



THE PEW CHARITABLE TRUSTS

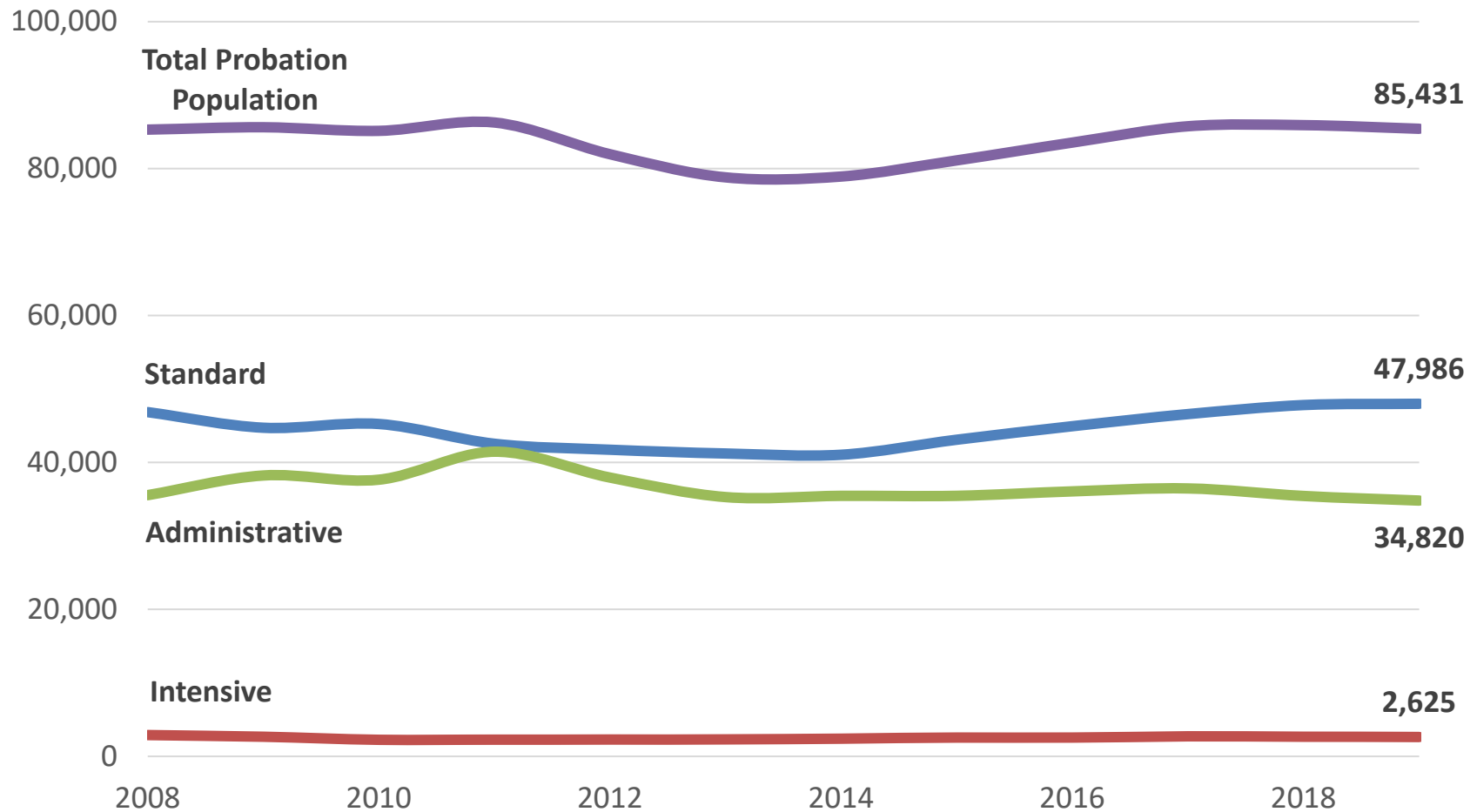
Arizona Task Force on Community Supervision

November 7, 2019

Data Outline

- Review
 - Population drivers
- Follow-up: Lengths of stay
 - Actual length of stay over time
- Petitions to revoke and dispositions
- Time to failure
 - Petition
 - Revocation

Over 85,000 people were on probation in FY2019.



Arizona is among the top 20 states with the largest supervision population.

Rank	State	Supervision population (2016)
1	Texas	482,900
2	Georgia	430,800
3	California	333,300
4	Pennsylvania	291,600
5	Ohio	256,400
6	Florida	218,600
7	Michigan	192,200
8	New Jersey	155,700
9	Illinois	143,400
10	New York	142,400
11	Indiana	116,700
12	Minnesota	103,900
13	Washington	100,600
14	North Carolina	95,200
15	Colorado	90,900
16	Arizona	84,800
17	Maryland	82,800
18	Tennessee	74,700
19	Louisiana	71,000
20	Wisconsin	64,900

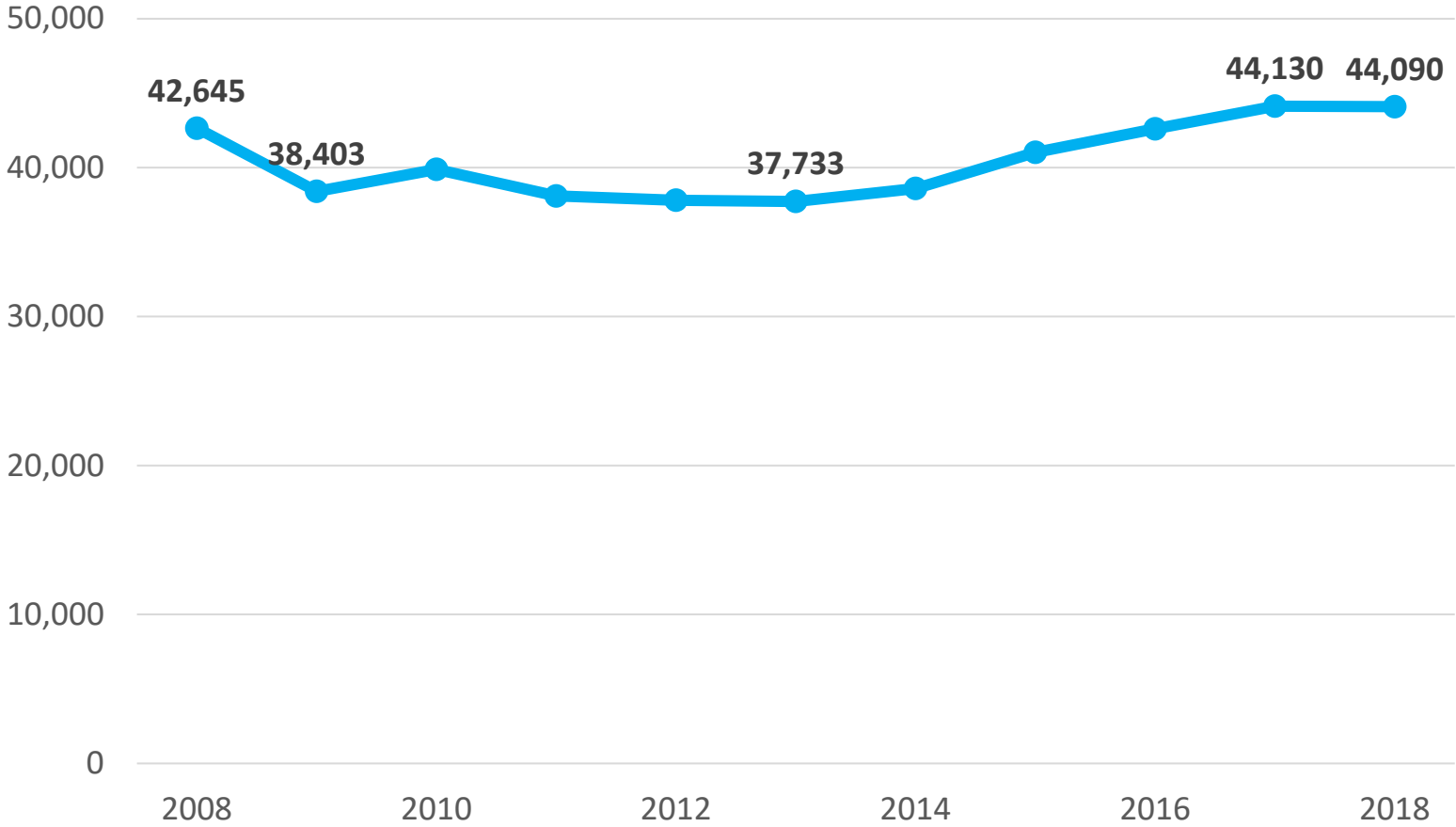
Arizona has the 13th highest probation *rate*.

Rank	State	Probation rate, per 100,000 (2016)	Parole rate, per 100,000 (2016)	Supervision population (2016)
1	Georgia	5,270	285	430,800
2	Ohio	2,624	218	256,400
3	Minnesota	2,280	167	103,900
4	Michigan	2,264	216	192,200
5	Indiana	2,135	165	116,700
6	New Jersey	2,015	217	155,700
7	Colorado	1,870	236	90,900
8	Texas	1,805	537	482,900
9	Pennsylvania	1,783	1,097	291,600
10	Washington	1,565	198	100,600
11	Maryland	1,550	220	82,800
12	National Avg.	1,466	349	4,537,100
13	Arizona	1,447	140	84,800
14	Florida	1,288	27	218,600
15	Tennessee	1,209	234	74,700
16	Illinois	1,154	298	143,400
17	Louisiana	1,124	864	71,000
18	North Carolina	1,044	161	95,200
19	California	791	309	333,300
20	New York	628	285	142,400

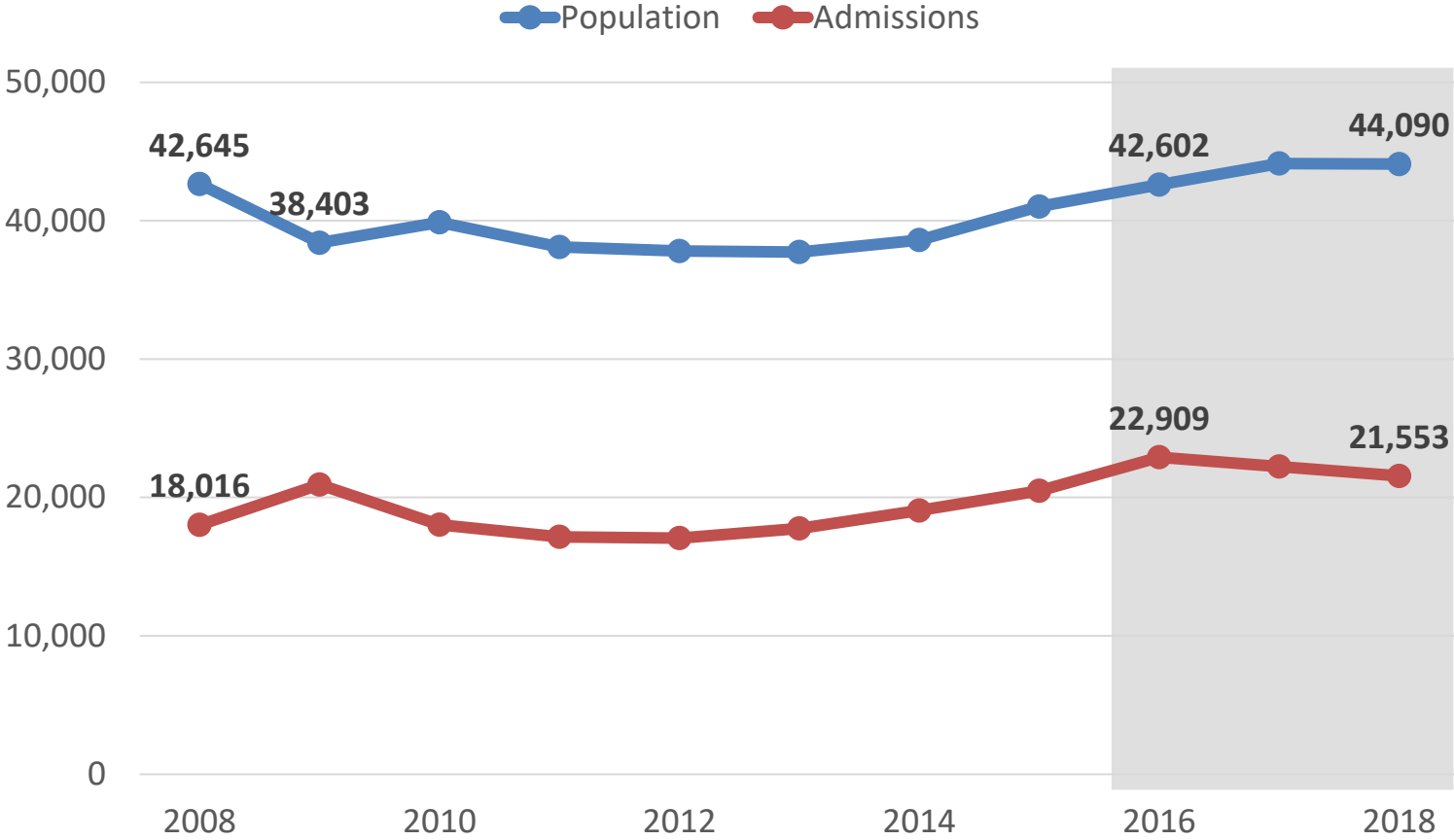
Arizona is in the top 3 for average time on probation.

Rank	State	Exit rate Exits/Population (2015)	Average months on probation (2015) = (1/Exit rate) * 12
1	New Jersey	20.76	57.81
2	New York	29.38	40.84
3	Arizona	31.35	38.28
4	Louisiana	31.39	38.23
5	Tennessee	38.33	31.31
6	Texas	40.66	29.51
7	Illinois	45.76	26.22
8	Minnesota	48.77	24.60
9	Maryland	52.85	22.70
10	Washington	52.98	22.65
11	National Avg.	53.29	22.52
12	Pennsylvania	55.21	21.73
13	Ohio	56.40	21.28
14	California	58.69	20.45
15	Michigan	60.25	19.92
16	North Carolina	60.58	19.81
17	Georgia	68.39	17.55
18	Indiana	69.04	17.38
19	Colorado	69.42	17.29
20	Florida	71.74	16.73

After a decline, Arizona's probation population has rebounded to surpass FY2008 levels.

