

Administrative Office of the Courts Adult Probation Services Division



**Safe Communities Report
FY 2019**

**ARIZONA SUPREME COURT
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS (AOC)
ADULT PROBATION SERVICES DIVISION (APSD)**

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This report is available on the APSD Internet website at:
<http://www.azcourts.gov/apsd/SafeCommunitiesAct.aspx>

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	3
Adult Probation Population	4
Probation Revocations	7
Year to Year: Overall Changes in Revocations	9
Baseline to Fiscal Year: Overall Changes in Revocations	13
New Felony Convictions	18
Year to Year: Overall Changes in New Felony Convictions	18
Baseline to Fiscal Year: Overall Changes in New Felony Convictions	19
Appendix: Arizona Department of Corrections (ADC) Cost for Contracted Private Beds	22

INTRODUCTION

When the Safe Communities Report was first published in FY 2008, it was in response to the passage of Senate Bill 1476, “The Safe Communities Act.” This act changed Arizona’s approach to probation populations by allowing earned time credit grantable to probationers and providing probation departments financial incentives to reduce probationer revocations to the Arizona Department of Corrections (ADC) and reduce new felonies committed by supervised probationers¹. Although direct funding of financial incentives to probation departments related to this Act was repealed in 2011², the goals of the Safe Communities Act remain important. Efforts have been made to move to a risk-based system of supervision with an emphasis on medium and high-risk probationers. This change in probation approach will help ensure that resources are directed towards higher risk cases and provision of services, with an eye towards reducing recidivism and enhancing community safety.

This report will address the following relevant areas of probation from FY 2008 Baseline to FY 2019 in Arizona:

- Current and historic probation populations and changes over time
- Current and historic revocation frequency, types, and changes over time
- Current and historic new felony convictions of probationers and changes over time

Data will be examined at both county and statewide levels.

¹The statutes associated with the Safe Communities Act went into effect following the passage of Senate Bill (SB) 1476 and addition to Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.) by Laws 2008, Chapter 298, §§ 2, 4, and 5.

² Although financial incentives are no longer in place following the repeal of A.R.S. § 12-270 by Laws 2011, Chapter 33, § 4, probationers are still allowed earned time credit (A.R.S. § 13-924). Financial incentives to departments would have constituted an estimated \$112 million in reinvestments associated with the Safe Communities Act at time of repeal. These were never made due to cited budget constraints.

ADULT PROBATION POPULATION

During FY 2019, the average number of people on probation was 85,422, a decrease of 500 from FY 2018. For purposes of funding and caseload ratios of 65:1 that are reported to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) categorizes a subset of those on probation as “direct supervision” cases. During FY 2019, the average number of direct supervision cases³ was 43,936, a decrease of 152 from FY 2018. For the purposes of this report, a supervised probationer is defined as a probationer who is directly supervised by an adult probation officer.

Probationers who are not included in the direct supervision count include individuals categorized as being on administrative supervision⁴ or indirect supervision⁵. In FY 2019, there were an average of 34,817 probationers on administrative supervision and 6,670 probationers on indirect supervision. Table 1 shows the average number of people on probation by county and the average number of people on direct, indirect, and administrative supervision in FY 2019.

Probation tail populations were a new element introduced to the Safe Communities Report in FY 2018. They are included, in part, due to the recommendation by the State of Arizona Office of the Auditor General in the June 2017 Performance Audit of the Adult Probation Services Division (APSD). Historically, “probation tail” referred to the practice of sentencing sex offenders with multiple cases and/or counts to a term at the Arizona Department of Corrections (ADC) *followed by* a term of probation. The sentencing of defendants to the ADC followed by a probation tail has since evolved into a practice applied to all types of offenses. A probation tail is defined as a term of probation which begins on one specific count or case after the individual has been sentenced to a term of prison on a separate count or case which occurred within a single sentencing court action (SCA) or in separate SCAs on the same day (in the same county). In order for a count or case to qualify as a probation tail, it can only occur by the following means: 1) one case (CR) with multiple counts, or 2) multiple CRs. The Adult Probation Enterprise Tracking System (APETS) used in Arizona gives counties the option to flag probationers as members of the probation tail population.

³The AOC, APSD multiplies the count of directly supervised standard probation supervision probationers who were sentenced for dangerous crimes against children and are also on electronic monitoring by a factor of three for reporting and funding purposes. This practice was adopted following the passage of Senate Bill 1371 and subsequent changes to A.R.S. § 13-902 (G) requiring that such individuals must be under Global Positioning System or electronic monitoring for the duration of the term of probation beginning November 1, 2006.

⁴ The administrative population tracked in APETS includes probationers with a flag of: incarcerated in jail or prison, absconded, pending deportation, deported, unsupervised, or in federal custody. A probationer may have more than one flag pertinent to being in the administrative population. Consequently, the administrative population statistics provided here may be a slight overestimation of statewide numbers.

⁵ Within the state of Arizona, a probationer may be included in both the direct and indirect population counts. This may occur when a probationer leaves from one county (now counted as indirect at the county level) and moves to another county (now counted as direct at the county level). Consequently, the direct and indirect population statistics provided here may be a slight overestimation of actual statewide numbers.

The figures in Table 2 reflect all probationers at the end of June 2019⁶ with a probation tail flag for the entire probation population, directly supervised probation population, indirectly supervised probation population, and administrative probation population. There were 24,402 probationers with probation tails at the end of FY 2019, an increase of 2,046 from the end of FY 2018.

Table 1: FY 2019 average probation populations.

