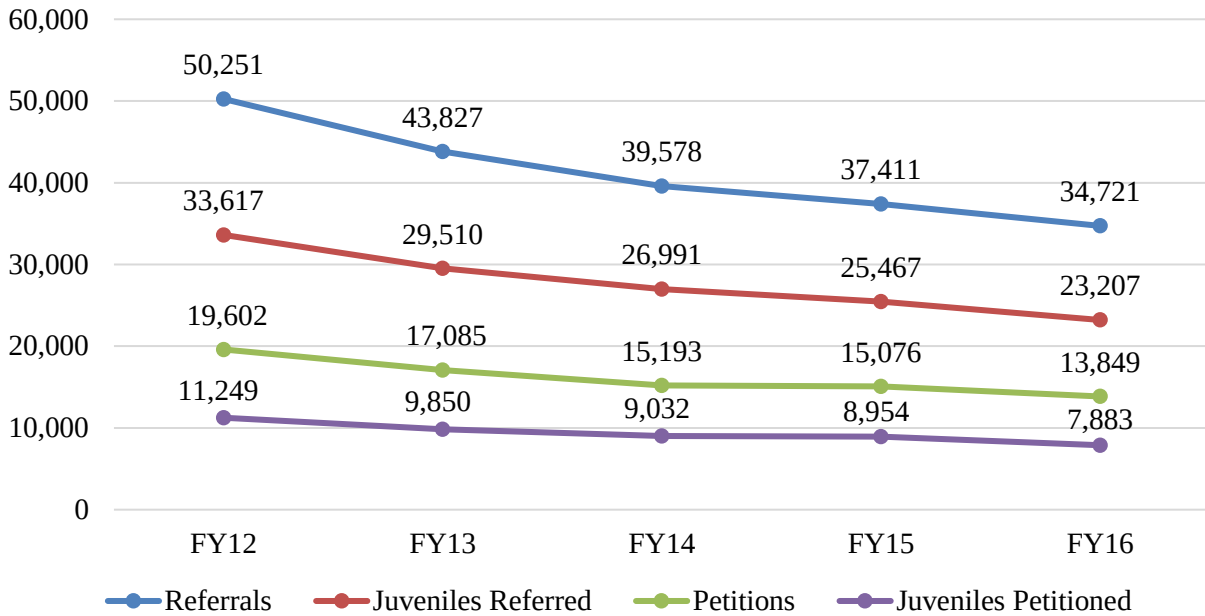


Arizona Juvenile Population Projections Ages 8 - 17

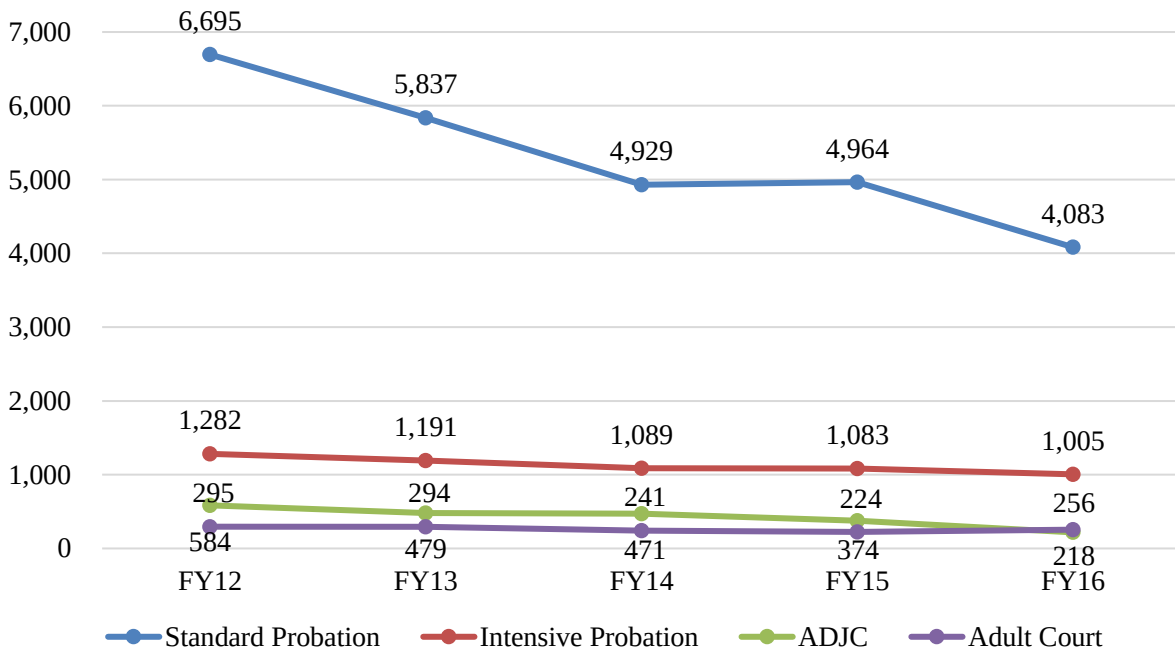


Source: Arizona Department of Administration, Office of Employment and Population Statistics

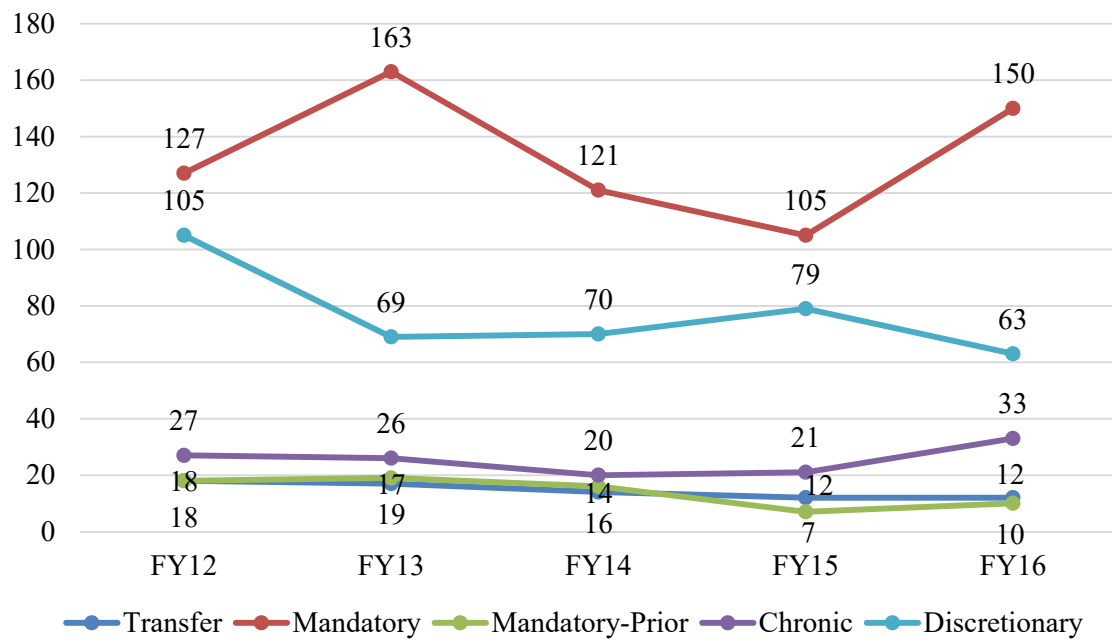
Referrals, Petitions Filed & Juveniles Referred and Petitioned Fiscal Years 2012 - 2016



Juveniles Disposed to Probation, Intensive Probation, ADJC and Adult Court Fiscal Years 2012-2016



Juvenile Pathways to Adult Court Fiscal Years 2012-2016



Referral Processing

REFERRALS

DETENTION

DIVERSION

REFERRALS

Statistics provided in this section are on individual youth (unduplicated). For youth who were referred more than once during the fiscal year, information from the first referral is reported.

Juveniles formally enter the court system when a referral is made. Referrals are submitted to the County Attorney and allege the youth committed a delinquent or incorrigible act. Referrals can be made by police, parents, school officials, probation officers, other agencies or individuals requesting the juvenile court to assume jurisdiction over the youth's conduct. In order for a referral to be made, the youth must be between 8 and 17 years old. Referrals can be "paper referrals" issued as citations or police reports, or "physical referrals" where the juvenile is arrested by law enforcement. Multiple offenses can be included on a referral. Statistics provided in this section focus on the most serious offense included in the referral.

In 2016, an estimated 955,973 juveniles aged 8 to 17 resided in Arizona. From July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016, 2.4% of these juveniles were referred to Arizona's juvenile courts. This figure translates to a ratio of roughly 1 in every 41 juveniles being referred. Lastly, these 23,207 juveniles generated 34,721 referrals, which is an average of almost 1.5 referrals per juvenile in the given year.

As shown in **Table 1.1**, the majority of referrals originate from Maricopa County. Most of the referred juveniles were male, in their late teens, and White. In addition, most referred juveniles had no prior referrals on record and were referred for a misdemeanor offense.

Table 1.1. Juveniles Referred by County, FY16

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	114	0.49%
Cochise	554	2.39%
Coconino	575	2.48%
Gila	371	1.60%
Graham	223	0.96%
Greenlee	65	0.28%
La Paz	90	0.39%
Maricopa	11,300	48.69%
Mohave	930	4.01%
Navajo	370	1.59%
Pima	4,416	19.03%
Pinal	1,672	7.20%
Santa Cruz	304	1.31%
Yavapai	915	3.94%
Yuma	1,308	5.64%
TOTAL	23,207	100.00%

Table 1.2. Juveniles Referred by Gender, FY16

Male	15,278	65.83%
Female	7,929	34.17%
TOTAL	23,207	100.00%

Table 1.3. Juveniles Referred by Age, FY16

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	90	0.39%
9	174	0.75%
10	232	1.00%
11	475	2.05%
12	965	4.16%
13	1,876	8.08%
14	2,999	12.92%
15	4,339	18.70%
16	5,337	23.00%
17	6,505	28.03%
Unknown	215	0.93%
TOTAL	23,207	100.00%

Table 1.4. Juveniles Referred by Race, FY16

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	8,304	35.78%
African American	2,614	11.26%
White	10,240	44.12%
Native American	1,344	5.79%
Asian/Pacific Islander	151	0.65%
Other	39	0.17%
Unknown	515	2.22%
TOTAL	23,207	100.00%

Table 1.5. Juveniles Referred by Education Status, FY16

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	12,677	54.63%
Not Enrolled	1,267	5.46%
Expelled	56	0.24%
Suspended	95	0.41%
Withdrawn	160	0.69%
Graduated	111	0.48%
GED Program	12	0.05%
Unknown	8,829	38.04%
TOTAL	23,207	100.00%

Table 1.6. Juveniles Referred by Number of Prior Referrals, FY16

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	12,648	54.50%
1	3,969	17.10%
2	2,013	8.67%
3	1,149	4.95%
4	738	3.18%
5	571	2.46%
6	404	1.74%
7	302	1.30%
8 or more	1,413	6.09%
TOTAL	23,207	100.00%

Table 1.7. Juveniles Referred by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY16

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	1,527	6.58%
Felonies Against Property	1,715	7.39%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	2,088	9.00%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	2,701	11.64%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	3,382	14.57%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	4,664	20.10%
Misdemeanors Against Property	3,415	14.72%
Status Offense	3,200	13.79%
Administrative	515	2.22%
TOTAL	23,207	100.00%

Table 1.8. Juveniles Referred by Offense Class, FY16

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	7,397	31.87%
Misdemeanor	10,890	46.93%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	878	3.78%
Status	3,258	14.04%
Other	784	3.38%
TOTAL	23,207	100.00%

Table 1.9. Top Ten Referral Categories, FY16		
OFFENSE CATEGORY	COUNT	PERCENT
Probation Violation	3,208	16.47%
Shoplifting Value less than \$1,000	2,883	14.80%
Runaway	2,470	12.68%
Simple Assault	2,250	11.55%
Disorderly Conduct	2,122	10.90%
Truancy	1,842	9.46%
Possession of Marijuana	1,682	8.64%
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	1,538	7.90%
Ordinance Violation	845	4.34%
Alcohol Possession	636	3.27%
TOTAL TOP TEN REFERRALS	19,476	56.09%
TOTAL OF ALL REFERRALS	34,721	100.00%

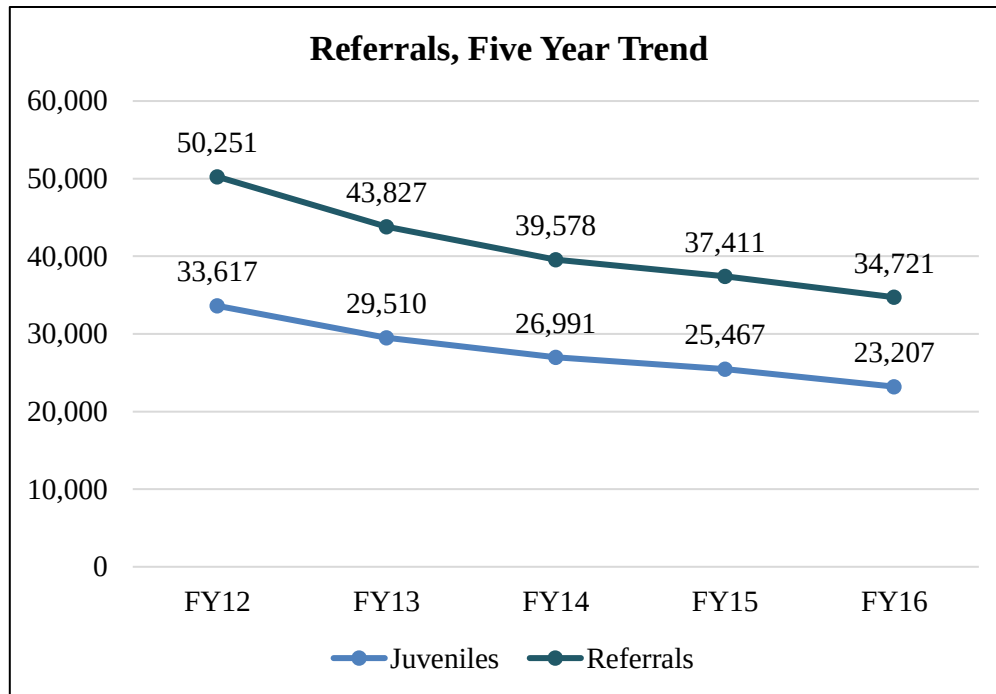


Table 1.10. Juveniles Referred by County and Gender, FY16				
COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	63	55.26%	51	44.74%
Cochise	357	64.44%	197	35.56%
Coconino	370	64.35%	205	35.65%
Gila	233	62.80%	138	37.20%
Graham	148	66.37%	75	33.63%
Greenlee	44	67.69%	21	32.31%
La Paz	56	62.22%	34	37.78%
Maricopa	7,561	66.91%	3,739	33.09%
Mohave	579	62.26%	351	37.74%
Navajo	252	68.11%	118	31.89%
Pima	2,902	65.72%	1,514	34.28%
Pinal	1,130	67.58%	542	32.42%
Santa Cruz	222	73.03%	82	26.97%
Yavapai	555	60.66%	360	39.34%
Yuma	806	61.62%	502	38.38%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	15,278	65.83%	7,929	34.17%

Tables 1.10 through 1.12 provide statistics on gender, age and race by county. Males account for the majority of referrals in all fifteen counties; however, Apache had the smallest proportion of males (55.26%) and Santa Cruz had the greatest proportion (73.03%). In each county, the number of juveniles referred increased with age and, with exception to six counties (Cochise, Coconino, La Paz, Pima, Santa Cruz, and Yuma), the majority of juveniles were White.