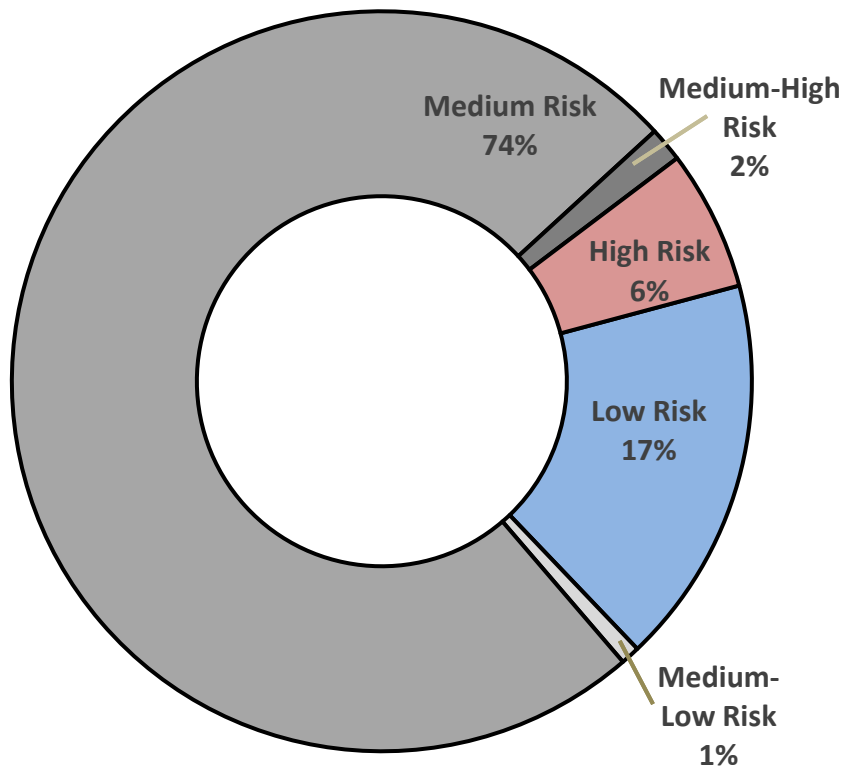


But since FY2016, probation admissions have slightly declined, making the reason for the most recent population uptick initially unclear.

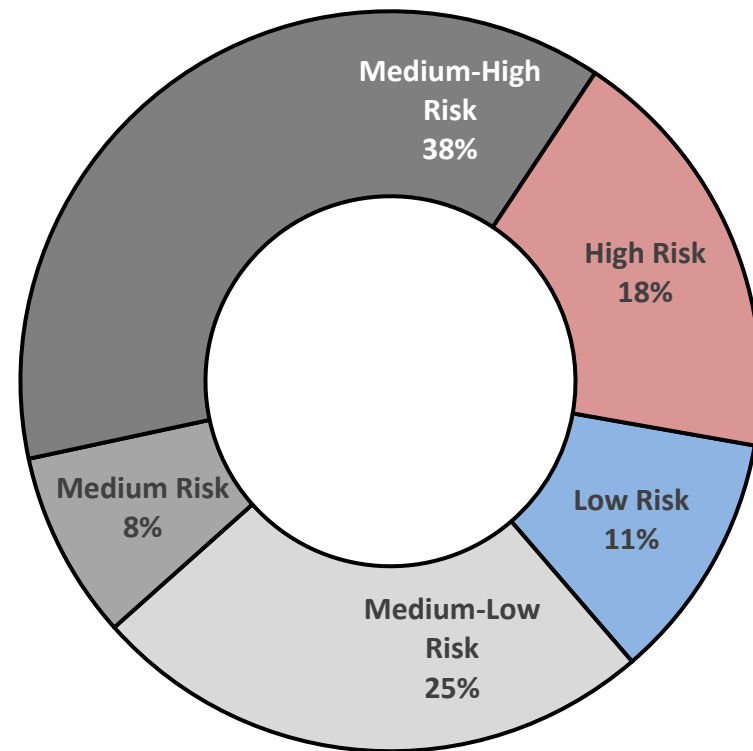


The proportion of probation admissions designated high risk has increased, while low risk has gone down.

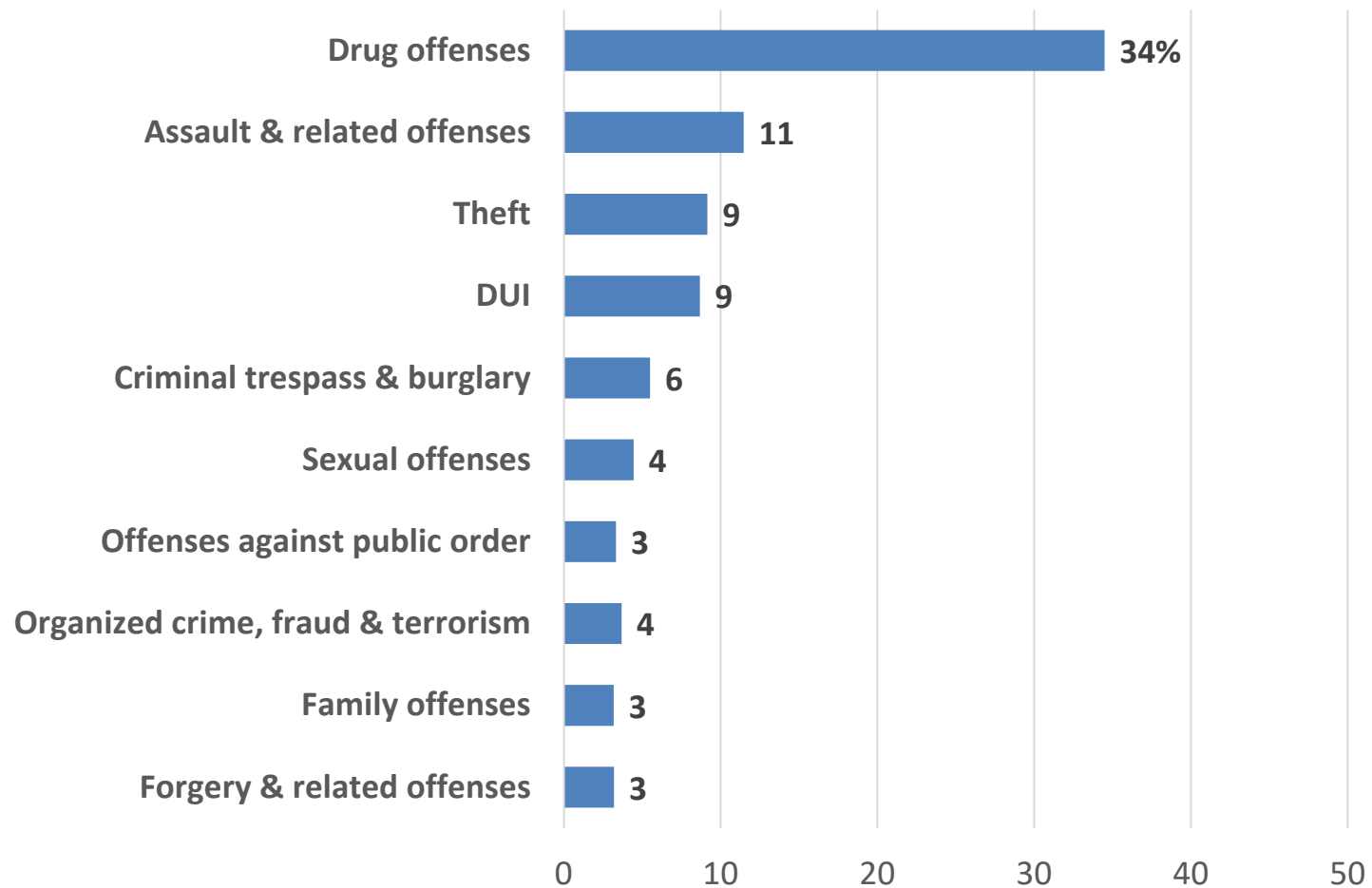
FY2009



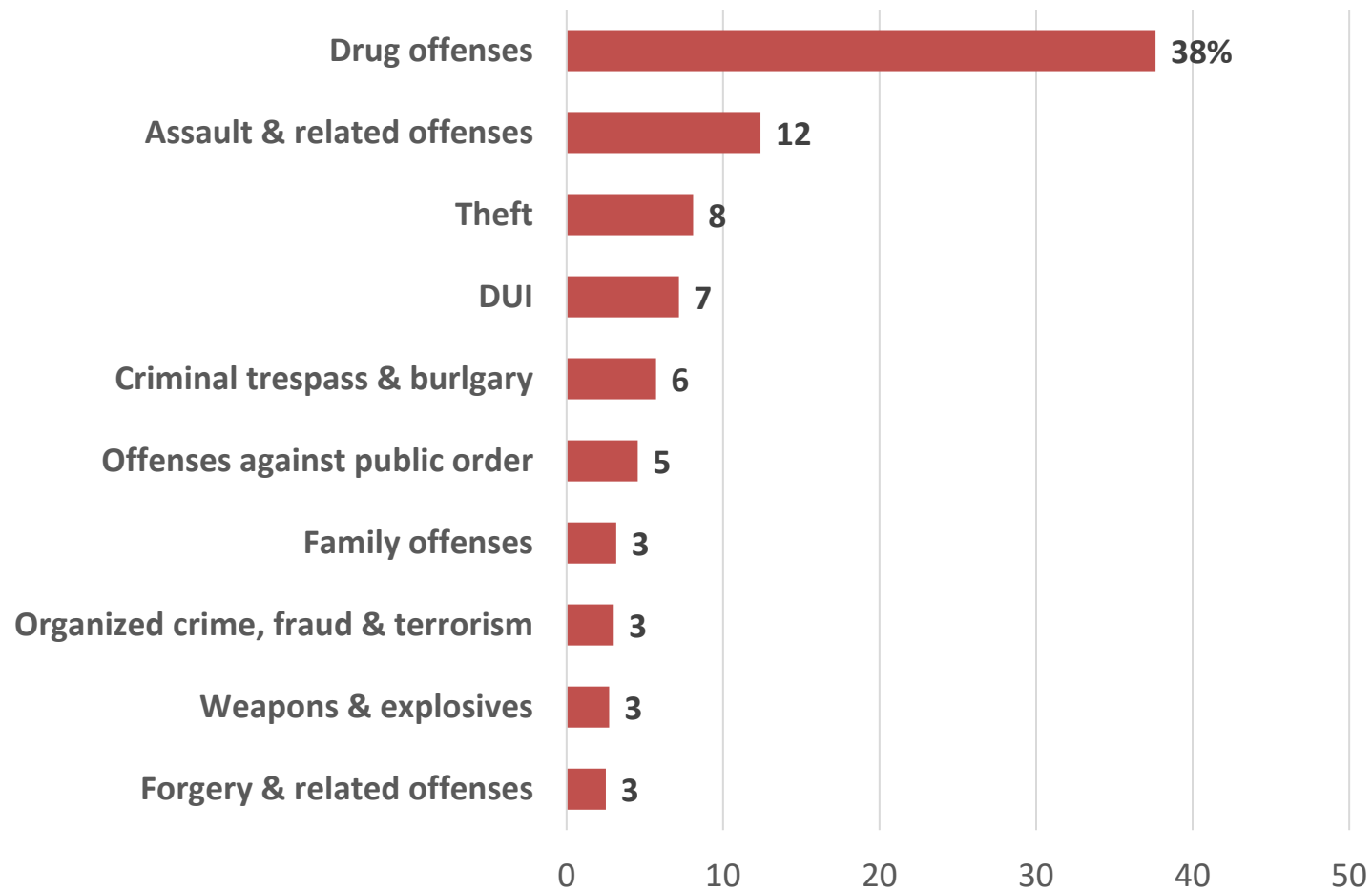
FY2019



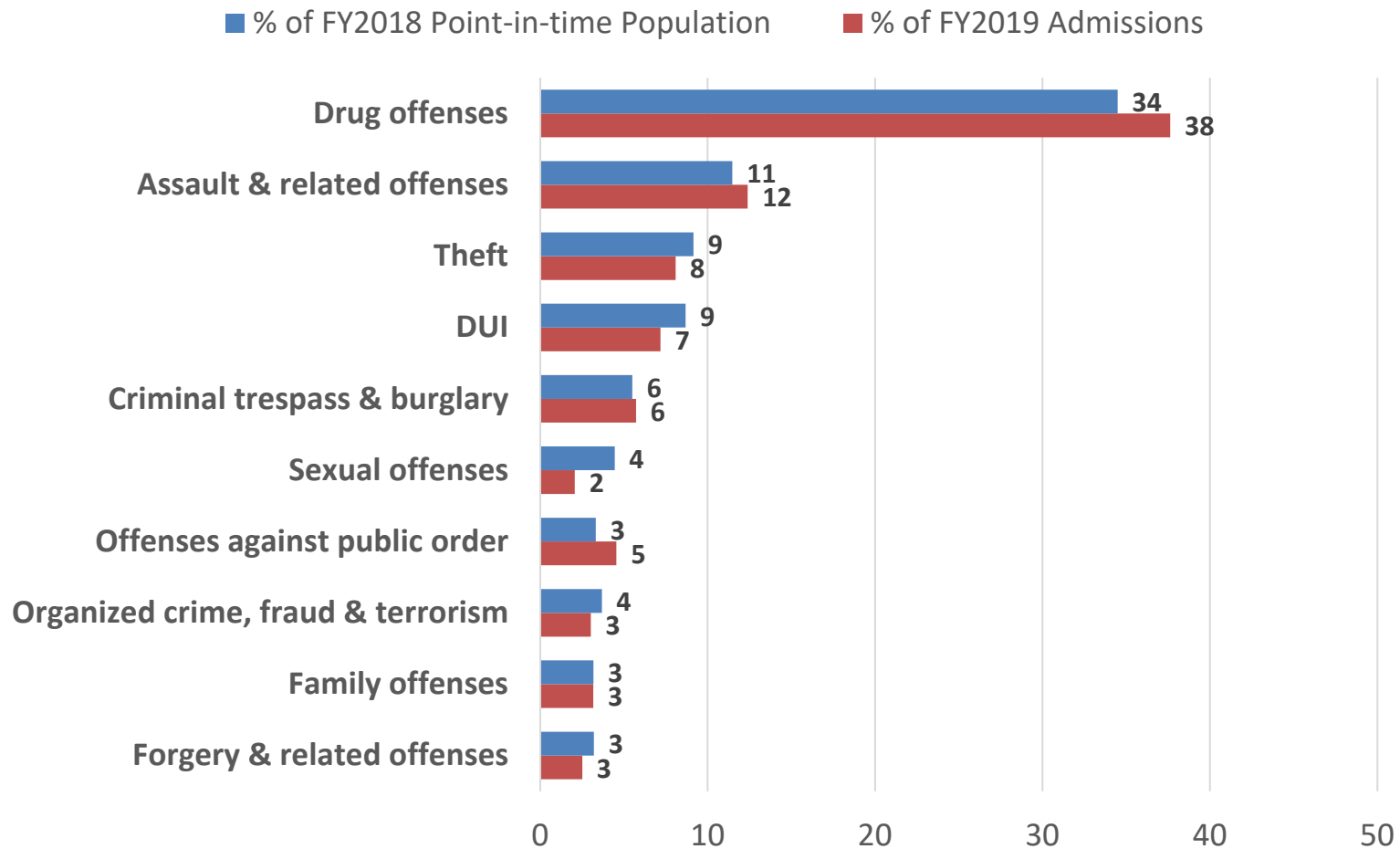
10 charges made up 83% of underlying offenses among probationers in FY2018.