	Average Directly Supervised Population	Average Indirectly Supervised Population	Average Administrative Population	Average Probation Population
Apache	399	270	236	904
Cochise	832	230	431	1,494
Coconino	951	429	475	1,854
Gila	350	135	354	839
Graham	444	180	326	950
Greenlee	104	38	86	229
La Paz	96	123	87	306
Maricopa	26,641	2,151	25,681	54,473
Mohave	1,510	351	908	2,768
Navajo	655	385	413	1,453
Pima	5,699	490	2,112	8,301
Pinal	2,528	793	1,467	4,788
Santa Cruz	205	82	245	532
Yavapai	2,407	861	1,504	4,772
Yuma	1,114	155	494	1,763
Statewide	43,936	6,670	34,817	85,422

⁶ Please note, the APETS Reentry Report probation tails figure differs from the figures provided in the Safe Communities Report. The APETS Reentry Report is applicable *only* to the population with both a probation tail flag and prison as current address.

Table 2: End of FY 2019 (end of June 2019) probation tails within probation populations (Unsup. = unsupervised).

	Direct			Indirect		Administrative			Total
	SPS	IPS	Unsup.	SPS	IPS	SPS	IPS	Unsup.	
Apache	21	4	1	12	0	32	5	1	76
Cochise	77	15	1	32	2	120	72	11	330
Coconino	85	14	0	39	8	19	74	2	241
Gila	69	9	0	27	1	98	15	3	222
Graham	62	6	1	28	4	88	43	1	233
Greenlee	9	0	0	3	1	22	12	0	47
La Paz	3	0	0	6	0	11	0	0	20
Maricopa	5,361	405	62	608	14	11,479	1,371	96	19,396
Mohave	56	2	0	8	0	80	4	1	151
Navajo	47	7	1	19	1	66	7	1	149
Pima	517	48	8	79	3	553	98	10	1,316
Pinal	441	25	2	164	5	640	24	14	1,315
Santa Cruz	14	1	0	6	0	7	5	0	33
Yavapai	199	5	12	79	7	272	33	31	638
Yuma	46	16	0	8	3	58	80	24	235
Statewide	7,007	557	88	1,118	49	13,545	1,843	195	24,402

PROBATION REVOCATIONS

If a probationer is found in violation of the condition(s) of probation, the probation grant can be revoked. In Arizona, there are three types of revocation classifications: revoked with no incarceration; revoked to jail; and revoked to the ADC. During FY 2019, there were a total of 5,918 dispositions that resulted in probation grants being revoked, an increase of 34 from FY 2018. Table 3 shows the number of dispositions in each county that resulted in a revocation during FY 2019. Statewide, the number and type of dispositions that resulted in revocations were:

- 5,322 dispositions resulted in a revocation to the ADC (see Appendix A for a detailed breakdown of the costs for private bed placements);
- 584 dispositions resulted in a revocation to jail; and
- 12 dispositions resulted in a revocation with no incarceration.

Table 3: FY 2019 dispositions resulting in a revocation.

	Dispositions Resulting in Revocation to ADC	Dispositions Resulting in Revocation to Jail	Dispositions Resulting in Revocation without Incarceration	Total Dispositions Resulting in Revocation
Apache	67	3	0	70
Cochise	182	20	0	202
Coconino	136	26	1	163
Gila	72	5	0	77
Graham	83	5	0	88
Greenlee	16	1	0	17
La Paz	21	7	0	28
Maricopa	2,939	375	11	3,325
Mohave	279	2	0	281
Navajo	88	4	0	92
Pima	539	65	0	604
Pinal	341	25	0	366
Santa Cruz	31	1	0	32
Yavapai	349	41	0	390
Yuma	179	4	0	183
Statewide	5,322	584	12	5,918

There were 492 fewer probationers with probation tails that had a disposition resulting in revocation to ADC in FY 2019 (see Table 4) than in FY 2018. Forty-one fewer of such probationers were revoked to jail in FY 2019 (see Table 5) as compared to FY 2018. No probationers with probation tails were revoked without incarceration in FY 2019.

Table 4: Number of probationers with probation tails who had dispositions resulting in a revocation to ADC in FY 2019 (unsup.=unsupervised).

	Direct			Indirect		Total
	SPS	IPS	Unsup.	SPS	IPS	
Apache	3	0	0	0	0	3
Cochise	7	7	0	0	0	14
Coconino	4	2	0	0	0	6
Gila	5	3	0	0	0	8
Graham	3	5	0	0	1	9
Greenlee	3	0	0	0	0	3
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maricopa	397	117	2	0	0	516
Mohave	1	0	0	0	0	1
Navajo	2	1	0	0	0	3
Pima	23	14	0	0	0	37
Pinal	24	8	0	1	0	33
Santa Cruz	1	0	1	0	0	2
Yavapai	7	3	0	0	0	10
Yuma	1	5	0	0	0	6
Statewide	481	165	3	1	1	651

Table 5: Number probationers with probation tails who had dispositions resulting in a revocation to jail in FY 2019.

	Direct			Indirect		Total
	SPS	IPS	Unsup.	SPS	IPS	
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cochise	0	1	0	0	0	1
Coconino	1	0	0	0	0	1
Gila	1	0	0	0	0	1
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maricopa	36	4	0	0	0	40
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pima	0	1	0	0	0	1
Pinal	1	0	0	1	0	2
Santa Cruz	0	1	0	0	0	1
Yavapai	1	0	0	0	0	1
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statewide	40	7	0	1	0	48