Table 1.11. Juveniles Referred by County and Age, FY16													
COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	1	3	4	8	11	22	33	31	1	114	0.49%
Cochise	4	9	7	17	29	49	72	100	132	135	0	554	2.39%
Coconino	2	2	3	12	23	44	97	117	114	157	4	575	2.48%
Gila	1	3	2	11	23	40	45	56	84	100	6	371	1.60%
Graham	7	9	3	11	13	7	32	41	50	50	0	223	0.96%
Greenlee	0	1	0	0	4	4	12	6	21	16	1	65	0.28%
La Paz	2	0	3	4	6	8	12	12	14	24	5	90	0.39%
Maricopa	8	38	71	158	364	814	1,491	2,217	2,705	3,371	63	11,300	48.69%
Mohave	1	9	19	18	32	91	121	157	224	251	7	930	4.01%
Navajo	0	1	3	8	15	29	45	67	88	112	2	370	1.59%
Pima	17	38	62	125	257	426	572	763	975	1,139	42	4,416	19.03%
Pinal	6	8	12	28	57	135	180	291	397	528	30	1,672	7.20%
Santa Cruz	3	7	3	10	17	25	25	37	78	93	6	304	1.31%
Yavapai	2	7	10	21	39	74	112	187	188	270	5	915	3.94%
Yuma	37	42	33	49	82	122	172	266	234	228	43	1,308	5.64%
TOTAL	90	174	232	475	965	1,876	2,999	4,339	5,337	6,505	215	23,207	100.00%

Table 1.12. Juveniles Referred by County and Race, FY16

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	19	4	69	18	2	0	2	114	0.49%
Cochise	247	35	241	23	3	0	5	554	2.39%
Coconino	113	20	199	240	2	0	1	575	2.48%
Gila	92	5	215	43	1	1	14	371	1.60%
Graham	48	4	137	18	0	0	16	223	0.96%
Greenlee	22	1	41	1	0	0	0	65	0.28%
La Paz	44	2	24	1	0	0	19	90	0.39%
Maricopa	3,454	1,743	5,322	424	93	36	228	11,300	48.69%
Mohave	83	35	775	26	3	0	8	930	4.01%
Navajo	42	9	169	137	4	0	9	370	1.59%
Pima	2,249	448	1,314	234	26	0	145	4,416	19.03%
Pinal	464	246	810	98	12	0	42	1,672	7.20%
Santa Cruz	285	1	17	0	0	0	1	304	1.31%
Yavapai	159	27	680	39	1	2	7	915	3.94%
Yuma	983	34	227	42	4	0	18	1,308	5.64%
TOTAL	8,304	2,614	10,240	1,344	151	39	515	23,207	100.0%

This page intentionally left blank.

DETENTION

Statistics provided in this section are on individual youth (unduplicated). For youth who were detained more than once during the fiscal year, information from the first instance is reported.

Some juveniles are arrested by law enforcement at the scene of the crime, or shortly thereafter, and taken to a detention facility. Juvenile detention is the temporary confinement of a juvenile in a physically restrictive facility surrounded by a locked and secure barrier with restricted ingress and egress. In Arizona, a juvenile may only be detained if the criteria outlined in Rule 23D are met. Rule 23D states a juvenile may only be detained if there is probable cause to believe the juvenile committed the alleged acts, and:

1. The juvenile would not be present at any hearing; or
2. The juvenile is likely to commit an offense injurious to himself or others; or
3. The juvenile must be held for another jurisdiction;
4. The interests of the juvenile or the public require custodial protection; or
5. The juvenile must be held if the county attorney is filing criminal prosecution against the juvenile in adult court, pursuant to A.R.S. §13-501.

Juveniles may also be held in detention as a consequence or condition of probation. Juvenile detention provides a range of services to support the juvenile's physical, emotional, educational, and social development. Supportive services, at a minimum, include education, recreation, nutrition, medical and health services, visitation, communication, and continuous supervision. Juvenile detention also provides for clinical observation and assessment.

Juvenile detention centers must be separate from the adult jail, which is a responsibility vested with the counties. Twelve of Arizona's counties maintain juvenile detention facilities. Juveniles from the remaining three counties (Apache,

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

In FY16, 4,161 juveniles were detained. Roughly, 2,273 (55%) of these juveniles were detained as a result of a referral. The others were detained for court holds, warrants, probation consequences, or for another jurisdiction. Juveniles who were detained by a physical referral (arrest) represent 20% of the juveniles referred.

Table 2.1. Juveniles Detained by County, FY16

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	0	0.00%
Cochise	70	1.68%
Coconino	225	5.41%
Gila	40	0.96%
Graham	85	2.04%
Greenlee	16	0.38%
La Paz	10	0.24%
Maricopa	1,985	47.70%
Mohave	179	4.30%
Navajo	152	3.65%
Pima	446	10.72%
Pinal	255	6.13%
Santa Cruz	102	2.45%
Yavapai	289	6.95%
Yuma	307	7.38%
TOTAL	4,161	100.00%

Table 2.2. Juveniles Detained by Gender, FY16

Male	3,246	78.01%
Female	915	21.99%
TOTAL	4,161	100.00%

Table 2.3. Juveniles Detained by Age, FY16		
AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	0	0.00%
9	2	0.05%
10	13	0.31%
11	25	0.60%
12	52	1.25%
13	159	3.82%
14	438	10.53%
15	772	18.55%
16	1,091	26.22%
17	1,593	38.28%
Unknown	16	0.38%
TOTAL	4,161	100.00%

Table 2.4. Juveniles Detained by Race, FY16		
RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	1,688	40.57%
African American	598	14.37%
White	1,444	34.70%
Native American	386	9.28%
Asian/Pacific Islander	17	0.41%
Other	6	0.14%
Unknown	22	0.53%
TOTAL	4,161	100.00%

Table 2.5. Juveniles Detained by Education Status, FY16		
STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	1,269	30.50%
Not Enrolled	262	6.30%
Expelled	14	0.34%
Suspended	29	0.70%
Withdrawn	36	0.87%
Graduated	13	0.31%
GED Program	4	0.10%
Unknown	2,534	60.90%
TOTAL	4,161	100.00%

Table 2.6. Juveniles Detained for a Referral by Number of Prior Referrals, FY16		
PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	487	21.44%
1	266	11.71%
2	233	10.26%
3	193	8.50%
4	174	7.66%
5	163	7.18%
6	120	5.28%
7	105	4.62%
8 or more	530	23.34%
TOTAL	2,271	100.00%

Table 2.7. Juveniles Detained for a Referral by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY16		
OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	619	27.26%
Felonies Against Property	353	15.54%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	599	26.38%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	121	5.33%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	252	11.10%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	188	8.28%
Misdemeanors Against Property	64	2.82%
Status Offense	31	1.37%
Administrative	44	1.94%
TOTAL	2,271	100.00%

Table 2.8. Juveniles Detained for a Referral by Offense Class, FY16		
OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	1,394	61.38%
Misdemeanor	411	18.10%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	412	18.14%
Status	30	1.32%
Other	24	1.06%
TOTAL	2,271	100.00%

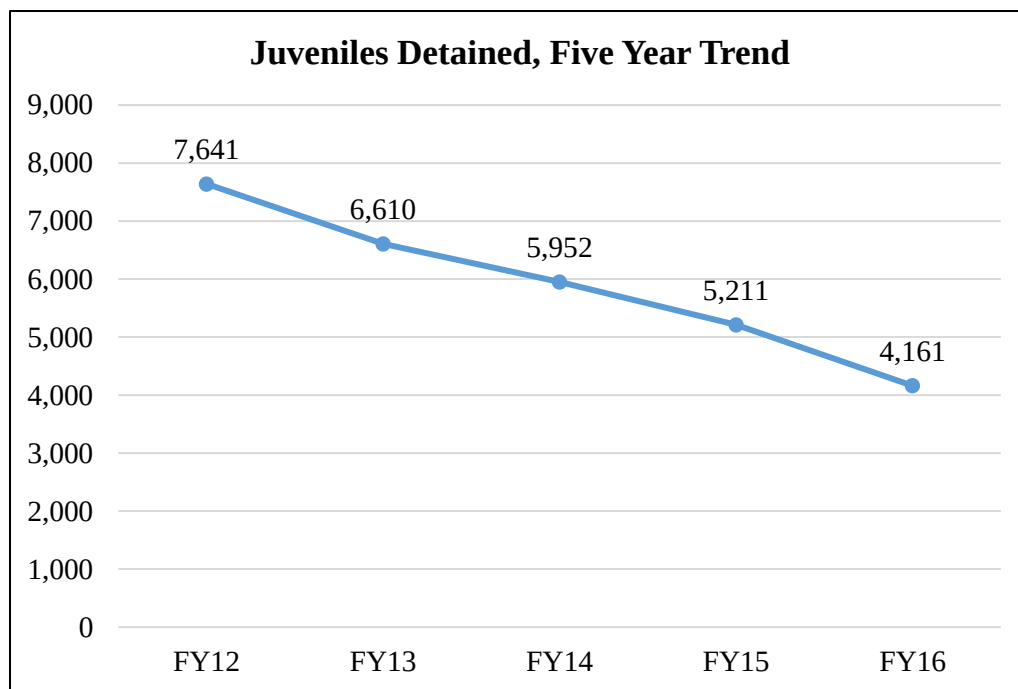
Table 2.9. Juveniles Detained by County and Gender, FY16				
	MALE		FEMALE	
COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Cochise	55	79%	15	21%
Coconino	161	72%	64	28%
Gila	33	83%	7	18%
Graham	66	78%	19	22%
Greenlee	9	56%	7	44%
La Paz	9	90%	1	10%
Maricopa	1,612	81%	373	19%
Mohave	121	68%	58	32%
Navajo	110	72%	42	28%
Pima	356	80%	90	20%
Pinal	214	84%	41	16%
Santa Cruz	76	75%	26	25%
Yavapai	200	69%	89	31%
Yuma	224	73%	83	27%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	3,246	78.01%	915	21.99%

In **Tables 2.9** through **2.11**, county breakdowns by gender, age, and race are presented. In each county, the majority of detained juveniles were males in their late teens. The most frequent racial category varied by county. For most counties, the greatest number of detained youth were White.

Table 2.10. Juveniles Detained by County and Age, FY16													
COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	21	22	21	0	70	1.68%
Coconino	0	0	0	3	3	10	33	48	44	84	0	225	5.41%
Gila	0	0	0	2	1	6	7	2	10	12	0	40	0.96%
Graham	0	0	2	3	5	4	14	15	15	27	0	85	2.04%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	6	7	0	16	0.38%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	7	0	10	0.24%
Maricopa	0	0	6	8	15	69	187	356	533	803	8	1,985	47.70%
Mohave	0	0	1	1	3	9	20	37	40	67	1	179	4.30%
Navajo	0	1	2	2	1	3	12	29	42	59	1	152	3.65%
Pima	0	0	0	0	12	16	56	85	119	157	1	446	10.72%
Pinal	0	0	0	2	2	8	31	50	64	97	1	255	6.13%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	13	34	46	1	102	2.45%
Yavapai	0	0	2	4	3	13	33	55	69	110	0	289	6.95%
Yuma	0	1	0	0	6	19	33	57	92	96	3	307	7.38%
TOTAL	0	2	13	25	52	159	438	772	1,091	1,593	16	4,161	100.00%

Table 2.11. Juveniles Detained by County and Race, FY16

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Cochise	30	6	30	4	0	0	0	70	1.68%
Coconino	36	12	77	100	0	0	0	225	5.41%
Gila	12	1	24	3	0	0	1	41	0.96%
Graham	21	1	51	9	0	0	2	84	2.04%
Greenlee	8	0	8	0	0	0	1	17	0.38%
La Paz	5	0	3	1	0	0	3	12	0.24%
Maricopa	816	431	587	117	14	5	0	1,970	47.70%
Mohave	22	8	136	11	2	0	10	189	4.30%
Navajo	25	6	80	40	0	0	0	151	3.65%
Pima	243	63	98	42	0	0	2	448	10.72%
Pinal	101	41	88	24	1	0	3	258	6.13%
Santa Cruz	98	1	3	0	0	0	0	102	2.45%
Yavapai	55	16	198	17	0	1	0	287	6.95%
Yuma	216	12	61	18	0	0	0	307	7.38%
TOTAL	1,688	598	1,444	386	17	6	22	4,161	100.00%



DIVERSION

Statistics provided in this section are for individual youth (unduplicated). For youth who were diverted more than once during the fiscal year, information from the first instance is reported.

Diversion is an alternative available to some juvenile offenders to avoid prosecution. Through diversion, a juvenile is given the opportunity to admit to the allegations contained in the referral and receive a consequence in lieu of the formal court process. Consequences can include unpaid community service work, fines or restitution, or completion of educational, rehabilitative, or counseling programs. If the juvenile successfully completes diversion, his/her obligation to the state (and victim when applicable) is satisfied and a petition is not filed. The outcome cannot be used against the juvenile in any further proceedings and there is no adjudication of incorrigibility or delinquency. If the juvenile is non-compliant with diversion, the referral is sent back to the County Attorney who may then decide to file a petition.

The County Attorney has sole discretion to divert prosecution and determine which offenses are eligible for diversion. The County Attorney or Juvenile Court may establish the community-based alternative programs used for diversion. A.R.S. §8-321 provides the statutory authority and requirements for diversion and are briefly summarized in the Notes section.³

In FY16, there were 10,436 juveniles diverted in Arizona's juvenile justice system. Over the last five years, the number of juveniles being diverted declined 34%, which coincides with the 31% decline in referrals. Of the juveniles diverted in FY16, 71% had no prior referrals and 58% had a misdemeanor as the most serious offense. As shown in **Table 3.1**, the majority of diverted juveniles originate from Maricopa County. In addition, most diverted juveniles are male, in their late teens, and White. The majority are also enrolled in school.

Table 3.1. Juveniles Diverted by County, FY16

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	25	0.24%
Cochise	82	0.79%
Coconino	244	2.34%
Gila	186	1.78%
Graham	45	0.43%
Greenlee	14	0.13%
La Paz	14	0.13%
Maricopa	5,354	51.30%
Mohave	351	3.36%
Navajo	90	0.86%
Pima	2,361	22.62%
Pinal	684	6.55%
Santa Cruz	53	0.51%
Yavapai	460	4.41%
Yuma	473	4.53%
TOTAL	10,436	100.00%

Table 3.2. Juveniles Diverted by Gender, FY16

Male	6,312	60.48%
Female	4,124	39.52%
TOTAL	10,436	100.00%

Table 3.3. Juveniles Diverted by Age, FY16

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	47	0.45%
9	87	0.83%
10	123	1.18%
11	290	2.78%
12	582	5.58%
13	1,156	11.08%
14	1,704	16.33%
15	2,218	21.25%
16	2,262	21.67%
17	1,960	18.78%
Unknown	7	0.07%
TOTAL	10,436	100.00%

Table 3.4. Juveniles Diverted by Race, FY16

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	3,806	36.47%
African American	1,077	10.32%
White	4,695	44.99%
Native American	529	5.07%
Asian/Pacific Islander	78	0.75%
Other	22	0.21%
Unknown	229	2.19%
TOTAL	10,436	100.00%

Table 3.5. Juveniles Diverted by Education Status, FY16

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	7,131	68.33%
Not Enrolled	405	3.88%
Expelled	18	0.17%
Suspended	31	0.30%
Withdrawn	28	0.27%
Graduated	37	0.35%
GED Program	3	0.03%
Unknown	2,783	26.67%
TOTAL	10,436	100.00%

Table 3.6. Juveniles Diverted by Number of Prior Referrals, FY16

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	7,388	70.79%
1	1,988	19.05%
2	635	6.08%
3	201	1.93%
4	85	0.81%
5	47	0.45%
6	23	0.22%
7	19	0.18%
8 or more	50	0.48%
TOTAL	10,436	100.00%

Table 3.7. Juveniles Diverted by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY16

OFFENSE*	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	166	1.59%
Felonies Against Property	282	2.70%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	194	1.86%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	1,510	14.47%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	1,840	17.63%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	2,065	19.79%
Misdemeanors Against Property	2,581	24.73%
Status Offense	1,765	16.91%
Administrative	33	0.32%
TOTAL	10,436	100.00%

* Offense alleged at the time of the referral.