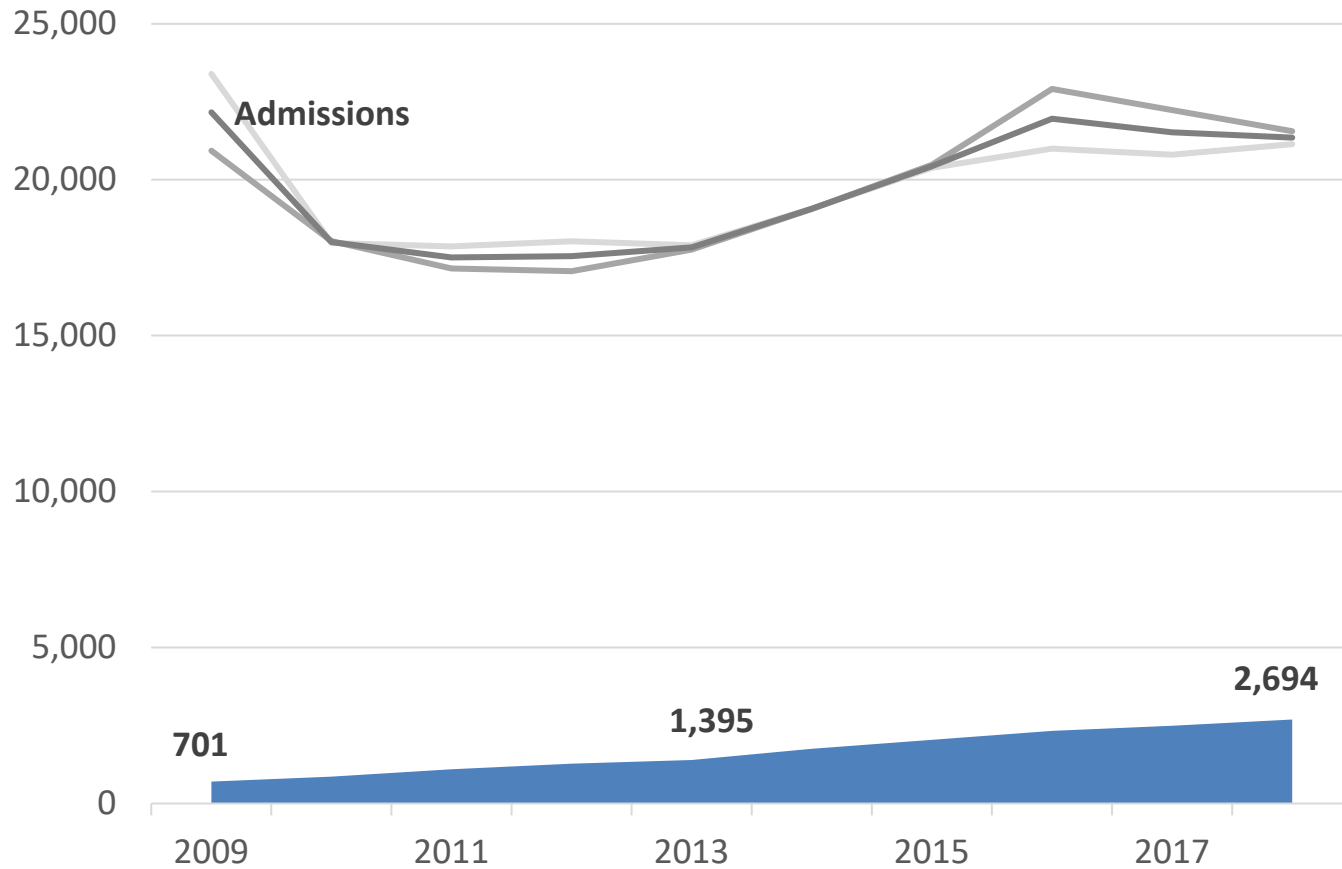
10 charges also made up 87% of underlying offenses among probation admissions in FY2019.



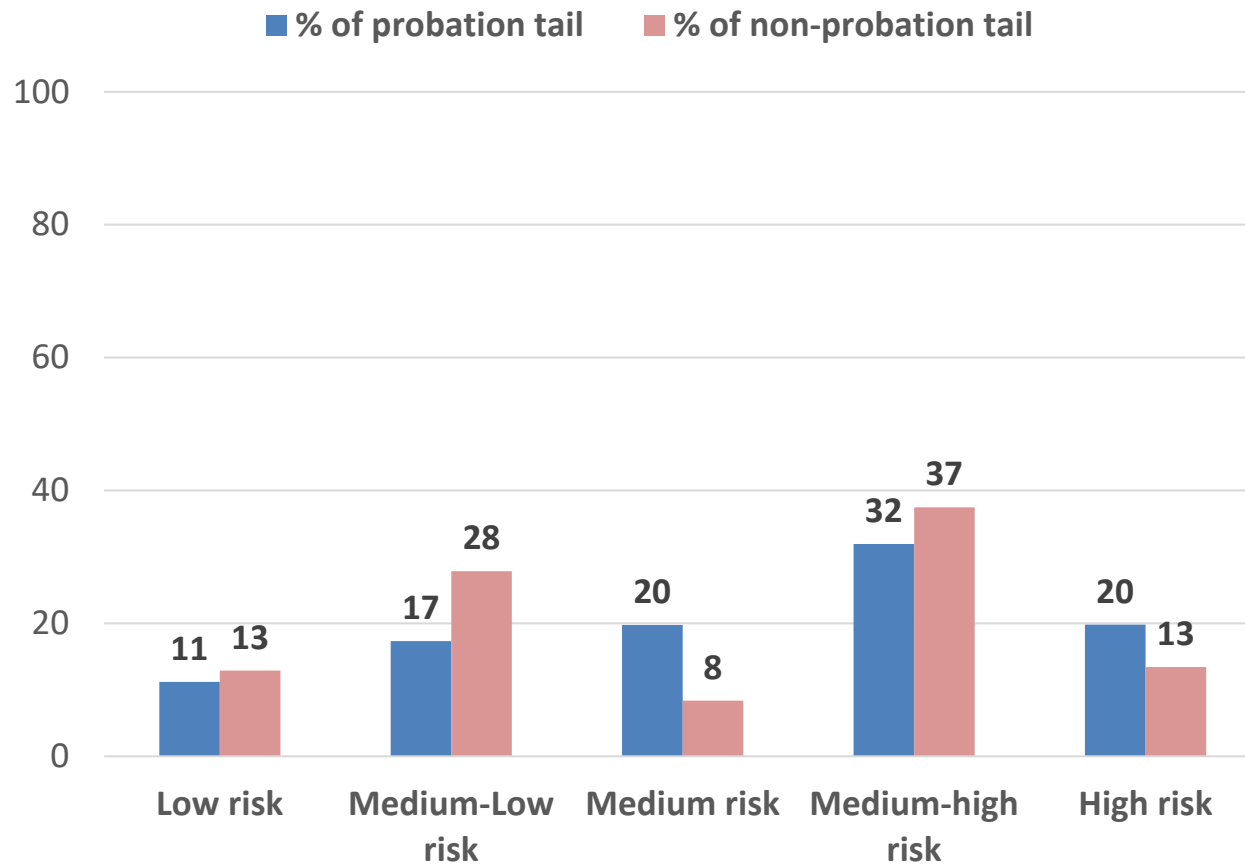
The incidence of drug offenses is slightly higher among FY2019 admissions than the FY2018 population.



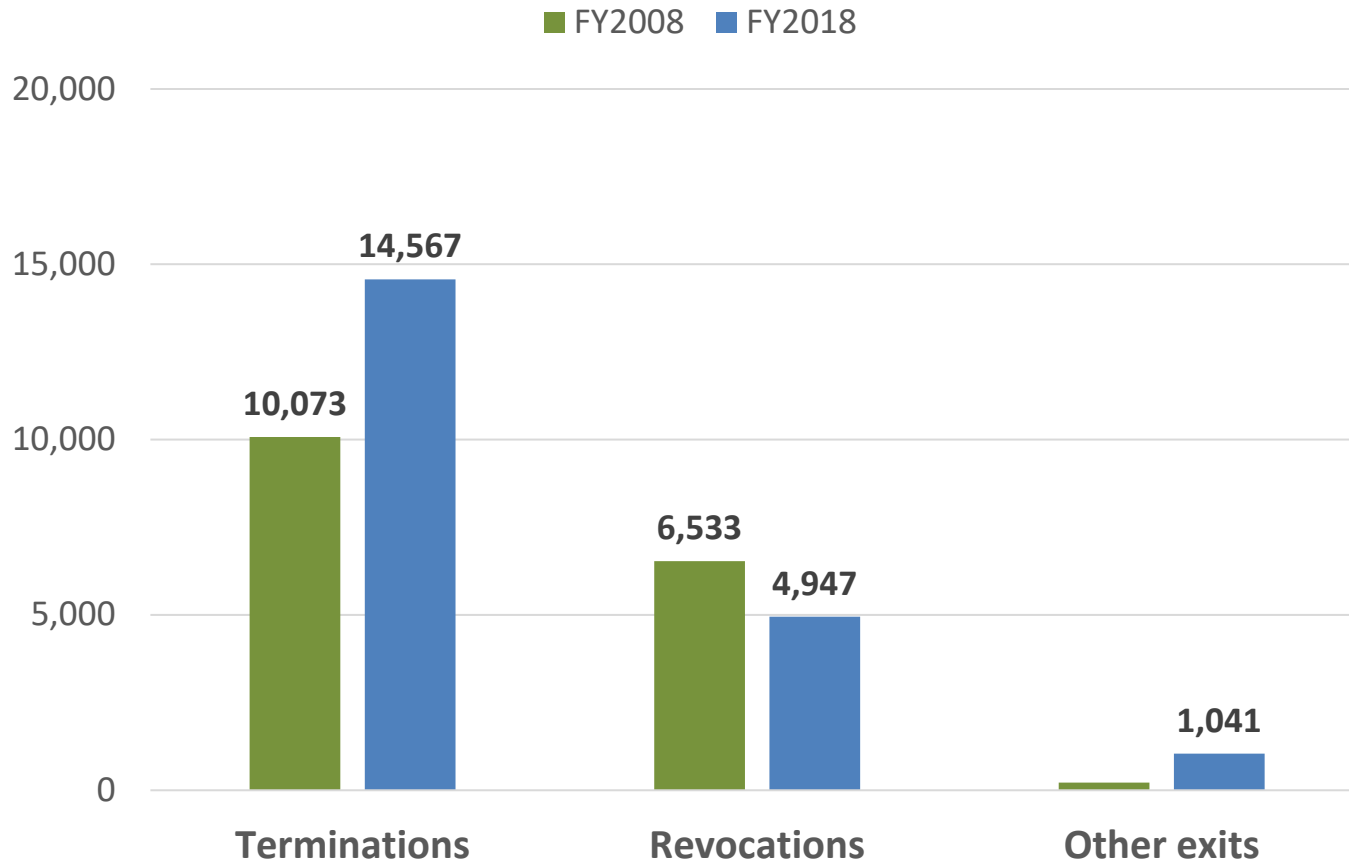
Probation tails have risen from 3% to 13% of all probation admissions.