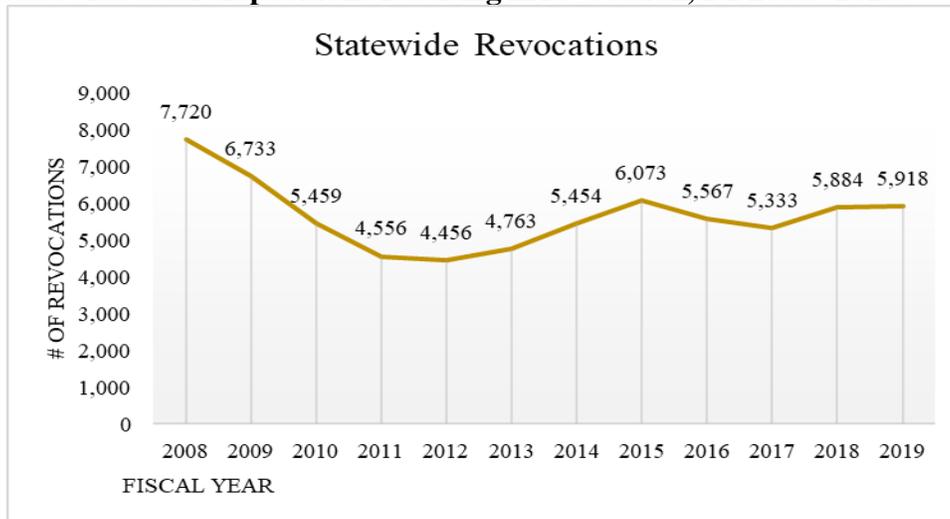
Year to Year: Overall Changes in Revocations

From FY 2018 to FY 2019, Arizona experienced a 0.6% increase in the number of dispositions that resulted in a revocation. The number of dispositions resulting in a revocation FY 2019 figure of 5,918, remains below FY 2008 Baseline figure of 7,720. Table 7 outlines the increase and decrease of dispositions that resulted in a revocation by individual counties and statewide for the last three fiscal years. Figure 1 shows the trend in dispositions that resulted in a revocation on a statewide level from FY 2008 Baseline to FY 2019.

Table 7: Changes in total dispositions resulting in revocation, FY 2017-2019.

	Baseline				FY 17 to 18		FY 18 to 19	
	FY 08	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	(#)	(%)	(#)	(%)
Apache	73	36	45	70	9	25.0%	25	55.6%
Cochise	135	136	151	202	15	11.0%	51	33.8%
Coconino	253	164	164	163	0	0.0%	-1	-0.6%
Gila	112	71	97	77	26	36.6%	-20	-20.6%
Graham	47	104	96	88	-8	-7.7%	-8	-8.3%
Greenlee	12	7	20	17	13	185.7%	-3	-15.0%
La Paz	24	11	12	28	1	9.1%	16	133.3%
Maricopa	4,714	2,878	3,280	3,325	402	14.0%	45	1.4%
Mohave	314	225	238	281	13	5.8%	43	18.1%
Navajo	156	99	100	92	1	1.0%	-8	-8.0%
Pima	968	683	669	604	-14	-2.0%	-65	-9.7%
Pinal	310	364	400	366	36	9.9%	-34	-8.5%
Santa Cruz	58	31	27	32	-4	-12.9%	5	18.5%
Yavapai	326	352	376	390	24	6.8%	14	3.7%
Yuma	218	172	209	183	37	21.5%	-26	-12.4%
Statewide	7,720	5,333	5,884	5,918	551	10.3%	34	0.6%

Figure 1: State wide total dispositions resulting in revocation, FY 2008–2019.



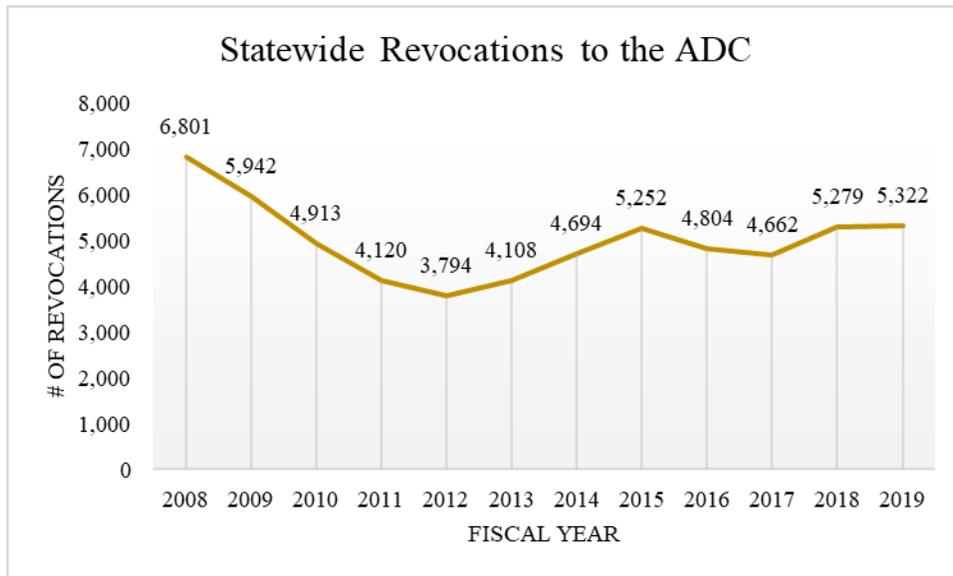
Revocations to the Arizona Department of Corrections: Year to Year

Arizona experienced a 0.8% increase in the number of dispositions that resulted in a revocation to the ADC from FY 2018 to FY 2019. The number of dispositions resulting in a revocation to the ADC FY 2018 (5,279) and FY 2019 (5,322) figures, remain below the FY 2008 Baseline figure of 6,801. Table 8 outlines the increase and decrease of dispositions that resulted in a revocation to the ADC by individual county and statewide for the last three years. Figure 2 shows the trend in dispositions that resulted in a revocation to the ADC on a statewide level from FY 2008 Baseline to FY 2019.

Table 8: Changes in dispositions resulting in revocations to the ADC, FY 2017-2019.

