ARIZONA PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS' ADVISORY COUNCIL

PRISONERS IN ARIZONA

Truth-in-Sentencing, Time Served and Recidivism

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Introduction

This report from the Arizona Prosecuting Attorneys' Advisory Council (APAAC) builds upon the foundation of information presented in the report Prisoners in Arizona: A Profile of the Inmate Population, released in March of 2010. That first report provided a detailed statistical examination of the Arizona prison population as it was on September 30, 2009. Exactly one month later, on October 30, 2009, the number of inmates incarcerated in state prisons reached an all-time high of 40,778. Since that time, however, the number of state prisoners has been declining. On November 30, 2011, the prison population stood at 40,027, for a total loss of 751 since the peak in late 2009. As noted by Department of Corrections Director Charles A. Ryan in a recent legislative hearing, the prison population experienced a net yearly loss during 2010, the first time that has happened in the history of the department!

It is widely known that crime has been on a downswing both nationally and in Arizona. As documented in this report, total reported "Part I" crime in the state declined by 27.7% from 2002 to 2010, which is more than double the 13.0% decline experienced nationally over the same period. The decline in Arizona has been particularly steep over the last five years, sinking by 22.7% from 2006 to 2010. As far is the prison population is concerned, the next largest decline in state prisoners occurred during 1999 and early 2000, when the population dropped by 409 over an 8-month period. However, population growth returned to normal levels immediately thereafter. The question that looms before us at this point in history is whether or not the decline in crime has finally begun to impact prison population. Is the recent drop in the number of state prisoners just an aberration or is it due to systemic factors at work that are likely to push the population to even lower levels in the coming months and years?

One of the major findings unveiled in the first report was that most state prisoners (94.2%) are either repeat felony offenders (83.8%) or have a history of felony violence (65.4%). Just 2,343 or 5.8% of the prison population could be classified as "non-violent first offenders." Among the many topics addressed in this report is the question of what the recent drop in prisoners has done to the mix of violent and repeat offenders in state prisons. Has the number of non-violent first offenders increased or decreased since September 30, 2009, and is the prison population more or less violent than before?

Whenever the prison population decreases, there are three possibilities for the source of that decrease. Either the number of incoming prisoners (admissions) has been waning, or the number of outgoing prisoners (releases) has been on the rise, or a combination of both. If the source is a drop in admissions, the question remains as to the source(s) of that drop. Does the drop in prisoners draw from a decline in court commitments or other kinds of admissions, and if the former, what categories of commitments are being impacted the most. In this report we provide detailed answers to these important questions.

As most observers are aware, Arizona followed suit with most of the rest of the nation in adopting Truth-in-Sentencing (TIS) in 1994. This move to a more determinate system of criminal sentencing came in response to widespread concerns with the discretion afforded parole boards nationally, but perhaps more so from a basic uncertainty as to how much time a convicted felon would serve given the crime of conviction. Truth-in-Sentencing addressed that issue by requiring the convicted Arizona felon to serve six of every seven days of the sentence imposed by the court. Furthermore, Arizona was one of only two states to apply Truth-in-Sentencing to all crimes. At this point in history, it is appropriate to look back at Truth-in-Sentencing to determine its impact on prison population, on levels of crime, and on recidivism.

In this report, we provide an in-depth answer to the question of whether or not inmates are serving more or less time for the same crimes under Truth-in-Sentencing (TIS) statutes than those sentenced under the former (Pre-TIS) law. A critical facet of this analysis is to control for differences in felony class and sentence enhancement (e.g., dangerous and/or repetitive offender sentencing) in comparing time served averages between the two groups. A new type of "cohort analysis" of time served patterns is unveiled that corrects for the obvious bias toward higher time served averages associated with inmate populations sentenced further back in time, i.e., those sentenced under Pre-TIS statutes. Sophisticated curve fitting and data smoothing operations are put to use to smooth out the bumpiness in time served curves and to project longer-term time served averages.

Aside from time served, there is the question of whether or not recidivism rates are the same under Truth-in-Sentencing as they were before and what the impact any such changes have had on overall levels of crime in the state. To help provide the best answers possible to questions regarding recidivism, it is appropriate to determine what any individual offender's prospects for recidivism are based on his or her age, criminal record, gang affiliation, etc. This is referred to as a "risk assessment" or "base expectancy" for recidivism which is independent of the statutes under which the inmate was sentenced. In this report, we unveil a new system of offender risk assessment that provides both a general assessment of the prospects for recidivism and a specific assessment of the risk of violence. This new instrument was developed from a "cohort analysis" of recidivism among 288,122 inmates released from state prisons over the period 1985-2010. This new two-pronged instrument corrects for deficiencies in the former risk assessment model, and in so-doing provides a level playing field for comparing recidivism rates between and among various offender populations. Specifically, we control for risk-related differences in comparing recidivism rates between TIS and Pre-TIS release populations.

As suggested above, we took the time necessary to analysis both general and violent recidivism using the new cohort technique, breaking out general and violent recidivism rates across follow-up periods extending from 6 to 312 months (26 years). As with the time served analysis, curve fitting and data smoothing operations were applied to the resulting recidivism curves to provide the best estimates of general and violent recidivism over the long term in this state (up to 30 years following release). The database provided by the Department of Corrections was unique in providing virtually the same information categories for all 349,305 inmates admitted to the custody of the department from January 1, 1985 through June 30, 2011. This database was especially conducive to longitudinal analyses of time served and recidivism and we took advantage of that opportunity.

In addition to a direct, unadorned comparison of recidivism rates, we unleash a likely first-of-its-kind "incapacitation analysis" in which numbers and rates of new felonies committed by TIS inmates during a 5-year window after release are compared with similar results for Pre-TIS counterparts. This kind of analysis provides estimates of the effectiveness of incarceration in preventing criminal activity by direct incapacitation of the offender.

One of the most cogent aspects of the results drawing from the original research was the unveiling of a new and extremely simple classification system for the inmate population that groups inmates into four "major sub-population" categories as follows: 1) Violent Repeat Offenders, 2) Violent First Offenders, 3) Non-Violent Repeat Offenders, and 4) Non-Violent First Offenders. In this report, we take one more step forward by breaking out a fifth category of "Repeat Violent Offenders," namely those with both current and prior violent felony offenses.

As such, this category was formerly a sub-category of Violent Repeat Offenders, who, under this new system, will be limited to those with current or prior violent felonies, but not both. In this report, most of our major findings are broken out across this new classification system. Where appropriate, we also break out results according to the general category of the most serious current offense (violent, sex, property, etc.), and according to the applicability of dangerous and repetitive offender classifications. For example, both general and violent recidivism rates are broken out by all three methods of inmate classification. This provides some degree of approximation of the correlation of crime severity (and associated penalty levels) with recidivism.

The report goes on to identify and analyze three potential target populations for early release consideration as a cost saving measure. This includes non-violent first offenders (NVFOs), inmates sentenced to serve one year or less, and "screened" inmates sentenced to serve two years or less. "Screened" in this case refers to the fact that the latter population would be limited to low risk, non-violent inmates sentenced for Class 4-6 felonies. "Low risk" in this instance would be low risk for both general recidivism and violence. Necessarily, both of the latter two populations would include repeat offenders. Risk assessments are provided for all three such "special populations." In addition, current offense profiles are provided for each group along with projected recidivism rates should they be subject to an early release program of some type. Finally, the previous success of home arrest in reducing recidivism rates is analyzed as input to potential deliberations regarding early release alternatives.

Executive Summary

For the first time in the recorded history of the Arizona Department of Corrections (ADC), the prison population has stopped growing. Following growth of approximately 106 per month over a 38-year period, the population has dropped by an average of 31 per month over the last 26 months. In this report, we trace the recent decline in the growth rate to a "shortfall" in prison commitments spreading over a variety of offender and offense categories.

The shortfall percentage, the amount by which commitments fell below the previous trend, is greatest in the categories of drug possession (-34.5%), Group A property offenses (theft, theft of means of transportation, and fraud) (-44.0%), and technical probation violators committed from Maricopa County (-45.5%). Across seven offense categories and 19 quarters, commitments fell short of projected levels based on previous trends by a total of 16,400 or 25.1%. Similarly, over 15 quarters and across four commitment categories (direct court, technical and new offense probation violators, and condition of probation), commitments fell short of projected levels by 14,984 or 27.3%. The latter shortfall of 14,984 was sorted across the six felony classes and correlated with time served patterns, which suggest that the shortfall reduced the prison population by a total of 7,984 as of June 30, 2011. The shortfall is estimated to have reduced prison operating expenses by $197,679,932.

The commitment shortfall is also correlated with: 1) a 13.1% drop in criminal alien admissions, 2) a 22.7% decline in reported crime from 2006 to 2010, 3) a decline in arrests from 2008 to 2010 in 22 of 26 crime categories, and most particularly 4) a 41.6% drop in arrests for motor vehicle theft from 2008 to 2010. From 2006 to 2010, commitments for motor vehicle theft dropped by 58.4%, most likely the result of a corresponding decline of 61.9% in reported motor vehicle thefts.

The net result of these shortfalls is that the prison population has become more violent. Comparing the population profile between September 30, 2009, the date of the original profile, and March 31, 2011, we find that the percentage of inmates classified as "violent offenders" has increased from 65.4% to 69.1%. This is mostly due to a decline in commitments of non-violent offenders. As a consequence, the portion of the prison population classified as non-violent first offenders (NVFOs) dropped from 2,343 or 5.4% to 1,966 or 4.9%. Additional analysis of the NVFO population shows 23%+ declines in the numbers of NVFOs with ICE detainers, with mandatory sentences, and committed as technical probation violators.

One of the goals of the current update was to compare time served between inmates sentenced pursuant to Truth-in-Sentencing (TIS) requirements, and inmates sentenced under the former (Pre-TIS) code. Time served results show that, without controlling for the characteristics of the offender or the offense, TIS inmates served an average of 3.32 years or 10.0% more time than did Pre-TIS inmates (3.02 years). Combined, the two groups served an average of 3.07 years. Controlling for felony class and sentence enhancement, TIS inmates served 10.7% more time, including: 1) 35.0% more time for dangerous crimes against children, 2) 58.5% more time as dangerous/repetitive-2 offenders (2 priors), 3) 11.9% more time as non-dangerous/repetitive-2 offenders (2 priors), 4) 11.8% more time as non-dangerous/non-repetitive offenders, 5) 15.1% more time for Class 1 felonies, 6) 17.0% more time for Class 2 felonies, 7) 8.7% more time for Class 3 felonies, along with more time in all other categories except "offense committed while released from confinement," for which TIS offenders served 8.5% less time.

Recidivism Study

In addition to the time served study, a detailed recidivism study was conducted to compare patterns of recidivism between TIS inmates and Pre-TIS counterparts. In conjunction with this study, a new and improved risk assessment instrument was developed to control for differences in risk between the two populations. The best predictors of recidivism were found to include age at release, gang affiliation, number of prior felonies, and other criminal history factors.

Preliminary analysis revealed that controlling for risk would be necessary due to the fact that TIS inmates exhibited a higher frequency of many of the factors that most strongly correlate with recidivism, including gang affiliation, multiple priors, and other criminal history factors. In fact, using the new instrument as a guide, TIS inmates were found to be pre-disposed to 10.1% higher recidivism rates.

Without controlling for risk, TIS inmates recorded 7.5% higher recidivism rates. However, in controlling for the 10.1% difference in risk, TIS inmates actually recorded 3.8% lower recidivism rates. Differences were particularly great across the six highest risk levels, within which TIS recidivism rates were 5.75 percentage points lower on average.

An additional focus of the current study was to gauge the success of incarceration in reducing crime through the incapacitation of the convicted felon. Accordingly, crimes committed by released inmates during the 5-year period following release were counted and expressed as rates of: 1) new felonies per 1,000 releases, and 2) new felonies per 1,000 years of street time. TIS releasees were found to have served 3.6% less prison time during the 5-year period.

However, TIS releases recorded a 10.0% higher rate of new felonies per 1,000 releases and a 9.3% higher rate of new felonies per 1,000 years of street time. These differences were found to be due to: 1) a higher risk profile for TIS releasees, and 2) new offenses added to the criminal code during the TIS era.

When controlling for differences in risk, and without reference to new offenses added to the criminal code, TIS releasees recorded a 2.7% lower rate of new felonies per 1,000 releases and an 8.3% lower rate of new felonies per 1,000 years of street time. In addition, new felonies committed by TIS releasees tended to be less serious. Without controlling for risk, the time-base rate of new Class 1 felonies was 9.3% less for TIS releasees, while the rate of new Class 2 felonies was 7.2% less. However, this was countered by a 14.4% higher rate of new Class 4-6 felonies among TIS releasees.

Major Violent and Sex Crimes

In order to factor in additions to the criminal code, focus was placed on 22 major violent and sex crimes that had been in place throughout the Pre-TIS and TIS eras, and that anyone would agree are serious crimes. This included all categories of homicide, robbery, aggravated assault, kidnapping, most sex crimes, and several others. Within the major offense category, and while controlling for risk, TIS inmates were found to have recorded 13.5% fewer new felonies per 1,000 releases and 19.3% fewer new felonies per 1,000 years of street time.

The extrapolated totals of crimes prevented by lower commission rates among TIS releasees include 6,685 fewer larceny-thefts, 3,545 fewer burglaries, 225 fewer robberies, 216 fewer murders/non-negligent manslaughters, and 219 fewer forcible rapes. These were balanced out to an extent by 1,571 more aggravated assaults and 8,377 more motor vehicle thefts.

In addition to reductions due to lower commission rates, crimes prevented by direct incapacitation of TIS inmates during the 0.30 years of extra prison time were estimated. This included 1,674 drug possessions, 746 burglaries, 657 motor vehicle thefts, 638 DUIs, 620 aggravated assaults, 462 drug trafficking offenses, 435 weapons offenses, 426 forgeries, 350 larceny-thefts, 293 robberies, 176 other assaults, 117 stolen property offenses, 112 fraud and embezzlement, 83 vandalism, 68 offenses against family and children, and 522 other offenses. Combining the two categories shows a net of 7,035 fewer larceny-thefts, 4,291 fewer burglaries, 517 fewer robberies, 277 fewer murders/non-negligent manslaughters, 239 fewer forcible rapes, 951 more aggravated assaults and 7,720 more motor vehicle thefts.

To judge the impact of Truth-in-Sentencing, study results were extrapolated to overall crime levels in the state by applying the so-called "funnel effect," which measures the ratio of crimes reported to prison commitments. Over the period from 1995 through 2010 the move to Truth-in-Sentencing resulted in 476 fewer murders/non-negligent manslaughters, 8,781 fewer forcible rapes, 7,787 fewer robberies, 223,998 fewer burglaries, 846,517 fewer thefts (including motor vehicle), and 14,559 more aggravated assaults. We estimate that over 1 million crimes were prevented by the move to Truth-in-Sentencing in 1994.

The recidivism portion of the study also generated recidivism rates for a wide range of offender and offense categories. The following ranks average recidivism rates across a number of these categories:

- *Repeat Violent Offender (62.2%)*
- *Offense Committed while Released from Confinement (60.1%)*
- *Dangerous/Repetitive Offender (59.9%)*
- *Repetitive Offender (54.4%)*
- *Non-Dangerous/Repetitive Offender (54.0%)*
- *Violent Repeat Offender (52.6%)*
- *Escape or Related Offense (52.6%)*
- *Violent Offender (51.9%)*
- *Repeat Offender (50.7%)*
- *Property Offense (49.4%)*
- *Drug Possession (48.4%)*
- *All Releases (47.8%)*
- *Non-Violent Repeat Offender (45.4%)*
- *Violent Offense (43.1%)*
- *Non-Dangerous/Non-Repetitive Offender (42.5%)*
- *Non-Violent Offender (41.5%)*
- *Dangerous Offender (39.6%)*
- *Public Order/Morals Offense (39.5%)*
- *DUI (36.0%)*
- *Drug Trafficking (35.8%)*
- *Dangerous/Non-Repetitive Offender (34.5%)*
- *Non-Violent First Offender (33.0%)*
- *First Offender (31.8%)*
- *Violent First Offender (28.6%)*
- *Sex Offense (27.1%)*
- *Dangerous Crime against Children (12.9%)*

The following provides a ranking of the same categories according to the magnitude of the average violent recidivism rate:

- *Repeat Violent Offender (30.3%)*
- *Offense Committed while Released from Confinement (23.8%)*
- *Dangerous/Repetitive Offender (23.1%)*
- *Violent Offender (21.2%)*
- *Violent Offense (21.0%)*
- *Violent Repeat Offender (19.9%)*
- *Escape or Related Offense (19.8%)*
- *Sex Offense (19.7%)*
- *All Releases (18.6%)*
- *Dangerous Offender (17.7%)*
- *Repeat Offender (17.4%)*
- *Repetitive Offender (17.3%)*
- *Non-Dangerous/Repetitive Offender (16.9%)*
- *Dangerous/Non-Repetitive Offender (16.3%)*
- *Property Offense (16.1%)*
- *Public Order/Morals Offense (14.6%)*
- *Drug Possession (13.7%)*
- *Violent First Offender (12.7%)*
- *Non-Violent Repeat Offender (12.0%)*
- *Non-Violent Offender (10.6%)*
- *Dangerous Crimes against Children (9.8%)*
- *Drug Trafficking (9.7%)*
- *Non-Dangerous/Non-Repetitive Offender (9.3%)*
- *First Offender (8.9%)*
- *Non-Violent First Offender (7.5%)*
- *DUI (6.9%)*

As input to possible deliberations regarding early release alternatives, three special populations were profiled, including: 1) Non-Violent First Offenders (NVFOs), 2) inmates serving one year or less, and 3) low risk, non-violent Class 4-6 felons serving two years or less. All information presented regarding these groups applies to the inmate population as it was on March 31, 2011.

Among 1,966 NVFOs in custody, the vast majority (80.4%) were committed either for drug trafficking (62.6%) or a property offense (17.8%) as their most serious current offense. In addition, most (89.7%) were committed for a Class 2-4 felony as their most serious current offense. The top five individual offenses were all substance-abuse related, e.g., trafficking in dangerous drugs, trafficking in marijuana, trafficking in narcotic drugs, DUI, and possession of marijuana. Approximately half of NVFOs (47.1%) were serving less than two years. Just 13.0% were serving five years or more. As of March 31, 2011, more than half of NVFOs (57.2%) had served at least 50% of their total-time-to-be-served.

Due primarily to a lack of criminal history, 87.9% of NVFOs would pose a low risk of recidivism if released early and 90.7% a low risk of violence. Just 4.5% would pose a high risk of recidivism and just 3.9% a high risk of violence. Based on these risk assessments, no more than 15.1% of NVFOs would be expected to commit a new felony within three years of release that would return them to ADC custody, and no more than 3.7% for a new violent felony. These rates are substantially less than the corresponding rates for all releasees (30.3% and 8.6%).

As of March 31, 2011, 1,702 or 4.3% of inmates were serving one year or less. Categories of the most serious current offense for this population included drug possession (26.3%), property offense (25.1%), DUI (20.7%), and violent offense (17.2%). Just 1.7% of this population consisted of current sex offenders. The five most frequent individual offenses included DUI, possession of drug paraphernalia, marijuana possession, aggravated assault, and theft. Due primarily to the recent shortfall in commitments, 71.9% of this sub-population had served at least 50% of the total time they will serve.

Approximately one-half (48.9%) of this group would pose a low risk of recidivism if released early, and 57.3% a low risk of violent recidivism. About one-fifth (19.6%) would pose a high risk of recidivism and 21.7% a high risk of violent recidivism. Slightly more than one-quarter of this group (25.9%) would be projected to commit a new felony within three years of release that would return them to custody, including 7.5% for a new violent felony.

To correct for risk-related problems with the one year or under population without seriously depleting the numbers, the group of inmates serving two years or less were screened for risk, for a history of violence, and for severity of the current offense as measured by the felony class of the most serious current offense. The resulting group of low risk, non-violent, Class 4-6 felons serving two years or less totals to 1,671 or 4.2% of the inmate population.

Regarding the category of the most serious current offense, this group of screened inmates serving two years or less is about equally balanced between property offenses (27.0%), drug possession (26.9%), and DUI (26.5%), with about one-sixth serving time for drug trafficking (16.5%). By definition, none are committed for violent or sex offenses.

About one-third of this group consists of NVFOs (33.2%), with the remaining inmates in the group being non-violent repeat offenders (NVROs) (66.8%). Again, due to the recent commitment shortfall, 63.3% of this special population consists of inmates who have served at least 50% of the total time they will serve.

By definition, all inmates in this group pose a low risk of recidivism, but as many as 54.6% pose at most a very-low risk of recidivism and 61.7% at most a very-low risk of violence. Based on their risk distributions, we project that if released early, 14.2% of these inmates would commit a new felony within three years of release that would return them to custody, and 2.6% for a new violent felony. Again, these rates are substantially less than the corresponding rates for all releasees (30.3% and 8.6%).

Again as input to possible deliberations regarding early release alternatives, short-term general and violent recidivism rates for home arrest releasees were compared with similar rates for inmates at the same level of risk released by other Pre-TIS mechanisms, i.e., parole, work furlough, mandatory release, etc. The results show that home arrest releasees recorded significantly lower recidivism rates of both types, and especially so for violent recidivism and for short follow-up periods

For follow-ups ranging from 6 to 36 months, home arrest recidivism rates averaged 13.2% less than rates for other Pre-TIS releasees of similar general risk. However, the differences were greater for follow-ups from 6 to 18 months: 21.1% less after 6 months, 23.8% less after 12 months, and 18.2% after 18 months.

The differences in violent recidivism rates were even greater. Across six follow-up periods up to 36 months, home arrest violent recidivism rates averaged 29.4% less, including 58.0% less after 6 months, 43.0% less after 12 months, and 30.5% less after 18 months.

Additionally, the comparisons were particularly favorable to home arrest releasees in the higher risk categories, where recidivism is of greatest concern. After 12 months, general recidivism rates were less by 30% or more across all five of the highest general risk levels (very-high and ultra-high risk). Even more striking is the fact that violent recidivism rates were less by 40% or more across the eight highest violence risk levels, including 60% or greater reductions in five of the eight highest risk levels.

These results suggest that home arrest offers a viable alternative to regular community supervision for inmates released early to reduce state expenditures.

Bonus finding regarding the national move to Truth-in-Sentencing:

A crime-by-crime comparison of declines in crime rates between states moving to Truth-in-Sentencing (TIS) during the eighties or nineties with states not making such a move (Non-TIS) reveals the following:

Appendix B: Percentage Declines in Crime Rates (1991-2010)

- All Reported Crime: TIS (-44.6%); Non-TIS (-39.3%)
- Violent Crime: TIS (-49.1%); Non-TIS (-37.7%)
- Property Crime: TIS (-43.9%); Non-TIS (-39.5%)
- Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter: TIS (-50.6%); Non-TIS (-53.1%)
- Forcible Rape: TIS (-37.9%); Non-TIS (-26.9%)
- Robbery: TIS (-58.7%); Non-TIS (-43.8%)
- Aggravated Assault: TIS (-43.7%); Non-TIS States (-35.7%)
- Burglary: TIS (-45.1%); Non-TIS (-41.3%)
- Larceny-Theft: TIS (-39.1%); Non-TIS (-34.7%)
- Motor Vehicle Theft: TIS (-64.2%); Non-TIS (-62.0%)

Across four (4) violent crime categories, the average difference in the percentage decline came to 7.9%. In comparison, across three (3) property crime categories, the average difference in the percentage decline was 3.5%. This difference is consistent with the fact that most TIS states adopted the 85% rule only with regard to Part I violent crimes.

Chapter 1: Prison Population Growth in Arizona

For the first time in recorded history the Arizona prison population has stopped growing and the question is simply this -- why?! Following 29 years of growth averaging 106 per month, the number of state prisoners has taken a "nose-dive," falling by an average of 31 per month since October of 2009. If current trends in prison admissions and releases continue, the prison population is expected to continue its current downslide by approximately 26 per month.

In Chapter 1, we trace the drop in prisoners to a "shortfall" in court commitments beginning in the third quarter of 2009. By "shortfall" we mean the deficit in actual commitments below the level called for by the previous upward trend. Using statistical techniques, it is possible to project what the number of commitments would have been had the previous growth level been maintained. By subtracting actual from projected commitments, we obtain the "shortfall" or the amount by which commitments have "fallen short" of projected or expected levels. We calculate a total commitment shortfall of 8,770 over the two-year period from July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2011. This is the difference between projected commitments of 41,508 for the two years and the actual total of 32,738, a 21.1% difference. Furthermore, analysis reveals that the shortfall has been greater in the category of non-violent offenders (23.3%) than in the category of violent counterparts (12.0%).

One of the major consequences of this difference is that the Arizona prison population has become increasingly violent. Comparing the prisoner profile for March 31, 2011 with the profile for September 30, 2009 reveals that the percentage of the population that may be classified as "violent offenders" increased from 65.4% to 69.1%. From the first date to the second date, the number of violent inmates increased by 1,115 or 5.5%, while the number of non-violent counterparts decreased by 1,650 or 7.3%. In addition, the number of incarcerated Class 1 and Class 2 felons increased by 1,012 or 7.0%, while the number of Class 4, 5 and 6 counterparts fell by 1,348 or 9.8%.

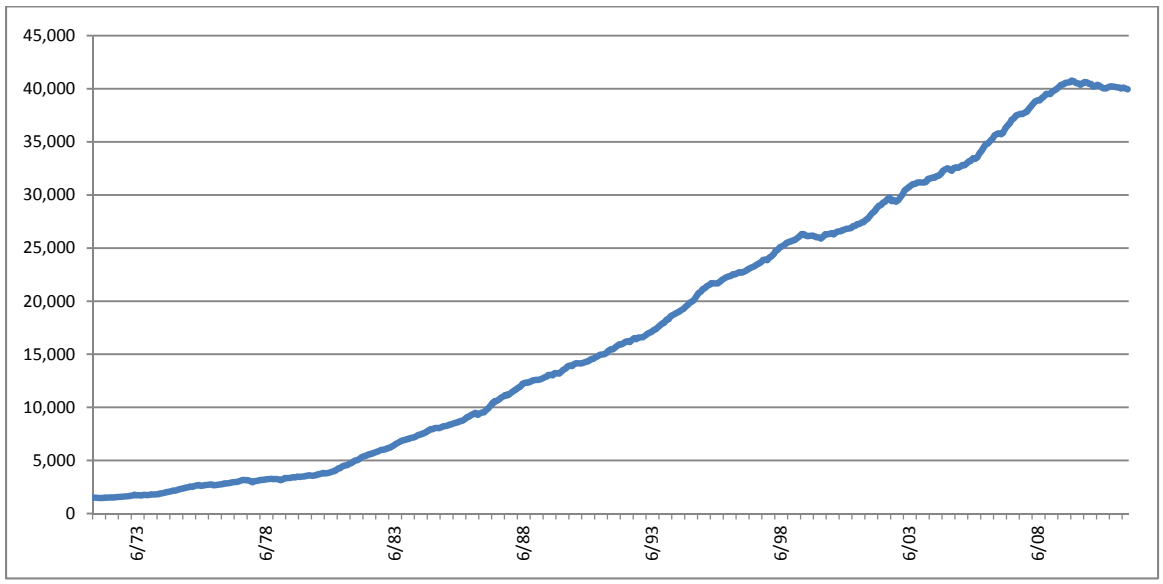
Chapter 1 Summary

- *Prison population declining for the first time in recorded history (down by 30 per month)*
- *Decline draws from a commitment shortfall of 8,770 (21.1%) over recent 24-month period*
- *Shortfall greater for non-violent offenders (23.3%) than for violent counterparts (12.0%)*
- *Violent portion of prison population up by 5.5%*
- *Non-violent portion of prison population down by 7.3%*
- *Class 1 and 2 felon population up by 7.0%*
- *Class 4, 5 and 6 felon population down by 9.8%*
- *Violent portion of prison population up from 65.4% to 69.1%*

Growth Trends

As illustrated in Figure 1 below, Arizona's prison population has been on a relatively steady upward growth trend since October of 1971, the point in time of the earliest recorded data kept by the Department of Corrections. However, following a peak of 40,778 on October 30, 2009, the population began declining. Figure 2 below documents average monthly population growth over four periods of relatively steady growth. The highest rate of growth occurred over the period from January 2006 through October 2009, during which population increased by an average of 158.59 per month. However, since that time monthly growth has averaged -31.08 per month, the first sustained period of negative growth in the recorded history of the department. As indicated in Figure 3, prison population has dropped during 16 of the last 25 months, with six of the 16 declines exceeding 100 per month. The number of state prisoners dropped by 414 during 2010, the first full calendar year of net negative growth ever. If the recent downturn continues, further additions to prison bed capacity may not be necessary.

Figure 1: Arizona Prison Population, October 1971-December 2011



As of December 30, 2011, the prison population stood at 39,958, culminating a total decline of 820 since October 30, 2009. The question arises as to what has driven the recent drop in population and what the prospects are for a continuation of the recent downtrend. Plans for prison bed additions are usually made well in advance of the actual need. Accordingly, it is critical to determine if the population has stopped growing and if additional prison beds will not need to be added to current capacity.

In the material to follow, we will take a close look at the factors associated with the recent decline in population. If there are systematic factors at work rather than a simple drop in the numbers of inmates coming to the department, it is important to isolate and identity those factors and associated growth prospects. Accordingly, we will examine a wide range of contributors to population growth.

Figure 2: Average Monthly Population Growth, October 1971-November 2011

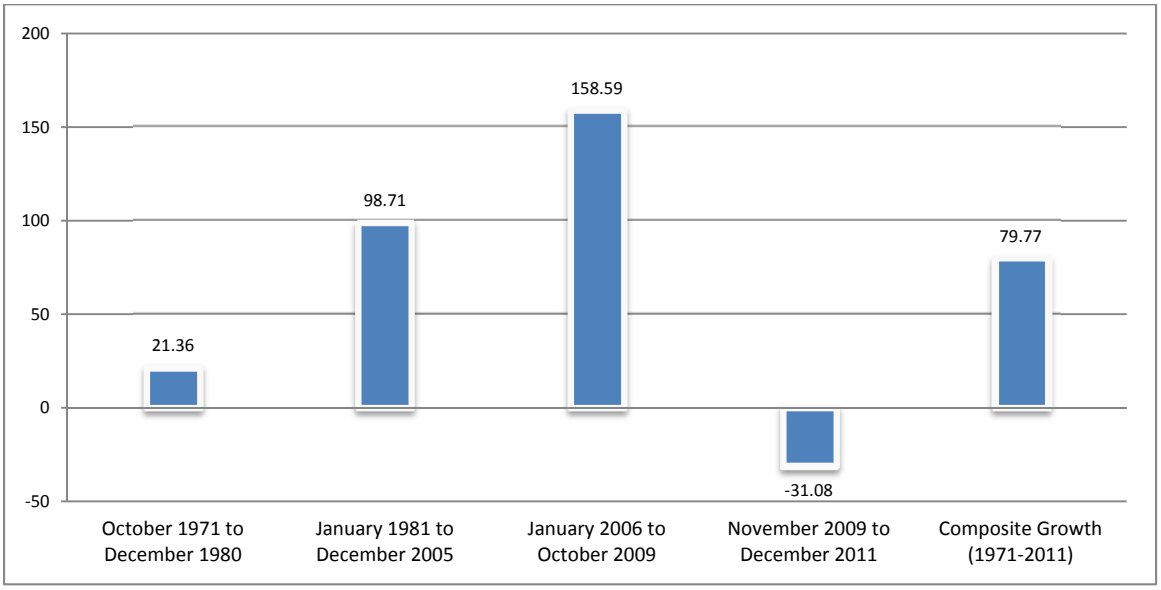
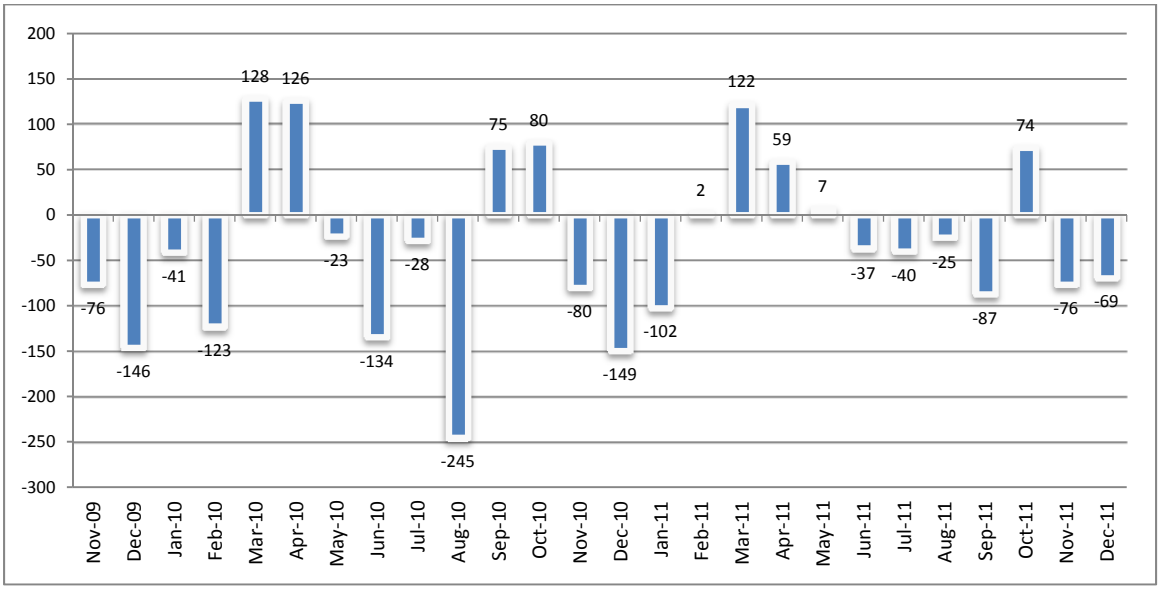
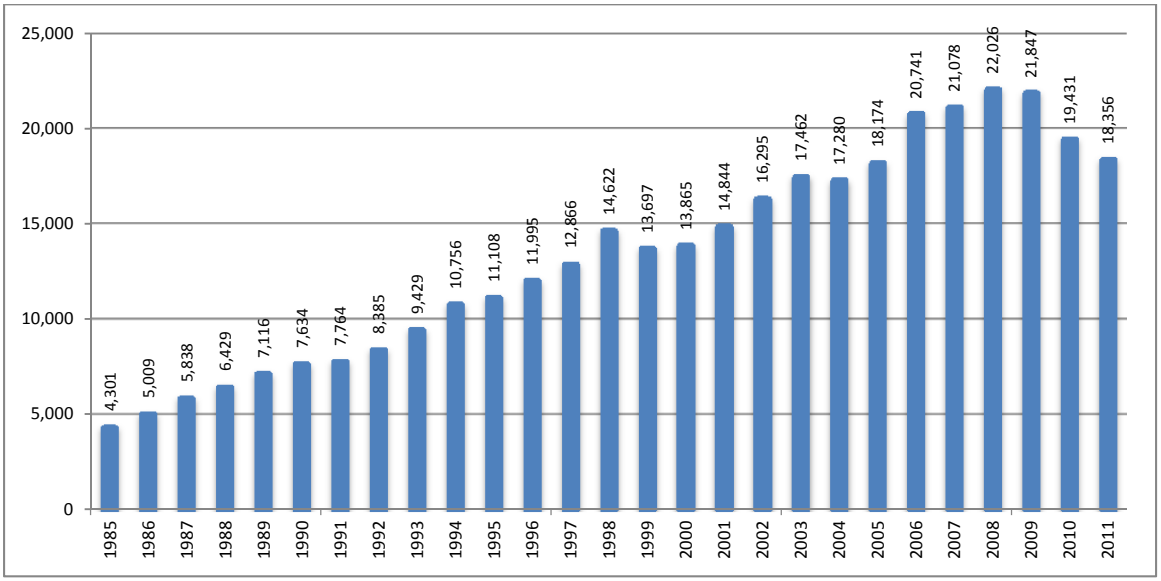


Figure 3: Monthly Population Growth, November 2009-December 2011



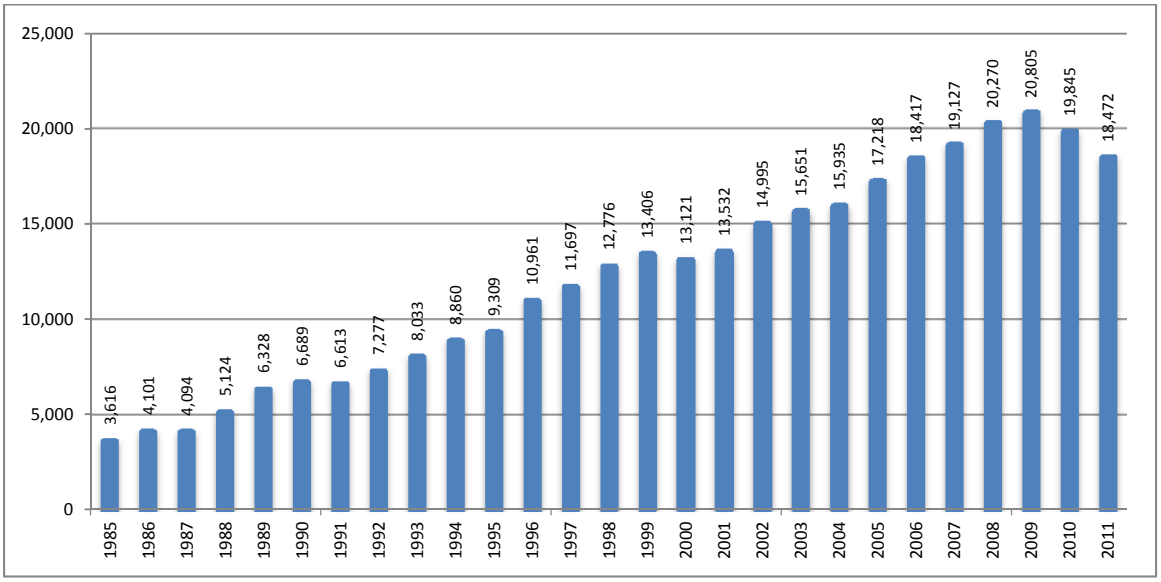
Prison population growth is a function of two basic factors, admissions and releases, with net growth during any time interval being the excess of admissions over releases during the interval. That the prison population has dropped since October 2009 means that releases have exceeded admissions over the intervening 26 months. Figures 4 and 5 below illustrate the yearly level of admissions and releases as far back as 1985. Note that admissions peaked in 2008 and have since dropped for three consecutive years.

Figure 4: Arizona Yearly Prison Admissions, 1985-2011*



*The 2011 figure is extrapolated from data through November.

Figure 5: Arizona Yearly Prison Releases, 1985-2011*



*The 2011 figure is extrapolated from data through November.

From the figures above, it is clear that a decline in admissions has driven the recent drop in population rather than the alternative, an increase in releases. In fact, prison population has dropped despite a similar, but less pronounced, decline in releases. Figures 6 and 7 illustrate the trend in monthly admissions and releases over the 40-month period ending in December 2011.

Figure 6: Arizona Monthly Prison Admissions, September 2008-December 2011*

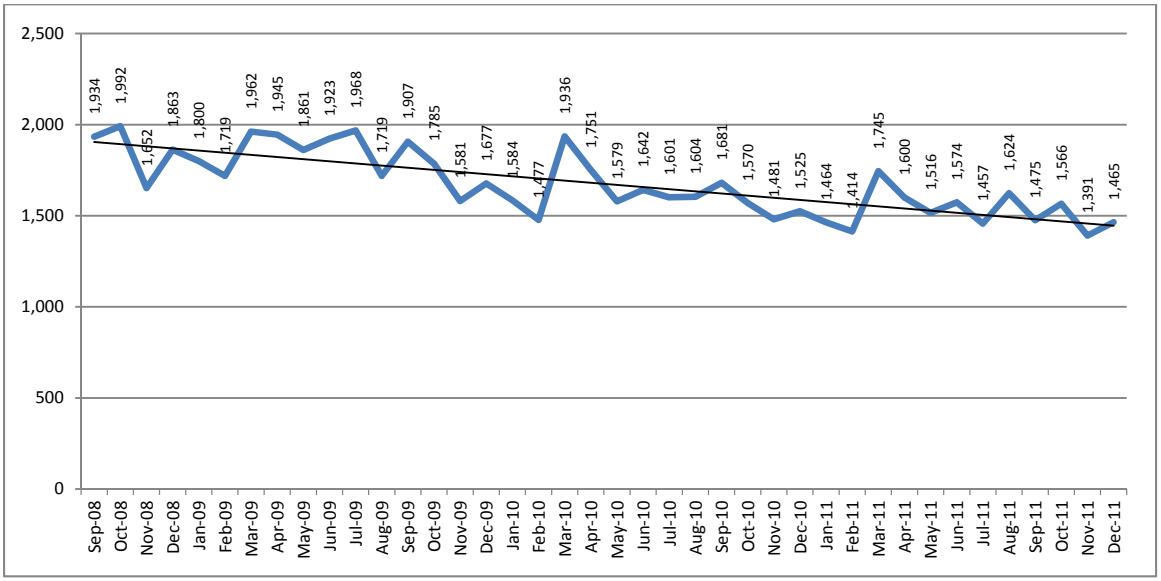


*Figure for December 2011 is estimated.

Figure 7: Arizona Monthly Prison Releases, September 2008-December 2011*

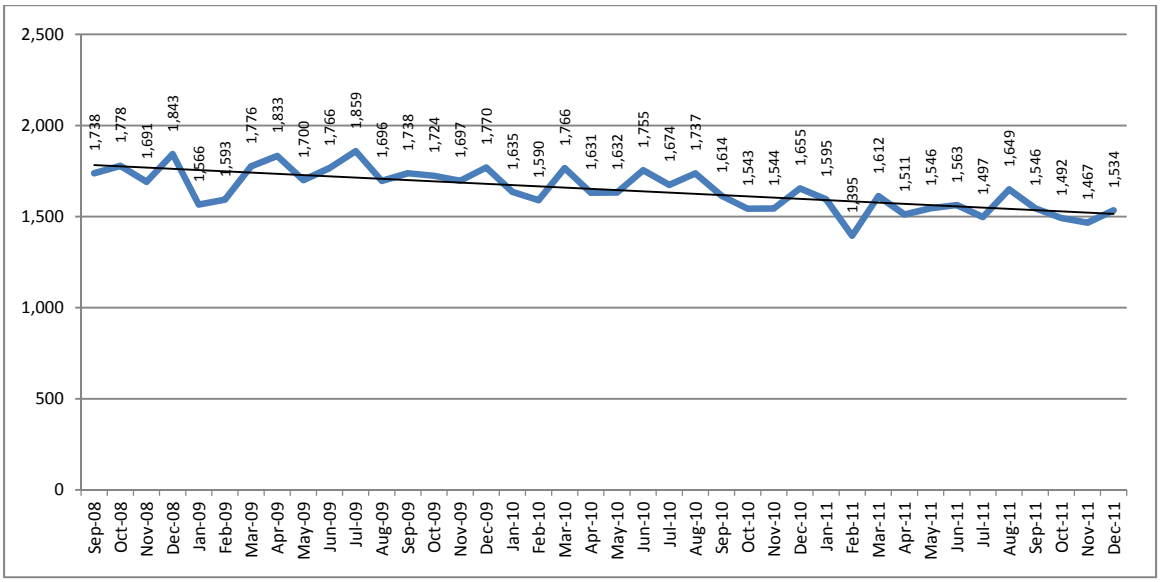
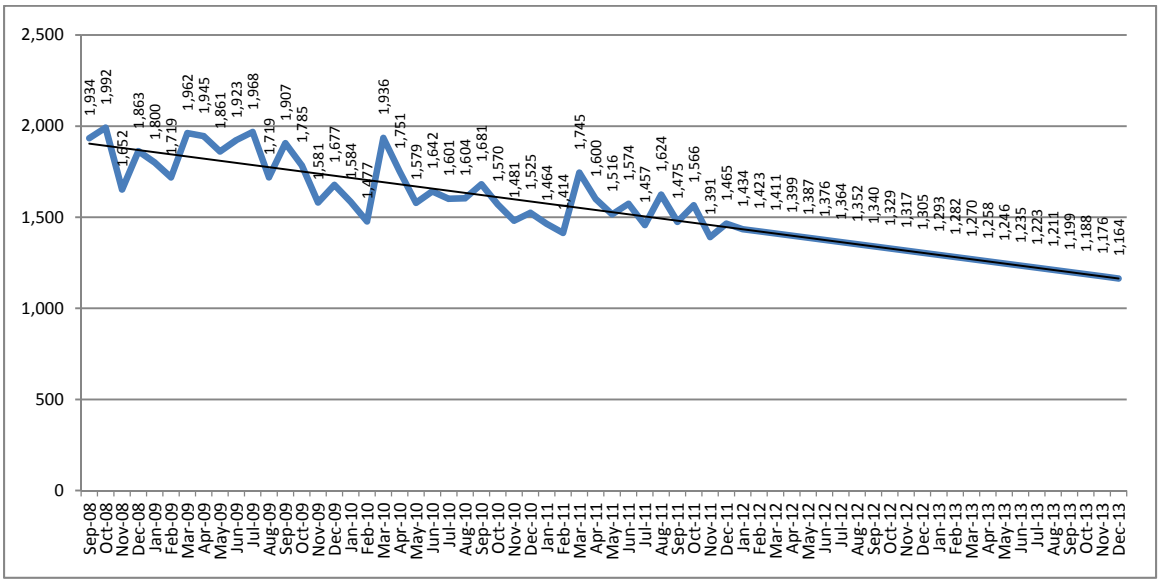


*Figure for December 2011 is estimated.

The lines superimposed upon the trends constitute "lines of best fit" developed using linear regression and may be used to forecast future monthly prison admissions and releases as exhibited in Figures 8 and 9 below. This forecasting model projects monthly declines of 11.75 in admissions and 6.85 in releases, for a net monthly drop in the population growth rate of 4.90. That is, if the trends identified above continue, the population would continue dropping at an accelerated pace as time progresses.

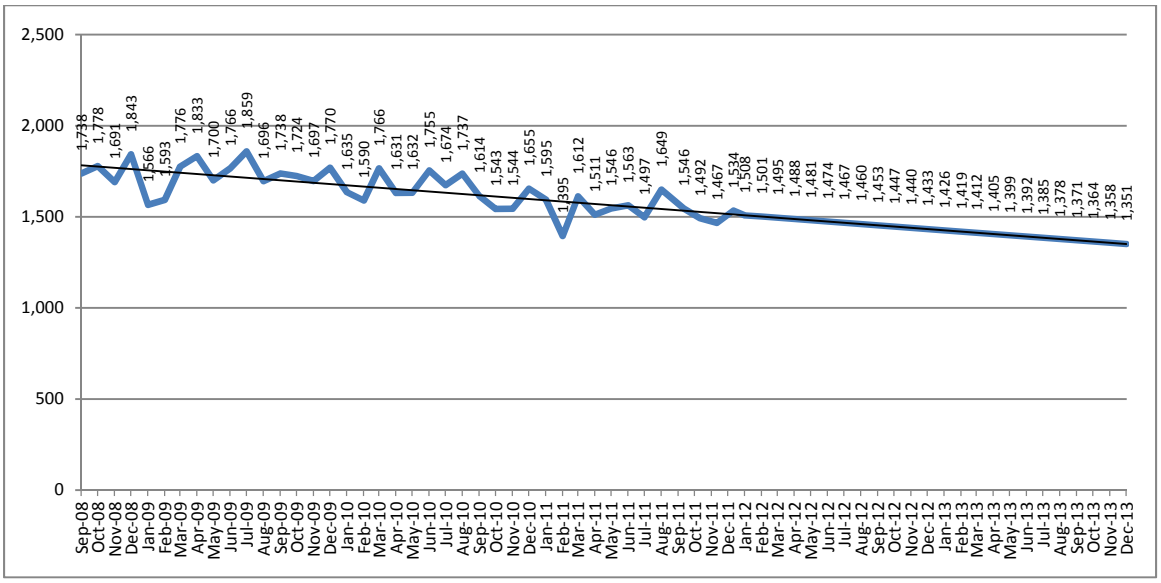
By calculating the difference between projected admissions and projected releases, one can obtain projected monthly population growth, and thereby a new prison population forecast. However, this kind of forecast dovetails two uncertainties.

Figure 8: Actual & Projected Monthly Prison Admissions, September 2008-December 2013*



*Fitted/projected admissions for month x = -11.75x + 1,916.1, x = 1 to 63.

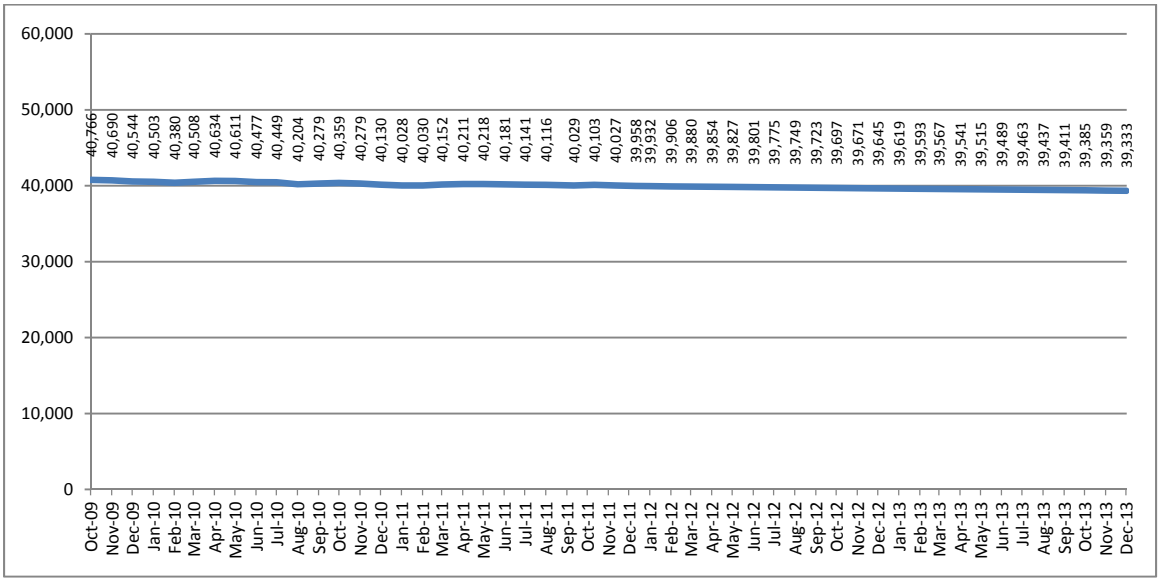
Figure 9: Actual & Projected Monthly Prison Releases, September 2008-December 2013*



*Fitted/projected releases for month x = -6.8538x + 1,789.3, x =1 to 63.

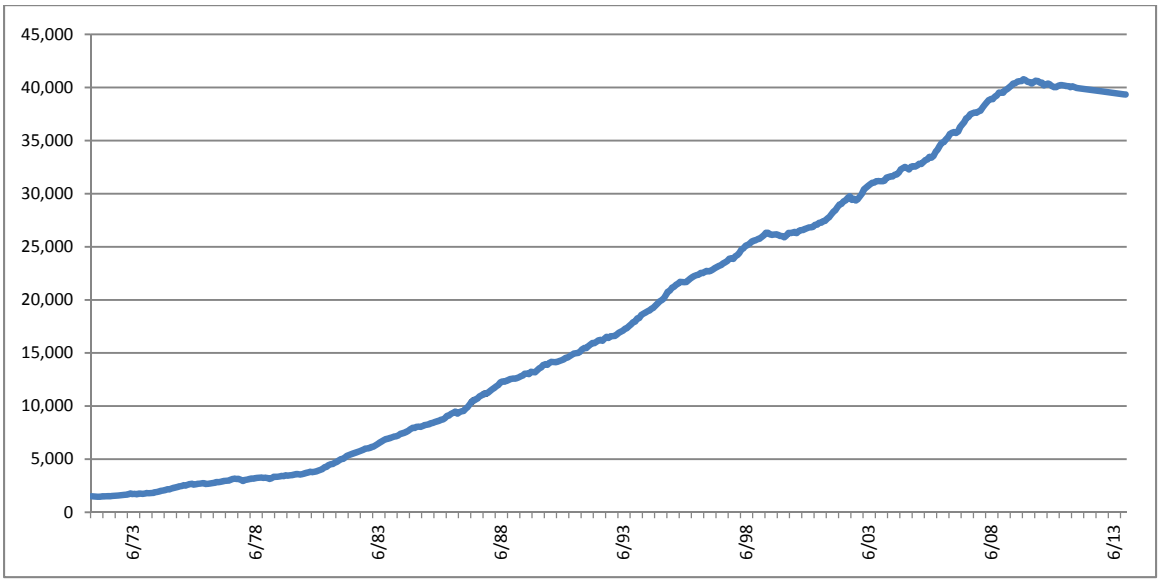
To minimize the error, it is better to forecast prison population based on the trend in the population itself. Figures 10 and 11 below display just such a forecast, again formulated with linear regression, with actual population numbers from October 2009 (peak month-ending population of 40,766) through December of 2011, and with forecasted numbers through December 2013.

Figure 10: Actual & Projected Prison Population, October 2009-December 2013*



*Fitted/projected population for month x = -26.048x + 40,661, x =1 to 51.

Figure 11: Actual & Projected Prison Population, October 1971-December 2013



This forecast projects a monthly decline in population of 26.05, culminating in a drop to 39,333 by December 31, 2013. Note that the forecasted values blend right into the previous trend, making it impossible without foreknowledge to determine where the actual values give way to the projected ones. Two things are important to note about this forecast. The first is that the forecast is only as good as the assumption on which it is based, i.e., on a continuation of the trend displayed in the Figure 10. If, for some reason, whatever is responsible for this trend either abates or evaporates, the accuracy of the forecast will likewise abate or evaporate.

Secondly, the particular forecast illustrated immediately above is very unlikely to be accurate in the long term. By their very nature, linear downtrends are never sustainable since any straight line with negative slope will eventually reach negative values, which is simply impossible in this context. It is precisely for this reason that the forecast is not extended beyond December 2013. At some point in the future, prison population will level off and/or revert to an upward trend. Either one or both of these eventualities is inevitable. In the meantime, it is advantageous to determine what has contributed to the observed abatement of prison population growth in Arizona. That is the topic we now address in detail.

Sources of the Current Drop in Admissions

It is likely that the drop in releases displayed in Figure 7 represents the ripple effect of the drop in admissions indicated in Figure 6. In particular, a significant percentage of inmates admitted to prison in Arizona stay in prison for short time periods. Thus, there would be a relatively short delay between a drop in admissions and a resulting drop in releases. To quantify this, we need to look at figures on length of stay in department custody over an extended period of time. Over the period from January 1, 1985 through June 30, 2011, there were a total of 349,305 admissions to the custody of the Arizona Department of Corrections (ADC). The graph below shows the distribution of time served in ADC custody for these inmates. Although the distribution stops at 120 months (10 years), some inmates served as much as 26 years (data not shown).

Before proceeding, it needs to be clarified that the time served figures considered in this chapter are from the date of admission to the date of release. This obviously excludes days served on current sentences while in jail awaiting transfer to ADC custody. Another type of time served will be considered later, namely the difference between the “sentence begin date,” the date when the inmate first began serving time on current sentences, and the release date. This category of time served will prove important when considering penalty levels.

From the graph, we can see that 34.4% of admitted offenders will serve 6 months or less, 49.5% 12 months or less, 57.9% 18 months or less, and 66.6% 24 months or less. This establishes conclusively the contention made above concerning the ripple effect on releases of any drop in admissions. Short-term inmates include, but are not limited to, technical release violators and inmates serving a short flat term as a condition of probation for the crime of driving under the influence.

Figure 12: Time Served Distribution, Admissions, January 1, 1985-June 30, 2011 (349,305)

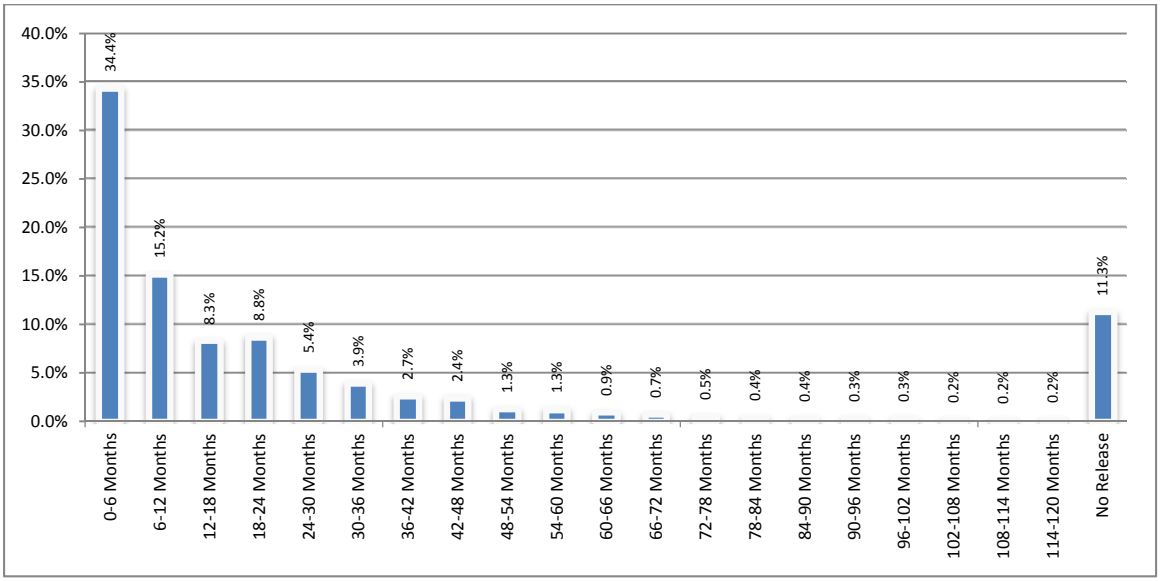
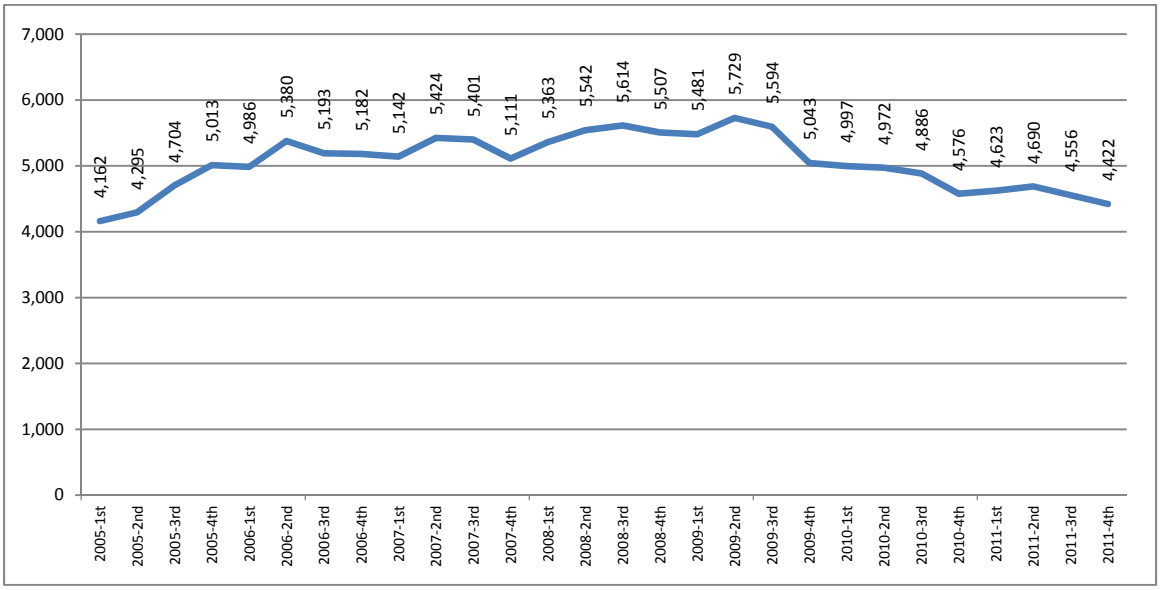


Figure 13: Total Admissions by Quarter, 2005-2011



As shown in Figure 13 above, total admissions reached an all-time peak level of 5,729 during the second quarter of 2009. Following this high point, admissions dropped by 2.4% during the third quarter of the year, by a total of 12.2% through the fourth quarter, and eventually dropped by a total of 22.8% through the fourth quarter of 2011. Admissions for the latter quarter (4,422) were at the lowest level since the second quarter of 2005 (4,295).

The drop in admissions from the second quarter (5,729) to the third quarter (5,594) of 2009 was not significant. However, the additional precipitous drop to 4,576 by the fourth quarter of 2010 was highly significant. Since this drop was the major contributing factor in the recent decline in prison population, it is important to track down the source of the drop in admissions in order to determine the likelihood of a continuing decline in the number in state prisoners. A quick glance at Figure 5 confirms the fact of a long-term upward trend in admissions all the way back to 1985. Figure 14 below truncates that trend at the point in time after which the recent decline became significant, i.e., the third quarter of 2009. It also overlays a trend line of best fit to the preceding long-term trend. The linear equation used to graph the trend line appears on the graph along with value of R^2, the square of the correlation coefficient R (0.987) that measures the degree of closeness of the fitted curve values to the actual values of admissions. A perfect fit would yield an R (and R^2) of 1.00. That R^2 equals 0.974 in this case means that 97.4% of the variation in admissions is accounted for by the values along the trend line. The remaining 2.6% is a measure of the magnitude of the peaks and valleys above and below the trend line. While R^2 is very high, the line clearly does not fit the curve as well over recent quarters as it did during the early quarters.

Figure 14: Total Admissions by Quarter, 1985-2009

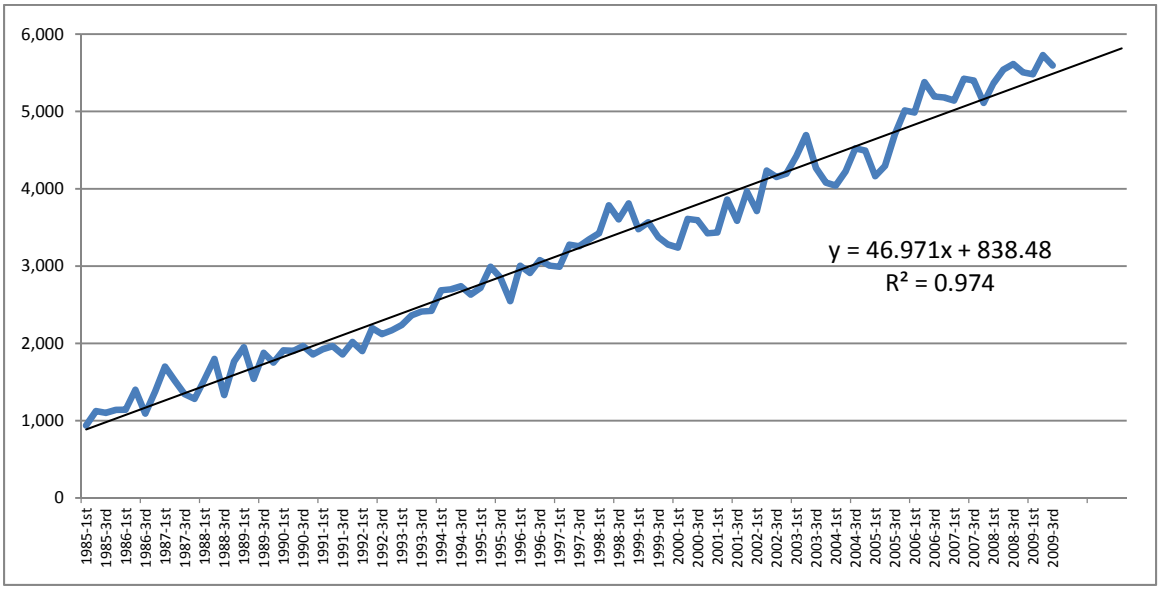
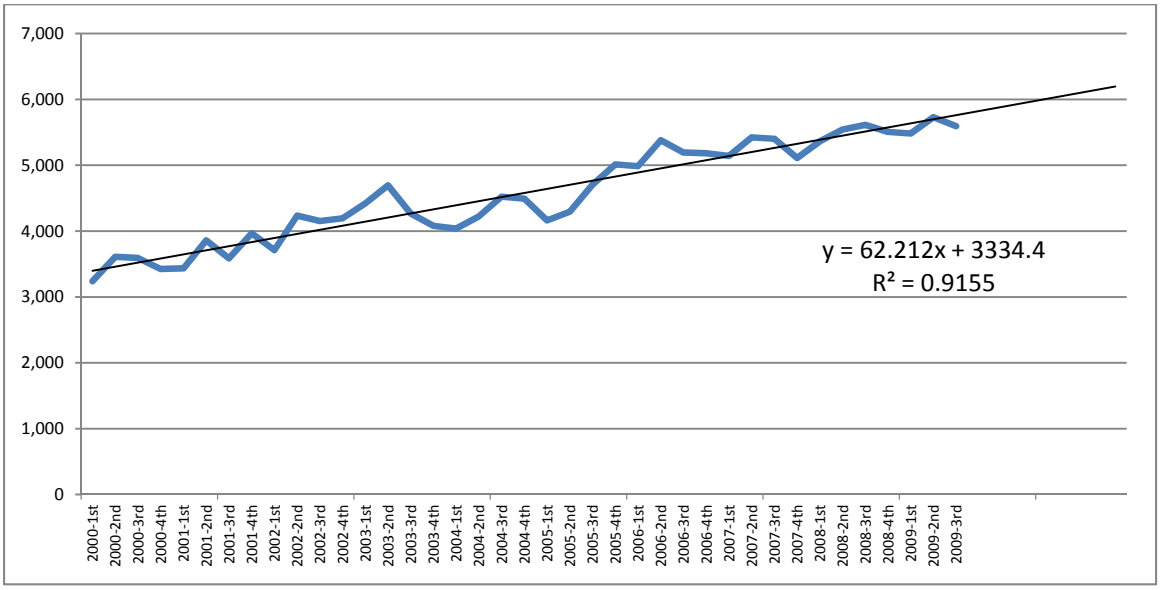


Figure 15 below was constructed to deal with that particular problem. It gauges the trend over a more recent period, beginning with the first quarter of 2000, during which the rise in admissions was particularly steep. The value of the a-coefficient, 62.212, is the slope of the trend line, which means that admissions were rising by 62.212 per quarter during the period from the first quarter of 2000 through the third quarter of 2009, the period of coverage for Figure 15. That the slope of this trend line is 32.4% higher than the slope of the trend line for Figure 14 (46.971) means that the admissions were rising at a 32.4% higher rate during the more recent period than over the longer-term period reflected in Figure 14. By comparing the so-called "future values" off the trend line for quarters beyond the third quarter of 2009, we can obtain a measure of the degree of "shortfall" in admissions, i.e., the degree to which they "fall short" of expected or "projected" levels based on the previous trend.

Figure 15: Total Admissions by Quarter, 2000-2009



To illustrate how well the trend line works, the sum of all "fitted" values off the line from 2000-1st to 2009-3rd is 178,567, while the sum of all actual values of admissions over the same period is 178,569, an "error" of just 2 over a 39-quarter period. At this point the actual numbers begin to fall uniformly below the line, or start falling short of expected or projected levels. Table 1 below indicates, for each quarter from 2009-4th to 2011-2nd: 1) the projected value off the trend line, 2) the actual value, 3) the difference or "shortfall" in admissions, and 4) the percentage difference between projected and actual values. We've elected to represent all shortfalls as negative numbers to indicate they are, in effect, "missing values." Over the course of the 7-quarter period in question, admissions fell short of projected or expected levels by 19.7% or by a total of 8,280. The average quarterly shortfall came to 1,183. Note, as well, that the degree of shortfall generally becomes larger as time progresses, peaking at 1,511 or 24.6% during 2011-1st. The projected values (trend line) continue on upward, but the actual values cannot keep pace. ***Most of the rest of Chapter 1, as well as Chapters 2 and 3, will be devoted to tracking down the source(s) of the shortfall in prison admissions. Please note that the total shortfall may change as we progress.***

Table 1: Shortfall in Admissions, October 1, 2009 to June 30, 2011

Quarter	Projected Admissions	Actual Admissions	Difference = Shortfall	% Difference
2009-4th	5,823	5,043	-780	-13.4%
2010-1st	5,885	4,997	-888	-15.1%
2010-2nd	5,947	4,972	-975	-16.4%
2010-3rd	6,010	4,886	-1,124	-18.7%
2010-4th	6,072	4,576	-1,496	-24.6%
2011-1st	6,134	4,623	-1,511	-24.6%
2011-2nd	6,196	4,690	-1,506	-24.3%
Total	**42,067**	**33,787**	**-8,280**	**-19.7%**
Per Quarter	**6,010**	**4,827**	**-1,183**	**---**

Since the shortfall consists of "missing" admissions, we don't know what offenses the offenders in question would have been committed for or what categories of admissions were involved, without further analysis that is. The general approach to the analysis will be to repeat the original procedure for more specific groups of admissions. We will look at both specific offense categories and specific admission types. We begin with the general distinction between court commitments and other admissions. "Other admissions" include ADC technical release violators, returns from escape, returns from deportation at ½ sentence, and interstate compact admissions, none accompanied by a new felony conviction.