Table 3.8. Juveniles Diverted by Offense Class, FY16

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	2,387	22.87%
Misdemeanor	6,073	58.19%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	161	1.54%
Status	1,768	16.94%
Other	47	0.45%
TOTAL	10,436	100.00%

Table 3.9. Juveniles Diverted by County and Gender, FY16

COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	14	56.00%	11	44.00%
Cochise	42	51.22%	40	48.78%
Coconino	145	59.43%	99	40.57%
Gila	105	56.45%	81	43.55%
Graham	30	66.67%	15	33.33%
Greenlee	7	50.00%	7	50.00%
La Paz	8	57.14%	6	42.86%
Maricopa	3,242	60.55%	2,112	39.45%
Mohave	208	59.26%	143	40.74%
Navajo	61	67.78%	29	32.22%
Pima	1,460	61.84%	901	38.16%
Pinal	429	62.72%	255	37.28%
Santa Cruz	42	79.25%	11	20.75%
Yavapai	250	54.35%	210	45.65%
Yuma	269	56.87%	204	43.13%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	6,312	60.48%	4,124	39.52%

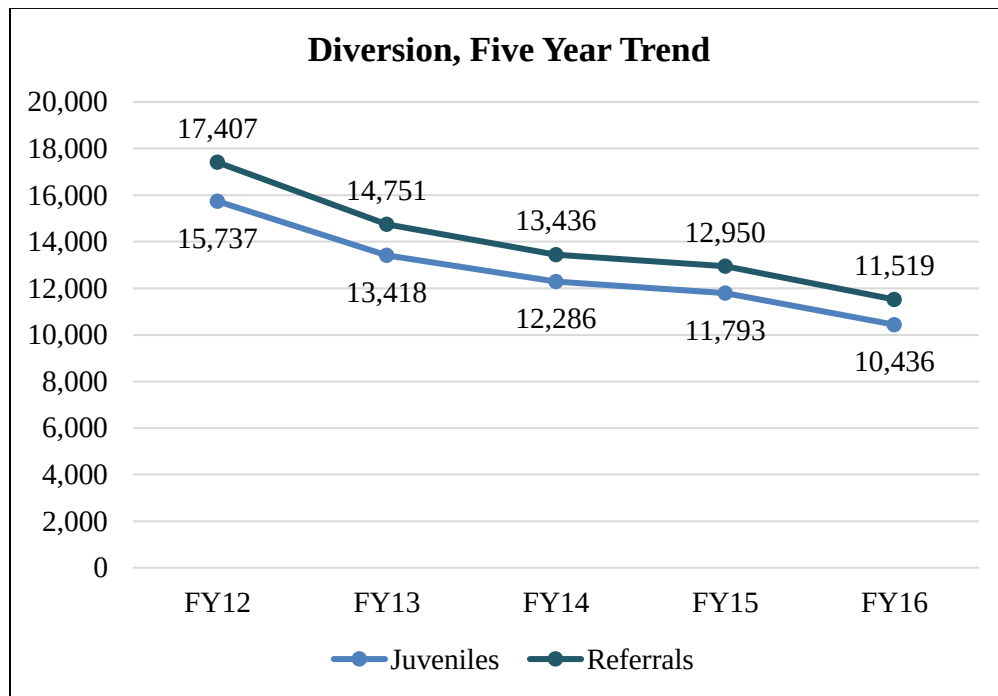
In **Tables 3.9** through **3.11** county specific breakouts are presented. Greenlee had the smallest proportion of diverted male juveniles (50%), while Santa Cruz had the greatest proportion (79%). For all the counties, the majority of diverted juveniles were older teenagers. In most counties, White was the most frequent racial category.

Table 3.10. Juveniles Diverted by County and Age, FY16

COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	7	9	6	0	25	0.24%
Cochise	1	1	1	3	0	10	9	17	18	22	0	82	0.79%
Coconino	0	1	1	7	11	24	40	63	52	45	0	244	2.34%
Gila	1	3	4	2	15	22	21	37	43	38	0	186	1.78%
Graham	1	0	0	3	2	3	7	4	15	10	0	45	0.43%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	6	3	0	14	0.13%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	3	1	4	0	14	0.13%
Maricopa	3	21	35	100	251	544	951	1,240	1,215	994	0	5,354	51.30%
Mohave	2	4	13	12	19	43	50	62	76	70	0	351	3.36%
Navajo	0	0	1	3	9	13	12	17	17	18	0	90	0.86%
Pima	9	18	30	91	160	287	333	440	520	467	6	2,361	22.62%
Pinal	3	3	8	17	39	91	105	146	153	119	0	684	6.55%
Santa Cruz	0	1	0	3	4	9	8	11	7	10	0	53	0.51%
Yavapai	2	3	2	15	22	49	73	92	89	113	0	460	4.41%
Yuma	25	32	28	34	47	59	86	79	41	41	1	473	4.53%
TOTAL	47	87	123	290	582	1,156	1,704	2,218	2,262	1,960	7	10,436	100.00%

Table 3.11. Juveniles Diverted by County and Race, FY16

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	5	0	19	1	0	0	0	25	0.24%
Cochise	42	2	29	8	0	0	1	82	0.79%
Coconino	57	5	84	96	2	0	0	244	2.34%
Gila	43	1	109	26	1	0	6	186	1.78%
Graham	7	1	34	1	0	0	2	45	0.43%
Greenlee	1	1	12	0	0	0	0	14	0.13%
La Paz	6	1	6	0	0	0	1	14	0.13%
Maricopa	1,740	731	2,550	177	43	22	91	5,354	51.30%
Mohave	31	16	292	8	2	0	2	351	3.36%
Navajo	7	1	32	46	2	0	2	90	0.86%
Pima	1,181	202	763	99	19	0	97	2,361	22.62%
Pinal	188	102	326	45	8	0	15	684	6.55%
Santa Cruz	47	0	5	0	0	0	1	53	0.51%
Yavapai	79	9	358	12	0	0	2	460	4.41%
Yuma	372	5	76	10	1	0	9	473	4.53%
TOTAL	3,806	1,077	4,695	529	78	22	229	10,436	100.00%



Court Processing

PETITIONS

DISMISSALS

PENALTY ONLY

STANDARD PROBATION

INTENSIVE PROBATION (JIPS)

PETITIONS

Statistics provided in this section are for individual youth (unduplicated). For youth who had more than one petition filed during the fiscal year, information from the first petition is reported. Arizona's Juvenile Court Counts reports petition data on delinquent and incorrigible youth only. Information on dependent youth can be found in the Administrative Office of the Courts, Dependent Children's Services Division's Annual Reports.

Only the County Attorney has the authority to send a juvenile case to court by filing a petition. A petition initiates the formal court hearing process by requiring the juvenile and his/her parent/guardian to attend formal hearings before the court to answer the allegations located in the petition. The County Attorney determines which allegations to include in the petition based on the evidence and elements of the alleged act.

Petitions counted in this section are for delinquent and incorrigible youth. A youth under the age of eighteen commits a delinquent act if that same act committed by an adult would be a criminal offense. An incorrigible youth commits an offense that would *not* be considered a crime if he or she were an adult and are often referred to as status offenses. Typically, incorrigible youth are juveniles who are habitually truant from school, have ran away from home, or violated curfew. In addition, juveniles who refuse to obey the reasonable and proper direction of their parents or guardians can be considered incorrigible.

If a juvenile is taken to detention and held, the filing of a petition must occur within 24 hours of admission to the detention facility (Rule 24B in the Arizona Rules of the Court). When the juvenile is not detained, the petition must be filed within 45 days of receipt of the referral unless time is waived an additional 30 days for further investigation.

There were 7,883 juveniles with a petition filed during FY16. The relative rate of juveniles petitioned has been stable, staying around 34% of the juveniles referred. The average age of

juveniles receiving a petition is just over 15 years old and roughly 76% of juveniles petitioned are between 15 and 17 years of age.

Table 4.1. Juveniles Petitioned by County, FY16

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	95	1.21%
Cochise	156	1.98%
Coconino	223	2.83%
Gila	170	2.16%
Graham	160	2.03%
Greenlee	33	0.42%
La Paz	32	0.41%
Maricopa	3,467	43.98%
Mohave	311	3.95%
Navajo	203	2.58%
Pima	1,193	15.13%
Pinal	680	8.63%
Santa Cruz	129	1.64%
Yavapai	491	6.23%
Yuma	540	6.85%
TOTAL	7,883	100.00%

Table 4.2. Juveniles Petitioned by Gender, FY16

Male	5,839	74.07%
Female	2,044	25.93%
TOTAL	7,883	100.00%

Table 4.3. Juveniles Petitioned by Age, FY16

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	3	0.04%
9	21	0.27%
10	45	0.57%
11	105	1.33%
12	259	3.29%
13	525	6.66%
14	949	12.04%
15	1,614	20.47%
16	2,019	25.61%
17	2,338	29.66%
Unknown	5	0.06%
TOTAL	7,883	100.00%

Table 4.4. Juveniles Petitioned by Race, FY16

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	2,968	37.65%
African American	1,125	14.27%
White	3,053	38.73%
Native American	608	7.71%
Asian/Pacific Islander	39	0.49%
Other	11	0.14%
Unknown	79	1.00%
TOTAL	7,883	100.00%

Table 4.5. Juveniles Petitioned by Education Status, FY16

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	4,326	54.88%
Not Enrolled	805	10.21%
Expelled	47	0.60%
Suspended	65	0.82%
Withdrawn	133	1.69%
Graduated	57	0.72%
GED Program	7	0.09%
Unknown	2,443	30.99%
TOTAL	7,883	100.00%

Table 4.6. Juveniles Petitioned by Number of Prior Referrals, FY16

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	2,306	29.25%
1	1,321	16.76%
2	1,015	12.88%
3	695	8.82%
4	528	6.70%
5	429	5.44%
6	300	3.81%
7	235	2.98%
8 or more	1,054	13.37%
TOTAL	7,883	100.00%

Table 4.7. Juveniles Petitioned by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY16

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	943	11.96%
Felonies Against Property	1,115	14.14%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	1,924	24.41%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	817	10.36%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	1,213	15.39%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	916	11.62%
Misdemeanors Against Property	768	9.74%
Status Offense	169	2.14%
Administrative	18	0.23%
TOTAL	7,883	100.00%

Table 4.8. Juveniles Petitioned by Offense Class, FY16

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	3,688	46.78%
Misdemeanor	2,986	37.88%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	703	8.92%
Status	220	2.79%
Other	286	3.63%
TOTAL	7,883	100.00%

Table 4.9. Juveniles Petitioned by County and Gender, FY16

COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	53	55.79%	42	44.21%
Cochise	118	75.64%	38	24.36%
Coconino	150	67.26%	73	32.74%
Gila	117	68.82%	53	31.18%
Graham	114	71.25%	46	28.75%
Greenlee	24	72.73%	9	27.27%
La Paz	21	65.63%	11	34.38%
Maricopa	2,696	77.76%	771	22.24%
Mohave	205	65.92%	106	34.08%
Navajo	144	70.94%	59	29.06%
Pima	925	77.54%	268	22.46%
Pinal	495	72.79%	185	27.21%
Santa Cruz	102	79.07%	27	20.93%
Yavapai	332	67.62%	159	32.38%
Yuma	343	63.52%	197	36.48%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	5,839	74.07%	2,044	25.93%

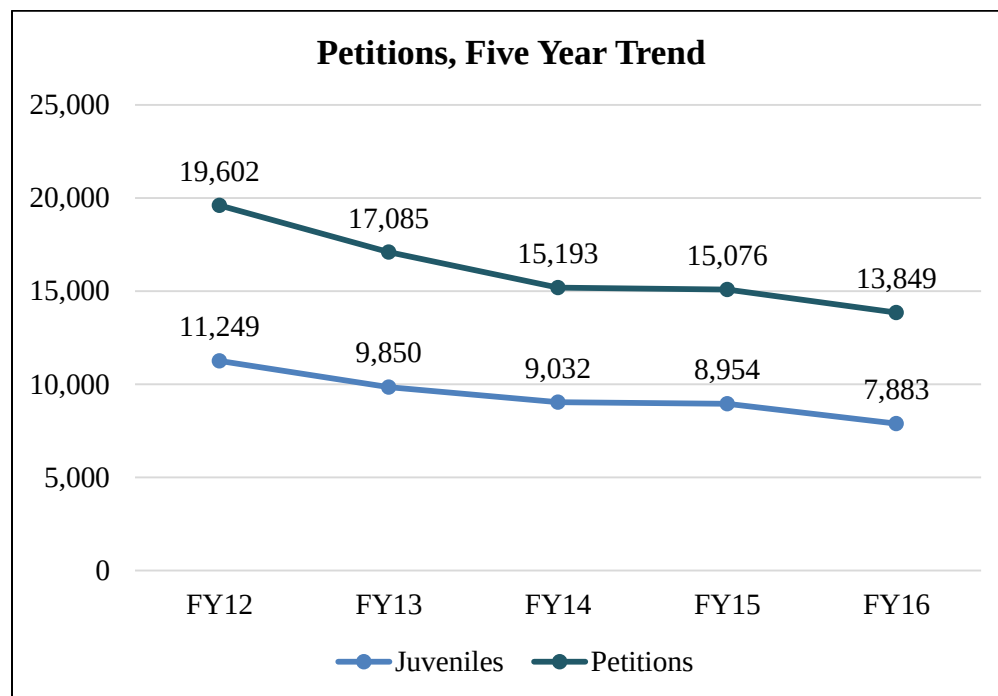
In **Tables 4.9** through **4.11**, gender, age, and race are presented by county. In all of the counties, the majority of juveniles with a petition filed were males in their late teens. In most counties, White was the most frequent racial category.

Table 4.10. Juveniles Petitioned by County and Age, FY16

COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	1	4	2	8	10	16	28	26	0	95	1.21%
Cochise	0	2	3	5	6	12	24	41	34	29	0	156	1.98%
Coconino	0	0	0	1	5	12	27	64	50	64	0	223	2.83%
Gila	0	1	1	7	14	26	24	24	32	41	0	170	2.16%
Graham	0	1	2	7	11	5	23	33	36	42	0	160	2.03%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	1	2	7	3	10	10	0	33	0.42%
La Paz	1	0	0	0	5	4	3	8	6	5	0	32	0.41%
Maricopa	0	2	12	31	84	199	371	665	912	1,189	2	3,467	43.98%
Mohave	0	1	5	7	11	31	51	51	70	83	1	311	3.95%
Navajo	0	0	1	2	2	11	25	39	70	53	0	203	2.58%
Pima	1	7	9	19	52	87	152	241	301	324	0	1,193	15.13%
Pinal	1	3	6	10	29	53	92	145	176	165	0	680	8.63%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	4	7	9	17	48	43	1	129	1.64%
Yavapai	0	3	4	8	28	34	65	112	102	135	0	491	6.23%
Yuma	0	1	1	4	5	34	66	155	144	129	1	540	6.85%
TOTAL	3	21	45	105	259	525	949	1,614	2,019	2,338	5	7,883	100.00%

Table 4.11. Juveniles Petitioned by County and Race, FY16

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	17	4	57	14	1	0	2	95	1.21%
Cochise	65	19	66	6	0	0	0	156	1.98%
Coconino	32	7	75	108	0	0	1	223	2.83%
Gila	50	3	87	24	0	1	5	170	2.16%
Graham	39	3	96	15	0	0	7	160	2.03%
Greenlee	13	0	19	1	0	0	0	33	0.42%
La Paz	15	0	5	0	0	0	12	32	0.41%
Maricopa	1,236	740	1,263	165	29	9	25	3,467	43.98%
Mohave	32	12	254	11	2	0	0	311	3.95%
Navajo	29	5	97	67	0	0	5	203	2.58%
Pima	635	155	303	88	2	0	10	1,193	15.13%
Pinal	205	137	280	50	2	0	6	680	8.63%
Santa Cruz	124	0	4	0	0	0	1	129	1.64%
Yavapai	89	20	348	31	0	1	2	491	6.23%
Yuma	387	20	99	28	3	0	3	540	6.85%
TOTAL	2,968	1,125	3,053	608	39	11	79	7,883	100.00%



DISMISSALS

Statistics provided in this section are for individual youth (unduplicated). For youth who had more than one dismissal during the fiscal year, information from the first instance is reported.

Petitions or charges within a petition can be dismissed by a judge. A dismissal means further consideration or hearings regarding the petition or charge are terminated and no further formal action is taken. Dismissals can be either with prejudice (cannot be refiled) or without prejudice (can be refiled).

Dismissal of a petition can occur during the advisory or adjudication stages. It is possible for a petition to be dismissed due to a lack of evidence during either of these hearings. Similarly, a juvenile could have more than one charge/count pending. In this situation, the juvenile's attorney could initiate a process with the County Attorney resulting in dismissal of one charge while receiving a disposition (i.e., penalty only, probation, JIPS, or commitment to ADJC) on another charge. Dismissals can also take place as an agreement in court to extend unfulfilled diversion conditions. Upon completion of the conditions, the dismissal stops any further prosecution. Cases can also be dismissed when transferred to another jurisdiction prior to adjudication or by the County Attorney filing a motion to dismiss due to a victims request, lack of cooperation or availability of witnesses, or unreasonable likelihood of adjudication.