	Baseline				FY 17 to 18		FY 18 to 19	
	FY 08	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	(#)	(%)	(#)	(%)
Apache	37	33	36	67	3	9.1%	31	86.1%
Cochise	121	119	144	182	25	21.0%	38	26.4%
Coconino	221	148	146	136	-2	-1.4%	-10	-6.8%
Gila	82	63	86	72	23	36.5%	-14	-16.3%
Graham	36	101	95	83	-6	-5.9%	-12	-12.6%
Greenlee	10	6	19	16	13	216.7%	-3	-15.8%
La Paz	21	10	10	21	0	0.0%	11	110.0%
Maricopa	4,393	2,495	2,889	2,939	394	15.8%	50	1.7%
Mohave	304	223	237	279	14	6.3%	42	17.7%
Navajo	123	94	97	88	3	3.2%	-9	-9.3%
Pima	733	587	612	539	25	4.3%	-73	-11.9%
Pinal	217	318	370	341	52	16.4%	-29	-7.8%
Santa Cruz	25	26	24	31	-2	-7.7%	7	29.2%
Yavapai	290	279	318	349	39	14.0%	31	9.7%
Yuma	188	160	196	179	36	22.5%	-17	-8.7%
Statewide	6,801	4,662	5,279	5,322	617	13.2%	43	0.8%

Figure 2: State wide dispositions resulting in revocation to the ADC, FY 2008 Baseline – 2019.



Revocations to Jail: Year to Year

Arizona experienced a 0.8% decrease in the number of dispositions that resulted in a revocation to jail from FY 2018 to FY 2019. The number of dispositions resulting in a revocation to jail FY 2019 figure of 584 remains below the FY 2008 Baseline figure of 719. Table 9 outlines the increase and decrease of dispositions that resulted in a revocation to jail by individual county and statewide for the last three years. Figure 3 shows the trend in dispositions that resulted in a revocation to jail on a statewide level from FY 2008 Baseline to FY 2019.

Table 9: Changes in dispositions resulting in revocations to jail, FY 2017 – FY 2019.

	Baseline				FY 17 to 18		FY 18 to 19	
	FY 08	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	(#)	(%)	(#)	(%)
Apache	8	3	9	3	6	200.0%	-6	-66.7%
Cochise	11	16	7	20	-9	-56.3%	13	185.7%
Coconino	18	16	18	26	2	12.5%	8	44.4%
Gila	26	8	11	5	3	37.5%	-6	-54.5%
Graham	9	3	1	5	-2	-66.7%	4	400.0%
Greenlee	2	1	1	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
La Paz	0	1	2	7	1	100.0%	5	250.0%
Maricopa	300	361	375	375	14	3.9%	0	0.0%
Mohave	0	2	1	2	-1	-50.0%	1	100.0%
Navajo	19	5	3	4	-2	-40.0%	1	33.3%
Pima	173	96	57	65	-39	-40.6%	8	14.0%
Pinal	70	46	30	25	-16	-34.8%	-5	-16.7%
Santa Cruz	21	4	3	1	-1	-25.0%	-2	-66.7%
Yavapai	35	73	58	41	-15	-20.5%	-17	-29.3%
Yuma	27	12	13	4	1	8.3%	-9	-69.2%
Statewide	719	647	589	584	-58	-9.0%	-5	-0.8%

Figure 3: State wide dispositions resulting in revocation to jail, FY 2008 – 2019.



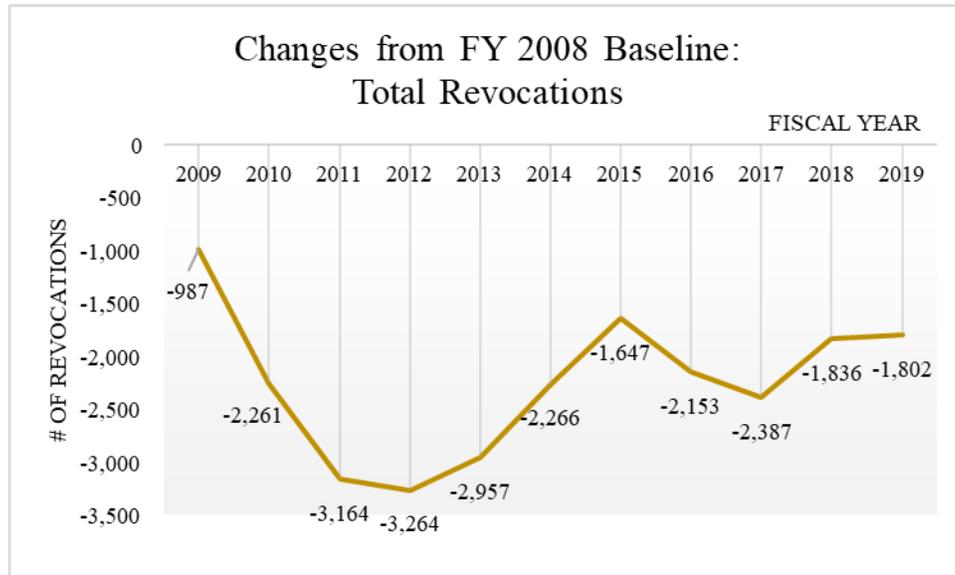
Baseline to Fiscal Year: Overall Changes in Revocations

Over the past eleven years, Arizona has experienced a decrease in the number of dispositions that resulted in a revocation when compared to FY 2008 Baseline. From FY 2008 Baseline to FY 2019, Arizona experienced a 23.3% decrease in the number of dispositions that resulted in a revocation. Table 10 outlines the increase and decrease of dispositions that resulted in a revocation by individual county and at a statewide level based on a comparison of FY 2008 Baseline to the last three fiscal years. Figure 4 shows the trend in the number of dispositions that resulted in a revocation on a statewide level from FY 2008 Baseline to the current fiscal year.