Figure 16: Court Commitments, 1985-2011 (291,052)

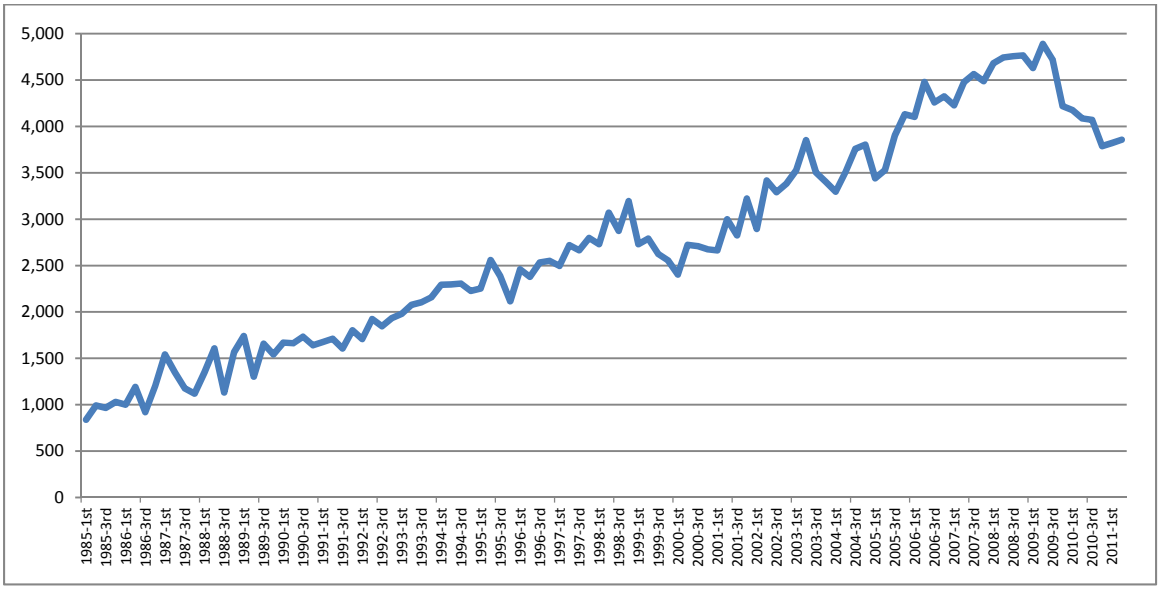


Figure 17: Other Admissions, 1985-2011 (58,253)

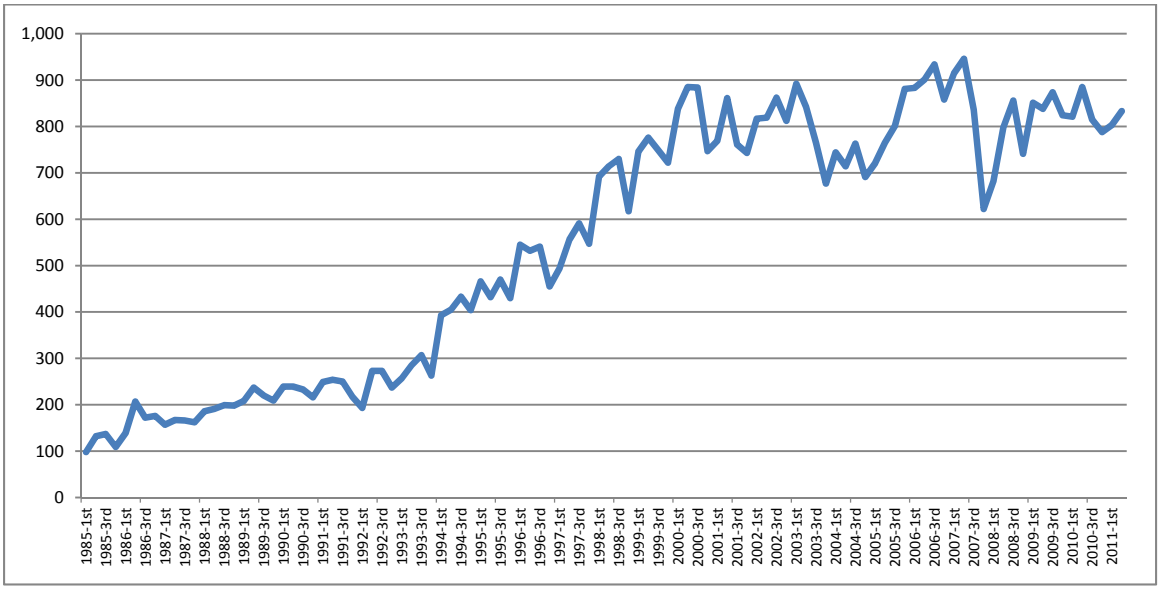
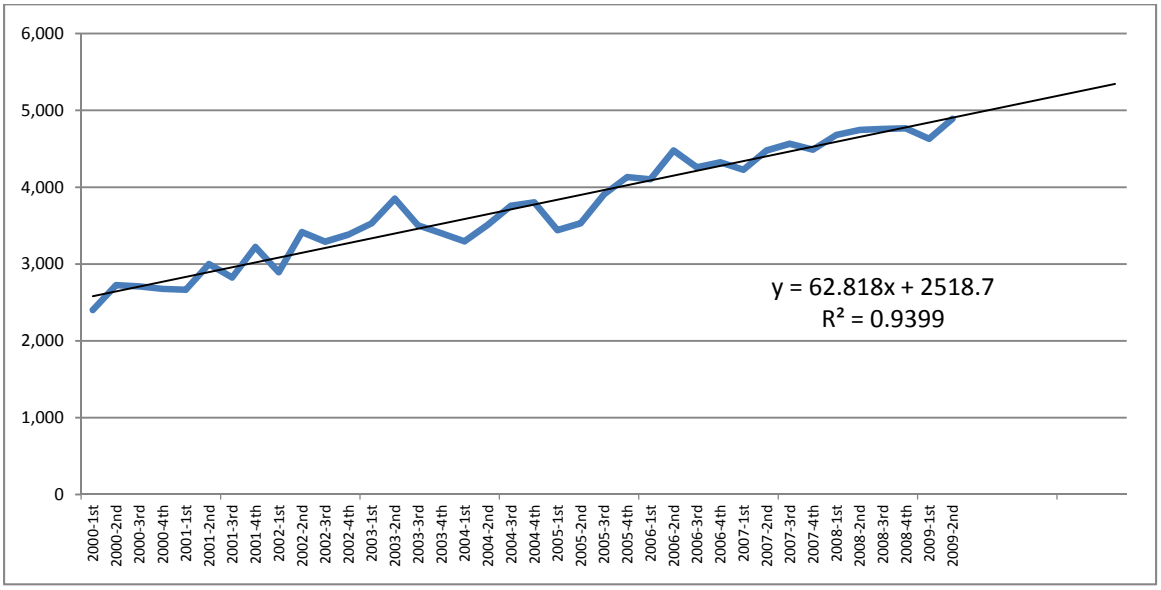


Figure 18: Court Commitments, 2000-2009 (291,052)



Evidently, a decline in court commitments subsumes the source(s) of the shortfall, as other admissions have displayed neither an uptrend nor a downtrend since the late nineties. Repeating the earlier trend analysis for the category of court commitments yields the following results, as depicted in Figure 18 above. Clearly, the trend in total admissions carries over to court commitments. However, the commitment shortfall began a quarter earlier, during the third quarter of 2009. Note that R^2 is higher than before, meaning that the linear relationship is stronger and hence more predictive of future values. It is also the case that, in narrowing our focus from all admissions to court commitments, the total shortfall actually grows from 8,280 to 8,770. This happens because we are fine-tuning our perspective and weeding out the "noise" caused by mixing in the trendless category of "other admissions." This time, the percentage shortfall is a little higher at 21.1% (up from 19.7%), with the average quarterly shortfall amounting to 1,096 over eight quarters.

Table 2: Shortfall in Court Commitments

Quarter	Projected Commitments	Actual Commitments	Difference = Shortfall	% Difference
2009-3rd	4,969	4,720	-249	-5.0%
2009-4th	5,031	4,219	-812	-16.1%
2010-1st	5,094	4,176	-918	-18.0%
2010-2nd	5,157	4,087	-1,070	-20.7%
2010-3rd	5,220	4,071	-1,149	-22.0%
2010-4th	5,283	3,788	-1,495	-28.3%
2011-1st	5,346	3,820	-1,526	-28.5%
2011-2nd	5,408	3,857	-1,551	-28.7%
Total	**41,508**	**32,738**	**-8,770**	**-21.1%**
Per Quarter	**5,188**	**4,092**	**-1,096**	**-**

Population Comparison

As planned, a portion of the current study was devoted to an update of the findings from the original study. That study found that 65.4% of the inmate population had a history of felony violence, that 83.8% were repeat felony offenders, and that just 5.8% were non-violent first offenders. That was as of September 30, 2009, after which we know that commitments began falling off. It is appropriate, then, to check to see what changes have occurred in the makeup of the prison population as of March 31, 2011. That could help us track down the source(s) of the shortfall in commitments. The table below compares the two populations according to the most critical categories examined in the first study.

Table 3: Prison Population Comparison, September 30, 2009 and March 31, 2011

Inmate Category	September 30, 2009 Population	% of Total	March 31, 2011 Population	% of Total
Violent Offender	26,457	65.4%	27,572	69.1%
Non-Violent Offender	13,974	34.6%	12,324	30.9%
Repeat Offender	33,896	83.8%	33,072	82.9%
First Offender	6,535	16.2%	6,824	17.1%
Violent Repeat Offender	22,265	55.1%	22,714	56.9%
Violent First Offender	4,192	10.4%	4,858	12.2%
Non-Violent Repeat Offender	11,631	28.8%	10,358	26.0%
Non-Violent First Offender	2,343	5.8%	1,966	4.9%
Violent and/or Repeat Offender	38,088	94.2%	37,930	95.1%
Total	**40,431**	**100.0%**	**39,896**	**100.0%**

The following conclusions may be drawn from a close look at Table 3.

As a percentage of the total inmate population:

1) Violent offenders increased from 65.4% to 69.1%.
2) Non-violent offenders fell from 34.6% to 30.9%.
3) Repeat offenders fell from 83.8% to 82.9%.
4) First offenders increased from 16.2% to 17.1%.
5) Violent and/or repeat offenders increased from 94.2% to 95.1%.
6) Non-violent first offenders decreased from 5.8% to 4.9%.

In addition, the raw numbers of inmates in the various categories changed as follows:

1) Violent offenders increased by 4.2%, from 26,457 to 27,572.
2) Non-violent offenders decreased by 11.8%, from 13,974 to 12,324.
3) Repeat offenders decreased by 2.4%, from 33,896 to 33,072.
4) First offenders increased by 4.4%, from 6,535 to 6,824.
5) Violent and/or repeat offenders fell by 0.4%, from 38,088 to 37,930.
6) Non-violent first offenders fell by 16.1%, from 2,343 to 1,966.

In short, as a result of various causes not yet identified, the prison population is more violent than before, and there are even fewer of the least serious inmates, non-violent first offenders.

Allocating the Shortfall to Violent and Non-Violent Offenders

The reader should refer to the original report to obtain the precise definitions of the categories used in the above comparison. However, we would clarify that the category "violent offender" includes sex offenders. In other analyses beginning in Chapter 2, we will put sex offenders in their own category, but for now we identify them with all other violent offenders. With the above information in hand, we depart by examining separate trends in commitments of violent and non-violent offenders.

Figure 19: Court Commitments, Violent Offenders, 1985-2011 (136,255)

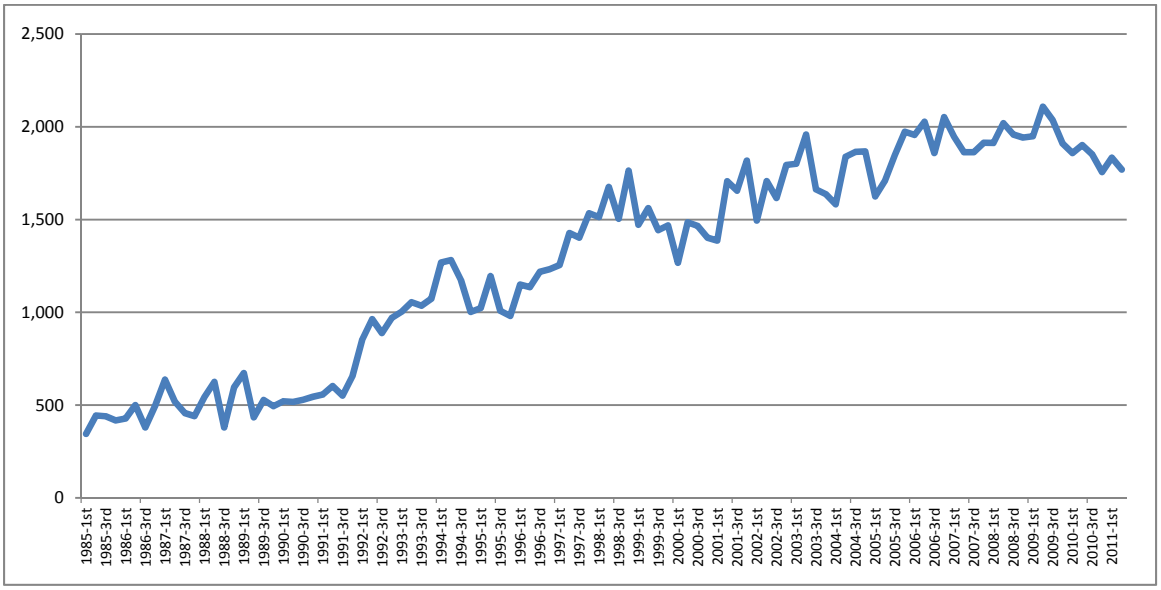
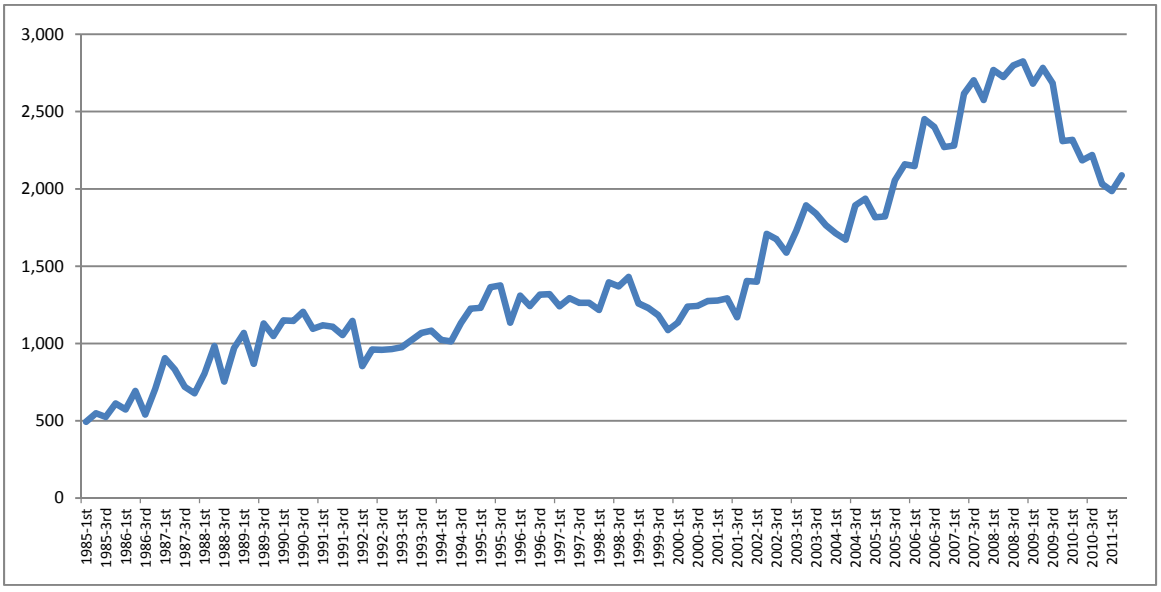


Figure 20: Court Commitments, Non-Violent Offenders, 1985-2011 (154,797)



From Figures 19 and 20 above, we can see that the recent shortfall in commitments is far greater for non-violent offenders than it is for violent offenders. Most interesting is the fact that when we break out commitments into these two categories, the shortfall goes back further in time, i.e., when the categories are combined, that fact is masked or hidden. The non-violent offender shortfall goes back to the first quarter of 2009, while the violent offender shortfall goes all the way back to the second quarter of 2007. Figures 21 and 22 below identify the preceding trends tracking back to the first quarter of 2000.

Figure 21: Court Commitments, Violent Offenders, 2000-2007

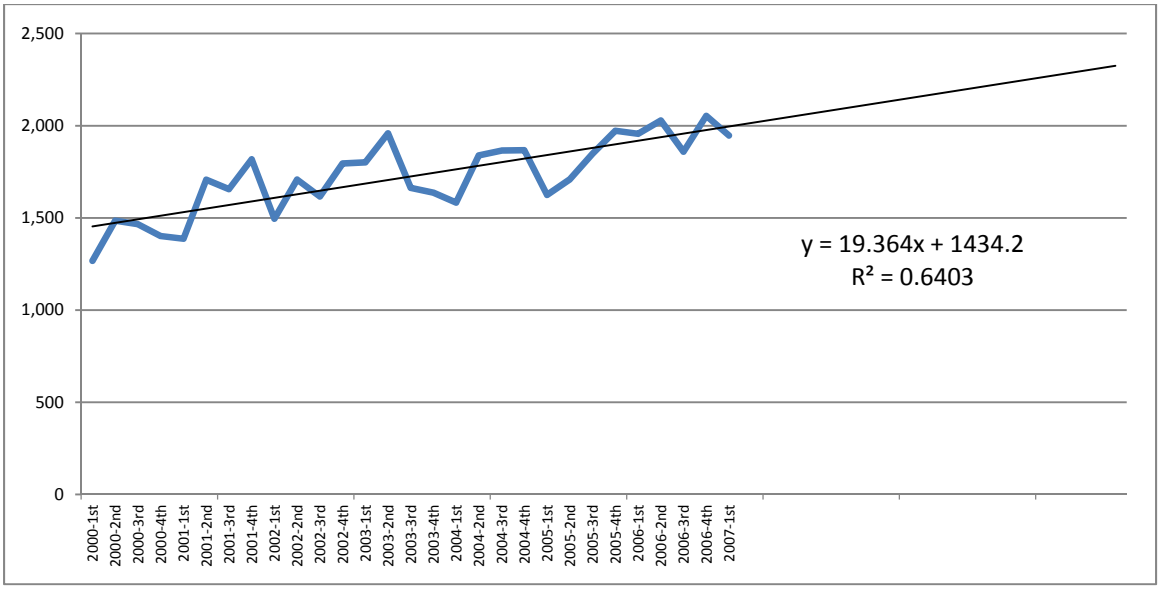


Figure 22: Court Commitments, Non-Violent Offenders, 2000-2008

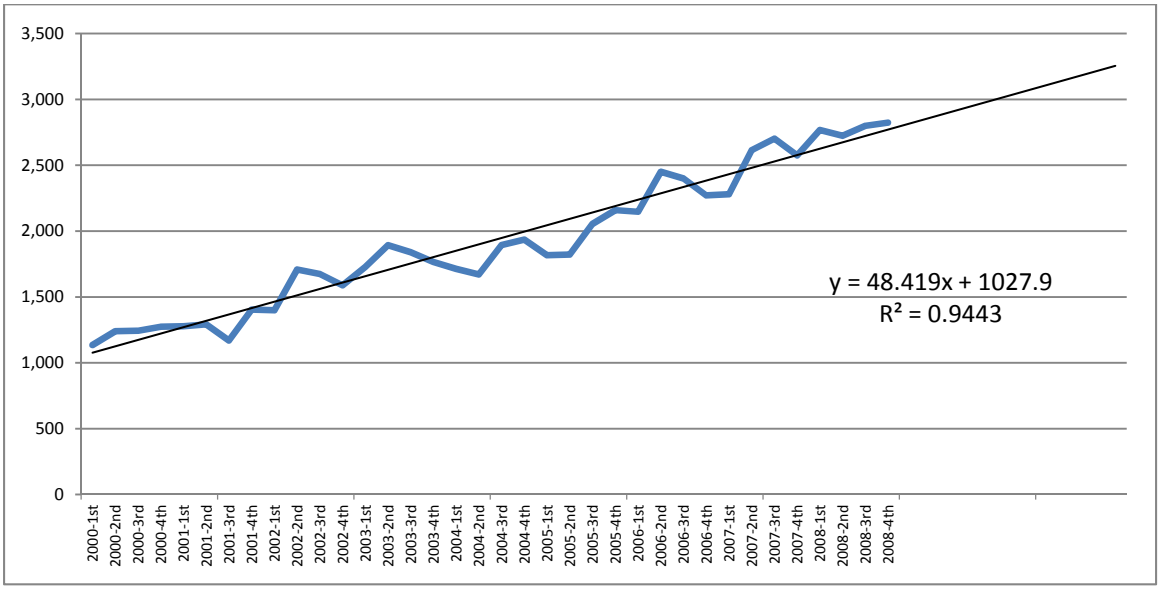


Table 4: Shortfall in Court Commitments, Violent Offenders

Quarter	Projected Commitments	Actual Commitments	Difference = Shortfall	% Difference
2007-2nd	2,015	1,863	-152	-7.5%
2007-3rd	2,034	1,863	-171	-8.4%
2007-4th	2,054	1,914	-140	-6.8%
2008-1st	2,073	1,913	-160	-7.7%
2008-2nd	2,093	2,020	-73	-3.5%
2008-3rd	2,112	1,959	-153	-7.2%
2008-4th	2,131	1,942	-189	-8.9%
2009-1st	2,151	1,949	-202	-9.4%
2009-2nd	2,170	2,109	-61	-2.8%
2009-3rd	2,189	2,036	-153	-7.0%
2009-4th	2,209	1,910	-299	-13.5%
2010-1st	2,228	1,859	-369	-16.6%
2010-2nd	2,247	1,902	-345	-15.4%
2010-3rd	2,267	1,852	-415	-18.3%
2010-4th	2,286	1,756	-530	-23.2%
2011-1st	2,306	1,834	-472	-20.5%
2011-2nd	2,325	1,770	-555	-23.9%
Total	**36,891**	**32,451**	**-4,440**	**-12.0%**
Per Quarter	**2,170**	**1,909**	**-261**	**---**

Table 5: Shortfall in Court Commitments, Non-Violent Offenders

Quarter	Projected Commitments	Actual Commitments	Difference = Shortfall	% Difference
2009-1st	2,819	2,681	-138	-4.9%
2009-2nd	2,868	2,782	-86	-3.0%
2009-3rd	2,916	2,684	-232	-8.0%
2009-4th	2,965	2,309	-656	-22.1%
2010-1st	3,013	2,317	-696	-23.1%
2010-2nd	3,061	2,185	-876	-28.6%
2010-3rd	3,110	2,219	-891	-28.6%
2010-4th	3,158	2,032	-1,126	-35.7%
2011-1st	3,207	1,986	-1,221	-38.1%
2011-2nd	3,255	2,087	-1,168	-35.9%
Total	**30,373**	**23,282**	**-7,091**	**-23.3%**
Per Quarter	**3,037**	**2,038**	**-709**	**---**

The violent offender shortfall totals 4,440 over 17 quarters, averaging 261 per quarter. In comparison, the non-violent offender shortfall totals 7,091 over 10 quarters, averaging 709 per quarter. Taken together, we have a total shortfall of 11,531, averaging 678 over 17 quarters. Although the drop-off is over a shorter period, the total shortfall for non-violent offenders is greater. More importantly, violent offender commitments are down by 12.0% while non-violent counterparts are down by 23.3%. Table 6 below compares the two prison populations in question, namely all inmates in custody as of September 30, 2009 and March 31, 2011, as to the nature of the most serious current committing offense. This will give some idea of the relative impacts of the two shortfalls discussed above.

Table 6: Prison Population Comparison, Most Serious Current Offense

Most Serious Current Offense	September 30, 2009 Population	March 31, 2011 Population	% Difference
Felony Class 1	2,217	2,355	6.2%
Felony Class 2	12,191	13,065	7.2%
Felony Class 3	12,163	11,977	-1.5%
Felony Class 4	10,362	9,580	-7.5%
Felony Class 5	1,258	1,080	-14.1%
Felony Class 6	2,136	1,748	-18.2%
Old Code	104	91	-12.5%
Violent Offense	14,853	15,606	5.1%
Sex Offense	4,047	4,313	6.6%
Property Offense	9,408	8,895	-5.5%
Drug Trafficking	6,005	5,751	-4.2%
Drug Possession	2,563	2,189	-14.6%
DUI	2,834	2,547	-10.1%
Escape or Related Offense	670	540	-19.4%
Public Order/Morals Offense	51	55	7.8%
Organized Retail Theft	0	66	1000.0%
Possession of Marijuana*	190	461	142.6%
Threatening or Intimidating	28	57	103.6%
Participating in or Assisting a Criminal Street Gang	28	48	71.4%
Trafficking in the Identity of Another Person/Entity	66	91	37.9%
Kidnapping	970	1,331	37.2%
Escape in the Third Degree	9	12	33.3%
Sexual Assault	442	573	29.6%
Discharging a Firearm at a Structure	88	112	27.3%
Arson of a Structure or Property	15	19	26.7%
Arson of an Occupied Structure	69	84	21.7%
Child Prostitution	33	40	21.2%
Dangerous or Deadly Assault by Prisoner or Juvenile	48	58	20.8%
Shoplifting	155	181	16.8%
Theft by Extortion	13	15	15.4%
Criminal Damage	68	78	14.7%
Aggravated Robbery	203	232	14.3%
Stalking	22	25	13.6%
Aggravated Harassment	23	26	13.0%
Continuous Sexual Abuse of a Child	33	37	12.1%
Burglary in the Third Degree	1,051	1,158	10.2%
Illegal Control of or Illegally Conducting an Enterprise	46	50	8.7%
Burglary in the Second Degree	1,339	1,453	8.5%
Molestation of a Child	1,452	1,575	8.5%
Resisting Arrest	73	79	8.2%
Theft of a Credit Card/Obtaining Credit Card by Fraud	78	84	7.7%
Second Degree Murder	1,210	1,302	7.6%
Trafficking in Dangerous Drugs	2,412	2,582	7.0%
Sexual Exploitation of a Minor	213	228	7.0%
First Degree Murder	1,356	1,445	6.6%
Aggravated Taking Identity of Another Person/Entity	178	187	5.1%
Accidents Involving Death or Personal Injuries	41	43	4.9%
Sexual Conduct with a Minor	1,362	1,413	3.7%

*Some offenses previously classified as trafficking in marijuana were re-classified as possession. This accounts for the increase.

Table 6: Prison Population Comparison, Current Offense (continued)

Most Serious Current Offense	September 30, 2009 Population	March 31, 2011 Population	% Difference
Robbery	299	310	3.7%
Armed Robbery	2,767	2,861	3.4%
Trafficking in Stolen Property	730	754	3.3%
Drive by Shooting	230	236	2.6%
Manslaughter	775	795	2.6%
Aggravated Domestic Violence	118	121	2.5%
Aggravated Assault	4,017	4,118	2.5%
Criminal Trespass in the First Degree	93	95	2.2%
Child or Vulnerable Adult Abuse	220	223	1.4%
Participating in or Assisting a Criminal Syndicate	88	89	1.1%
Money Laundering	28	28	0.0%
Luring a Minor for Sexual Exploitation	23	23	0.0%
Misconduct Involving Weapons	1,361	1,331	-2.2%
Negligent Homicide	71	68	-4.2%
Rape (Old Code)	18	17	-5.6%
Failure to Appear in the First Degree	15	14	-6.7%
Sexual Abuse	153	142	-7.2%
Involving or Using Minors in Drug Offenses	26	24	-7.7%
Burglary in the First Degree	475	434	-8.6%
DUI	2,834	2,547	-10.1%
Taking/Knowingly Accepting Identity of Another Person/Entity	251	225	-10.4%
Theft	806	721	-10.5%
Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs	2,069	1,832	-11.5%
Trafficking in Marijuana	1,477	1,295	-12.3%
Sex Offender Registration Violation	286	250	-12.6%
Fraudulent Schemes and Artifices	452	378	-16.4%
Conducting a Chop Shop	35	29	-17.1%
Theft of Means of Transportation	2,676	2,217	-17.2%
Forgery	884	731	-17.3%
Possession of Burglary Tools	79	64	-19.0%
Murder (Old Code)	72	58	-19.4%
Promoting Prison Contraband	209	168	-19.6%
Prisoners who Commit Assault with Intent to Incite to Riot	24	19	-20.8%
Possession of Dangerous Drugs	1,199	944	-21.3%
Endangerment	109	83	-23.9%
Criminal Impersonation	35	26	-25.7%
Disorderly Conduct (Reckless Use of Weapon)	85	61	-28.2%
Unlawful Discharge of Firearms	14	10	-28.6%
Unlawful Imprisonment	14	10	-28.6%
Hindering Prosecution in the First Degree	20	14	-30.0%
Unlawful Flight from Pursuing Law Enforcement Vehicle	201	140	-30.3%
Use of Wire/Electronic Communication in Drug Transactions	16	11	-31.3%
Possession, Manufacture, etc. of Drug Paraphernalia	458	311	-32.1%
Possession of Narcotic Drugs	708	471	-33.5%
Smuggling	28	18	-35.7%
Unlawful Use of Means of Transportation	207	130	-37.2%
Criminal Possession of a Forgery Device	67	42	-37.3%
Prostitution	21	13	-38.1%
Total	**40,431**	**39,896**	**-1.3%**

From Table 6, it may be calculated that the Class 1 and 2 portion of the prison population is up by 7.0%, while the Class 4, 5 and 6 portion of the population is down by 9.8%. On top of this, the number of inmates with a violent or sex crime as their most serious current offense is up by 5.4%, while the number with another kind of offense as most serious is down by 7.2%. To provide a more detailed view of the changes in the makeup of the prison population, a special kind of analysis was conducted.

Every individual A.R.S. section constituting a most serious current offense in either of the two prison populations was first classified as either violent or non-violent, with all sex crimes counted as violent. It may be observed that the resulting number of offenders classified as violent is less than before because we are only dealing with the most serious current offense, not with the inmate's complete history of violent behavior. In any case, with regard to any change in the numbers from September 30, 2009 to March 31, 2011, all 166 of these sections were classified as being a category of: 1) increase, 2) decrease, or 3) no change. The results of this analysis are given in Table 7 below.

Table 7: A.R.S. Sections Showing Increase, Decrease or No Change in the Inmate Population

Offense Type/ Change Category	September 30, 2009 Population	March 31, 2011 Population	% Change	Sections Represented
Violent (Increase)	16,137	17,403	7.8%	36
Violent (Decrease)	2,728	2,509	-8.0%	23
Violent (No Change)	35	35	0.0%	6
Violent (Total)	18,891	19,937	5.5%	65
Non-Violent (Increase)	6,563	7,466	13.8%	41
Non-Violent (Decrease)	14,930	12,445	-16.6%	50
Non-Violent (No Change)	38	38	0.0%	10
Non-Violent (Total)	21,540	19,959	-7.3%	101
Increase	22,700	24,869	9.6%	77
Decrease	17,658	14,954	-15.3%	73
No Change	73	73	0.0%	16
Total	**40,431**	**39,896**	**-1.3%**	**166**

To illustrate what the table says, inmates represented by 36 A.R.S. sections classified as violent offenses increased in numbers from September 30, 2009 to March 31, 2011. These inmates totaled 16,137 increasing to 17,403, an overall 7.8% increase. In contrast, inmates represented by 23 A.R.S. sections classified as violent offenses decreased in numbers from the one date to the other. These inmates totaled 2,728 decreasing to 2,509, an overall 8.0% decrease. It may be calculated from the table that a much higher percentage of violent inmates (86.3%) were represented by A.R.S. categories involving an increase than was the case for non-violent inmates (33.8%). Note that there was a net increase in violent inmates (5.5%) and a net decrease in non-violent counterparts (-7.3%). ***This data clearly establishes the greater impact of the shortfall on the non-violent portion of the inmate population. The net effect is that the inmate population has become increasingly violent!***

Chapter 2: Trends in Committing Offenses

In this chapter, we take a closer look at the commitment shortfall identified in Chapter 1. Specifically, commitments classified by the most serious current offense for each of seven major offense categories are individually subjected to the same type of trend analysis as that conducted for all commitments. Additionally, in categories where the calculated shortfall is more substantial, trend analyses are conducted for more specific categories such as burglary and forgery. Generally, when commitments are broken out into more specific categories, hidden trends are revealed and the calculated shortfall becomes greater. For instance, the commitment shortfall for property offenses grows when we break the category out into sub-categories such as burglary, theft, forgery, etc.

As was the case with the "violent/non-violent" distinction examined in Chapter 1, shortfalls began earlier for some offenses and later for others; the shortfall in property offense commitments began as early as the fourth quarter of 2006 lasting for 19 quarters, while the violent offense commitment shortfall only settled in during 2010 and 2011. Other shortfall periods fall somewhere between these two extremes.

On a percentage basis, the greatest shortfall was in drug possession, with commitments falling short of projected levels by 34.5% over a period of 16 quarters beginning in the third quarter of 2007-- peaking at 56.1% during the fourth quarter of 2010. A closer look reveals a larger percentage shortfall in the case of possession of dangerous drugs (41.2%), possession of narcotic drugs (45.4%), possession of drug paraphernalia (41.2%), and other drug possession offenses (74.5%). However, these shortfalls were mitigated to some extent by a smaller shortfall in commitments for possession of marijuana (22.9%).

The second greatest shortfall on a percentage basis occurred in drug trafficking commitments, which fell short of projected levels by 24.9% beginning in the third quarter of 2009 and peaking at 36.6% during the second quarter of 2011. Among the "trafficking" groups, narcotic drugs saw the greatest shortfall percentage at 32.6%, with marijuana at 25.6%, and dangerous drugs even less at 18.6%. Other drug trafficking commitments show no significant shortfall.

Trend analyses of property offense commitments reveal an overall commitment shortfall of 24.0%, peaking at 44.6% during the second quarter of 2011. Based on this result, we separated property offenses into three groups: Group A - offenses that fell short of projected levels beginning in the fourth quarter of 2006 (theft, theft of means of transportation, and fraud) – commitments were off the previous trend by 44.0% over 19 quarters and peaked at 67.9% during the second quarter of 2011.

Group B property offenses, which began to fall off the previous trend only during 2009 and 2010, includes unlawful use of means of transportation, criminal trespass, possession of burglary tools, criminal damage, forgery and related offenses (e.g., identity theft), and other property offenses - commitments fell short of projected levels by 29.6%, with a peak shortfall of 48.4% during the second quarter of 2011.

Group C - property offenses of burglary, shoplifting, organized retail theft, credit card fraud, and trafficking in stolen property, individually and collectively show no significant shortfall.

DUI commitments began falling off the previous trend during the fourth quarter of 2009, just when the prison population began descending. Over seven (7) quarters, DUI commitments fell short of projected levels by 22.5%, peaking at 30.0% during the fourth quarter of 2010.

Other offense commitments, escape and related offenses, public order offenses, and morals offenses, were off by a similar percentage (22.9%) over nine (9) quarters, peaking at 32.4% during the third quarter of 2009.

The lowest percentage shortfalls occurred in commitments for sex (15.5%) and violent (15.8%) offenses, with the violent offense shortfall peaking at 22.7% during the fourth quarter of 2010, and the sex offense shortfall peaking at 36.5% during the first quarter of 2011.

Across all seven current offense categories and over 19 quarters beginning in the fourth quarter of 2006, the total calculated shortfall comes to 25.1%! In terms of absolute numbers (which translate more directly into prison population impact) the greatest shortfall occurred in property offenses, which were off the previous trend by 7,084 over 19 quarters. The second greatest numerical shortfall occurred in drug possession commitments, which were off the trend by 4,961 over 16 quarters. The remaining absolute shortfalls totaled 1,420 for drug trafficking, 1,135 for DUI, 1,124 for violent offenses, 339 for sex offenses, and 337 for other offenses. The shortfall across all seven categories totals 16,400, approaching double the original calculated commitment shortfall of 8,770. Again, as noted, our analyses revealed trends otherwise hidden from view.

As a result of the mix of trends discussed in this chapter, the percentage of total commitments that are for violent and/or sex offenses is on the rise. That percentage, which stood at 26.5% over the preceding four years, began increasing during the second quarter of 2009. From that quarter through the second quarter of 2011, the percentage in question has climbed to 29.2%, a jump of over 10%.

Since the prison population only began to fall during the fourth quarter of 2009, a detailed analysis was conducted to drill down into changes in commitment patterns from that quarter onward. A chart by A.R.S. section of the percentage change in commitments from Period A to Period B, where Period B extends from the fourth quarter of 2009 through the second quarter of 2011 (7 quarters) and Period A consists of the immediately preceding seven (7) quarters, shows that 49 of the 69 offenses (71.0%) decreased from Period A to Period B, while 10 of the 19 offenses showing an increase are low volume offenses such as smuggling and aggravated harassment. Moreover, 37 of the 49 offenses showing decreases (75.5%) exhibited double-digit decreases. In addition, many of these decreases were high volume and quite substantial:

- Unlawful use of means of transportation (-43.1%)
- Theft of means of transportation (-39.7%)
- Forgery (-36.6%)
- Possession of narcotic drugs (-36.0%)
- Theft (-31.4%)
- Possession of drug paraphernalia (-27.3%)
- Trafficking in narcotic drugs (-23.6%)
- Identity theft (-22.0%)
- DUI (-20.8%)
- Possession of dangerous drugs (-19.0%)
- Fraudulent schemes and artifices (-18.6%)

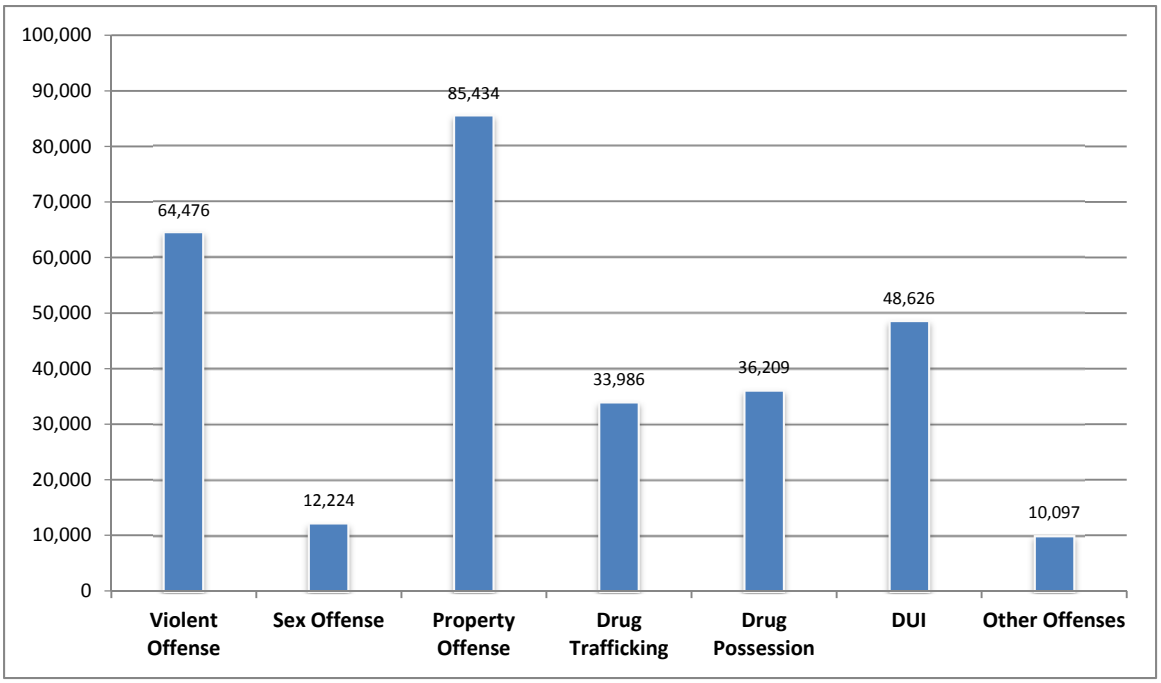
Chapter 2 Summary

- *The commitment shortfall identified in Chapter 1 was broken out according to the category of the most serious current offense.*
- *Across seven (7) categories, the greatest percentage shortfall occurred in the case of drug possession commitments, which were off the previous trend by 4,961 or 34.5%.*
- *The second greatest percentage shortfall occurred among drug trafficking commitments, which were off the previous trend by 1,420 or 24.9%.*
- *The greatest absolute shortfall occurred in property offense commitments, which were off the previous trend by 7,084 or 24.0%.*
- *Over 19 quarters, "Group A" property offenses, consisting of theft, theft of means of transportation, and fraud, were off the previous trend by 5,401 or 44.0%.*
- *Consistent with Chapter 1 findings, the lowest percentage shortfalls occurred in the case of sex offense (15.5%) and violent offense (15.8%) commitments.*
- *Overall 19 quarters, actual commitments (49,034) fell short of projected commitments (65,434) based on preceding trends by 16,400 or 25.1%.*
- *The percentage of total commitments for violent and/or sex offenses is on the rise, increasing from 26.5% over a recent 4-year period to 29.2% over the last nine quarters.*
- *Over the last seven quarters in comparison to the previous seven, commitments are down in 49 of 69 A.R.S. offense categories (71.0%). Many of these decreases (37 or 75.5%) are double-digit.*

Committing Offense Categories

In Chapter 1, we identified a shortfall in court commitments as a major source of the drop in prison population beginning during the fourth quarter of 2009. Furthermore, we were able to establish that the shortfall was greater for commitments of non-violent offenders than it was for violent counterparts. In this chapter, we consider that general theme in more detail, allocating the total shortfall across seven offense categories. We do know that from September 30, 2009 to March 31, 2011, the number of violent offenders in prison increased by 5.5%, while the number of non-violent offenders decreased by 7.3%. Chances are that this difference was fueled by differing commitment patterns across the seven categories. We begin by breaking out the seven categories as they apply to the most serious current offense for all court commitments over the period under study, namely from January of 1985 through June of 2011.

Figure 23: Committing Offense Category, Court Commitments, 1985-2011 (291,052)



On a percentage basis, total commitments break out as 22.2% violent offenses, 4.2% sex offenses, 29.4% property offenses, 11.7% drug trafficking, 12.4% drug possession, 16.7% DUI, and 3.5% other offenses. Note that the total percentage of violent and/or sex offenses (26.4%) is well less than the percentage of committed offenders classified as violent in Chapter 1 (136,255 of 291,052 or 46.8%). This is due to the fact that several factors play into the definition of a violent offender, including all current offenses, prior felonies, the use of a weapon or injury to a victim, prosecution as a dangerous offender, etc. Thus the category of the most serious current offense is one of several, albeit a major one. The reader should see Prisoners in Arizona: A Profile of the Inmate Population for the precise description of these factors.

Table 8: Court Commitments by Offense Category, 1985-2011

Quarter	Violent Offense	Sex Offense	Property Offense	Drug Trafficking	Drug Possession	DUI	Other Offense	Grand Total
1985-1st	167	55	320	48	73	131	45	839
1985-2nd	217	75	392	50	77	127	54	992
1985-3rd	209	78	356	50	110	129	33	965
1985-4th	199	78	413	66	76	139	58	1,029
1986-1st	211	79	376	63	87	135	50	1,001
1986-2nd	242	69	473	67	110	188	43	1,192
1986-3rd	169	54	359	63	80	153	41	919
1986-4th	251	73	420	75	85	262	37	1,203
1987-1st	280	91	565	112	161	283	50	1,542
1987-2nd	245	77	499	114	122	241	51	1,349
1987-3rd	224	71	423	83	115	218	42	1,176
1987-4th	199	64	391	92	110	230	33	1,119
1988-1st	239	111	464	84	129	290	31	1,348
1988-2nd	284	101	648	91	188	237	59	1,608
1988-3rd	181	53	397	113	124	217	47	1,132
1988-4th	272	90	572	147	210	214	62	1,567
1989-1st	310	107	631	194	211	229	59	1,741
1989-2nd	223	61	461	136	159	217	45	1,302
1989-3rd	274	79	617	171	256	198	62	1,657
1989-4th	266	91	518	176	210	231	50	1,542
1990-1st	296	77	604	173	235	233	52	1,670
1990-2nd	287	80	565	217	226	239	49	1,663
1990-3rd	287	85	609	222	211	261	59	1,734
1990-4th	307	95	548	194	179	256	61	1,640
1991-1st	307	86	560	202	201	268	51	1,675
1991-2nd	342	75	564	187	187	312	44	1,711
1991-3rd	290	81	572	186	164	268	45	1,606
1991-4th	331	90	612	193	192	341	43	1,802
1992-1st	295	86	501	211	186	384	44	1,707
1992-2nd	356	96	602	240	207	365	57	1,923
1992-3rd	364	100	560	231	227	309	55	1,846
1992-4th	364	107	555	248	232	379	48	1,933
1993-1st	326	102	587	253	239	420	53	1,980
1993-2nd	386	103	643	240	264	389	51	2,076
1993-3rd	404	107	674	244	260	357	58	2,104
1993-4th	442	104	652	246	294	370	49	2,157
1994-1st	424	107	656	264	336	441	65	2,293
1994-2nd	448	119	655	262	340	417	54	2,295
1994-3rd	472	88	711	268	345	362	60	2,306
1994-4th	472	92	663	252	319	362	67	2,227
1995-1st	451	90	655	213	350	430	64	2,253
1995-2nd	558	105	711	294	425	393	73	2,559
1995-3rd	419	76	715	284	430	359	100	2,383
1995-4th	439	89	587	221	352	353	74	2,115
1996-1st	530	86	663	276	349	474	81	2,459
1996-2nd	535	91	656	258	355	430	53	2,378
1996-3rd	511	72	684	300	416	492	59	2,534
1996-4th	540	77	653	283	453	477	68	2,551
1997-1st	524	82	659	286	372	490	83	2,496

Table 8: Court Commitments by Offense Category, 1985-2011 (continued)

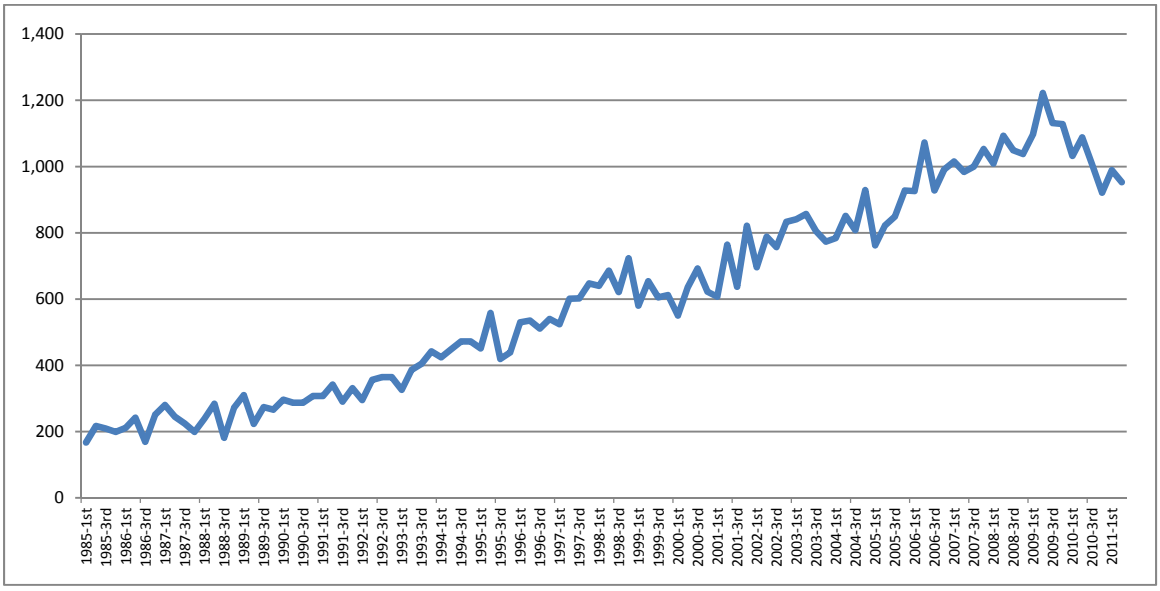
Quarter	Violent Offense	Sex Offense	Property Offense	Drug Trafficking	Drug Possession	DUI	Other Offense	Grand Total
1997-2nd	601	81	723	292	396	555	72	2,720
1997-3rd	602	99	705	309	371	507	72	2,665
1997-4th	647	105	741	332	388	511	73	2,797
1998-1st	640	88	681	306	353	566	97	2,731
1998-2nd	686	99	822	325	450	591	98	3,071
1998-3rd	621	91	778	326	424	545	88	2,873
1998-4th	723	108	830	367	487	585	94	3,194
1999-1st	580	101	715	301	370	584	80	2,731
1999-2nd	654	118	696	333	378	519	93	2,791
1999-3rd	605	100	705	287	322	514	93	2,626
1999-4th	612	106	677	299	362	399	101	2,556
2000-1st	550	80	642	266	297	484	83	2,402
2000-2nd	635	116	756	341	282	483	111	2,724
2000-3rd	692	119	724	308	268	472	126	2,709
2000-4th	622	118	739	329	229	526	113	2,676
2001-1st	607	101	721	372	228	534	101	2,664
2001-2nd	764	126	814	353	253	553	136	2,999
2001-3rd	637	112	792	349	251	563	121	2,825
2001-4th	821	110	912	384	247	610	138	3,222
2002-1st	696	110	857	331	234	547	119	2,894
2002-2nd	788	156	1,067	377	264	619	146	3,417
2002-3rd	757	122	1,013	344	297	620	138	3,291
2002-4th	833	145	1,012	370	250	616	157	3,383
2003-1st	841	136	1,162	377	275	590	148	3,529
2003-2nd	857	181	1,252	404	312	676	170	3,852
2003-3rd	805	139	1,088	402	326	590	153	3,503
2003-4th	773	154	1,035	391	315	593	141	3,402
2004-1st	784	131	1,022	320	308	588	143	3,296
2004-2nd	851	146	1,057	382	328	594	152	3,510
2004-3rd	808	140	1,207	376	390	683	155	3,759
2004-4th	929	131	1,220	394	405	569	155	3,803
2005-1st	762	111	1,099	342	394	606	127	3,441
2005-2nd	822	136	1,051	348	438	593	142	3,530
2005-3rd	849	143	1,207	407	490	663	144	3,903
2005-4th	928	176	1,238	446	544	627	173	4,132
2006-1st	926	155	1,288	407	504	681	142	4,103
2006-2nd	1,072	196	1,310	472	640	643	146	4,479
2006-3rd	928	174	1,263	421	647	681	145	4,259
2006-4th	991	190	1,299	443	637	601	163	4,324
2007-1st	1,015	160	1,225	453	682	546	146	4,227
2007-2nd	984	179	1,292	510	719	634	160	4,478
2007-3rd	1,000	167	1,230	577	700	720	171	4,565
2007-4th	1,053	166	1,249	554	648	680	139	4,489
2008-1st	1,009	178	1,331	595	693	705	170	4,681
2008-2nd	1,093	191	1,279	635	699	704	143	4,744
2008-3rd	1,049	185	1,288	605	731	725	175	4,758
2008-4th	1,038	172	1,369	669	684	663	171	4,766
2009-1st	1,097	167	1,301	626	567	707	165	4,630
2009-2nd	1,222	158	1,278	770	584	736	143	4,891

Table 8: Court Commitments by Offense Category, 1985-2011 (continued)

Quarter	Violent Offense	Sex Offense	Property Offense	Drug Trafficking	Drug Possession	DUI	Other Offense	Grand Total
2009-3rd	1,131	180	1,183	727	650	706	143	4,720
2009-4th	1,128	159	1,092	664	504	547	125	4,219
2010-1st	1,032	193	1,065	624	539	605	118	4,176
2010-2nd	1,088	155	988	683	486	567	120	4,087
2010-3rd	1,006	174	1,009	674	479	618	111	4,071
2010-4th	921	175	991	605	457	508	131	3,788
2011-1st	989	132	992	571	475	548	113	3,820
2011-2nd	953	178	981	568	519	526	132	3,857
Total	**64,476**	**12,224**	**85,434**	**33,986**	**36,209**	**48,626**	**10,097**	**291,052**

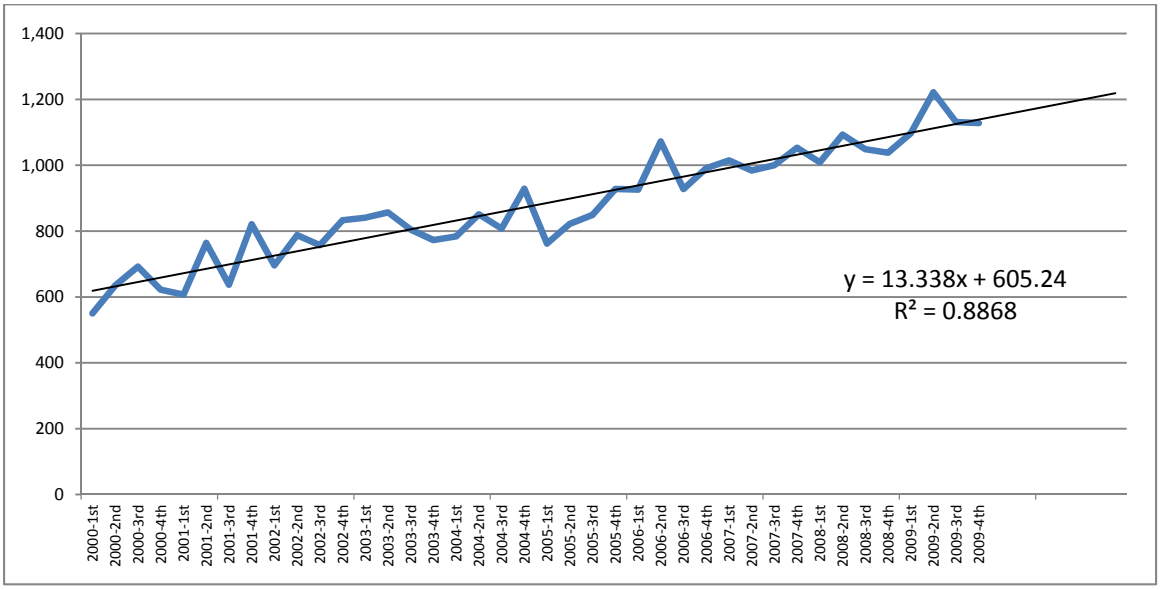
In this second chapter, we will consider trends in each of the seven committing offense categories, beginning with violent offenses. The quarterly commitment totals are given in Table 8 above. As shown in Figure 24 below, commitments for violent offenses had been on a relatively steady upward trend, almost without interruption, until a recent drop-off beginning in the first quarter of 2010. Commitments in this category peaked at 1,222 during the second quarter of 2009, but then dropped to 921 by the fourth quarter of 2010, a decline of 24.6%.

Figure 24: Court Commitments, Violent Offenses, 1985-2011 (64,476)



Had the linear trend displayed in Figure 25 below continued beyond the fourth quarter of 2009, there would have been 1,124 additional commitments for violent offenses. From the first quarter of 2010 through the second quarter of 2011, there were 5,989 violent offense commitments, falling short of the projected total of 7,113 based on the previous trend. The percentage shortfall came to 15.8%.

Figure 25: Court Commitments, Violent Offenses, 2000-2009



The upward trend in sex offense commitments shown in Figure 26 below began tailing off in the fourth quarter of 2008, fifteen months ahead of the downturn in violent offense commitments. Total sex offense commitments from that quarter through the second quarter of 2011 came to 1,843, 339 short of the projected total of 2,182 based on the trend shown in Figure 27. The percentage shortfall came to 15.5%.

Figure 26: Court Commitments, Sex Offenses, 1985-2011 (12,224)

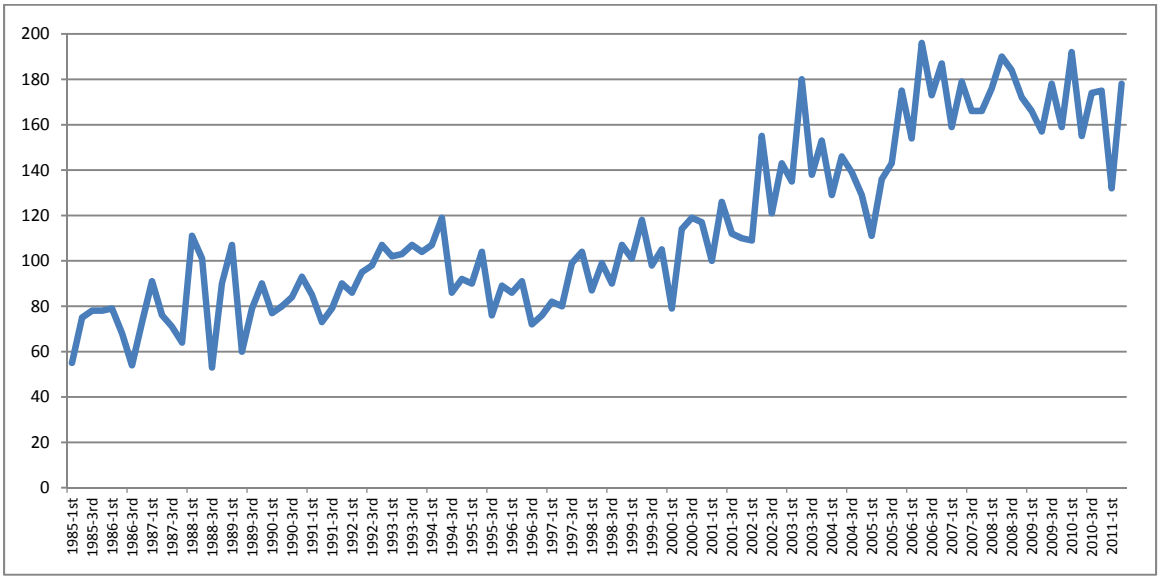
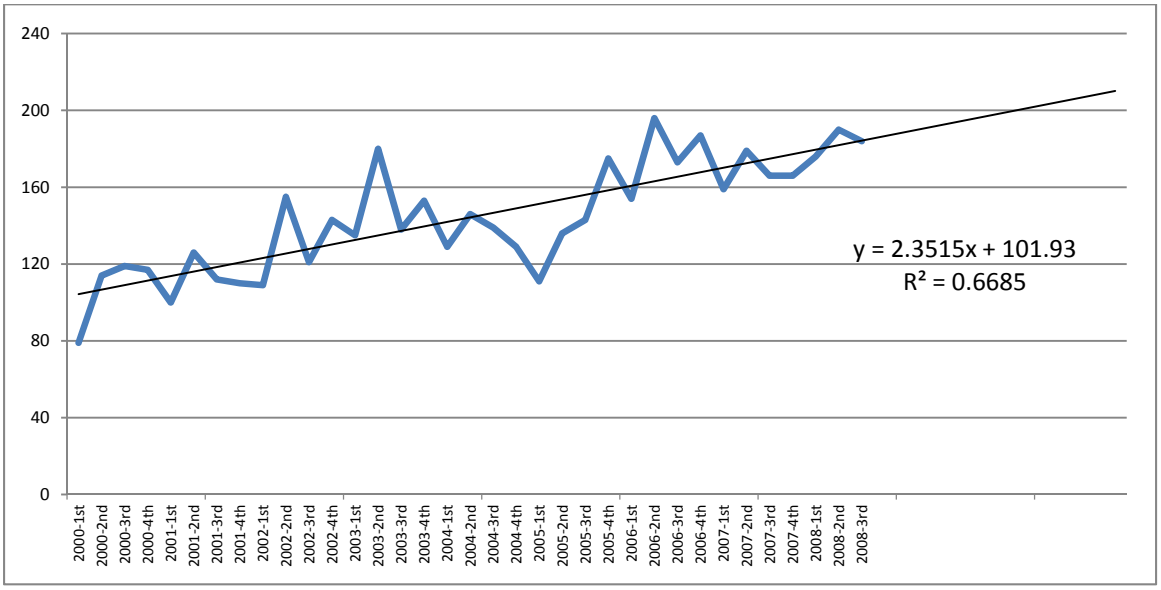


Figure 27: Court Commitments, Sex Offenses, 2000-2008



Commitments for property offenses reached a peak of 1,369 during the fourth quarter of 2008, but then dropped sharply (27.8%) to 988 by the second quarter of 2010. Since that time, however, commitments in this category have leveled off. The previous uptrend in property offense commitments (Figure 29) began a few months later than the uptrend in violent and sex offenses, during the second quarter of 2002. On the other hand, the following downturn began in the second quarter of 2009, a quarter before the first significant drop in the prison population. The total commitment shortfall came to 2,973 or 23.7%.

Figure 28: Court Commitments, Property Offenses, 1985-2011 (85,434)

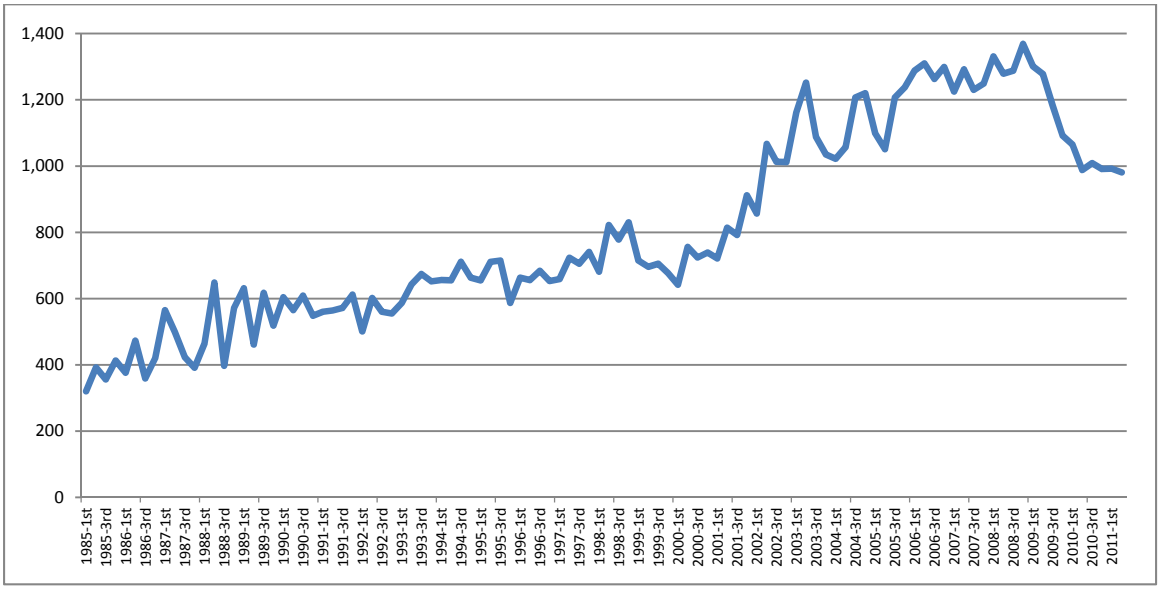
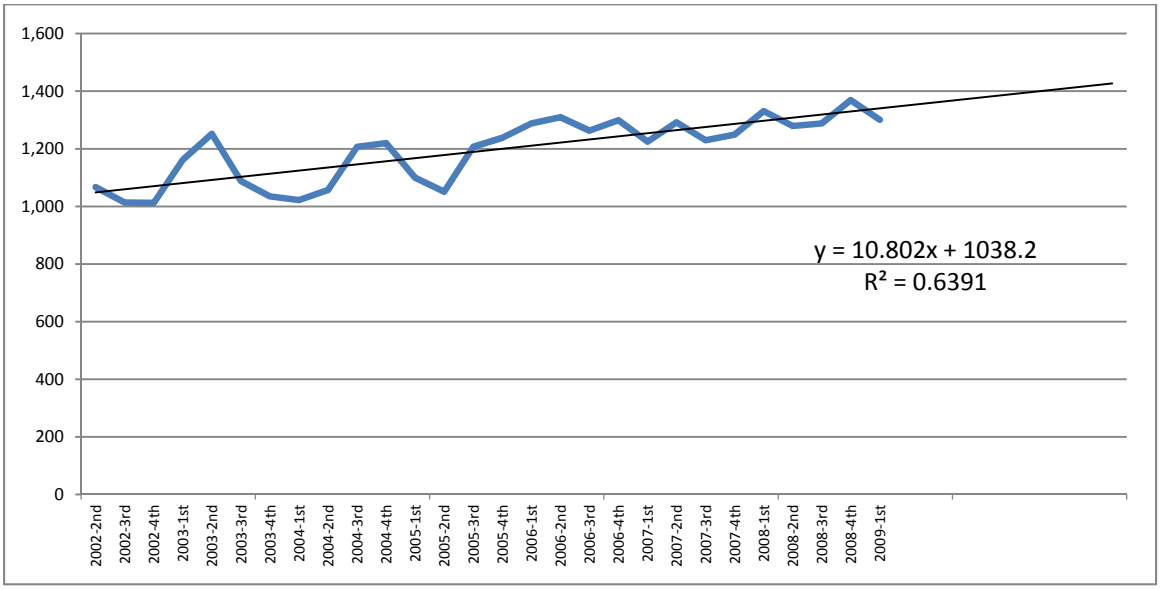
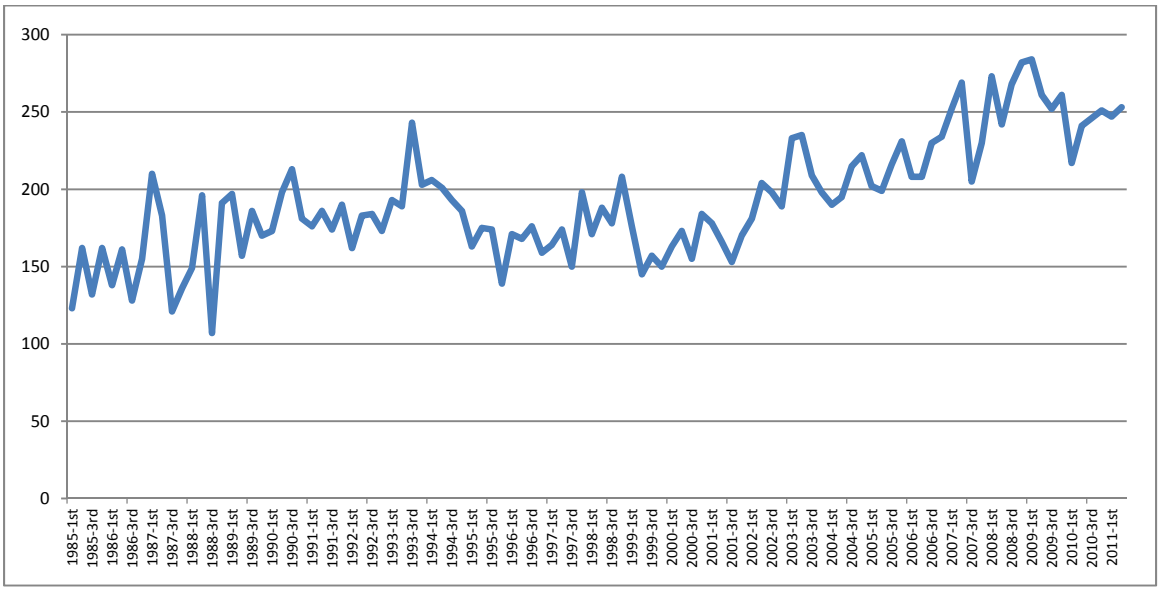


Figure 29: Court Commitments, Property Offenses, 2002-2009



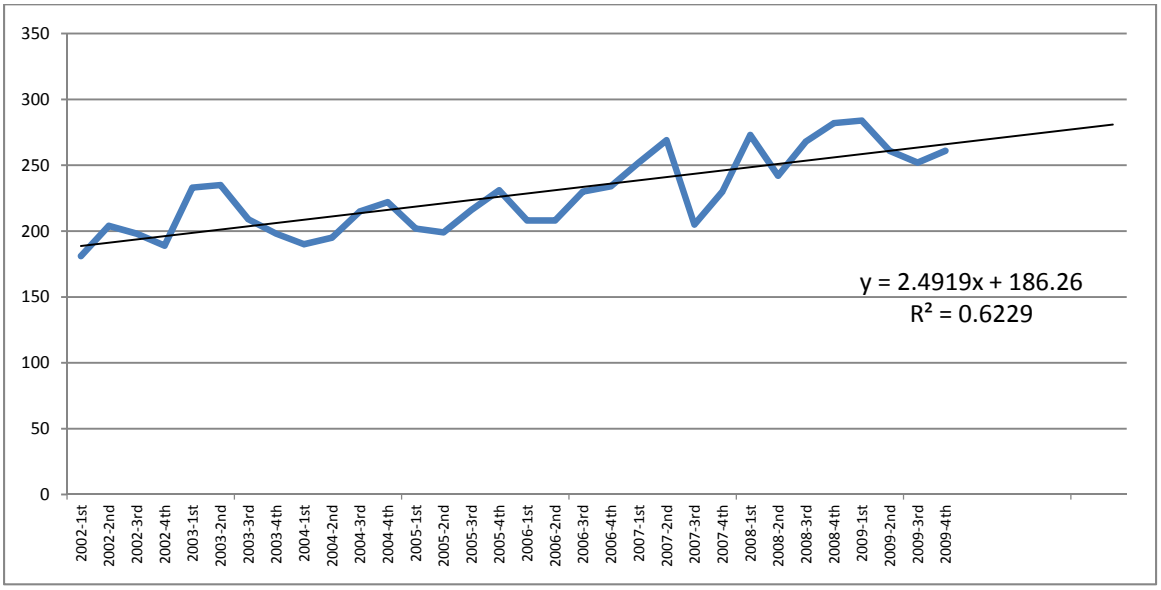
In light of the higher percentage shortfall in this category, and due to "the need to know," we take the additional step of breaking out the property offense category into specific components that detailed analysis shows are worth considering individually. In the case of burglary (Figure 30), we see a significantly lower shortfall (11.7%) than was the case for all property crimes (23.7%). Burglary commitments fell short of the projected level by 193 and then only during 2010 and 2011.

Figure 30: Court Commitments, Burglary,* 1985-2011 (20,428)



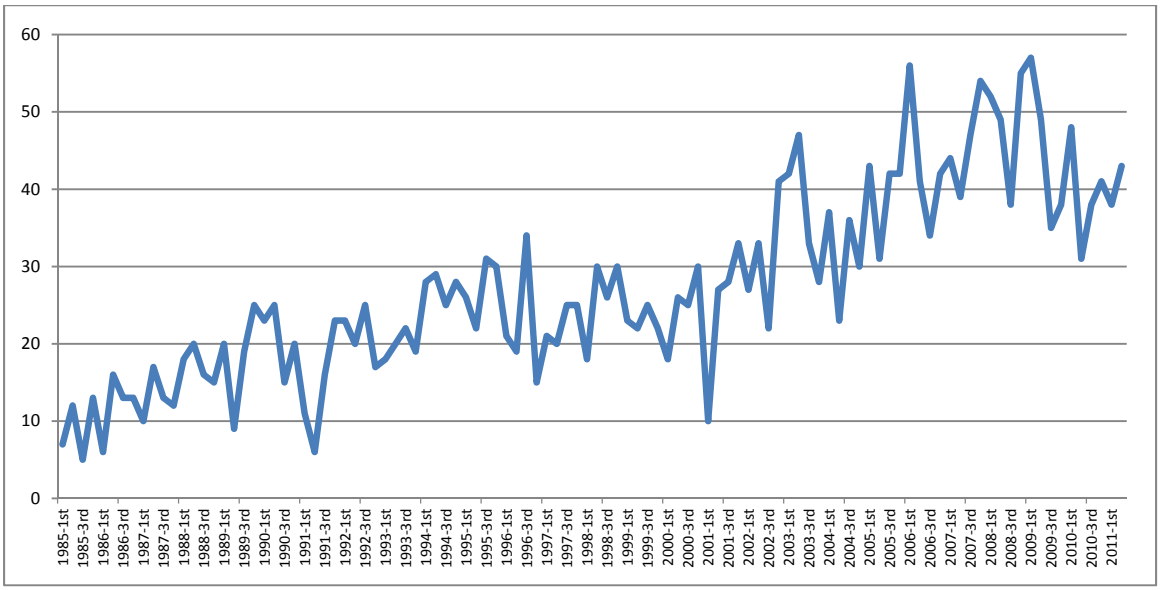
*Excluding first degree burglary, a violent crime.

Figure 31: Court Commitments, Burglary,* 2002-2009



*Excluding first degree burglary, a violent crime.

Figure 32: Court Commitments, Criminal Trespass, 1985-2011 (2,905)



Commitments for criminal trespass have off the previous trend since the third quarter of 2009. The total shortfall in this category came to 122 or 28.0%.