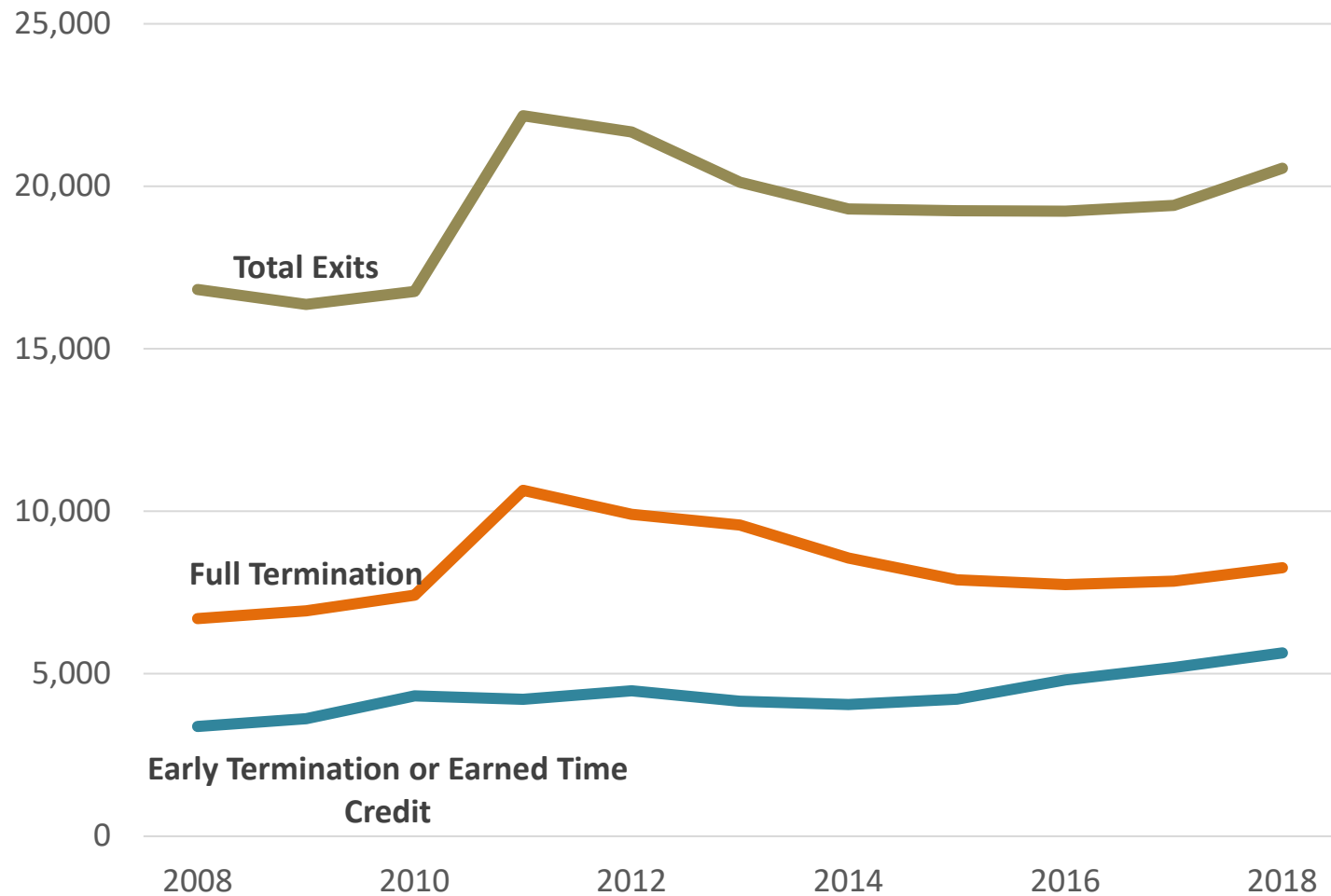
Individuals with probation tails are more likely to be classified as high risk.



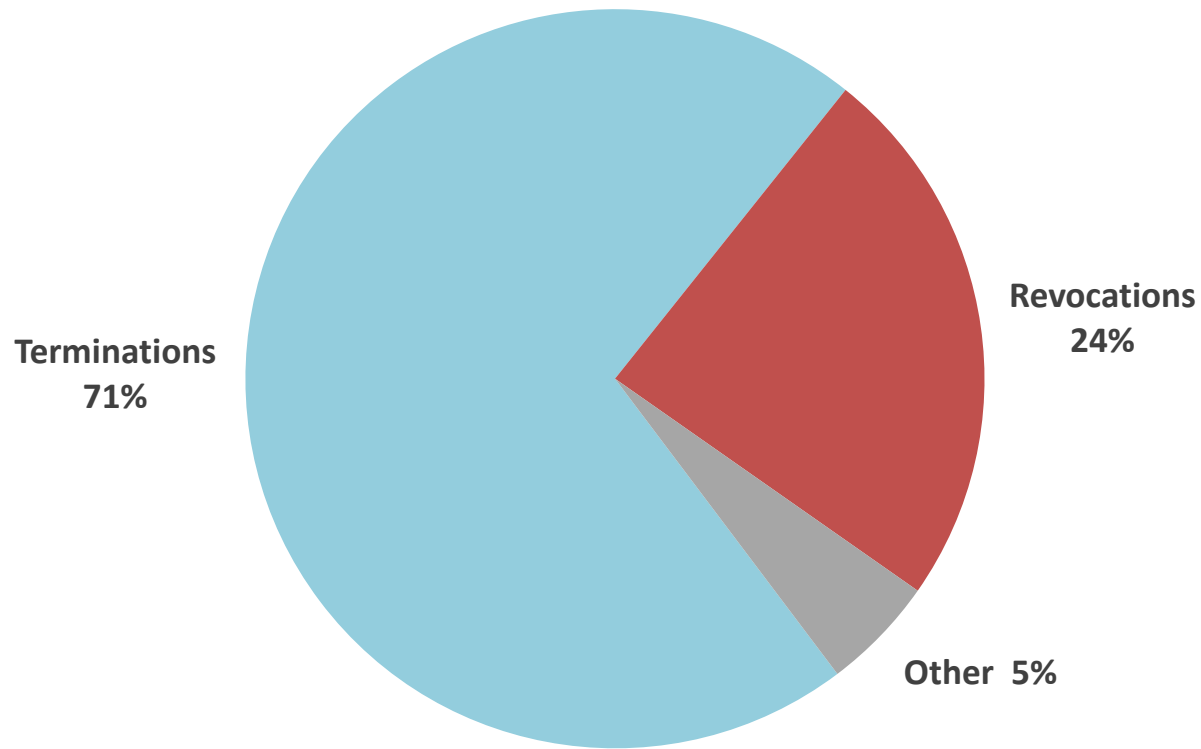
Successful terminations have been increasing and revocations have been decreasing.



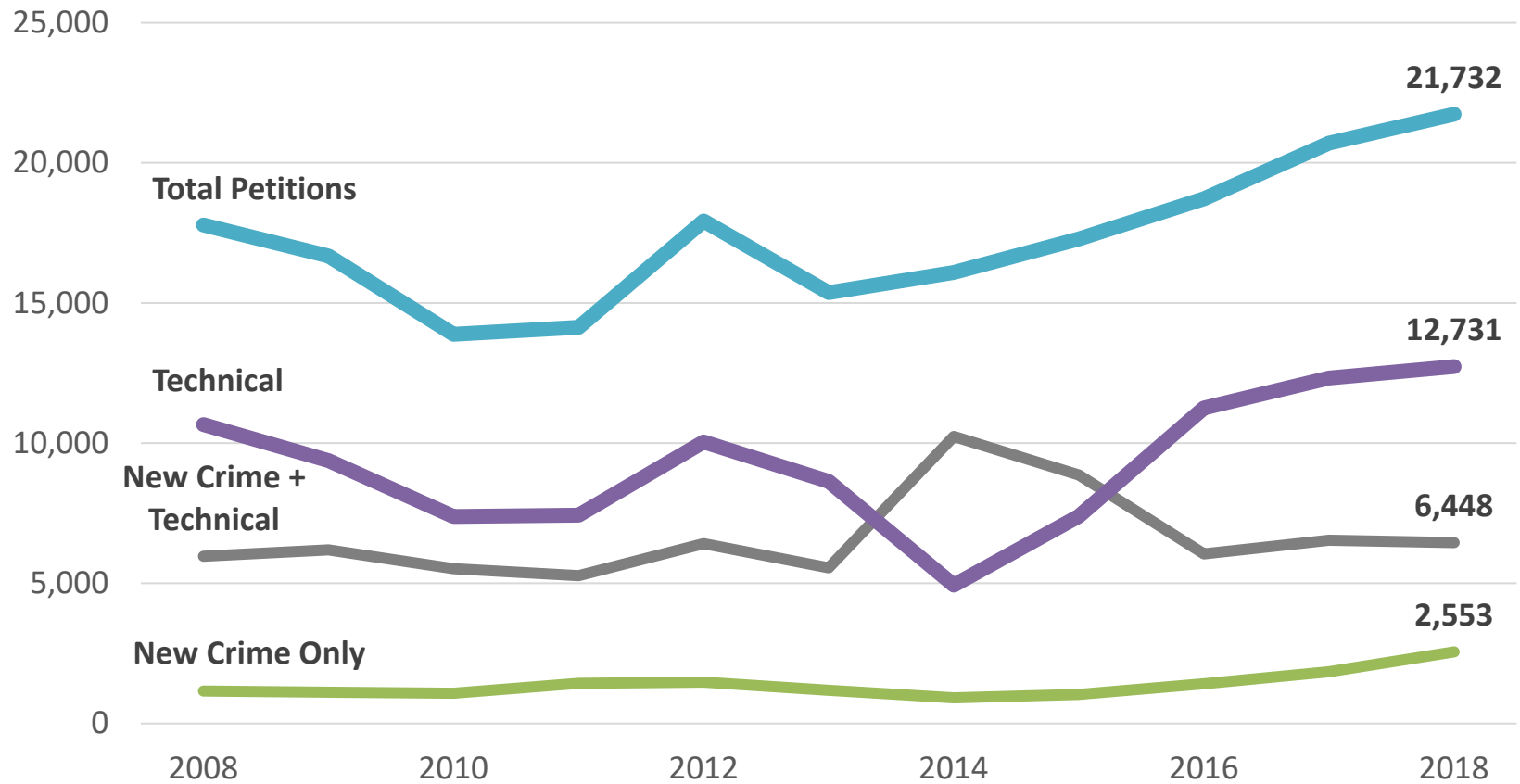
Both full and early terminations have been rising.



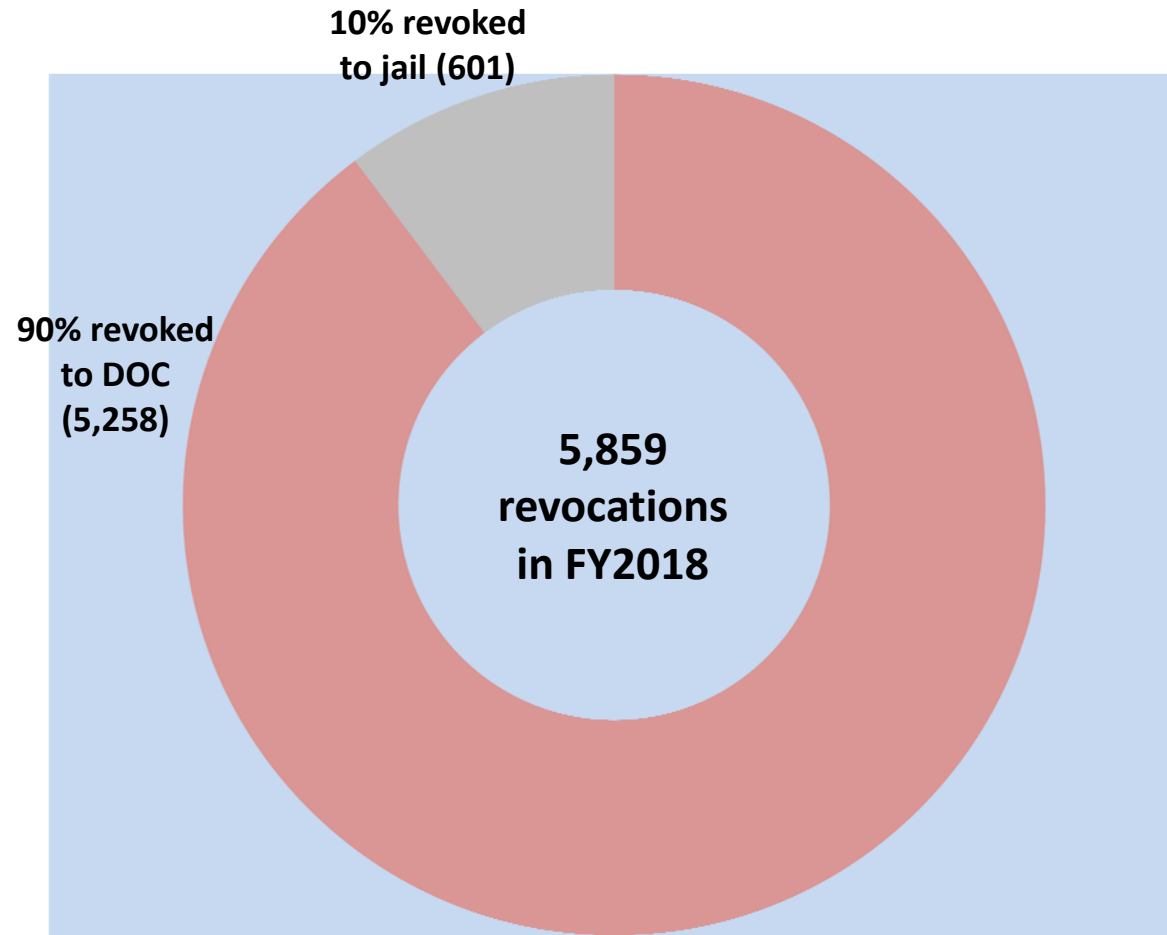
Nearly 1 in 4 exits (24%) from probation in FY2018 were revocations.



Technical violations are driving petitions to revoke.

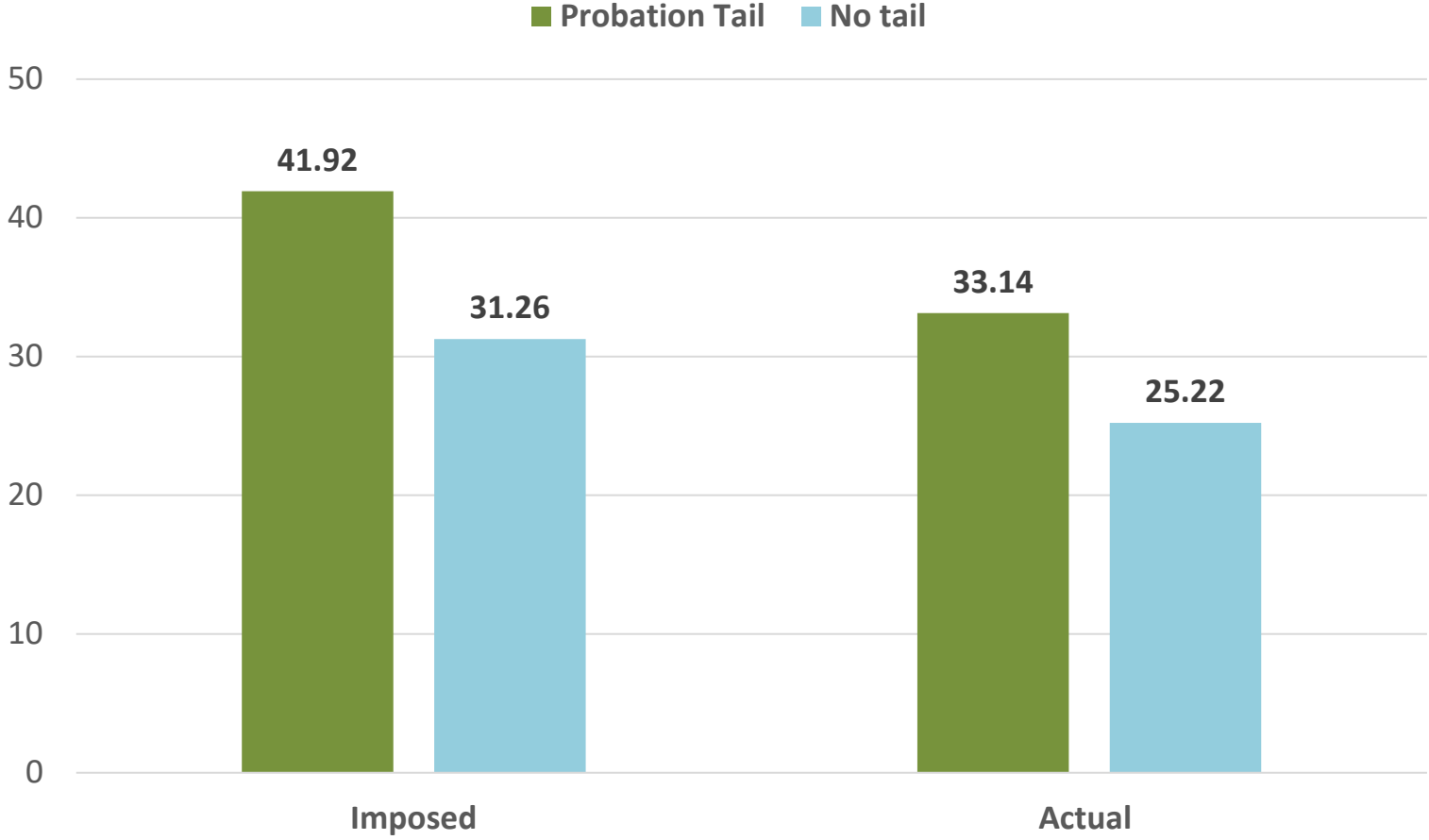


Over 5,000 probationers were revoked to DOC in FY2018.