Table 10: Changes in dispositions resulting in revocation, FY 2017–2019 from FY 2008 Baseline.

	Baseline				Baseline to FY 17		Baseline to FY 18		Baseline to FY 19	
	FY 08	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	(#)	(%)	(#)	(%)	(#)	(%)
Apache	73	36	45	70	-37	-50.7%	-28	-38.4%	-3	-4.1%
Cochise	135	136	151	202	1	0.7%	16	11.9%	67	49.6%
Coconino	253	164	164	163	-89	-35.2%	-89	-35.2%	-90	-35.6%
Gila	112	71	97	77	-41	-36.6%	-15	-13.4%	-35	-31.3%
Graham	47	104	96	88	57	121.3%	49	104.3%	41	87.2%
Greenlee	12	7	20	17	-5	-41.7%	8	66.7%	5	41.7%
La Paz	24	11	12	28	-13	-54.2%	-12	-50.0%	4	16.7%
Maricopa	4,714	2,878	3,280	3,325	-1,836	-38.9%	-1,434	-30.4%	-1,389	-29.5%
Mohave	314	225	238	281	-89	-28.3%	-76	-24.2%	-33	-10.5%
Navajo	156	99	100	92	-57	-36.5%	-56	-35.9%	-64	-41.0%
Pima	968	683	669	604	-285	-29.4%	-299	-30.9%	-364	-37.6%
Pinal	310	364	400	366	54	17.4%	90	29.0%	56	18.1%
Santa Cruz	58	31	27	32	-27	-46.6%	-31	-53.4%	-26	-44.8%
Yavapai	326	352	376	390	26	8.0%	50	15.3%	64	19.6%
Yuma	218	172	209	183	-46	-21.1%	-9	-4.1%	-35	-16.1%
Statewide	7,720	5,333	5,884	5,918	-2,387	-30.9%	-1,836	-23.8%	-1,802	-23.3%

Figure 4: State wide changes in dispositions resulting in revocation, FY 2009-2019 from FY 2008 Baseline.



Revocations to the Arizona Department of Corrections: Baseline to FY 2019

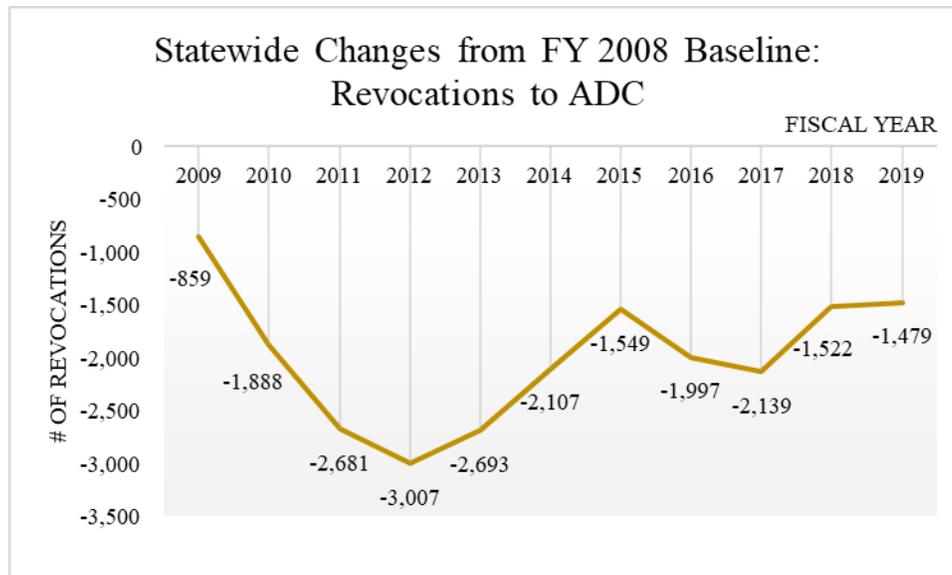
Changes in revocations to the ADC on a yearly basis are important to track not only in the interest of community safety, but also because of the implied costs of shifting populations being held there. See Appendix A for a detailed breakdown of the costs for private bed placements for the ADC.

Over the past eleven years Arizona has experienced a decrease in the number of dispositions that resulted in a revocation to the ADC when compared to FY 2008 Baseline. From FY 2008 Baseline to FY 2019, Arizona experienced a 21.7% decrease in the number of dispositions that resulted in a revocation to the ADC. Table 11 outlines the increase and decrease of dispositions that resulted in a revocation to the ADC according to individual county and at a statewide level based on a comparison of FY 2008 Baseline to the last three fiscal years. Figure 5 shows the trend in the number of dispositions that resulted in a revocation to the ADC on a statewide level from FY 2008 Baseline to the current fiscal year.

Table 11: Changes in dispositions resulting in revocations to the ADC, FY 2017-2019 from FY 2008 Baseline.