Figure 33: Court Commitments, Criminal Trespass, 2002-2009

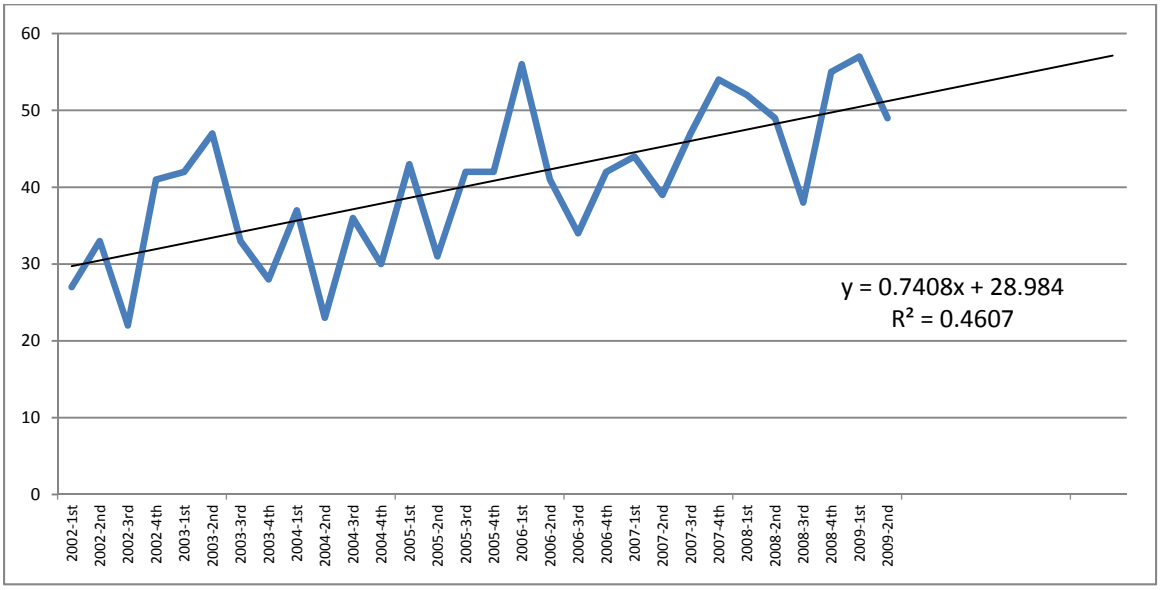
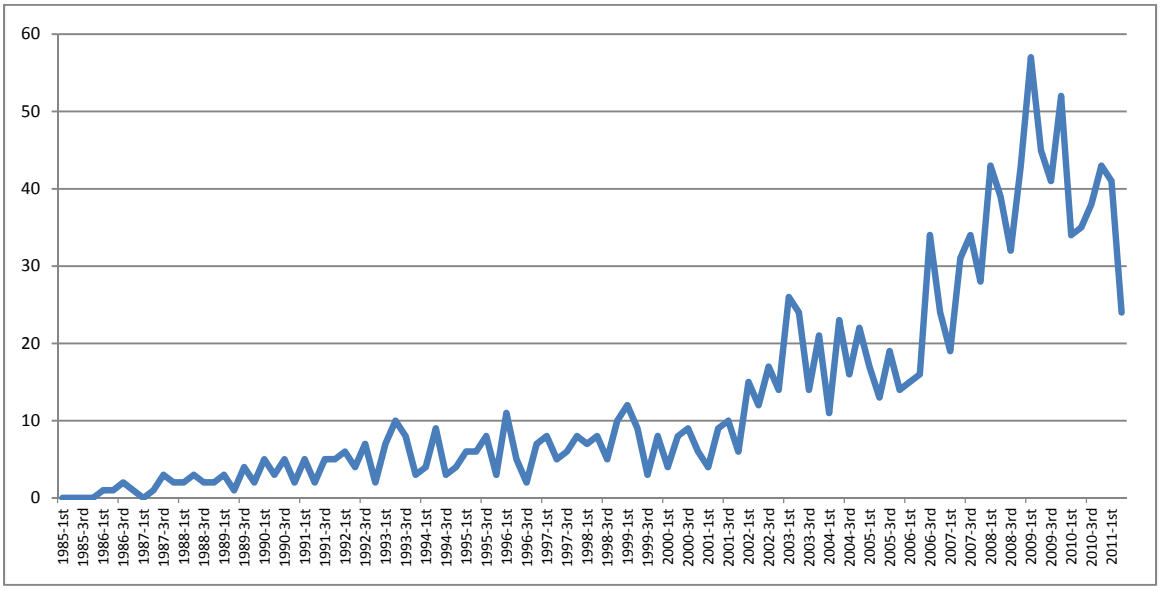


Figure 34: Court Commitments, Possession of Burglary Tools, 1985-2011 (1,368)



As was the case with burglary, commitments for possession of burglary tools have been off the previous trend only during 2010 and 2011. The total shortfall came to 128 or 37.4% of the projected total of 343.

Figure 35: Court Commitments, Possession of Burglary Tools, 2005-2009

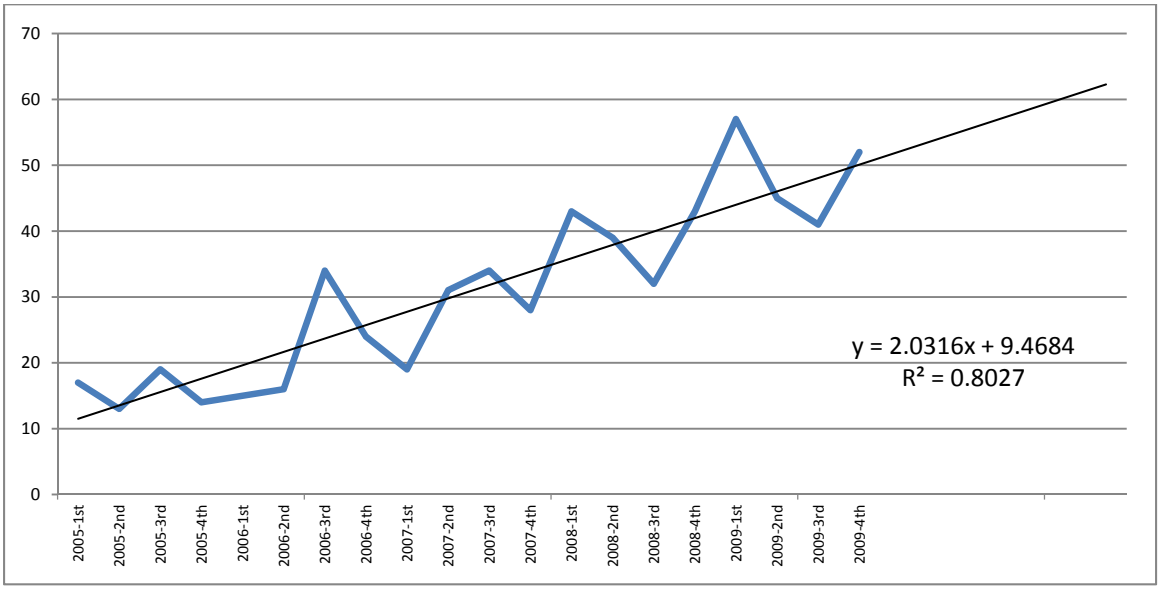
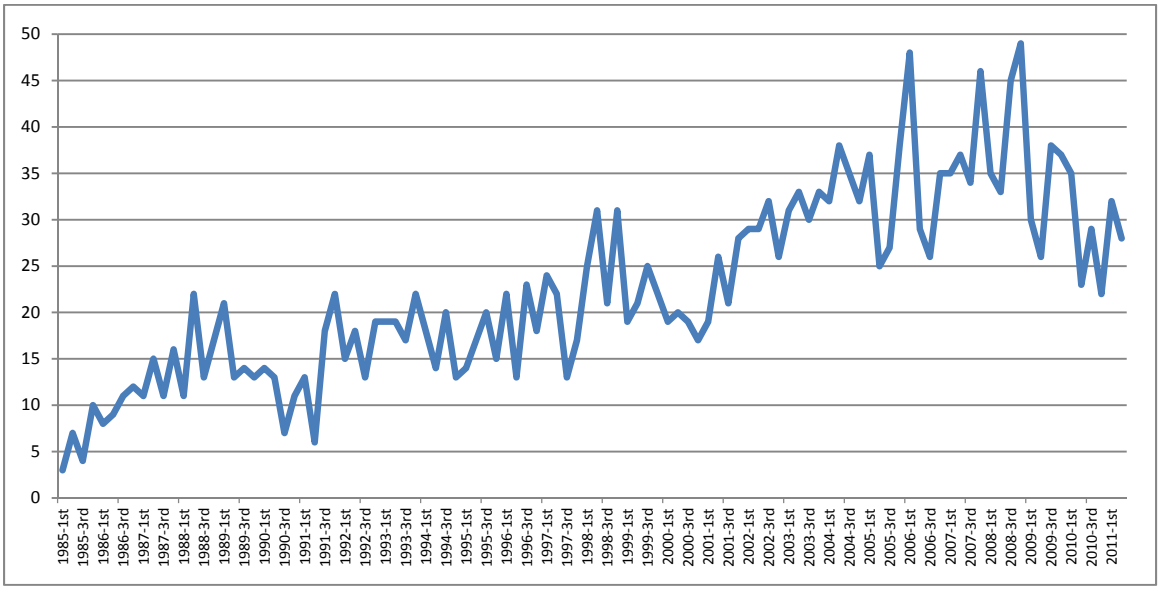


Figure 36: Court Commitments, Criminal Damage to Property, 1985-2011 (2,393)



Commitments for criminal damage to property (vandalism) followed a general uptrend from 2002 through 2008, but then fell off by a total of 123 or 29.1% beginning in the first quarter of 2009. The shortfall in this category peaked at 49.3% during the fourth quarter of 2010.

Figure 37: Court Commitments, Criminal Damage to Property, 2002-2008

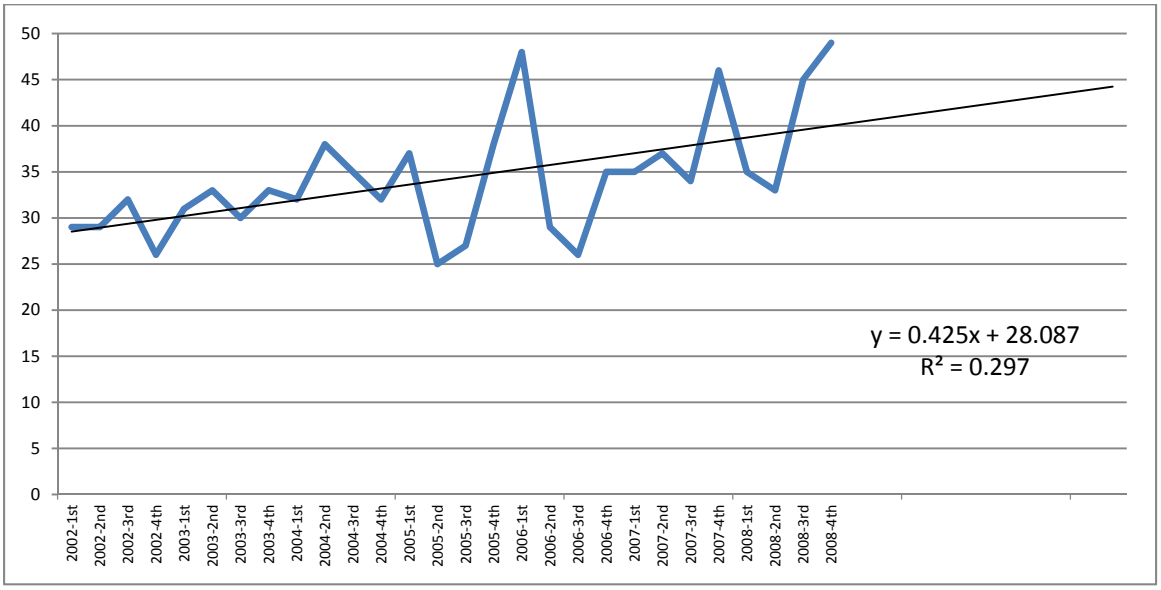
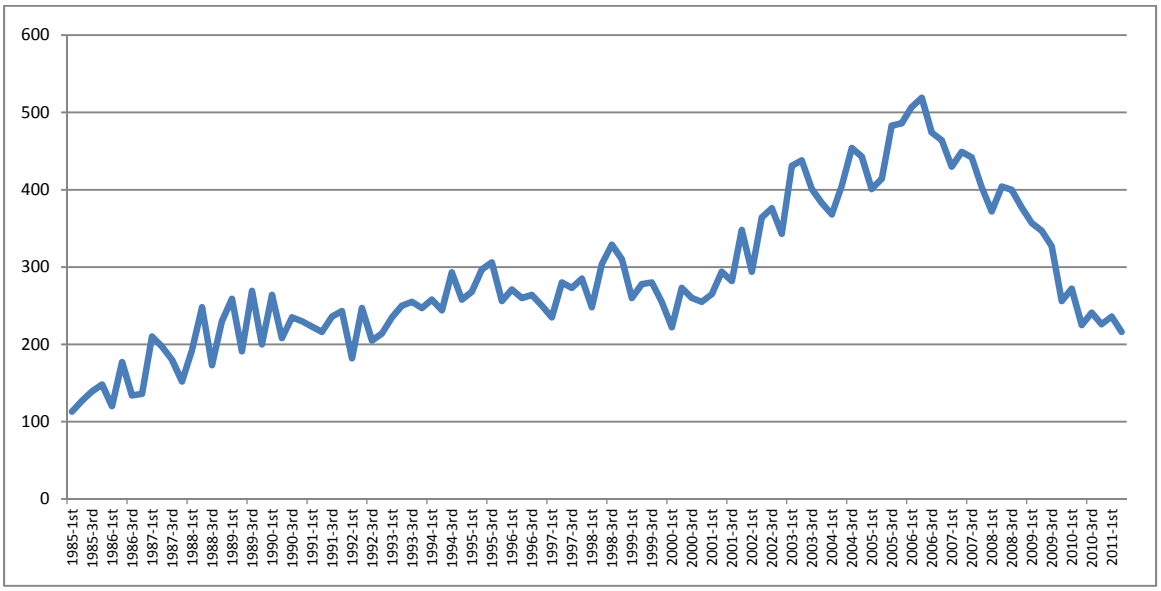


Figure 38: Court Commitments, Theft/Theft of Means of Transportation, 1985-2011 (30,474)



Due to the fact that theft of means of transportation was previously prosecuted as simple theft in Arizona, we need to combine these two categories in order to isolate the appropriate trend. The results show that commitments under this combination category have been well off the previous trend since the fourth quarter of 2006. Over 19 quarters, the total commitment shortfall comes to 5,142 or 44.4%. The shortfall peaked at 485 or 69.2% during the second quarter of 2011. Here, we see no upturn whatsoever!

Figure 39: Court Commitments, Theft/Theft of Means of Transportation, 2000-2006

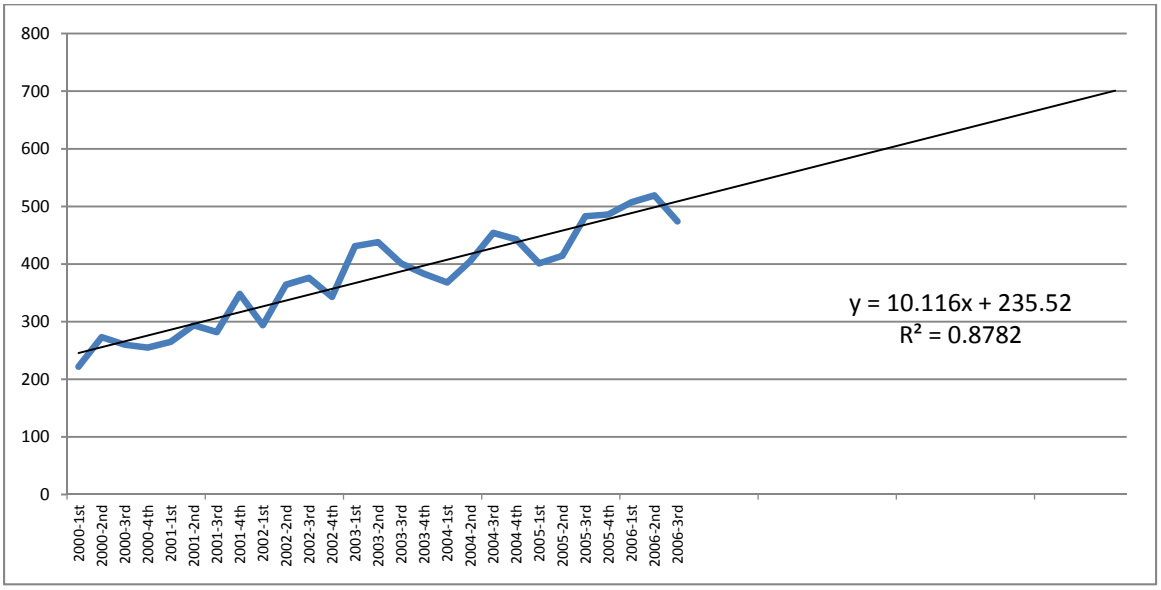
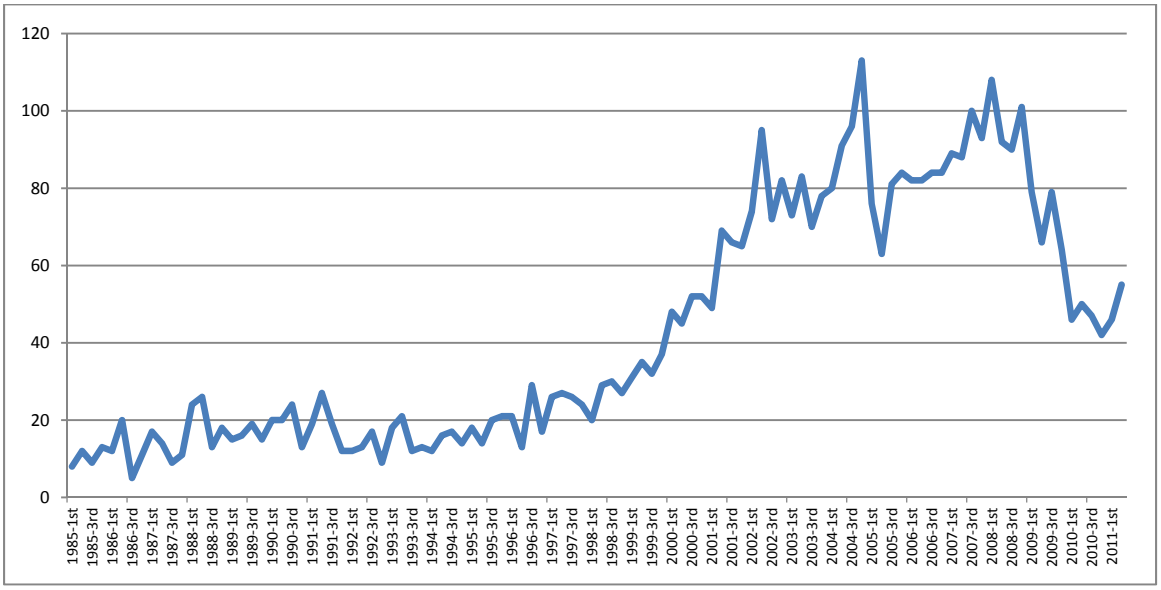
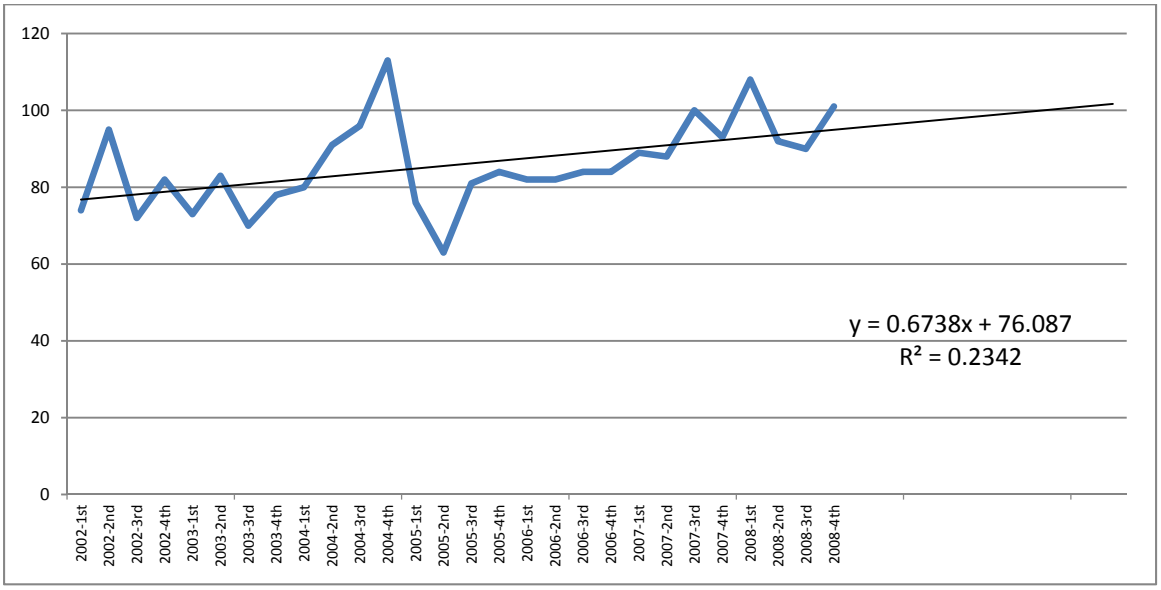


Figure 40: Court Commitments, Unlawful Use of Means of Transportation, 1985-2011 (4,536)



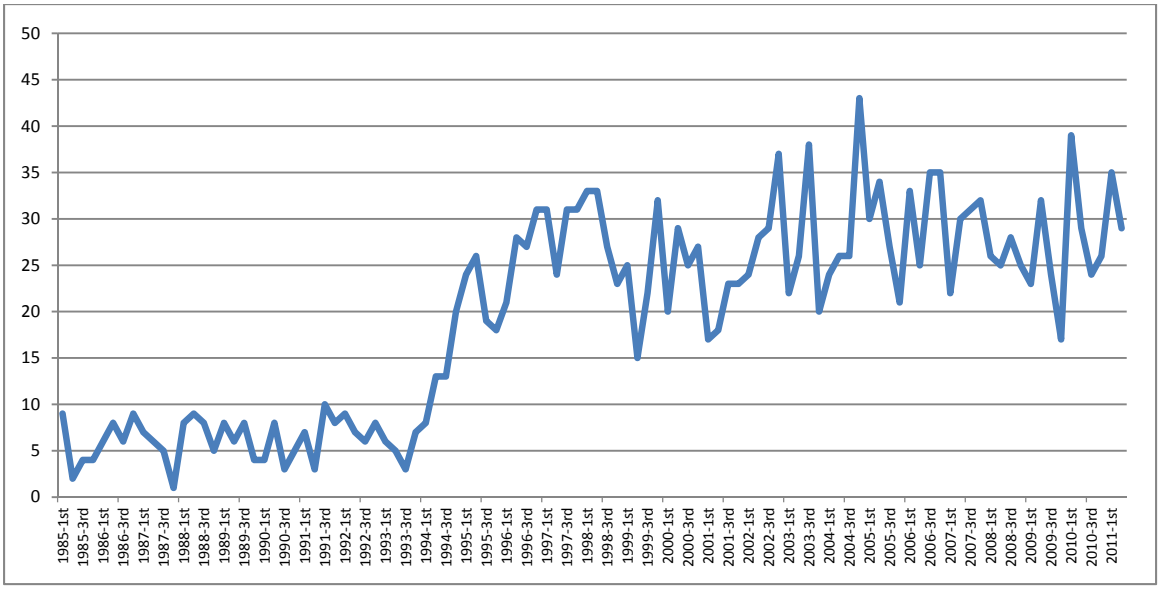
As illustrated by Figure 40 above, commitments for unlawful use of means of transportation have only fallen off the previous trend during 2009, 2010 and 2011. The total shortfall over 10 quarters came to 413 or 41.8%, with a peak shortfall percentage of 58.1% during the fourth quarter of 2010. Both this crime and theft of means of transportation have seen dramatic drops in commitments in recent years! Combined, these two crimes were off the previous trend by 3,375 or 44.9% over 18 quarters, peaking at 68.0% during 2011-1st. The decline in property offense commitments corresponds to a substantial drop in reported crimes and arrests for the same crimes, and particularly so in the case of motor vehicle theft.

Figure 41: Court Commitments, Unlawful Use of Means of Transportation, 2002-2008



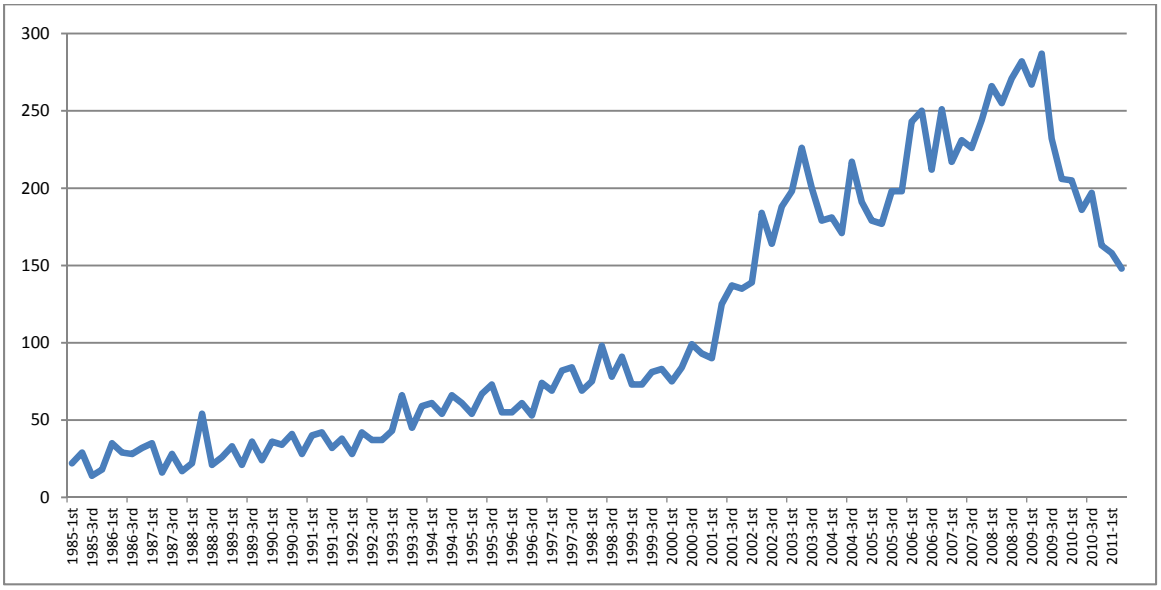
As illustrated in Figure 42 below, shoplifting commitments have been up and down, but have shown no consistent trend on which to base an analysis. Accordingly, no shortfall was calculated for this category.

Figure 42: Court Commitments, Shoplifting, 1985-2011 (2,162)



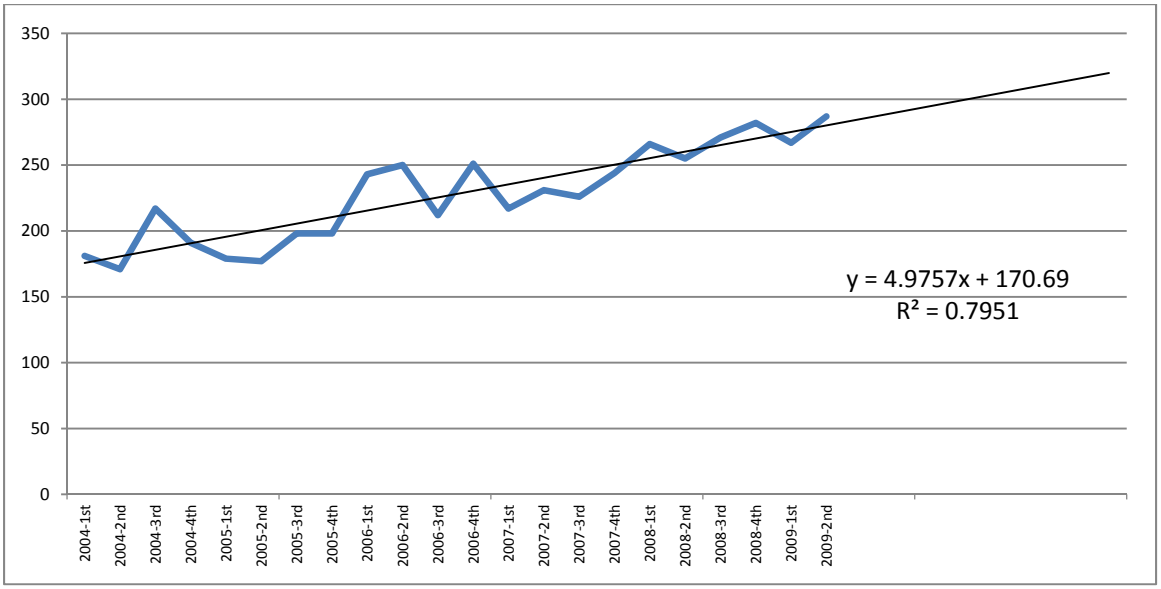
*Including organized retail theft.

Figure 43: Court Commitments, Forgery & Related Offenses* 1985-2011 (11,703)



*Includes, among others, all categories of identity theft.

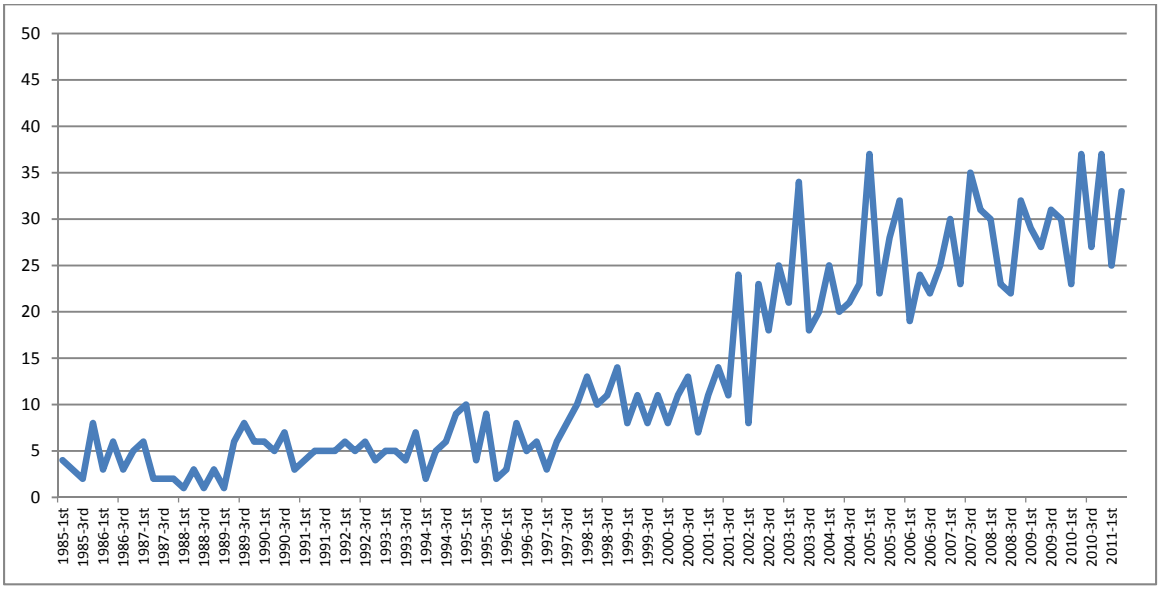
Figure 44: Court Commitments, Forgery & Related Offenses,* 2004-2009



*Includes, among others, all categories of identity theft.

Following a long-term steady uptrend, commitments for forgery and related offenses began climbing dramatically with the advent of identity theft as a significant factor in the early part of the last decade. Beginning in the third quarter of 2009, commitments in this category fell off the trend by a total of 925 or 38.2%. As might be expected, the shortfall peaked at 172 or 53.7% during the second quarter of 2011.

Figure 45: Court Commitments, Credit Card Fraud, 1985-2011 (1,428)



As was the case with shoplifting, commitments for credit card fraud and stolen property offenses show no significant downturn. Accordingly, there is no commitment shortfall calculated for either category.

Figure 46: Court Commitments, Stolen Property, 1985-2011 (4,400)

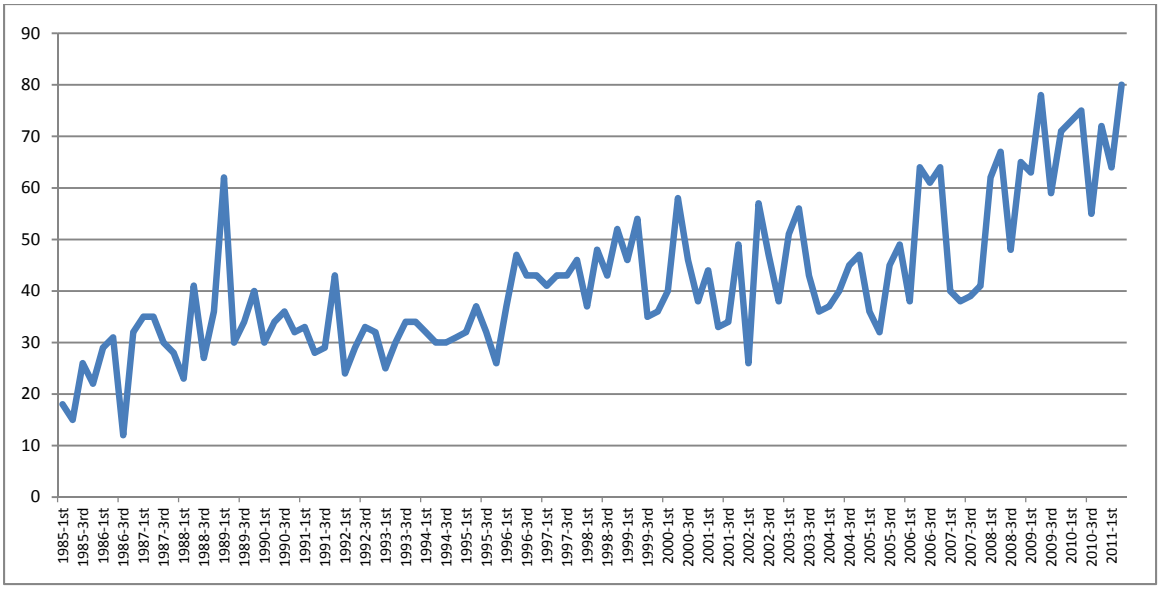
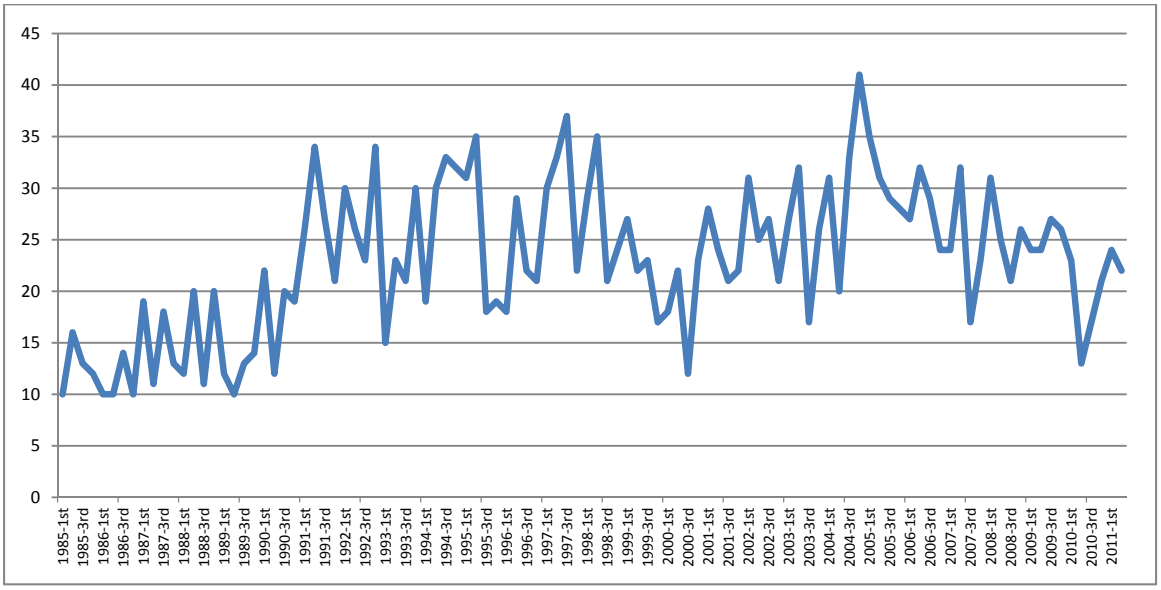


Figure 47: Court Commitments, Fraud, 1985-2011 (2,434)



Commitments for fraud have been consistently down since the third quarter of 2007, falling short of projected levels by 163 or 31.0% over 16 quarters.

Figure 48: Court Commitments, Fraud, 2000-2007

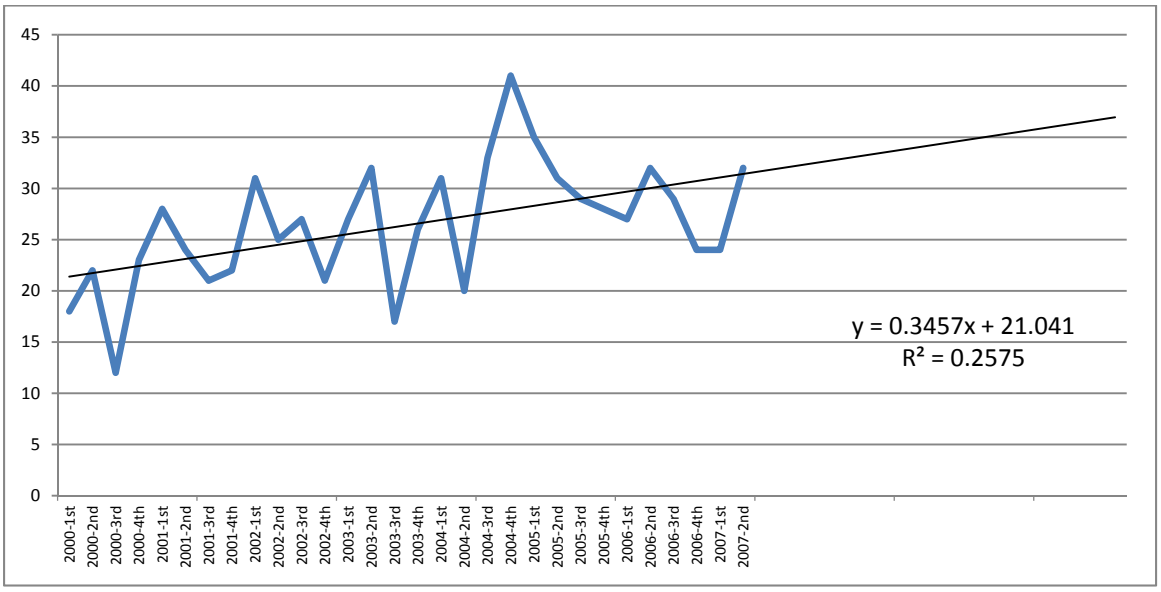
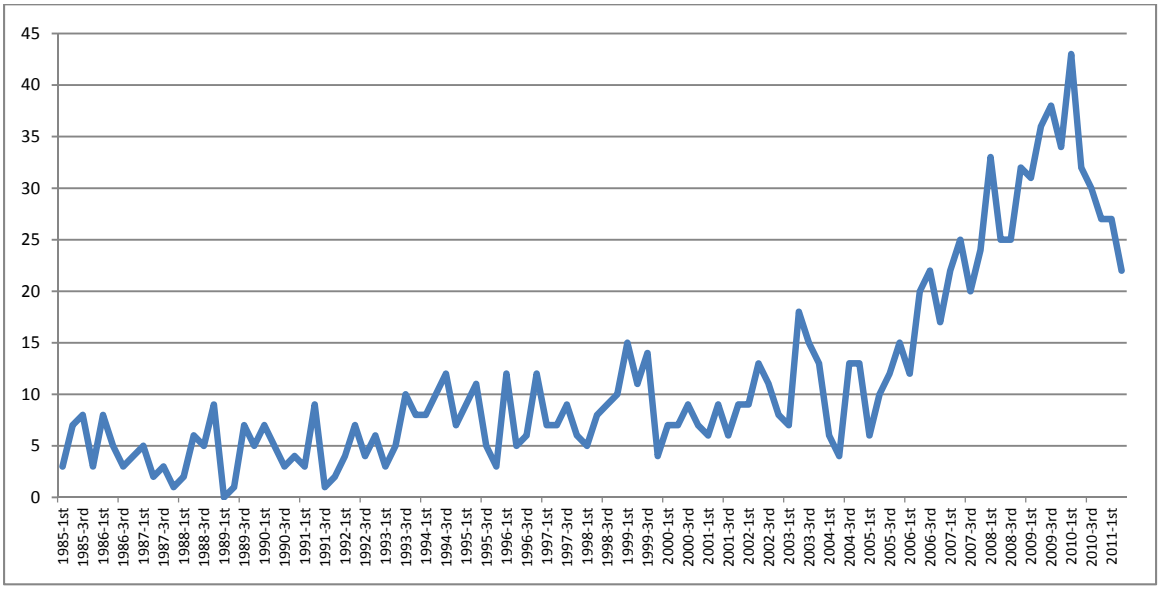


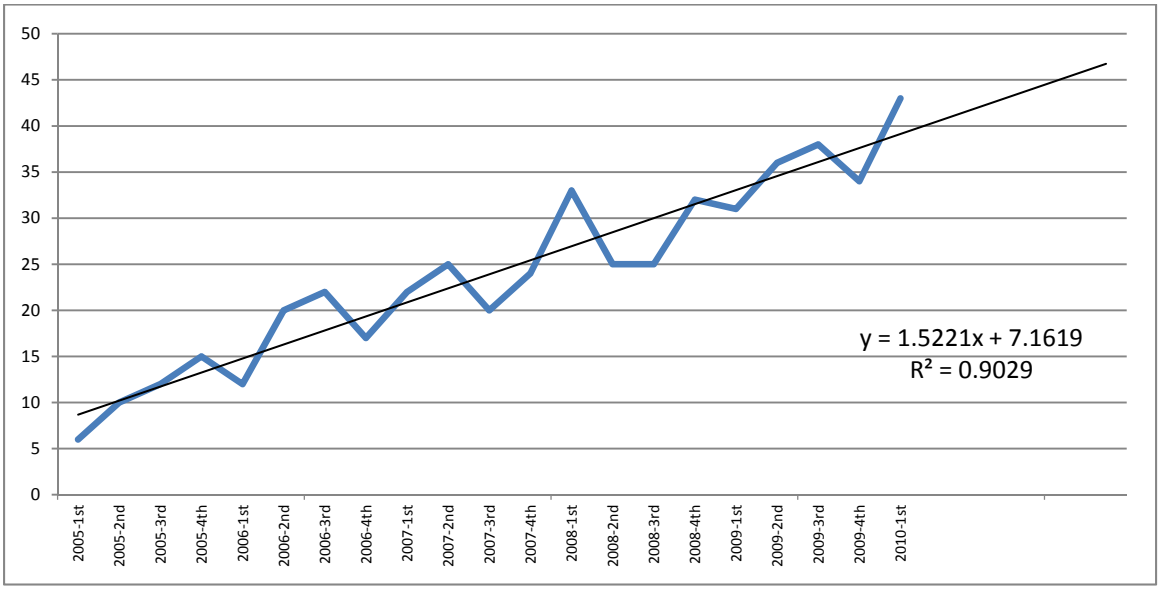
Figure 49: Court Commitments, Other Property Offenses, 1985-2011 (1,203)



*Including but not limited to organized crime.

Commitments in the category of all other property offenses have been off the previous trend only since the second quarter of 2010. The total shortfall in this category over five quarters comes to 80 or 36.8%.

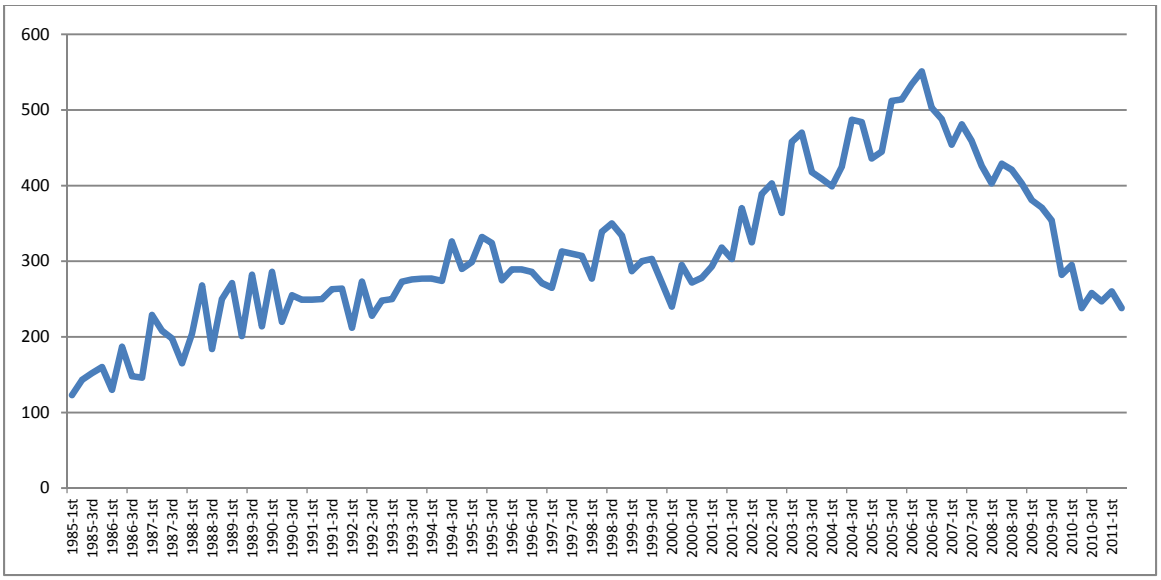
Figure 50: Court Commitments, Other Property Offenses, 2005-2010



*Including but not limited to organized crime.

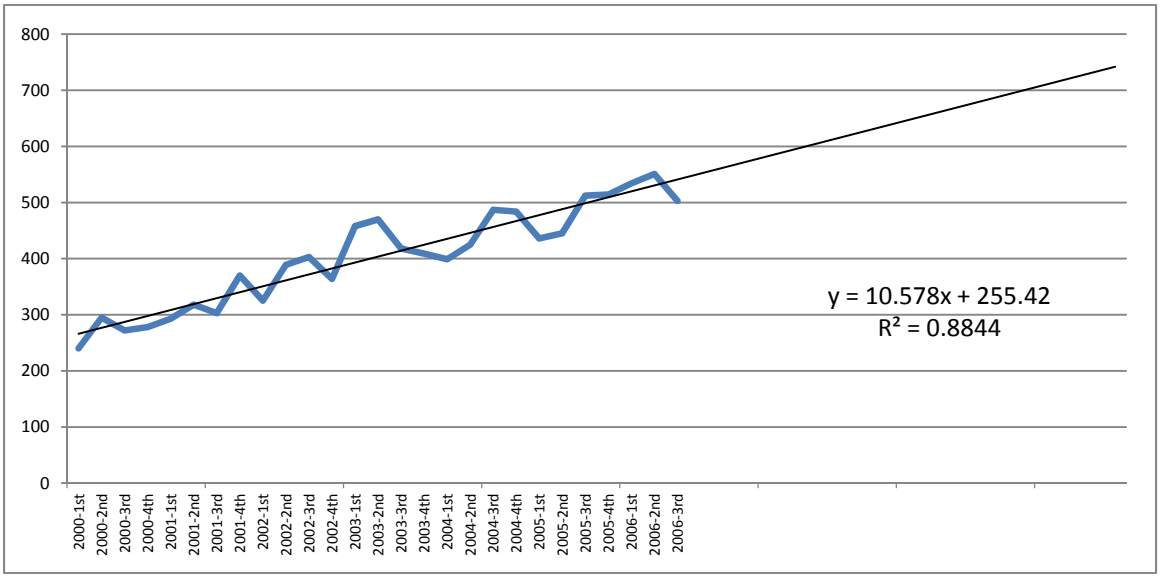
Based on our analysis, it was judged appropriate to segregate property offenses into three groups, with Group A consisting of the offenses that have been off the previous trend since 2006 or 2007, Group B consisting of the offenses that have been off the trend only since 2009 or 2010, and Group C consisting of the offenses showing no consistent commitment shortfall.

Figure 51: Court Commitments, "Group A" Property Offenses,* 1985-2011 (32,908)



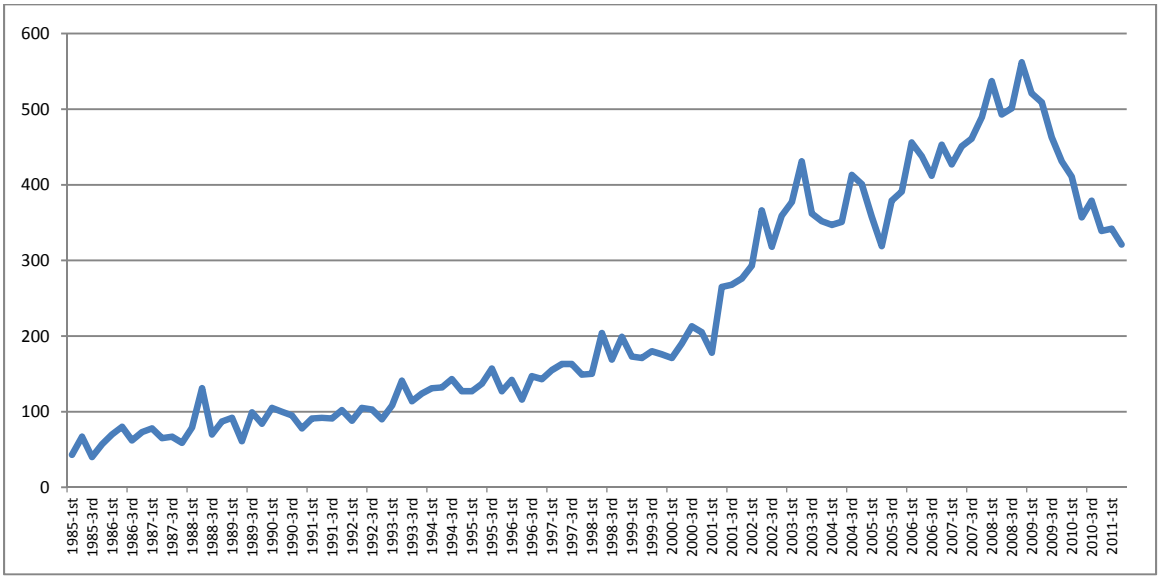
*Theft/theft of means of transportation and fraud.

Figure 52: Court Commitments, "Group A" Property Offenses,* 2000-2006



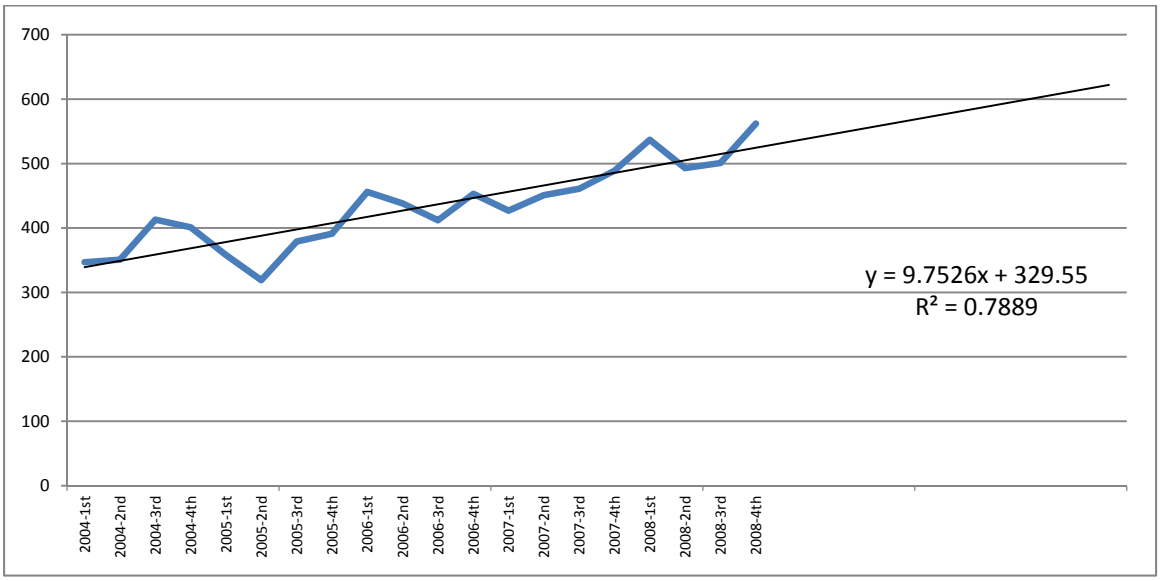
*Theft/theft of means of transportation and fraud.

Figure 53: Court Commitments, "Group B" Property Offenses,* 1985-2011 (24,108)



*Unlawful use of means of transportation, criminal trespass, possession of burglary tools, criminal damage to property, forgery & related offenses, and other property offenses.

Figure 54: Court Commitments, "Group B" Property Offenses,* 2004-2008

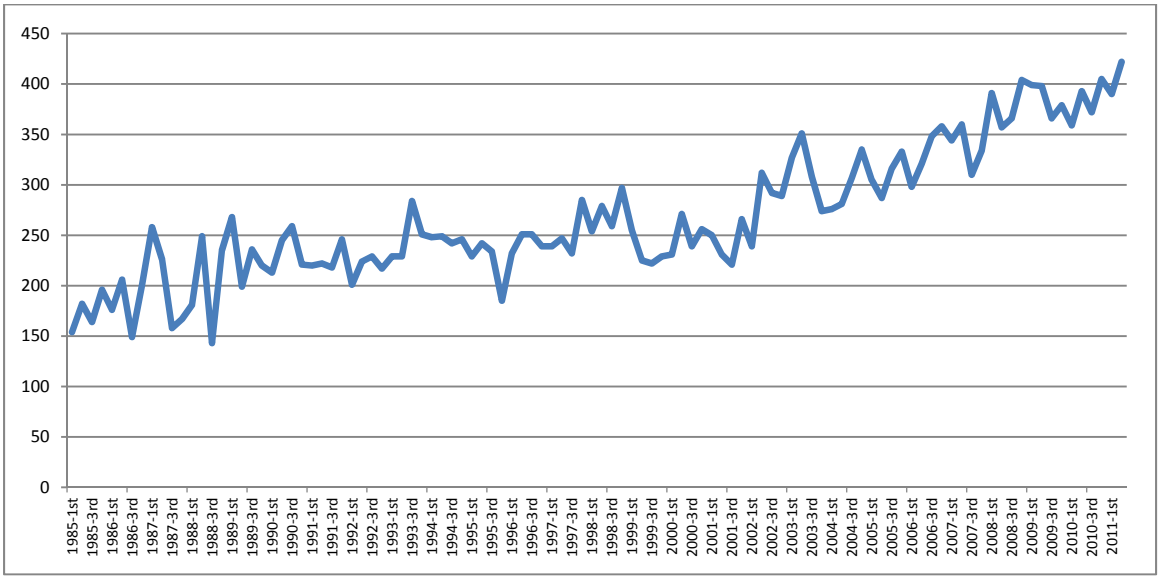


*Unlawful use of means of transportation, criminal trespass, possession of burglary tools, criminal damage to property, forgery & related offenses, and other property offenses.

Among the total of 85,434 property offense commitments, Group A accounts for 32,908 or 38.5%, Group B for 24,108 or 28.2%, and Group C for 28,418 or 33.3%.

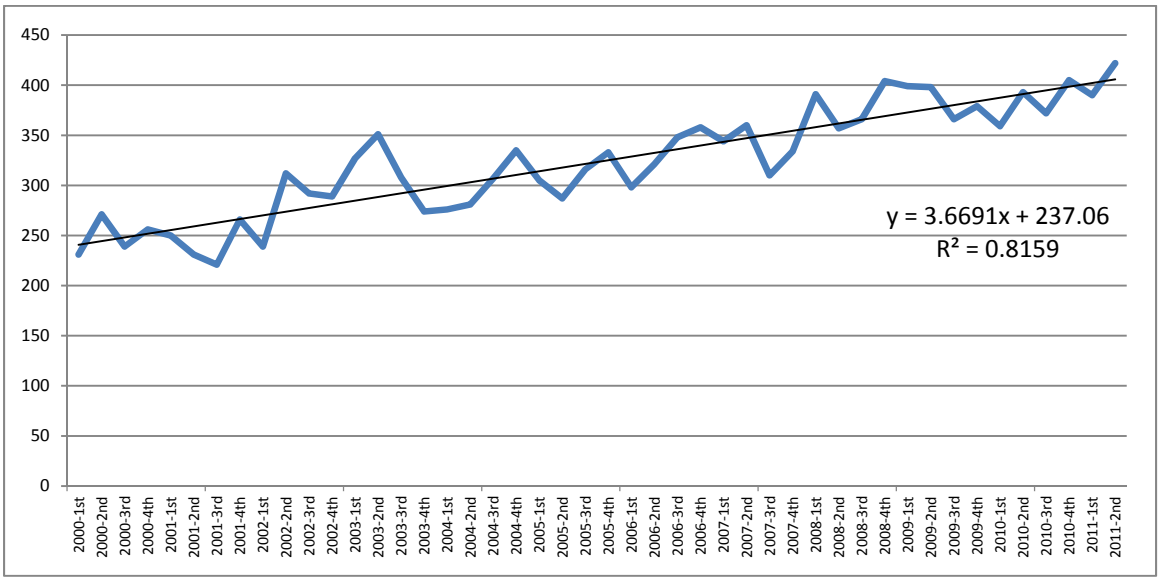
Over 19 quarters, Group A-commitments fell short of projected levels by 5,401 or 44.0%. In contrast, over 10 quarters, Group B-commitments lagged behind projected levels by 1,709 or 29.6%. The Group A-commitment shortfall peaked at 504 or 67.9% during the second quarter of 2011, while the Group B shortfall peaked at 301 or 48.4% during the same quarter. As shown by Figure 55 below, Group C-commitments continued unabated and were not subjected to a trend analysis.

Figure 55: Court Commitments, "Group C" Property Offenses,* 1985-2011 (28,418)



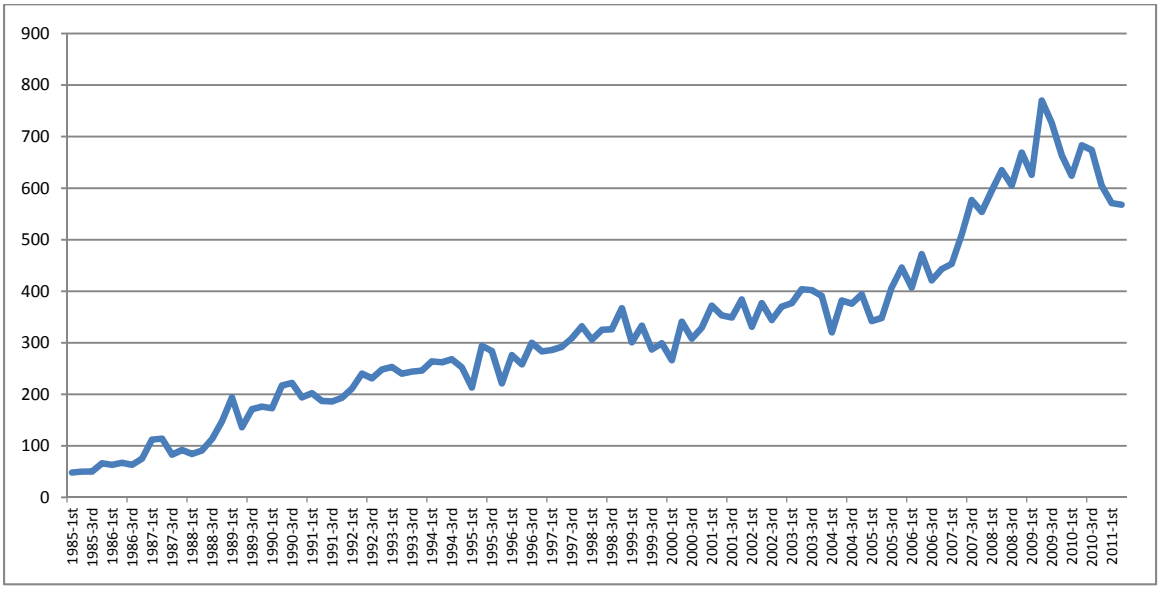
*Burglary, shoplifting, organized retail theft, credit card fraud, and stolen property.

Figure 56: Court Commitments, "Group C" Property Offenses,* 2000-2011



*Burglary, shoplifting, organized retail theft, credit card fraud, and stolen property.

Figure 57: Court Commitments, Drug Trafficking, 1985-2011 (33,986)



Following a slow upward climb from 1985 through 2004 (Figure 57), drug trafficking commitments began a steep upward trend in 2005. From the fourth quarter of 2009 onward, drug trafficking commitments have dropped off, falling 1,249 or 22.2% short of projected levels based on the previous upward trend. As with property crimes, we break out drug trafficking commitments according to the specific nature of the crime, and most particularly according to the nature of the drug(s) involved.

Figure 58: Court Commitments, Drug Trafficking, 2005-2009

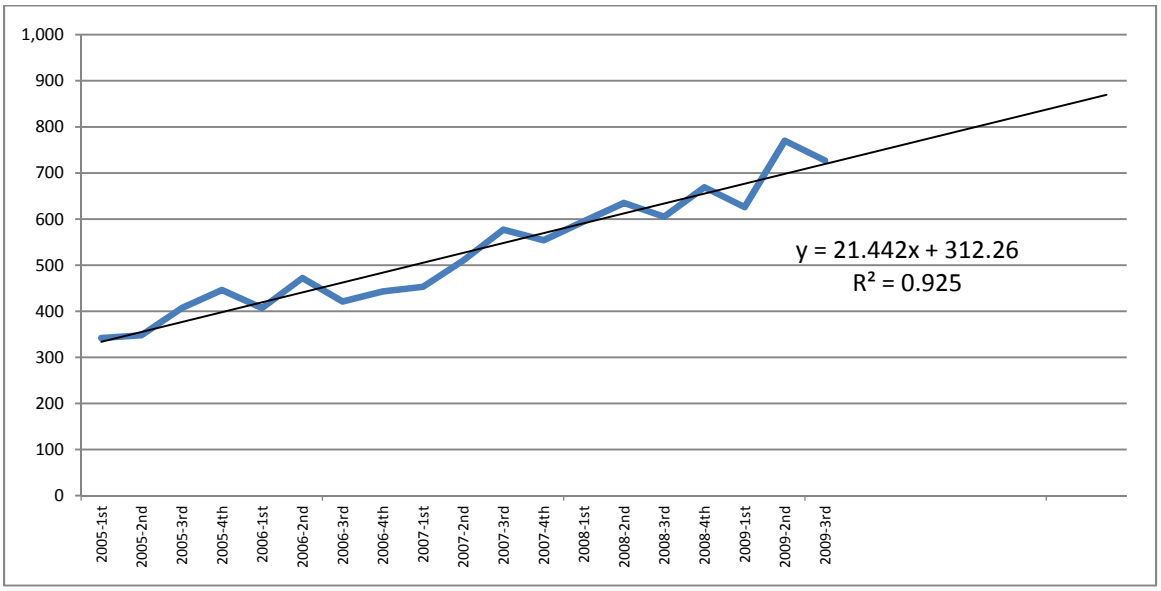


Figure 59: Court Commitments, Trafficking in Dangerous Drugs, 1985-2011 (10,031)

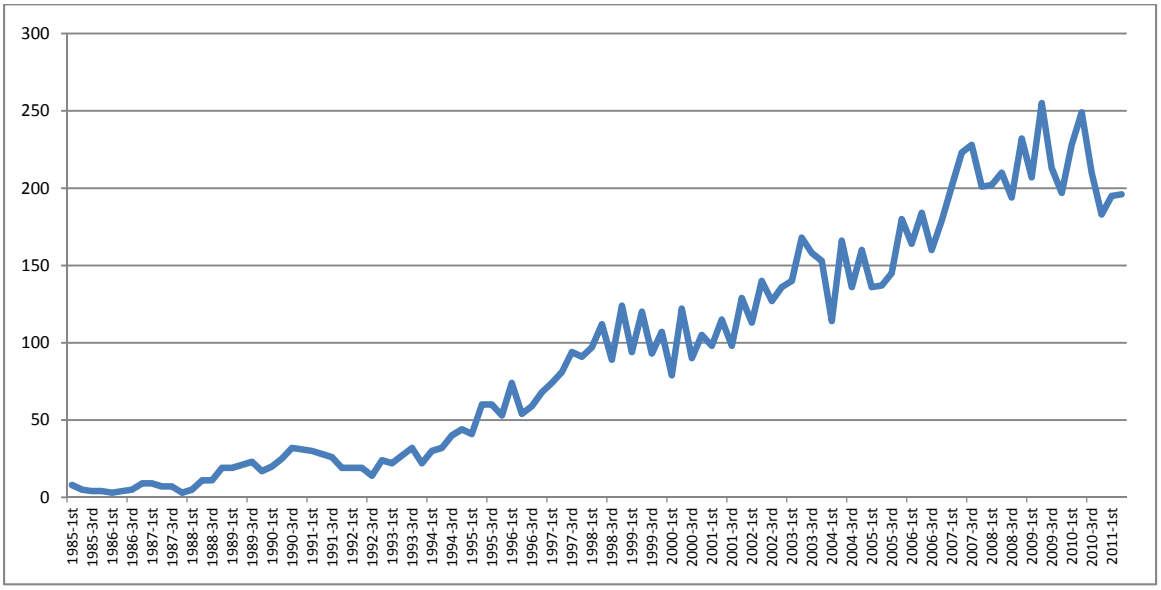
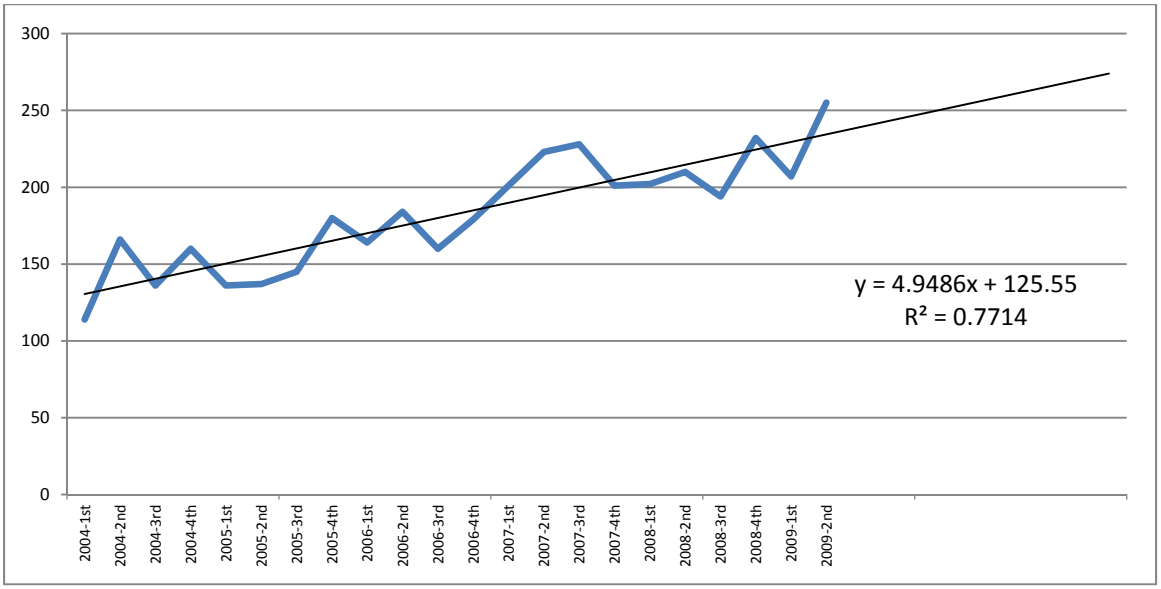


Figure 60: Court Commitments, Trafficking in Dangerous Drugs, 2004-2009



Commitments for trafficking in dangerous drugs had been on a steady and significant uptrend beginning in 2001 that shifted into a higher gear in 2004. That trend lasted until the second quarter of 2009, after which commitments in this category were down by 383 or 18.6% of the projected total of 2,054.