In juvenile cases, when a petition is not adjudicated prior to the juvenile's eighteenth birthday, a dismissal is processed after the eighteenth birthday and a determination is made as to what further action, if any, is to be taken in the case.

Only juveniles with a dismissed petition are included in this section. In FY16, roughly 31.3%

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

Table 5.1. Juveniles with Dismissals by County, FY16

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	43	1.26%
Cochise	16	0.47%
Coconino	121	3.54%
Gila	71	2.08%
Graham	38	1.11%
Greenlee	18	0.53%
La Paz	9	0.26%
Maricopa	1,564	45.81%
Mohave	127	3.72%
Navajo	136	3.98%
Pima	578	16.93%
Pinal	251	7.35%
Santa Cruz	53	1.55%
Yavapai	190	5.57%
Yuma	199	5.83%
TOTAL	3,414	100.00%

Table 5.2. Juveniles with Dismissals by Gender, FY16

Male	2,425	71.03%
Female	989	28.97%
TOTAL	3,414	100.00%

Table 5.3. Juveniles with Dismissals by Age, FY16

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	3	0.09%
9	10	0.29%
10	23	0.67%
11	53	1.55%
12	95	2.78%
13	217	6.36%
14	349	10.22%
15	611	17.90%
16	801	23.46%
17	1,062	31.11%
Unknown	190	5.57%
TOTAL	3,414	100.00%

Table 5.4. Juveniles with Dismissals by Race, FY16

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	1,165	34.12%
African American	498	14.59%
White	1,560	40.87%
Native American	274	8.03%
Asian/Pacific Islander	19	0.56%
Other	6	0.18%
Unknown	44	1.29%
TOTAL	3,414	100.00%

Table 5.5. Juveniles with Dismissals by Education Status, FY16

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	1,855	54.34%
Not Enrolled	278	8.14%
Expelled	17	0.50%
Suspended	30	0.88%
Withdrawn	39	1.14%
Graduated	20	0.59%
GED Program	2	0.06%
Unknown	1,173	34.36%
TOTAL	3,414	100.00%

Table 5.6. Juveniles with Dismissals by Number of Prior Referrals, FY16

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	1,191	34.89%
1	577	16.90%
2	728	12.54%
3	279	8.17%
4	186	5.42%
5	155	4.54%
6	101	2.96%
7	97	2.84%
8 or more	401	11.75%
TOTAL	3,414	100.00%

Table 5.7. Juveniles with Dismissals by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY16

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	209	6.12%
Felonies Against Property	262	7.67%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	517	15.14%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	416	12.19%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	432	12.65%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	826	24.19%
Misdemeanors Against Property	459	13.44%
Status Offense	248	7.26%
Administrative	45	1.32%
TOTAL	3,414	100.00%

Table 5.8. Juveniles with Dismissals by Offense Class, FY16

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	980	28.71%
Misdemeanor	1,710	50.09%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	361	10.57%
Status	260	7.62%
Other	103	3.02%
TOTAL	3,414	100.00%

Table 5.9. Juveniles with Dismissals by County and Gender, FY16

COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	18	41.86%	25	58.14%
Cochise	15	93.75%	1	6.25%
Coconino	76	62.81%	45	37.19%
Gila	47	66.20%	24	33.80%
Graham	30	78.95%	8	21.05%
Greenlee	12	66.67%	6	33.33%
La Paz	8	88.89%	1	11.11%
Maricopa	1,148	73.40%	416	26.60%
Mohave	83	65.35%	44	34.65%
Navajo	93	68.38%	43	31.62%
Pima	424	73.36%	154	26.64%
Pinal	186	74.10%	65	25.90%
Santa Cruz	44	83.02%	9	16.98%
Yavapai	117	61.58%	73	38.42%
Yuma	124	62.31%	75	37.69%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	2,425	71.03%	989	28.97%

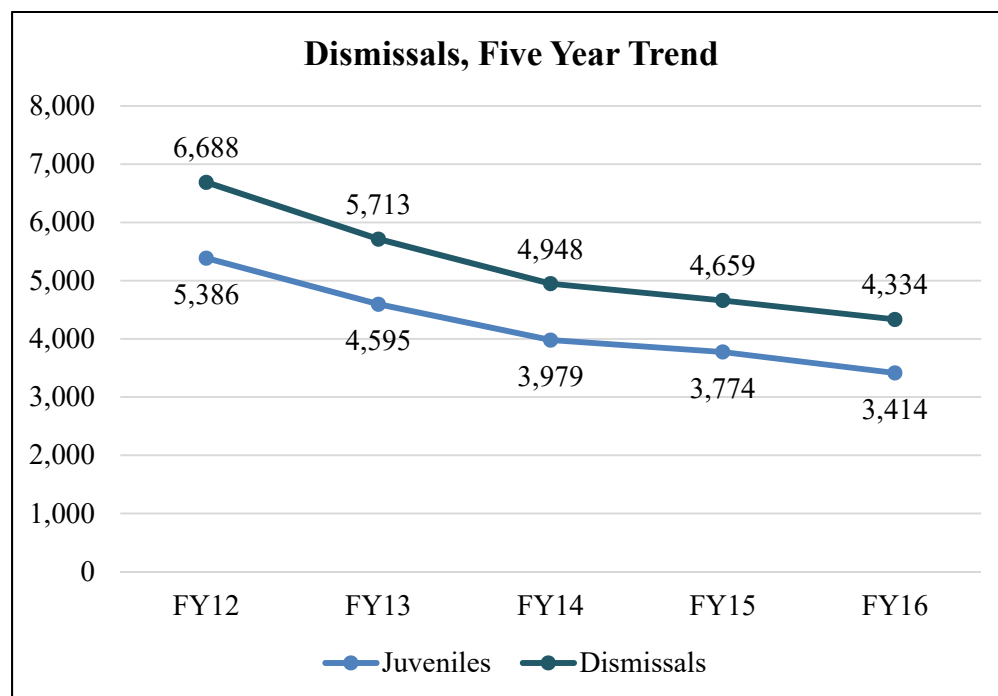
In **Tables 5.9** through **5.11**, county specific breakdowns by gender, age, and race are presented. Across all of the counties, the majority of juveniles with dismissals were males in their late teens. White was the most frequent racial category; however, Hispanic and Native American were the leading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

Table 5.10. Juveniles with Dismissals by County and Age, FY16

COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	1	2	2	0	2	7	14	14	1	43	1.26%
Cochise	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	5	4	1	0	16	0.47%
Coconino	0	0	0	1	5	5	20	30	25	31	4	121	3.54%
Gila	0	0	0	1	4	13	13	7	13	18	2	71	2.08%
Graham	0	1	0	3	4	1	5	8	4	10	2	38	1.11%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	7	4	0	18	0.53%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	4	0	9	0.26%
Maricopa	0	0	2	11	32	91	122	277	394	578	57	1,564	45.81%
Mohave	0	2	2	4	3	10	11	20	22	41	12	127	3.72%
Navajo	0	0	2	1	3	2	12	23	36	37	20	136	3.98%
Pima	0	3	5	15	18	40	78	95	142	145	37	578	16.93%
Pinal	1	1	5	3	8	12	23	48	45	76	29	251	7.35%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	1	5	3	4	15	16	9	53	1.55%
Yavapai	0	0	3	7	9	16	22	41	34	51	7	190	5.57%
Yuma	2	1	1	5	5	17	32	44	46	36	10	199	5.83%
TOTAL	3	10	23	53	95	217	349	611	801	1,062	190	3,414	100.00%

Table 5.11. Juveniles with Dismissals by County and Race, FY16

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	15	4	22	2	0	0	0	43	1.26%
Cochise	6	1	133	0	0	0	0	16	0.47%
Coconino	12	7	33	68	0	0	1	121	3.54%
Gila	19	2	42	7	0	0	1	71	2.08%
Graham	12	1	18	5	1	0	1	38	1.11%
Greenlee	7	0	11	0	0	0	0	18	0.53%
La Paz	3	0	3	0	0	0	5	9	0.26%
Maricopa	491	310	674	49	13	5	22	1,564	45.81%
Mohave	11	10	101	4	1	0	0	127	3.72%
Navajo	15	6	60	51	0	0	4	136	3.98%
Pima	293	86	150	44	1	0	4	578	16.93%
Pinal	79	50	99	21	1	0	1	251	7.35%
Santa Cruz	49	0	3	0	0	0	2	53	1.55%
Yavapai	29	13	134	12	0	1	1	190	5.57%
Yuma	124	8	52	11	2	0	2	199	5.83%
TOTAL	1,165	498	1,408	274	19	6	44	3,414	100.00%



PENALTY ONLY

Statistics provided in this section are for individual youth (unduplicated). For youth who received a penalty only disposition more than once during the fiscal year, information from the first instance is reported.

Adjudicated juveniles may receive a disposition of penalty only. Penalties may include, but are not limited to, fines, community restitution, and/or participation in various treatment programs. Juveniles with dispositions of penalty only are not assigned to a diversion program nor are they placed on Standard Probation, JIPS, or committed to ADJC.

Over the past five years, the number of penalty only dispositions has fluctuated. FY16 had the greatest number of dispositions to penalty only over that timeframe, 435 juveniles.

Table 6.1 shows the distribution of youth across counties in Arizona. Pima County had the greatest number of penalty only dispositions. The majority of juveniles receiving a penalty only disposition were male, in their late teens, and White.

Table 6.1. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by County, FY16

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	0	0.00%
Cochise	24	5.52%
Coconino	1	0.23%
Gila	0	0.00%
Graham	5	1.15%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%
Maricopa	152	34.94%
Mohave	0	0.00%
Navajo	3	0.69%
Pima	195	44.83%
Pinal	31	7.13%
Santa Cruz	1	0.23%
Yavapai	0	0.00%
Yuma	23	5.29%
TOTAL	435	100.00%

Table 6.2. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Gender, FY16

Male	333	76.55%
Female	102	23.45%
TOTAL	435	100.00%

Table 6.3. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Age, FY16

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	0	0.00%
11	1	0.23%
12	5	1.15%
13	10	2.30%
14	37	8.51%
15	55	12.64%
16	78	17.93%
17	230	52.87%
Unknown	19	4.37%
TOTAL	435	100.00%

Table 6.4. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Race, FY16		
RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	196	45.06%
African American	77	17.70%
White	128	29.43%
Native American	29	6.67%
Asian/Pacific Islander	5	1.15%
Other	0	0.00%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	435	100.00%

Table 6.5. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Education Status, FY16		
STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	230	52.87%
Not Enrolled	39	8.97%
Expelled	1	0.23%
Suspended	3	0.69%
Withdrawn	7	1.61%
Graduated	2	0.46%
GED Program	1	0.23%
Unknown	152	34.94%
TOTAL	435	100.00%

Table 6.6. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Number of Prior Referrals, FY16		
PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	88	20.23%
1	59	13.56%
2	63	14.48%
3	54	12.41%
4	36	8.28%
5	18	4.14%
6	15	3.45%
7	16	3.68%
8 or more	86	19.77%
TOTAL	435	100.00%

Table 6.7. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY16		
OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	38	8.74%
Felonies Against Property	25	5.75%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	101	23.22%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	46	10.57%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	79	18.16%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	79	18.16%
Misdemeanors Against Property	65	14.94%
Status Offense	0	0.00%
Administrative	2	0.46%
TOTAL	435	100.00%

Table 6.8. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Offense Class, FY16		
OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	159	36.55%
Misdemeanor	187	42.88%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	87	20.00%
Status	0	0.00%
Other	2	0.46%
TOTAL	435	100.00%

Table 6.9. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by County and Gender, FY16

COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Cochise	19	79.17%	5	20.83%
Coconino	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
Gila	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Graham	5	100.00%	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Maricopa	123	80.92%	29	19.08%
Mohave	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Navajo	2	66.67%	1	33.33%
Pima	146	74.87%	49	25.13%
Pinal	22	70.97%	9	29.03%
Santa Cruz	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
Yavapai	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Yuma	14	60.87%	9	39.13%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	333	76.55%	102	23.45%

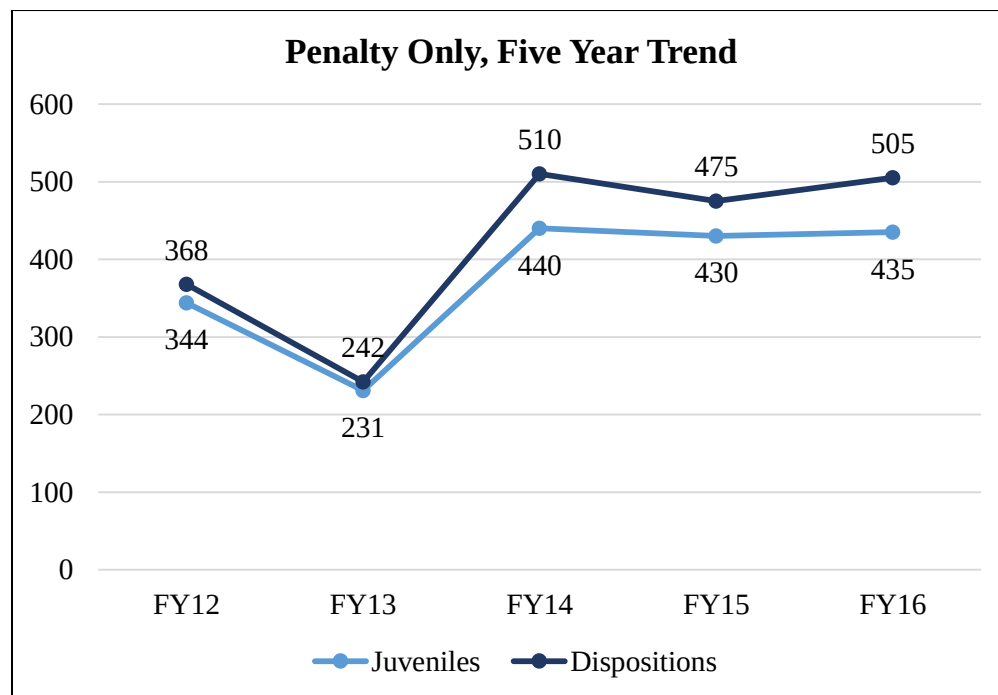
Tables 6.9 through **6.11** provide county breakdowns by gender, age, and race. Consistent across the counties, males in their late teens accounted for the majority of juveniles with a penalty only disposition. In most counties, White was the most common racial category.

Table 6.10. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by County and Age, FY16

COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	7	11	0	24	5.52%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.23%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	5	1.15%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	11	19	100	13	152	34.94%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	0.69%
Pima	0	0	0	1	2	7	21	32	38	90	4	195	44.83%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	2	8	14	1	31	7.13%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.23%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	4	12	0	23	5.29%
TOTAL	0	0	0	1	5	10	37	55	78	230	19	435	100.00%

Table 6.11. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by County and Race, FY16

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Cochise	11	2	7	4	0	0	0	24	5.52%
Coconino	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.23%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Graham	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	5	1.15%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	52	36	51	8	5	0	0	152	34.94%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	0.69%
Pima	106	27	52	10	0	0	0	195	44.83%
Pinal	11	12	6	2	0	0	0	31	7.13%
Santa Cruz	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.23%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Yuma	14	0	6	3	0	0	0	23	5.29%
TOTAL	196	77	128	29	5	0	0	435	100.00%



STANDARD PROBATION

Statistics provided in this section are for individual youth (unduplicated). For youth who were placed on standard probation more than once during the fiscal year, information from the first instance is reported.

After adjudication, a juvenile may receive a disposition to probation. Probation allows the juvenile to remain in the community contingent on compliance with court ordered conditions. The core tenets of juvenile probation are: protection of the community, the belief that youth can make positive changes in their behavior, fostering law-abiding behavior, restitution to victims and society for the wrongs committed against them, preservation of the best interest of the child, and stability of the family unit.