	Baseline				Baseline to FY 17		Baseline to FY 18		Baseline to FY 19	
	FY 08	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	(#)	(%)	(#)	(%)	(#)	(%)
Apache	37	33	36	67	-4	-10.8%	-1	-2.7%	30	81.1%
Cochise	121	119	144	182	-2	-1.7%	23	19.0%	61	50.4%
Coconino	221	148	146	136	-73	-33.0%	-75	-33.9%	-85	-38.5%
Gila	82	63	86	72	-19	-23.2%	4	4.9%	-10	-12.2%
Graham	36	101	95	83	65	180.6%	59	163.9%	47	130.6%
Greenlee	10	6	19	16	-4	-40.0%	9	90.0%	6	60.0%
La Paz	21	10	10	21	-11	-52.4%	-11	-52.4%	0	0.0%
Maricopa	4,393	2,495	2,889	2,939	-1,898	-43.2%	-1,504	-34.2%	-1,454	-33.1%
Mohave	304	223	237	279	-81	-26.6%	-67	-22.0%	-25	-8.2%
Navajo	123	94	97	88	-29	-23.6%	-26	-21.1%	-35	-28.5%
Pima	733	587	612	539	-146	-19.9%	-121	-16.5%	-194	-26.5%
Pinal	217	318	370	341	101	46.5%	153	70.5%	124	57.1%
Santa Cruz	25	26	24	31	1	4.0%	-1	-4.0%	6	24.0%
Yavapai	290	279	318	349	-11	-3.8%	28	9.7%	59	20.3%
Yuma	188	160	196	179	-28	-14.9%	8	4.3%	-9	-4.8%
Statewide	6,801	4,662	5,279	5,322	-2,139	-31.5%	-1,522	-22.4%	-1,479	-21.7%

Figure 5: Statewide changes in dispositions resulting in revocation to the ADC, FY 2009-2019 from FY 2008 Baseline.



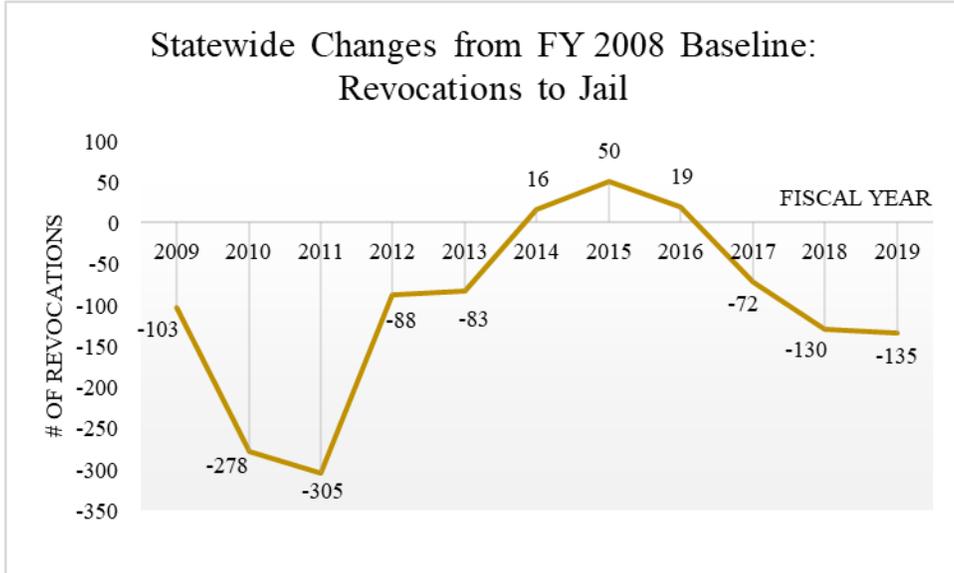
Revocations to Jail: Baseline to FY 2019

From FY 2008 Baseline to FY 2019, Arizona experienced a 32.3% decrease in the number of dispositions that resulted in a revocation to jail. Table 12 shows the increase and decrease of dispositions that resulted in a revocation to jail by individual county and at a statewide level based on a comparison of FY 2008 Baseline to the last three fiscal years. Figure 6 shows the trend in the number of dispositions that resulted in a revocation on a statewide level from FY 2008 Baseline to the current fiscal year.

Table 12: Changes in dispositions resulting in revocations to jail, FY 2017 – FY 2019 from FY 2008 Baseline.

	Baseline				Baseline to FY 17		Baseline to FY 18		Baseline to FY 19	
	FY 08	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	(#)	(%)	(#)	(%)	(#)	(%)
Apache	8	3	9	3	-5	-62.5%	1	12.5%	-5	-62.5%
Cochise	11	16	7	20	5	45.5%	-4	-36.4%	9	81.8%
Coconino	18	16	18	26	-2	-11.1%	0	0.0%	8	44.4%
Gila	26	8	11	5	-18	-69.2%	-15	-57.7%	-21	-80.8%
Graham	9	3	1	5	-6	-66.7%	-8	-88.9%	-4	-44.4%
Greenlee	2	1	1	1	-1	-50.0%	-1	-50.0%	-1	-50.0%
La Paz	0	1	2	7	1	100.0%	2	200.0%	7	700.0%
Maricopa	300	361	375	375	61	20.3%	75	25.0%	75	25.0%
Mohave	0	2	1	2	2	200.0%	1	100.0%	2	200.0%
Navajo	19	5	3	4	-14	-73.7%	-16	-84.2%	-15	-78.9%
Pima	173	96	57	65	-77	-44.5%	-116	-67.1%	-108	-62.4%
Pinal	70	46	30	25	-24	-34.3%	-40	-57.1%	-45	-64.3%
Santa Cruz	21	4	3	1	-17	-81.0%	-18	-85.7%	-20	-95.2%
Yavapai	35	73	58	41	38	108.6%	23	65.7%	6	17.1%
Yuma	27	12	13	4	-15	-55.6%	-14	-51.9%	-23	-85.2%
Statewide	719	647	589	584	-72	-10.0%	-130	-18.1%	-135	-18.8%

Figure 6: Statewide changes in number of dispositions resulting in revocation to jail, FY 2009-2019 from FY 2008 Baseline.