Figure 61: Court Commitments, Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, 1985-2011 (12,896)

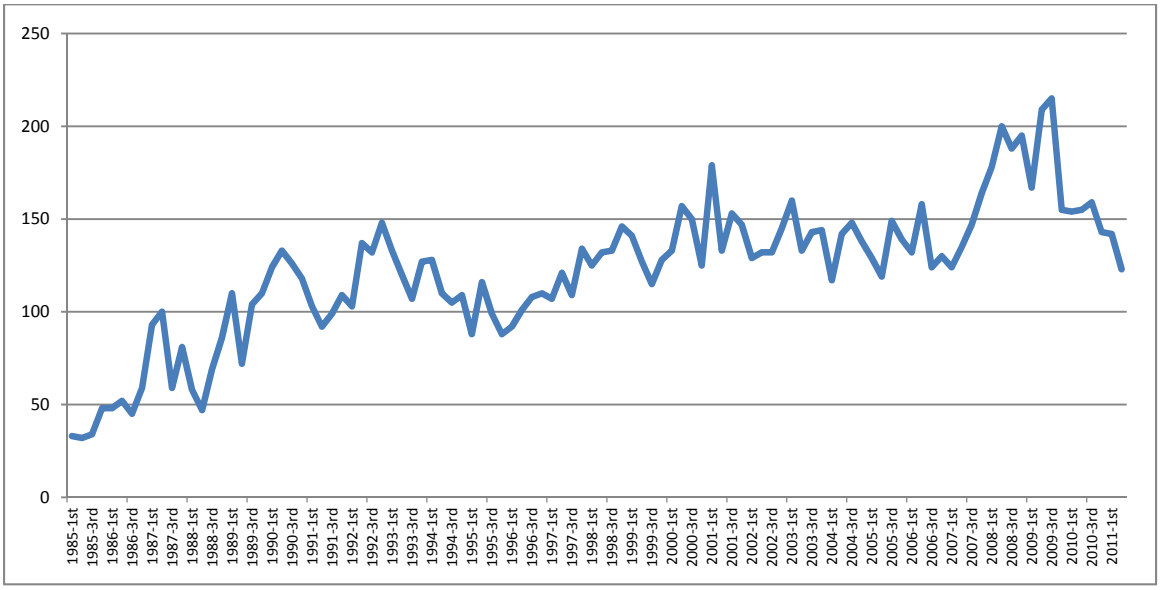
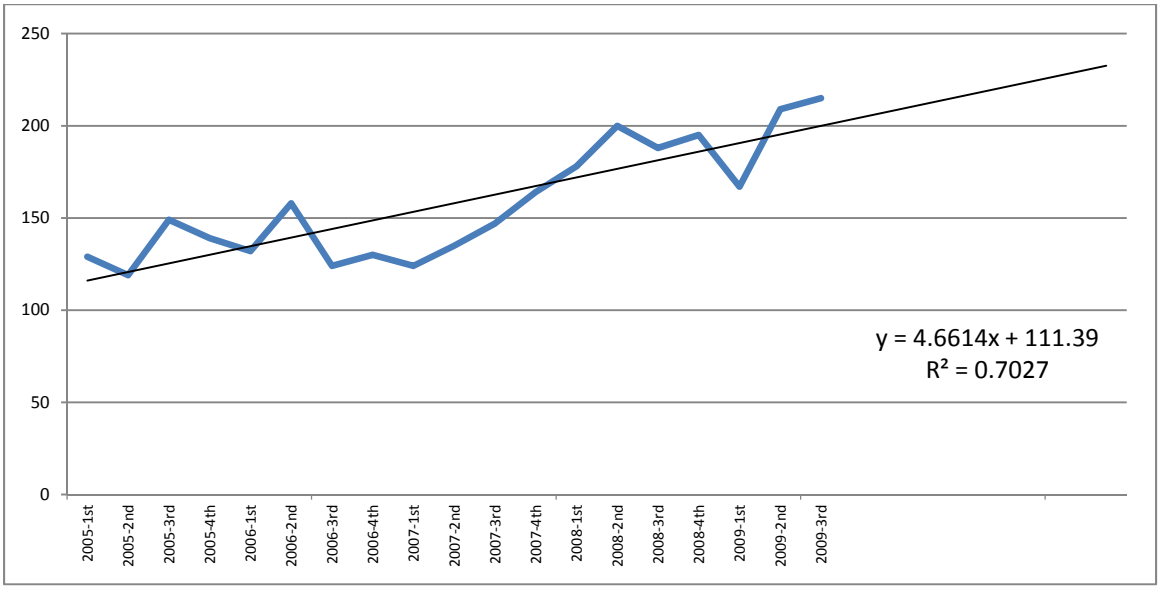
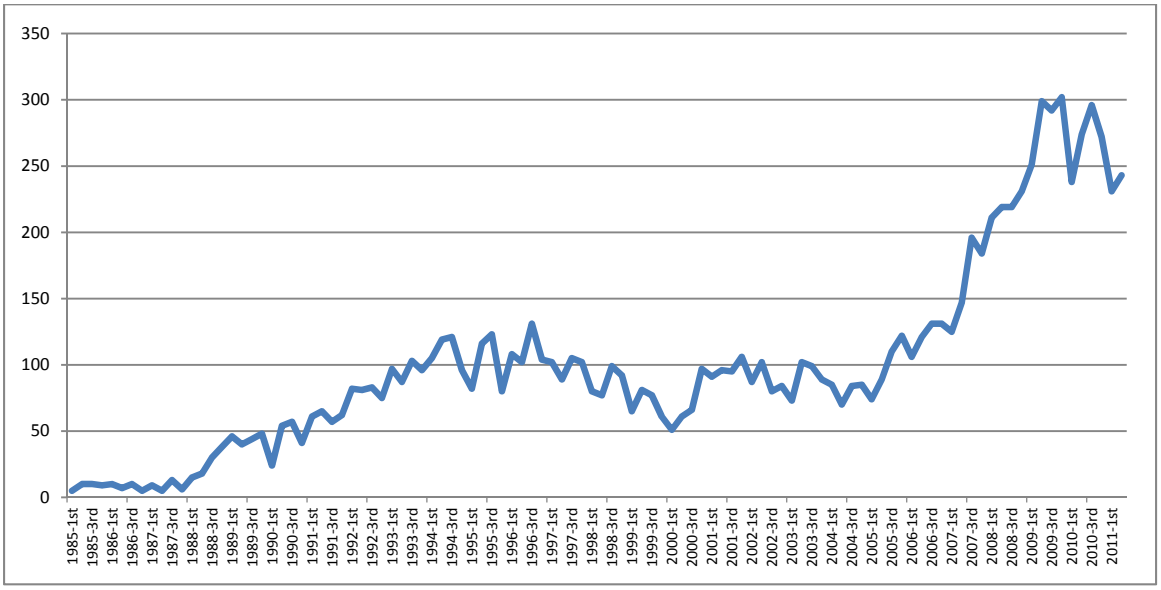


Figure 62: Court Commitments, Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, 2005-2009



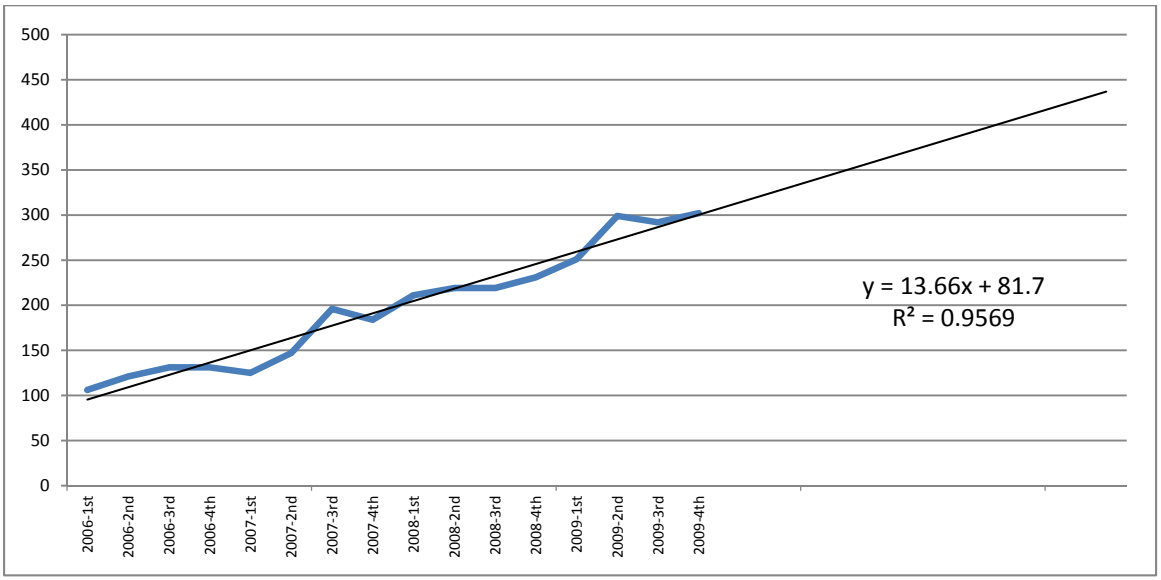
After a period of no growth extending from 2000 through 2006, commitments for trafficking in narcotic drugs shot upward in 2007 and early 2008, only to drop off by a total of 499 or 32.6% beginning in the fourth quarter of 2009.

Figure 63: Court Commitments, Trafficking in Marijuana, 1985-2011 (10,637)



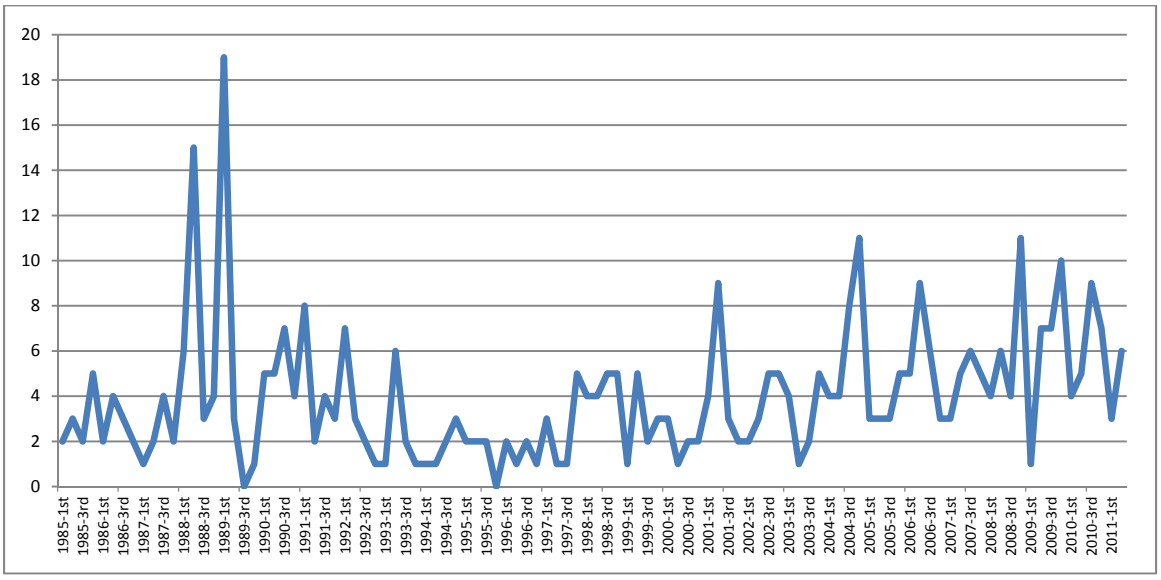
Again following a period of no growth, commitments for trafficking in marijuana exploded in 2005, but then tailed off in 2010 and 2011. Over six quarters, commitments in this category have fallen below the trend line by 534 or 25.6%.

Figure 64: Court Commitments, Trafficking in Marijuana, 2006-2009



Commitments for other drug trafficking offenses have been on a slow but steady uptrend over the last 15 years (Figure 65) and currently show no significant degree of shortfall.

Figure 65: Court Commitments, Other Drug Trafficking, 1985-2011 (422)



Following a long-term general uptrend (Figure 66), and most likely the result of the passage of Proposition 200 in 1996, drug possession commitments leveled off and eventually began declining in 1999, reaching a low point of 228 during the first quarter of 2001. However, with the advent of methamphetamine as a major drug problem in the state, drug possession commitments started a steep upward trend in 2002. Since the third quarter of 2007, drug possession commitments have dropped off dramatically, falling short of the projected level of 13,172 by 4,457 or 33.8%.

Figure 66: Court Commitments, Drug Possession, 1985-2011 (36,209)

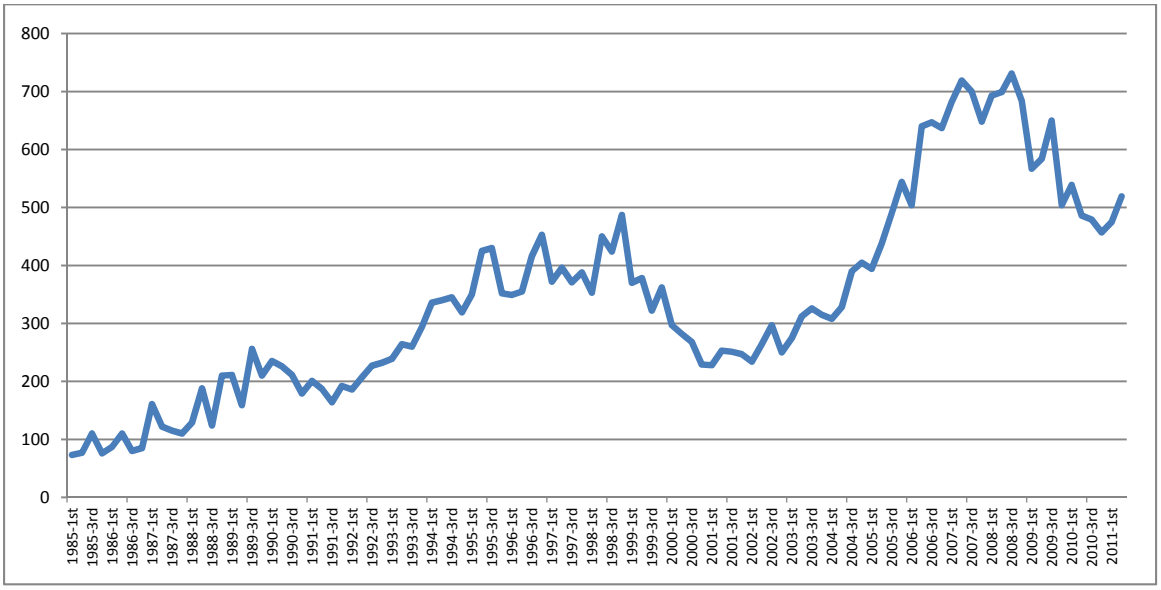
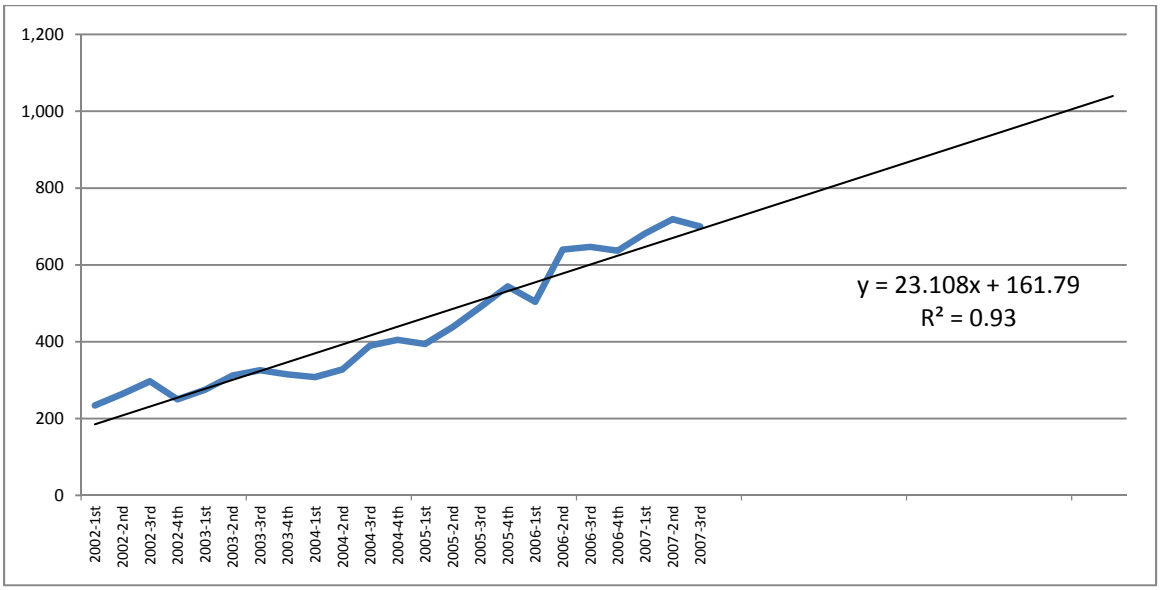


Figure 67: Court Commitments, Drug Possession, 2002-2007



To clarify what is driving the 33.8% shortfall in drug possession commitments, the drug possession category was broken out by the type of drug involved, with results as shown in Figures 68-77 below. We begin with dangerous drugs, the category that subsumes methamphetamine. As indicated by Figure 68, dangerous drug commitments were on an extremely steep uptrend beginning in early 2001 and continuing through 2008, when the bottom dropped out and commitments plummeted.

The total shortfall in this category over 10 quarters came to 1,093 or 41.2% less than the projected total of 2,651. The shortfall reached a peak of 146 or 51.9% during the fourth quarter of 2010.

Figure 68: Court Commitments, Possession of Dangerous Drugs, 1985-2011 (9,330)

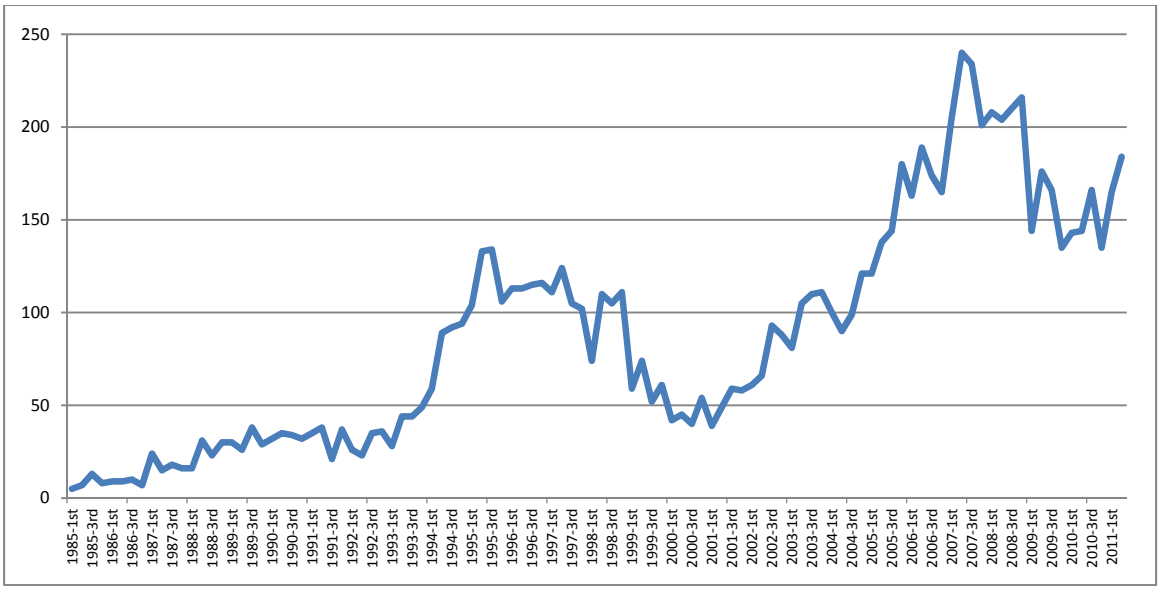


Figure 69: Court Commitments, Possession of Dangerous Drugs, 2001-2008

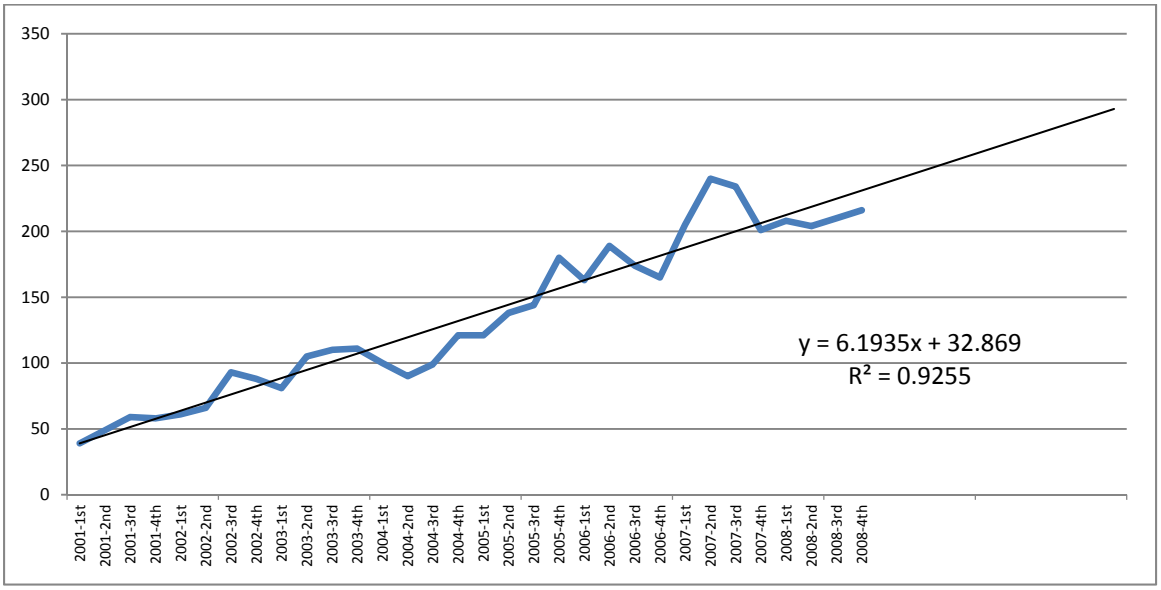
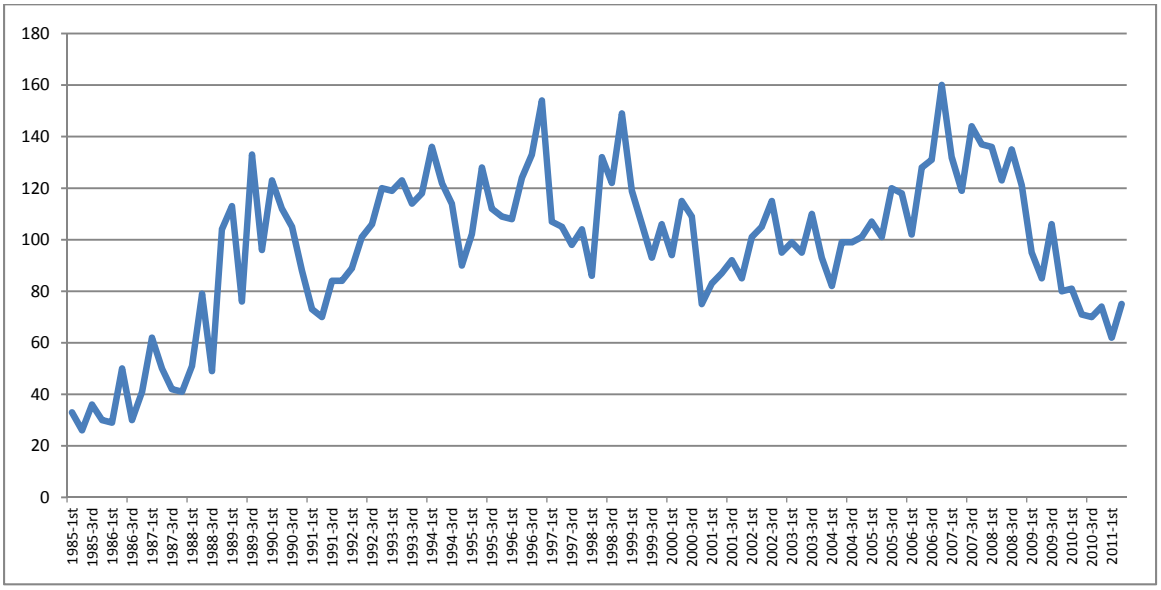


Figure 70: Court Commitments, Possession of Narcotic Drugs, 1985-2011 (10,306)



Commitments for the possession of narcotic drugs were also on an uptrend, although not as steep, when they began dropping off during the second quarter of 2008. Over 13 quarters, the shortfall came to 979 or 45.4% below the projected total of 2,157. The shortfall reached a peak of 119 or 65.8% during the first quarter of 2011.

Figure 71: Court Commitments, Possession of Narcotic Drugs, 2004-2008

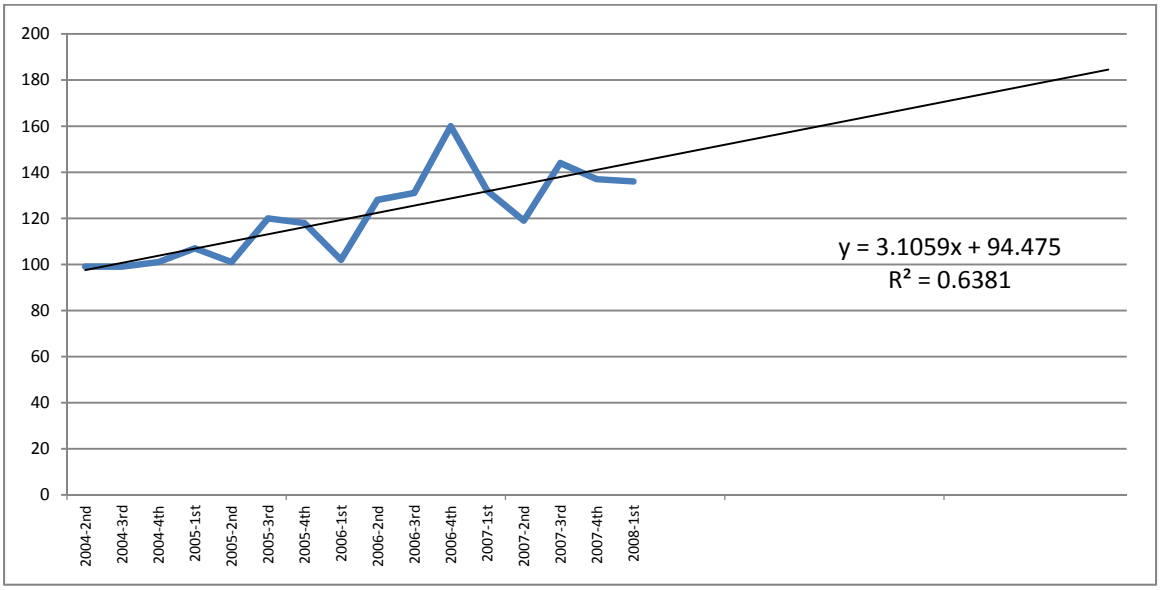
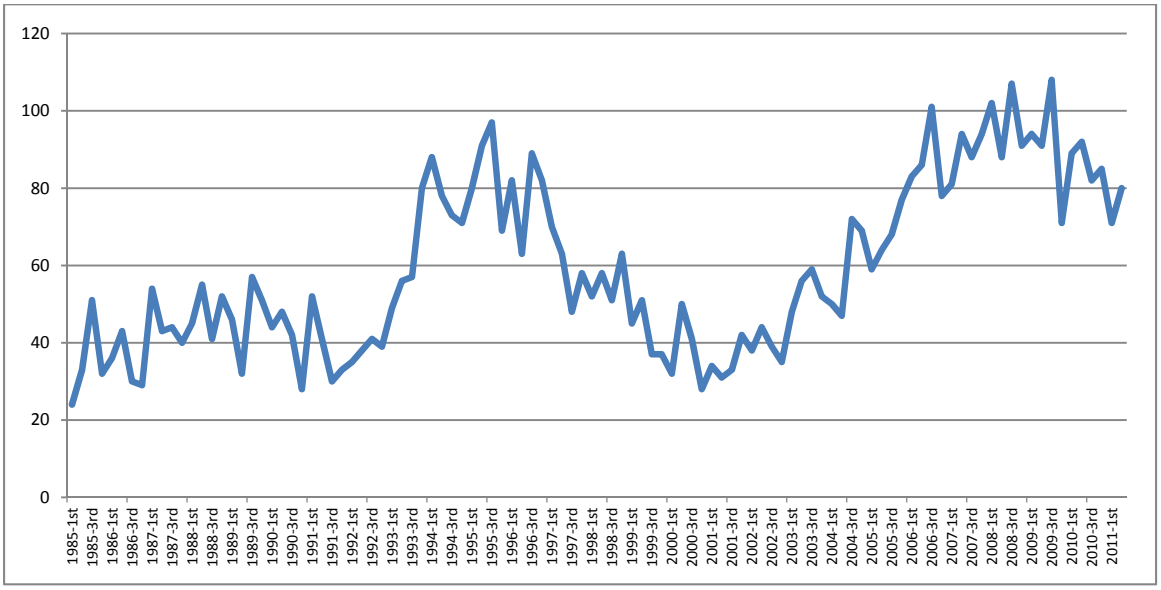


Figure 72: Court Commitments, Possession of Marijuana, 1985-2011 (6,271)



As far as drug possession is concerned, marijuana represents the exception to the rule, as commitments in this category were not off nearly as dramatically as they were in the preceding two categories. Overall, marijuana possession commitments fell short of the projected total by 341 or 22.9% over 13 quarters beginning in 2008. The shortfall peaked at 56 or 44.0% during the first quarter of 2011.

Figure 73: Court Commitments, Possession of Marijuana, 2000-2008

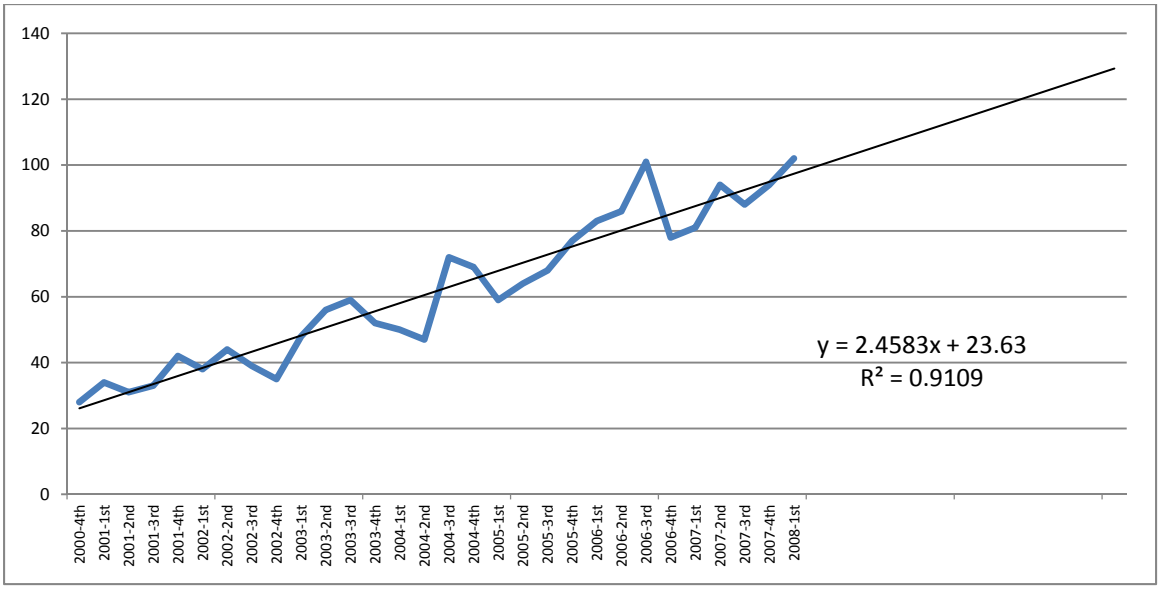
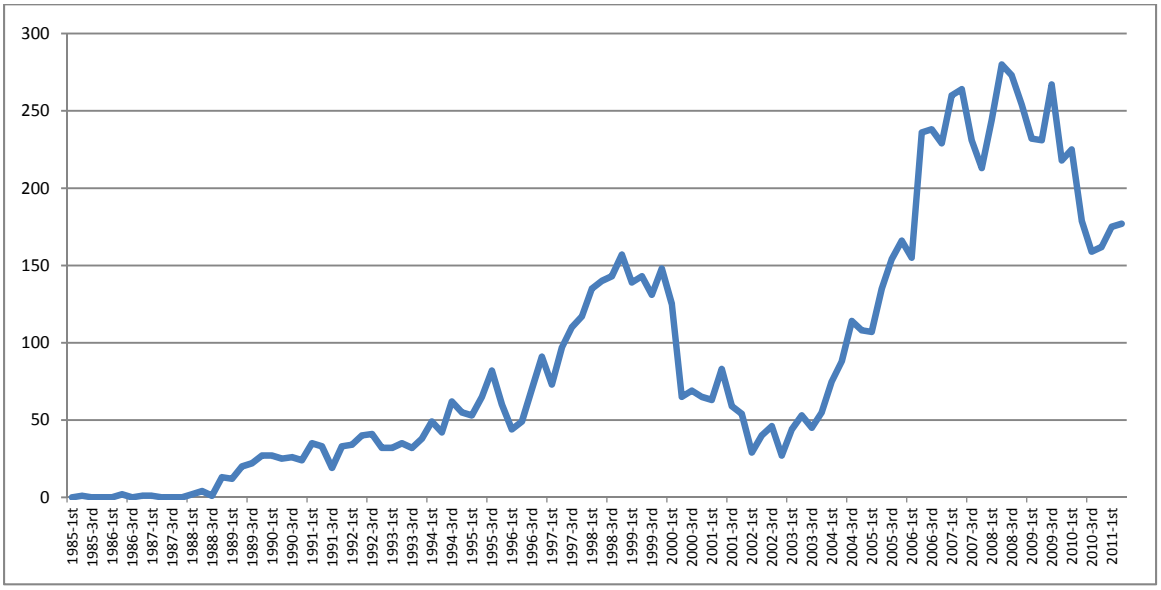


Figure 74: Court Commitments, Possession of Drug Paraphernalia 1985-2011 (9,638)



As was the case with dangerous drugs, drug paraphernalia commitments were on a very steep uptrend when they began tailing off in late 2007. Over 16 quarters, commitments in this category were off by a total of 2,470 or 41.2% of the projected total of 5,990. The overall percentage drop-off was the same as for dangerous drugs, indicating the likelihood of a connection between the two categories. The growth curves (Figures 68 and 74) are remarkably similar.

Figure 75: Court Commitments, Possession of Drug Paraphernalia 2002-2007

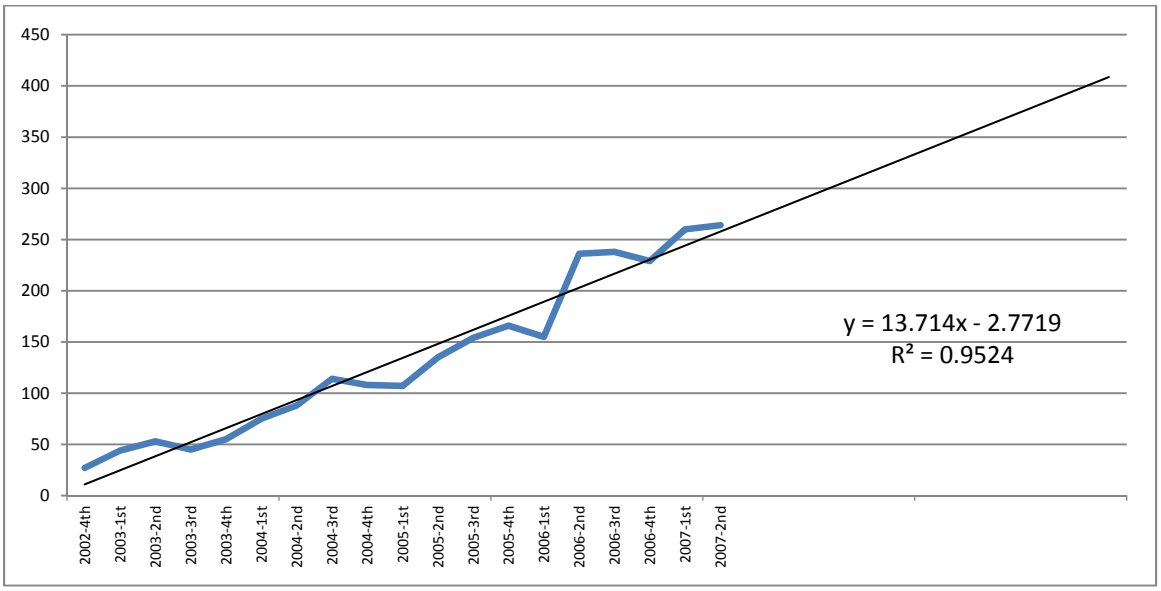
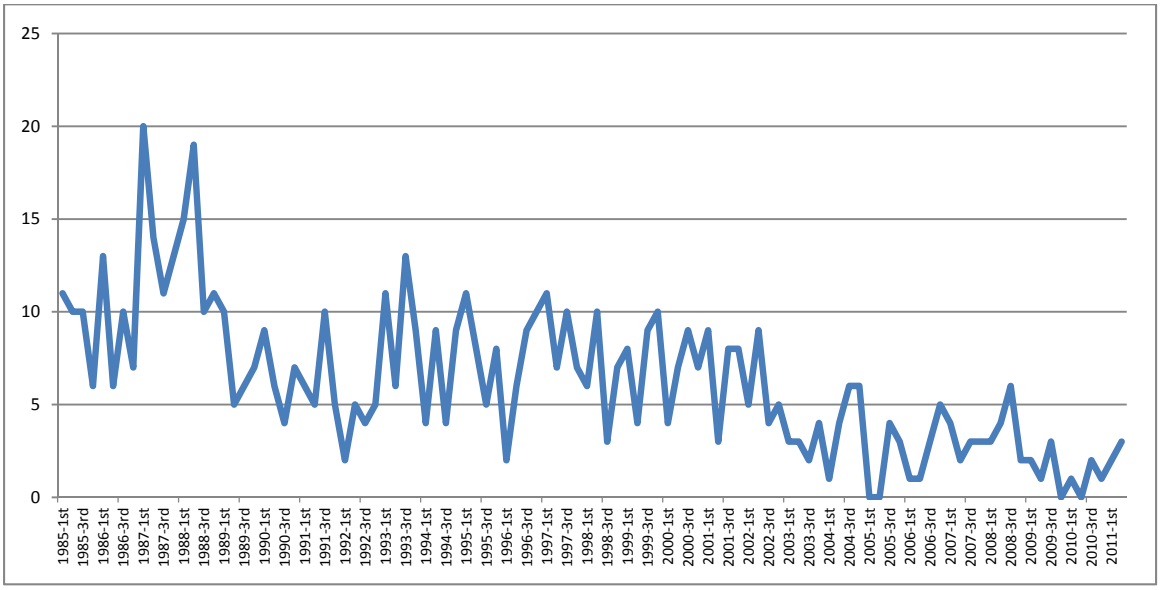
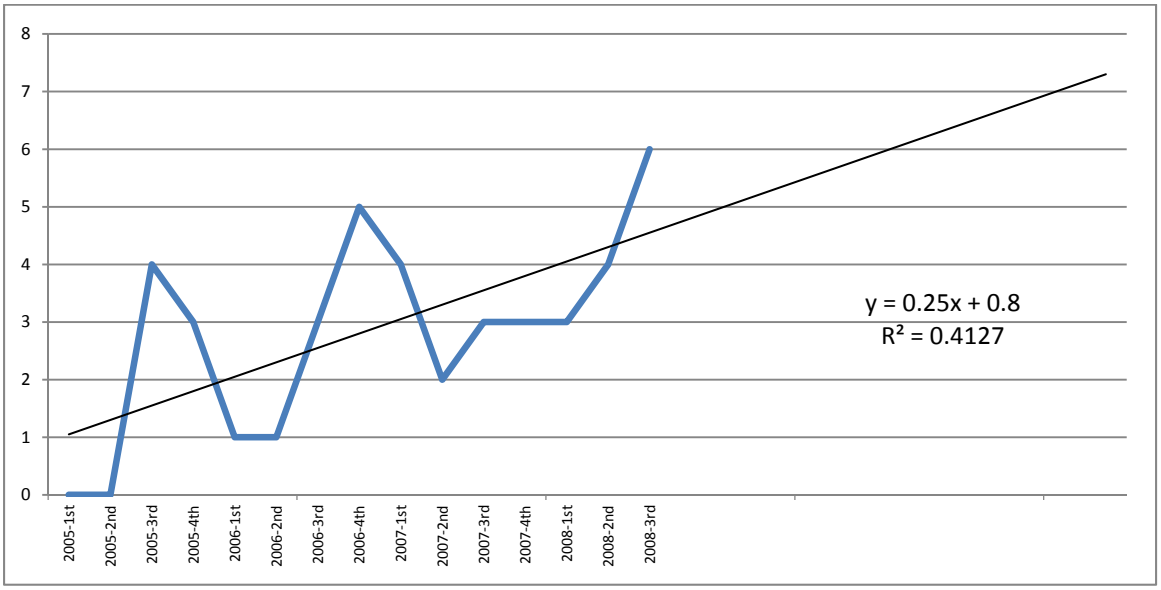


Figure 76: Court Commitments, Other Drug Possession 1985-2011 (664)



Other drug possession commitments, e.g., possession of a vapor-releasing substance containing a toxic substance, were level for a long period of time, bottomed at zero in 2005, recovered through the third quarter of 2008, and then fell off the trend beginning in the fourth quarter of that year. Overall, commitments in this category fell short of projected levels by 50 or 74.5%.

Figure 77: Court Commitments, Other Drug Possession 2005-2008



As shown in Figure 78 below, DUI commitments had been on a relatively steady upward trend, peaking at 736 during the second quarter of 2009, but then dropped off sharply beginning in the fourth quarter of that year. Commitments in this category reached a low of 508 during the fourth quarter of 2010. Over 15 quarters, the total shortfall in DUI commitments came to 1,135 or 22.5% of the projected level of 5,054.

Figure 78: Court Commitments, DUI, 1985-2011 (48,626)

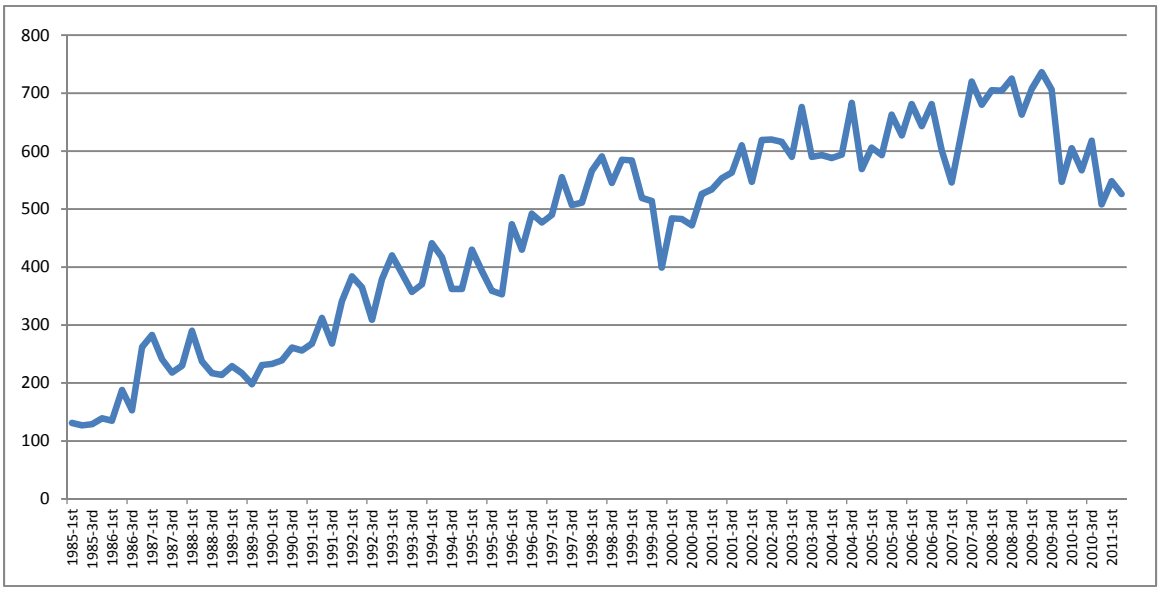
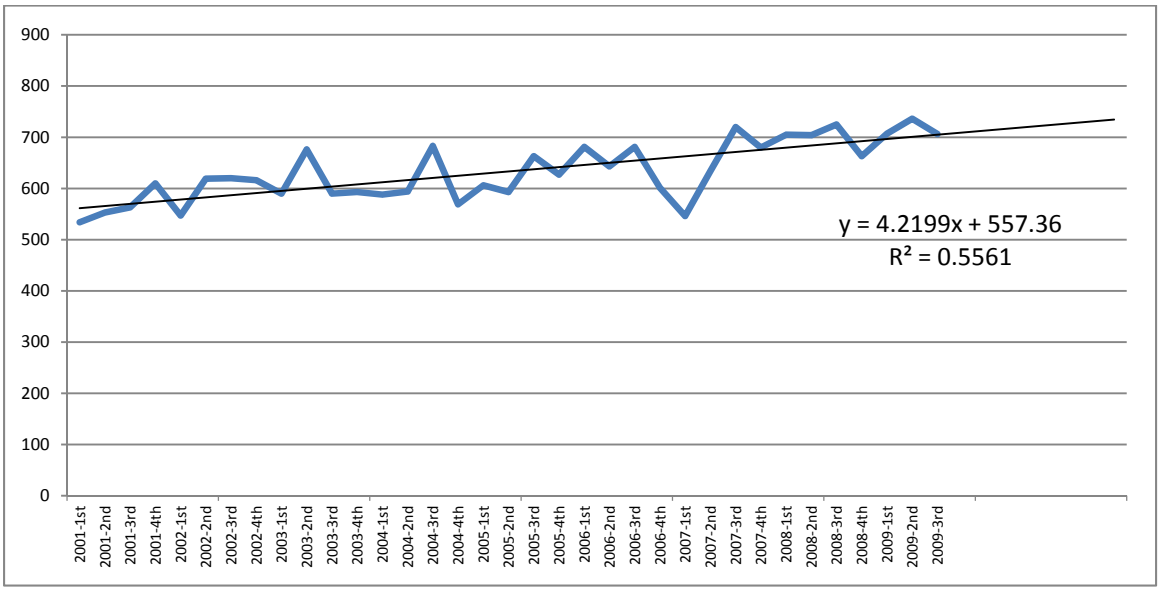


Figure 79: Court Commitments, DUI, 2001-2009



Commitments for other offenses (Figure 80) were on a steep uptrend during the early years of the last decade, but then leveled off and have been on a sharp decline beginning in the second quarter of 2009. Over 15 quarters, the shortfall in this category came to 337 or 22.9% of the projected level of 1,473.

Figure 80: Court Commitments, Other Offenses, 1985-2011 (10,097)

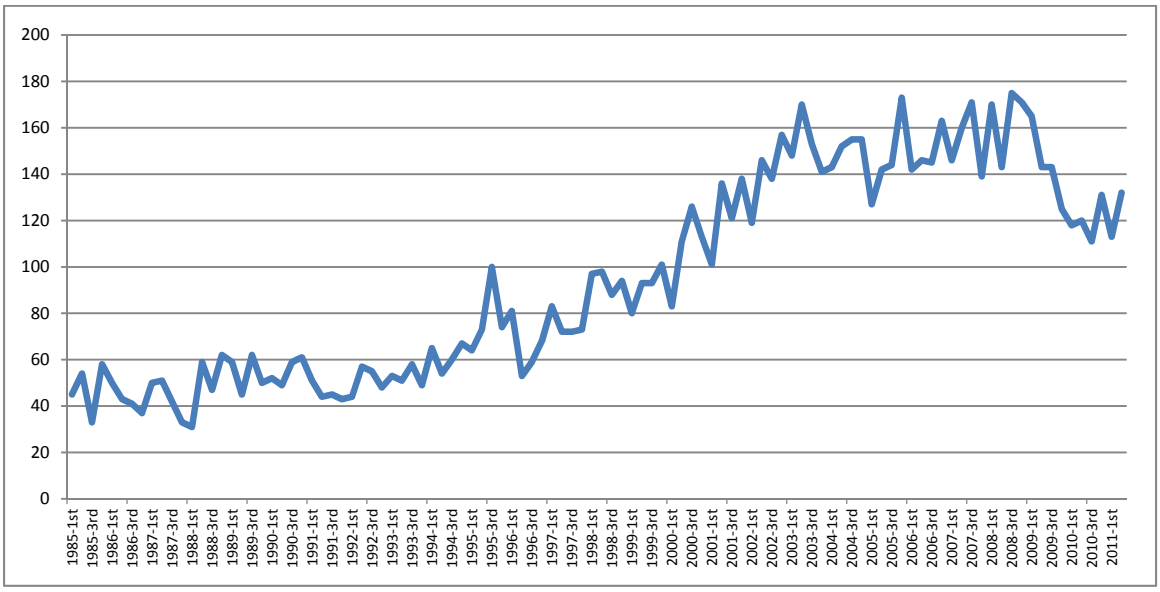
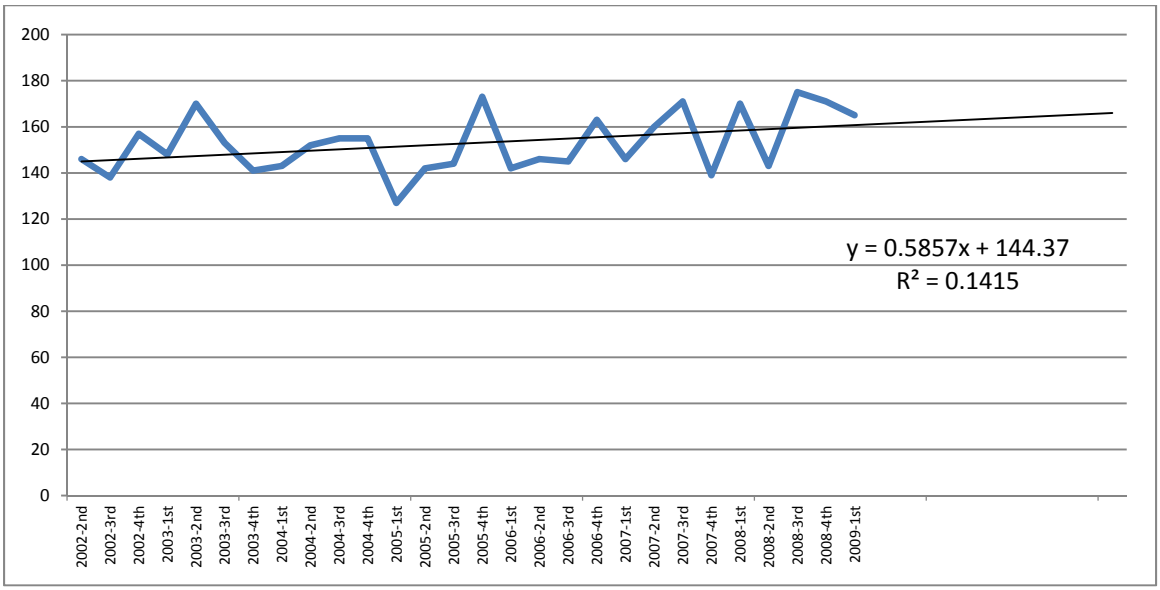


Figure 81: Court Commitments, Other Offenses, 2002-2009



Across the seven categories and sub-categories were applicable, we see a total commitment shortfall of 16,400, distributed as shown in Figures 82 and 83 below. Clearly, property offenses and drug possession account for a disproportionate share of the total shortfall.

Figure 82: Commitment Shortfall by Offense Category, 2006-2011 (#) (16,400)

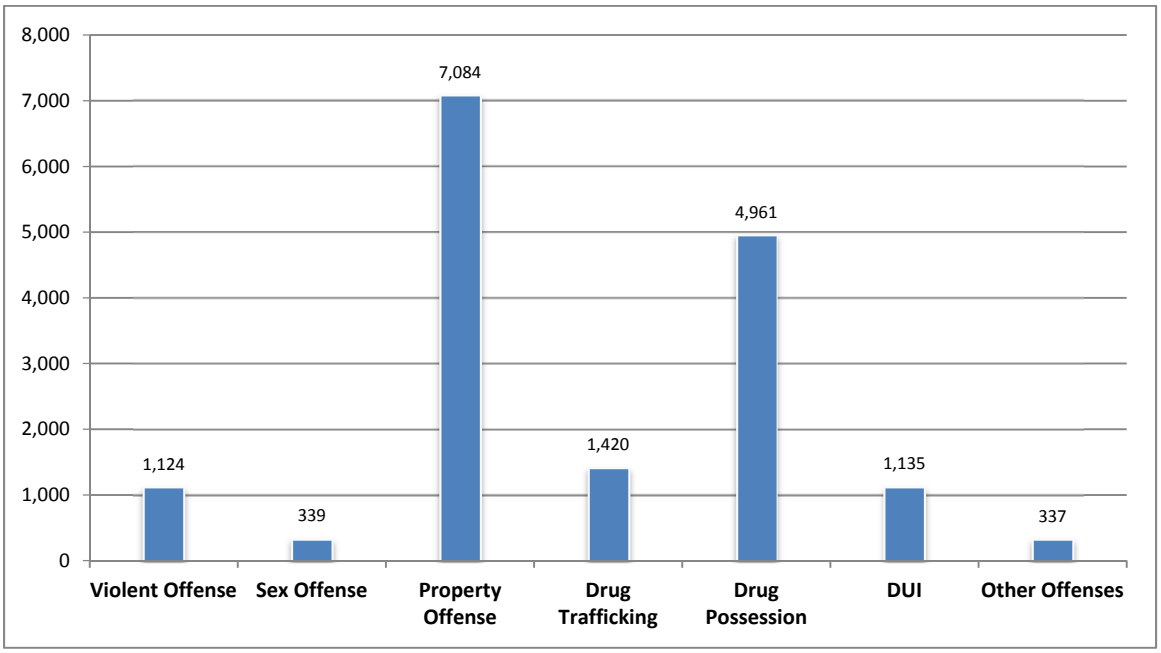
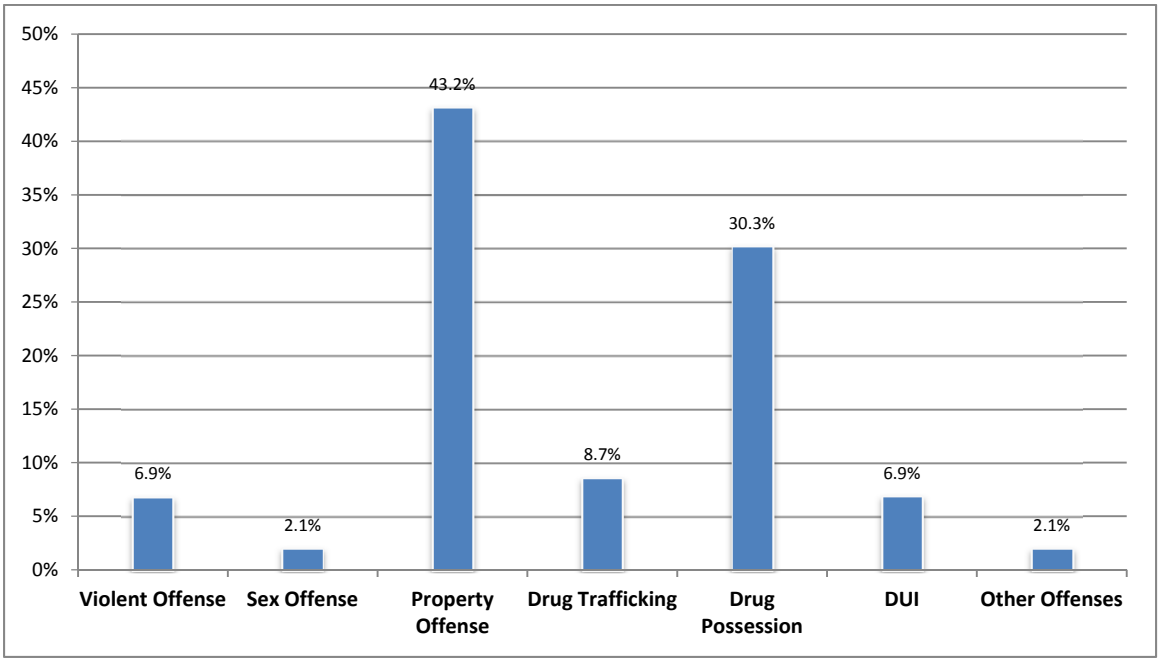
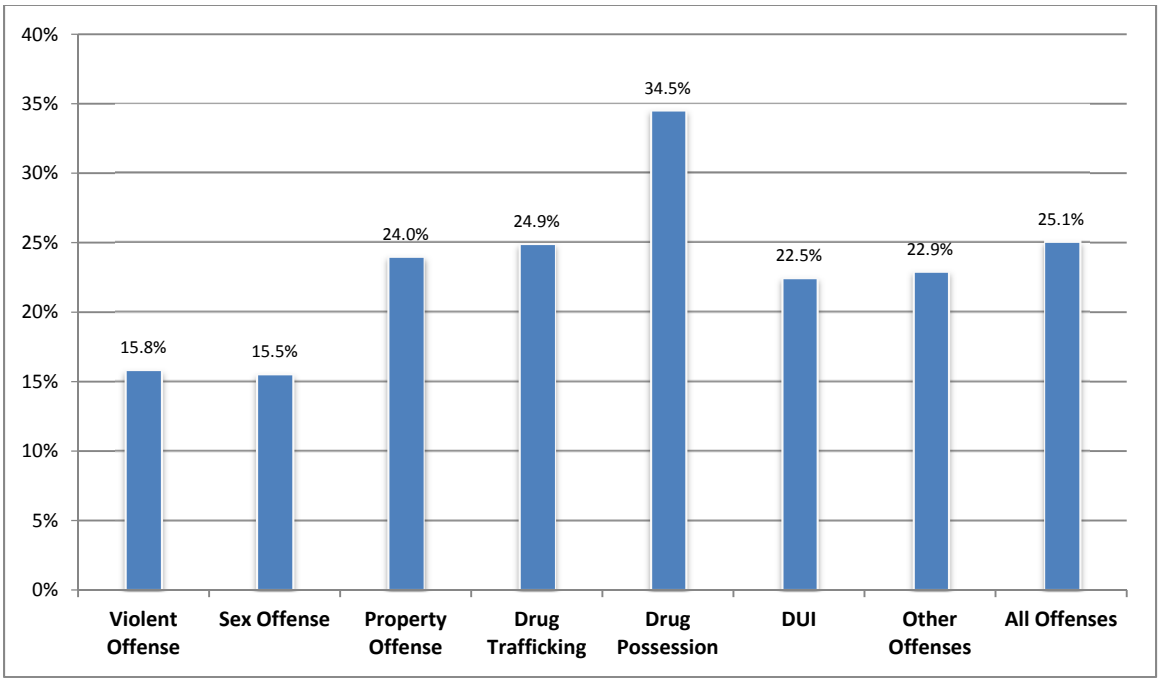


Figure 83: Commitment Shortfall by Offense Category, 2006-2011 (%) (16,400)



While Figure 83 shows the distribution of the shortfall on a percentage basis, Figure 84 below shows the shortfall percentage, the percentage amount by which commitments fell short of the projected level.

Figure 84: Shortfall % by Offense Category, 2006-2011 (16,400)



Here, drug possession dominates by showing a shortfall percentage of 34.5%, with property offenses a distance second at 24.9%. Taken together, property offenses and drug possession account for 73.4% of the total shortfall.

As was the case with total commitments and the categories of violent and non-violent offenders (Chapter 1), we again track the commitment shortfall quarter-by-quarter for each of the seven offense categories, beginning with violent offenses.

Table 9: Shortfall in Court Commitments, Violent Offenses

Quarter	Projected Commitments	Actual Commitments	Difference = Shortfall	% Difference
2010-1st	1,152	1,032	-120	-10.4%
2010-2nd	1,165	1,088	-77	-6.6%
2010-3rd	1,179	1,006	-173	-14.7%
2010-4th	1,192	921	-271	-22.7%
2011-1st	1,205	989	-216	-18.0%
2011-2nd	1,219	953	-266	-21.8%
Total	**7,113**	**5,989**	**-1,124**	**-15.8%**
Per Quarter	**646.6**	**544.5**	**-102.2**	**-**

Table 10: Shortfall in Court Commitments, Sex Offenses

Quarter	Projected Commitments	Actual Commitments	Difference = Shortfall	% Difference
2008-4th	187	172	-15	-7.8%
2009-1st	189	167	-22	-11.6%
2009-2nd	191	158	-33	-17.4%
2009-3rd	194	180	-14	-7.0%
2009-4th	196	159	-37	-18.9%
2010-1st	198	193	-5	-2.7%
2010-2nd	201	155	-46	-22.8%
2010-3rd	203	174	-29	-14.3%
2010-4th	205	175	-30	-14.8%
2011-1st	208	132	-76	-36.5%
2011-2nd	210	178	-32	-15.3%
Total	**2,182**	**1,843**	**-339**	**-15.5%**
Per Quarter	**198**	**167**	**-31**	**-**

Table 11: Shortfall in Court Commitments, Property Offenses

Quarter	Projected Commitments	Actual Commitments	Difference = Shortfall	% Difference
2006-4th	1,338	1,299	-39	-2.9%
2007-1st	1,362	1,225	-137	-10.1%
2007-2nd	1,386	1,292	-94	-6.8%
2007-3rd	1,410	1,230	-180	-12.8%
2007-4th	1,434	1,249	-185	-12.9%
2008-1st	1,458	1,331	-127	-8.7%
2008-2nd	1,482	1,279	-203	-13.7%
2008-3rd	1,506	1,288	-218	-14.5%
2008-4th	1,530	1,369	-161	-10.5%
2009-1st	1,554	1,301	-253	-16.3%
2009-2nd	1,578	1,278	-300	-19.0%
2009-3rd	1,602	1,183	-419	-26.2%
2009-4th	1,626	1,092	-534	-32.8%
2010-1st	1,650	1,065	-585	-35.5%
2010-2nd	1,674	988	-686	-41.0%
2010-3rd	1,698	1,009	-689	-40.6%
2010-4th	1,722	991	-731	-42.4%
2011-1st	1,746	992	-754	-43.2%
2011-2nd	1,770	981	-789	-44.6%
Total	**29,526**	**22,442**	**-7,084**	**-24.0%**
Per Quarter	**1,554**	**1,181**	**-373**	**-**

Table 12: Shortfall in Court Commitments, Drug Trafficking

Quarter	Projected Commitments	Actual Commitments	Difference = Shortfall	% Difference
2009-3rd	732	727	-5	-0.7%
2009-4th	755	664	-91	-12.1%
2010-1st	779	624	-155	-19.9%
2010-2nd	802	683	-119	-14.8%
2010-3rd	825	674	-151	-18.3%
2010-4th	849	605	-244	-28.7%
2011-1st	872	571	-301	-34.5%
2011-2nd	895	568	-327	-36.6%
Total	**5,710**	**4,290**	**-1,420**	**-24.9%**
Per Quarter	**714**	**536**	**-178**	**-**

Table 13: Shortfall in Court Commitments, Drug Possession

Quarter	Projected Commitments	Actual Commitments	Difference = Shortfall	% Difference
2007-3rd	706	700	-6	-0.8%
2007-4th	731	648	-83	-11.4%
2008-1st	757	693	-64	-8.5%
2008-2nd	783	699	-84	-10.7%
2008-3rd	808	731	-77	-9.6%
2008-4th	834	684	-150	-18.0%
2009-1st	860	567	-293	-34.1%
2009-2nd	886	584	-302	-34.1%
2009-3rd	911	650	-261	-28.7%
2009-4th	937	504	-433	-46.2%
2010-1st	963	539	-424	-44.0%
2010-2nd	989	486	-503	-50.8%
2010-3rd	1,014	479	-535	-52.8%
2010-4th	1,040	457	-583	-56.1%
2011-1st	1,066	475	-591	-55.4%
2011-2nd	1,091	519	-572	-52.4%
Total	**14,376**	**9,415**	**-4,961**	**-34.5%**
Per Quarter	**898**	**588**	**-310**	**-**

Table 14: Shortfall in Court Commitments, DUI

Quarter	Projected Commitments	Actual Commitments	Difference = Shortfall	% Difference
2009-4th	709	547	-162	-22.9%
2010-1st	713	605	-108	-15.2%
2010-2nd	718	567	-151	-21.0%
2010-3rd	722	618	-104	-14.4%
2010-4th	726	508	-218	-30.0%
2011-1st	730	548	-182	-25.0%
2011-2nd	735	526	-209	-28.4%
Total	**5,054**	**3,919**	**-1,135**	**-22.5%**
Per Quarter	**722**	**560**	**-162**	**-**

Table 15: Shortfall in Court Commitments, Other Offenses

Quarter	Projected Commitments	Actual Commitments	Difference = Shortfall	% Difference
2009-2nd	161	143	-18	-11.4%
2009-3rd	162	143	-19	-11.7%
2009-4th	163	125	-38	-23.1%
2010-1st	163	118	-45	-27.7%
2010-2nd	164	120	-44	-26.7%
2010-3rd	164	111	-53	-32.4%
2010-4th	165	131	-34	-20.5%
2011-1st	165	113	-52	-31.7%
2011-2nd	166	132	-34	-20.5%
Total	**1,473**	**1,136**	**-337**	**-22.9%**
Per Quarter	**164**	**126**	**-37**	**-**

Tables 16 and 17 below summarize the findings to this point. Table 17, in particular, reiterates with greater detail the point made earlier that property offenses and drug possession dominate in terms of total shortfall. As one might expect, violent and sex offenses are under-represented in the total shortfall.

Table 16: Commitment Shortfall by Offense Category (#)

Offense Category	Shortfall Quarters	Projected Commitments	Actual Commitments	Total Shortfall	% Shortfall	Shortfall/ Quarter
Violent Offenses	6	7,113	5,989	-1,124	-15.8%	-102.2
Sex Offenses	11	2,182	1,843	-339	-15.5%	-30.8
Property Offenses	19	29,526	22,442	-7,084	-24.0%	-372.8
Drug Trafficking	8	5,710	4,290	-1,420	-24.9%	-177.5
Drug Possession	16	14,376	9,415	-4,961	-34.5%	-310.0
DUI	7	5,054	3,919	-1,135	-22.5%	-162.1
Other Offenses	9	1,473	1,136	-337	-22.9%	-37.5
All Offenses	**19**	**65,434**	**49,034**	**-16,400**	**-25.1%**	**863.2**

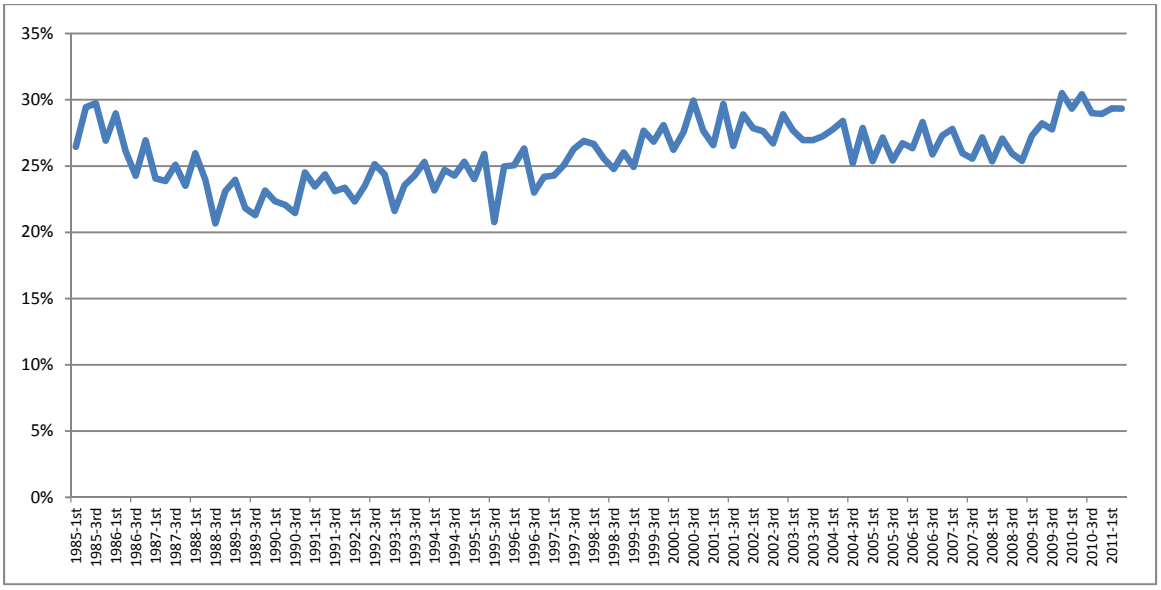
Table 17: Commitment Shortfall by Offense Category (%)

Offense Category	Projected Commitments*	Actual Commitments	Total Shortfall
Violent Offenses	10.9%	12.2%	6.9%
Sex Offenses	3.3%	3.8%	2.1%
Property Offenses	45.1%	45.8%	43.2%
Drug Trafficking	8.7%	8.7%	8.7%
Drug Possession	22.0%	19.2%	30.3%
DUI	7.7%	8.0%	6.9%
Other Offenses	2.3%	2.3%	2.1%
All Offenses	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

*Reflects a variable number of quarters.

Given the discrepancies between commitment and shortfall percentages per Table 17, we should expect that the percentage of total commitments that are for violent or sex offenses would be on the rise. Figure 85 below shows that this has in fact occurred beginning in the second quarter of 2009. From that quarter through the second quarter of 2011, the percentage of total commitments that are for violent or sex offenses has stood at 29.2%, up from 26.5% over the preceding four years. This has no doubt contributed to a rebalancing of the prison population toward violent offenders.

Figure 85: Violent & Sex Offenses as % of Total Court Commitments, 1985-2011 (291,052)



Before moving on to Chapter 3, Figure 86 below provides a ranking of A.R.S. sections according to the percentage reduction in total commitments from Period A to Period B. Period A extends from the first quarter of 2008 through the third quarter of 2009, while period B extends from the fourth quarter of 2009 through the second quarter of 2011. Period B, seven quarters in length, is the duration over which prison population has fallen, while Period A juxtaposes period B and is also seven quarters in duration.

The information presented in this chapter clarifies exactly why and how the prison population has become more violent and why commitments of non-violent offenders are waning. It is primarily a lagging in drug possession and property offense commitments that has fueled this phenomenon. Now we take the additional step of tracking down what could be called "procedural explanations" for the commitment shortfall, i.e., changes in the manner in which offenders are sentenced to the Department of Corrections.

Figure 86: Percentage Change in Court Commitments by A.R.S. Section*

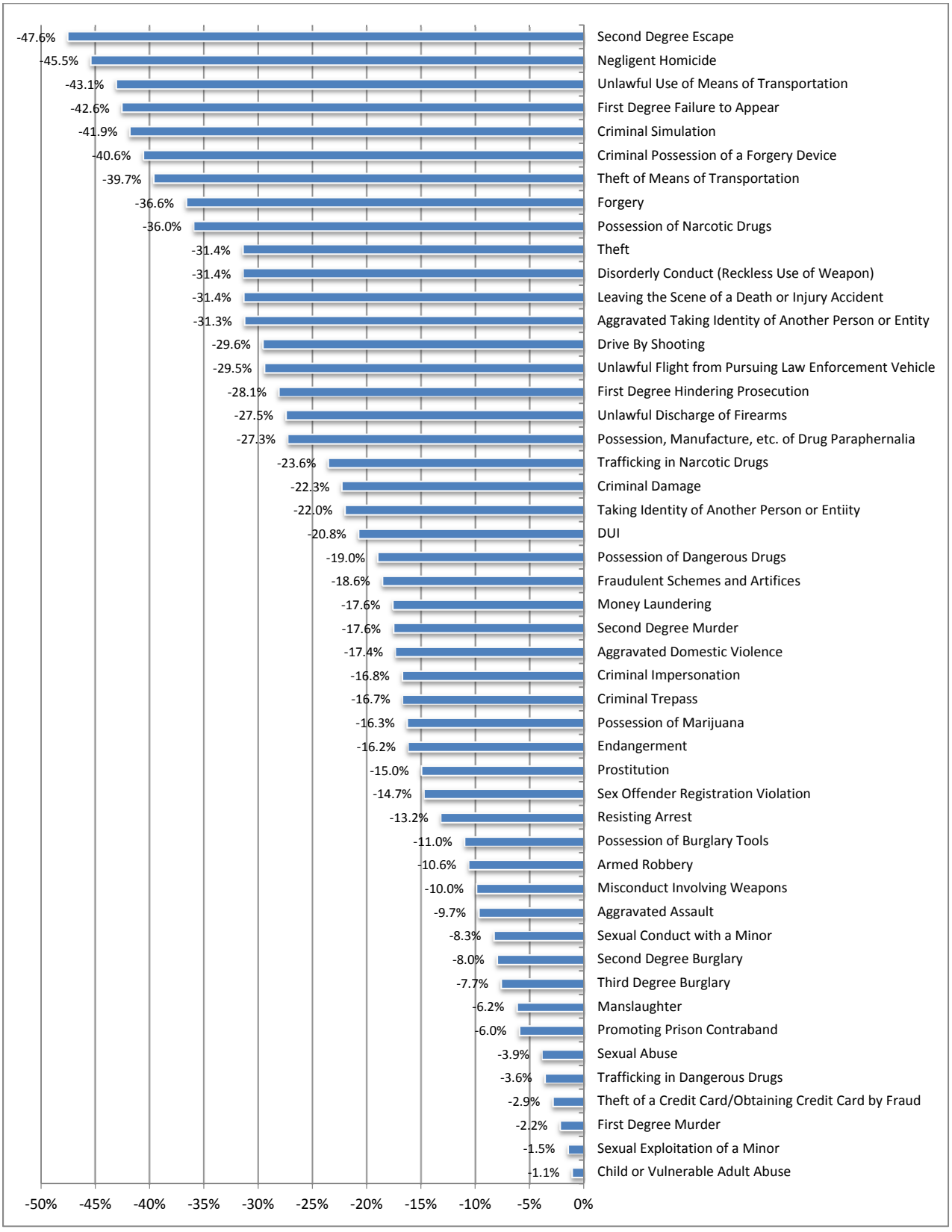
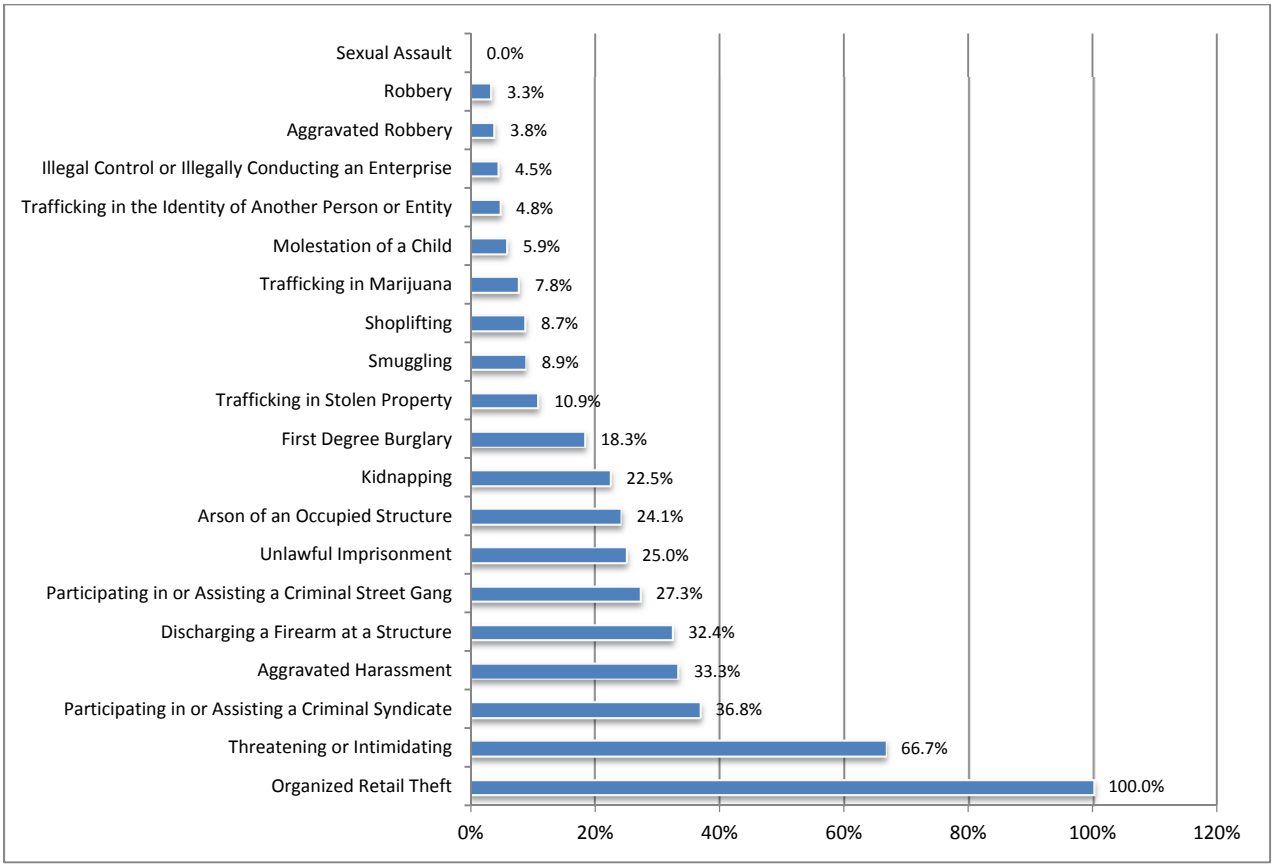


Figure 86: Percentage Change in Court Commitments by A.R.S. Section (continued)



*Percentage change in commitments from Period A: 1-1-2008 to 9-30-2009 to Period B: 10-1-2009 to 6-30-2011. An A.R.S. section must have had a total number of commitments of 50 or more across the two periods to be represented in the chart.