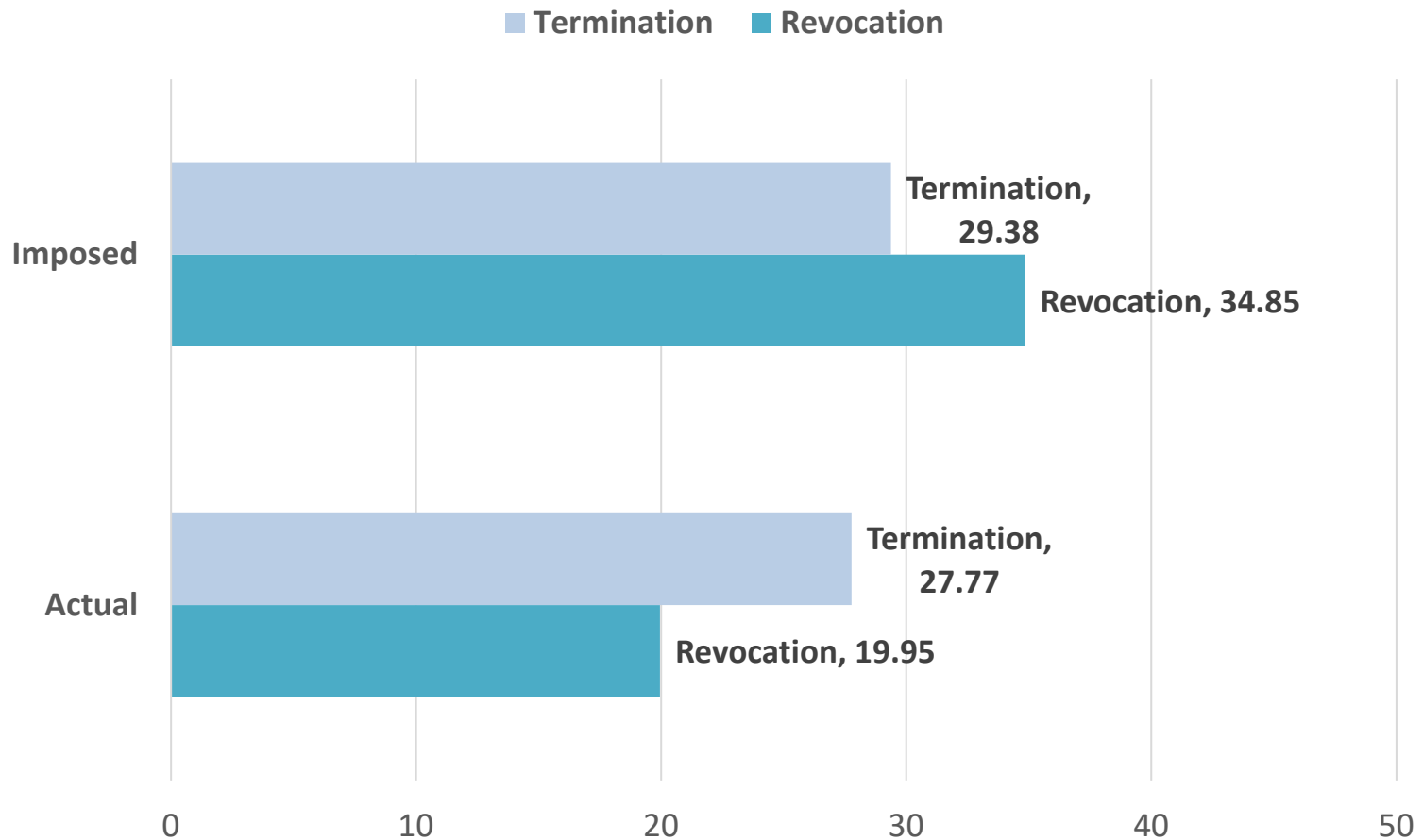


Data Follow-up Lengths of Stay on Probation

Due to longer imposed sentences, individuals with probation tails served on average over 7 months longer.

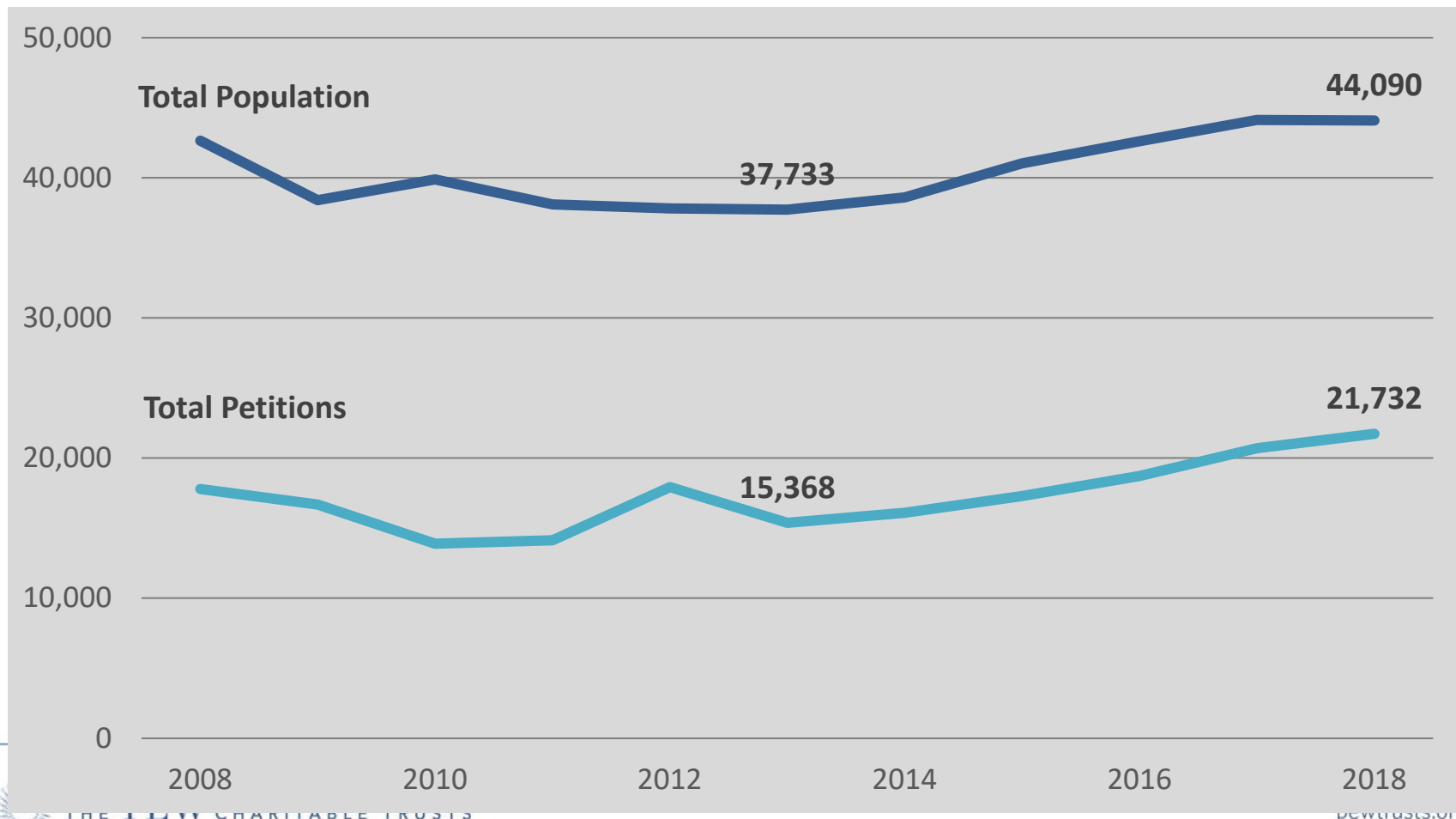


Despite longer *imposed* sentences, probationers who were ultimately revoked spent fewer *actual* months on supervision than those who successfully exited.