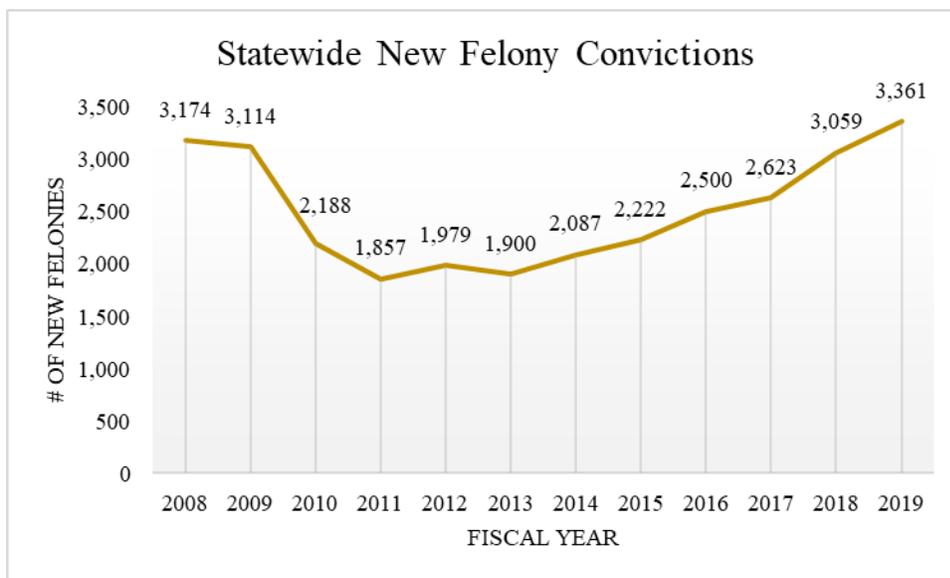
NEW FELONY CONVICTIONS

The AOC reports on new felony convictions as the established Baseline [(A.R.S. §12-270 (A)(2)] is “The percentage of people on supervised probation from each county who are convicted of a new felony offense compared to the percentage of probationers who would have been convicted of a new felony offense at the Baseline probation conviction rate.”

Year to Year: Overall Changes in New Felony Convictions

Over the past ten years Arizona has experienced a decline in the number of new felony convictions when compared to FY 2008 Baseline.⁷ During FY 2019, 3,361 people on probation had a new felony conviction; this was an increase of 9.9% from FY 2018 to FY 2019. Figure 7 shows the trend in the number of new felony convictions on a statewide level over the past twelve years. Table 13 shows the number and percentage of probationers who had a new felony conviction during the last three fiscal years.

Figure 7: State wide new felony convictions, FY 2008-2019.



⁷ The FY 2008 Baseline new felony convictions are *estimates*. New felony convictions had not been reported by counties in 2008. In order to establish baseline figures, each county reported on a sample of probationer cases to determine the percentage of the sample included new felony convictions. A county’s percentage was then applied to the county’s probation population (direct SPS and direct IPS) to calculate an estimate of total number of new felony convictions. Effective FY 2009, data regarding new felony convictions has been based on actual new felony convictions of direct SPS and direct IPS probationers within each county. APETS MS 2010 reports are used to calculate new felony convictions within a fiscal year.

Table 13: Changes in new felony convictions, FY 2016-2019.

	Baseline				FY 17 to 18		FY 18 to 19	
	FY 08	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	(#)	(%)	(#)	(%)
Apache	37	17	12	13	-5	-29.4%	1	8.3%
Cochise	36	45	36	31	-9	-20.0%	-5	-13.9%
Coconino	63	27	25	31	-2	-7.4%	6	24.0%
Gila	36	13	8	22	-5	-38.5%	14	175.0%
Graham	23	19	22	24	3	15.8%	2	9.1%
Greenlee	6	2	6	5	4	200.0%	-1	-16.7%
La Paz	4	1	2	8	1	100.0%	6	300.0%
Maricopa	2,222	1,858	2,217	2,533	359	19.3%	316	14.3%
Mohave	58	78	82	93	4	5.1%	11	13.4%
Navajo	45	23	24	23	1	4.3%	-1	-4.2%
Pima	221	189	203	190	14	7.4%	-13	-6.4%
Pinal	182	118	113	117	-5	-4.2%	4	3.5%
Santa Cruz	18	3	2	5	-1	-33.3%	3	150.0%
Yavapai	195	194	261	222	67	34.5%	-39	-14.9%
Yuma	28	36	46	44	10	27.8%	-2	-4.3%
Statewide	3,174	2,623	3,059	3,361	436	16.6%	302	9.9%

Baseline to FY 2019: Changes in New Felony Convictions

From FY 2008 Baseline to FY 2019, Arizona has experienced a 5.9% increase in the rate of new felony convictions. Table 14 outlines the increase and decrease of new felony convictions according to individual counties and statewide based on a comparison of FY 2008 Baseline to the actual fiscal year. Figures 8 and 9 show the trends in numbers and percentage of new felony convictions on a statewide level from the Baseline year to the current fiscal year.

Table 14: Changes in new felony conviction from FY 2008 Baseline, FY 2017-2019.

	Baseline				Baseline to FY 17		Baseline to FY 18		Baseline to FY 19	
	FY 08	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	(#)	(%)	(#)	(%)	(#)	(%)
Apache	37	17	12	13	-20	-54.1%	-25	-67.6%	-24	-64.9%
Cochise	36	45	36	31	9	25.0%	0	0.0%	-5	-13.9%
Coconino	63	27	25	31	-36	-57.1%	-38	-60.3%	-32	-50.8%
Gila	36	13	8	22	-23	-63.9%	-28	-77.8%	-14	-38.9%
Graham	23	19	22	24	-4	-17.4%	-1	-4.3%	1	4.3%
Greenlee	6	2	6	5	-4	-66.7%	0	0.0%	-1	-16.7%
La Paz	4	1	2	8	-3	-75.0%	-2	-50.0%	4	100.0%
Maricopa	2,222	1,858	2,217	2,533	-364	-16.4%	-5	-0.2%	311	14.0%
Mohave	58	78	82	93	20	34.5%	24	41.4%	35	60.3%
Navajo	45	23	24	23	-22	-48.9%	-21	-46.7%	-22	-48.9%
Pima	221	189	203	190	-32	-14.5%	-18	-8.1%	-31	-14.0%
Pinal	182	118	113	117	-64	-35.2%	-69	-37.9%	-65	-35.7%
Santa Cruz	18	3	2	5	-15	-83.3%	-16	-88.9%	-13	-72.2%
Yavapai	195	194	261	222	-1	-0.5%	66	33.8%	27	13.8%
Yuma	28	36	46	44	8	28.6%	18	64.3%	16	57.1%
Statewide	3,174	2,623	3,059	3,361	-551	-17.4%	-115	-3.6%	187	5.9%