Each juvenile on probation receives a treatment plan addressing their individual risks and needs. However, standard conditions apply to all probation cases, which include such things as obey the law and rules set forth by parents, guardians, and probation officer, notify Probation of any change of residence, pay restitution, fines and fees, attend school or work, submit to search and seizure of person or property by an officer, drug test, abide by set curfews, do not associate with anyone violating the law, do not own or using a firearm or deadly weapon, and perform community service hours as ordered. Special conditions can also be ordered with cases that may involve gangs, mental health, or sex offenses.

Throughout a probation term, the probation and/or surveillance officer monitors the juvenile's compliance and case plan progress. The probation officer works closely with the juvenile, family members, and members of the community such as teachers, victims, treatment providers and others involved in the life of the juvenile. If the youth does not comply with conditions and/or continues violating the law, the probation officer may issue administrative sanctions or refer the juvenile back to court. The court may then impose more strict liberty restrictions, including detention, placement

on JIPS, or commitment to the ADJC. In FY16, 4,083 juveniles were given a disposition of standard probation.

Table 7.1. Standard Probation by County, FY16

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	40	0.98%
Cochise	80	1.96%
Coconino	112	2.74%
Gila	81	1.98%
Graham	115	2.82%
Greenlee	28	0.69%
La Paz	10	0.24%
Maricopa	2,156	52.80%
Mohave	151	3.70%
Navajo	138	3.37%
Pima	426	10.43%
Pinal	293	7.18%
Santa Cruz	76	1.86%
Yavapai	202	4.95%
Yuma	175	4.29%
TOTAL	4,083	100.00%

Table 7.2. Standard Probation by Gender, FY16

Male	3,094	75.78%
Female	989	24.22%
TOTAL	4,083	100.00%

Table 7.3. Standard Probation by Age, FY16

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	5	0.12%
11	30	0.73%
12	79	1.93%
13	204	5.00%
14	471	11.54%
15	787	19.28%
16	1,075	26.33%
17	1,426	34.93%
Unknown	6	0.15%
TOTAL	4,083	100.00%

Table 7.4. Standard Probation by Race, FY16		
RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	1,507	36.91%
African American	565	13.84%
White	1,625	39.80%
Native American	318	7.79%
Asian/Pacific Islander	22	0.54%
Other	4	0.10%
Unknown	42	1.03%
TOTAL	4,083	100.00%

Table 7.5. Standard Probation by Education Status, FY16		
STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	2,087	51.11%
Not Enrolled	430	10.53%
Expelled	31	0.76%
Suspended	37	0.91%
Withdrawn	91	2.23%
Graduated	41	1.00%
GED Program	0	0.00%
Unknown	1,366	33.46%
TOTAL	4,083	100.00%

Table 7.6. Standard Probation by Number of Prior Referrals, FY16		
PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	1,104	27.04%
1	746	18.27%
2	612	14.99%
3	419	10.26%
4	341	8.35%
5	221	5.41%
6	175	4.29%
7	123	3.01%
8 or more	342	8.38%
TOTAL	4,083	100.00%

Table 7.7. Standard Probation by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY16		
OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	532	13.03%
Felonies Against Property	758	18.56%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	873	21.38%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	348	8.52%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	706	17.29%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	472	11.56%
Misdemeanors Against Property	300	7.35%
Status Offense	18	0.44%
Administrative	76	1.86%
TOTAL	4,083	100.00%

Table 7.8. Standard Probation by Offense Class, FY16		
OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	2,225	54.49%
Misdemeanor	1,261	30.88%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	505	12.37%
Status	16	0.39%
Other	76	1.86%
TOTAL	4,083	100.00%

Table 7.9. Standard Probation by County and Gender, FY16

COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	26	65.00%	14	35.00%
Cochise	58	72.50%	22	27.50%
Coconino	76	67.86%	36	32.14%
Gila	57	70.37%	24	29.63%
Graham	77	66.96%	38	33.04%
Greenlee	20	71.43%	8	28.57%
La Paz	8	80.00%	2	20.00%
Maricopa	1,705	79.08%	451	20.92%
Mohave	105	69.54%	46	30.46%
Navajo	98	71.01%	40	28.99%
Pima	323	75.82%	103	24.18%
Pinal	231	78.84%	62	21.16%
Santa Cruz	54	71.05%	22	28.95%
Yavapai	135	66.83%	67	33.17%
Yuma	121	69.14%	54	30.86%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	3,094	75.78%	989	24.22%

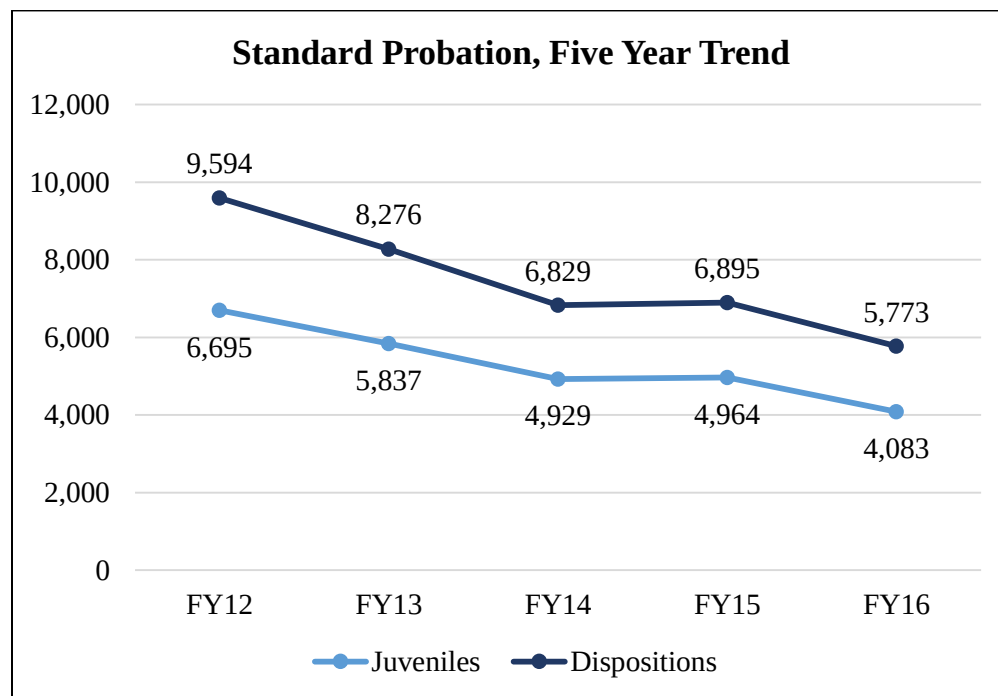
Tables 7.9 through 7.11 provide county breakdowns by gender, age, and race. In all of the counties, the majority of juveniles disposed to standard probation were males in their late teens. The most frequent racial category varied from county by White, Hispanic, and Native American.

Table 7.10. Standard Probation by County and Age, FY16

COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	2	2	5	3	7	8	13	0	40	0.98%
Cochise	0	0	0	3	1	6	16	18	18	18	0	80	1.96%
Coconino	0	0	0	1	0	6	17	30	24	34	0	112	2.74%
Gila	0	0	0	3	6	15	9	8	16	24	0	81	1.98%
Graham	0	0	2	6	8	2	15	25	27	30	0	115	2.82%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	3	8	8	0	28	0.69%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	2	2	0	10	0.24%
Maricopa	0	0	0	9	29	86	203	415	550	862	2	2,156	52.80%
Mohave	0	0	0	2	5	17	30	18	31	48	0	151	3.70%
Navajo	0	0	1	1	1	4	15	26	49	41	0	138	3.37%
Pima	0	0	0	2	10	20	59	84	133	116	2	426	10.43%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	5	23	37	58	78	92	0	293	7.18%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	11	27	30	0	76	1.86%
Yavapai	0	0	1	0	5	7	29	47	55	57	1	202	4.95%
Yuma	0	0	1	1	4	7	28	33	49	51	1	175	4.29%
TOTAL	0	0	5	30	79	204	471	787	1,075	1,426	6	4,083	100.00%

Table 7.11. Standard Probation by County and Race, FY16

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	8	2	23	6	0	0	1	40	0.98%
Cochise	31	4	44	1	0	0	0	80	1.96%
Coconino	13	6	31	62	0	0	0	112	2.74%
Gila	22	3	43	10	1	1	1	81	1.98%
Graham	24	2	72	12	0	0	5	115	2.82%
Greenlee	11	0	17	0	0	0	0	28	0.69%
La Paz	3	0	1	1	0	0	5	10	0.24%
Maricopa	799	420	797	100	16	3	21	2,156	52.80%
Mohave	15	6	122	7	1	0	0	151	3.70%
Navajo	23	1	67	44	1	0	2	138	3.37%
Pima	241	53	98	30	0	0	4	426	10.43%
Pinal	81	57	131	22	1	0	1	293	7.18%
Santa Cruz	74	0	1	1	0	0	0	76	1.86%
Yavapai	44	4	140	13	0	0	1	202	4.95%
Yuma	118	7	38	9	2	0	1	175	4.29%
TOTAL	1,507	565	1,625	318	22	4	42	4,083	100.00%



INTENSIVE PROBATION (JIPS)

Statistics provided in this section are for individual youth (unduplicated). For youth were placed on Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision more than once during the fiscal year, information from the first instance is reported.

For youth in need of a higher level of supervision and more structured programming, a judge can order a youth to Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS). The JIPS program was enacted into law in 1987 with the intention of providing an alternative to commitment to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC). JIPS is a less costly alternative to ADJC, yet provides a greater level of supervision than standard probation.

JIPS differs from standard probation in the increased frequency of face-to-face contacts between the juvenile and the JIPS officer, requirement to actively participate in 32 hours of structured activities per week, liberty restrictions concerning unsupervised time out of the home, and random drug testing. JIPS probation and surveillance officers also have lower caseload ratios than standard due to the increased contact requirements.

In FY16, the number of juveniles placed on JIPS was 1,005. The rate of juveniles petitioned who end up disposed to JIPS has remained stable at around 13% of the juveniles petitioned.

Table 8.1. JIPS by County, FY16

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	10	1.00%
Cochise	29	2.89%
Coconino	57	5.67%
Gila	14	1.39%
Graham	16	1.59%
Greenlee	5	0.50%
La Paz	1	0.10%
Maricopa	347	34.53%
Mohave	44	4.38%
Navajo	31	3.08%
Pima	157	15.62%
Pinal	54	5.37%
Santa Cruz	9	0.90%
Yavapai	68	6.77%
Yuma	163	16.22%
TOTAL	1,005	100.00%

Table 8.2. JIPS by Gender, FY16

Male	839	83.48%
Female	166	16.52%
TOTAL	1,005	100.00%

Table 8.3. JIPS by Age, FY16

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	0	0.00%
11	1	0.10%
12	2	0.20%
13	31	3.08%
14	86	8.56%
15	203	20.20%
16	292	29.05%
17	386	38.41%
Unknown	4	0.40%
TOTAL	1,005	100.00%

Table 8.4. JIPS by Race, FY16		
RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	467	46.47%
African American	123	12.24%
White	327	32.54%
Native American	81	8.06%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	0.40%
Other	1	0.10%
Unknown	2	0.20%
TOTAL	1,005	100.00%

Table 8.5. JIPS by Education Status, FY16		
STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	535	53.23%
Not Enrolled	166	16.52%
Expelled	8	0.80%
Suspended	17	1.69%
Withdrawn	27	2.69%
Graduated	14	1.39%
GED Program	4	0.40%
Unknown	234	23.28%
TOTAL	1,005	100.00%

Table 8.6. JIPS by Number of Prior Referrals, FY16		
PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	61	6.07%
1	56	5.57%
2	61	6.07%
3	59	5.87%
4	84	8.36%
5	94	9.35%
6	93	9.25%
7	75	7.46%
8 or more	422	41.99%
TOTAL	1,005	100.00%

Table 8.7. JIPS by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY16		
OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	138	13.73%
Felonies Against Property	200	19.90%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	508	50.55%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	27	2.69%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	68	6.77%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	37	3.68%
Misdemeanors Against Property	16	1.59%
Status Offense	1	0.10%
Administrative	10	1.00%
TOTAL	1,005	100.00%

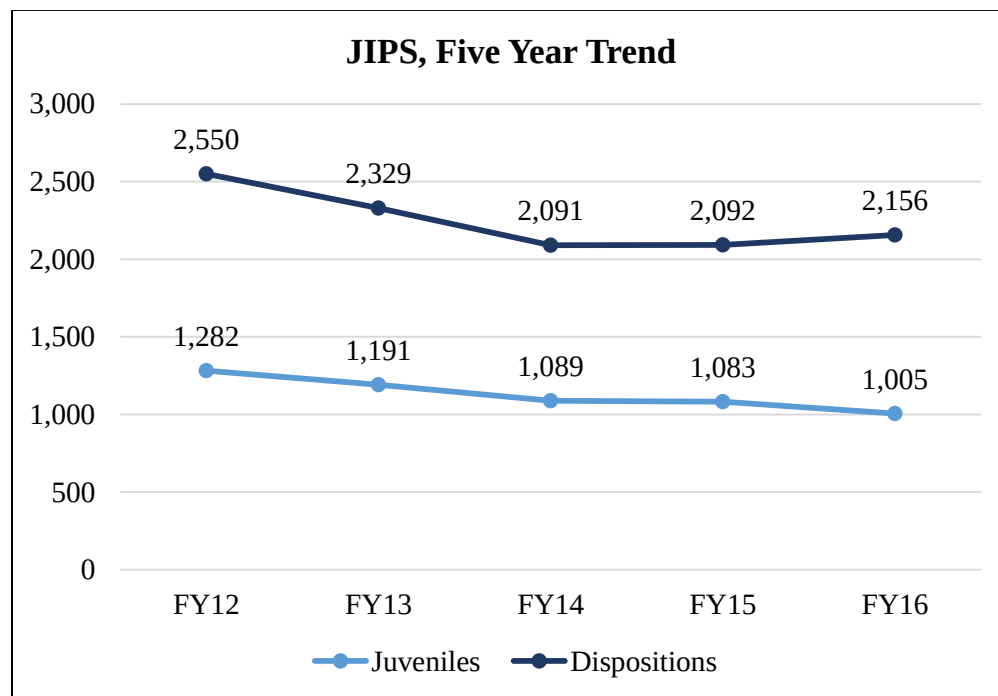
Table 8.8. JIPS by Offense Class, FY16		
OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	514	51.14%
Misdemeanor	142	14.13%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	338	33.63%
Status	1	1.10%
Other	10	1.00%
TOTAL	1,005	100.00%

Table 8.9. JIPS by County and Gender, FY16				
	MALE		FEMALE	
COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	6	60.00%	4	40.00%
Cochise	24	82.76%	5	17.24%
Coconino	37	64.91%	20	35.09%
Gila	12	85.71%	2	14.29%
Graham	15	93.75%	1	6.25%
Greenlee	4	80.00%	1	20.00%
La Paz	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
Maricopa	317	91.35%	30	8.65%
Mohave	31	70.45%	13	29.55%
Navajo	26	83.87%	5	16.13%
Pima	146	92.99%	11	7.01%
Pinal	44	81.48%	10	18.52%
Santa Cruz	6	66.67%	3	33.33%
Yavapai	54	79.41%	14	20.59%
Yuma	116	71.17%	47	28.83%
STATEWIDE TOTAL	839	83.48%	166	16.52%

In **Tables 8.9** through **8.11** demographic variables by each county are presented. Overall, juveniles on JIPS tend to be males in their late teens. The most frequent racial category ranged from White, Hispanic, and Native American.