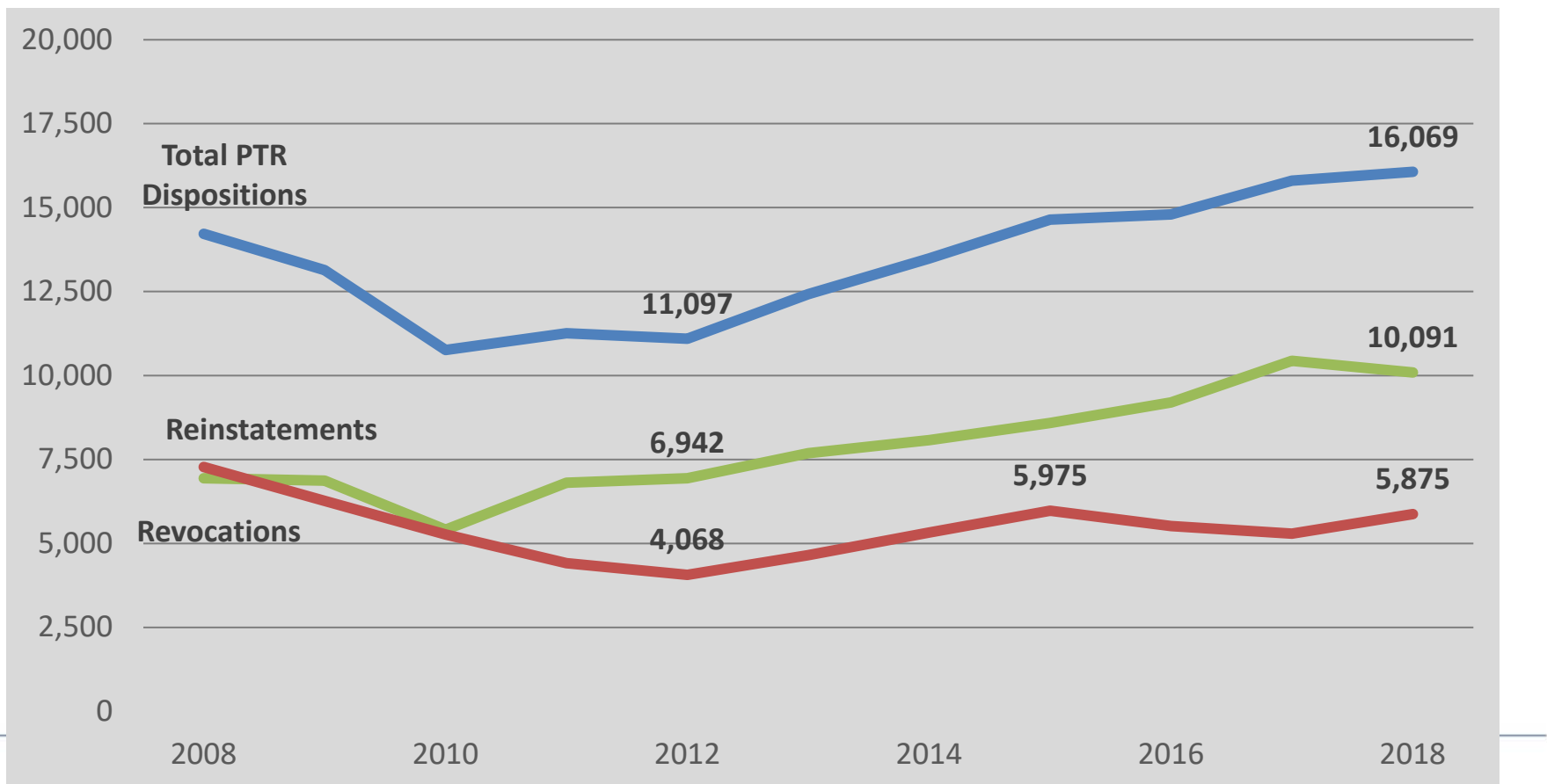


Petitions to Revoke & Dispositions, by Probationer

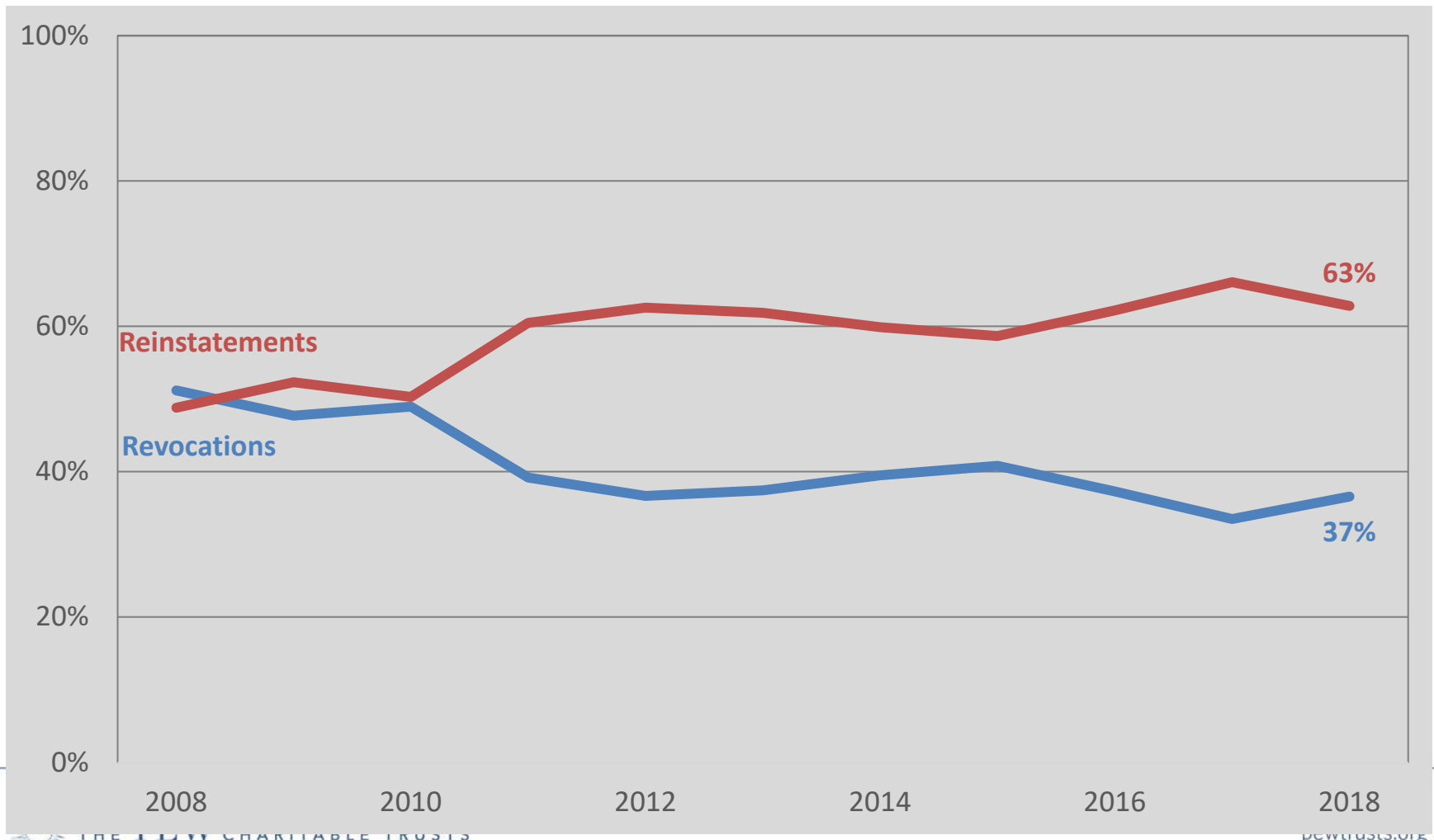
Petitions to revoke (PTRs) have increased relative to the probation population



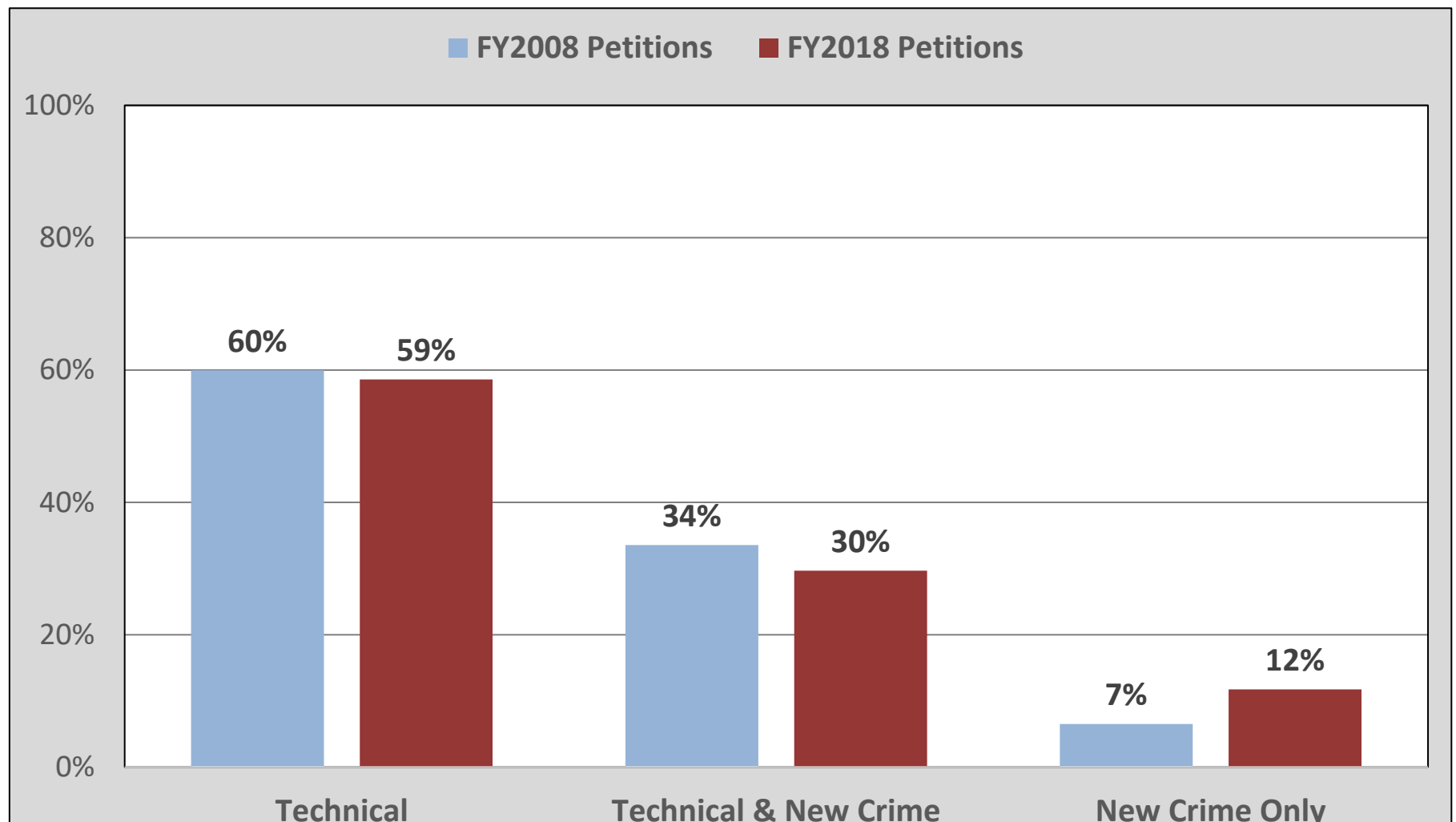
As PTRs have grown, both revocations and reinstatements have increased



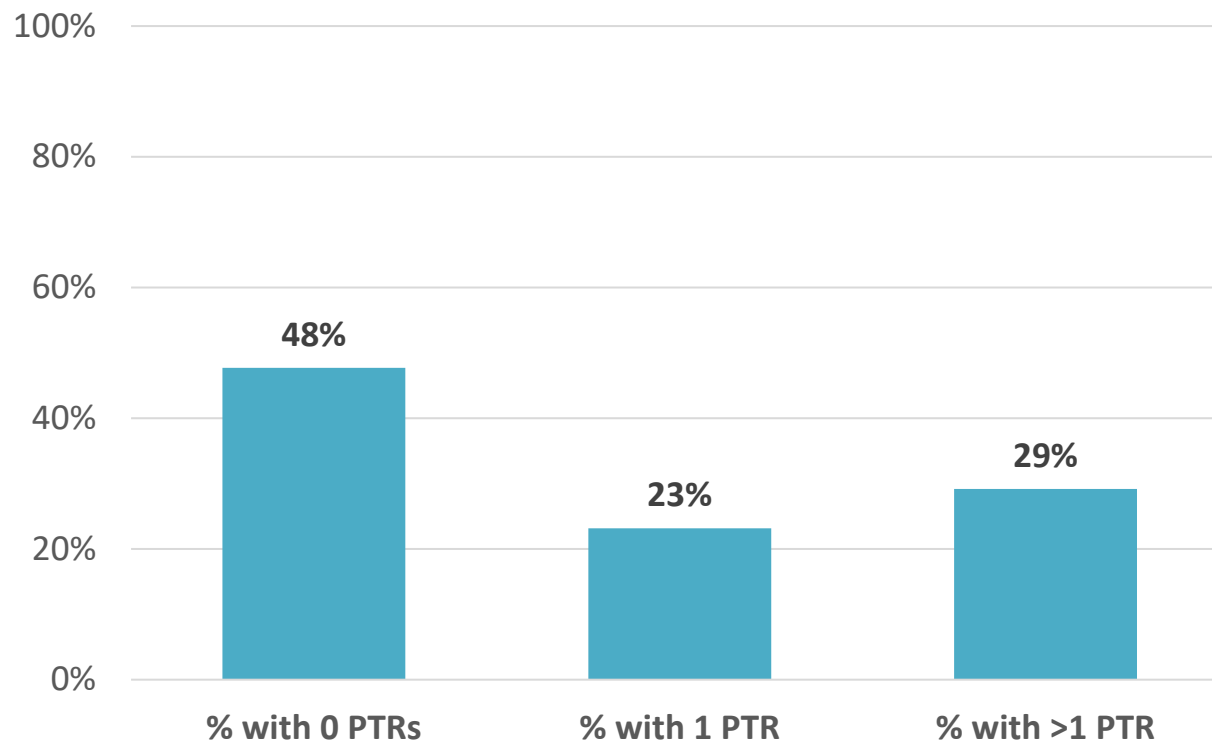
Yet proportionally, fewer PTRs – 37% in FY2018 – result in a revocation



Most PTRs are due to technical violations, but PTRs for new offenses have risen slightly



Among people on probation in FY2018, 48% had never received *any* PTR, 23% had received *one*, and 29% had received *more than one*. Multiple PTRs are driven by people who have served multiple probation terms.

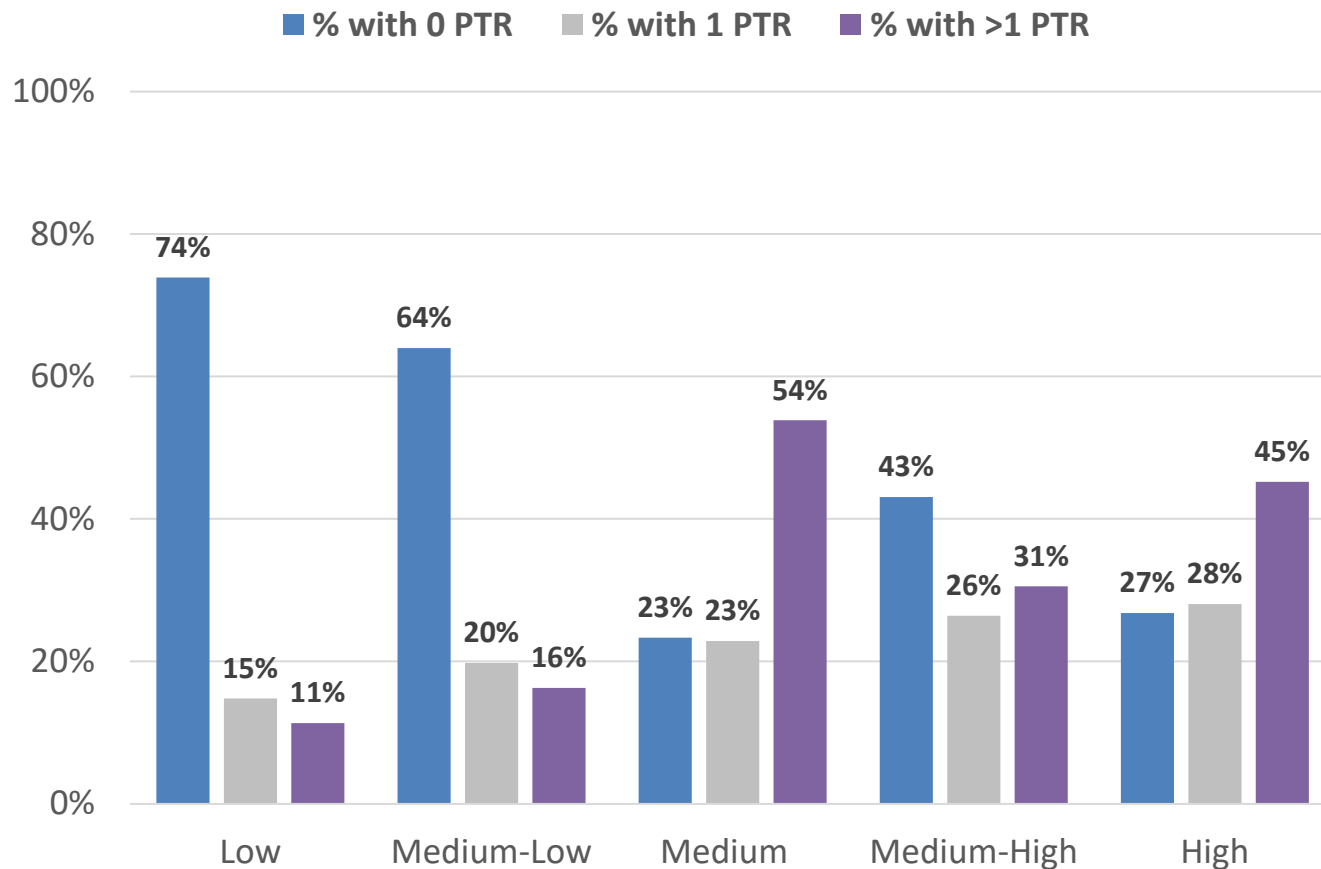


Most PTRs are generated by a small proportion of probationers.