It is interesting that many of the crimes involving percentage increases in commitments from Period A to Period B reflect gang and/or organized crime activities. Clearly, this kind of activity is not subject to the same degree of "commitment attenuation" as are the run-of-the-mill garden-variety felony offenses. One of the reasons for this is that a number of these offenses were only recently added to the criminal code.

Chapter 3: Trends in Commitment Categories

As a result of the analysis conducted in Chapter 2, it is apparent that the majority (73.4%) of the commitment shortfall associated with the recent drop in the prison population falls to property offenses and drug possession. Other categories exhibited significant shortfalls, but the numbers are not nearly as great. While the Chapter 2 analysis indicates where the shortfall hit closest to home, it does not explain why the drop-off occurred in the first place. In short, we haven't yet identified any changes in justice system functioning that might explain all or at least a significant portion of the shortfall. To be sure that we are comparing apples and apples, before looking at crime and arrest patterns, we must first control for any systemic changes that may be influencing the numbers.

There are several mechanisms by which a convicted felon gets committed to the custody of the Arizona Department of Corrections: 1) direct court commitment, 2) probation revocation (violation) with a new felony conviction, 3) probation revocation (violation) without a new felony conviction, i.e., as a technical violator, 4) as a condition of probation, and 5) as an ADC release (community supervision/parole) violator with a new felony conviction. As opposed to technical probation violators, who are considered to be "committed" to custody, Category 5) does not include ADC technical release violators, i.e., a group "admitted" to prison without being "committed."

In addition to considering commitment trends (if any) in each of these five categories, we take a look at differences associated with being committed from Maricopa County rather than one of the other 14 counties. For detailed information on commitments from each of the 15 counties, see Appendix A.

Direct court commitments statewide fell off the previous trend by a total of 5,734 or 21.8% beginning in the third quarter of 2009. The shortfall was split between Maricopa County (3,300 or 20.4%) and the other counties (2,434 or 24.0%). In contrast, technical probation violator commitments began veering off the previous trend as early as the fourth quarter of 2007, falling short of projected levels by 7,299 or 37.9%. In this case, the shortfall was significantly greater in Maricopa County (5,429 or 45.5%) than across the rest of the state (1,870 or 25.5%). The Maricopa County shortfall peaked at a remarkable 65.1% during the fourth quarter of 2010.

Compared to technical violators, the shortfall in the new offense probation violator category was not nearly as great. Commitments in this category fell off the previous trend by 1,421 or 21.1% beginning in the fourth quarter of 2008. Again, the Maricopa County portion of the shortfall (1,235 or 23.3%) was significantly greater than across the rest of the state (186 or 12.9%).

The shortfall in the category of "condition of probation" commitments totaled 530 or 21.1% beginning in the fourth quarter of 2009. The Maricopa County portion of the shortfall in this category came to 388 or 22.2% of the projected total for seven quarters. Across the rest of the state, condition of probation commitments were off the trend by 142 or 18.6%.

The only one of the five categories to avoid any kind of shortfall was the category of ADC release violators with new felonies. Accordingly, this category was systematically excluded from all additional calculations in this chapter. For the sake of simplicity, categories 1-4 were henceforth referred to as "county commitment categories."

Across the four county commitment categories the total shortfall for 15 quarters came to 14,984 or 27.3% of the projected total of 54,800. As a point of clarification, the latter figure is a projection only for those categories that experienced a shortfall during any given quarter. It is not a projection of total commitment for the 15 quarters. In Maricopa County, the total shortfall amounted to 10,352 or 29.4% of the projected total of 35,153. In comparison, the total shortfall across the rest of the state came to 4,632 or 23.6% of the projected total of 19,647.

The higher shortfall percentage for Maricopa County was due in large part to the very high shortfall percentage (45.5%) in the technical probation violator category. That high percentage no doubt draws from a combination of factors, including the Safe Communities Act and the promise of reimbursements for cutting probation violator commitments, and also "evidence-based standards," which involve the use of the OST and FROST instruments for setting supervision levels. The latter has resulted in large numbers of probationers being placed under minimum supervision and/or on paper caseloads.

As expected, the statewide shortfall of 14,984 or 27.3% was greater (11,971 or 29.9%) over the period of negative prison population growth (2009-4th through 2011-2nd). The 15-quarter shortfall of 14,984 broke out as 10,352 from Maricopa County (69.1%) and 4,632 from the other counties (30.9%). In comparison, over the 15-quarter period, Maricopa County accounted for 62.7% of total county commitments, while the remaining counties accounted for 37.3% of the total of 64,726.

In order to assess the impact of the shortfall of 14,984 on prison population, all shortfalls were re-calculated but this time while controlling for felony class, a strong indicator of time-to-be-served. The results show that the shortfall percentage was much greater for the lower class felonies, particularly for Class 5 felonies (30.7%) and Class 6 felonies (33.8%). Shortfall percentages for Class 1 and 2 felonies were 19.2% and 19.5%, respectively. Applying time served distributions to the shortfall total while controlling for felony class leads to the conclusion that 7,000 of the 14,984 projects out as inmates who would have been released on or before June 30, 2011, leaving a population impact for that date of 7,984. It estimated that the shortfall saved the taxpayers of Arizona a total of $197,679,932 in reduced "direct" prison operating costs over the 15 quarters during which the shortfall was taking place.

Chapter 3 Summary

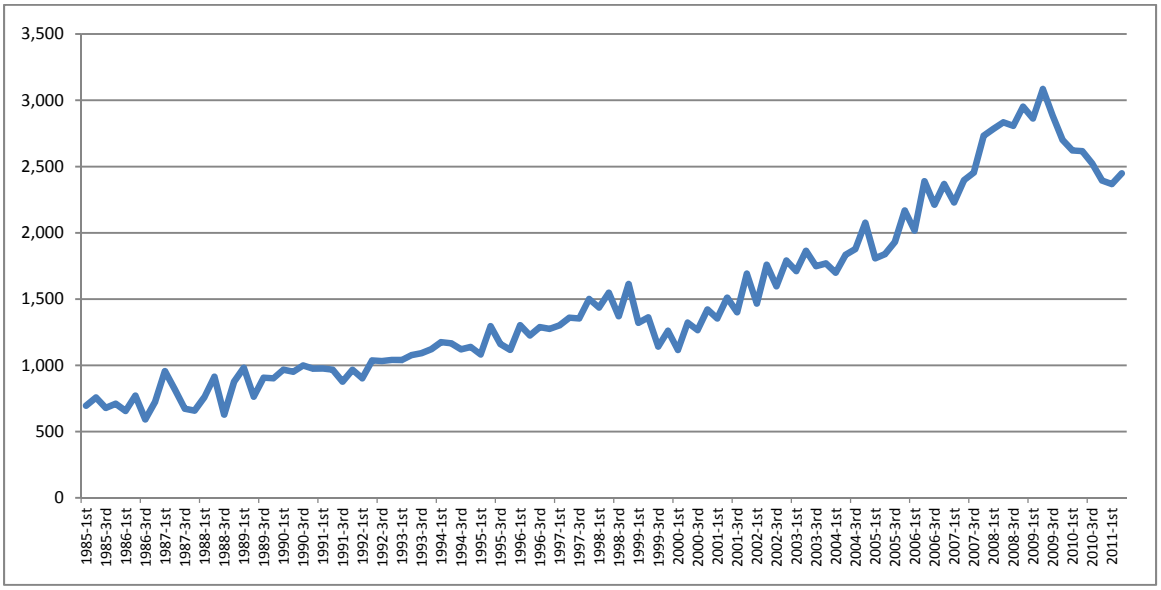
- *Across four categories and 15 quarters, the commitment shortfall totaled 14,984 or 27.3%.*
- *The shortfall was greater in Maricopa County (29.4%) than across the rest of the state (23.6%).*
- *The shortfall percentage was greatest in the technical probation violator category (37.9%).*
- *This was especially true in Maricopa County, where the shortfall in this category came to 45.5%.*
- *The technical probation violator shortfall across the rest of the state came to 25.5%.*
- *Maricopa County accounted for 62.7% of commitments and 69.1% of the total shortfall.*
- *The shortfall was greater for lower class felonies, e.g., Class 5 (30.7%) and Class 6 (33.8%).*
- *The impact of the shortfall on prison population is estimated to be 7,984 as of June 30, 2011.*
- *The shortfall is estimated to have saved the taxpayers of Arizona a total of $197,679,932.*

Commitment Categories

In this chapter, we fine-tune the sources of the shortfall in commitments identified in the previous two chapters. We know the shortfall is greater for non-violent offenders, and especially for property offenses and drug possession, but we do not know why this is the case. Here, we are looking for what could be called "procedural differences," i.e., differences in the procedure(s) resulting in commitment to the department. This involves the so-called "commitment category." The table on the following page identifies all of the commitment categories considered in this report, as well as the number of commitments falling in the category over the period 1985-2011. The term "condition of probation" refers to commitment as a condition of probation, most often for the crime of driving under the influence.

We begin with the category of "direct court commitment," namely commitment directly from the court, bypassing probation, and not as a condition of probation or as an ADC release violator. This is by far the largest category of court commitment. As illustrated in Figure 86 below, direct court commitments show the same type of trend exhibited by total court commitments. However, a close examination of Figure 87 reveals a more recent uptrend beginning in early 2004 and extending through June of 2009.

Figure 87: Direct Court Commitments, 1985-2011 (159,047)



As indicated in Table 19, direct court commitments fell short of projected levels by a total of 5,734 from the third quarter of 2009 through the second quarter of 2011, the average shortfall per quarter coming to 716.8. Overall, during the 8-quarter period in question, direct court commitments fell short of projected levels by 21.8%. To assist in pinning down the source(s) of this shortfall, we break out the data on direct court commitments between Maricopa County and the remaining counties. Finally, we will take a closer look at this category once we've completed our analysis of the remaining commitment categories.

Table 18: Court Commitments by Commitment Category, 1985-2011*

Quarter	Direct Court Commitment	Probation Violator (T)	Probation Violator (NO)	Condition of Probation	Release Violator	Grand Total
1985-1st	696	81	38	7	17	839
1985-2nd	757	137	26	48	24	992
1985-3rd	679	147	44	67	28	965
1985-4th	710	164	83	46	26	1,029
1986-1st	656	181	82	59	23	1,001
1986-2nd	771	220	95	72	34	1,192
1986-3rd	591	176	56	75	21	919
1986-4th	726	214	86	148	29	1,203
1987-1st	956	263	126	157	40	1,542
1987-2nd	817	244	100	156	32	1,349
1987-3rd	672	285	59	126	34	1,176
1987-4th	658	239	68	141	13	1,119
1988-1st	761	307	89	171	20	1,348
1988-2nd	914	415	133	122	24	1,608
1988-3rd	628	335	56	98	15	1,132
1988-4th	877	459	114	102	15	1,567
1989-1st	982	492	135	102	30	1,741
1989-2nd	763	340	85	93	21	1,302
1989-3rd	907	501	127	93	29	1,657
1989-4th	902	415	81	121	23	1,542
1990-1st	967	457	113	109	24	1,670
1990-2nd	951	450	113	110	39	1,663
1990-3rd	999	461	103	125	46	1,734
1990-4th	974	402	102	118	44	1,640
1991-1st	975	430	97	132	41	1,675
1991-2nd	967	424	103	162	55	1,711
1991-3rd	876	435	121	134	40	1,606
1991-4th	966	455	134	199	48	1,802
1992-1st	902	412	116	230	47	1,707
1992-2nd	1,037	461	150	223	52	1,923
1992-3rd	1,032	442	143	169	60	1,846
1992-4th	1,041	456	173	204	59	1,933
1993-1st	1,039	518	133	239	51	1,980
1993-2nd	1,077	554	157	230	58	2,076
1993-3rd	1,092	567	171	212	62	2,104
1993-4th	1,122	603	161	209	62	2,157
1994-1st	1,175	590	187	269	72	2,293
1994-2nd	1,166	667	163	241	58	2,295
1994-3rd	1,120	735	157	217	77	2,306
1994-4th	1,138	618	191	208	72	2,227
1995-1st	1,082	682	155	271	63	2,253
1995-2nd	1,295	759	200	240	65	2,559
1995-3rd	1,161	768	160	221	73	2,383
1995-4th	1,117	579	138	221	60	2,115
1996-1st	1,303	638	182	281	55	2,459
1996-2nd	1,225	624	182	284	63	2,378
1996-3rd	1,288	692	184	304	66	2,534
1996-4th	1,275	690	231	288	67	2,551
1997-1st	1,301	662	172	299	62	2,496

Table 18: Court Commitments by Commitment Category, 1985-2011 (continued)*

Quarter	Direct Court Commitment	Probation Violator (T)	Probation Violator (NO)	Condition of Probation	Release Violator	Grand Total
1997-2nd	1,359	720	236	353	52	2,720
1997-3rd	1,353	729	230	319	34	2,665
1997-4th	1,501	653	275	303	65	2,797
1998-1st	1,435	661	220	359	56	2,731
1998-2nd	1,548	824	268	363	68	3,071
1998-3rd	1,370	834	269	344	56	2,873
1998-4th	1,613	937	292	306	46	3,194
1999-1st	1,321	760	261	352	37	2,731
1999-2nd	1,362	826	271	296	36	2,791
1999-3rd	1,141	828	282	327	48	2,626
1999-4th	1,260	790	249	212	45	2,556
2000-1st	1,116	700	268	279	39	2,402
2000-2nd	1,322	827	257	276	42	2,724
2000-3rd	1,265	853	290	263	38	2,709
2000-4th	1,421	656	301	264	34	2,676
2001-1st	1,354	719	271	296	24	2,664
2001-2nd	1,511	840	313	307	28	2,999
2001-3rd	1,401	815	285	296	28	2,825
2001-4th	1,692	874	320	302	34	3,222
2002-1st	1,466	760	319	315	34	2,894
2002-2nd	1,759	866	389	361	42	3,417
2002-3rd	1,596	961	356	345	33	3,291
2002-4th	1,790	863	337	332	61	3,383
2003-1st	1,711	1,076	388	306	48	3,529
2003-2nd	1,864	1,226	391	323	48	3,852
2003-3rd	1,748	1,044	371	301	39	3,503
2003-4th	1,769	897	388	304	44	3,402
2004-1st	1,699	864	358	335	40	3,296
2004-2nd	1,834	931	372	320	53	3,510
2004-3rd	1,878	1,013	440	373	55	3,759
2004-4th	2,075	998	416	268	46	3,803
2005-1st	1,807	925	392	276	41	3,441
2005-2nd	1,839	974	404	278	35	3,530
2005-3rd	1,931	1,150	441	338	43	3,903
2005-4th	2,169	1,080	532	294	57	4,132
2006-1st	2,016	1,086	574	366	61	4,103
2006-2nd	2,390	1,093	589	351	56	4,479
2006-3rd	2,212	1,138	474	372	63	4,259
2006-4th	2,368	1,095	475	322	64	4,324
2007-1st	2,229	1,149	498	298	53	4,227
2007-2nd	2,397	1,185	509	325	62	4,478
2007-3rd	2,454	1,143	533	374	61	4,565
2007-4th	2,732	931	486	304	36	4,489
2008-1st	2,784	985	517	336	59	4,681
2008-2nd	2,834	922	551	350	87	4,744
2008-3rd	2,807	958	552	391	50	4,758
2008-4th	2,952	923	540	299	52	4,766
2009-1st	2,863	801	548	356	62	4,630
2009-2nd	3,085	836	527	359	84	4,891

Table 18: Court Commitments by Commitment Category, 1985-2011 (continued)*

Quarter	Direct Court Commitment	Probation Violator (T)	Probation Violator (NO)	Condition of Probation	Release Violator	Grand Total
2009-3rd	2,884	889	514	352	81	4,720
2009-4th	2,701	698	483	279	58	4,219
2010-1st	2,621	692	477	333	53	4,176
2010-2nd	2,617	629	478	285	78	4,087
2010-3rd	2,524	699	441	323	84	4,071
2010-4th	2,394	650	432	248	64	3,788
2011-1st	2,368	707	408	272	65	3,820
2011-2nd	2,449	641	469	240	58	3,857
Total	**159,047**	**72,170**	**28,602**	**26,174**	**5,059**	**291,052**

*T=Technical, NO=New Offense; Release Violator = Return to ADC custody with a new felony conviction.

Figure 88: Direct Court Commitments, 2004-2009

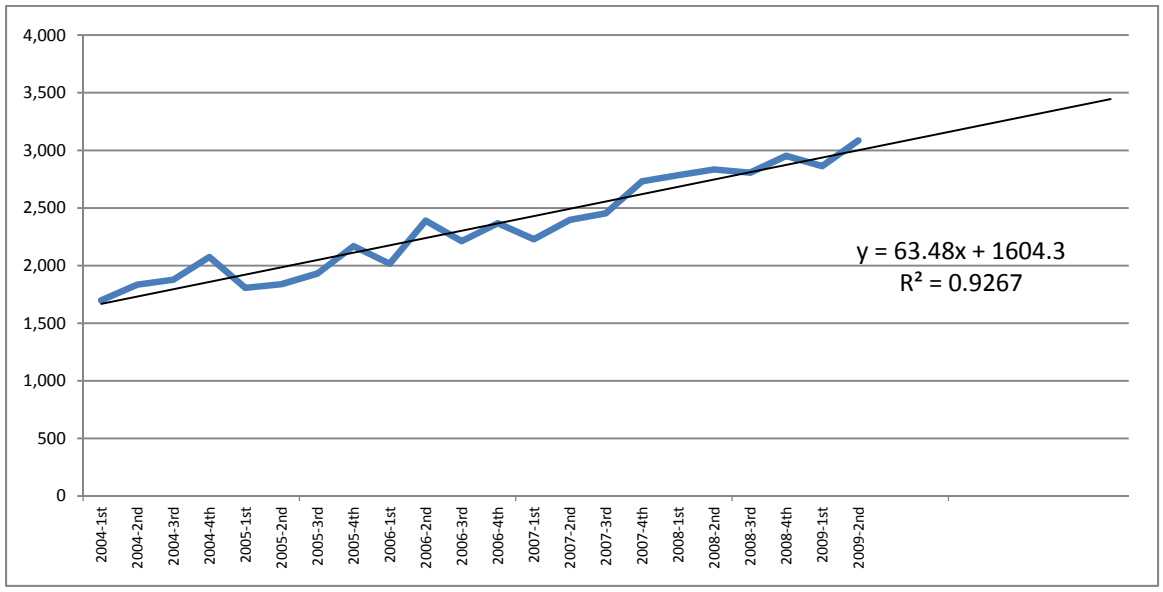


Table 19: Shortfall in Direct Court Commitments

Quarter	Projected Commitments	Actual Commitments	Difference = Shortfall	% Difference
2009-3rd	3,064	2,884	-180	-5.9%
2009-4th	3,128	2,701	-427	-13.6%
2010-1st	3,191	2,621	-570	-17.9%
2010-2nd	3,255	2,617	-638	-19.6%
2010-3rd	3,318	2,524	-794	-23.9%
2010-4th	3,382	2,394	-988	-29.2%
2011-1st	3,445	2,368	-1,077	-31.3%
2011-2nd	3,509	2,449	-1,060	-30.2%
Total	**26,292**	**20,558**	**-5,734**	**-21.8%**
Per Quarter	**3,287**	**2,570**	**-717**	**-**

Figure 89: Direct Court Commitments, Maricopa County, 1985-2011 (89,230)

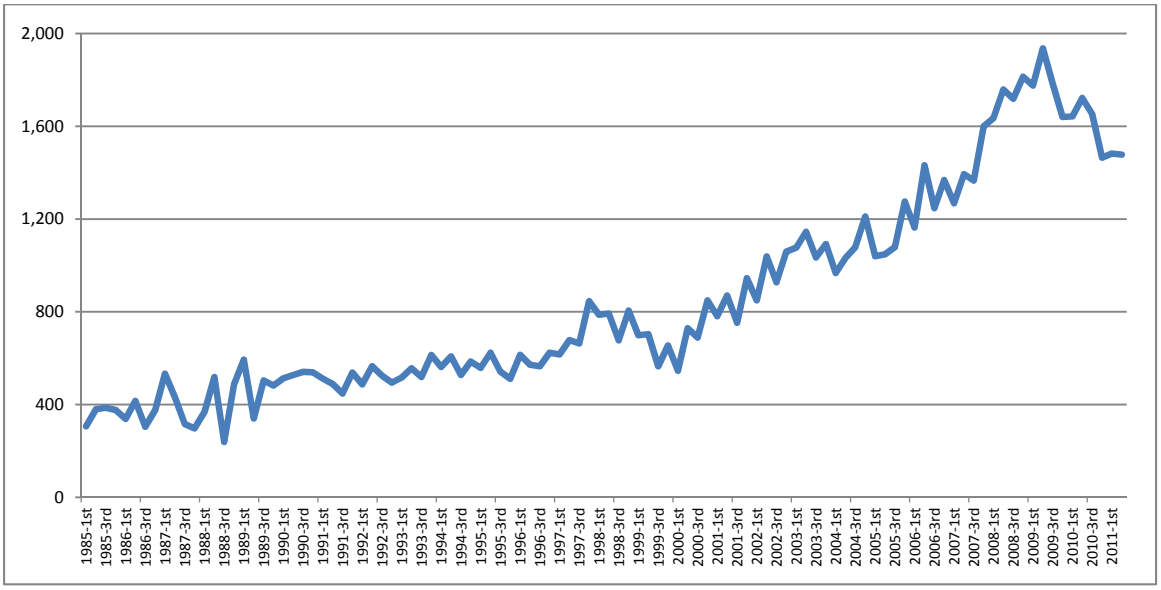
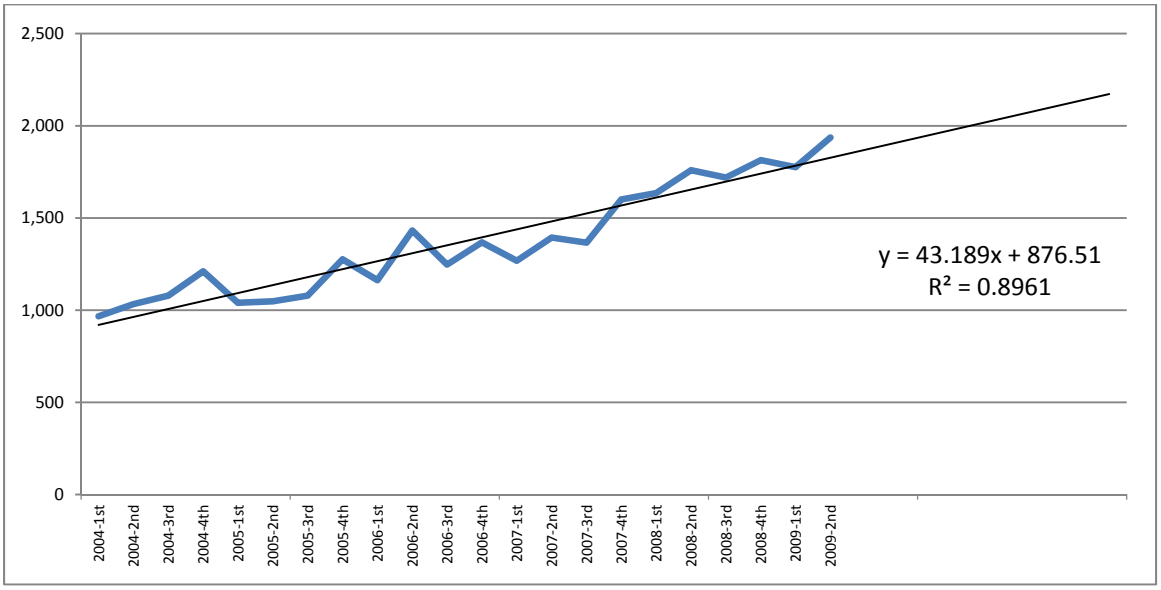


Figure 90: Direct Court Commitments, Maricopa County, 2004-2009

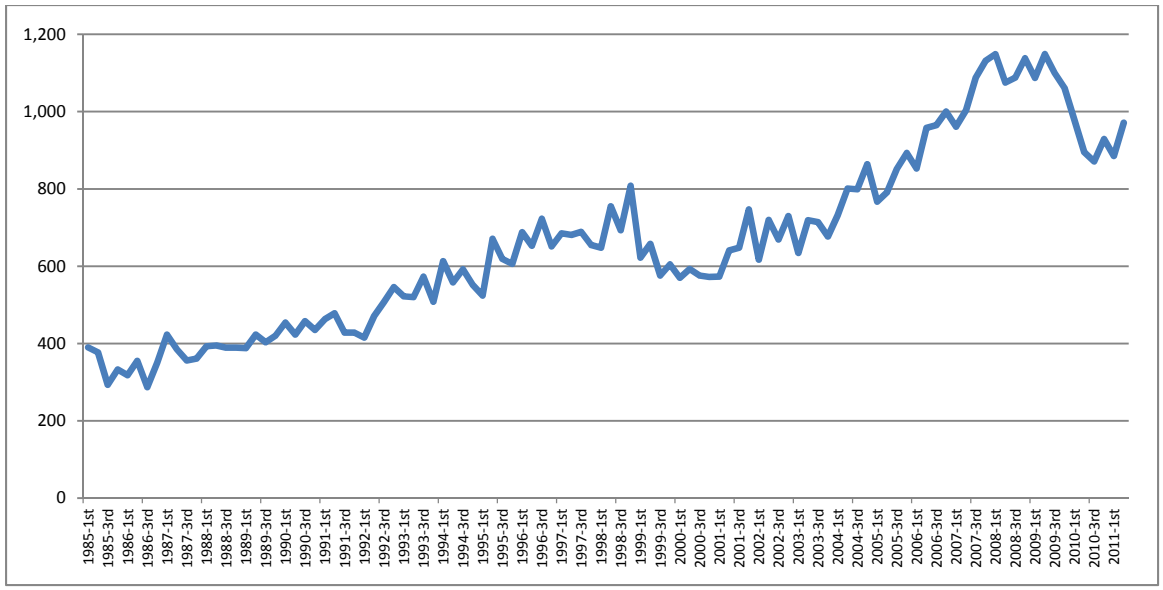


Clearly, the trend and shortfall in statewide direct court commitments carries over to Maricopa County. However, the percentage shortfall is slightly less, 20.4% compared to 21.8% statewide. Of the total statewide commitment shortfall of 5,734 in this category, 3,300 or 57.5% of it falls to Maricopa County. In comparison, 56.1% of direct court commitments are from Maricopa County (89,230 of 159,047).

Table 20: Shortfall in Direct Court Commitments, Maricopa County

Quarter	Projected Commitments	Actual Commitments	Difference = Shortfall	% Difference
2009-3rd	1,870	1,784	-86	-4.6%
2009-4th	1,913	1,640	-273	-14.3%
2010-1st	1,956	1,643	-313	-16.0%
2010-2nd	1,999	1,722	-277	-13.9%
2010-3rd	2,043	1,653	-390	-19.1%
2010-4th	2,086	1,465	-621	-29.8%
2011-1st	2,129	1,483	-646	-30.3%
2011-2nd	2,172	1,478	-694	-32.0%
Total	**16,168**	**12,868**	**-3,300**	**-20.4%**
Per Quarter	**2,021**	**1,609**	**-412**	**-**

Figure 91: Direct Court Commitments, Other Counties, 1985-2011 (69,817)



Across the remaining counties of the state, direct court commitments fell below projected levels by 2,434 or 24.0%. The average quarterly shortfall over eight quarters came to 304.3. The reader may have noted that the Maricopa shortfall of 3,300 and the other county shortfall of 2,434 add to the statewide shortfall of 5,734. This is not an accident. Rather, it draws from the fact that we used the same time period to establish the preceding trend in all three cases, namely the first quarter of 2004 through the second quarter of 2009. When differing time periods are utilized, as was the case with trends in offense categories, the shortfalls will not add up quite so neatly.

Figure 92: Direct Court Commitments, Other Counties, 2004-2009

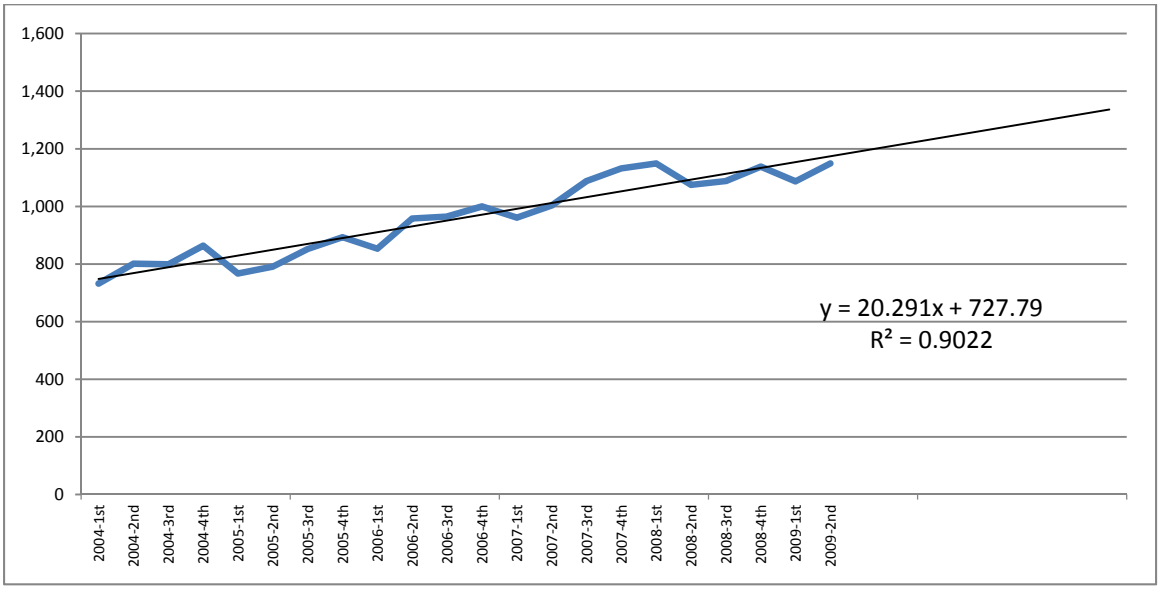


Table 21: Shortfall in Direct Court Commitments, Other Counties

Quarter	Projected Commitments	Actual Commitments	Difference = Shortfall	% Difference
2009-3rd	1,194	1,100	-94	-7.9%
2009-4th	1,215	1,061	-154	-12.7%
2010-1st	1,235	978	-257	-20.8%
2010-2nd	1,255	895	-360	-28.7%
2010-3rd	1,276	871	-405	-31.7%
2010-4th	1,296	929	-367	-28.3%
2011-1st	1,316	885	-431	-32.8%
2011-2nd	1,337	971	-366	-27.3%
Total	**10,124**	**7,690**	**-2,434**	**-24.0%**
Per Quarter	**1,265.5**	**961.3**	**-304.2**	**-**

From Figure 92 below, we see our second significant departure from the norm established for total court commitments, the first being drug possession. Technical probation violator commitments began falling off as early as the fourth quarter of 2007. Figure 93 identifies the preceding trend traced back to January of 2000. It may be noted that we're backtracking to a greater extent to get the trend in this category. This is due primarily to the greater quarter-to-quarter fluctuations, i.e., to the bumpiness of the curve. We require a longer time period of data to accurately identify the trend.

Figure 93: Technical Probation Violator Commitments, 1985-2011 (72,170)

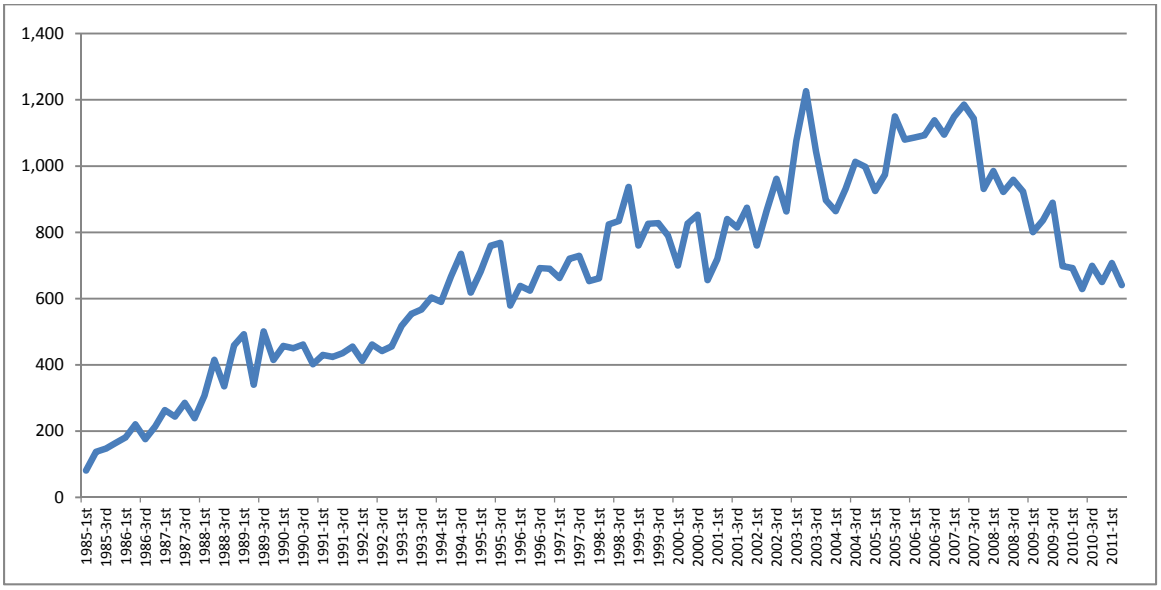
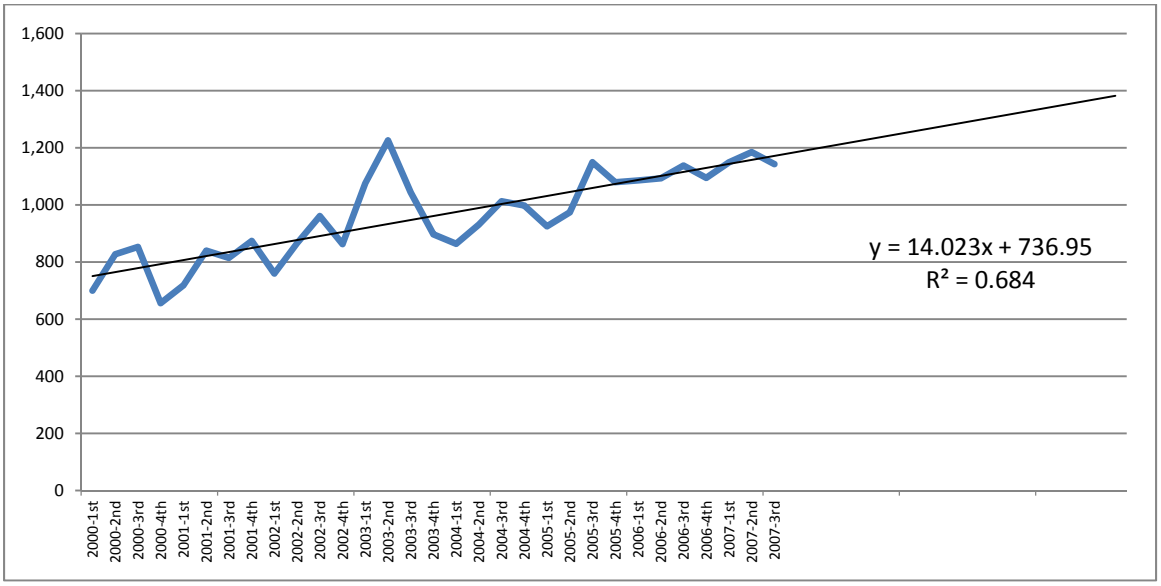


Figure 94: Technical Probation Violator Commitments, 2000-2007



From Table 22 below, we can see that technical probation violator commitments fell short of projected levels by 7,299 over a 15-quarter period beginning in the fourth quarter of 2007. The percentage shortfall, -37.9% over 15 quarters, peaked at 53.6% during the second quarter of 2011. Note that the percentage shortfall of 37.9% is almost double that for direct court commitments (21.8%). A 28% drop in probation revocations has been credited to the so-called Arizona Safe Communities Act (SCA) of 2008. However, it is likely that "evidence-based standards," implemented by the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) in 2008, had a greater impact on the success of probation departments across the state.

Table 22: Shortfall in Technical Probation Violator Commitments

Quarter	Projected Commitments	Actual Commitments	Difference = Shortfall	% Difference
2007-4th	1,186	931	-255	-21.5%
2008-1st	1,200	985	-215	-17.9%
2008-2nd	1,214	922	-292	-24.0%
2008-3rd	1,228	958	-270	-22.0%
2008-4th	1,242	923	-319	-25.7%
2009-1st	1,256	801	-455	-36.2%
2009-2nd	1,270	836	-434	-34.2%
2009-3rd	1,284	889	-395	-30.8%
2009-4th	1,298	698	-600	-46.2%
2010-1st	1,312	692	-620	-47.3%
2010-2nd	1,326	629	-697	-52.6%
2010-3rd	1,340	699	-641	-47.8%
2010-4th	1,354	650	-704	-52.0%
2011-1st	1,368	707	-661	-48.3%
2011-2nd	1,382	641	-741	-53.6%
Total	**19,260**	**11,961**	**-7,299**	**-37.9%**
Per Quarter	**1,284.0**	**797.4**	**-486.6**	**-**

Figure 95: Technical Probation Violator Commitments, Maricopa County, 1985-2011 (44,122)

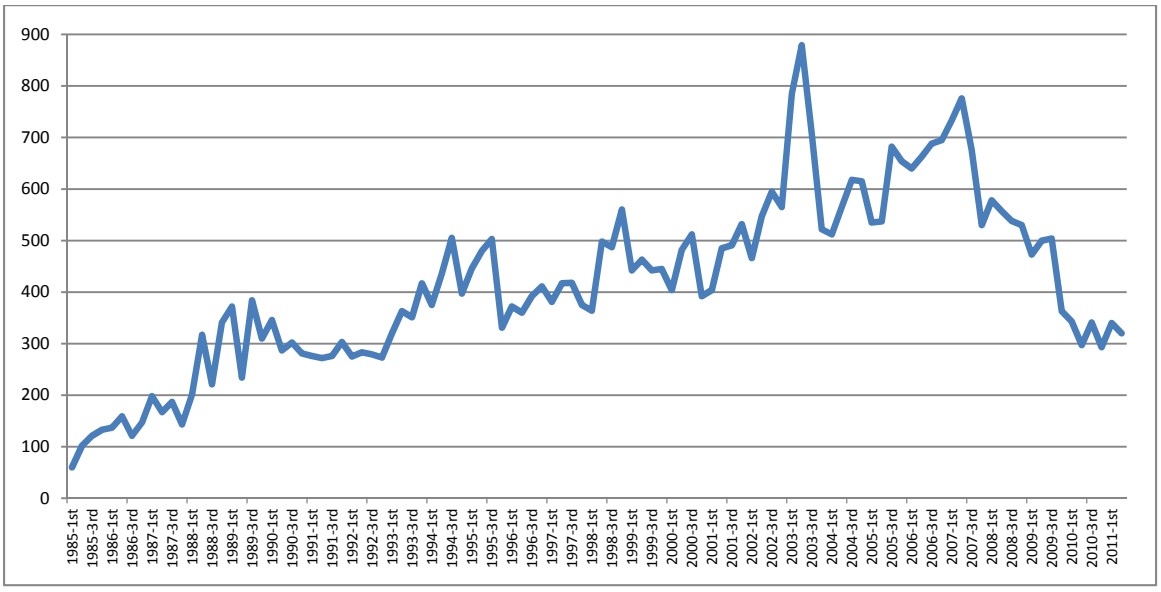


Figure 96: Technical Probation Violator Commitments, Maricopa County, 2000-2007

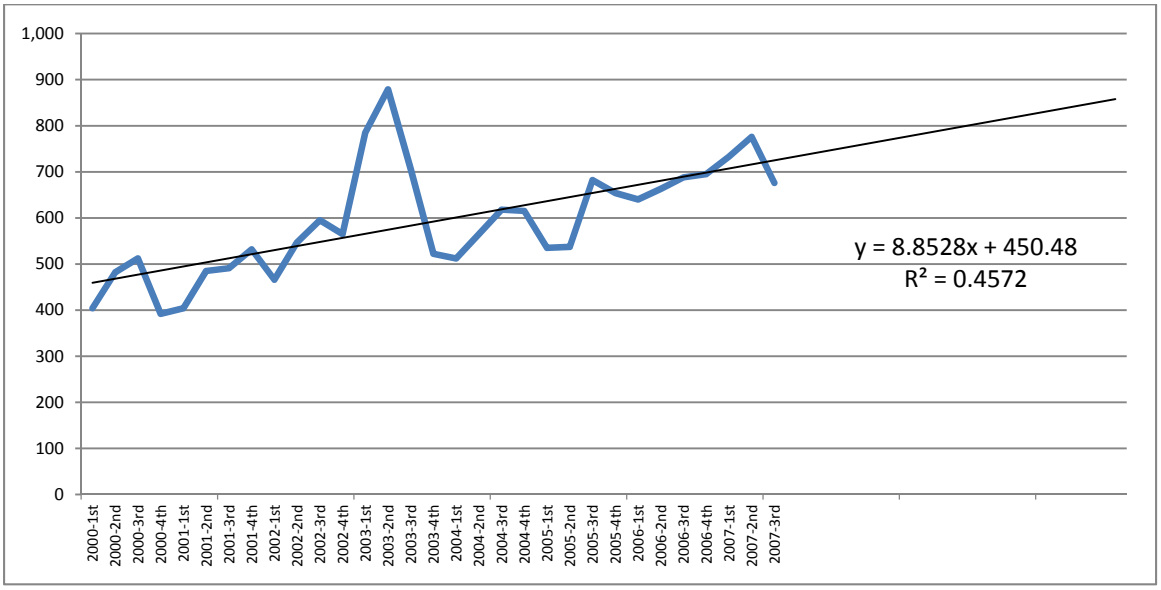


Figure 95 above shows the same substantial drop-off in technical probation violators as occurred statewide, but in this case the drop-off is more dramatic. As noted in Table 23 below, the total shortfall comes to 45.5%, exceeding the shortfall of 37.9% for the state as a whole. Note that the percentage shortfall tops out at 65.1% during the fourth quarter of 2010. ***Whether the result of the Safe Communities Act, evidence-based standards, or other causes, technical probation violator commitments from Maricopa County have almost literally fallen off a cliff!***

Table 23: Shortfall in Technical Probation Violator Commitments, Maricopa County

Quarter	Projected Commitments	Actual Commitments	Difference = Shortfall	% Difference
2007-4th	734	530	-204	-27.8%
2008-1st	743	578	-165	-22.2%
2008-2nd	751	557	-194	-25.9%
2008-3rd	760	538	-222	-29.2%
2008-4th	769	530	-239	-31.1%
2009-1st	778	473	-305	-39.2%
2009-2nd	787	500	-287	-36.5%
2009-3rd	796	504	-292	-36.7%
2009-4th	805	363	-442	-54.9%
2010-1st	813	343	-470	-57.8%
2010-2nd	822	297	-525	-63.9%
2010-3rd	831	341	-490	-59.0%
2010-4th	840	293	-547	-65.1%
2011-1st	849	340	-509	-59.9%
2011-2nd	858	320	-538	-62.7%
Total	**11,936**	**6,507**	**-5,429**	**-45.5%**
Per Quarter	**796**	**434**	**-362**	**-**

The question now is whether or not the shortfall in the technical probation violator category carries over to the other counties. Figure 97 below helps answer that question.

Figure 97: Technical Probation Violator Commitments, Other Counties, 1985-2011 (28,048)

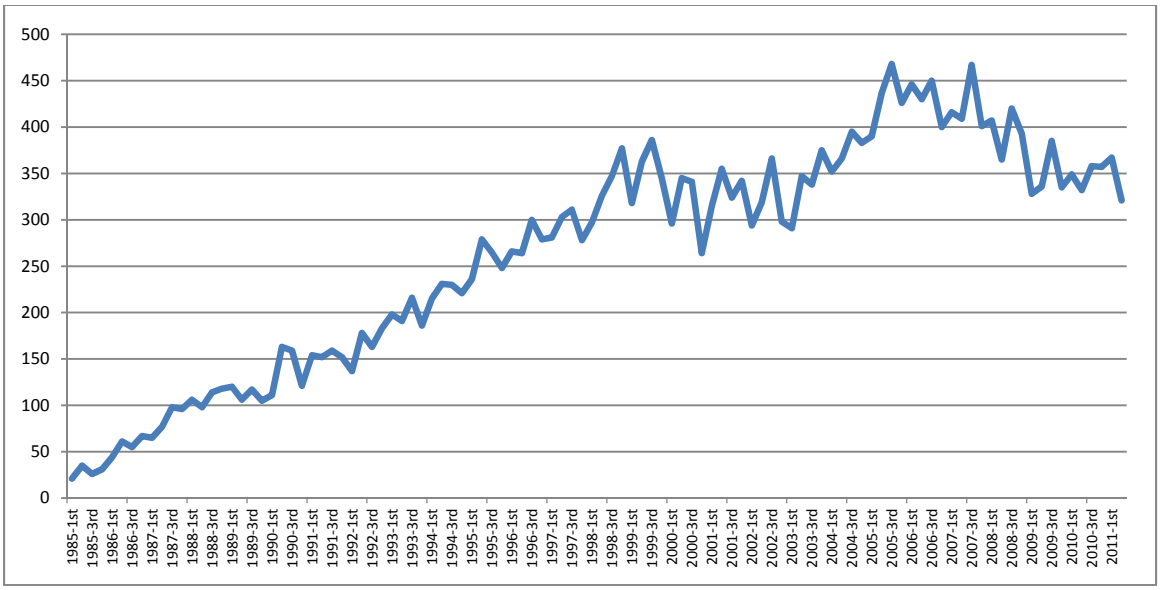


Figure 98: Technical Probation Violator Commitments, Other Counties, 2000-2007

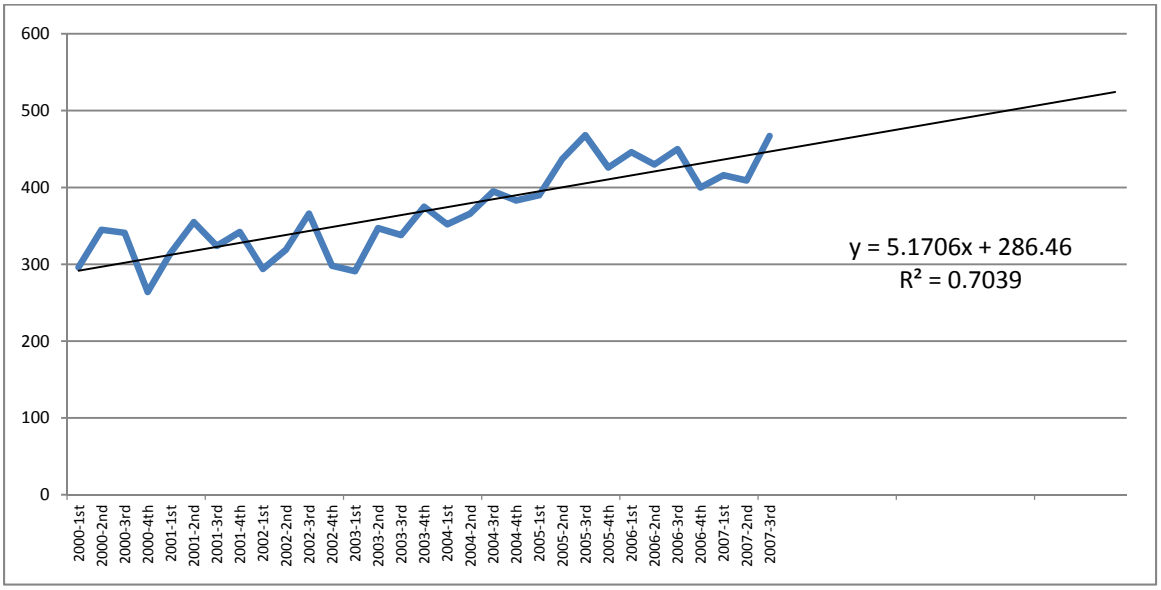


Table 24: Shortfall in Technical Probation Violator Commitments, Other Counties

Quarter	Projected Commitments	Actual Commitments	Difference = Shortfall	% Difference
2007-4th	452	401	-51	-11.3%
2008-1st	457	407	-50	-11.0%
2008-2nd	463	365	-98	-21.2%
2008-3rd	468	420	-48	-10.2%
2008-4th	473	393	-80	-16.9%
2009-1st	478	328	-150	-31.4%
2009-2nd	483	336	-147	-30.4%
2009-3rd	488	385	-103	-21.1%
2009-4th	493	335	-158	-32.1%
2010-1st	499	349	-150	-30.0%
2010-2nd	504	332	-172	-34.1%
2010-3rd	509	358	-151	-29.7%
2010-4th	514	357	-157	-30.6%
2011-1st	519	367	-152	-29.3%
2011-2nd	524	321	-203	-38.8%
Total	**7,324**	**5,454**	**-1,870**	**-25.5%**
Per Quarter	**488**	**364**	**-124**	**-**

As indicated in Table 24, the total shortfall in the other counties for this commitment category came to 1,870 or 25.5%. Because we tracked the preceding trends over the same time period, the shortfalls for Maricopa (5,429) and the other counties (1,870) add to the total shortfall (7,299) for this category. In other words, we didn't gain any ground by breaking out the county data. However, we did identify the fact that the shortfall was much more pronounced in Maricopa County. In particular, Maricopa County accounts for 61.1% of technical probation violators and 74.4% of the shortfall.

As illustrated by Figure 99 below, new offense probation violator commitments also fell off, but not by nearly as much as was the case for technical violators. Commitments in this category began falling short of projected levels during the fourth quarter of 2008, bottoming at 408 during the first quarter of 2011. However, commitments of this type showed a modest recovery to 469 during the second quarter of the year. Table 25 records the fact that new offense probation violator commitments fell short of projected levels by 1,421 or 21.1% over the period from the fourth quarter of 2008 through the second quarter of 2011. Thus, percentage-wise, commitments in this category fell off by a little more than one-half the amount of the fall-off in the technical violator category. In short, the fall-off was only about half as precipitous.

From Tables 26 and 27 below, we can see that the total shortfall of 1,421 in new offense probation violator commitments breaks out as 1,235 from Maricopa County and 186 from the other counties. The percentage shortfall was also much greater for Maricopa County (23.3% to 12.9%).

Figure 99: New Offense Probation Violator Commitments, 1985-2011 (28,602)

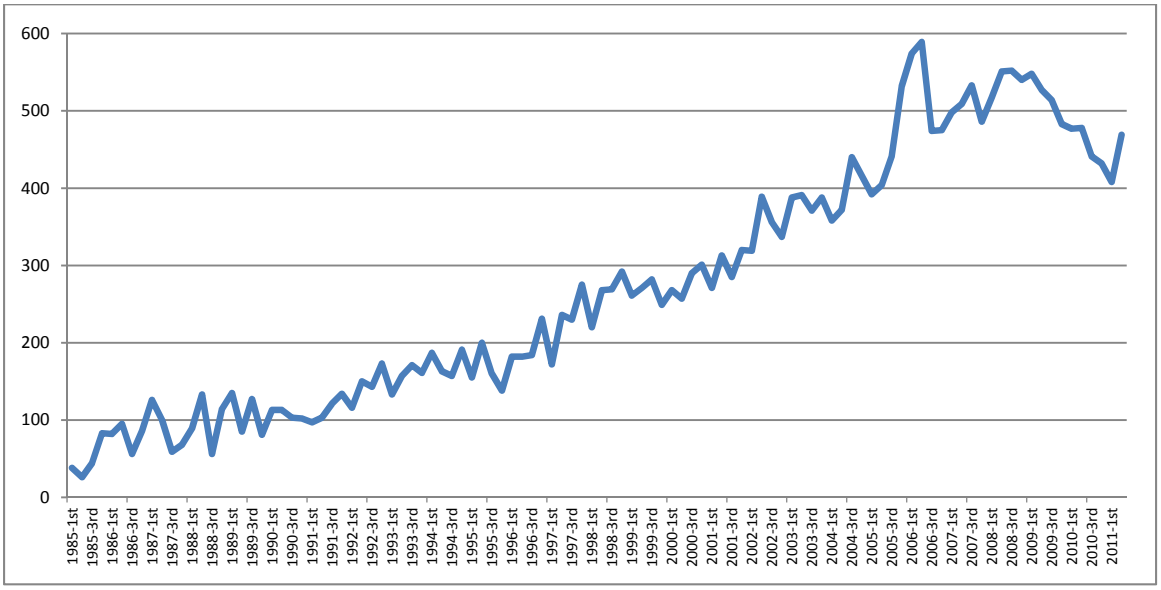


Figure 100: New Offense Probation Violator Commitments, 2000-2008

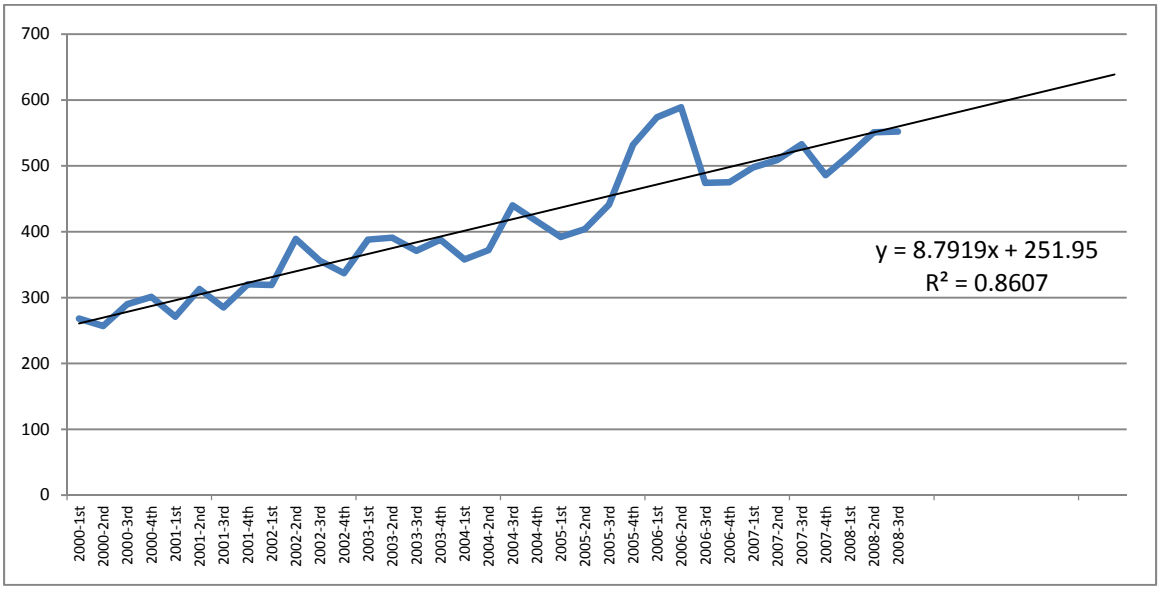


Table 25: Shortfall in New Offense Probation Violator Commitments

Quarter	Projected Commitments	Actual Commitments	Difference = Shortfall	% Difference
2008-4th	569	540	-29	-5.0%
2009-1st	577	548	-29	-5.1%
2009-2nd	586	527	-59	-10.1%
2009-3rd	595	514	-81	-13.6%
2009-4th	604	483	-121	-20.0%
2010-1st	613	477	-136	-22.1%
2010-2nd	621	478	-143	-23.1%
2010-3rd	630	441	-189	-30.0%
2010-4th	639	432	-207	-32.4%
2011-1st	648	408	-240	-37.0%
2011-2nd	656	469	-187	-28.6%
Total	**6,738**	**5,317**	**-1,421**	**-21.1%**
Per Quarter	**612**	**483**	**-129**	**-**

Figure 101: New Offense Probation Violator Commitments, Maricopa County, 1985-2011 (23,061)

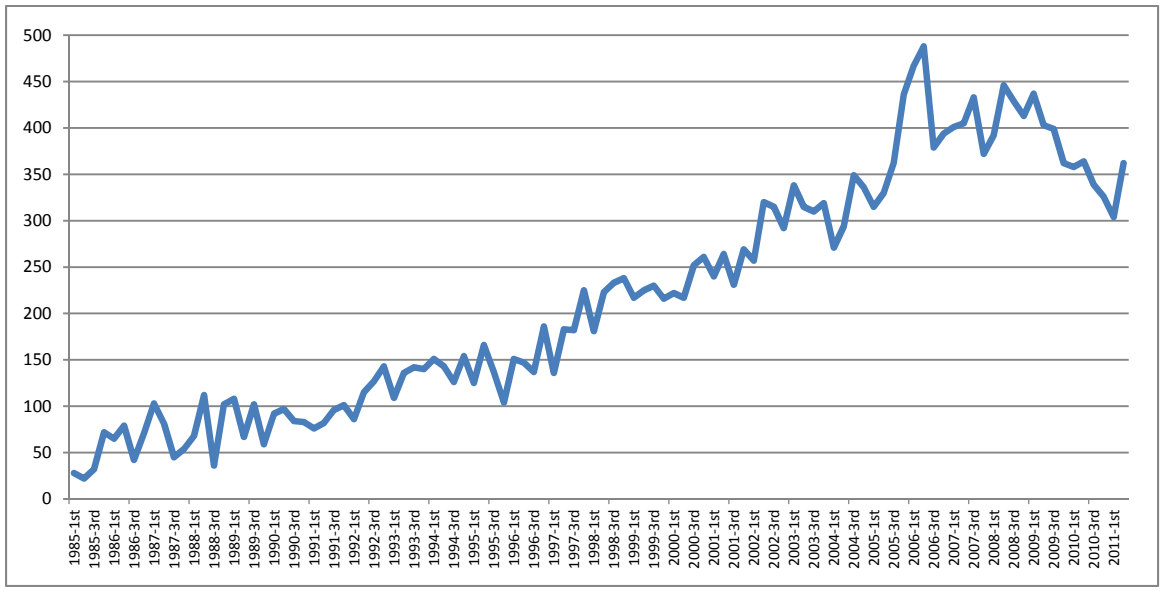


Figure 102: New Offense Probation Violator Commitments, Maricopa County, 2000-2008

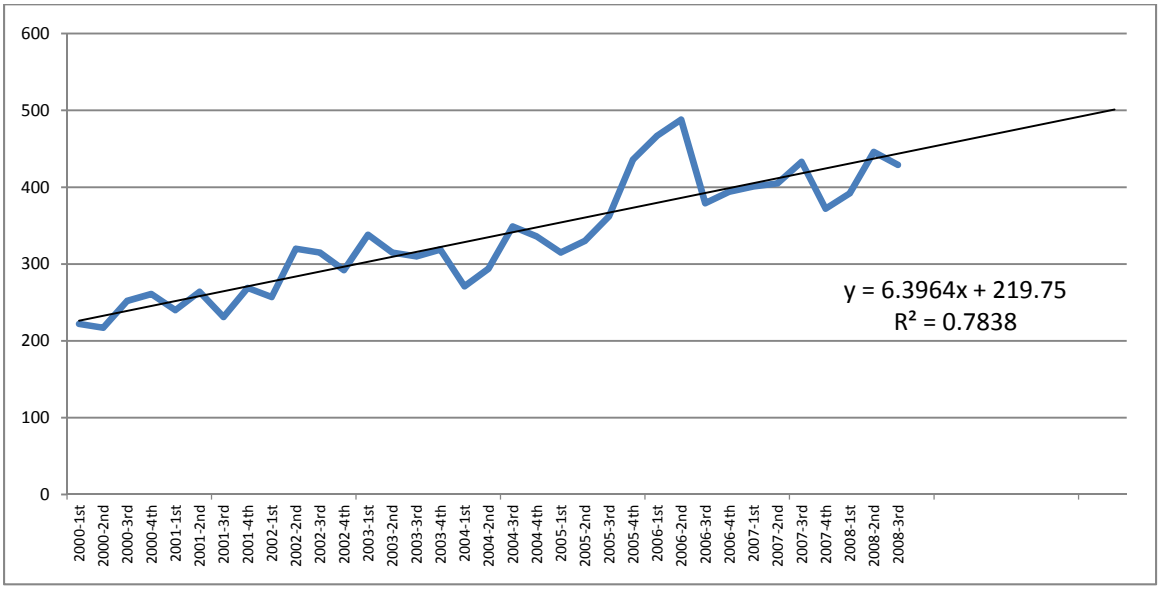


Table 26: Shortfall in New Offense Probation Violator Commitments, Maricopa County

Quarter	Projected Commitments	Actual Commitments	Difference = Shortfall	% Difference
2008-4th	450	413	-37	-8.2%
2009-1st	456	437	-19	-4.3%
2009-2nd	463	403	-60	-12.9%
2009-3rd	469	399	-70	-15.0%
2009-4th	476	362	-114	-23.9%
2010-1st	482	358	-124	-25.7%
2010-2nd	488	364	-124	-25.5%
2010-3rd	495	339	-156	-31.5%
2010-4th	501	326	-175	-35.0%
2011-1st	508	304	-204	-40.1%
2011-2nd	514	362	-152	-29.6%
Total	**5,302**	**4,067**	**-1,235**	**-23.3%**
Per Quarter	**482.0**	**369.7**	**-112.3**	**-**

Figure 103: New Offense Probation Violator Commitments, Other Counties 1985-2011 (5,541)

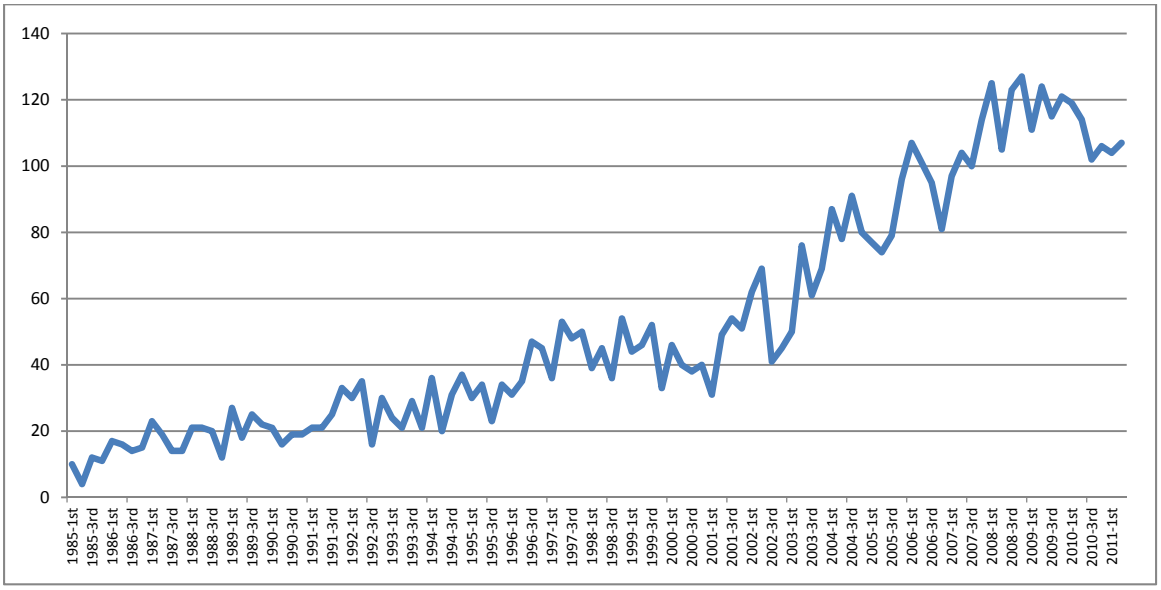


Figure 104: New Offense Probation Violator Commitments, Other Counties 2000-2008

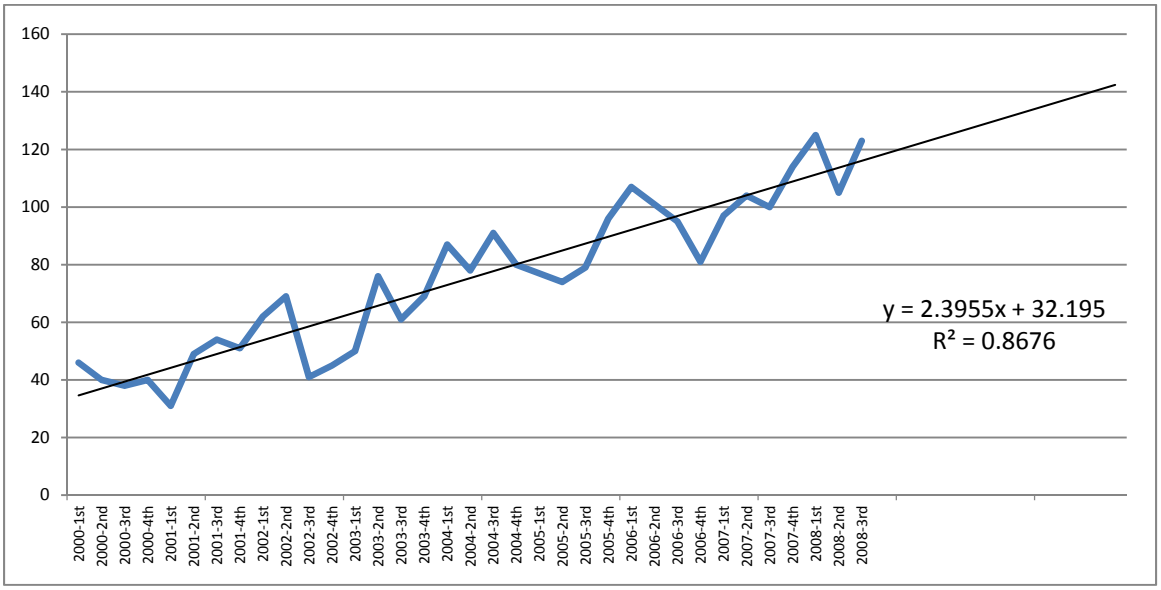


Table 27: Shortfall in New Offense Probation Violator Commitments, Other Counties

Quarter	Projected Commitments	Actual Commitments	Difference = Shortfall	% Difference
2008-4th	119	127	8	7.1%
2009-1st	121	111	-10	-8.2%
2009-2nd	123	124	1	0.6%
2009-3rd	126	115	-11	-8.5%
2009-4th	128	121	-7	-5.6%
2010-1st	131	119	-12	-8.8%
2010-2nd	133	114	-19	-14.2%
2010-3rd	135	102	-33	-24.6%
2010-4th	138	106	-32	-23.0%
2011-1st	140	104	-36	-25.8%
2011-2nd	142	107	-35	-24.9%
Total	**1,436**	**1,250**	**-186**	**-12.9%**
Per Quarter	**131**	**114**	**-17**	**-**

The next category to be considered is that of commitments as a condition of probation (Figure 105 below). While, again, there was a fall-off in commitments, from the chart it doesn't look as dramatic as was the case with the preceding three categories. However, looks can be deceiving. This category shows more quarter-to-quarter variation than the other three categories. Here, commitments began falling off the preceding trend during the fourth quarter of 2009.