Table 8.10. JIPS by County and Age, FY16													
COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	3	0	10	1.00%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	9	10	5	0	29	2.89%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	14	13	25	1	57	5.67%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	6	3	0	14	1.39%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	5	4	0	16	1.59%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	5	0.50%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.10%
Maricopa	0	0	0	0	0	8	23	66	99	151	0	347	34.53%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	13	8	17	1	44	4.38%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	11	13	0	31	3.08%
Pima	0	0	0	1	2	6	15	30	47	55	1	157	15.62%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	10	18	18	0	54	5.37%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	0	9	0.90%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	10	18	32	0	68	6.77%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	9	14	36	49	54	1	163	16.22%
TOTAL	0	0	0	1	2	31	86	203	292	386	4	1,005	100.00%

Table 8.11. JIPS by County and Race, FY16									
COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	3	0	5	2	0	0	0	10	1.00%
Cochise	15	3	11	0	0	0	0	29	2.89%
Coconino	11	3	21	22	0	0	0	57	5.67%
Gila	3	0	10	1	0	0	0	14	1.39%
Graham	9	0	5	1	0	0	1	16	1.59%
Greenlee	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	0.50%
La Paz	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.10%
Maricopa	171	80	78	13	3	1	1	347	34.53%
Mohave	8	1	32	2	1	0	0	44	4.38%
Navajo	6	2	14	9	0	0	0	31	3.08%
Pima	86	19	40	12	0	0	0	157	15.62%
Pinal	14	8	26	6	0	0	0	54	5.37%
Santa Cruz	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0.90%
Yavapai	10	1	49	8	0	0	0	68	6.77%
Yuma	118	6	34	5	0	0	0	163	16.22%
TOTAL	467	123	327	81	4	1	2	1,005	100.00%



Additional Topics

JUVENILE CORRECTIONS (ADJC)

ADJC & AOC COMPARISON

PATHWAYS TO ADULT COURT

Direct Filings in Adult Court

Transferred to Adult Court

GENDER

JUVENILE CORRECTIONS (ADJC)

Statistics provided in this section are for individual youth (unduplicated). For youth who were committed or awarded to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections more than once during the fiscal year, information from the first instance is reported.

Disposition of a juvenile to the ADJC is governed by statute and the Arizona Code of Judicial Administration. Arizona Revised Statutes §8-342 (A) provides “A child under the age of fourteen years shall not be committed to the department of juvenile corrections nor shall a dependent or incorrigible child be awarded to the department of juvenile corrections.” Arizona Revised Statutes §8-246(C), as amended, mandates: 1) the use of risk and needs assessment to determine appropriate disposition of juveniles; 2) development of commitment guidelines for use by juvenile court judges for dispositions of juveniles to the ADJC; and 3) development of length of stay guidelines consistent with treatment and public safety concerns.

The primary purpose of the commitment guidelines is to define factors the court must consider, in addition to other relevant facts, when committing youth to the care and custody of the ADJC. The legislative intent was to reserve commitment to juveniles whom the court believes are in need of placement in a secure care facility for the protection of the public and whom are unsuitable for JIPS.

The commitment guidelines revised and adopted in July, 2001 and documented in the Arizona Code of Judicial Administration Part 6, Chapter 3, Section 6-304 can be found in the Notes section.⁴

Table 9.1 includes all juveniles who were disposed to the Juvenile Department of Corrections during FY16, which totals 218

juveniles. Commitments have been declining since a historical high of 1,670 in FY98.

This year, commitments decreased by 41.71% from the previous fiscal year. Roughly, 44.04% of the juveniles were committed for obstruction of justice offenses such as probation and parole violations; however, the most severe offense is generally not the only consideration in the commitment (i.e., prior offense history, prior placement, risk to the community and need for a more secure placement). In addition, 52.29% of the juveniles committed to the ADJC had eight or more prior referrals suggesting that the majority are chronic offenders.

Table 9.1. Juvenile Corrections by County, FY16

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	0	0.00%
Cochise	3	1.38%
Coconino	5	2.29%
Gila	8	3.67%
Graham	1	0.46%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	2	0.92%
Maricopa	135	61.93%
Mohave	11	5.05%
Navajo	4	1.83%
Pima	11	5.05%
Pinal	13	5.96%
Santa Cruz	2	0.92%
Yavapai	8	3.67%
Yuma	15	6.88%
TOTAL	218	100.00%

Table 9.2. Juvenile Corrections by Gender, FY16

Male	200	91.74%
Female	18	8.26%
TOTAL	218	100.00%

Table 9.3. Juvenile Corrections by Age, FY16

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	0	0.00%
11	0	0.00%
12	0	0.00%
13	0	0.00%
14	6	2.75%
15	30	13.76%
16	76	34.86%
17	105	48.17%
Unknown	1	0.46%
TOTAL	218	100.00%

Table 9.4. Juvenile Corrections by Race, FY16

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	96	44.04%
African American	28	12.84%
White	77	35.32%
Native American	16	7.34%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.46%
Other	0	0.00%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	218	100.00%

Table 9.5. Juvenile Corrections by Education Status, FY16

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	63	28.90%
Not Enrolled	35	16.06%
Expelled	1	0.46%
Suspended	4	1.83%
Withdrawn	7	3.21%
Graduated	2	0.92%
GED Program	0	0.00%
Unknown	106	48.62%
TOTAL	218	100.00%

Table 9.6. Juvenile Corrections by Number of Prior Referrals, FY16

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	10	4.59%
1	7	3.21%
2	16	7.34%
3	13	5.96%
4	12	5.50%
5	14	6.42%
6	15	6.88%
7	17	7.80%
8 or more	114	52.29%
TOTAL	218	100.00%

Table 9.7. Juvenile Corrections by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY16

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	47	21.56%
Felonies Against Property	38	17.43%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	96	44.04%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	6	2.75%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	9	4.13%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	15	6.88%
Misdemeanors Against Property	5	2.29%
Status Offense	0	0.00%
Administrative	2	0.92%
TOTAL	218	100.00%

Table 9.8. Juvenile Corrections by Offense Class, FY16

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	106	48.62%
Misdemeanor	42	19.27%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	69	31.65%
Status	0	0.00%
Other	1	0.46%
TOTAL	218	100.00%

Table 9.9. Juvenile Corrections by County and Gender, FY16

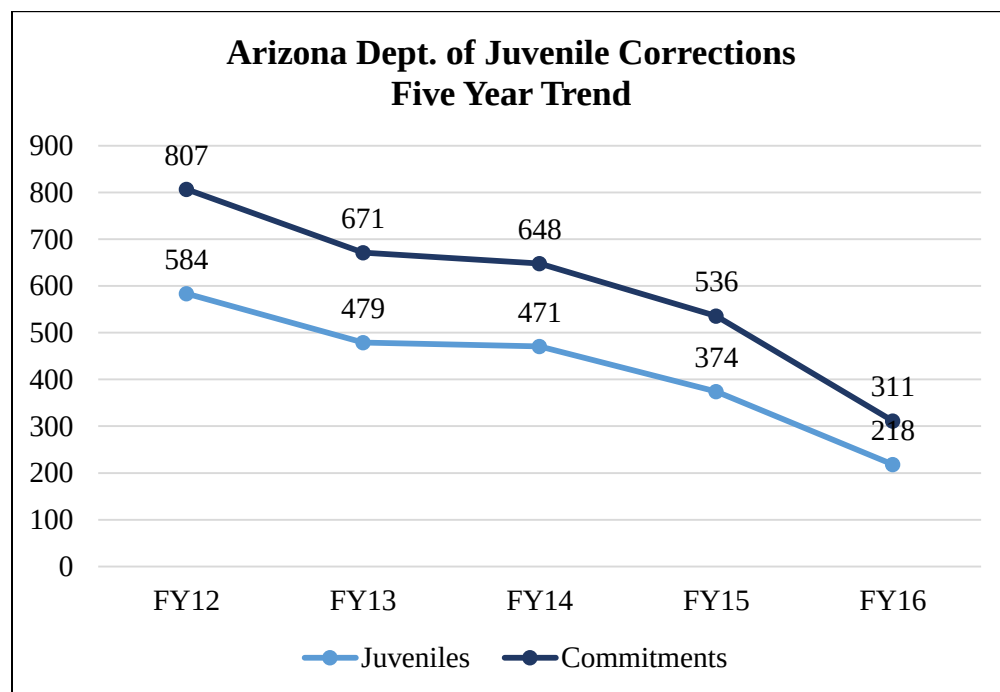
COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Cochise	3	100.00%	0	0.00%
Coconino	5	100.00%	0	0.00%
Gila	8	100.00%	0	0.00%
Graham	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
La Paz	2	100.00%	0	0.00%
Maricopa	128	94.81%	7	5.19%
Mohave	7	63.64%	4	36.36%
Navajo	3	75.00%	1	25.00%
Pima	10	90.91%	1	9.09%
Pinal	11	84.62%	2	15.38%
Santa Cruz	2	100.00%	0	0.00%
Yavapai	7	87.50%	1	12.50%
Yuma	13	86.67%	2	13.33%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	200	91.74%	18	8.26%

In **Tables 9.9** through **9.11**, county breakdowns by gender, age, and race are presented. For each county, the majority of juveniles disposed to the Juvenile Department of Corrections were males in their late teens. The most common racial category shifted by county from White, Hispanic, and Native American.

Table 9.10. Juvenile Corrections by County and Age, FY16

COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	1.38%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	5	2.29%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	0	8	3.67%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.46%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0.92%
Maricopa	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	14	49	70	0	135	61.93%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	4	0	11	5.05%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	4	1.83%
Pima	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	7	0	11	5.05%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	5	1	13	5.96%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0.92%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	8	3.67%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	8	3	0	15	6.88%
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	30	76	105	1	218	100.00%

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Cochise	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1.38%
Coconino	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	5	2.29%
Gila	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	8	3.67%
Graham	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.46%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0.92%
Maricopa	67	22	37	8	1	0	0	135	61.93%
Mohave	1	0	10	0	0	0	0	11	5.05%
Navajo	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	4	1.83%
Pima	7	2	2	0	0	0	0	11	5.05%
Pinal	2	3	5	3	0	0	0	13	5.96%
Santa Cruz	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.92%
Yavapai	1	0	6	1	0	0	0	8	3.67%
Yuma	11	0	3	1	0	0	0	15	6.88%
TOTAL	96	28	77	16	1	0	0	218	100.00%



ADJC & AOC COMPARISON

Original Commitments on a Statewide Basis

The previous section on ADJC commitments used the traditional reporting method, juvenile dispositions to the Juvenile Department of Corrections during the fiscal year. This method, however, over counts the actual number of juveniles being committed as it does not differentiate between original and subsequent commitments and also fails to take into account juveniles who never arrive to ADJC for processing.

Tables in this section provide that information. **Table 10.1** shows juveniles who were committed for the first time during the fiscal year (original commitment) and arrived at an ADJC facility. Subsequent commitment includes juveniles who received a commitment decision in FY16, but were already committed from a different county or previous fiscal year. The last category, “Never Arrived at ADJC”, includes juveniles who received an original decision of commitment but were never processed into ADJC. In this scenario, a youth may have turned 18 while in detention and were therefore never transported to an ADJC facility or have been processed in an adult court at the time of commitment and were placed in adult confinement (jail or correctional facility).

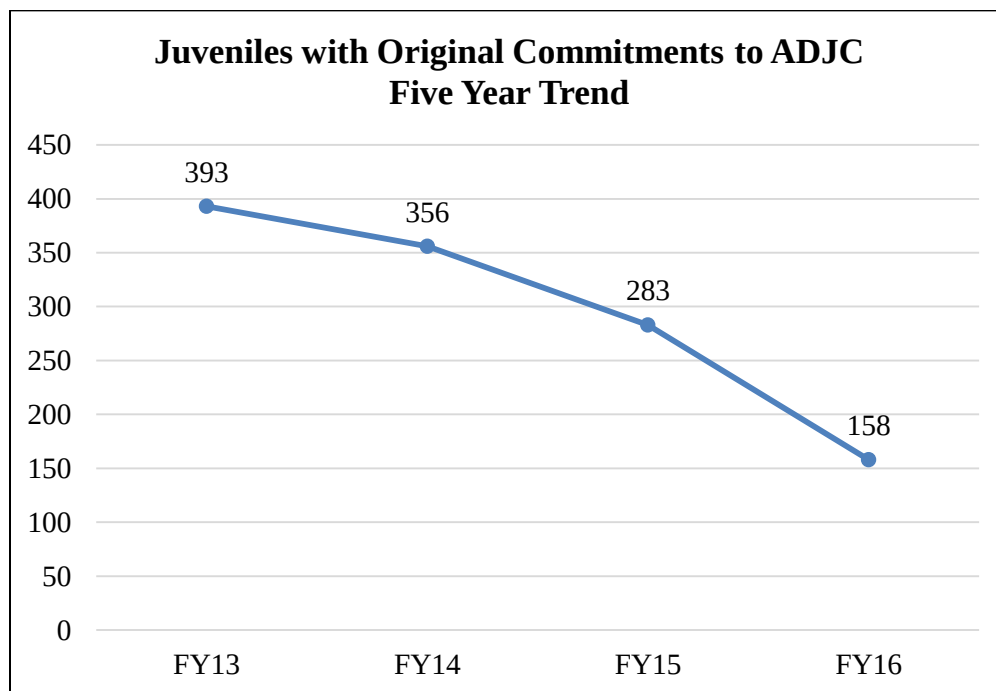
ADJC has the ability to count “re-commitments”, a juvenile who is committed, discharged from ADJC and then receives another commitment. Those juveniles, few in number, are not reflected in these charts.

In FY16, there were 158 original commitments. The majority of original commitments were from Maricopa County. In addition, there were 52 juveniles with subsequent commitments and 8 juveniles who never arrived to ADJC.

Table 10.1. Commitments, FY16

	ORIGINAL COMMITMENT	SUBSEQUENT COMMITMENT	NEVER ARRIVED AT ADJC	TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0
Cochise	3	0	0	3
Coconino	5	0	0	5
Gila	8	0	0	8
Graham	1	0	0	1
Greenlee	0	0	0	0
La Paz	2	0	0	2
Maricopa	85	43	7	135
Mohave	8	3	0	11
Navajo	4	0	0	4
Pima	9	2	0	11
Pinal	10	2	1	13
Santa Cruz	2	0	0	2
Yavapai	7	1	0	8
Yuma	14	1	0	15
TOTAL	158	52	8	218

Table 10.2. Commitments Prior Fiscal Year, FY15				
	ORIGINAL COMMITMENT	SUBSEQUENT COMMITMENT	NEVER ARRIVED AT ADJC	TOTAL
Apache	3	0	0	3
Cochise	10	3	0	13
Coconino	7	3	0	10
Gila	8	0	0	8
Graham	1	3	0	4
Greenlee	1	0	0	1
La Paz	1	0	0	1
Maricopa	147	57	6	210
Mohave	19	3	0	22
Navajo	4	0	0	4
Pima	23	2	0	25
Pinal	15	9	0	24
Santa Cruz	12	1	0	13
Yavapai	13	1	0	14
Yuma	19	3	0	22
TOTAL	283	85	6	374



It is with gratitude to ADJC for providing commitment data used for this section.

PATHWAYS TO ADULT COURT

The Arizona Revised Statutes provide the requirements and procedures for prosecuting juveniles in criminal court as adults. Juveniles enter the adult system by either a direct file or transfer. Both require certain criteria to be met in order for the filing or transfer to take place. The provisions, presented here as pathways, are summarized below.

There are five different pathways a juvenile can take to adult court, which are as follows:

Mandatory Direct File for a Violent Offense – A juvenile aged fifteen, sixteen, or seventeen who commits a violent crime specified in A.R.S. §13-501A must be filed in adult court.

Mandatory Direct File due to Prior Conviction – A juvenile with a historical prior felony conviction must be prosecuted as an adult per A.R.S. §13-501C.

Mandatory Direct File for Chronic Offenders – A juvenile aged fifteen, sixteen, or seventeen who have two prior felony adjudications in juvenile court and must go to adult court for a subsequent felony per A.R.S. §13-501A.

Discretionary Filing – The County Attorney may file in adult court, any juvenile who is fourteen years old and a chronic offender or fourteen or older and has committed one of a list of specified offenses in A.R.S. §13-501B.

Transfer – Juveniles who do not meet the above criteria may still be transferred by the juvenile court depending on a number of factors such as the type and severity of the offense and the juvenile's record and previous history. The County Attorney may request an order of the juvenile court transferring jurisdiction to the criminal division of the superior court for prosecution of any juvenile charged with a felony.

As shown in Table 11.1, the majority of juveniles end up in adult court through a mandatory direct file. More detail on Direct filed and Transferred juveniles are provided in the sections that follow.