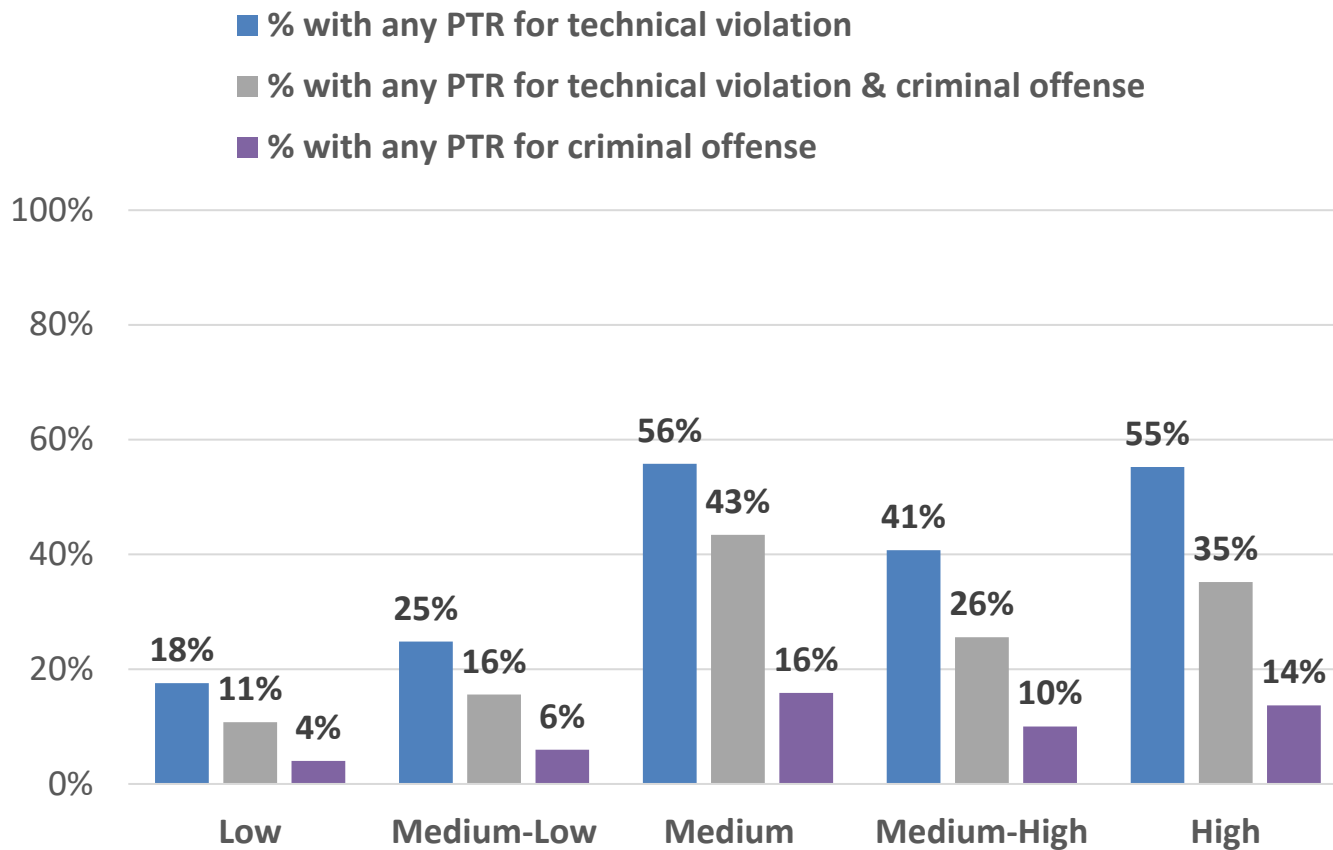
Among all PTRs ever generated by people on probation in FY2018:

- 5% of probationers generated 23% PTRs
- 9% generated 38%
- 16% generated over half (57%) of PTRs
- 30% of probationers generated 80% of PTRs received by this group

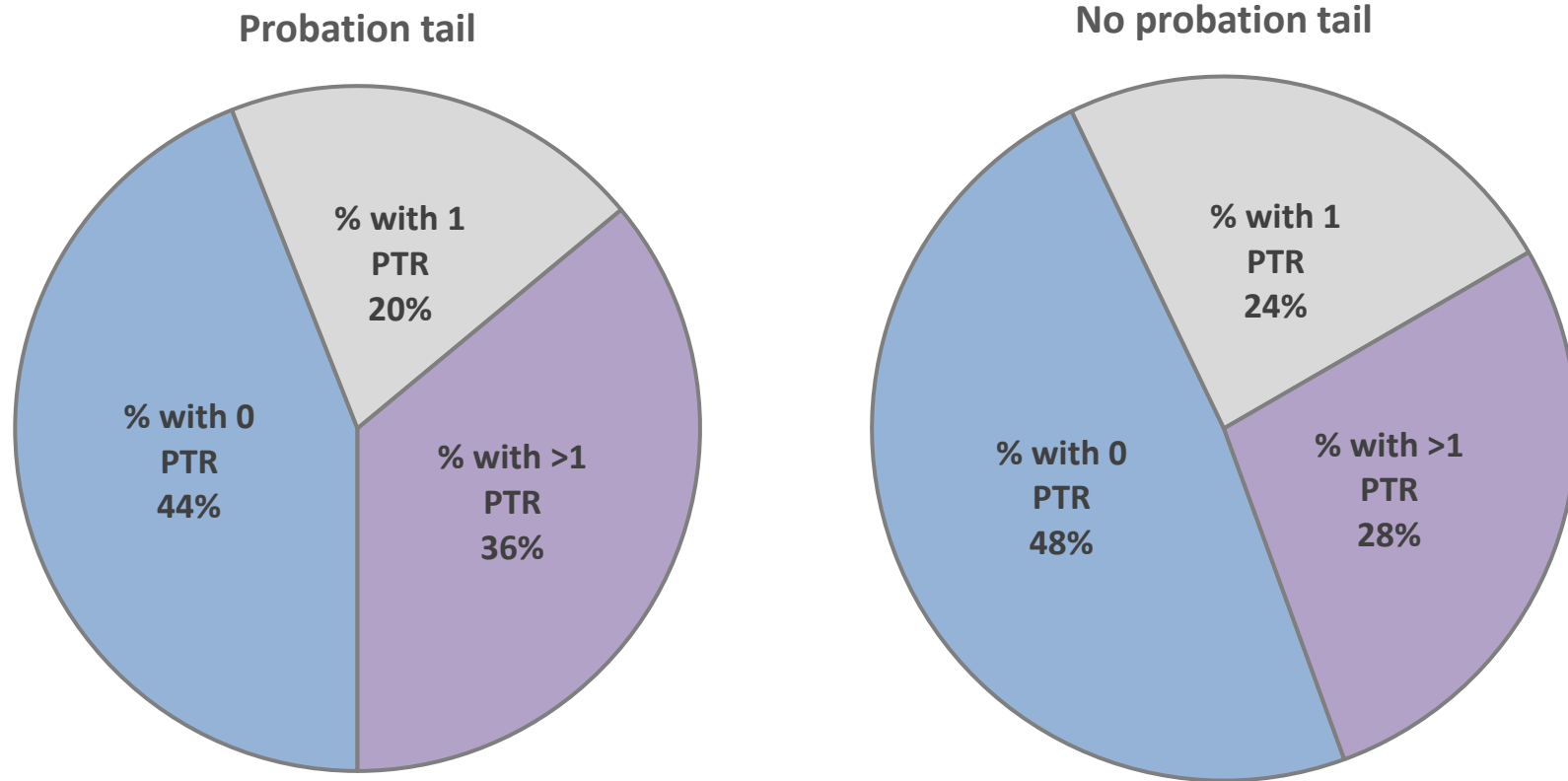
The proportion of probationers with at least one PTR increases with risk level.



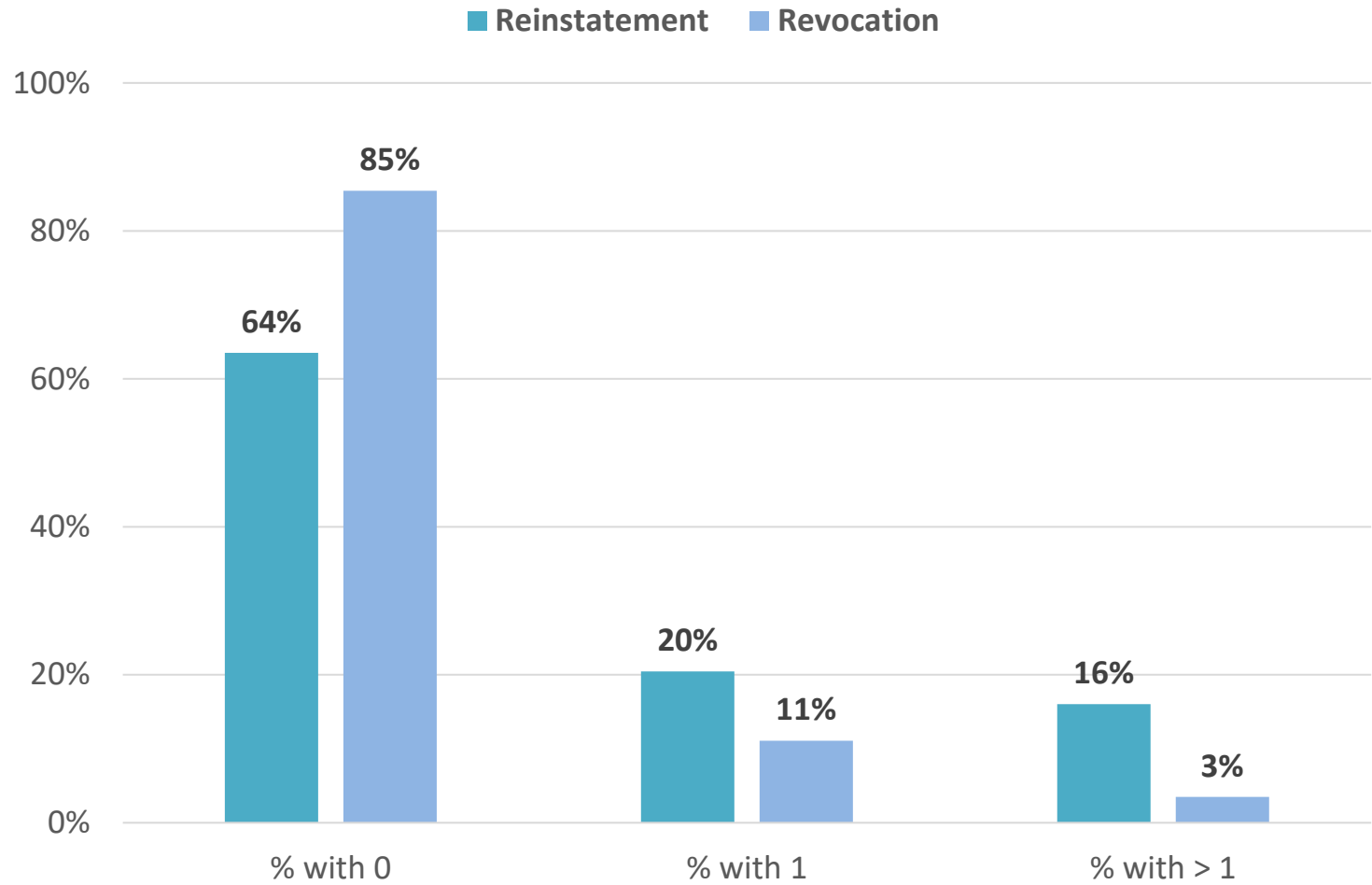
The proportion of probationers with PTRs of *any* type increases with risk level and is highest for technical violations.



Individuals with probation tail status are more likely to have multiple PTRs.



A greater proportion of probationers have PTRs that result in reinstatement than revocation.



Time to Failure



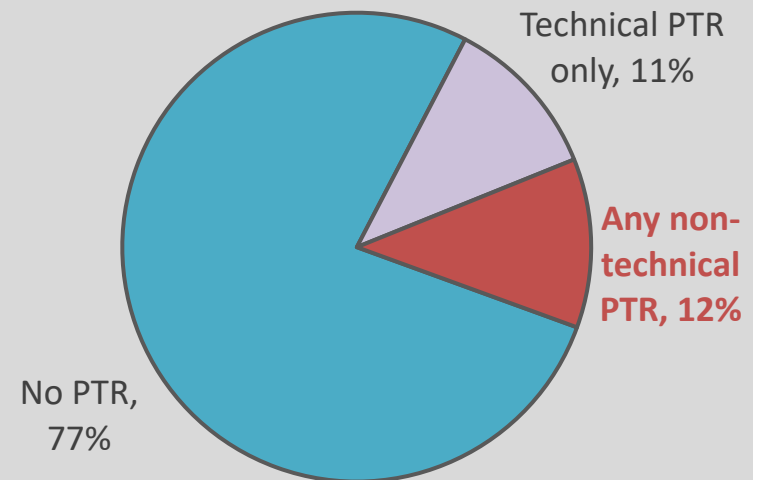
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After 6 months on probation, 83% (12,180) had not received any PTRs

- 77% of the probationers who hadn't generated a PTR in the first 6 months of supervision didn't receive any PTR for the remainder of their term
- Only 12% of those who hadn't received any PTR within 6 months – 1,420 people – later generated a PTR for a non-technical violation

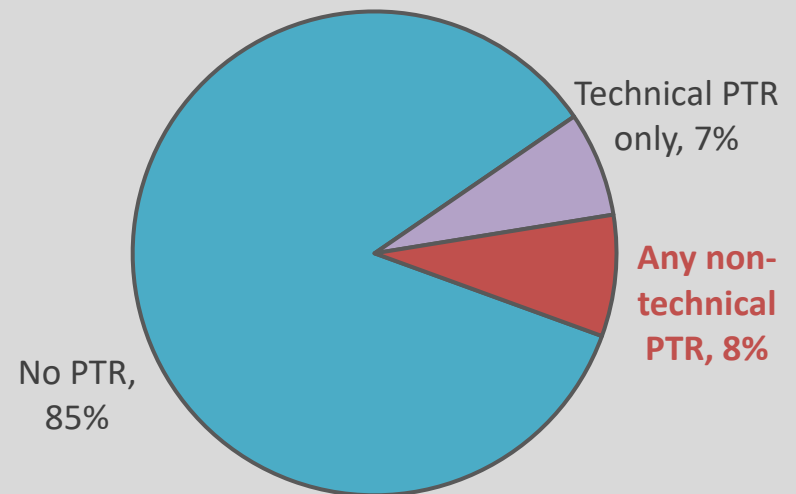
Among probationers with no PTR after 6 months, % who subsequently received:



After 12 months on probation, 76% (11,062) had not received any PTRs

- 85% of the probationers who hadn't received a PTR in the first 12 months of supervision didn't receive any PTR for the remainder of their term
- Only 8% of those who hadn't generated any PTR within 12 months – 898 people – later generated a PTR for a non-technical violation

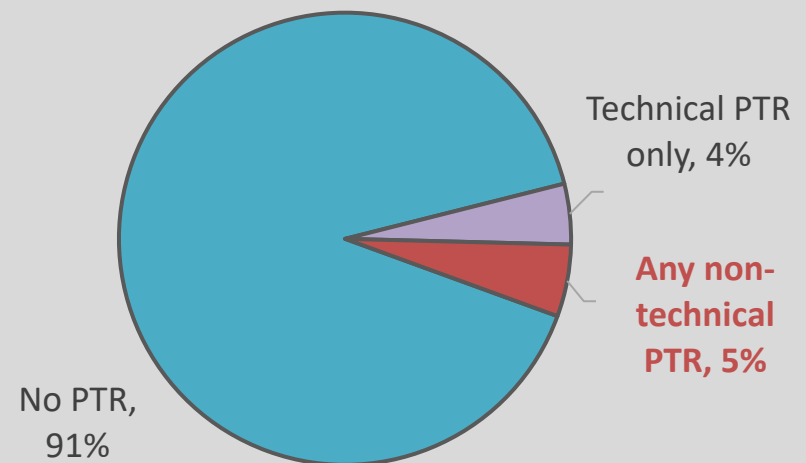
Among probationers with no PTR after 12 months, % who subsequently received:



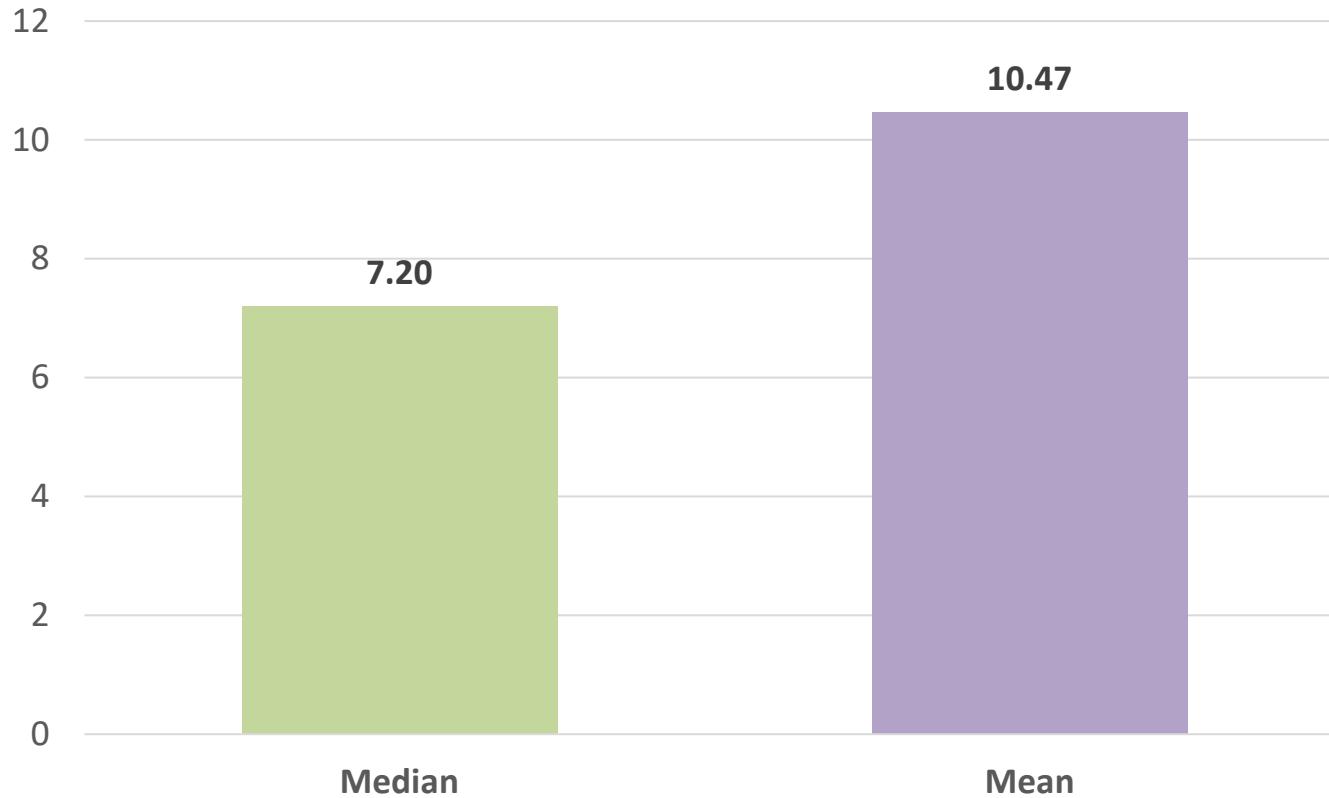
After 18 months on probation, 71% (10,374) had not received any PTRs

- 91% of the probationers who hadn't generated a PTR within 18 months of supervision didn't receive a PTR for the remainder of their term
- Only 5% of those who hadn't received any PTR within 18 months – 533 people – later generated a PTR for a non-technical violation

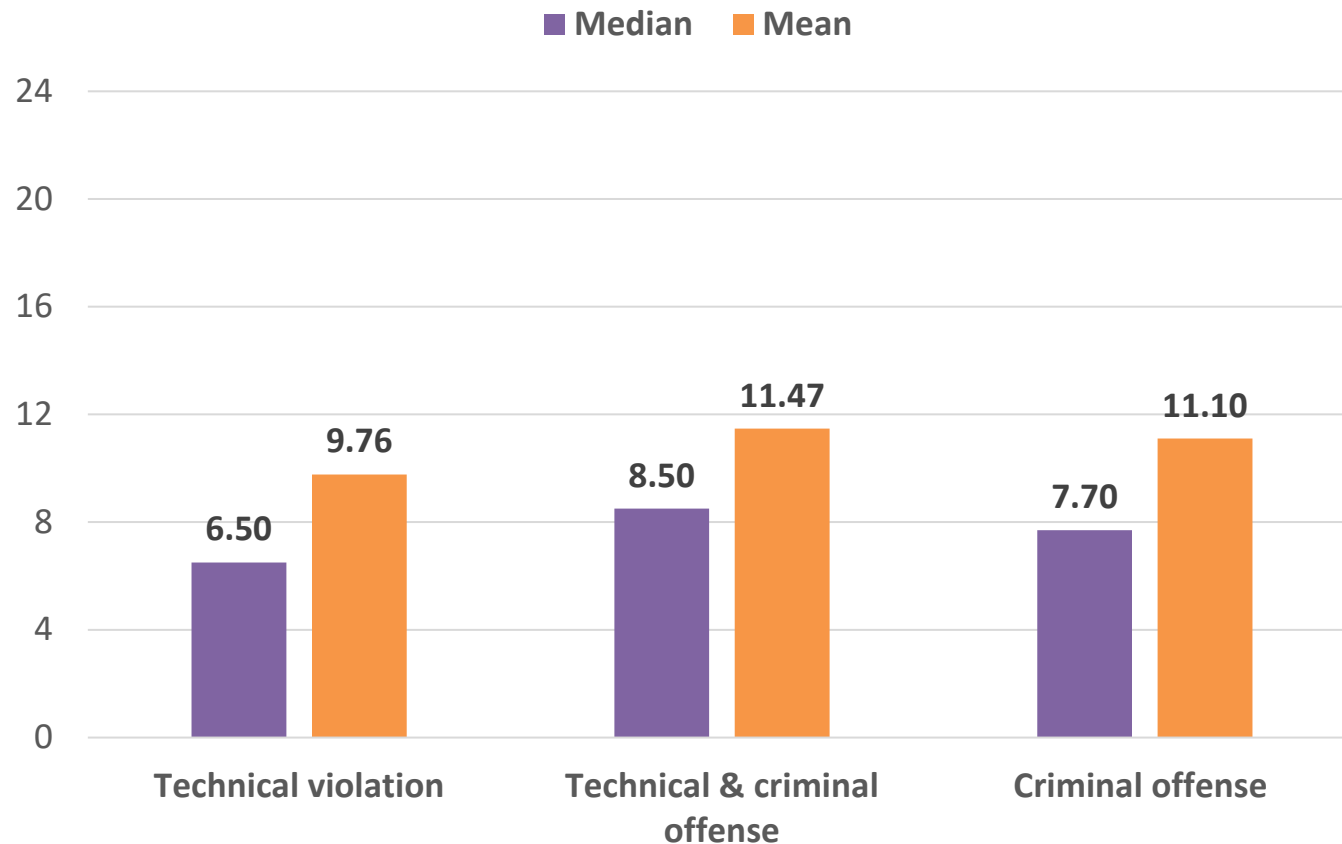
Among probationers with no PTR after 18 months, % who subsequently received:



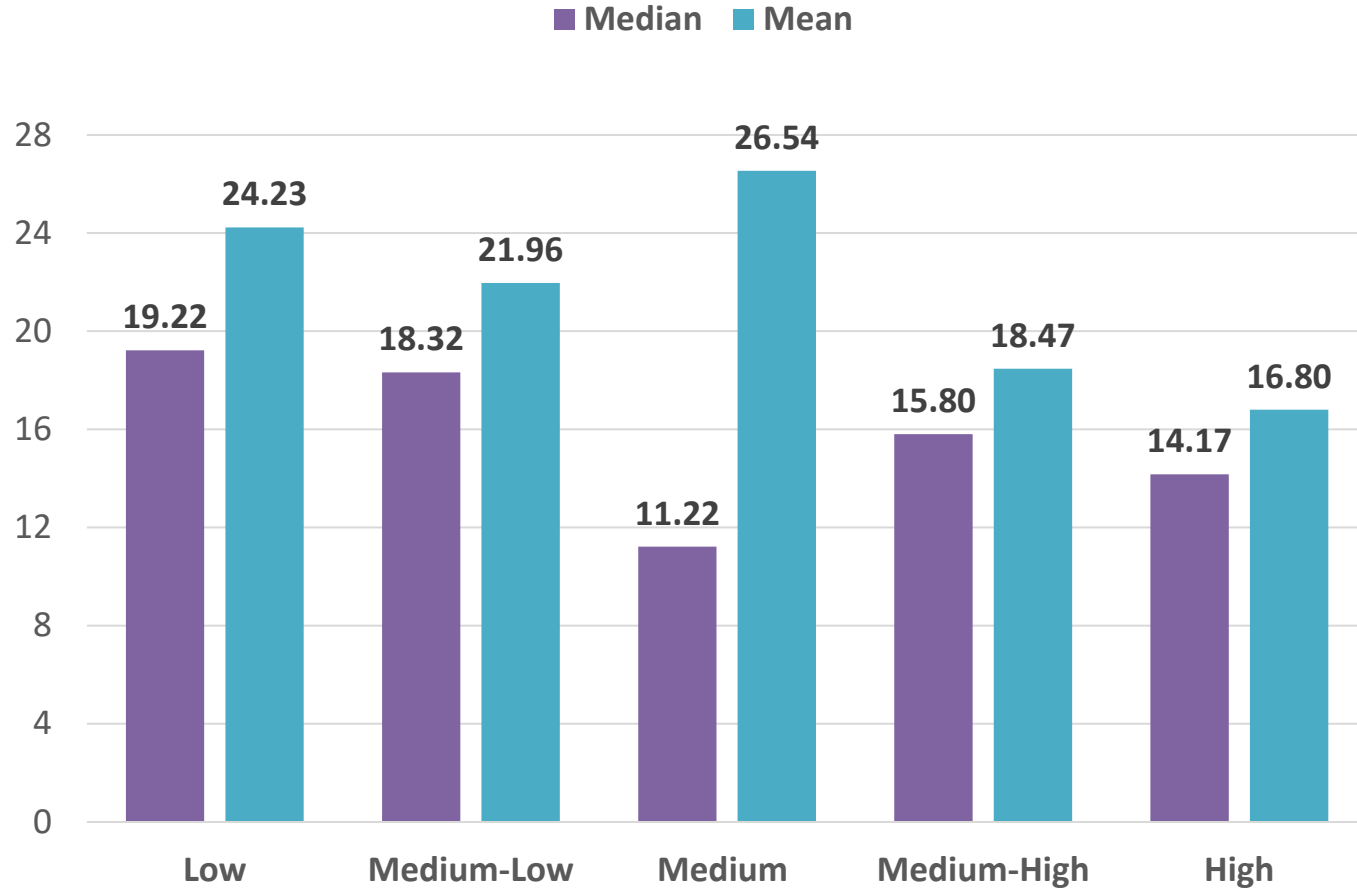
Among people on probation in FY2018, the median time until first PTR, of any type, was 7.20 months; the mean was 10.47 months.



Time to first PTR was shortest if it was for a technical violation and longest if it was for a technical violation *and* new offense.



Average time to revocation among people on probation in FY2018 decreases with rising risk level.



Time to PTR & LOS summary

- Probationers receive PTRs relatively early into their probation terms
 - Half received their first PTR within 8.2 months for a non-technical violation and three-quarters within 17.3 months
- For probationers who hadn't received a PTR by 6, 12, or 18 months, only 12%, 8%, and 5%, respectively went on to receive any PTR for a new criminal offense

Key Takeaways

- Admissions have not only driven prior population growth, but also more recent population increase, suggesting that the population may begin to decline with the FY2016-2018 admission drop
- Actual sentences served have been decreasing across groups
 - On average, probationers entering in FY2015 served 22.5 months, despite imposed sentences of 32.64 months
- Nearly half of people on probation in FY2018 (48%) had never received a petition to revoke (PTR), but among those who did, many received multiple PTRs
- The proportion of PTRs that result in a revocation has decreased, even as the number of PTRs per probationer has risen
- On average, probationers in FY2018 receive their first PTR at 10.5 months and are revoked at 19.6 months