Figure 105: "Condition of Probation" Commitments, 1985-2011 (26,174)

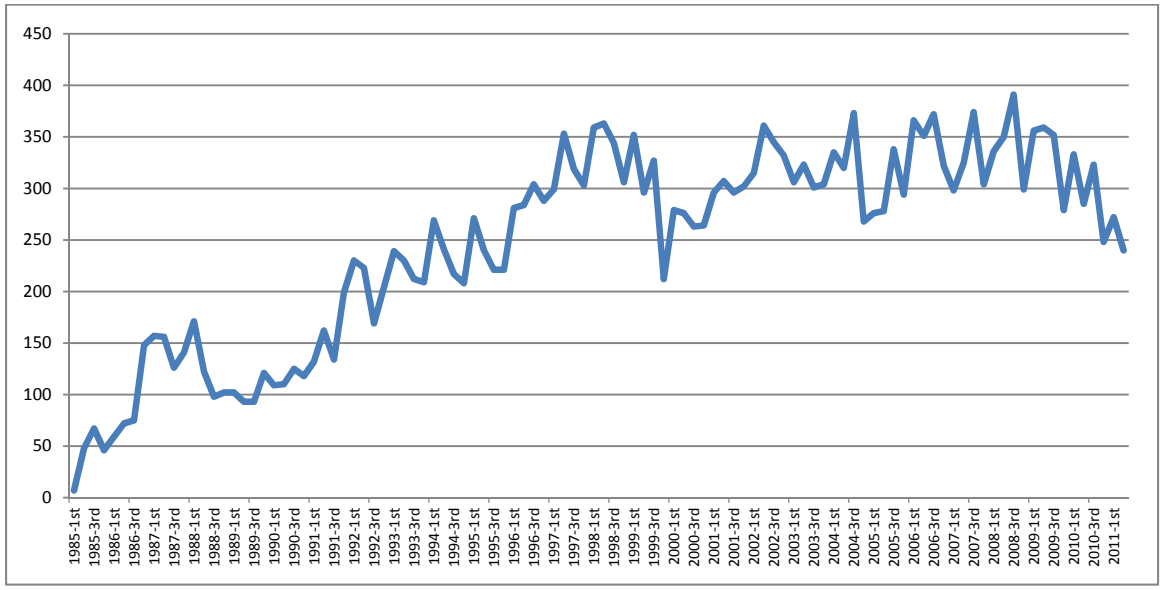
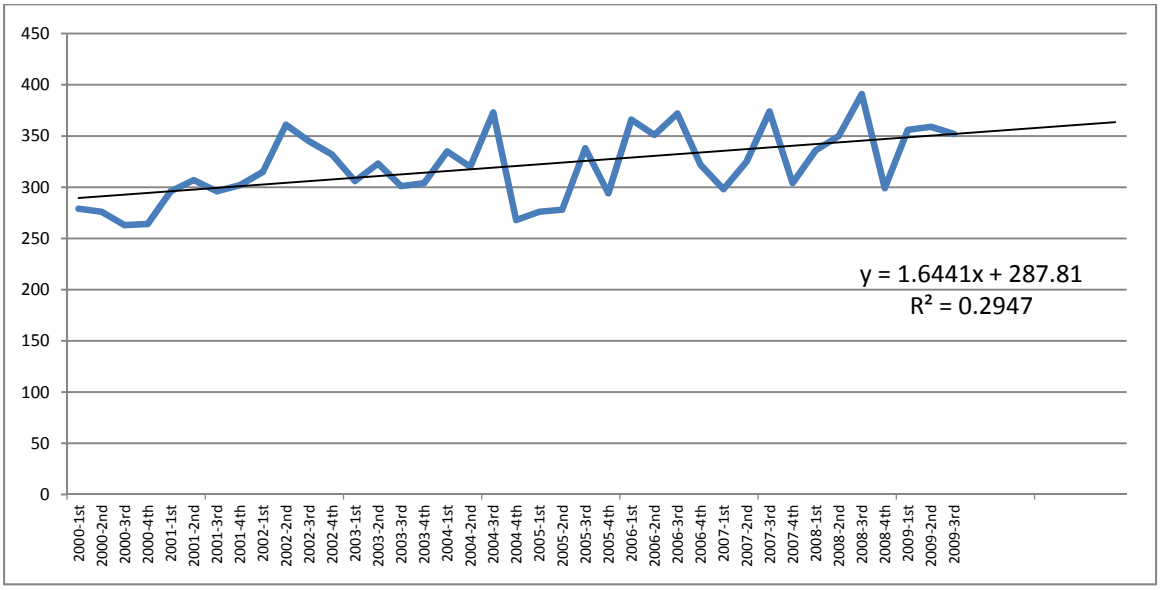


Figure 106: "Condition of Probation" Commitments, 2000-2009



Curiously, although the fall-off in commitments in this category does not look as extreme on paper, it turns out to be about the same on a percentage basis as the fall-off in direct court commitments (21.1% to 21.8%). As indicated in Table 28, commitments as a condition of probation fell short of projected levels by a total of 530 from the fourth quarter of 2009 through the second quarter of 2011, the average shortfall per quarter amounting to 76.

Table 28: Shortfall in "Condition of Probation" Commitments

Quarter	Projected Commitments	Actual Commitments	Difference = Shortfall	% Difference
2009-4th	354	279	-75	-21.1%
2010-1st	355	333	-22	-6.3%
2010-2nd	357	285	-72	-20.1%
2010-3rd	359	323	-36	-9.9%
2010-4th	360	248	-112	-31.1%
2011-1st	362	272	-90	-24.8%
2011-2nd	363	240	-123	-34.0%
Total	**2,510**	**1,980**	**-530**	**-21.1%**
Per Quarter	**359**	**283**	**-76**	**-**

Figure 107: "Condition of Probation" Commitments, Maricopa County 1985-2011 (17,505)

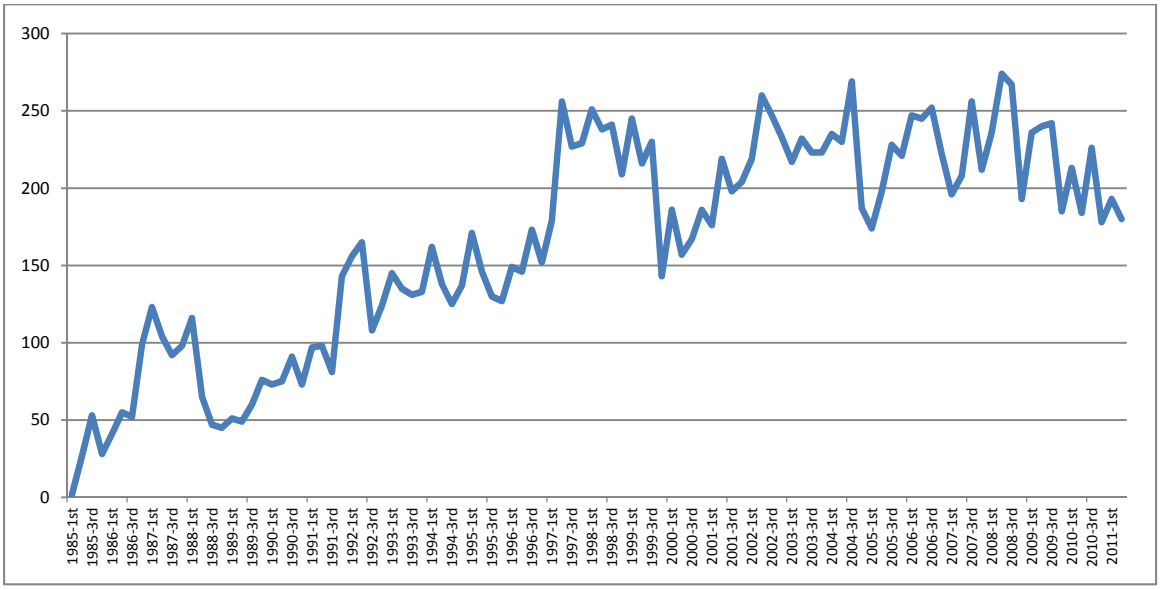
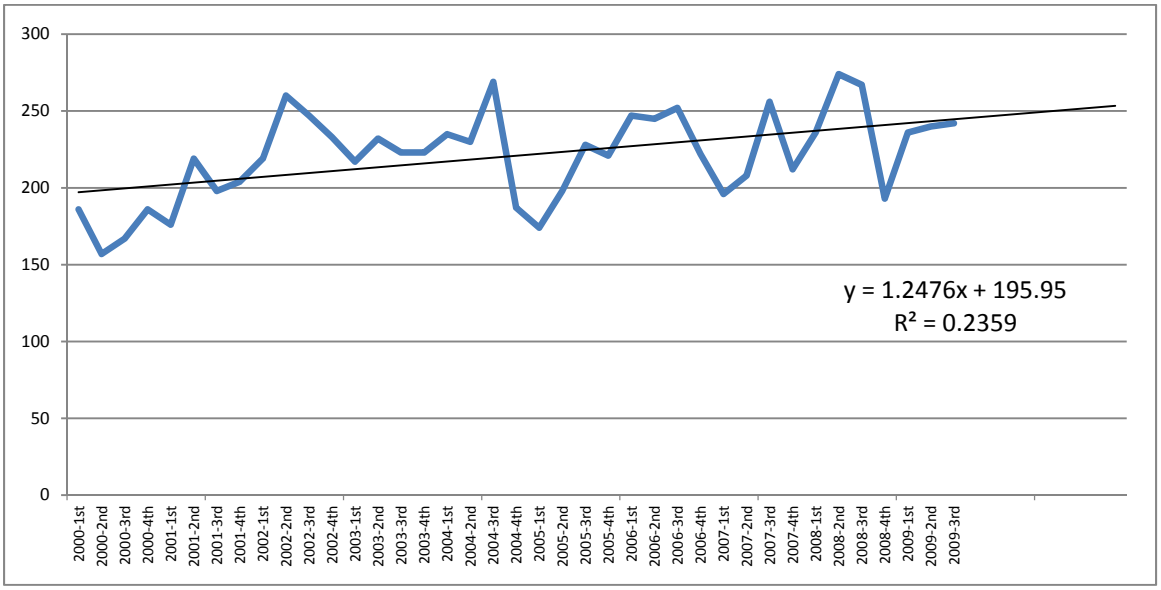


Figure 108: "Condition of Probation" Commitments, Maricopa County 2000-2009



Maricopa County condition of probation commitments fell below the trend line by 388 or 22.2% of the projected total of 1,747 for seven quarters. This is slightly above the statewide shortfall percentage of 21.1%. The Maricopa shortfall of 388 amounts to 73.2% of the statewide shortfall of 530. Maricopa county commitments in this category (17,505) constitute 66.9% of the statewide total of 26,174.

Table 29: Shortfall in "Condition of Probation" Commitments, Maricopa County

Quarter	Projected Commitments	Actual Commitments	Difference = Shortfall	% Difference
2009-4th	246	185	-61	-24.8%
2010-1st	247	213	-34	-13.8%
2010-2nd	248	184	-64	-25.9%
2010-3rd	250	226	-24	-9.5%
2010-4th	251	178	-73	-29.0%
2011-1st	252	193	-59	-23.4%
2011-2nd	253	180	-73	-28.9%
Total	**1,747**	**1,359**	**-388**	**-22.2%**
Per Quarter	**249.60**	**194.14**	**-55.45**	**-**

Figure 109: "Condition of Probation" Commitments, Other Counties 1985-2011 (8,669)

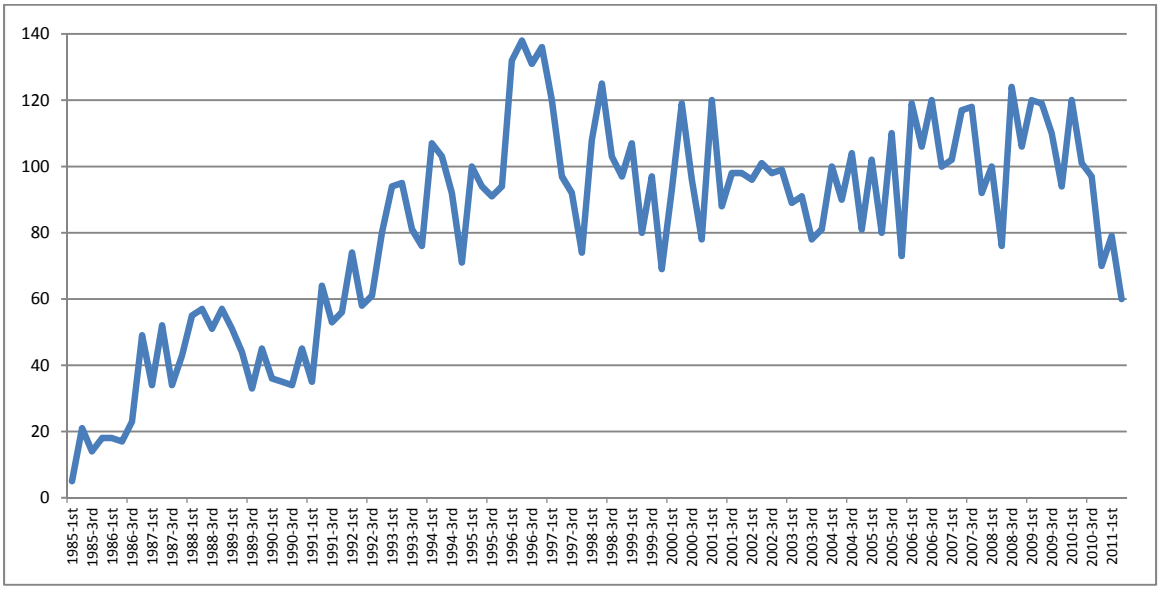


Figure 110: "Condition of Probation" Commitments, Other Counties 2000-2009

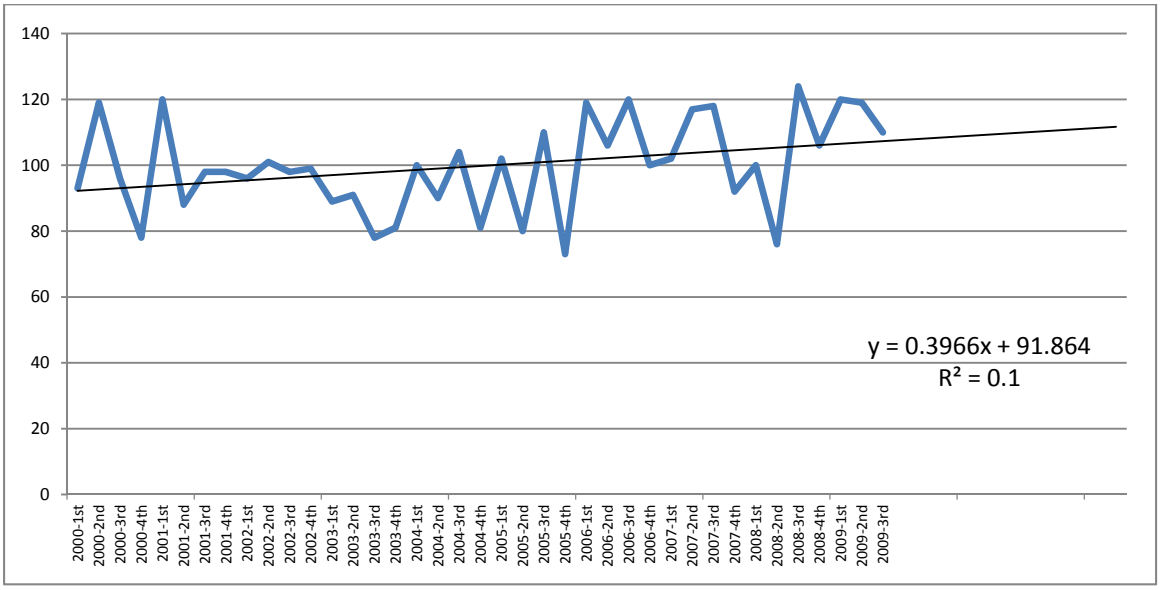


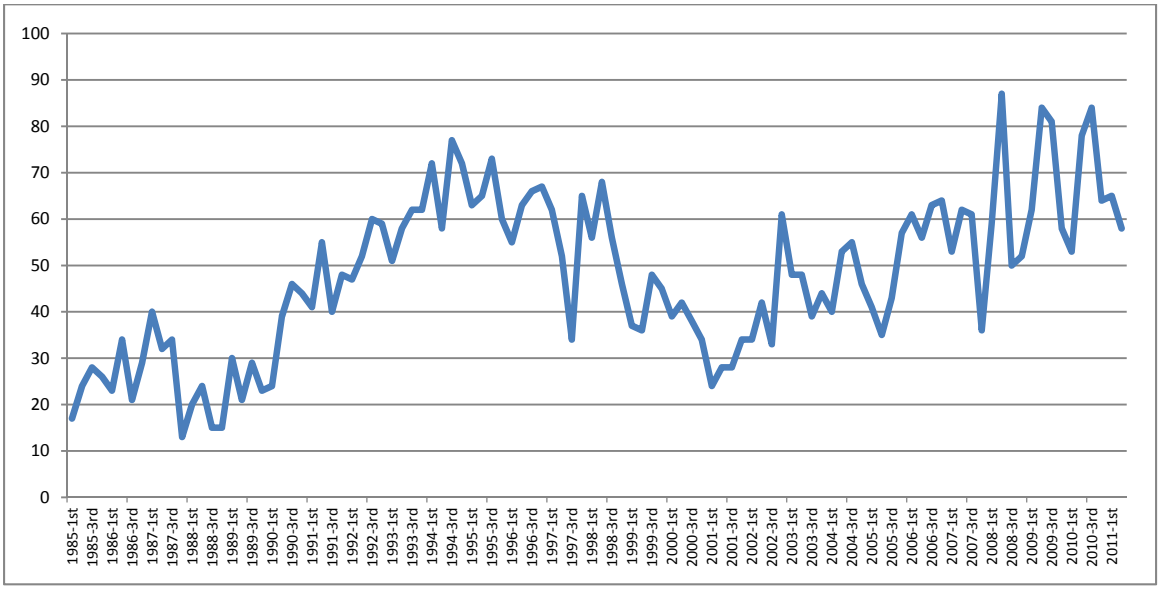
Table 30: Shortfall in "Condition of Probation" Commitments, Other Counties

Quarter	Projected Commitments	Actual Commitments	Difference = Shortfall	% Difference
2009-4th	108	94	-14	-12.7%
2010-1st	108	120	12	11.0%
2010-2nd	109	101	-8	-6.9%
2010-3rd	109	97	-12	-10.9%
2010-4th	109	70	-39	-36.0%
2011-1st	110	79	-31	-28.0%
2011-2nd	110	60	-50	-45.5%
Total	**763**	**621**	**-142**	**-18.6%**
Per Quarter	**109**	**89**	**-20**	**-**

Other county condition of probation commitments fell below the trend line by 142 or 18.6% of the projected total of 763 for seven quarters. This is slightly below the statewide shortfall percentage of 21.1%. The other county shortfall of 142 amounts to 26.8% of the statewide shortfall of 530. Other county commitments in this category (8,669) constitute 33.1% of the statewide total of 26,174.

The last category to be considered is that of ADC release violator commitments. There are offenders who have been released from ADC custody for some reason other than probation, and who subsequently returned to ADC custody with a new felony conviction. Most of these offenders are parole or community supervision violators who committed a new offense while under supervision. As indicated by an examination of Figure 111 below, this category is up and down and does not exhibit the same type of fall-off as the other categories considered. Consequently, we do not need to do a trend analysis on this category and will refrain from doing so.

Figure 111: New Offense ADC Release Violators, 1985-2011 (5,059)



Finally, by accumulating the results across the four commitment categories, we obtain the composite results displayed in Table s 31-33 below. Overall, we see a commitment shortfall of 14,984 or 27.3% over the period from the fourth quarter of 2007 through the second quarter of 2011, averaging 999 per quarter. According to Tables 32 and 33, the shortfall totaled 10,352 or 29.4% in Maricopa County and 4,632 or 23.6% in the other counties.

Table 31: Shortfall in Commitments across Four Categories (15 Quarters)*

Quarter	Projected Commitments	Actual Commitments	Difference = Shortfall	% Difference
2007-4th	1,186	931	-255	-21.5%
2008-1st	1,200	985	-215	-17.9%
2008-2nd	1,214	922	-292	-24.1%
2008-3rd	1,228	958	-270	-22.0%
2008-4th	1,811	1,463	-348	-19.2%
2009-1st	1,833	1,349	-484	-26.4%
2009-2nd	1,856	1,363	-493	-26.6%
2009-3rd	4,943	4,287	-656	-13.3%
2009-4th	5,384	4,161	-1,223	-22.7%
2010-1st	5,471	4,123	-1,348	-24.6%
2010-2nd	5,559	4,009	-1,550	-27.9%
2010-3rd	5,647	3,987	-1,660	-29.4%
2010-4th	5,735	3,724	-2,011	-35.1%
2011-1st	5,823	3,755	-2,068	-35.5%
2011-2nd	5,910	3,799	-2,111	-35.7%
Total	**54,800**	**39,816**	**-14,984**	**-27.3%**
Per Quarter	**3,653**	**2,654**	**-999**	**-**

*Limited to commitments associated with identified shortfalls.

Table 32: Shortfall in Commitments across Four Categories, Maricopa County (15 Quarters)*

Quarter	Projected Commitments	Actual Commitments	Difference = Shortfall	% Difference
2007-4th	734	530	-204	-27.8%
2008-1st	743	578	-165	-22.2%
2008-2nd	751	557	-194	-25.8%
2008-3rd	760	538	-222	-29.2%
2008-4th	1,219	943	-276	-22.6%
2009-1st	1,234	910	-324	-26.3%
2009-2nd	1,250	903	-347	-27.8%
2009-3rd	3,135	2,687	-448	-14.3%
2009-4th	3,440	2,550	-890	-25.9%
2010-1st	3,498	2,557	-941	-26.9%
2010-2nd	3,557	2,567	-990	-27.8%
2010-3rd	3,619	2,559	-1,060	-29.3%
2010-4th	3,678	2,262	-1,416	-38.5%
2011-1st	3,738	2,320	-1,418	-37.9%
2011-2nd	3,797	2,340	-1,457	-38.4%
Total	**35,153**	**24,801**	**-10,352**	**-29.4%**
Per Quarter	**2,344**	**1,653**	**-690**	**-**

*Limited to commitments associated with identified shortfalls.

Table 33: Shortfall in Commitments across Four Categories, Other Counties (15 Quarters)*

Quarter	Projected Commitments	Actual Commitments	Difference = Shortfall	% Difference
2007-4th	452	401	-51	-11.3%
2008-1st	457	407	-50	-10.9%
2008-2nd	463	365	-98	-21.2%
2008-3rd	468	420	-48	-10.3%
2008-4th	592	520	-72	-12.2%
2009-1st	599	439	-160	-26.7%
2009-2nd	606	460	-146	-24.1%
2009-3rd	1,808	1,600	-208	-11.5%
2009-4th	1,944	1,611	-333	-17.1%
2010-1st	1,973	1,566	-407	-20.6%
2010-2nd	2,001	1,442	-559	-27.9%
2010-3rd	2,029	1,428	-601	-29.6%
2010-4th	2,057	1,462	-595	-28.9%
2011-1st	2,085	1,435	-650	-31.2%
2011-2nd	2,113	1,459	-654	-31.0%
Total	**19,647**	**15,015**	**-4,632**	**-23.6%**
Per Quarter	**1,310**	**1,001**	**-309**	**-**

*Limited to commitments associated with identified shortfalls.

The 14,984 figure clearly amounts to a "bottom line" on the commitment shortfall, at least as far as "commitment category" is concerned. However, when we limit the shortfall to the seven quarters originally identified for total court commitments, we get the results below. Here, the total shortfall of 11,971 eclipses the original calculated shortfall of 8,280 for the same time period (Chapter 1) because of the extra detail that comes with breaking out commitment categories. That is, the full magnitude of the shortfall did not come into focus until the categories were considered. The same type of insight occurred in Chapter 2 in breaking out committing offense categories.

Table 34: Shortfall in Commitments across Four Categories (7 Quarters)

Quarter	Projected Commitments	Actual Commitments	Difference = Shortfall	% Difference
2009-4th	5,441	4,219	-1,222	-22.5%
2010-1st	5,524	4,176	-1,348	-24.4%
2010-2nd	5,637	4,087	-1,550	-27.5%
2010-3rd	5,731	4,071	-1,660	-29.0%
2010-4th	5,799	3,788	-2,011	-34.7%
2011-1st	5,888	3,820	-2,068	-35.1%
2011-2nd	5,969	3,857	-2,112	-35.4%
Total	**39,989**	**28,018**	**-11,971**	**-29.9%**
Per Quarter	**5,713**	**4,003**	**-1,710**	**-**

Table 35: Total Commitment Shortfall by Contributing Source (#)

Commitment Category	Maricopa County	Other Counties	Statewide Total
Direct Court Commitment	-3,300	-2,434	-5,734
Technical Probation Violator	-5,429	-1,870	-7,299
Probation Violator-New Offense	-1,235	-186	-1,421
Condition of Probation	-388	-142	-530
Total	**-10,352**	**-4,632**	**-14,984**
Per Quarter	**-690.2**	**-308.8**	**-998.9**

Table 36: Total Commitment Shortfall by Contributing Source (%)

Commitment Category	Maricopa County	Other Counties	Statewide Total
Direct Court Commitment	22.0%	16.2%	38.3%
Technical Probation Violator	36.2%	12.5%	48.7%
Probation Violator-New Offense	8.2%	1.2%	9.5%
Condition of Probation	2.6%	0.9%	3.5%
Total	**69.1%**	**30.9%**	**100.0%**

To assess the significance of this information, we first need to consider the data in Tables 37 and 38 below. They show the number and percentage of total county court commitments for the period in question for each combination of commitment category and jurisdiction. Note that the ADC release violator commitments are not included, as there was no shortfall in this category. Taken together, Tables 35-38 provide a basis for any judgments regarding the irregularity of any of the calculated shortfalls.

Table 37: County Court Commitments by Category and Jurisdiction, October 2007-June 2011 (#)

Commitment Category	Maricopa County	Other Counties	Statewide Total
Direct Court Commitment	25,107	15,508	40,615
Technical Probation Violator	6,507	5,454	11,961
Probation Violator-New Offense	5,706	1,717	7,423
Condition of Probation	3,259	1,468	4,727
Grand Total	**40,579**	**24,147**	**64,726**

Table 38: County Court Commitments by Category and Jurisdiction, October 2007-June 2011 (%)

Commitment Category	Maricopa County	Other Counties	Statewide Total
Direct Court Commitment	38.8%	24.0%	62.7%
Technical Probation Violator	10.1%	8.4%	18.5%
Probation Violator-New Offense	8.8%	2.7%	11.5%
Condition of Probation	5.0%	2.3%	7.3%
Grand Total	**62.7%**	**37.3%**	**100.0%**

As indicated by Tables 35 and 36, technical probation violator commitments from Maricopa County is the greatest contributor to the total shortfall of 14,984, accounting for 36.2% of the total. The second greatest contributor is direct court commitments from Maricopa County, accounting for 22.0% of the total. Normally, based on the sheer volume of cases, one would expect the latter to be the greatest contributor since it accounts for the largest percentage of total commitments (38.8%). This leads to the conclusion that "something is up" with technical probation violators from Maricopa County to cause the shortfall in this category to outflank its major opponent. This category accounts for 10.1% of total county court commitments but 36.2% of the total shortfall. Including the other counties, technical probation violator commitments account for 18.5% of county commitments and 48.7% of the shortfall.

Finally, the question naturally arises as to the impact of the commitment shortfall on prison population. To get an answer, we need to consider the likely distribution of length of stay for the shortfall category. Figure 112 below provides that distribution for the group of all county court commitments, i.e., the group we analyzed to calculate the shortfall (285,993). Assuming a similar length of stay pattern for the calculated shortfall of 14,984 (a big assumption), we can easily determine that 9,267 of the 14,984 would still be in prison on June 30, 2011. Stated more simply, had the previous trends in commitment categories been maintained, the prison population would have been 49,448 on June 30, 2011 instead of 40,181.

The question that remains unanswered is whether or not the above time served distribution is realistic for the group we are discussing. To get at this question, we must consider trends in more specific categories of inmates, i.e., categories associated with the length of stay in ADC custody. A review of time served patterns indicates the felony class of the most serious current offense provides the best indicator of length of stay. Accordingly, shortfalls in three of the four county commitment categories were recalculated, this time controlling for felony class. Results were again generated for Maricopa County and the other counties. Condition of probation shortfalls were not recalculated due to the fact that virtually all cases during any given time frame were of the same felony class, first Class 5 and then Class 4 during the later years. Overall, 35 extra trend analyses were conducted to address this issue. Tables 39-49 and Figure 113 below reveal the results of this analysis.

Figure 112: Time Served Distribution, County Court Commitments, 1985-2011 (285,993)

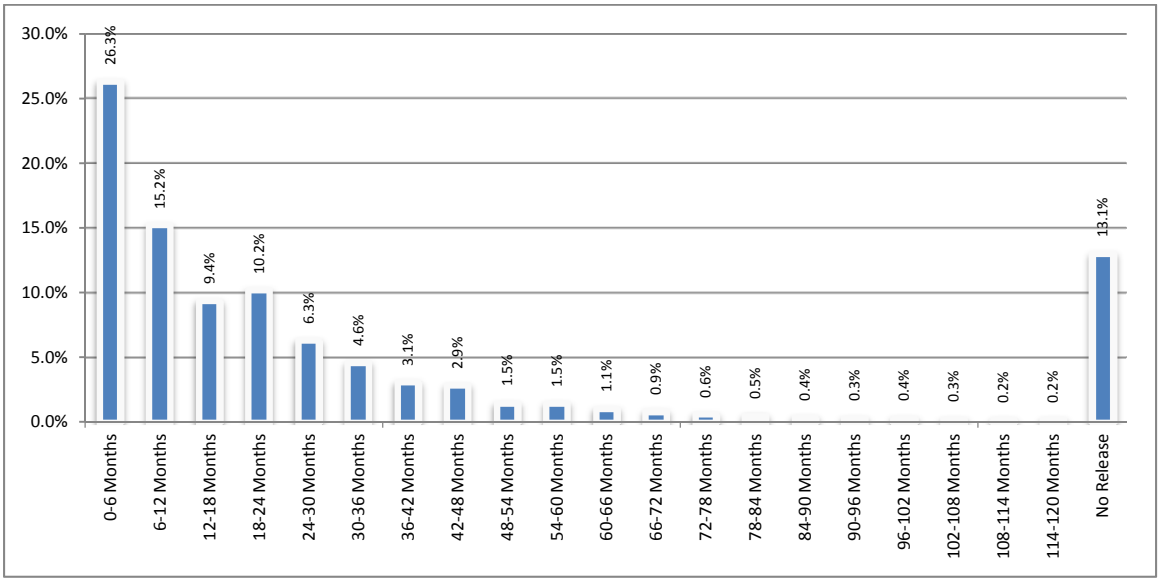


Table 39: Commitment Shortfall by Felony Class, Direct Court Commitments, Maricopa County

Felony Class	Projected Commitments	Actual Commitments	Difference = Shortfall	% Difference
Felony Class 1	228	206	-22	-9.6%
Felony Class 2	2,972	2,423	-549	-18.5%
Felony Class 3	3,468	2,837	-631	-18.2%
Felony Class 4	4,749	3,884	-865	-18.2%
Felony Class 5	1,090	771	-319	-29.3%
Felony Class 6	3,661	2,747	-914	-25.0%
Total	**16,168**	**12,868**	**-3,300**	**-20.4%**
Per Quarter	**1,078**	**8589**	**-220**	**-**

Table 40: Commitment Shortfall by Felony Class, Direct Court Commitments, Other Counties

Felony Class	Projected Commitments	Actual Commitments	Difference = Shortfall	% Difference
Felony Class 1	126	72	-54	-42.8%
Felony Class 2	1,231	1,008	-223	-18.1%
Felony Class 3	2,445	1,979	-466	-19.1%
Felony Class 4	3,505	2,544	-961	-27.4%
Felony Class 5	1,123	861	-262	-23.4%
Felony Class 6	1,694	1,226	-468	-27.6%
Total	**10,124**	**7,690**	**-2,434**	**-24.0%**
Per Quarter	**675**	**513**	**-162**	**-**

Table 41: Commitment Shortfall by Felony Class, Probation Violators (T), Maricopa County

Felony Class	Projected Commitments	Actual Commitments	Difference = Shortfall	% Difference
Felony Class 1	4	1	-2.7	-73.1%
Felony Class 2	493	276	-217	-44.0%
Felony Class 3	1,412	747	-665	-47.1%
Felony Class 4	2,216	1,211	-1,005	-45.4%
Felony Class 5	586	285	-301	-51.4%
Felony Class 6	7,225	3,987	-3,238	-44.8%
Total	**11,936**	**6,507**	**-5,429**	**-45.5%**
Per Quarter	**796**	**434**	**-362**	**-**

Table 42: Commitment Shortfall by Felony Class, Probation Violators (T), Other Counties

Felony Class	Projected Commitments	Actual Commitments	Difference = Shortfall	% Difference
Felony Class 1	3	1	-2	-66.7%
Felony Class 2	273	156	-117	-42.9%
Felony Class 3	949	757	-192	-20.2%
Felony Class 4	1,945	1,515	-430	-22.1%
Felony Class 5	815	516	-299	-36.7%
Felony Class 6	3,339	2,509	-830	-24.8%
Total	**7,324**	**5,454**	**-1,870**	**-25.5%**
Per Quarter	**488**	**364**	**-124**	**-**

Table 43: Commitment Shortfall by Felony Class, Probation Violators (NO), Maricopa County

Felony Class	Projected Commitments	Actual Commitments	Difference = Shortfall	% Difference
Felony Class 1	22	29	7	33.4%
Felony Class 2	628	658	30	4.7%
Felony Class 3	1,354	1,027	-327	-24.1%
Felony Class 4	2,376	1,645	-731	-30.8%
Felony Class 5	298	247	-51	-17.1%
Felony Class 6	624	461	-163	-26.1%
Total	**5,302**	**4,067**	**-1,235**	**-23.3%**
Per Quarter	**353**	**271**	**-82**	**-**

Table 44: Commitment Shortfall by Felony Class, Probation Violators (NO), Other Counties

Felony Class	Projected Commitments	Actual Commitments	Difference = Shortfall	% Difference
Felony Class 1	1	3	2	24.4%
Felony Class 2	168	118	-50	-29.7%
Felony Class 3	300	316	16	5.5%
Felony Class 4	626	536	-90	-14.2%
Felony Class 5	155	140	-15	-9.7%
Felony Class 6	186	137	-49	-26.3%
Total	**1,436**	**1,250**	**-186**	**-12.9%**
Per Quarter	**96**	**83**	**-12**	**-**

Table 45: Commitment Shortfall by Felony Class, All Commitments, Maricopa County

Felony Class	Projected Commitments	Actual Commitments	Difference = Shortfall	% Difference
Felony Class 1	253	236	-17	-6.8%
Felony Class 2	4,093	3,357	-736	-18.0%
Felony Class 3	6,234	4,611	-1,623	-26.0%
Felony Class 4	9,341	6,740	-2,601	-27.8%
Felony Class 5	1,974	1,303	-671	-34.0%
Felony Class 6	11,511	7,195	-4,316	-37.5%
Condition of Probation	1,747	1,359	-388	-22.2%
Total	**35,153**	**24,801**	**-10,352**	**-29.4%**
Per Quarter	**2,343**	**1,653**	**-690**	**-**

Table 46: Commitment Shortfall by Felony Class, All Commitments, Other Counties

Felony Class	Projected Commitments	Actual Commitments	Difference = Shortfall	% Difference
Felony Class 1	133	76	-57	-42.8%
Felony Class 2	1,673	1,282	-391	-23.4%
Felony Class 3	3,693	3,052	-641	-17.4%
Felony Class 4	6,075	4,596	-1,479	-24.3%
Felony Class 5	2,093	1,517	-576	-27.5%
Felony Class 6	5,218	3,872	-1,346	-25.8%
Condition of Probation	763	621	-142	-18.5%
Total	**19,648**	**15,016**	**-4,632**	**-23.6%**
Per Quarter	**1,310**	**1,001**	**-309**	**-**

Table 47: Commitment Shortfall by Felony Class, All Commitments, All Counties

Felony Class	Projected Commitments	Actual Commitments	Difference = Shortfall	% Difference
Felony Class 1	386	312	-74	-19.2%
Felony Class 2	5,766	4,639	-1,127	-19.5%
Felony Class 3	9,927	7,663	-2,264	-22.8%
Felony Class 4	15,416	11,336	-4,080	-26.5%
Felony Class 5	4,067	2,820	-1,247	-30.7%
Felony Class 6	16,729	11,067	-5,662	-33.8%
Condition of Probation (COP)	2,510	1,980	-530	-21.1%
Total	**54,801**	**39,817**	**-14,984**	**-27.3%**
Per Quarter	**3,653**	**2,654**	**-999**	**-**

Figure 113: Shortfall Percentage by Felony Class, October 1, 2007 to June 30, 2011

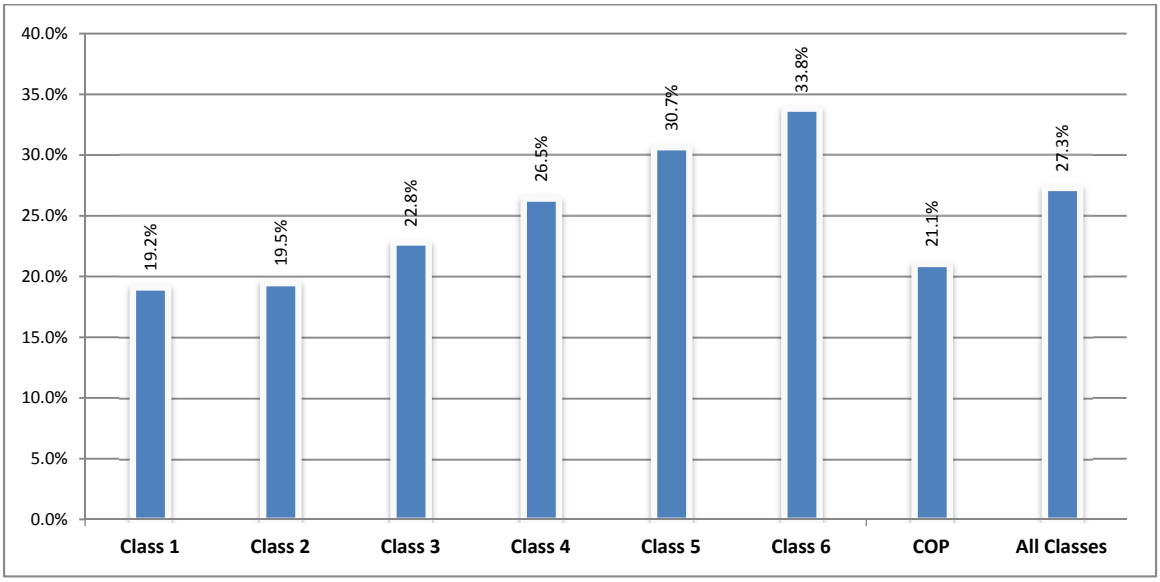


Table 48: County Commitment Shortfall by Felony Class and Jurisdiction (#)

Felony Class	Maricopa County	Other Counties	Statewide Total
Felony Class 1	17	57	74
Felony Class 2	736	391	1,127
Felony Class 3	1,623	641	2,264
Felony Class 4	2,601	1,479	4,080
Felony Class 5	671	576	1,247
Felony Class 6	4,316	1,346	5,662
Condition of Probation	388	142	530
Total	**10,352**	**4,632**	**14,984**

Table 49: County Commitment Shortfall by Felony Class and Jurisdiction (%)

Felony Class	Maricopa County	Other Counties	Statewide Total
Felony Class 1	0.1%	0.4%	0.5%
Felony Class 2	4.9%	2.6%	7.5%
Felony Class 3	10.8%	4.3%	15.1%
Felony Class 4	17.4%	9.9%	27.2%
Felony Class 5	4.5%	3.8%	8.3%
Felony Class 6	28.8%	9.0%	37.8%
Condition of Probation	2.6%	0.9%	3.5%
Total	**69.1%**	**30.9%**	**100.0%**

As illustrated by Figure 113, the commitment shortfall is strongly correlated with felony class, with the highest shortfall being for Class 6 felonies (33.8%). According to Table 49 above, Class 6 felonies account for 37.8% of the total shortfall of 14,984. In fact, Class 6 felons from Maricopa County account for just 15.5% of county court commitments (Table 51) but 28.8% of the total shortfall.

Table 50: County Commitments by Felony Class and Jurisdiction, October 2007-June 2011 (#)

Felony Class	Maricopa County	Other Counties	Statewide Total
Felony Class 1	419	170	589
Felony Class 2	5,713	2,243	7,956
Felony Class 3	7,816	5,024	12,840
Felony Class 4	11,120	7,489	18,609
Felony Class 5	2,219	2,440	4,659
Felony Class 6	10,033	5,313	15,346
Condition of Probation	3,259	1,468	4,727
Total	**40,579**	**24,147**	**64,726**

Table 51: County Commitments by Felony Class and Jurisdiction, October 2007-June 2011 (%)

Felony Class	Maricopa County	Other Counties	Statewide Total
Felony Class 1	0.6%	0.3%	0.9%
Felony Class 2	8.8%	3.5%	12.3%
Felony Class 3	12.1%	7.8%	19.8%
Felony Class 4	17.2%	11.6%	28.8%
Felony Class 5	3.4%	3.8%	7.2%
Felony Class 6	15.5%	8.2%	23.7%
Condition of Probation	5.0%	2.3%	7.3%
Total	**62.7%**	**37.3%**	**100.0%**

With the shortfall heavily tilted toward lower class felonies, it is important to filter length of stay through felony class before applying it to the shortfall. To this end, for each quarterly admission cohort and for each felony class, we determined the percentage distribution across release cohorts, but only for admission cohorts from 2007-4th through 2011-2nd. For instance, we calculated the percentage of inmates committed during 2007-4th who were released during 2007-4th, 2008-1st, etc., through 2011-3rd, and the percentage who were not released at all through August 2, 2011. We then applied this percentage distribution to the shortfall calculated for 2007-4th to project the release cohorts for this group. That portion of the shortfall projected to be released during 2011-3rd or not at all was tagged as consisting of "potentially active" inmates on June 30, 2011, i.e., they would still be in custody on June 30, 2011 had they been committed during 2007-4th. This process was repeated for all succeeding admission cohorts through 2011-2nd. The results are recorded in Table 52, with supporting results in Tables 53-61.

Table 52: Projected Release Cohorts for Commitment Shortfall, by Felony Class

Release Cohort	Felony Class 1	Felony Class 2	Felony Class 3	Felony Class 4	Felony Class 5	Felony Class 6	Condition of Probation	Total
2007-4th	0	0	0	0	1	22	0	23
2008-1st	0	0	0	2	4	75	0	81
2008-2nd	0	0	0	5	8	106	0	119
2008-3rd	0	0	2	10	13	118	0	143
2008-4th	0	0	4	15	23	118	0	160
2009-1st	0	0	5	22	18	137	0	182
2009-2nd	0	0	9	31	27	180	0	247
2009-3rd	0	0	12	46	35	203	0	294
2009-4th	0	1	15	64	44	241	15	380
2010-1st	0	1	22	91	60	312	51	537
2010-2nd	0	2	29	128	75	395	35	664
2010-3rd	0	3	41	168	86	513	59	870
2010-4th	0	3	43	202	109	563	62	982
2011-1st	0	5	52	241	109	583	90	1,080
2011-2nd	0	7	68	277	124	661	100	1,237
2011-3rd	0	2	27	107	45	225	38	444
No Release	74	1,103	1,935	2,671	466	1,210	81	7,540
Total	**74**	**1,127**	**2,264**	**4,080**	**1,247**	**5,662**	**530**	**14,984**

Table 53 below tabulates 1) the cumulative shortfall through each quarter, 2) cumulative shortfall releases (attrition) through the quarter, and 3) the difference or net population impact through the quarter.

Table 53: Shortfall Attrition and Population Impact

Quarter	Cumulative Shortfall	Shortfall Attrition	Difference = Population Impact
2007-4th	255	24	231
2008-1st	470	105	365
2008-2nd	762	225	537
2008-3rd	1,032	368	664
2008-4th	1,379	527	852
2009-1st	1,863	709	1,154
2009-2nd	2,356	956	1,400
2009-3rd	3,012	1,252	1,760
2009-4th	4,234	1,632	2,602
2010-1st	5,582	2,170	3,412
2010-2nd	7,132	2,833	4,299
2010-3rd	8,792	3,703	5,089
2010-4th	10,803	4,684	6,119
2011-1st	12,871	5,763	7,108
2011-2nd	14,984	7,000	7,984

The results show that 7,000 of the total shortfall of 14,984 projects out as inmates who would be released by June 30, 2011. The balance of 7,984 is the population impact of the shortfall as of June 30, 2011. Table 53 shows how the net impact builds up over time. Figures 114 and 115 illustrate prison population growth under two scenarios, one with the shortfall (Figure 114) and one without it (Figure 115).

Figure 114: Arizona Prison Population Growth with Commitment Shortfall, 2006-2011

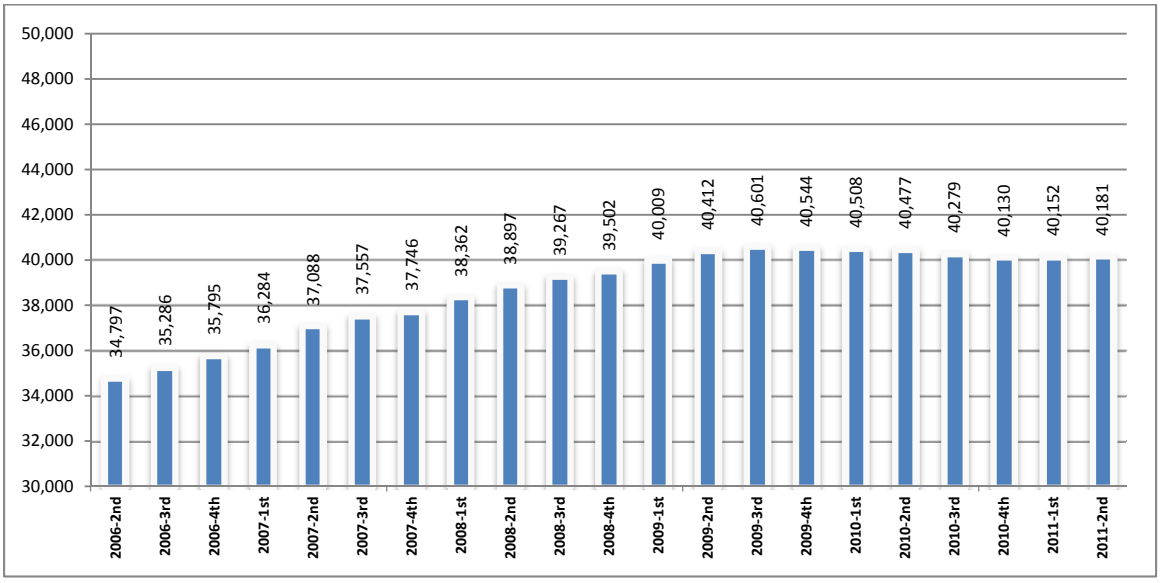
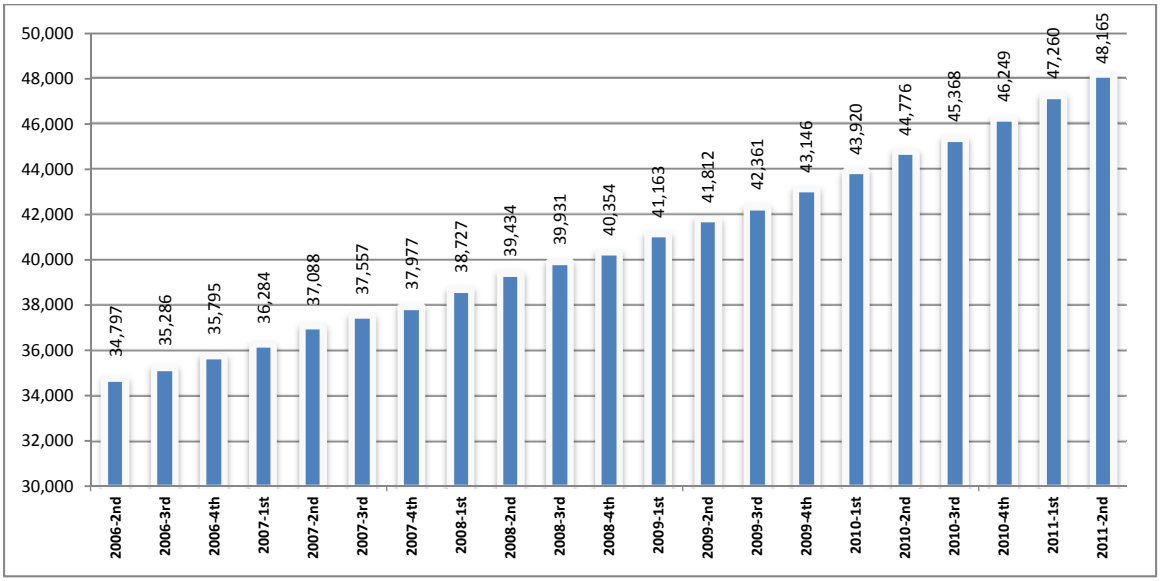


Figure 115: Arizona Prison Population Growth without Commitment Shortfall, 2006-2011



Assuming the commitment shortfall is limited to inmates serving five years or less (determines custody level distribution), and assuming an operational cost savings consistent with custody level costs specified in the 2010 Per Capita Cost Report of the Arizona Department of Corrections, the commitment shortfall of 14,984 saved the taxpayers of Arizona a total of 9,821 bed-years and $197,666,739 over the period from October 1, 2007 through June 30, 2011 (see Table 54)! This involves direct operational costs only, i.e., construction and/or bed acquisition cost avoidance is not taken into account.

To this point, we've managed to calculate the shortfall in commitments and its impact on prison population and on prison operating costs. The shortfall explains in large part the recent drop in the volume of state prisoners, and more specifically the failure of the prison population to follow the previous uptrend. The question that remains to be answered is whether or not the recent downswing in the inmate population is associated with a drop in crime and arrests.

Now while is it out of fashion to claim a correlation between crime and incarceration rates, it is true that crimes must be committed and arrests made before offenders can be sent to state prison. If crime and arrests are down-trending, this certainly does not work in favor of continuing increases in the prison population. In any case, we need to look at crime and arrest patterns in preparation for our analysis of the success of Truth-in-Sentencing in Arizona.

Table 54: Cost Avoidance Calculation, Commitment Shortfall

Custody Level	Custody Level Distribution	Bed-Years Saved*	Yearly Cost	Total Cost Savings
Minimum	60.1%	5,906	$19,301.90	$113,998,815
Medium	29.4%	2,891	$20,143.72	$58,229,753
Close	6.8%	673	$24,537.15	$16,505,928
Maximum	3.6%	352	$25,411.73	$8,932,243
Total	**100.0%**	**9,821**	**-**	**$197,666,739**

*Bed-year total of 9,821 calculated from Figure 53 by interpolation.

Table 55: Length of Stay, County Court Commitments, All Felony Classes, October 2007 through June 2011 (59,999)*

Release→ Admission↓	2007-4th	2008-1st	2008-2nd	2008-3rd	2008-4th	2009-1st	2009-2nd	2009-3rd	2009-4th	2010-1st	2010-2nd	2010-3rd	2010-4th	2011-1st	2011-2nd	2011-3rd	No Release	Total
2007-4th	4.5%	12.3%	11.0%	7.7%	6.6%	5.7%	6.2%	6.9%	5.0%	3.3%	3.1%	2.6%	2.0%	1.6%	2.1%	0.5%	18.9%	100.0%
2008-1st		4.4%	11.6%	11.9%	8.3%	6.2%	6.2%	6.4%	6.6%	4.6%	3.4%	2.6%	2.8%	2.0%	1.7%	0.7%	20.6%	100.0%
2008-2nd			5.5%	12.0%	11.3%	6.8%	6.8%	5.8%	5.9%	6.6%	4.4%	3.2%	2.9%	2.3%	2.0%	0.7%	24.0%	100.0%
2008-3rd				5.3%	12.2%	11.1%	8.6%	7.1%	5.3%	5.9%	6.5%	4.4%	3.1%	3.0%	1.8%	0.8%	24.9%	100.0%
2008-4th					5.1%	11.4%	10.9%	8.2%	6.3%	5.7%	6.3%	7.4%	4.1%	2.9%	2.4%	1.0%	28.2%	100.0%
2009-1st						4.5%	11.4%	10.7%	7.9%	6.5%	5.8%	6.3%	5.9%	4.5%	3.3%	1.2%	32.2%	100.0%
2009-2nd							4.1%	11.2%	10.1%	7.9%	6.3%	5.9%	6.0%	5.9%	4.0%	1.3%	37.3%	100.0%
2009-3rd								4.3%	11.1%	10.8%	8.7%	6.8%	5.9%	5.6%	6.4%	1.8%	38.7%	100.0%
2009-4th									4.6%	11.3%	10.7%	8.0%	6.3%	5.4%	6.0%	2.2%	45.6%	100.0%
2010-1st										4.5%	10.6%	11.5%	8.2%	6.1%	5.5%	1.9%	51.7%	100.0%
2010-2nd											4.3%	9.8%	9.7%	7.6%	6.4%	1.7%	60.5%	100.0%
2010-3rd												5.2%	9.6%	9.5%	7.7%	2.0%	66.1%	100.0%
2010-4th													5.1%	9.8%	10.3%	3.3%	71.4%	100.0%
2011-1st														4.5%	9.9%	4.5%	81.2%	100.0%
2011-2nd															4.2%	2.7%	93.1%	100.0%
All Admissions	**0.3%**	**1.2%**	**2.0%**	**2.6%**	**3.1%**	**3.3%**	**3.9%**	**4.3%**	**4.5%**	**4.7%**	**4.8%**	**5.0%**	**4.8%**	**4.6%**	**4.7%**	**1.7%**	**44.5%**	**100.0%**

*Excludes "condition of probation" commitments; includes all releases for any reason, including death, interstate compact release, etc.

Note: The table above may be interpreted as follows. Among county court commitments occurring during the fourth quarter of 2007 (4,149; not shown), 4.5% of the affected inmates were released from custody during that same quarter, 12.3% during the next quarter, and so on. Furthermore, of the 4,149 commitments during that quarter, 18.9% did not result in a release from custody by August 2, 2011. The "All Admissions" row in the table applies to all 59,999 commitments occurring during the period covered by the table, i.e., from the fourth quarter of 2007 through the second quarter of 2011.

Table 56: Length of Stay, County Court Commitments, Felony Class 1,* October 2007 through June 2011 (589)

Release→ Admission↓	2007-4th	2008-1st	2008-2nd	2008-3rd	2008-4th	2009-1st	2009-2nd	2009-3rd	2009-4th	2010-1st	2010-2nd	2010-3rd	2010-4th	2011-1st	2011-2nd	2011-3rd	No Release	Total
2007-4th	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	97.9%	100.0%
2008-1st		2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	94.3%	100.0%
2008-2nd			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	97.8%	100.0%
2008-3rd				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%	0.0%	2.7%	91.9%	100.0%
2008-4th					0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2009-1st						0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2009-2nd							2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	97.8%	100.0%
2009-3rd								2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	97.9%	100.0%
2009-4th									0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2010-1st										0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	97.3%	100.0%
2010-2nd											2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	95.7%	100.0%
2010-3rd												0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2010-4th													0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2011-1st														0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2011-2nd															0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
All Admissions	**0.0%**	**0.2%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.2%**	**0.2%**	**0.2%**	**0.0%**	**0.2%**	**0.2%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.3%**	**0.5%**	**0.2%**	**98.0%**	**100.0%**

*The most serious current offense was a Class 1 felony.

Table 57: Length of Stay, County Court Commitments, Felony Class 2, October 2007 through June 2011 (7,956)

Release→ Admission↓	2007-4th	2008-1st	2008-2nd	2008-3rd	2008-4th	2009-1st	2009-2nd	2009-3rd	2009-4th	2010-1st	2010-2nd	2010-3rd	2010-4th	2011-1st	2011-2nd	2011-3rd	No Release	Total
2007-4th	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	1.5%	0.4%	1.7%	3.4%	4.1%	6.0%	5.4%	4.3%	6.2%	1.9%	63.5%	100.0%
2008-1st		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	1.9%	3.3%	3.5%	3.7%	5.8%	5.2%	2.7%	0.8%	71.5%	100.0%
2008-2nd			0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.9%	1.7%	2.8%	2.0%	2.6%	3.9%	5.6%	0.7%	78.1%	100.0%
2008-3rd				0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	1.0%	0.4%	1.0%	1.0%	2.5%	2.1%	2.3%	2.5%	86.4%	100.0%
2008-4th					0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%	1.5%	1.7%	1.7%	1.9%	0.9%	90.9%	100.0%
2009-1st						0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.7%	1.1%	2.1%	1.7%	1.1%	92.5%	100.0%
2009-2nd							0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.9%	0.8%	0.6%	96.0%	100.0%
2009-3rd								0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	95.6%	100.0%
2009-4th									0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.9%	0.4%	97.7%	100.0%
2010-1st										0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%	0.2%	98.7%	100.0%
2010-2nd											0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	99.0%	100.0%
2010-3rd												0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	98.7%	100.0%
2010-4th													0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	99.6%	100.0%
2011-1st														0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	99.8%	100.0%
2011-2nd															0.4%	0.0%	99.6%	100.0%
All Admissions	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**	**0.2%**	**0.1%**	**0.4%**	**0.6%**	**0.9%**	**1.1%**	**1.3%**	**1.5%**	**1.7%**	**0.7%**	**91.4%**	**100.0%**

Table 58: Length of Stay, County Court Commitments, Felony Class 3, October 2007 through June 2011 (12,840)

Release→ Admission↓	2007-4th	2008-1st	2008-2nd	2008-3rd	2008-4th	2009-1st	2009-2nd	2009-3rd	2009-4th	2010-1st	2010-2nd	2010-3rd	2010-4th	2011-1st	2011-2nd	2011-3rd	No Release	Total
2007-4th	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%	2.4%	6.0%	5.9%	8.4%	7.3%	7.2%	6.4%	8.8%	5.5%	3.1%	1.5%	2.9%	0.6%	32.3%	100.0%
2008-1st		0.7%	0.1%	1.4%	2.6%	4.2%	6.3%	8.2%	6.5%	7.7%	7.6%	7.3%	6.3%	2.9%	2.2%	0.7%	35.4%	100.0%
2008-2nd			0.3%	0.8%	0.8%	2.3%	5.2%	7.2%	8.2%	8.8%	5.0%	6.9%	8.4%	4.7%	3.1%	0.8%	37.4%	100.0%
2008-3rd				0.1%	0.5%	1.2%	2.9%	5.6%	6.5%	8.8%	7.2%	6.0%	5.4%	9.1%	4.8%	1.2%	40.8%	100.0%
2008-4th					0.4%	0.4%	1.0%	2.6%	4.8%	7.7%	8.5%	8.9%	4.6%	5.6%	7.0%	3.3%	45.2%	100.0%
2009-1st						0.1%	0.8%	0.8%	2.5%	4.4%	7.3%	9.2%	5.4%	6.3%	7.0%	2.9%	53.5%	100.0%
2009-2nd							0.0%	0.2%	0.6%	2.8%	5.2%	6.9%	8.2%	8.5%	5.5%	2.2%	59.7%	100.0%
2009-3rd								0.0%	0.3%	1.6%	4.3%	5.7%	7.5%	7.8%	7.5%	1.7%	63.8%	100.0%
2009-4th									0.2%	0.6%	1.5%	4.6%	5.0%	6.7%	6.7%	2.5%	72.2%	100.0%
2010-1st										0.2%	0.5%	2.5%	3.1%	4.0%	5.7%	2.5%	81.5%	100.0%
2010-2nd											0.0%	0.4%	0.7%	3.1%	5.6%	2.4%	87.9%	100.0%
2010-3rd												0.1%	0.8%	0.9%	2.4%	1.0%	94.8%	100.0%
2010-4th													0.5%	0.1%	1.3%	0.8%	97.3%	100.0%
2011-1st														0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	99.3%	100.0%
2011-2nd															0.4%	0.0%	99.6%	100.0%
All Admissions	**0.0%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**	**0.3%**	**0.7%**	**1.0%**	**1.7%**	**2.2%**	**2.6%**	**3.4%**	**3.9%**	**4.5%**	**4.2%**	**4.3%**	**4.3%**	**1.6%**	**65.1%**	**100.0%**

Table 59: Length of Stay, County Court Commitments, Felony Class 4, October 2007 through June 2011 (18,609)

Release→ Admission↓	2007-4th	2008-1st	2008-2nd	2008-3rd	2008-4th	2009-1st	2009-2nd	2009-3rd	2009-4th	2010-1st	2010-2nd	2010-3rd	2010-4th	2011-1st	2011-2nd	2011-3rd	No Release	Total
2007-4th	1.0%	5.1%	6.7%	9.0%	10.0%	9.9%	10.3%	14.6%	8.9%	4.2%	1.6%	2.0%	1.8%	2.2%	2.2%	0.4%	10.0%	100.0%
2008-1st		1.2%	6.1%	7.2%	7.8%	9.4%	10.5%	11.7%	14.1%	7.3%	4.0%	1.8%	2.2%	2.0%	2.8%	1.4%	10.5%	100.0%
2008-2nd			2.2%	6.1%	6.4%	7.9%	10.5%	9.4%	11.1%	13.0%	8.6%	4.4%	1.8%	2.0%	1.7%	1.2%	13.6%	100.0%
2008-3rd				0.8%	5.0%	6.5%	8.5%	10.9%	8.5%	10.8%	14.3%	8.8%	4.5%	2.3%	1.6%	0.7%	16.7%	100.0%
2008-4th					1.4%	5.1%	6.0%	8.2%	9.3%	8.2%	12.1%	15.1%	8.7%	4.5%	2.1%	0.7%	18.7%	100.0%
2009-1st						0.8%	4.4%	7.3%	8.1%	10.1%	9.5%	11.4%	12.7%	8.6%	4.7%	0.9%	21.5%	100.0%
2009-2nd							0.4%	5.2%	7.6%	9.1%	10.6%	9.7%	11.5%	10.8%	7.8%	2.0%	25.3%	100.0%
2009-3rd								0.4%	4.5%	5.9%	8.9%	9.9%	9.4%	10.4%	13.9%	4.3%	32.3%	100.0%
2009-4th									1.0%	5.0%	7.4%	8.2%	9.9%	9.1%	11.5%	4.8%	43.0%	100.0%
2010-1st										0.9%	3.7%	6.8%	9.8%	10.5%	8.2%	3.7%	56.4%	100.0%
2010-2nd											1.1%	5.3%	6.8%	9.1%	10.0%	2.3%	65.5%	100.0%
2010-3rd												1.4%	3.3%	6.0%	7.6%	2.8%	78.9%	100.0%
2010-4th													1.3%	5.0%	7.4%	3.0%	83.3%	100.0%
2011-1st														1.1%	3.7%	2.2%	93.1%	100.0%
2011-2nd															0.6%	1.0%	98.4%	100.0%
All Admissions	**0.1%**	**0.5%**	**1.1%**	**1.7%**	**2.2%**	**2.9%**	**3.6%**	**4.9%**	**5.2%**	**5.3%**	**5.7%**	**5.8%**	**5.7%**	**5.5%**	**5.6%**	**2.0%**	**42.3%**	**100.0%**

Table 60: Length of Stay, County Court Commitments, Felony Class 5, October 2007 through June 2011 (4,659)

Release→ Admission↓	2007-4th	2008-1st	2008-2nd	2008-3rd	2008-4th	2009-1st	2009-2nd	2009-3rd	2009-4th	2010-1st	2010-2nd	2010-3rd	2010-4th	2011-1st	2011-2nd	2011-3rd	No Release	Total
2007-4th	5.1%	14.1%	15.8%	18.3%	16.1%	8.7%	6.8%	3.9%	2.9%	1.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	4.5%	100.0%
2008-1st		2.6%	14.8%	16.3%	22.4%	13.1%	10.8%	7.0%	3.5%	1.7%	1.2%	0.9%	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	4.7%	100.0%
2008-2nd			4.6%	11.7%	23.1%	12.4%	17.3%	10.1%	4.6%	3.6%	2.9%	1.0%	1.3%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	6.2%	100.0%
2008-3rd				5.5%	16.0%	15.5%	19.1%	15.2%	8.8%	6.4%	2.5%	3.6%	2.2%	0.8%	1.1%	0.3%	3.0%	100.0%
2008-4th					6.8%	14.2%	12.0%	19.3%	15.3%	11.2%	5.2%	5.4%	1.4%	1.4%	0.3%	0.5%	7.1%	100.0%
2009-1st						3.2%	15.0%	17.0%	19.3%	14.4%	9.2%	5.8%	4.0%	1.7%	0.9%	0.3%	9.2%	100.0%
2009-2nd							6.4%	15.5%	14.5%	17.3%	13.6%	11.5%	5.8%	5.2%	1.8%	0.3%	8.2%	100.0%
2009-3rd								6.1%	16.8%	18.1%	17.4%	14.5%	10.6%	3.9%	3.5%	0.3%	8.7%	100.0%
2009-4th									6.3%	15.6%	21.2%	16.6%	15.2%	6.0%	9.3%	1.0%	8.9%	100.0%
2010-1st										7.4%	13.3%	16.2%	17.7%	12.9%	14.4%	0.7%	17.3%	100.0%
2010-2nd											6.9%	11.8%	16.7%	18.8%	14.2%	2.8%	28.8%	100.0%
2010-3rd												7.4%	12.9%	14.4%	16.6%	5.9%	42.8%	100.0%
2010-4th													8.9%	13.8%	12.6%	6.1%	58.5%	100.0%
2011-1st														7.3%	13.6%	11.0%	68.1%	100.0%
2011-2nd															6.3%	4.0%	89.7%	100.0%
All Admissions	**0.3%**	**1.1%**	**2.4%**	**3.6%**	**6.0%**	**4.9%**	**6.4%**	**6.9%**	**6.6%**	**6.7%**	**6.4%**	**6.2%**	**6.1%**	**5.4%**	**5.9%**	**2.0%**	**22.9%**	**100.0%**

Table 61: Length of Stay, County Court Commitments, Felony Class 6, October 2007 through June 2011 (15,340)

Release→ Admission↓	2007-4th	2008-1st	2008-2nd	2008-3rd	2008-4th	2009-1st	2009-2nd	2009-3rd	2009-4th	2010-1st	2010-2nd	2010-3rd	2010-4th	2011-1st	2011-2nd	2011-3rd	No Release	Total
2007-4th	13.7%	35.9%	28.3%	11.0%	3.3%	1.7%	1.4%	1.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.8%	100.0%
2008-1st		13.5%	31.5%	30.1%	12.8%	4.7%	2.4%	1.2%	1.0%	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.9%	100.0%
2008-2nd			15.9%	33.2%	27.3%	11.0%	4.4%	2.4%	1.3%	1.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	1.7%	100.0%
2008-3rd				16.2%	32.6%	26.7%	13.6%	4.6%	1.8%	0.7%	1.1%	0.2%	0.6%	0.7%	0.2%	0.1%	1.0%	100.0%
2008-4th					15.2%	31.7%	29.3%	12.9%	4.1%	2.2%	0.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	2.5%	100.0%
2009-1st						15.3%	33.4%	26.5%	12.5%	4.9%	1.9%	1.1%	1.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	2.6%	100.0%
2009-2nd							14.3%	34.7%	27.2%	13.0%	3.4%	2.1%	1.1%	0.8%	0.6%	0.3%	2.4%	100.0%
2009-3rd								14.1%	31.8%	27.6%	14.2%	5.4%	2.0%	1.3%	0.8%	0.1%	2.7%	100.0%
2009-4th									14.8%	32.9%	25.6%	12.7%	4.4%	2.9%	1.6%	0.4%	4.7%	100.0%
2010-1st										13.8%	31.8%	29.1%	12.8%	4.6%	2.7%	0.6%	4.7%	100.0%
2010-2nd											15.3%	32.2%	27.7%	12.0%	4.0%	0.8%	8.0%	100.0%
2010-3rd												16.9%	30.4%	25.8%	14.2%	2.0%	10.7%	100.0%
2010-4th													16.4%	29.7%	27.5%	7.3%	19.0%	100.0%
2011-1st														14.3%	31.2%	11.7%	42.8%	100.0%
2011-2nd															14.4%	8.7%	76.9%	100.0%
All Admissions	**1.0%**	**3.6%**	**5.6%**	**6.9%**	**7.0%**	**7.0%**	**7.3%**	**7.1%**	**6.8%**	**6.7%**	**6.2%**	**6.2%**	**5.7%**	**5.3%**	**5.5%**	**1.8%**	**10.3%**	**100.0%**

Table 62: Length of Stay, County Court Commitments, Condition of Probation, October 2007 through June 2011 (4,727)

Release→ Admission↓	2007-4th	2008-1st	2008-2nd	2008-3rd	2008-4th	2009-1st	2009-2nd	2009-3rd	2009-4th	2010-1st	2010-2nd	2010-3rd	2010-4th	2011-1st	2011-2nd	2011-3rd	No Release	Total
2007-4th	21.1%	68.1%	8.6%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	100.0%
2008-1st		18.8%	69.3%	10.1%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	100.0%
2008-2nd			24.0%	67.7%	7.4%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
2008-3rd				20.5%	68.3%	10.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	100.0%
2008-4th					21.1%	66.2%	9.7%	2.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	100.0%
2009-1st						16.3%	68.5%	12.9%	1.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	100.0%
2009-2nd							13.4%	74.9%	11.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
2009-3rd								14.5%	68.5%	14.2%	2.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	100.0%
2009-4th									19.7%	65.2%	12.2%	2.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	100.0%
2010-1st										11.4%	69.7%	15.9%	1.8%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	100.0%
2010-2nd											14.0%	64.6%	18.9%	1.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.7%	100.0%
2010-3rd												19.8%	64.7%	13.6%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
2010-4th													21.8%	62.1%	12.5%	2.0%	1.6%	100.0%
2011-1st														16.2%	67.6%	9.6%	6.6%	100.0%
2011-2nd															19.6%	22.1%	58.3%	100.0%
All Admissions	**1.4%**	**5.7%**	**7.3%**	**7.5%**	**7.6%**	**6.3%**	**6.9%**	**7.9%**	**7.3%**	**5.8%**	**6.6%**	**6.5%**	**6.9%**	**5.3%**	**5.7%**	**1.8%**	**3.7%**	**100.0%**

Chapter 4: Trends in Criminal Alien Commitments

One of the possible sources of the recent decline in the prison population is a drop in the number of criminal aliens admitted to custody. According to reports posted on the ADC website, the criminal alien portion of the inmate population dropped by 857 or 13.6% from October 31, 2009 through June 30, 2011. This decline has certainly contributed to the overall drop in state prisoners since October 2009. The question addressed in this chapter is whether or not this decline is due to an associated admission shortfall. To answer this question, the trend in criminal alien admissions was computed and subjected to the same type of trend analysis as that employed in the first three chapters.

The results show that criminal alien admissions peaked at 1,037 during the second quarter of 2009, and then began declining immediately thereafter, reaching a low point of 713 during the fourth quarter of 2010. In line with the documented drop in imprisoned aliens (13.6%), the average number of alien admissions over the last seven quarters (805) is down by 13.1% from the previous seven quarters (926).

However, a closer examination of the trend line reveals that criminal alien admissions had undergone a 10-quarter surge dating back to the second quarter of 2007. The average number of alien admissions over those 10 quarters (887) exceeded the average over the preceding 10 quarters (602) by 47.3%. Over the 17-quarter period from the second quarter of 2007 through the second quarter of 2011, there was a net excess in alien admissions of 1,648. As a consequence, the recent admission decline was simply a matter of alien admissions returning to the previous trend. Based on that previous trend and ignoring the surge, the shortfall in criminal alien admissions beginning in the fourth quarter of 2010 totals to just 260. This shortfall pales in comparison to the surge total of 1,907 or 18.4% over the preceding 14 quarters.