Table 11.1. Pathways to Adult Court, FY16

PATHWAY	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
Mandatory	150	55.97%
Mandatory Prior	10	3.73%
Chronic	33	12.31%
Discretionary	63	23.51%
Transfer	12	4.48%
TOTAL *	268	100.00%

Table 11.2. Pathways to Adult Court by County, FY16

COUNTY	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0.00%
Cochise	0	0.00%
Coconino	0	0.00%
Gila	0	0.00%
Graham	2	0.75%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%
Maricopa	167	62.31%
Mohave	2	0.75%
Navajo	0	0.00%
Pima	53	19.78%
Pinal	23	8.58%
Santa Cruz	16	5.97%
Yavapai	1	0.37%
Yuma	4	1.49%
TOTAL *	268	100.00%

* The number of juveniles in these tables may be a duplicate count due to the possibility of multiple cases taking different pathways to adult court in the fiscal year.

Direct Filings in Adult Court

Statistics provided in this section are for individual youth (unduplicated). For youth who were direct filed in adult court more than once during the fiscal year, information from their first filings is reported.

Arizona Revised Statutes §13-501 mandates that the “County Attorney shall bring criminal prosecution against a juvenile in the same manner as an adult if the juvenile is fifteen, sixteen, or seventeen years of age and is accused of any of the following offenses”:

1. First degree murder;
2. Second degree murder;
3. Forcible sexual assault;
4. Armed robbery;
5. Any other violent offenses, defined as aggravated assault A.R.S. §13-1204 A.1., aggravated assault with a deadly weapon A.R.S. §13-1204 A.2., drive by shooting, and discharging a firearm at a structure;
6. A felony offense committed by a chronic offender, defined as a juvenile who has two prior and separate adjudications;
7. Any offense that is properly joined to the above offenses.

These offense categories are used to define pathways to adult court referred to as mandatory (1 through 5 and 7) and chronic (6).

In addition, the County Attorney has the discretion to bring criminal prosecution against fourteen year old juveniles accused of the offenses enumerated above. Criminal prosecution may also be brought against juveniles fourteen or older who have been accused of a class 1 or class 2 felony or a select class 3, 4, 5, and 6 felony, which are referred to as discretionary filings. In addition, criminal

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

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

In FY99, direct filings reached a high of 804. Since then, the number of direct filings has decreased. In FY16, 256 juveniles were involved in the direct file process.

Table 11.3. Direct Filings by County, FY16

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	0	0.00%
Cochise	0	0.00%
Coconino	0	0.00%
Gila	0	0.00%
Graham	2	0.78%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%
Maricopa	164	64.06%
Mohave	2	0.78%
Navajo	0	0.00%
Pima	52	20.31%
Pinal	23	8.98%
Santa Cruz	9	3.52%
Yavapai	0	0.00%
Yuma	4	1.56%
TOTAL	256	100.00%

Table 11.4. Direct Filings by Gender, FY16

Male	235	91.80%
Female	21	8.20%
TOTAL	256	100.00%

Table 11.5. Direct Filings by Age, FY16

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	0	0.00%
11	0	0.00%
12	0	0.00%
13	0	0.00%
14	1	0.39%
15	35	13.67%
16	62	24.22%
17	153	59.77%
Unknown	5	1.95%
TOTAL	256	100.00%

Table 11.8. Direct Filings by Number of Prior Referrals, FY16

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	62	24.22%
1	36	14.06%
2	15	5.86%
3	24	9.38%
4	14	5.47%
5	18	7.03%
6	11	4.30%
7	8	3.13%
8 or more	68	26.56%
TOTAL	256	100.00%

Table 11.6. Direct Filings by Race, FY16

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	125	48.83%
African American	60	23.44%
White	48	18.75%
Native American	13	5.08%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.39%
Other	4	1.56%
Unknown	5	1.95%
TOTAL	256	100.00%

Table 11.9. Direct Filings by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY16

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	185	72.27%
Felonies Against Property	36	14.06%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	0	0.00%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	0	0.00%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	29	11.33%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	6	2.34%
Misdemeanors Against Property	0	0.00%
Status Offense	0	0.00%
Administrative	0	0.00%
TOTAL	256	100.00%

Table 11.7. Direct Filings by Education Status, FY16

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	50	19.53%
Not Enrolled	52	20.31%
Expelled	1	0.39%
Suspended	1	0.39%
Withdrawn	4	1.56%
Graduated	0	0.00%
GED Program	1	0.39%
Unknown	147	57.42%
TOTAL	256	100.00%

Table 11.10. Direct Filings by Offense Class, FY16

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	256	100.00%
Misdemeanor	0	0.00%
TOTAL	256	100.00%

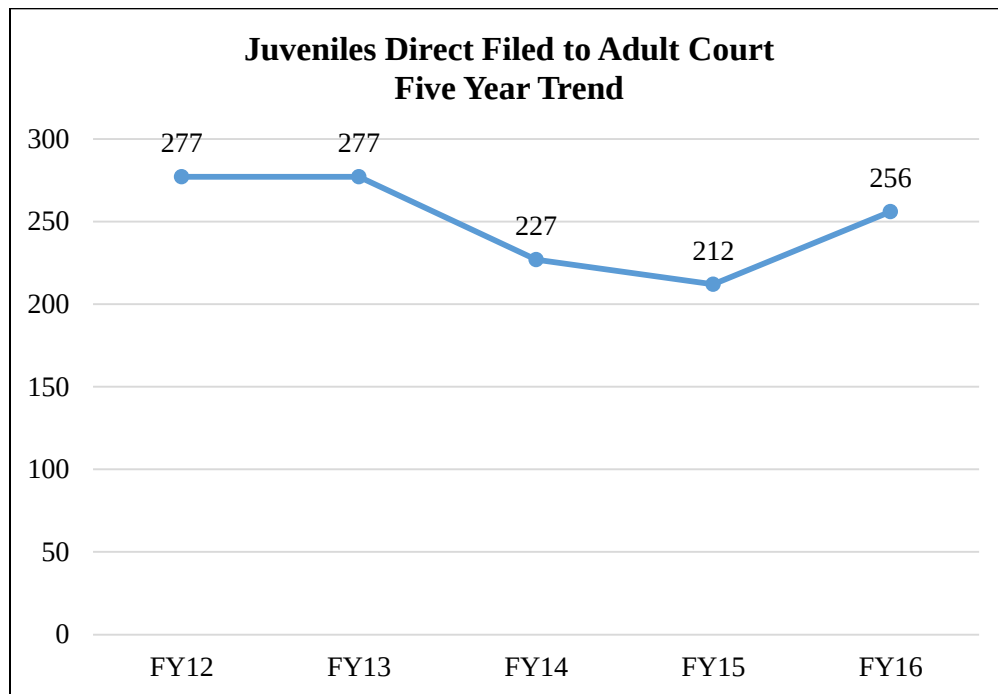
Table 11.11. Direct Filings by County and Gender, FY16				
	MALE		FEMALE	
COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Cochise	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Coconino	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Gila	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Graham	2	100.00%	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Maricopa	153	93.29%	11	6.71%
Mohave	2	100.00%	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Pima	44	84.62%	8	15.38%
Pinal	23	100.00%	0	0.00%
Santa Cruz	7	77.78%	2	22.22%
Yavapai	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Yuma	4	100.00%	0	0.00%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	235	91.80%	21	8.20%

In **Tables 11.11** through **11.13**, county breakdowns of gender, age, and race are presented. Overall, the vast majority of juveniles with direct filings are males over fifteen years of age. Hispanic was the most common racial (ethnic) category for all of the counties.

Table 11.12. Direct Filings by County and Age, FY16													
COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0.78%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	23	48	91	1	164	64.06%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0.78%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Pima	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	9	30	2	52	20.31%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	18	0	23	8.98%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	2	9	3.52%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	1.56%
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	35	62	153	5	256	100.00%

Table 11.13. Direct Filings by County and Race, FY16

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Graham	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0.78%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	71	45	33	12	1	2	0	164	64.06%
Mohave	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0.78%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Pima	23	9	12	1	0	2	5	52	20.31%
Pinal	17	5	1	0	0	0	0	23	8.98%
Santa Cruz	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	3.52%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Yuma	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	1.56%
TOTAL	125	60	48	13	1	4	5	256	100.00%



Transferred to Adult Court

Prior to fiscal year 1998 and the passage of Proposition 102, juveniles could only be transferred to adult court through the judicial transfer process. Senate Bill (SB) 1446 initiated a shift from judicial transfers being the primary avenue to adult court to direct filing by the County Attorney. SB 1446 also made significant change to A.R.S. §8-327, which details the process for transferring juveniles to adult court, and went into effect July 1, 1998.

An order to transfer a juvenile is based on a finding by a preponderance of evidence that probable cause exists that the offense was committed by the juvenile and a transfer would best serve public safety. The determination of whether public safety would be served is based on the following factors outlined in A.R.S. §8-327 D:

1. The seriousness of the offense involved.
2. The record and previous history of the juvenile, including previous contacts with the courts and law enforcement, previous periods of any court ordered probation and the results of that probation.
3. Any previous commitments of the juvenile to juvenile residential placements and secure institutions.
4. If the juvenile was previously committed to the Department of Juvenile Corrections for a felony offense.
5. If the juvenile committed another felony offense while the juvenile was a ward of the Department of Juvenile Corrections.
6. If the juvenile committed the alleged offense while participating in, assisting, promoting or furthering the interests of a criminal street gang, a criminal syndicate or a racketeering enterprise.
7. The views of the victim of the offense.
8. If the degree of the juvenile's participation in the offense was relatively minor but not so minor as to constitute a defense to prosecution.
9. The juvenile's mental and emotional condition.
10. The likelihood of the juvenile's reasonable rehabilitation through the use of services and facilities that are currently available to the juvenile court.

Since the direct filing process began, the judicial transfer process has been utilized less frequently. During the current fiscal year, the direct filing process accounted for over 9 out of every 10 juveniles prosecuted in adult court.

Table 11.14. Transferred by County, FY16

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	0	0.00%
Cochise	0	0.00%
Coconino	0	0.00%
Gila	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%
Maricopa	3	25.00%
Mohave	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0.00%
Pima	1	8.33%
Pinal	0	0.00%
Santa Cruz	7	58.33%
Yavapai	1	8.33%
Yuma	0	0.00%
TOTAL	12	100.00%

Table 11.15. Transferred by Gender, FY16

Male	12	100.00%
Female	0	0.00%
TOTAL	12	100.00%

Table 11.16. Transferred to Adult Court by Age, FY16

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	0	16.67%
11	0	0.00%
12	0	0.00%
13	0	0.00%
14	0	0.00%
15	0	0.00%
16	1	8.33%
17	10	83.33%
Unknown	1	8.33%
TOTAL	12	100.00%

Table 11.17. Transferred to Adult Court by Race, FY16

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	10	83.33%
African American	0	0.00%
White	2	16.67%
Native American	0	0.00%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.00%
Other	0	0.00%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	12	100.00%

Table 11.18. Transferred to Adult Court by Education Status, FY16

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	0	0.00%
Not Enrolled	1	8.33%
Expelled	1	8.33%
Suspended	0	0.00%
Withdrawn	0	0.00%
Graduated	0	0.00%
GED Program	0	0.00%
Unknown	10	83.33%
TOTAL	12	100.00%

Table 11.19. Transferred to Adult Court by Number of Prior Referrals, FY16

PRIOR REFERRAL	COUNT	PERCENT
0	4	33.33%
1	1	8.33%
2	3	25.00%
3	2	16.67%
4	1	8.33%
5	0	0.00%
6	0	0.00%
7	0	0.00%
8 or more	1	8.33%
TOTAL	12	100.00%

Table 11.20. Transferred to Adult Court by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY16

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	5	41.67%
Felonies Against Property	2	16.67%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	0	0.00%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	0	0.00%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	4	33.33%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	1	8.33%
Misdemeanors Against Property	0	0.00%
Status Offense	0	0.00%
Administrative	0	0.00%
TOTAL	12	100.00%

Table 11.21. Transferred to Adult Court by Offense Class, FY16

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	12	100.00%
Misdemeanor	0	0.00%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	0	0.00%
Status	0	0.00%
Other	0	0.00%
TOTAL	12	100.00%

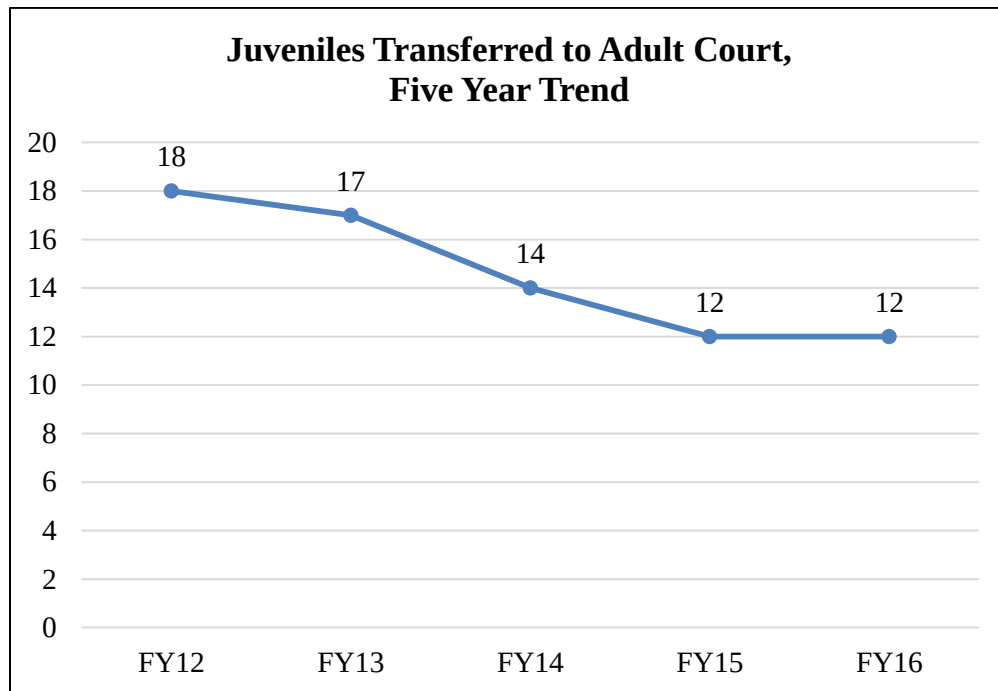
Table 11.22. Transferred to Adult Court by County and Gender, FY16				
COUNTY	MALE	% OF TOTAL	FEMALE	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Cochise	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Coconino	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Gila	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Maricopa	3	100.00%	0	0.00%
Mohave	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Pima	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
Pinal	7	100.00%	0	0.00%
Santa Cruz	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Yavapai	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
Yuma	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	12	100.00%	0	0.00%

Tables 11.22 through 11.24 provide statistics on gender, age, and race by county. Overall, most transferred juveniles are males in their late teens. Hispanic and African American were the most common racial groups.

Table 11.23. Transferred to Adult Court by County and Age, FY16													
COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	25.00%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Pima	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	8.33%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	7	58.33%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	8.33%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	1	12	100.00%

Table 11.24. Transferred to Adult Court by County and Race, FY16

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	25.00%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Pima	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8.33%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Santa Cruz	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	58.33%
Yavapai	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	8.33%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
TOTAL	10	0	2	0	0	0	1	12	100.00%



This page intentionally left blank.

GENDER

In January, 2005, the Child Welfare League hosted a conference *National Girls Initiative: Florence Crittenden Roundtable 2005*. This section was prompted by that conference and other work being done in Arizona. This section offers simple comparisons between males and females in Arizona's juvenile justice system. Information is provided on referrals, age at first referral, offense severity, and proportions of males and females at each stage in the juvenile justice system, and treatment received in FY16. This section was first published in *Juveniles Processed FY04* and has been replicated annually since then.

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

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

Table 12.1. Gender by Court Stage, FY16		
STAGE	FEMALE	MALE
Referral	34.17%	65.83%
Detention	21.99%	78.01%
Diversions	39.52%	60.48%
Petitioned	25.93%	74.07%
Dismissals	31.28%	68.72%
Penalty Only	23.45%	76.55%
Standard Probation	24.22%	75.78%
JIPS	16.52%	83.48%
ADJC	8.26%	91.74%
Direct Filed	8.20%	91.80%

Average Age

For the juveniles referred in FY16, the average age of referral for the initial referral was slightly lower for females (14.07) than males (14.39).