Figure 8: State wide changes in new felony convictions, FY 2009-2019 from FY 2008 Baseline.

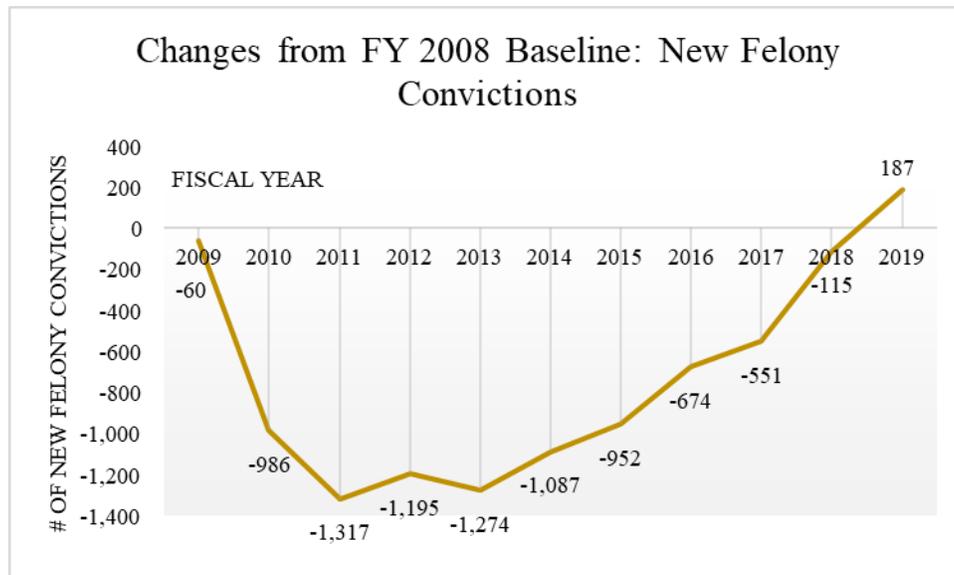
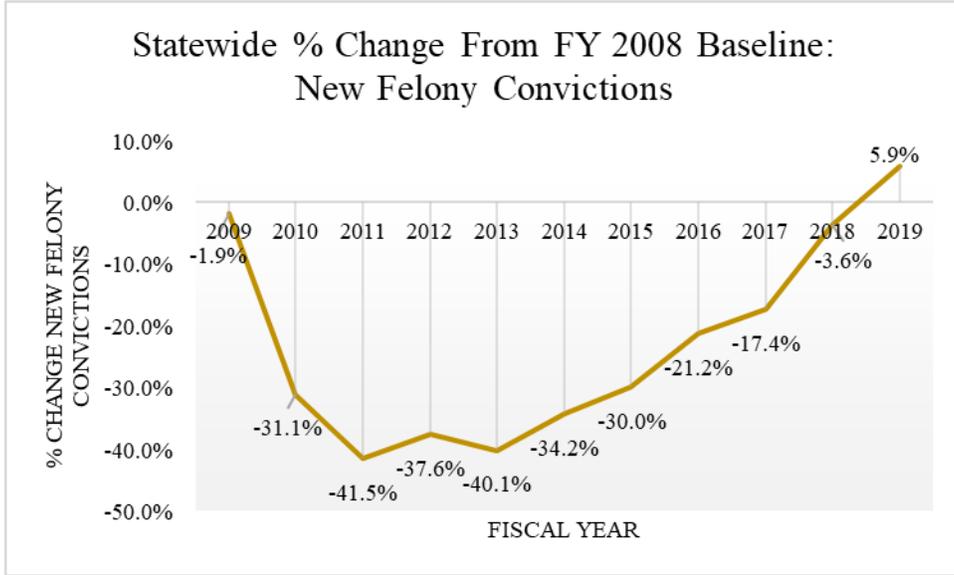


Figure 9: State wide percentage change in new felony convictions, FY 2009-2019 from FY 2008 Baseline.



APPENDIX

**Arizona Department of Corrections
1601 West Jefferson
Phoenix, Arizona 85007**

Most Recent Cost for Contracted Private Beds A.R.S. § 12-270(D)(4)

As of June 30, 2018, the Arizona Department of Corrections had contracts to place inmates in private in-state regular beds at the following rates per bed per day as follows:

GEO Corrections and Detention, LLC		
Central Arizona Correctional Facility	\$56.54	1,280 Beds
Florence West RTC	\$39.24	250 Beds
Florence West DWI	\$48.19	500 Beds
Kingman	\$40.38	3,508 Beds
Phoenix West	\$42.80	500 Beds
Management Training Corporation		
Marana South	\$47.75	500 Beds
CoreCivic		
Red Rock	\$68.20	2,000 Beds

Using the above information and total beds available, the calculated average cost is \$50.32 per day for each regular private bed placement as of July 31, 2019. The Arizona Department of Corrections no longer contracts to place inmates in private out-of-state provisional beds.