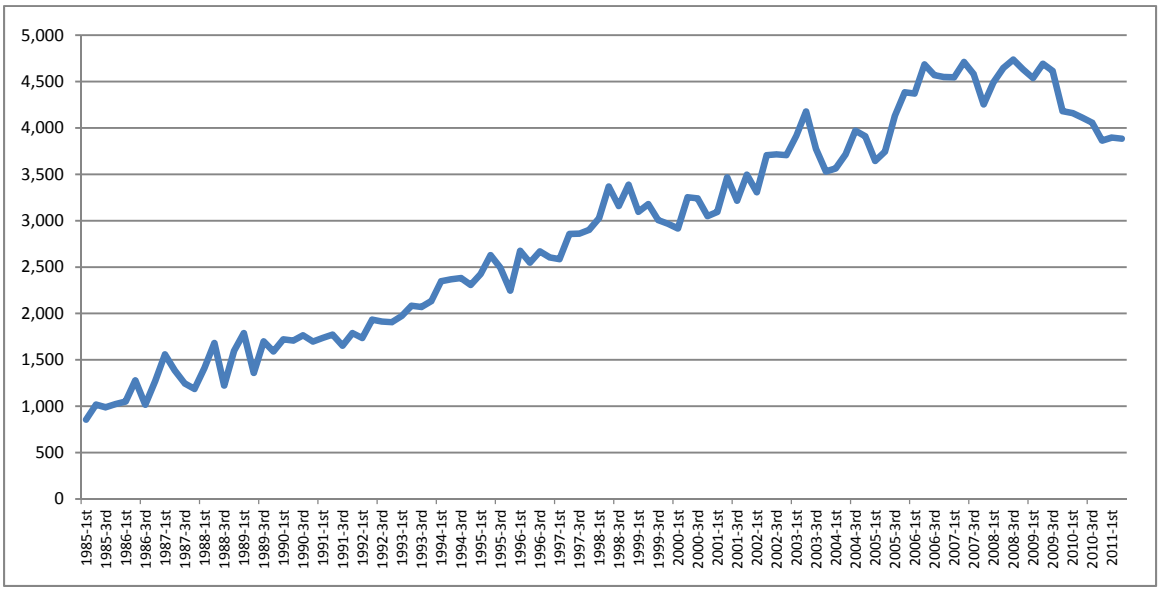
Chapter 4 Summary

- *The criminal alien portion of the inmate population declined by 857 or 13.6% from October 2009 through June 2011.*
- *Following a peak of 1,037 during the second quarter of 2009, criminal alien admissions dropped to 713 during the fourth quarter of 2010.*
- *Through June 2011, alien admissions averaged 13.1% less over the last seven quarters (805) compared to the previous seven (926).*
- *However, through September 2010, alien admissions had been up by 51.3% over 14 quarters compared to the previous 14.*
- *Compared to the previous trend, over 14 quarters from the second quarter of 2007 through the third quarter of 2010, criminal alien admissions surged by 1,907 or 18.4%.*
  Consequently, there was an admission shortfall totaling 260 only since the fourth quarter of 2010.

Criminal Alien Population Down

The Department of Corrections has credited a drop in admissions of so-called "criminal aliens" as one of the factors associated with the recent decline in the prison population. This category consists of citizens of other countries in this country either legally or illegally. According to the ADC monthly report Corrections at a Glance, the criminal alien portion of the prison population has dropped from 6,311 at the end of October of 2009 to 5,454 at the end of June of 2011, a decline of 857 or 13.6%. Figures 116 and 117 below compare trends in admissions of U.S. citizens and criminal aliens. It is important to consider total admissions rather than just court commitments for this category, as a portion of non-commitment admissions consist of criminal aliens returned from deportation at one-half the sentence.

Figure 116: Prison Admissions, U.S. Citizens, 1985-2011 (305,306)



As exhibited in Figure 117, criminal alien admissions reached a peak of 1,037 during the second quarter of 2009, but then dropped off by 31.2% to 713 during the fourth quarter of 2010. This was the lowest level for such admissions since the second quarter of 2007. ***However, a close examination of Figure 117 reveals the fact that such admissions had been on a steep uptrend (surge) dating back to April 2007, and that the recent decline brought admissions back in line with the previous trend!***

Logic dictates it would be an error to consider the 14-quarter surge in alien admissions (2007-2nd to 2010-3rd) as a trend. Figure 118 isolates the previous uptrend so that we can measure the extent of the surge and the following decline, and Table 63 records the results of the trend analysis. The results show that criminal alien admissions exceeded the previous trend by as much as 37.1% during the second quarter of 2009, and that a shortfall in alien admissions took hold only since the fourth quarter of 2010. That shortfall totaled 260 over three quarters, paling in comparison to the surge total of 1,907 or 18.4% over the preceding 14 quarters.

Figure 117: Prison Admissions, Criminal Aliens, 1985-2011 (43,999)

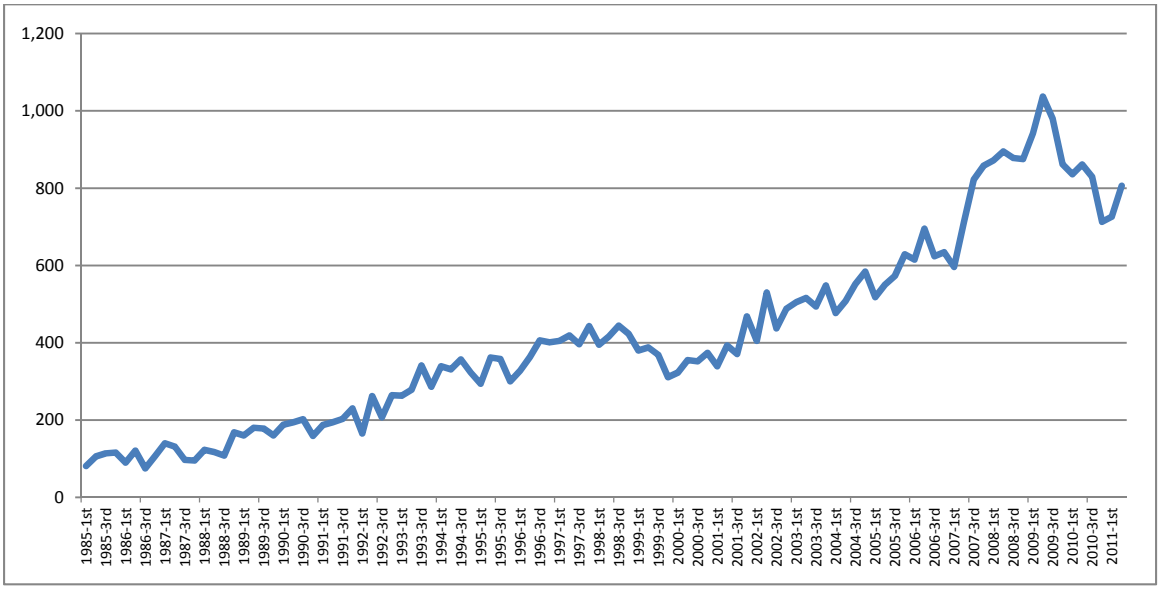


Figure 118: Prison Admissions, Criminal Aliens, 2000-2007

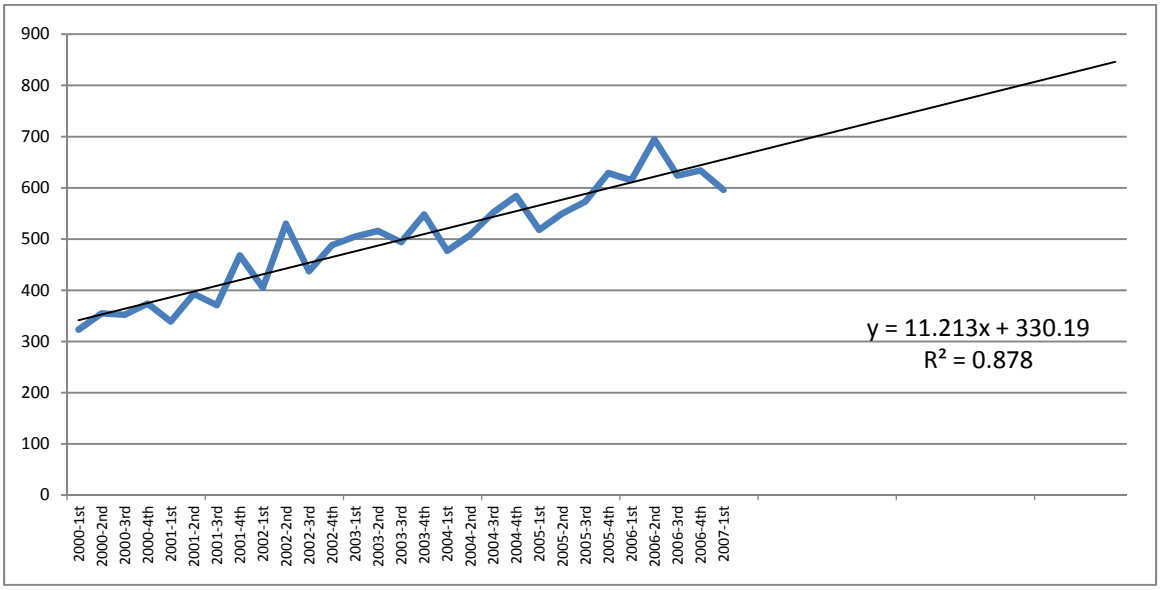


Table 63: Excess/Shortfall in Criminal Alien Admissions

Quarter	Projected Admissions	Actual Admissions	Difference = Excess/Shortfall	% Difference
2007-2nd	667	713	46	7.0%
2007-3rd	678	822	144	21.3%
2007-4th	689	858	169	24.5%
2008-1st	700	872	172	24.5%
2008-2nd	711	895	184	25.8%
2008-3rd	723	878	155	21.5%
2008-4th	734	875	141	19.2%
2009-1st	745	942	197	26.4%
2009-2nd	756	1,037	281	37.1%
2009-3rd	767	980	213	27.7%
2009-4th	779	862	83	10.7%
2010-1st	790	836	46	5.8%
2010-2nd	801	861	60	7.5%
2010-3rd	812	829	17	2.0%
2010-4th	824	713	-111	-13.4%
2011-1st	835	726	-109	-13.0%
2011-2nd	846	806	-40	-4.7%
Total	**12,857**	**14,505**	**1,648**	**12.8%**
Per Quarter	**756**	**853**	**97**	**-**

The bottom line on our analysis is that, over the 17-quarter period from the second quarter of 2007 through the second quarter of 2011, there was a net excess in criminal alien admissions of 1,648. The actual total of 14,505 exceeded the projected total of 12,857 by 12.8%. That said, there is no doubt that the very recent drop in criminal alien admissions has contributed to and heightened the shortfall in commitments identified in the previous three chapters.

Chapter 5: Crime and Arrest Trends

The previous chapters documented that the recent drop in the number of state prisoners draws from a drop in commitments referred to as a "commitment shortfall." In this chapter, we consider whether or not the shortfall is associated with a drop in levels of reported crime and arrests, among other things. We will address other topics as well, but our primary intent is to determine if crime levels are down in the categories that impact prison population. Due to the lag time between the commission of a crime and arrest, and the subsequent lag between arrest and commitment, and especially for probation violators, we would expect a drop in crime and arrests to precede the drop in commitments by at least a year or two.

While our primary concern is with emerging trends in raw numbers of crimes and arrests, consideration is also given to trends in crime and arrest "rates." This requires factoring in general state population growth and indicates whether or not crime is becoming less of a problem in Arizona. We also compare Arizona and national trends to determine if the reported declines are associated.

Crime is down both nationally and in Arizona in all reported crime categories. From 2002 to 2010, the crime rate in Arizona dropped by 38.4%, more than double the national decline of 18.9%. From 1995 to 2010, closely matching the period during which Truth-in-Sentencing has been in effect in Arizona, the crime rate dropped by 52.0%. The Arizona crime rate for 2010 (3,942.1) was at the lowest recorded level since 1965 (3,547.8). Unfortunately, prison population growth data only goes back to 1971.

The decline in the Arizona crime rate since 2006 (-25.4%), also more than double the national decline of 12.6%, carries over to all reported crime categories, including:

- Murder/non-negligent manslaughter (-25.0%)
- Forcible rape (-13.0%)
- Robbery (-29.3%)
- Aggravated assault (-24.7%)
- Burglary (-16.7%)
- Larceny/theft (-16.4%)
- Motor vehicle theft (-63.2%)

The drop in the violent crime rate in Arizona since 2006 (-25.2%) was nearly 60% greater than the national decline of -15.8%, while the drop in the property crime rate was again more than double the national decline (-25.5% to -12.1%). The decline in crime in Arizona was by far the greatest in the category of motor vehicle theft, dropping an astounding 68.3% from 2002 to 2010.

In terms of raw numbers of crimes, the declines are not quite as dramatic due to general population growth, however, they are still quite substantial. From 2002 to 2010, total reported crime in Arizona dropped by 27.7%, which was more than double the national decline of 13.0%. The decline since 2006 was 132% greater in Arizona than nationally (-22.7% to -9.8%), with successive yearly declines of 2.5%, 6.6%, 10.8%, and 4.9%. From 2006 to 2010, violent crime in Arizona was down by 22.4% and property crime by 22.7%. The peak percentage decline in each case was greatest from 2008 to 2009, 10.1% in reported violent crimes and 10.9% in reported property crimes (10.8% for all crimes).

The latter declines coincide with first noticeable drop in prison population during the fourth quarter of 2009. It is likely that this is more than a simple coincidence. Recall that the commitment shortfall in certain categories of property crime (theft, theft of means of transportation and fraud) began as early as the fourth quarter of 2006. From 2006 to 2010, declines in reported crimes were as follows:

- Murder/non-negligent manslaughter (-22.2%)
- Forcible rape (-9.9%)
- Robbery (-26.7%)
- Aggravated assault (-21.9%)
- Burglary (-13.6%)
- Larceny/theft (-13.3%)
- Motor vehicle theft (-61.9%)

The 61.9% drop in reported motor vehicle thefts from 2006 to 2010 coincided with a huge drop in commitments for vehicle theft. With a decline of this magnitude, there is no scenario whatsoever in which there would not be a concomitant drop in prison commitments, and our results support this supposition. Specifically, from 2006 to 2010, commitments for motor vehicle theft fell from 1,451 to 604 or by 58.4%, closely matching the drop in reported crimes. Successive yearly declines in vehicle theft commitments totaled 14.1%, 9.1%, 21.9% and 31.8%!

Analysis of arrest patterns reveals that raw numbers of arrests in Arizona were down from 2008 to 2010 in 22 of 26 crime categories. Percentage reductions included:

- Negligent manslaughter (-63.9%)
- Motor vehicle theft (-41.6%)
- Prostitution and commercial vice (-40.3%)
- Forgery and counterfeiting (-38.6%)
- Embezzlement (-32.6%)
- Weapons offenses (-24.4%)
- Arson (-21.0%)
- Offenses against family and children (-14.8%)
- Robbery (-14.6%)
- Burglary (-12.5%)
- Fraud (-10.5%)
- Stolen property (-8.1%)
- Drug possession (-7.5%)
- Aggravated assault (-6.1%)
- Sex offenses (excluding forcible rape) (-5.8%)
- Drug trafficking (-5.3%)
- DUI (-5.0%)
- Vandalism (-1.3%)

The only categories showing increases were other assaults (+0.3%), larceny-theft (+1.5%), murder/non-negligent manslaughter (+5.1%), and forcible rape (+5.3%). Two are small number categories and two have a low probability of commitment, hence none could seriously impact commitment levels.

One of the possible causes of a reduction in crime nationally is aging in the general population. According to data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the median age of the general population increased from 34.1 in 1995 to 37.2 in 2010. To test this theory, an analysis of trends in U.S. arrest rates by age group was conducted. The results show that 15.5% of the reduction in the arrest rate for all crimes over the period 1995-2010 was due to aging in the general population, 74.2% was due to within-age-groups "criminality abatement," and 10.3% was due to an interaction between the two effects. However, these percentages varied widely by crime category. The largest portions due to general population aging occurred in the case of Part II crimes (18.7%) and most noticeably in the categories of embezzlement (62.7%), drug crimes (46.9%), DUI (30.7%), and offenses against family and children (16.3%). In contrast, the largest portions due to within-age-groups criminality abatement occurred in the case of gambling (97.5%), motor vehicle theft (92.9%), murder/non-negligent manslaughter (92.2%), and arson (90.4%). According to the results, just 2.6% of the reduction in the motor vehicle arrest rate nationally was due to general population aging.

Across 13 age groups, the average reduction in the Part I and II arrest rate nationally came to 19.6%. However, the average reduction across the seven youngest age groups came to 37.5%. Thus, criminality abatement was more pronounced for the most crime-prone age groups. The largest reductions due to criminality abatement occurred for the following age groups: age 0-9 (-79.0%), age 10-14 (-57.6%), age 15-19 (-32.1%), age 30-34 (-31.9%) and age 35-39 (-34.1%). Three of the over-40 age groups exhibited actual increases in arrest rates, including age 45-49 (+9.0%), age 50-54 (+25.7%), and age 55-59 (+13.5%). These patterns have no doubt contributed to aging in the prison population nationally. In Arizona, the average age of newly committed state prisoners increased from 31.7 in 1995 to 34.0 in 2011.

Chapter 5 Summary

- *2002-2010: Arizona crime rate down by 38.4%, doubling the U.S. decline of 18.9%*
- *2002-2010: Arizona motor vehicle theft rate down by 68.3%, eclipsing the U.S. decline of 44.8%*
- *2006-2010: Arizona crime rate down by 25.4%, doubling the U.S. decline of 12.6%*
- *2006-2010: Arizona motor vehicle theft rate down by 63.2%, eclipsing the U.S. decline of 40.3%*
- *2002-2010: Reported AZ crimes down by 27.7%, more than doubling the U.S. decline of 13.0%*
- *2006-2010: Reported AZ crimes down by 22.7%, more than doubling the U.S. decline of 9.8%*
- *2008-2009: Peak Arizona drop in reported crime (10.8%); coincides with first drop in prisoners*
- *2006-2010: Reported AZ motor vehicle thefts down by 61.9%, eclipsing the U.S. decline of 38.5%*
- *2006-2010: Arizona commitments for motor vehicle theft down by 58.4%*
- *2009-2010: Average 57.6% shortfall in commitments for motor vehicle theft*
- *2008-2010: Arizona arrests down in 22 of 26 crime categories*
- *2008-2010: Arizona arrests for motor vehicle theft down by 41.6%*
- *2008-2010: Arizona arrests for forgery and counterfeiting down by 38.6%*
- *Within-age-group reductions are responsible for 74.2% of the decline in national arrest rates*

Crime Trends

In this chapter, we consider the issue of crime trends and the likelihood that Arizona has turned the corner on crime. If this is the case, then continuing decreases in prison population beyond that observed to-date would be a distinct possibility. To answer this question, we will consider trends in reported crimes and arrests, both in Arizona and nationally, including crime and arrest rates. One of the factors associated with crime is age. It is well recognized that younger age groups account for a disproportionate share of arrests in this country. In addition to a probe of general trends in crime and arrests, we will closely examine trends in arrest rates both within and across age groups nationally. A reduction in arrest rates within age groups is referred to in this report as "criminality abatement." One of the goals in this chapter will be to ascertain the relative roles of aging and criminality abatement in the reduction in arrest rates.

Reported Crime

When left with a choice, it is always good to begin at the beginning, and in the case of crime and corrections, that beginning would be reported crime. Each year, law enforcement authorities across the nation report to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) the numbers of so-called "Part I" crimes committed in their jurisdiction in the following categories:

"Part I" Violent Crimes

- Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter
- Forcible Rape
- Robbery
- Aggravated Assault

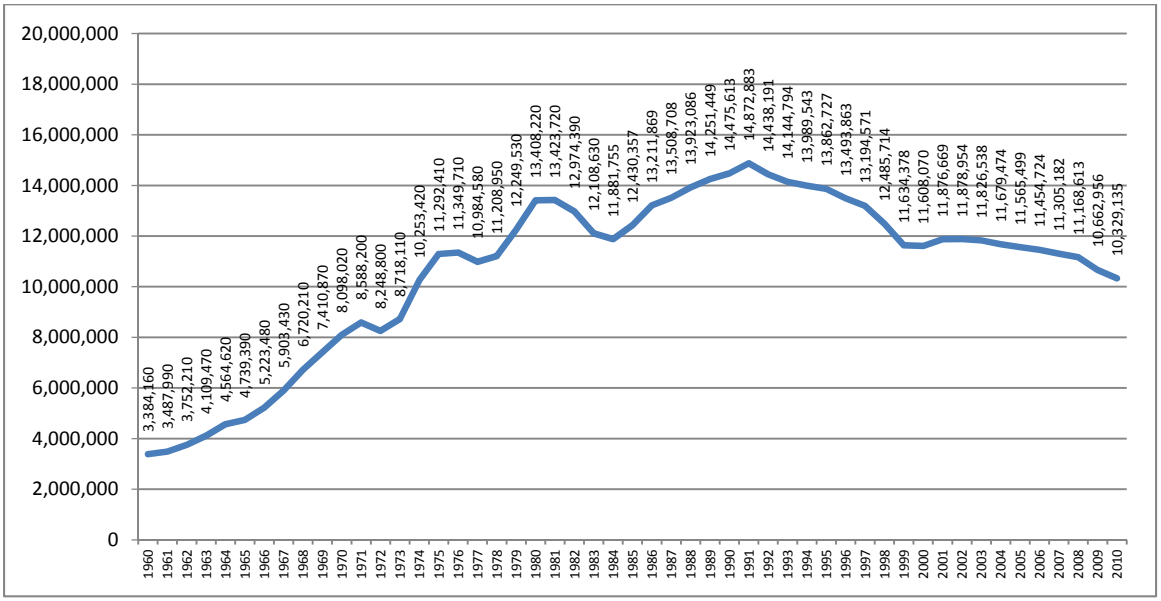
"Part I" Property Crimes

- Burglary
- Larceny-Theft
- Motor Vehicle Theft

The FBI then tabulates reported crimes, calculates crime rates for each state and the nation as a whole, and reports on the numbers of arrests for both Part I and Part II offenses. Part II crimes include all crimes not classified as Part I, e.g., drug crimes, forgery, weapons offenses, etc. The totality of this information is published annually in the FBI's Crime in the United States report. Figures 119-132 below track total reported crime, violent crime, and property crime, and corresponding crime rates, as well general populations, for both Arizona and the nation as a whole over the period from 1960 through 2010.

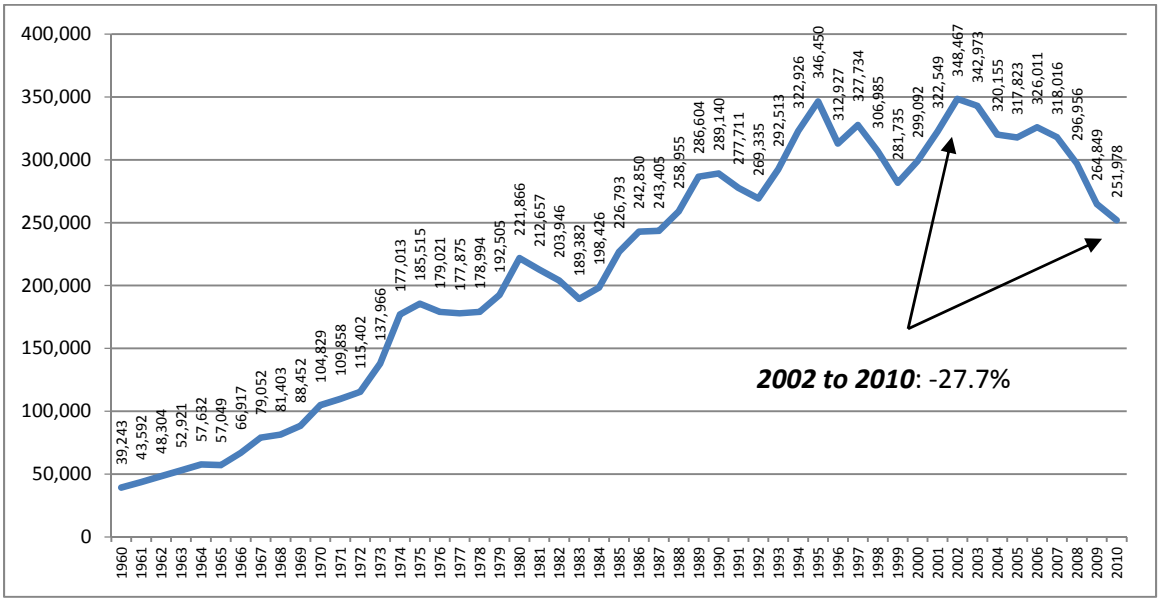
For each crime category, it is important to consider both the absolute number of crimes reported and the crime rate. Absolute numbers are important because they give an indication of the total volume of crime feeding into the criminal justice system and ultimately into the prison system. If crime volumes are down, chances are that will eventually have an impact on prison population. On the other hand, crime and arrest rates are important as they indicate the level of criminal activity relative to the size of the general population, i.e., the degree to which crime is still a significant problem. They are most useful when tracking crime levels over time, and especially so for states like Arizona in which the general population is rising. It is for these reasons that we consider both absolute numbers and rates in this report.

Figure 119: Crime in the United States, Total "Part I" Crime, 1960-2010*



*Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States reports

Figure 120: Crime in Arizona, Total "Part I" Crime, 1960-2010*

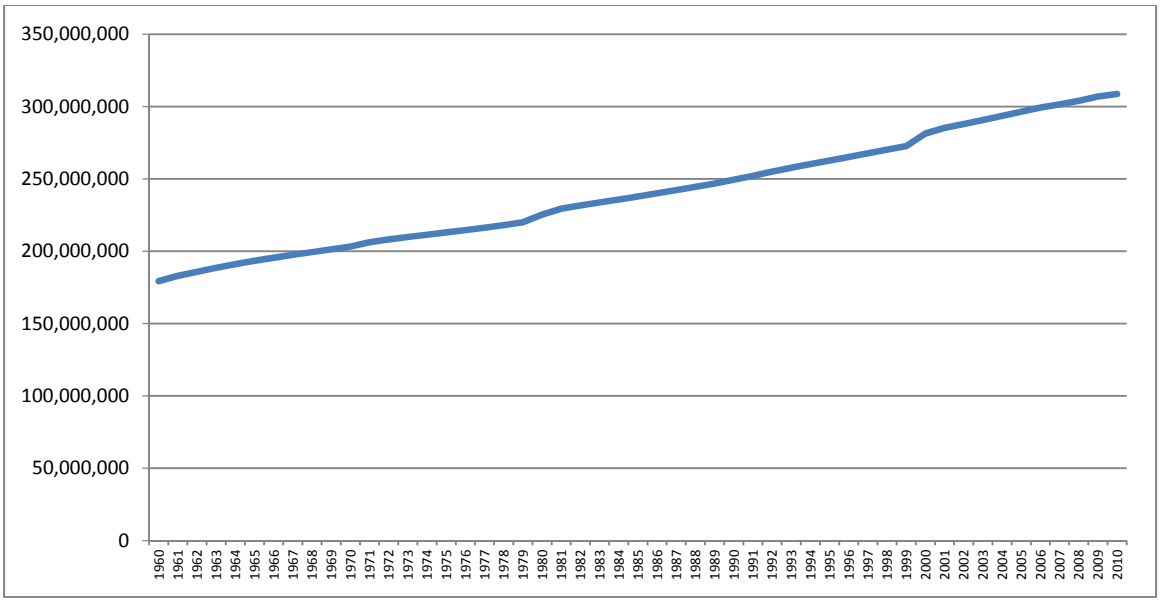


*Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States reports

From 2002 to 2010, reported crime fell by 27.7% in Arizona and by 13.0% nationally. However, crime peaked nationally in 1991, while crime in Arizona peaked in 1995 and again in 2002. ***During 2010, reported crime in Arizona was at the lowest recorded level since 1987!!***

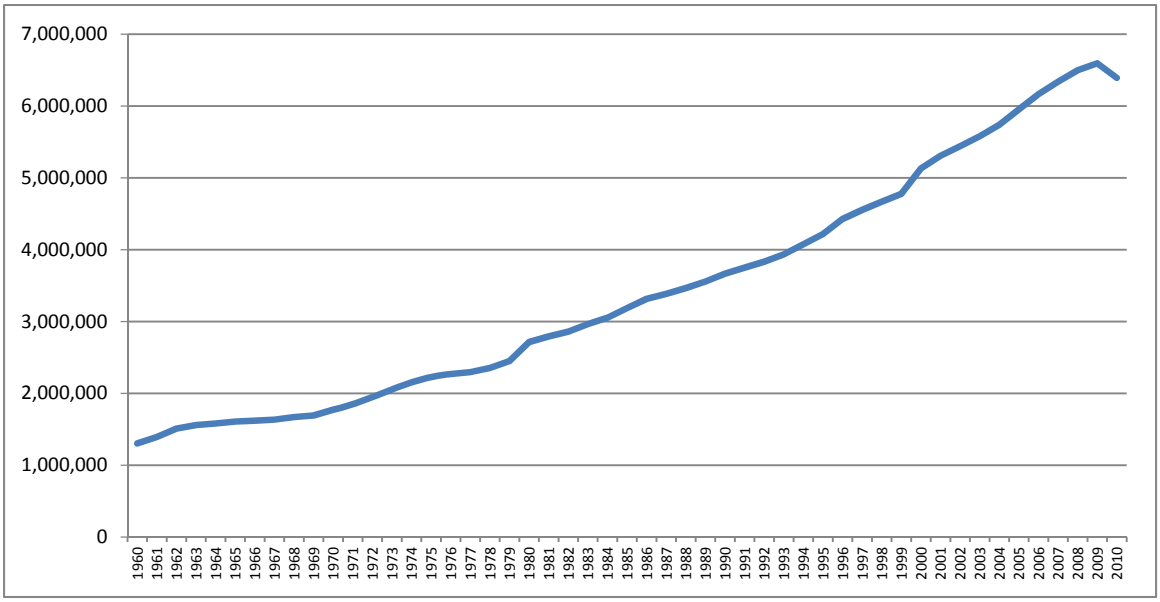
When comparing Arizona and the nation as a whole, it is important to factor in growth in the general population. Figures 121 and 122 provide this kind of information.

Figure 121: United States General Population, 1960-2010*



*Source: United States Bureau of the Census

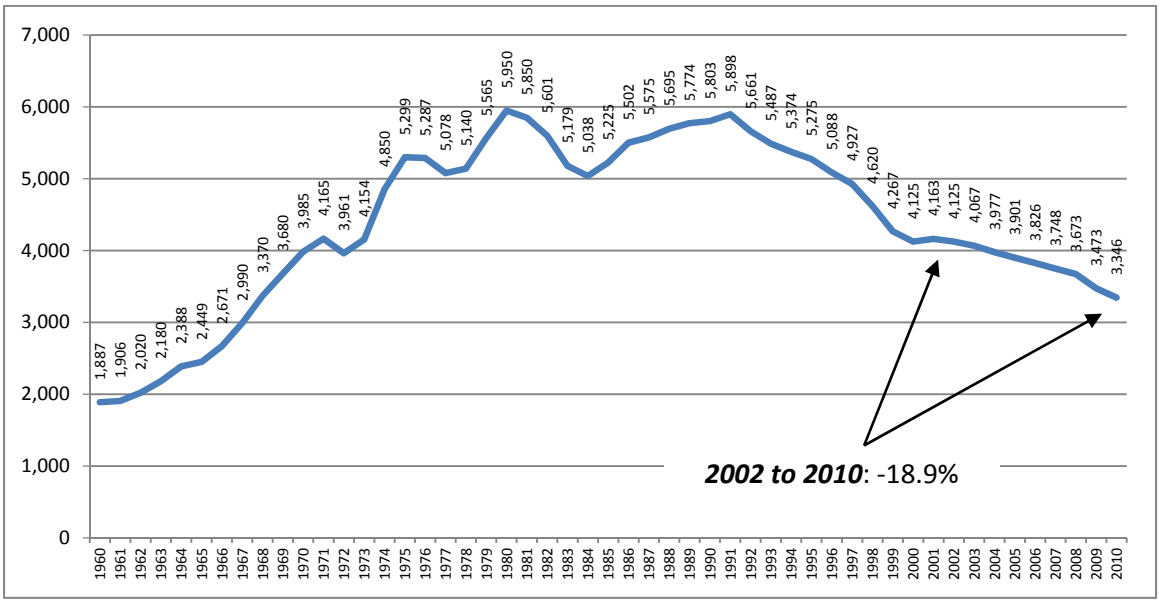
Figure 122: Arizona General Population, 1960-2010*



*Source: United States Bureau of the Census

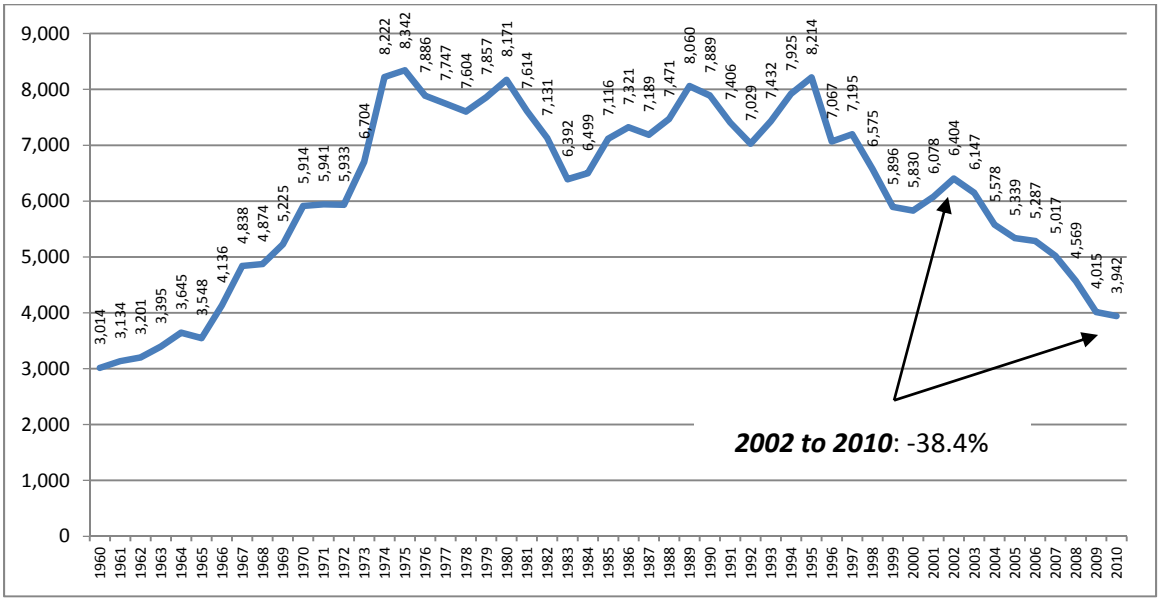
Over the 51-year period from 1960 through 2010, the U.S. general population increased by an average of 1.1% per year. In comparison, the Arizona general population increased by an average of 3.3% per year. In other words, Arizona's general population has grown at three times the rate of the national population. This makes it especially important when considering crime trends to factor in general population growth. In doing so, we get the crime rates displayed in Figures 123 and 124 below.

Figure 123: National Crime Rate, Total "Part I" Crime, 1960-2010*



*Crime rate = reported crimes per 100,000 general population

Figure 124: Arizona Crime Rate, Total "Part I" Crime, 1960-2010



From the figures above, we can see that from 2002 to 2010, the Arizona crime rate dropped by more than double the amount of the U.S. crime rate (38.4% to 18.9%). In 1995, the Arizona crime rate exceeded the national crime rate by 55.7% (8,213.6 to 5,274.9). By 2010, that discrepancy had fallen to 17.8% (3,942.1 to 3,345.5). ***Evidently, Arizona has dealt with the crime problem more successfully than has the nation as a whole!*** At this point, we probe more deeply to determine which crime categories have been impacted the most. We begin with the major categories of Part I violent and property crime.

Figure 125: Crime in the United States, Total Violent Crime, 1960-2010

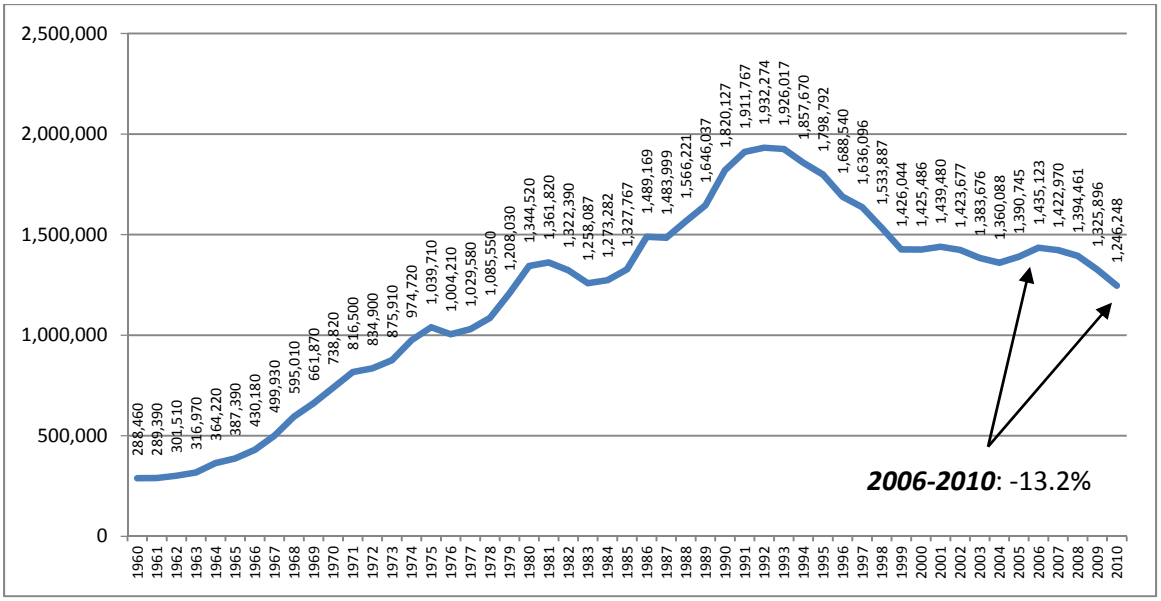
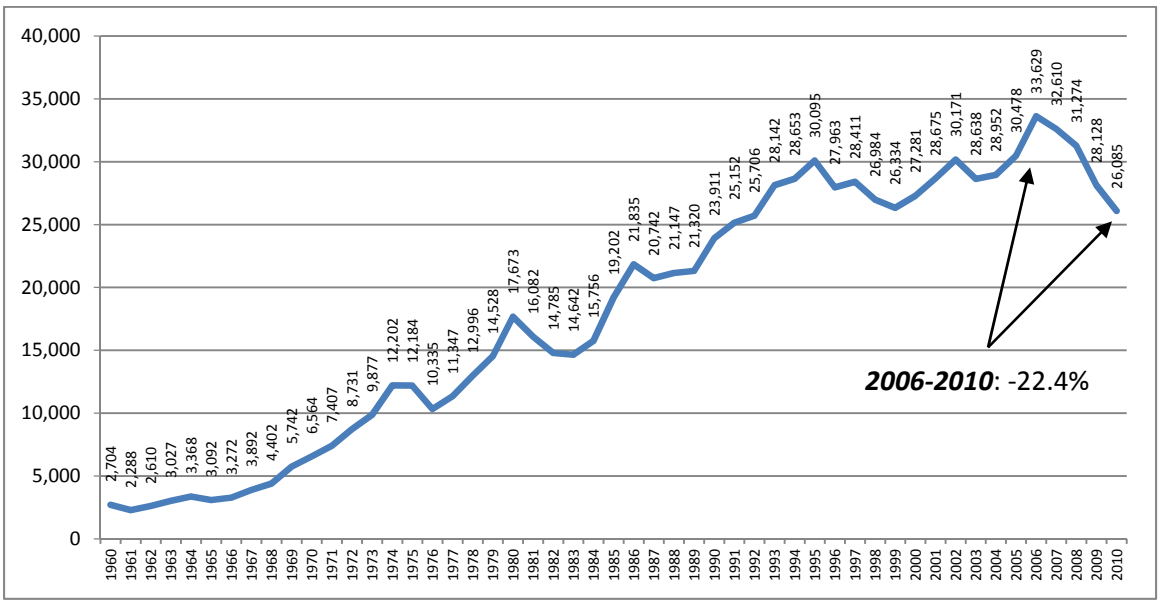


Figure 126: Crime in Arizona, Total Violent Crime, 1960-2010



Nationally, the total volume of violent crime peaked in 1995, while violent crime in Arizona peaked in 2006. However, since 2006, violent crime has dropped by 13.2% nationally and by 22.4% in Arizona. Similar patterns occur with respect to violent crime rates (Figures 127 and 128).

Figure 127: National Crime Rate, Violent Crime, 1960-2010

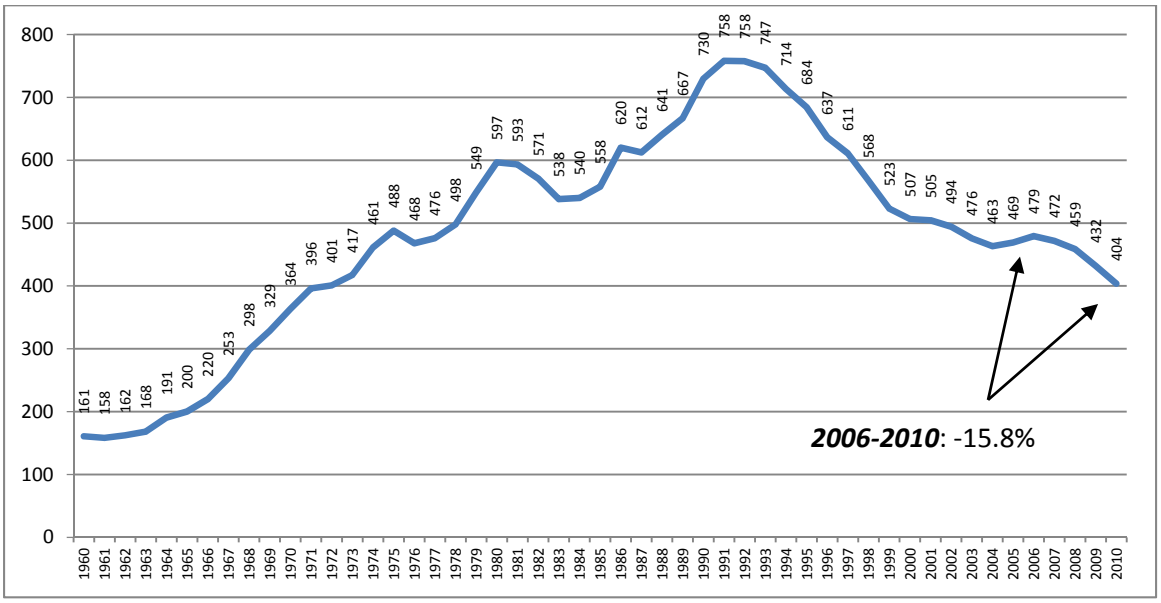
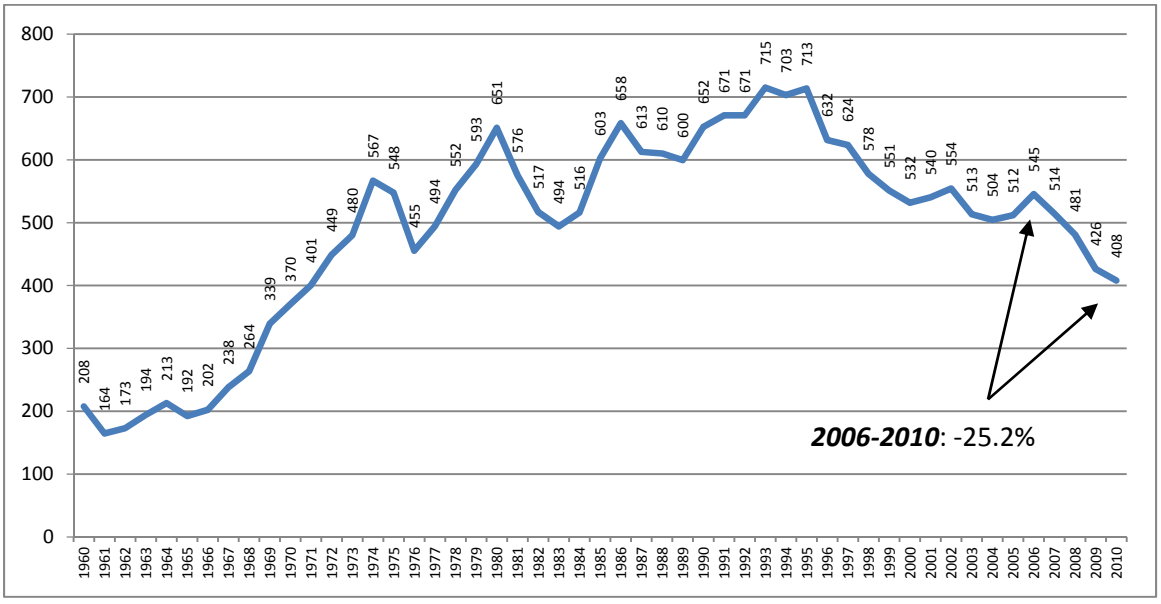


Figure 128: Arizona Crime Rate, Violent Crime, 1960-2010



Nationally, the violent crime rate peaked at 758.2 in 1991, while the violent crime rate in Arizona peaked at 715.0 in 1993. Since 2006, violent crime has dropped by 15.8% nationally and by 25.2% in Arizona. In 2010, the Arizona violent crime rate exceeded the national rate by 1.1%, 408.1 to 403.6.

Figure 129: Crime in the United States, Property Crime, 1960-2010

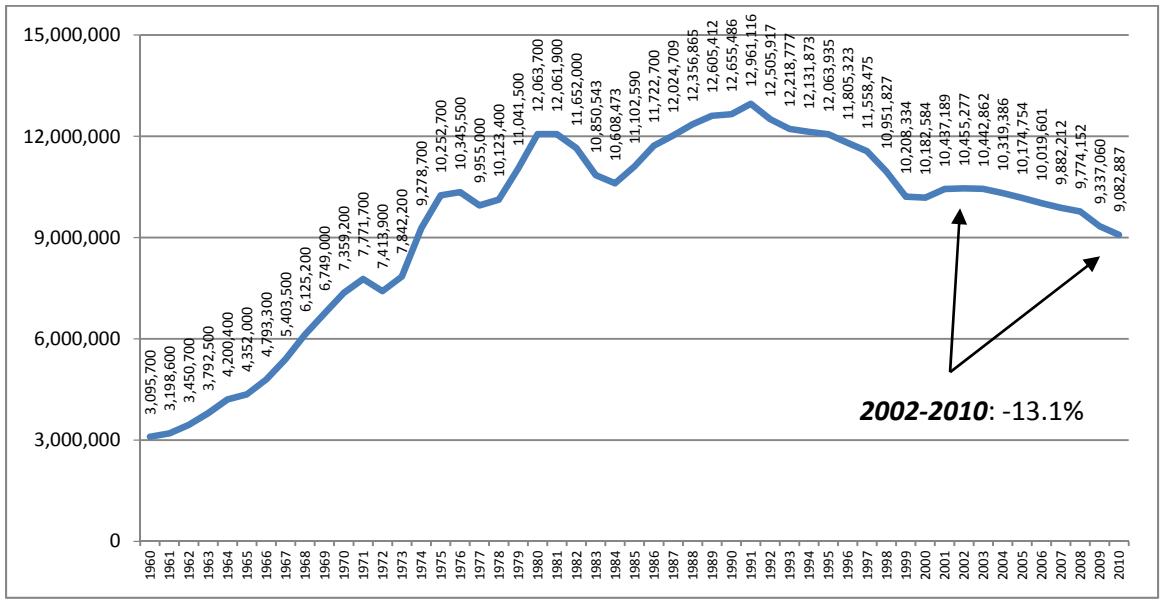
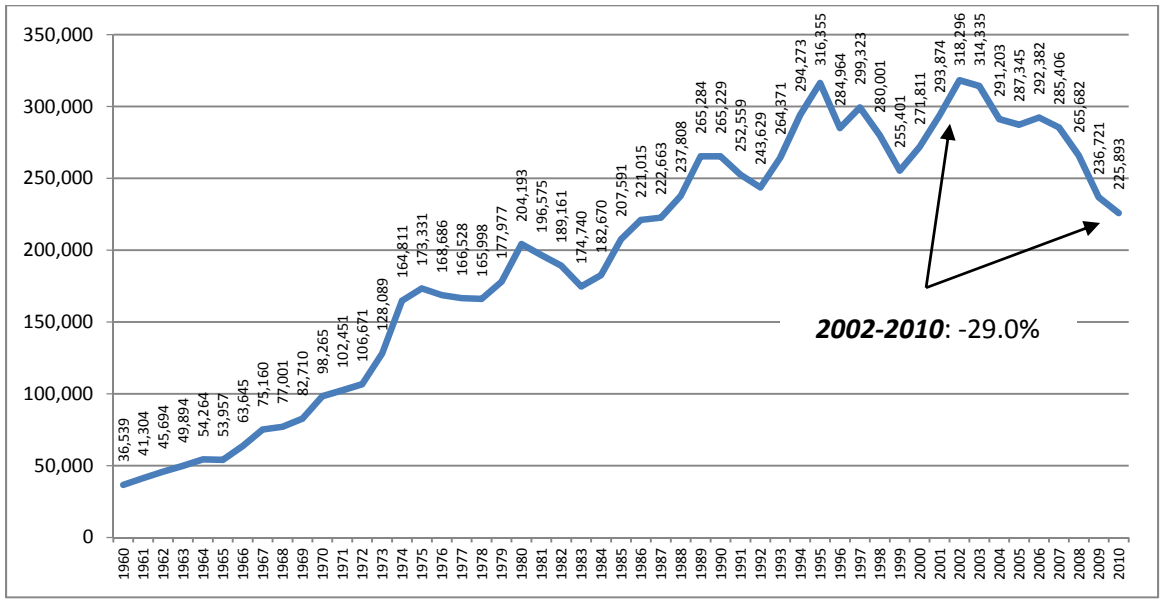


Figure 130: Crime in Arizona, Property Crime, 1960-2010



From 2002 to 2010, the total volume of Part I property crime decreased by 13.1% nationally and by 29.0% in Arizona. Again, the drop was more than twice as great in Arizona. As shown below, the same pattern occurred with regard to the property crime rate, with the drop in Arizona being more than twice the national decline (39.6% to 19.0%). However, in 2010, the Arizona rate still exceeded the national rate by 20.1% (3,534.0 to 2,941.9).

Figure 131: National Crime Rate, Property Crime, 1960-2010

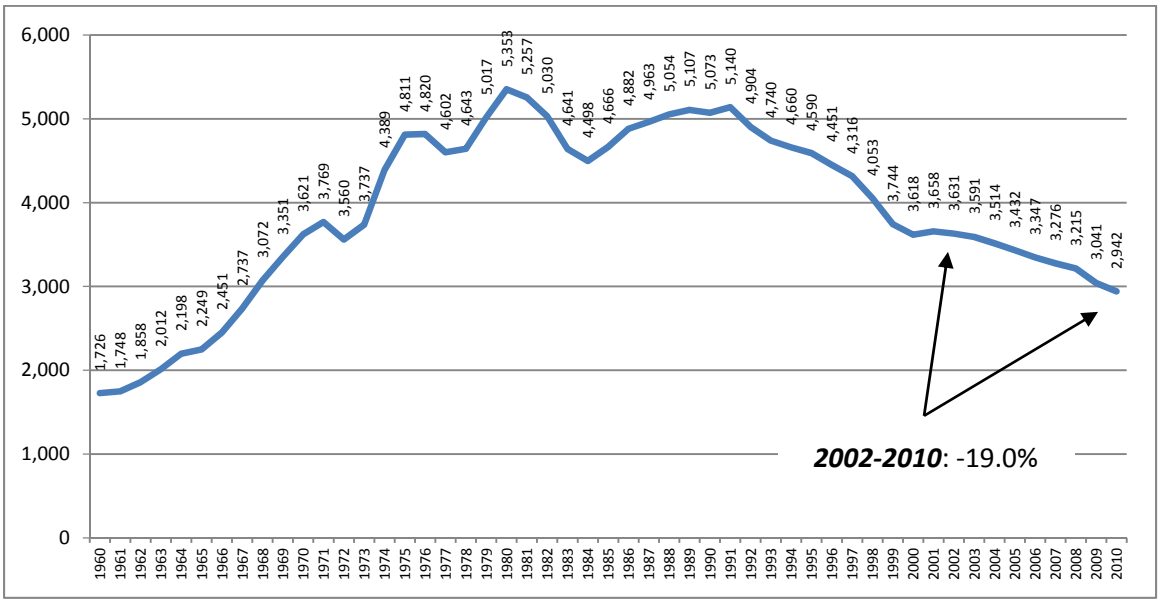


Figure 132: Arizona Crime Rate, Property Crime, 1960-2010

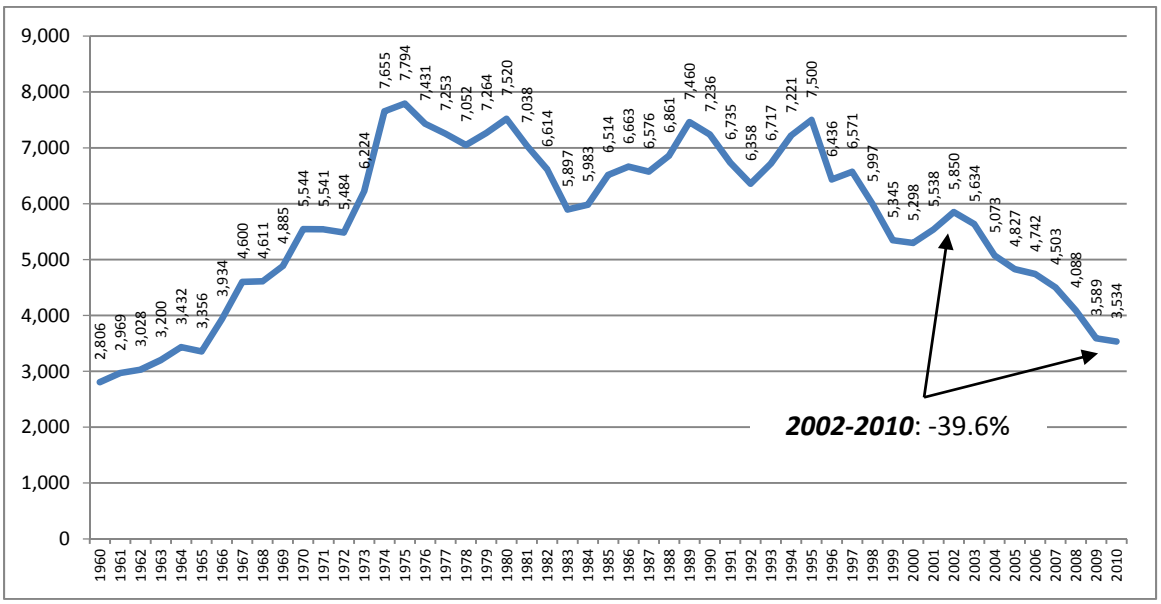


Figure 133: Crime in the United States, Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter, 1960-2010

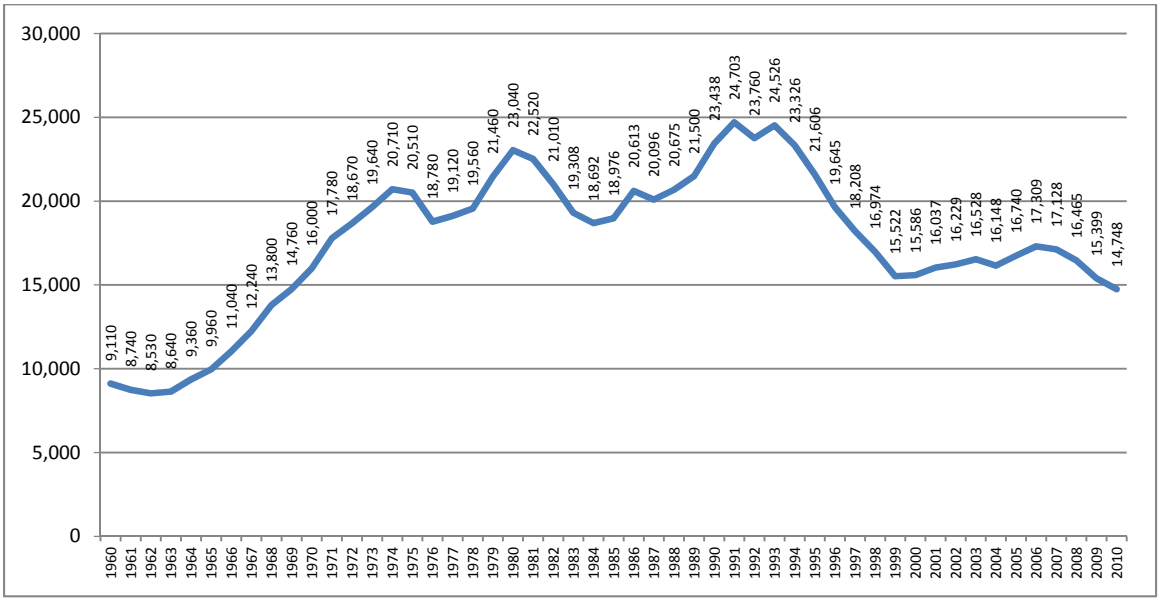
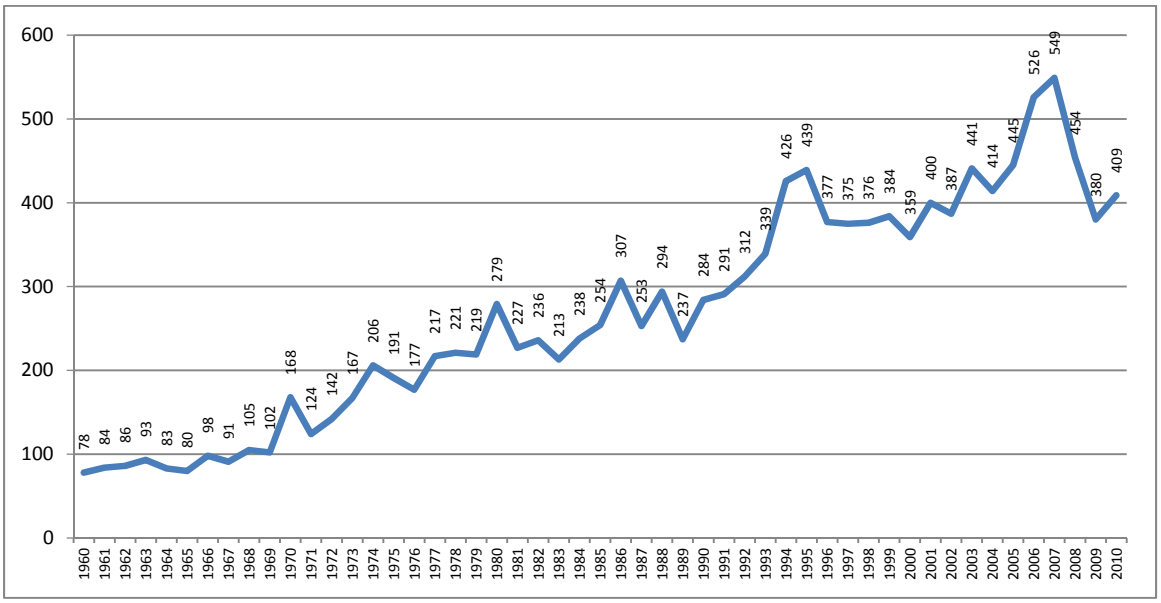


Figure 134: Crime in Arizona, Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter, 1960-2010



With regard to the most serious crime category, the picture is much different in Arizona than it is nationally. Across the nation, murders have more or less leveled off over the last decade following a dramatic decline during the mid to late nineties. In Arizona, murders had been on the incline until 2008. From 2007 to 2010, murders in Arizona dropped by 25.5%, from 549 to 409. However, in 2010, the murder rate in Arizona exceeded the national rate by 34.0% (6.4 to 4.8).

Figure 135: National Crime Rate, Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter, 1960-2010

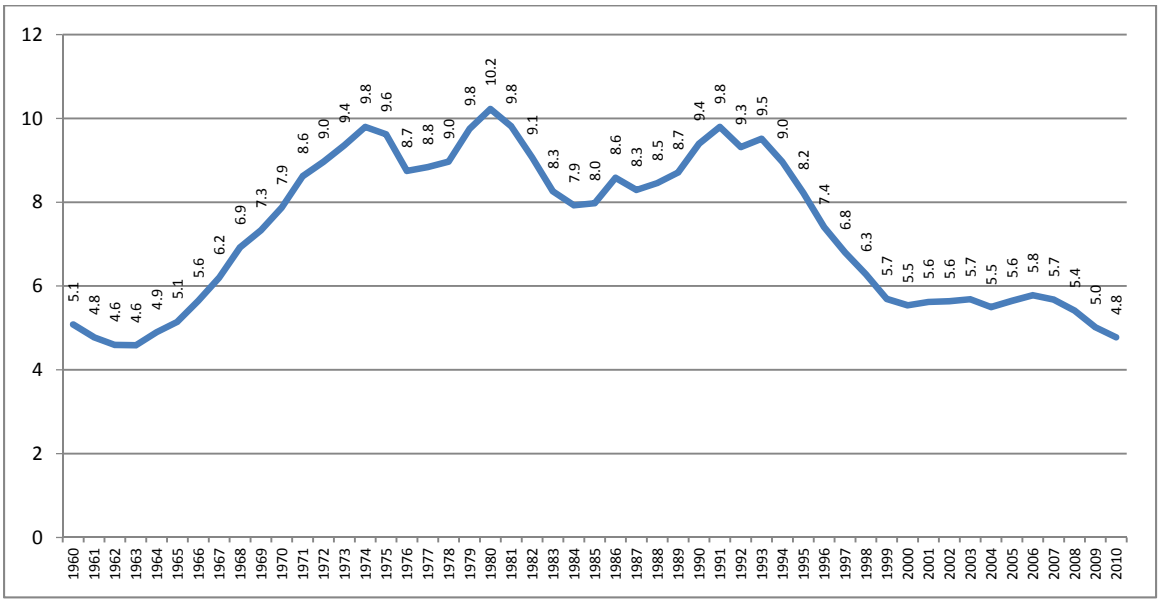
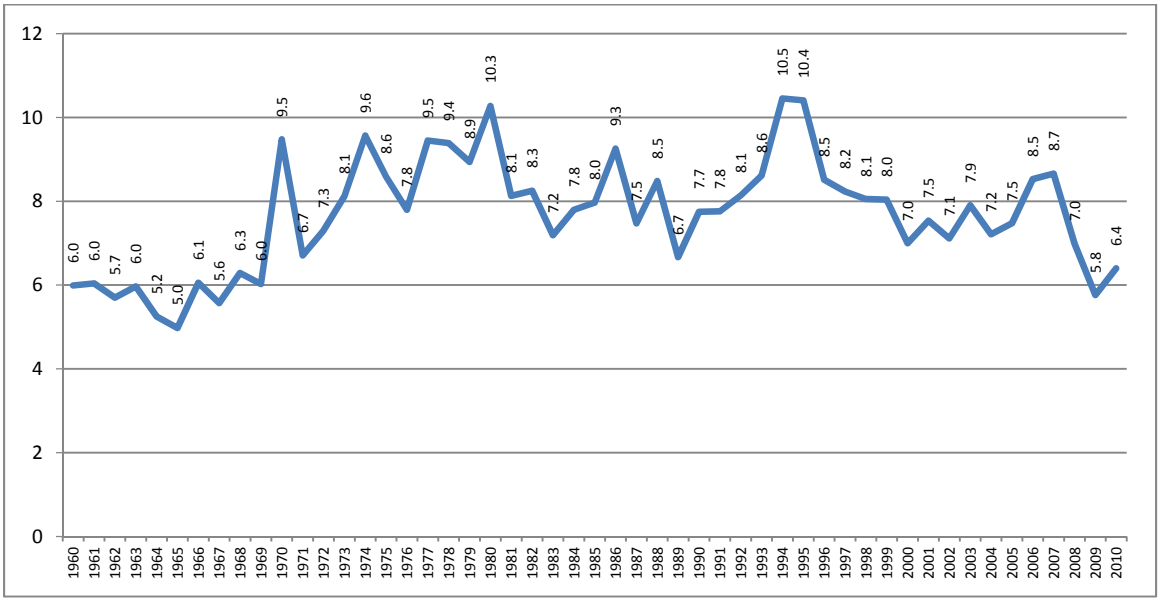


Figure 136: Arizona Crime Rate, Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter, 1960-2010



Reported forcible rape was on the decline both nationally and in Arizona until the turn of the century, when national rapes leveled off and eventually declined, while Arizona rapes continued on upward. The good news, however, is that reported forcible rapes in Arizona declined from 2,402 in 2006 to 2,165 in 2010, a drop of 9.9%. In 2010, the forcible rape rate in Arizona exceeded the national rate by 23.5% (33.9 to 27.5).

Figure 137: Crime in the United States, Forcible Rape, 1960-2010

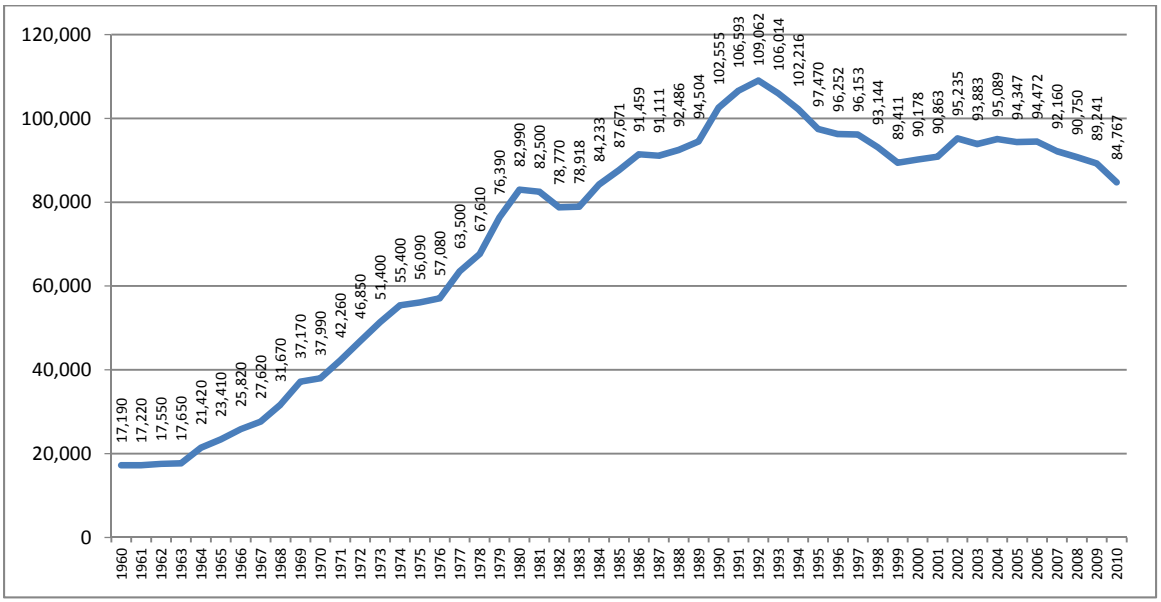


Figure 138: Crime in Arizona, Forcible Rape, 1960-2010

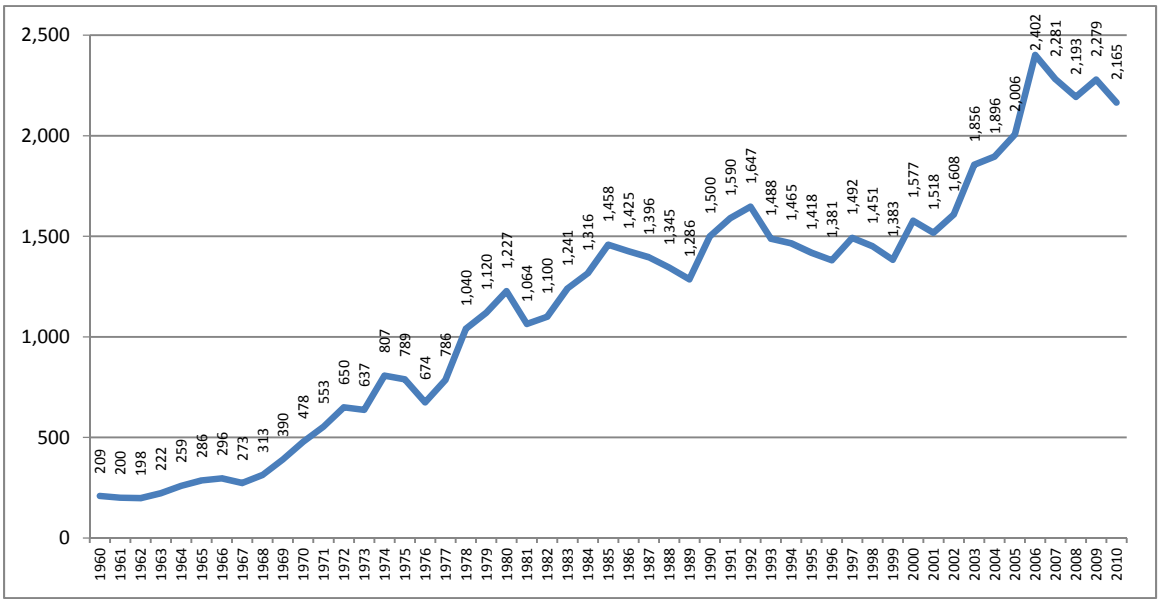


Figure 139: National Crime Rate, Forcible Rape, 1960-2010

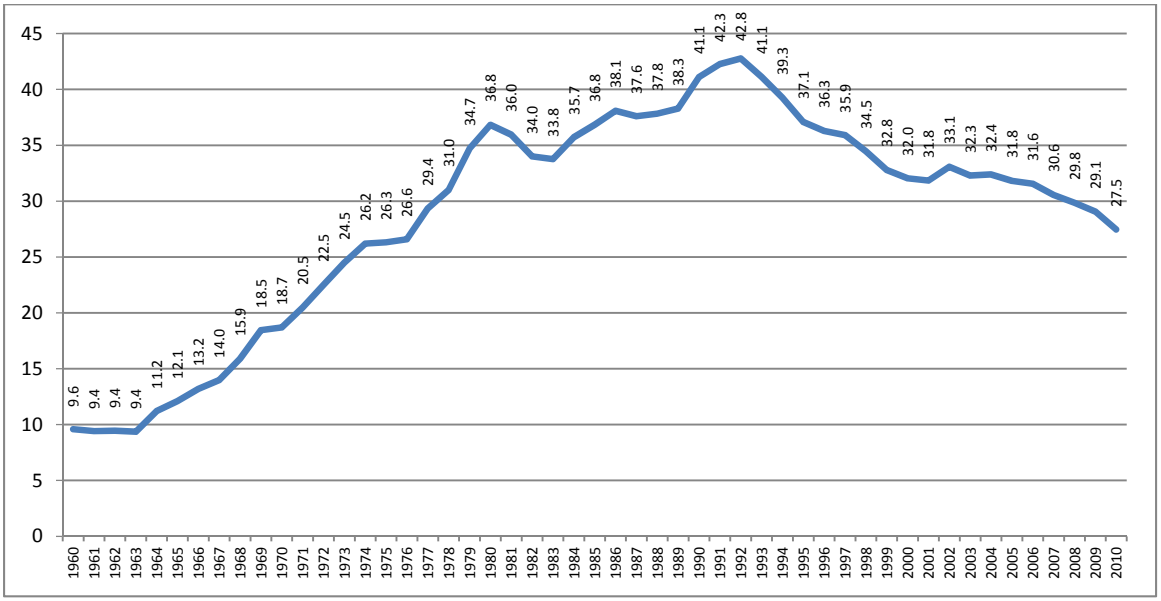
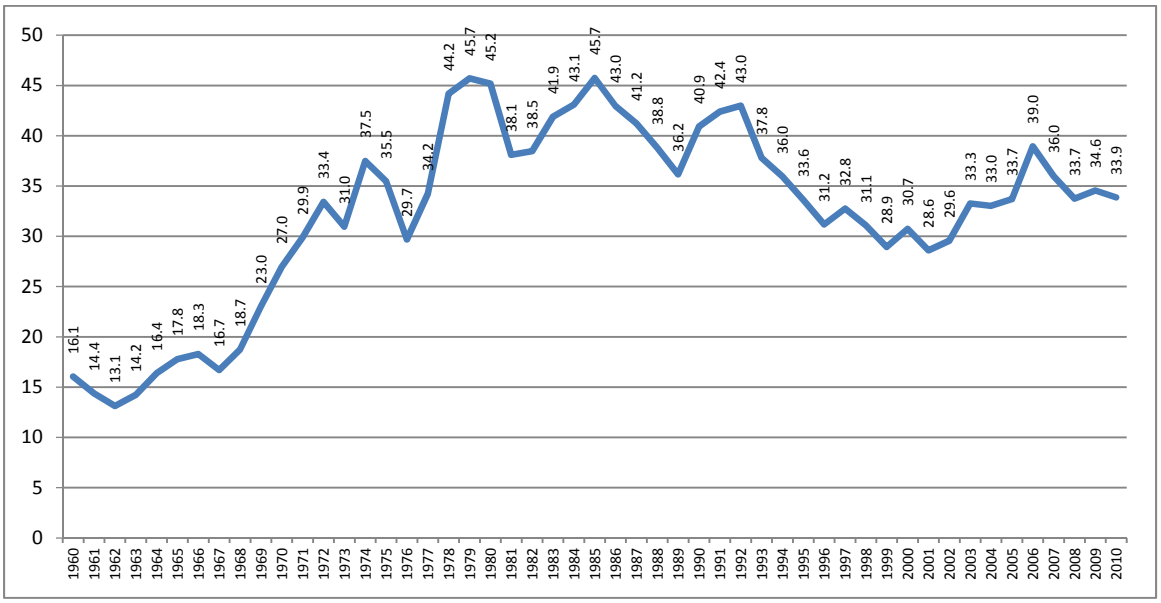


Figure 140: Arizona Crime Rate, Forcible Rape, 1960-2010



Nationally, reported robberies have declined for four consecutive years and by a total of 18.1%. While the decline has been in effect for only two years in the case of Arizona, the percentage decline since 2006 is greater at 26.7%. Although Arizona did not share in the national drop in the robbery rate during the nineties, the Arizona rate did follow a similar trend over the last decade and has fallen to a level 8.9% below the national rate in 2010 (119.1 to 108.5).