Table 12.2. Average Age at First Referral, FY16	
Male	14.44
Female	14.08
ALL YOUTH	14.20

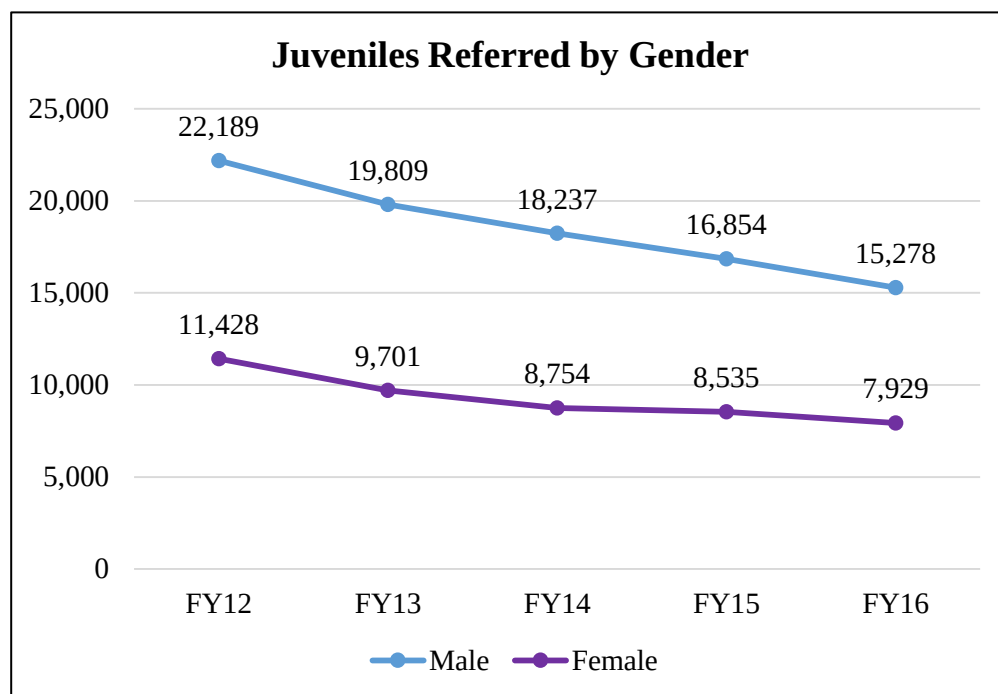
Offense Severity and Type

Females and males differ in the distribution of their referral offenses. Three offense categories make up almost two-thirds of female referrals: public peace (20.0%); misdemeanors against property (19.5%); and status offenses (19.7%). On the other hand, apart from public peace offenses (20.2%), males' referral offenses are more equally distributed across severity categories.

Misdemeanors make up the largest proportion of offenses for both males and females. Since FY07, the proportion of juveniles committing felonies and misdemeanors for both males and females has remained relatively stable.

Table 12.3. Gender by Severity of the Most Serious Referral Offense, FY16		
OFFENSE	FEMALE	MALE
Felonies Against Persons	3.2%	8.3%
Felonies Against Property	3.0%	9.7%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	7.2%	9.9%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	13.2%	10.9%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	11.9%	15.9%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	20.0%	20.2%
Misdemeanors Against Property	19.5%	12.2%
Status Offenses	19.7%	10.7%
Administrative	2.4%	2.1%
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%

Table 12.4. Gender by Offense Class		
	FEMALE	MALE
FELONY		
2012	16.7%	37.9%
2013	17.2%	38.0%
2014	18.5%	38.2%
2015	19.1%	37.7%
2016	20.0%	38.1%
MISDEMEANOR		
2012	62.5%	47.8%
2013	59.6%	46.8%
2014	58.6%	46.6%
2015	56.8%	45.2%
2016	53.8%	43.3%



*Note: The **Court Funded Treatment Received** section is unavailable for this edition due to conversion to JOLTSaz JTX.*

Notes & Glossary

NOTES

1. The number of juveniles in each stage is an unduplicated count, meaning each juvenile is only counted once. A juvenile could be counted more than once if assigned more than one disposition during the fiscal year. For example, if a juvenile was diverted and later placed on probation for a new offense in the same year, the juvenile would be counted twice, once for diversion and once for probation. Additionally, because the unique identifiers for juveniles are county specific – a juvenile could be counted in more than one county.

The only exceptions to the unduplicated count of juveniles at each stage are **Table 11.1**. Pathways to Adult Court, FY16 and **Table 11.2** Pathways to Adult Court by County, FY16. In these tables, if a juvenile is direct filed and transferred, the juvenile would be counted twice, once for any transfer and once for any direct file.

Historical data presented are as previously reported in all Juveniles Processed publications. Although we strive to capture all direct filed juveniles, some direct filed juveniles may not be reflected in Juveniles Processed data.

Percentages given in each table may not equal 100.00% due to rounding.

2. Specific definitions of each severity category include, but are not limited to:

Felonies Against Person – Aggravated assault, arson of occupied structure, child molestation, child prostitution, child abuse, criminal syndicate, custodial interference, drive-by shooting, intimidating by gang, kidnapping, endangerment, incest, leaving accident, manslaughter, murder, negligent homicide, robbery, sexual abuse, sexual assault, sexual conduct with minor.

Felonies Against Property – Aggravated criminal damage, criminal damage, shoplifting, arson of unoccupied structure, armed burglary, burglary, computer fraud, fraud, embezzlement, extortion, forgery, unauthorized use of vehicle, organized crime, failure to return rental property, trafficking, possession of stolen property, stolen vehicle, theft.

Obstruction of Justice (Felonies and Misdemeanors) – Contempt of court, escape, unlawful or felony flight, failure to appear, hindering prosecution, influence witness, obstruction, perjury, parole or probation violation, resisting arrest.

Misdemeanor Against Person – Assault, simple assault, domestic violence, endangerment, threatening intimidation, lewd and lascivious acts, unlawful imprisonment.

Drugs (Felonies and Misdemeanors) – Possession, sale, use, transportation, or manufacture of any illegal drug (dangerous, narcotic, toxic substance, inhalant, hallucinogen, or prescription) or drug paraphernalia, involving a minor in a drug offense.

Public Peace (Felonies and Misdemeanors) – Aggravated DUI, alcohol under age consumption, carry concealed weapon, child neglect, commercial sex, contributing delinquency of minor, crime against

nature, cruelty to animals, disorderly conduct, disturbing the peace, DUI, eavesdropping, false reporting, failure to stop, firework violation, gambling/gaming, harassment, indecent exposure, obscenity, prostitution, reckless burning, reckless driving, riot, public sexual indecency, speeding, traffic offenses, trespassing, criminal trespassing, unlawful assembly, weapons offenses, discharge firearm.

Misdemeanors Against Property – Criminal damage, issue bad check, shoplifting, and theft.

Status Offenses – Curfew, incorrigible, liquor possession, runaway, tobacco possession, truancy.

Administrative – Court hold, courtesy hold, immigration, sovereignty, traffic, warrant.

3. Statutory requirements for diversion based on A.R.S. §8-321:

1. The County Attorney has sole discretion to divert a juvenile to a community based alternative program that is operated by the County Attorney or to a diversion program administered by the Juvenile Court. A juvenile identified as a chronic or violent offender, or who is alleged to have violated A.R.S. §28-1281, §28-1382, §28-1383 (DUI) or violated Title 13, Chapter 34 (Purchase, possession, or consumption of alcohol/drugs) and the juvenile has previously participated in a community-based alternative program or a diversion program or a diversion program administered by the juvenile court at least two times within twenty-four months is not eligible for diversion.
2. The juvenile probation officer is required to submit a referral to the County Attorney for alleged offenses that have been identified as not eligible for diversion. The County Attorney is able to return a case to the juvenile probation officer for further action if prosecution is declined.
3. The juvenile probation officer is mandated to conduct an interview with a juvenile diverted to the Juvenile Court and the juvenile's parent(s) or guardian. If, during the interview, the juvenile acknowledges responsibility for the offense (based on the referral), the probation/intake officer may choose to begin the process of adjusting the referral. Adjustment of the referral can occur only after the juvenile completes one or more conditions (consequences), as assigned by the probation/intake officer. The consequences could be one or more of the following:
 - a. Participation in unpaid community service work.
 - b. Participation in a counseling program, which is designed to strengthen family relationships and to prevent repetitive juvenile delinquency.
 - c. Participation in an education program, approved by the court, which has as its goal the prevention of further delinquent behavior.
 - d. Participation in an education program, approved by the court, which is designed to deal with ancillary problems experienced by the juvenile, such as alcohol or drug abuse.
 - e. Participation in a non-residential program of rehabilitation or supervision offered by the court or offered by the community youth serving agency and approved by the court.
 - f. Payment of restitution to the victim of the delinquent act.
 - g. Payment of a monetary assessment

4. The County Attorney or the juvenile court, in cooperation with the County Attorney, can establish community based alternative programs. Community-based alternative programs and diversion programs must ensure that the participation of both the juvenile and victim are voluntary, and that the juvenile accepts responsibility for the delinquent or incorrigible act.
 5. The participants in a community-based alternative program agree on any legally reasonable consequence for the juvenile offender, with the exception of confinement. The program participants, juvenile and juvenile's parents(s) or guardian and victim may sign a written contract agreeing on resolution of the matter in which the parent(s) or guardian agree to ensure that the juvenile complies with the contract.
 6. If a juvenile complies with the consequences set forth by the probation officer or community-based alternative program, the County Attorney will not file a petition in juvenile court.
4. Commitment Guidelines:
1. When considering the commitment of a juvenile to the care and custody of ADJC, the juvenile court shall:
 - a. Only commit those juveniles who are adjudicated for a delinquent act and whom the court believes require placement in a secure care facility for the protection of the community;
 - b. Consider commitment to ADJC as a final opportunity for rehabilitation of the juvenile, as well as a way of holding the juvenile accountable for a serious delinquent act or acts;
 - c. Give special consideration to the nature of the offense, the level of risk the juvenile poses to the community, and whether appropriate, less restrictive alternatives to commitment exist within the community; and
 - d. Clearly identify, in the commitment order, the offense or offenses for which the juvenile is being committed and any other relevant factors that the court determines as reasons to consider the juvenile a risk to the community.
 2. The juvenile court shall not consider juveniles for commitment to ADJC when charged with an incorrigible offense(s) or a violation of a court order while under protective supervision for an incorrigible offense.

GLOSSARY

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

Administrative Sanction. A restriction, obligation or similar type of constraint imposed by Juvenile Probation when a youth fails to comply with his/her conditions of standard or intensive probation.

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

Adult Probation. Adult probation is a function of the judicial branch of government responsible for the community-based supervision of adults convicted of criminal offenses. Juveniles prosecuted as adults and placed on probation are supervised by the Adult Probation Department.

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

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

Community-Based Alternative Program (CBAP). As used in Senate Bill 1446 and current statute, Community-Based Alternative Programs are not specifically defined. However, the term "CBAP" has been used generally in reference to citizen boards established throughout local communities by County Attorneys and/or juvenile courts. In cases where the County Attorney has authorized "diversion," the juvenile and his/her parent(s) or guardian(s) may be referred to a CBAP, where the panel of citizens will review the offense, question the juvenile and issue a consequence. The fundamental intent of this type of Community-Based Alternative Program is to increase citizen involvement in the juvenile justice process.

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

Complaint. By statute, a complaint is a written statement of the essential facts that constitute a public offense. A report normally prepared by a law enforcement officer and submitted under oath to County

Attorney alleging that a juvenile has violated the law. In some jurisdictions, the complaint goes to the Juvenile Probation Department prior to the County Attorney. It is also called a "delinquency complaint" or "written referral" (paper referral).

Delinquent Juvenile. A delinquent juvenile is “a child who is adjudicated to have committed a delinquent act”, with the exception of a child under eight years of age who would be alternatively classified as a “dependent child”. A delinquent juvenile is simply a youth who commits an illegal offense.

Dependent Child/Youth. A juvenile who is: adjudicated to be in need of proper and effective parental care and control and who has no parent or guardian willing to exercise or capable of exercising such care and control; destitute; not provided with the necessities of life, including adequate food, clothing, shelter or medical care; under eight years of age and found to have committed an act that would result in adjudication as a delinquent juvenile or incorrigible child if committed by an older juvenile or child; incompetent or not restorable to competency and alleged to have committed a serious offense or living in a home that is unfit by reason of abuse, neglect, cruelty or depravity by a parent, a guardian or any other person having custody or care of the juvenile.

Detention. Juvenile detention is the temporary confinement of a juvenile in a physically restrictive facility surrounded by a locked and secure barrier with restricted ingress and egress. Juveniles can be held in detention pending court hearings for purposes of public protection or for their own protection or as a consequence.

Discretionary Filings. Arizona law permits the County Attorney to prosecute a juvenile as an adult if the juvenile is fourteen years of age or older and accused of certain serious crimes. In addition, criminal prosecution may be brought against any juvenile with a prior conviction in adult court.

Disposition Hearing. After a juvenile is adjudicated delinquent or incorrigible, a disposition hearing is held to determine the most appropriate punishment or intervention. This hearing is comparable to a "sentencing hearing" in the adult criminal court.

Dispositional Investigation and Report. At least three days prior to disposition, the Juvenile Probation Department is required to provide a Dispositional Investigation Report to the Court. The report shall be made available to the victim/s as well, if applicable. The report includes a risk assessment, victim impact statement, facts regarding the offense, information regarding restitution, and treatment and disposition recommendations from the investigating Juvenile Probation Officer.

Diversion. Diversion is a process by which formal court action (prosecution) is averted. The diversion process is an opportunity for 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 also considered to be incorrigible.

Intake. Intake occurs when a youth is referred to the Juvenile Probation Department with a delinquent or incorrigible charge. Intake staff determines if a youth is eligible for diversion, per the County Attorney's criteria, or whether the juvenile must be referred to the County Attorney for possible prosecution. Intake officers meet with the juveniles and their parents, coordinate diversion consequences and issue reports to the court and County Attorney. **Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS).** Arizona Revised

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

Mandatory Offense. Arizona law mandates when a juvenile who is at least 15 years of age commits certain serious crimes he or she must be prosecuted as an adult. These "mandatory offenses" coincide with the crimes now enumerated in the State Constitution as amended through the provisions of Proposition 102, which was approved by Arizona voters at the 1996 general election.

Parole. Community supervision of juveniles who have been committed to ADJC and granted release to a conditional liberty status. Parole is an executive branch function.

Petition. An official legal document filed in the juvenile court by the County Attorney alleging one or more offenses that a juvenile is believed to have committed. The petition initiates the formal court hearing process of the juvenile court.

Referral. A report submitted to the County Attorney alleging a child is dependent or incorrigible or has committed a delinquent act. Referrals can be made by police, parents, school officials, probation officers, other agencies or interested individuals requesting the juvenile court assume jurisdiction over the juvenile's conduct. Referrals can be "paper referrals" issued as citations or police reports or "physical referrals" where an arrest and possible detention is made by law enforcement. Juveniles may have multiple referrals between the ages of eight and seventeen.

Risk Level. Is determined by use of a state approved assessment tool that classifies a juvenile as having a low, medium, or high risk to recidivate. The tool covers multiple domains using input from the juvenile, parents, school, and other official documents such as school or criminal records. Risk levels are assessed at various Court junctures.

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

Transfer Hearing. A transfer hearing is held after the County Attorney requests that the juvenile court transfer its jurisdiction to the adult criminal court. The juvenile court judge may decide to waive or retain jurisdiction based on A.R.S. §8-327 and must state on the official court record the reasons for the decision.

JUVENILE & ADULT TERMINOLOGY

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN JUVENILE AND ADULT TERMINOLOGY	
JUVENILE	ADULT
Delinquent Act	Crime
Incorrigible Act/Status Offense	Not a Crime
Detained	Arrested
Respondent	Defendant
Referral	Submittal
Petition	Indictment/Complaint
Advisory Hearing	Initial Appearance / Preliminary Hearing Arraignment
Adjudication Hearing	Trial
No Jury Trials	Jury Trial
Adjudication	Verdict/Disposition
Delinquent/Incorrigible	Guilty
Disposition	Sentence
Detention/Secure Care	Jail
Committed to ADJC	Imprisoned/Incarcerated

This page intentionally left blank.

Produced and Published by
Arizona Supreme Court
Administrative Office of the Courts ❖ Juvenile Justice Services Division
1501 W. Washington, Suite 337 ❖ Phoenix, Arizona 85007-3231
(602) 452-3443
www.azcourts.gov/jjsd

This publication can be provided in an alternative format upon request to assist persons with disabilities under the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act.