Figure 141: Crime in the United States, Robbery, 1960-2010

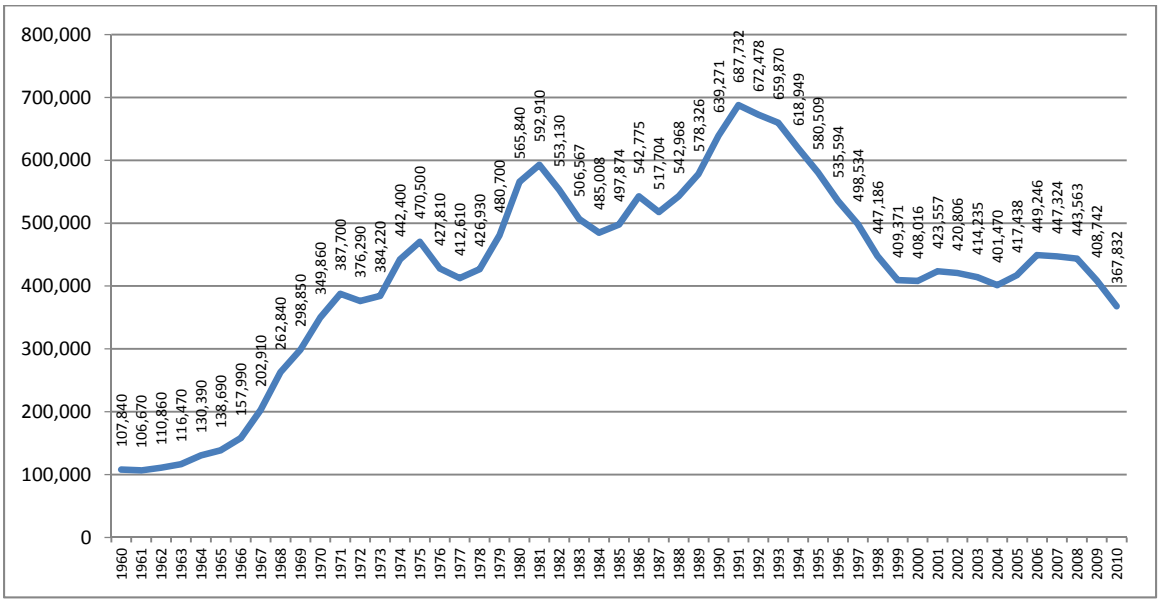


Figure 142: Crime in Arizona, Robbery, 1960-2010

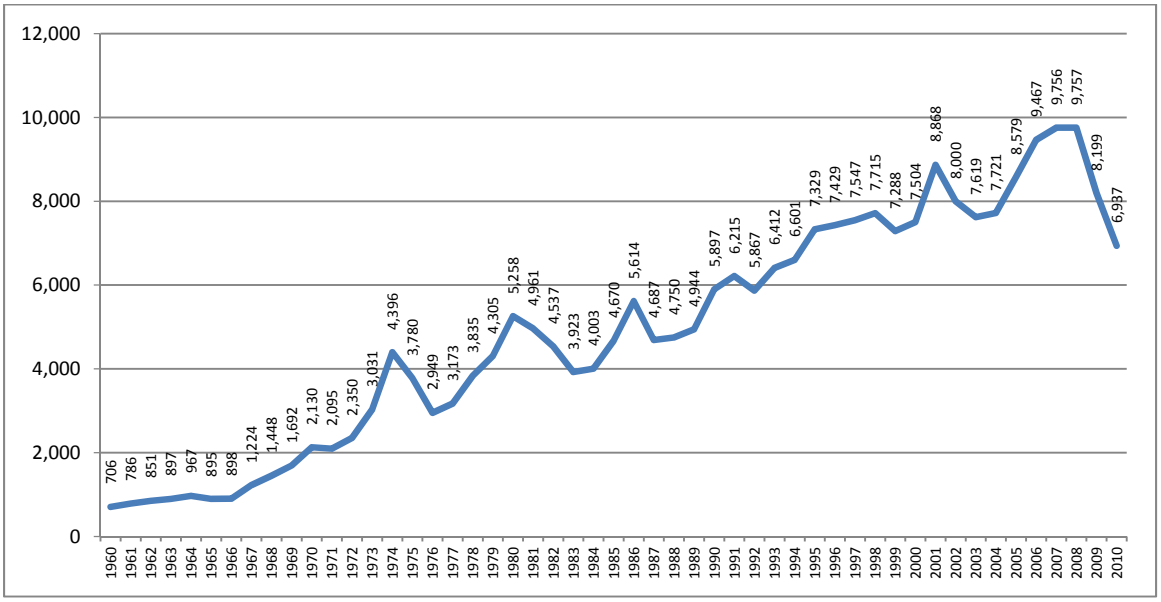


Figure 143: National Crime Rate, Robbery, 1960-2010

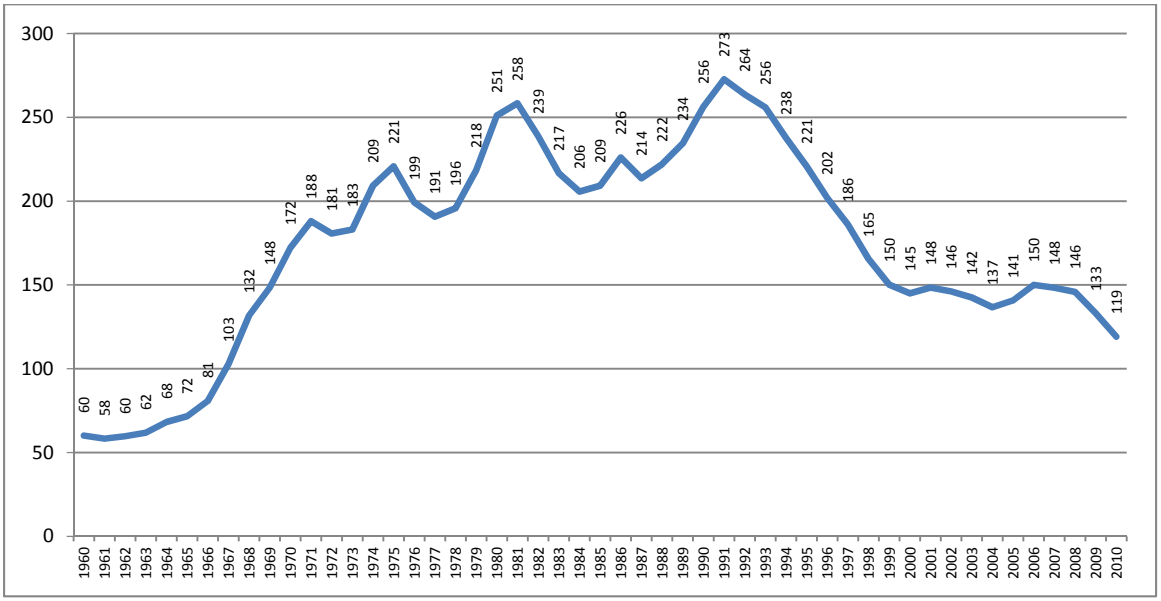
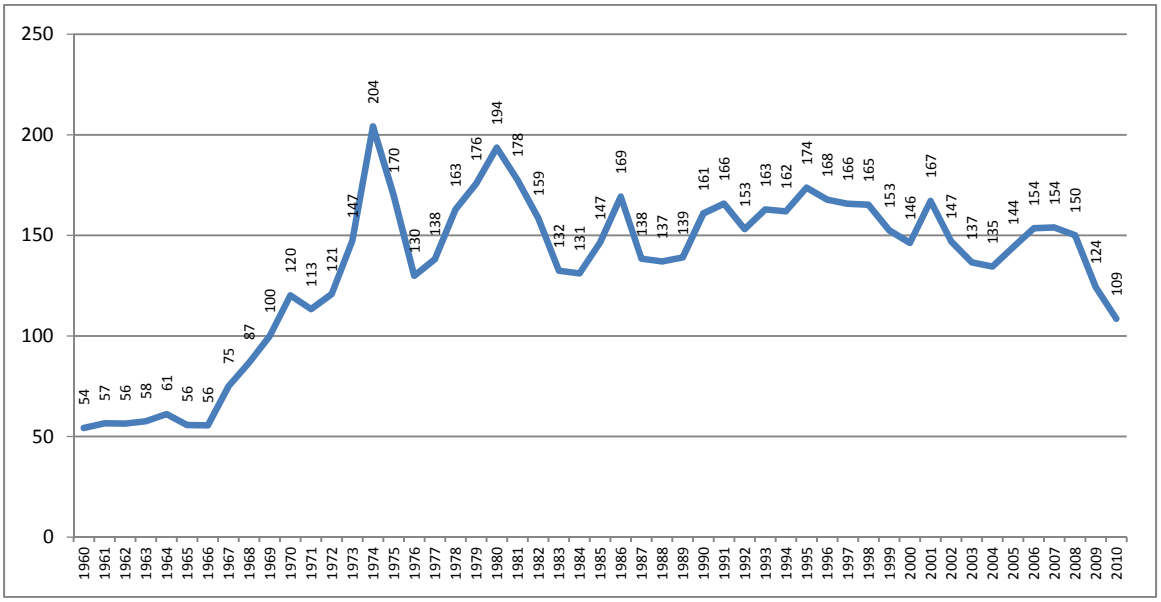


Figure 144: Arizona Crime Rate, Robbery, 1960-2010



A situation similar to robbery has occurred in the case of aggravated assault. Arizona did not share in the decline during the nineties. However, reported aggravated assaults in the state have declined for four consecutive years, falling from 21,234 in 2006 to 16,574 in 2010, or by 21.9%. In contrast to the situation with the other three violent crimes, the trend in the aggravated assault rate has followed the national trend quite closely, ending with a net excess of 2.8% above the national rate in 2010.

Figure 145: Crime in the United States, Aggravated Assault, 1960-2010

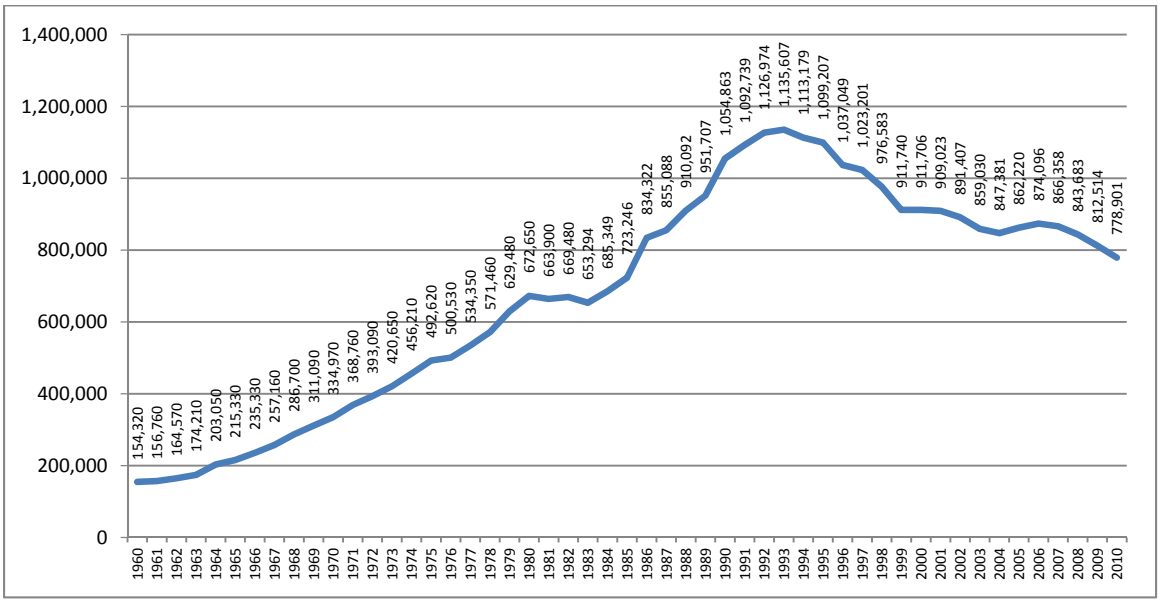


Figure 146: Crime in Arizona, Aggravated Assault, 1960-2010

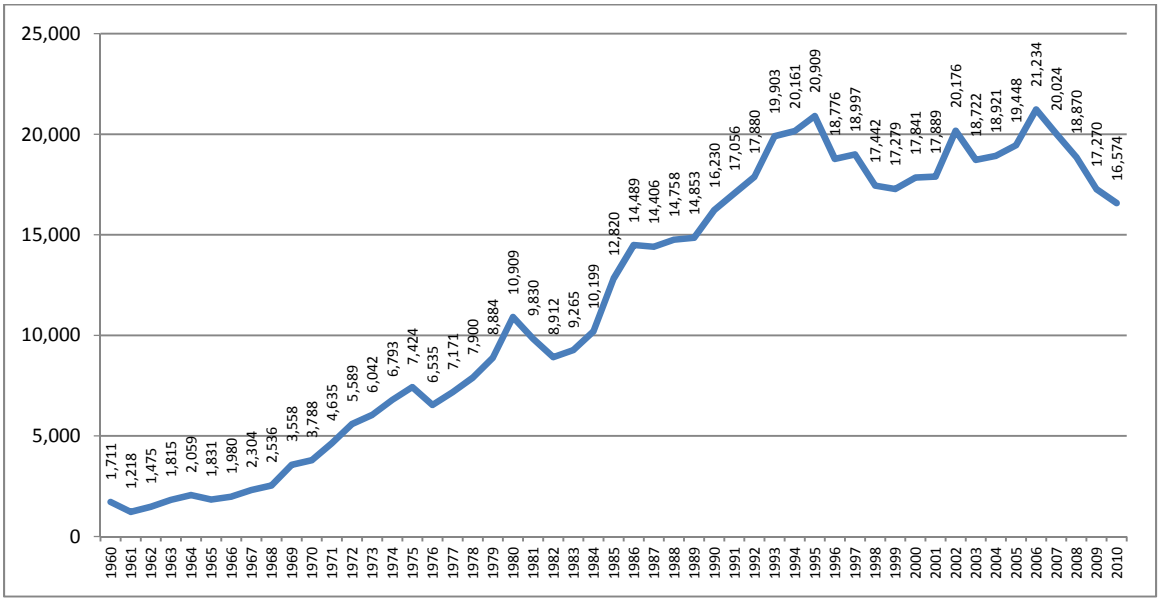


Figure 147: National Crime Rate, Aggravated Assault, 1960-2010

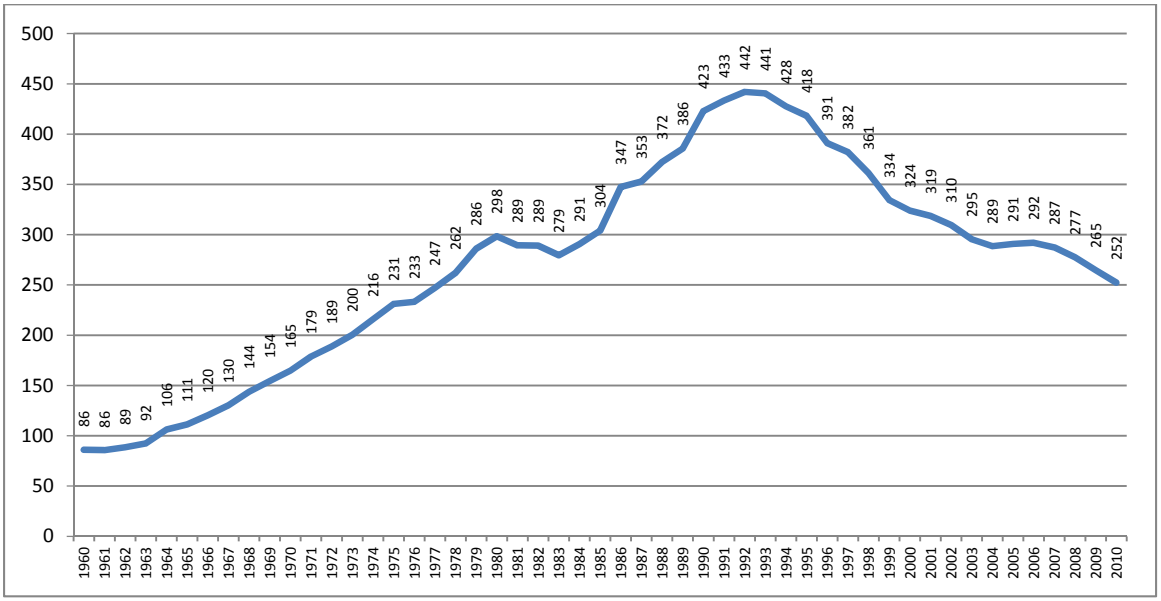
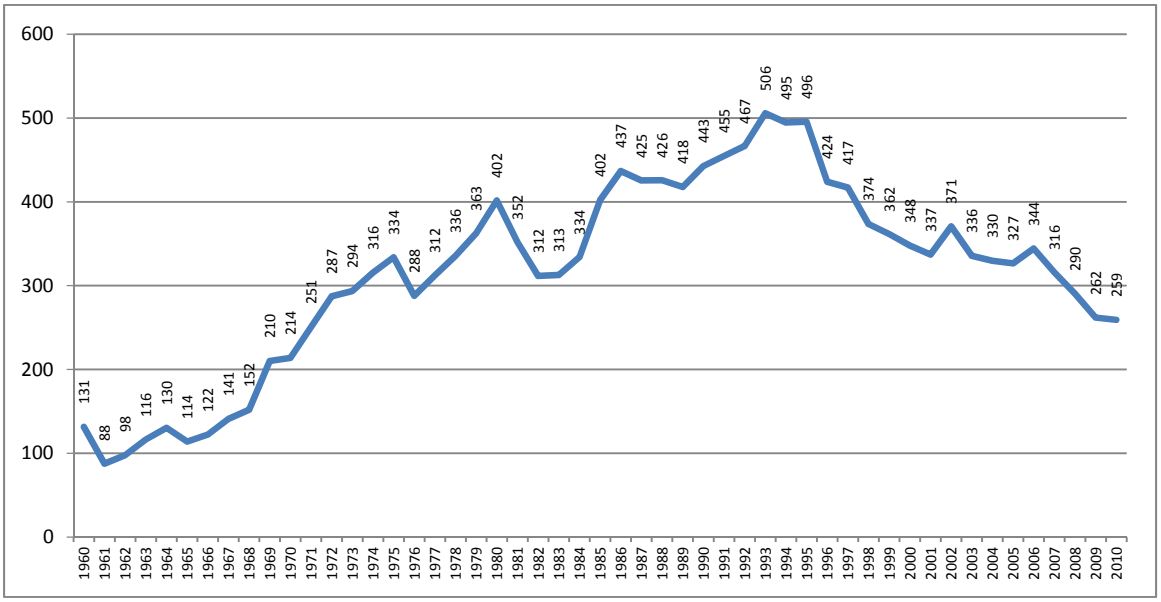


Figure 148: Arizona Crime Rate, Aggravated Assault, 1960-2010



Following a decade of decline, reported burglaries have flat-lined across the nation over the last decade. After a roller coaster ride through the late seventies, eighties and nineties, Arizona burglaries have declined for three consecutive years, with a net decline of 13.6% from 2006 to 2010. The national burglary rate has also flat-lined for the most part; however, due at least partially to general population growth, the aforementioned roller coaster ride in Arizona is pretty much all downhill, with a net drop in the burglary rate of 68.6% since 1975 and a drop of 16.7% since 2006 (Figure 152).

Figure 149: Crime in the United States, Burglary, 1960-2010

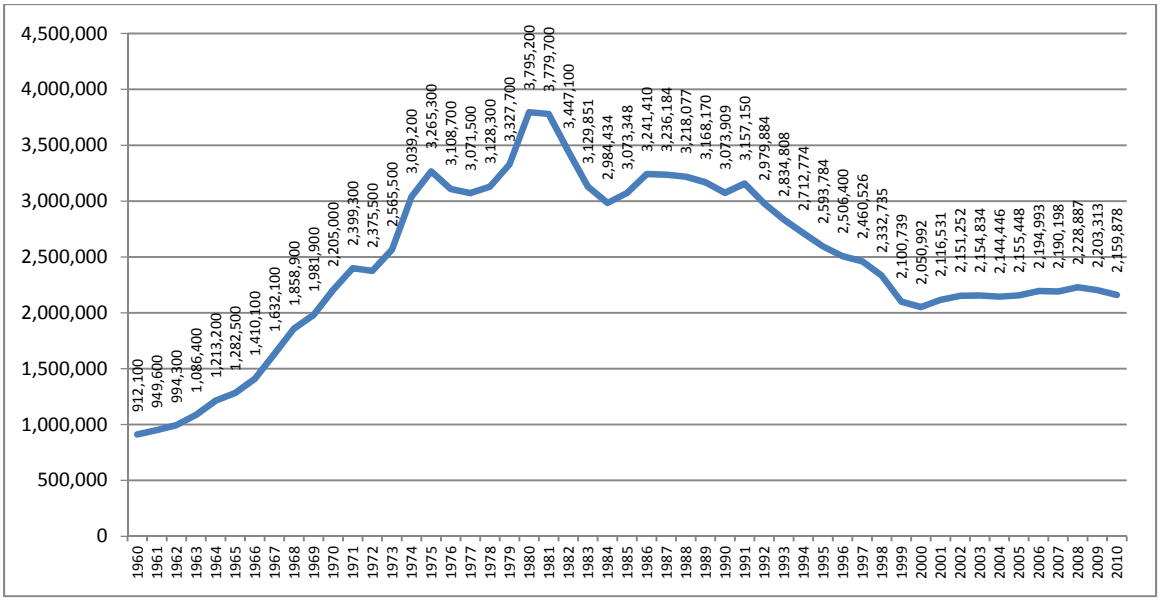
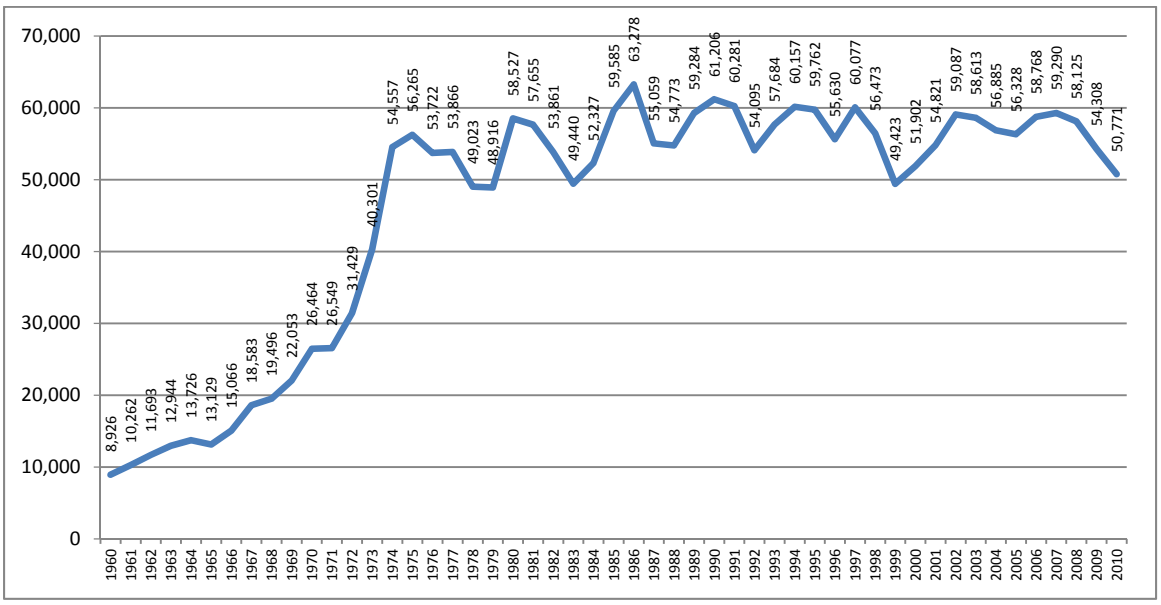


Figure 150: Crime in Arizona, Burglary, 1960-2010



Traditionally, the burglary rate in Arizona has resided at a level well above the national rate, peaking at 65.1% higher in 1975. Recent declines in Arizona, however, have brought the rate down to the same general vicinity as the national rate, exceeding that rate by just 13.5% (699.6 to 794.3) in 2010.

Figure 151: National Crime Rate, Burglary, 1960-2010

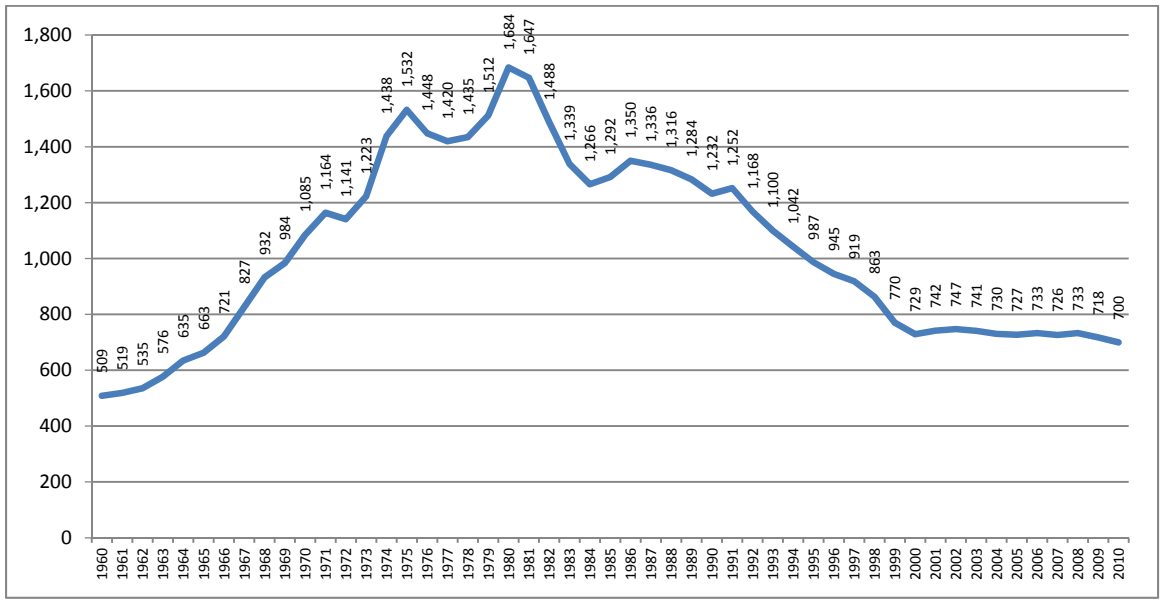
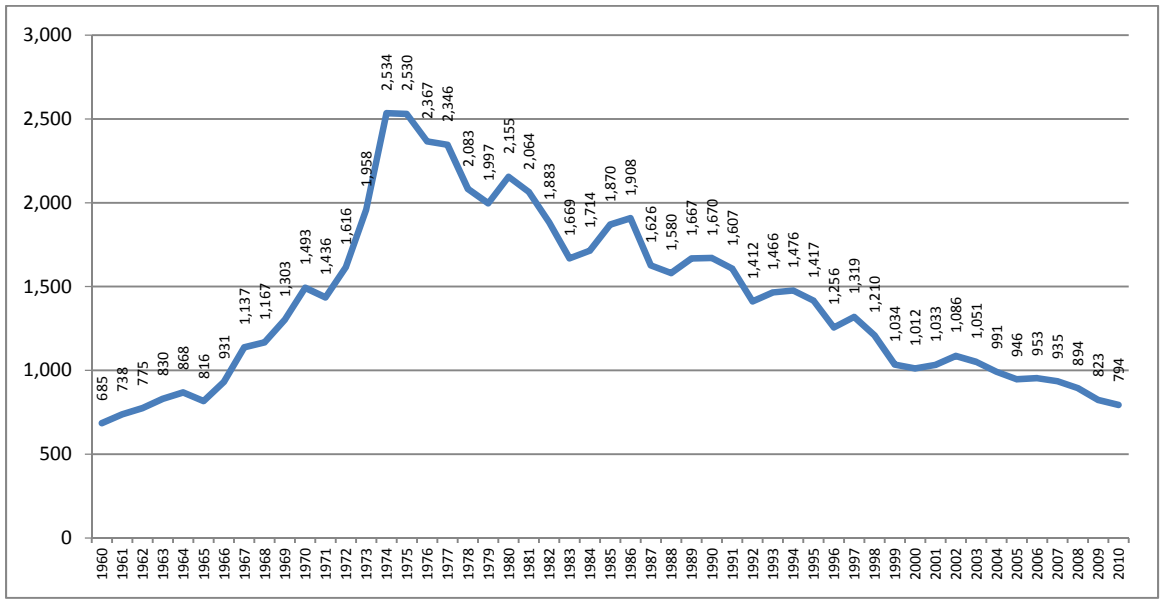


Figure 152: Arizona Crime Rate, Burglary, 1960-2010



Although reported larcenies/thefts are down since 2002 both nationally and in Arizona, the drop is more pronounced in the case of Arizona, 23.8% to 13.5%. Nationally, the larceny/theft rate has declined by 38.0% since 1991, while Arizona has experienced a similar decline of 52.9% since 1989.

Figure 153: Crime in the United States, Larceny/Theft, 1960-2010

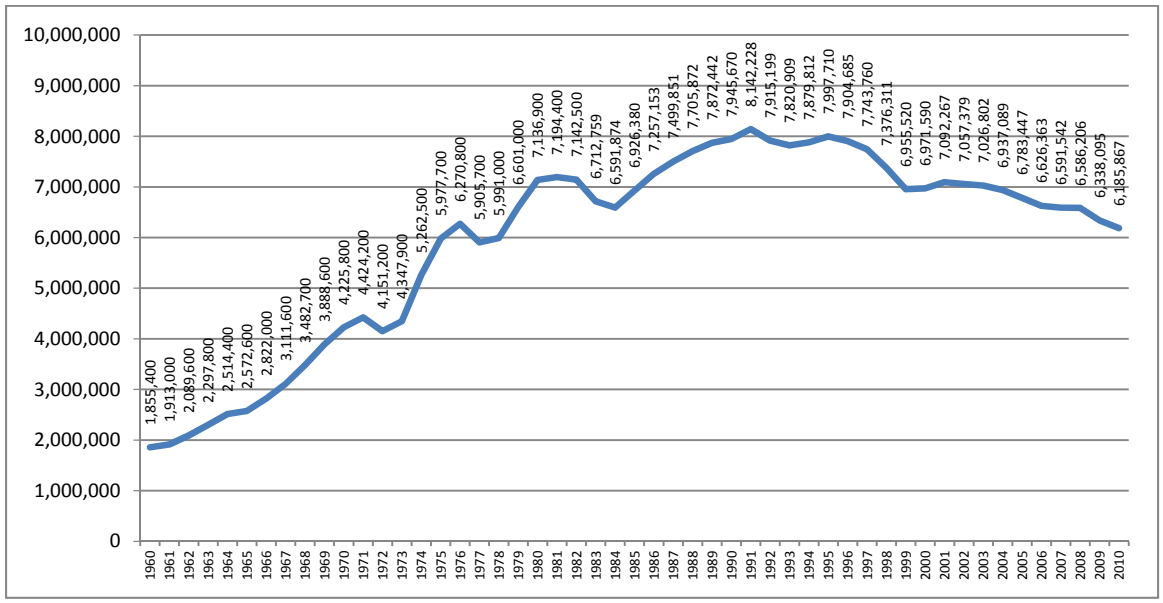


Figure 154: Crime in Arizona, Larceny/Theft, 1960-2010

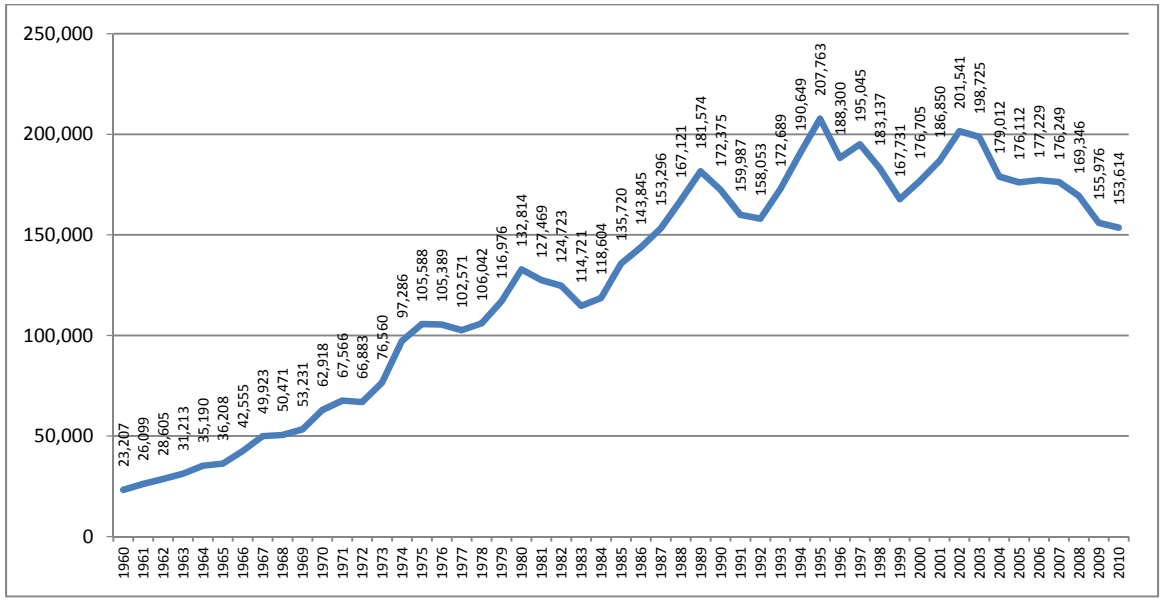


Figure 155: National Crime Rate, Larceny/Theft, 1960-2010

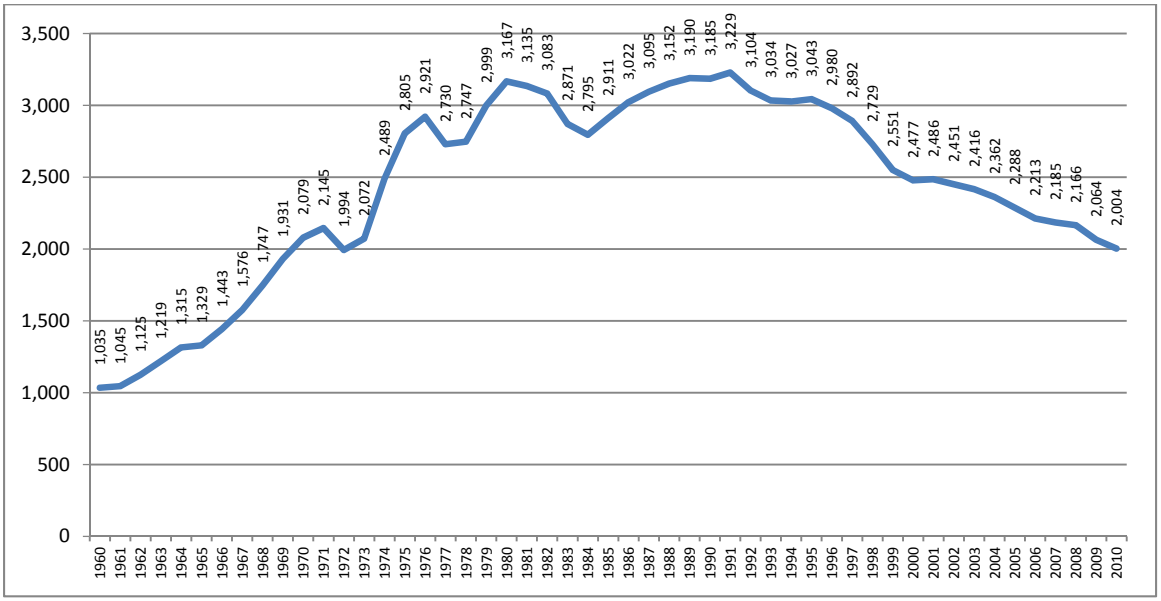
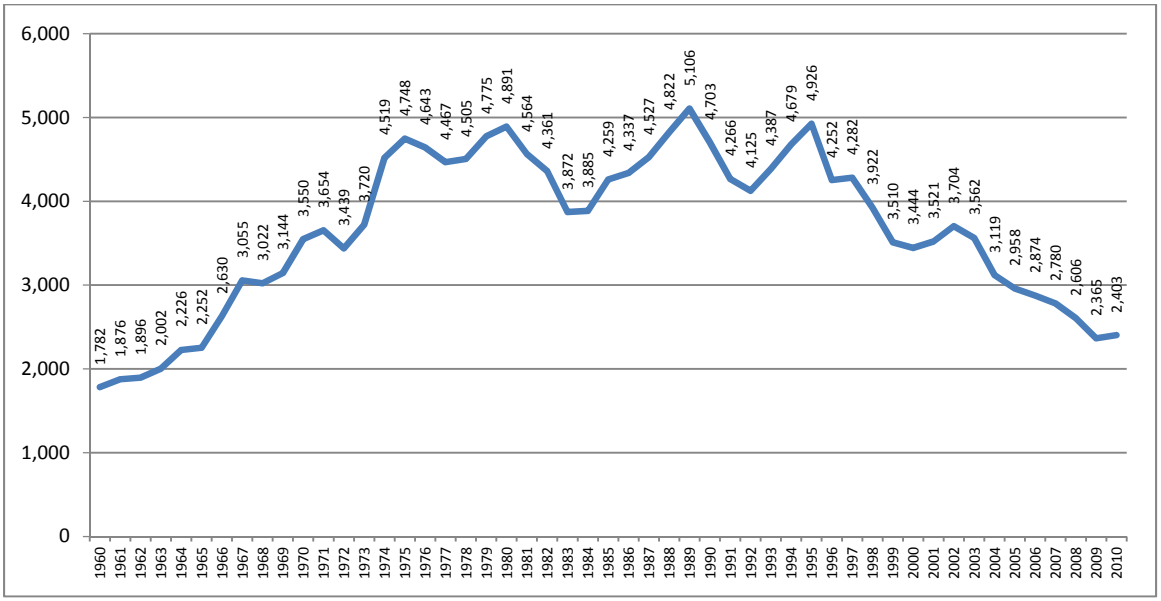


Figure 156: Arizona Crime Rate, Larceny/Theft, 1960-2010



Both Arizona and the nation as a whole have recorded dramatic declines in reported motor vehicle thefts. National levels have generally been on a downswing since 1991, dropping by a net 55.6% through 2010. Nationally, motor vehicle thefts are down by 41.6% since 2003. In Arizona the decline has been far more abrupt, with reported motor vehicle thefts declining by 61.9% in just four years. No other crime category has shown this level of decline in such a short time period. ***Since 2002, the motor vehicle theft rate has declined by 44.8% nationally and by 68.3% in Arizona!*** The creation of the Arizona Auto Theft Authority (AATA) in 1992 is a likely contributor to the huge drop in motor vehicle thefts in the state.

Figure 157: Crime in the United States, Motor Vehicle Theft, 1960-2010

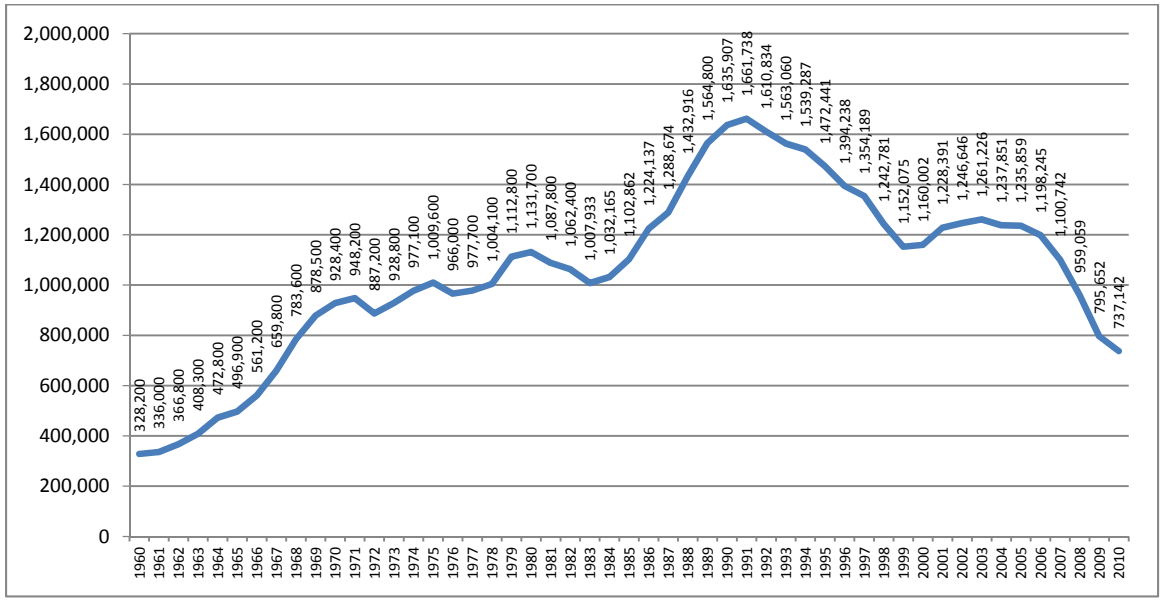


Figure 158: Crime in Arizona, Motor Vehicle Theft, 1960-2010

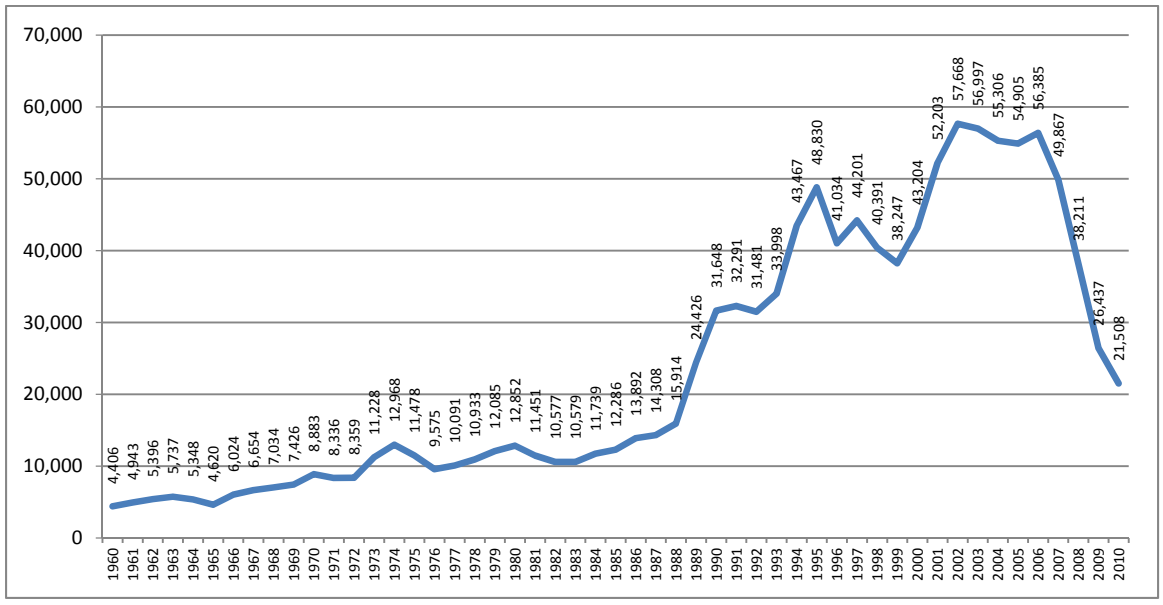


Figure 159: National Crime Rate, Motor Vehicle Theft, 1960-2010

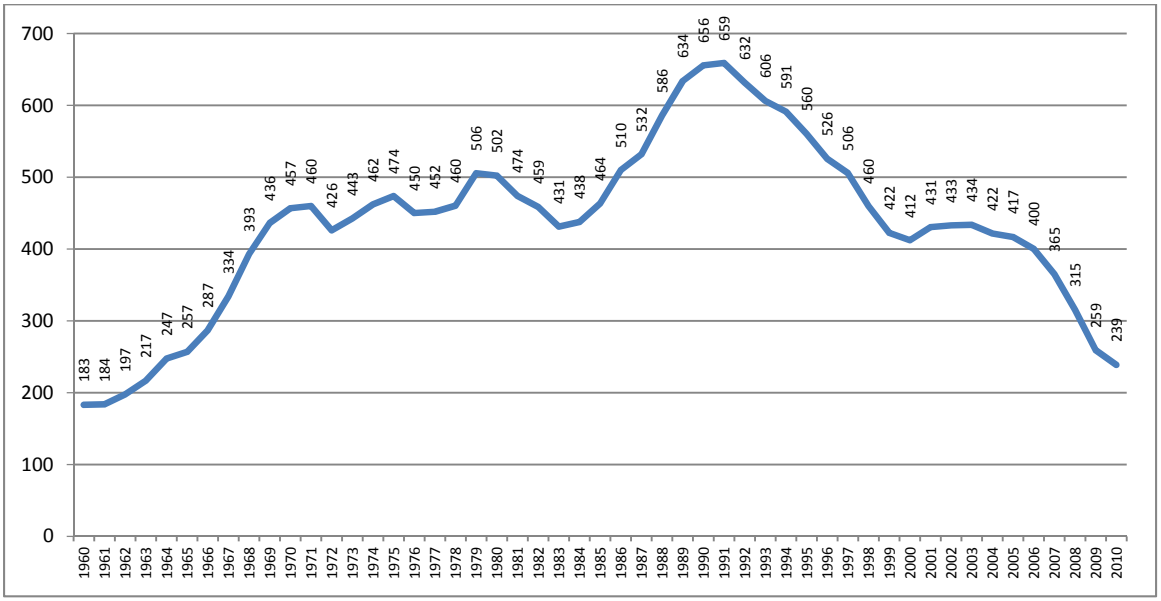
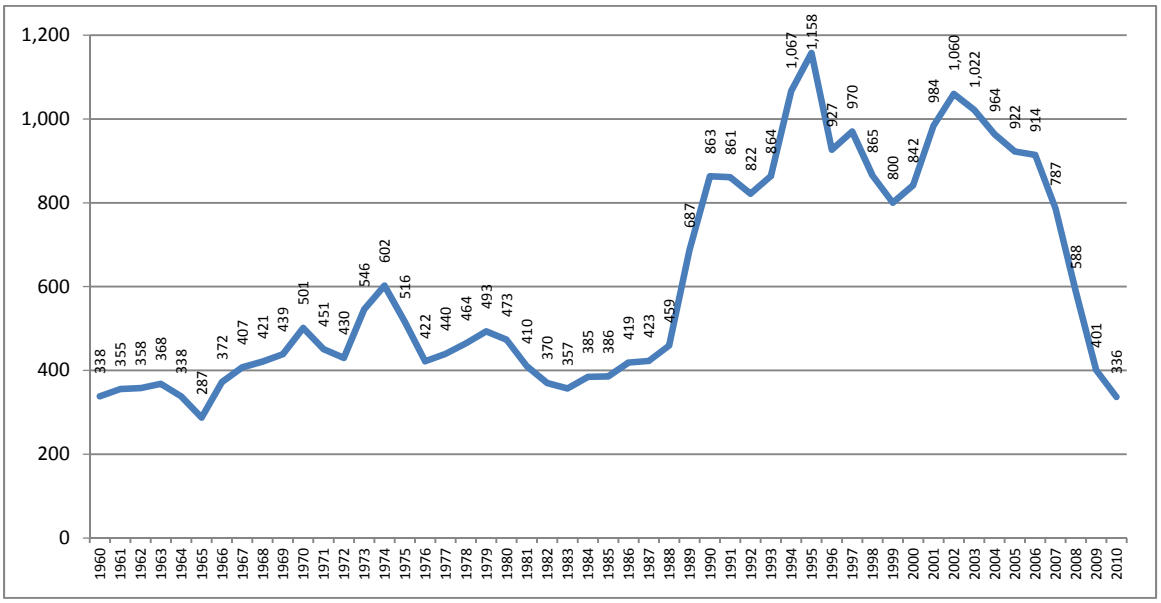


Figure 160: Arizona Crime Rate, Motor Vehicle Theft, 1960-2010



Tables 64-67 below summarize our findings regarding trends in reported crime and crime rates both nationally and in Arizona. We record percentage changes from 2002 to 2010 and from 2006 to 2010.

Table 64: Percentage Changes in Reported Crimes, 2002 to 2010

Crime Category	United States	Arizona
Total Part I Crime	-13.0%	-27.7%
Violent Crime	-12.5%	-13.5%
Property Crime	-13.1%	-29.0%
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	-9.1%	+5.7%
Forcible Rape	-11.0%	+34.6%
Robbery	-12.6%	-13.3%
Aggravated Assault	-12.6%	-17.9%
Burglary	+0.4%	-14.1%
Larceny/Theft	-12.3%	-23.8%
Motor Vehicle Theft	-40.9%	-62.7%

Table 65: Percentage Changes in Reported Crimes, 2006 to 2010

Crime Category	United States	Arizona
Total Part I Crime	-9.8%	-22.7%
Violent Crime	-13.2%	-22.4%
Property Crime	-9.3%	-22.7%
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	-14.8%	-22.2%
Forcible Rape	-10.3%	-9.9%
Robbery	-18.1%	-26.7%
Aggravated Assault	-10.9%	-21.9%
Burglary	-1.6%	-13.6%
Larceny/Theft	-6.6%	-13.3%
Motor Vehicle Theft	-38.5%	-61.9%

Table 66: Percentage Changes in Crime Rates, 2002 to 2010

Crime Category	United States	Arizona
Total Part I Crime	-18.9%	-38.4%
Violent Crime	-18.4%	-26.4%
Property Crime	-19.0%	-39.6%
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	-15.2%	-10.0%
Forcible Rape	-17.0%	+14.6%
Robbery	-18.5%	-26.2%
Aggravated Assault	-18.5%	-30.1%
Burglary	-6.4%	-26.9%
Larceny/Theft	-18.2%	-35.1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	-44.8%	-68.3%

Table 67: Percentage Changes in Crime Rates, 2006 to 2010

Crime Category	United States	Arizona
Total Part I Crime	-12.6%	-25.4%
Violent Crime	-15.8%	-25.2%
Property Crime	-12.1%	-25.5%
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	-17.4%	-25.0%
Forcible Rape	-13.0%	-13.0%
Robbery	-20.6%	-29.3%
Aggravated Assault	-13.6%	-24.7%
Burglary	-4.6%	-16.7%
Larceny/Theft	-9.5%	-16.4%
Motor Vehicle Theft	-40.3%	-63.2%

These tables show that in 25 of the 30 crime categories (83.3%), the percentage change constituted a greater drop in Arizona than across the nation. ***At least over the specified time periods, crime prevention has been more successful in Arizona than nationally!*** Before moving on to another topic, we pause to consider trends in arrest rates.

Arrest Rate Trends

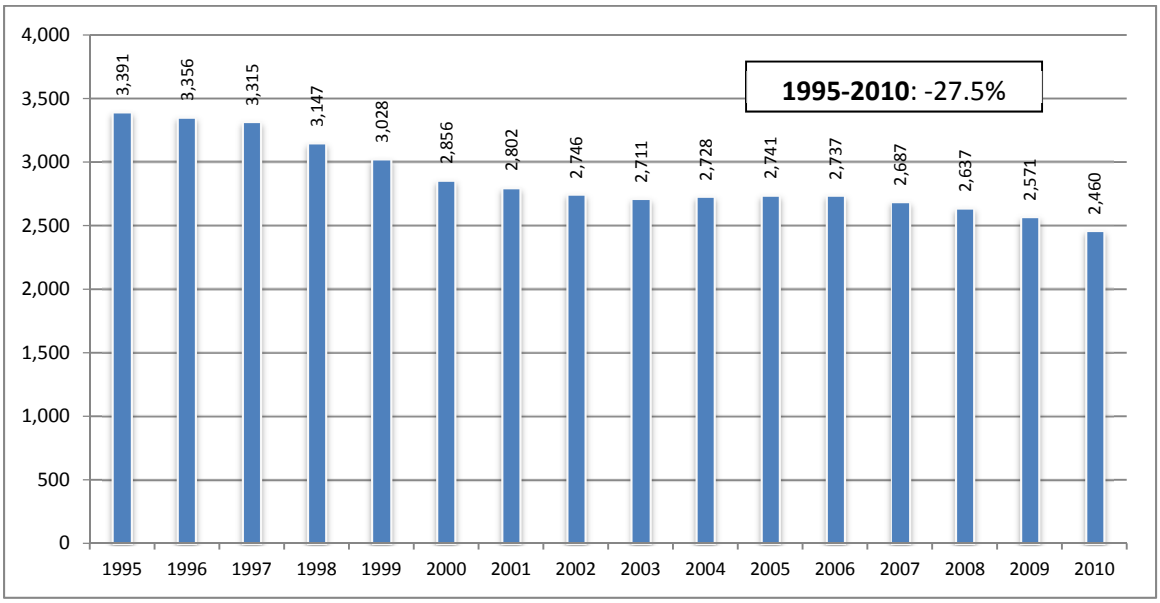
As one might expect, the decline in crime rates in all of the Part I crime categories over the last 20 years has been mirrored in a corresponding drop in arrest rates. While crime levels are reported for Part I crimes only, arrests are reported for both Part I and II offenses. Part II offenses considered in this report include the following.

Part II Offenses

Arson (normally considered Part I, but classified as Part II for this report)
Other Assaults
Forgery & Counterfeiting
Fraud
Embezzlement
Stolen Property
Vandalism
Weapons Offenses
Prostitution & Commercial Vice
Sex Offenses (Excluding Forcible Rape)
Drug Crimes (Possession & Trafficking)
Gambling
Offenses against Family & Children
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)
Other Offenses (Excluded from this report)

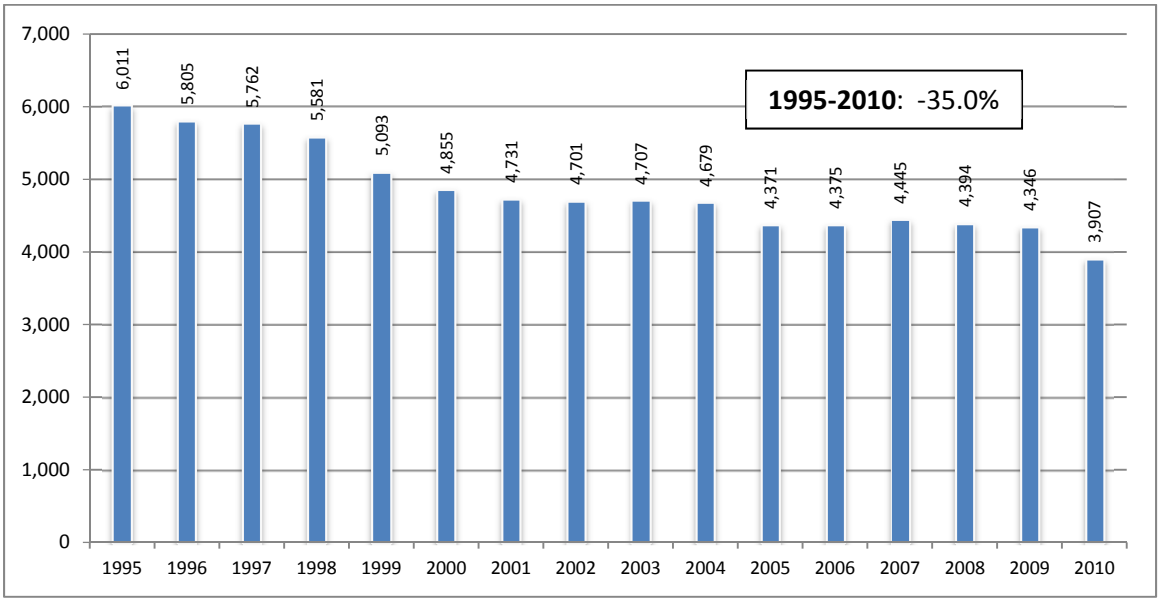
Figures 161 and 162 below document that from 1995 to 2010 the national arrest rate for Part I and II offenses dropped by 27.5% while the Arizona rate dropped by 35.0%. Again, Arizona outstrips the nation as a whole when it comes to a drop in crime.

Figure 161: U.S. Arrest Rate, Part I & II Crimes, 1995-2010*



*Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States reports.

Figure 162: Arizona Arrest Rate, Part I & II Crimes, 1995-2010



*Sources: Federal Bureau of Investigation; Arizona Department of Public Safety; Crime in the United States & Crime in Arizona reports.

In the case of Part I crime, Arizona arrest rates have fallen by 52.1% compared to 37.0% nationally. The difference in arrest rates is less in the case of violent crimes (47.4% to 43.1%), but greater in the case of property crimes (53.0% to 34.6%).

Figure 163: U.S. Arrest Rate, Part I Crimes, 1995-2010

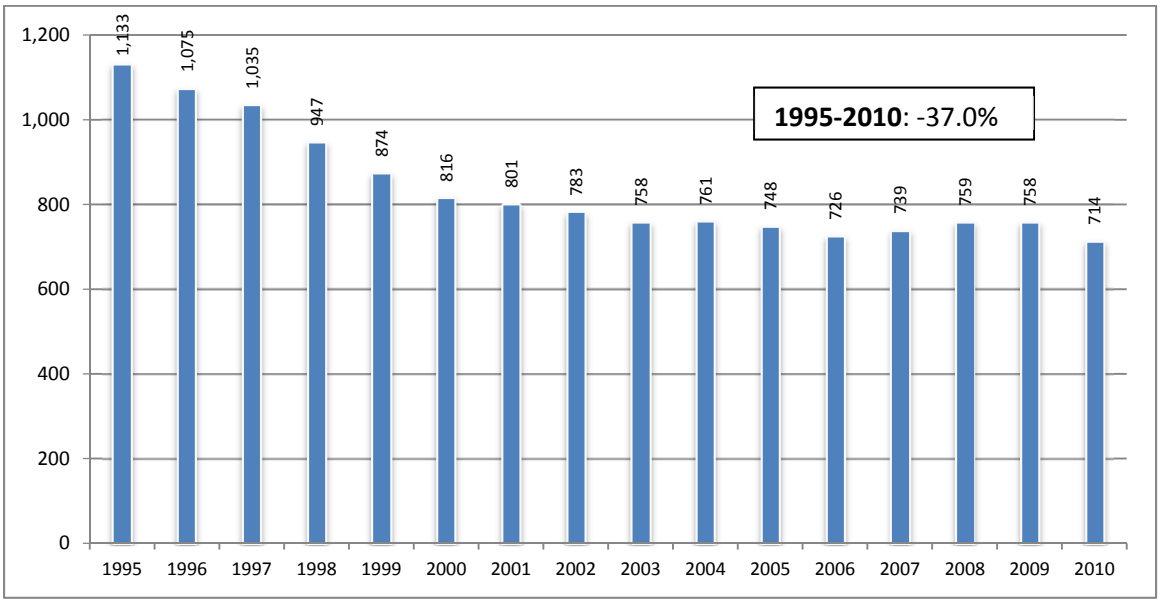


Figure 164: Arizona Arrest Rate, Part I Crimes, 1995-2010

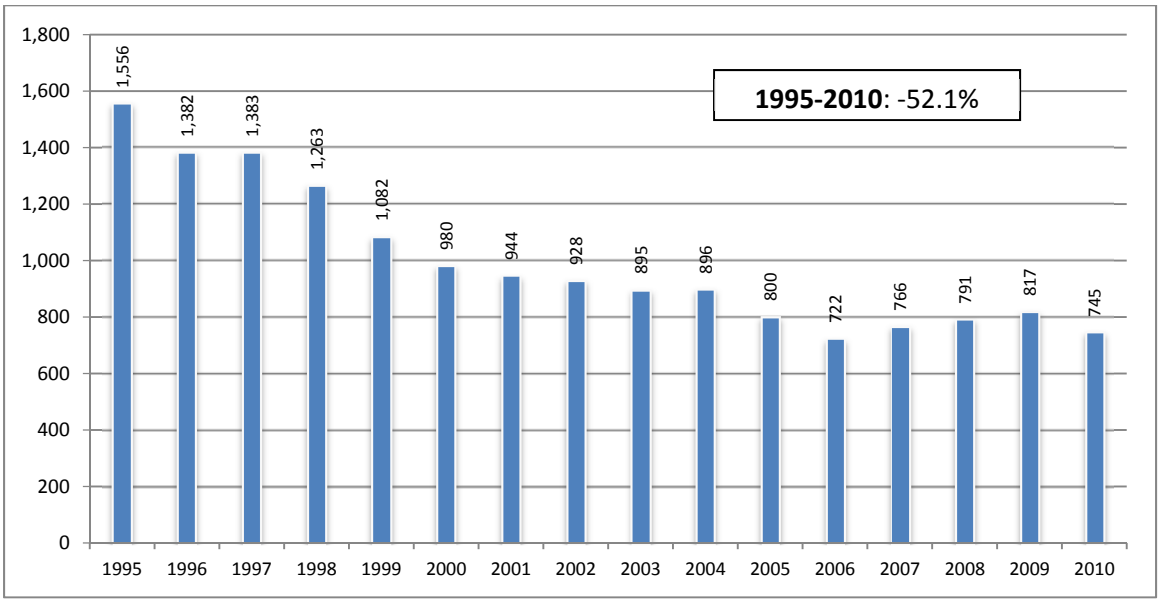


Figure 165: U.S. Arrest Rate, Part I Violent Crimes, 1995-2010

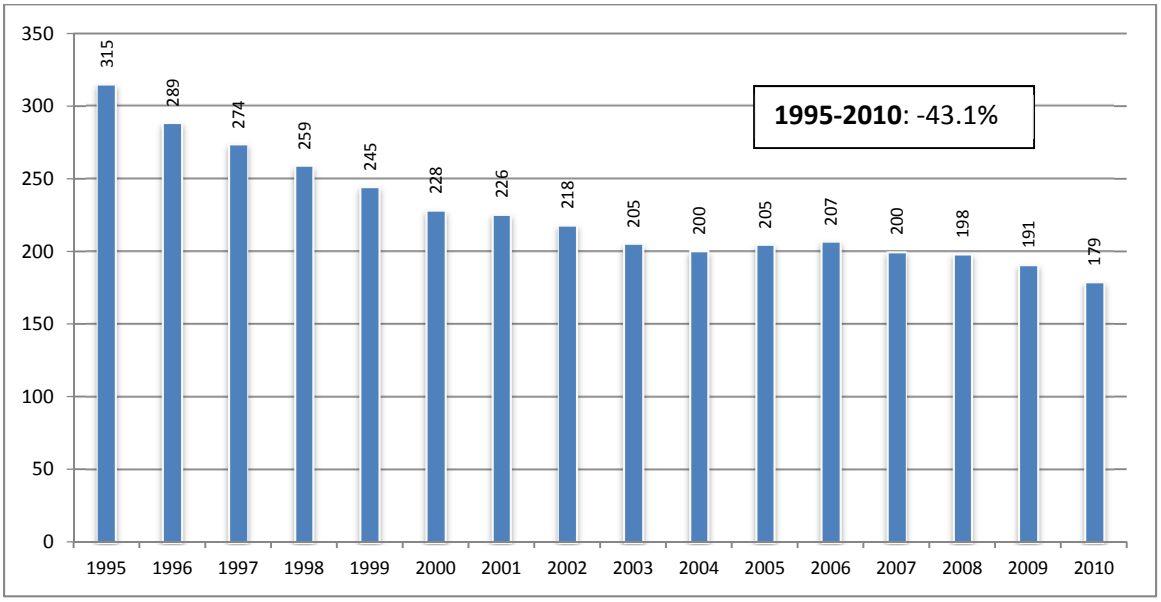


Figure 166: Arizona Arrest Rate, Part I Violent Crimes, 1995-2010

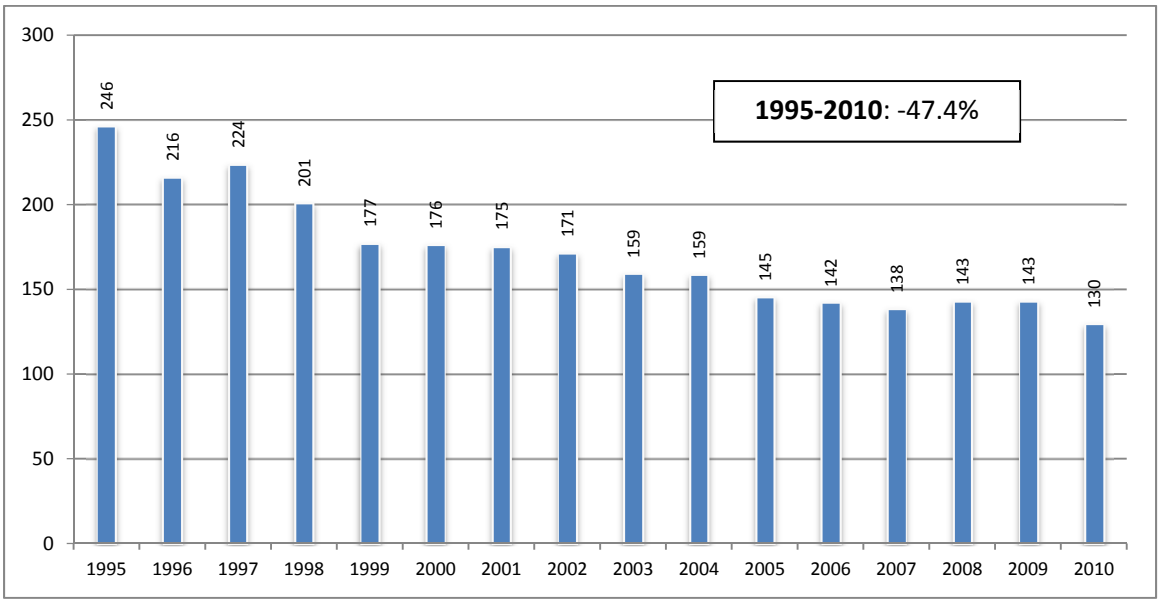


Figure 167: U.S. Arrest Rate, Part I Property Crimes, 1995-2010

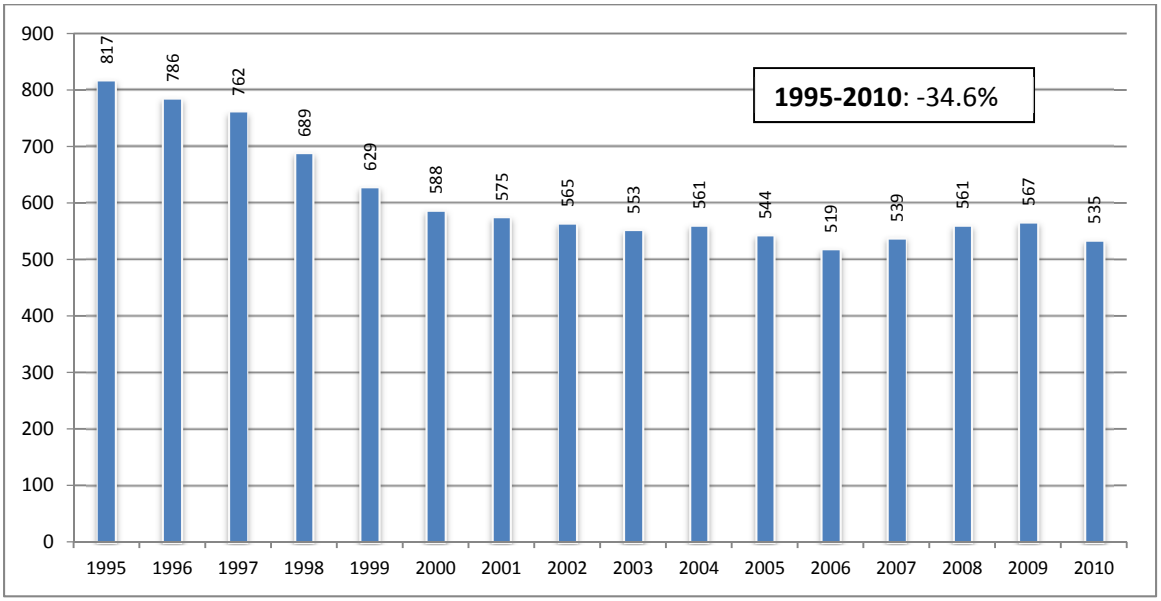


Figure 168: Arizona Arrest Rate, Part I Property Crimes, 1995-2010

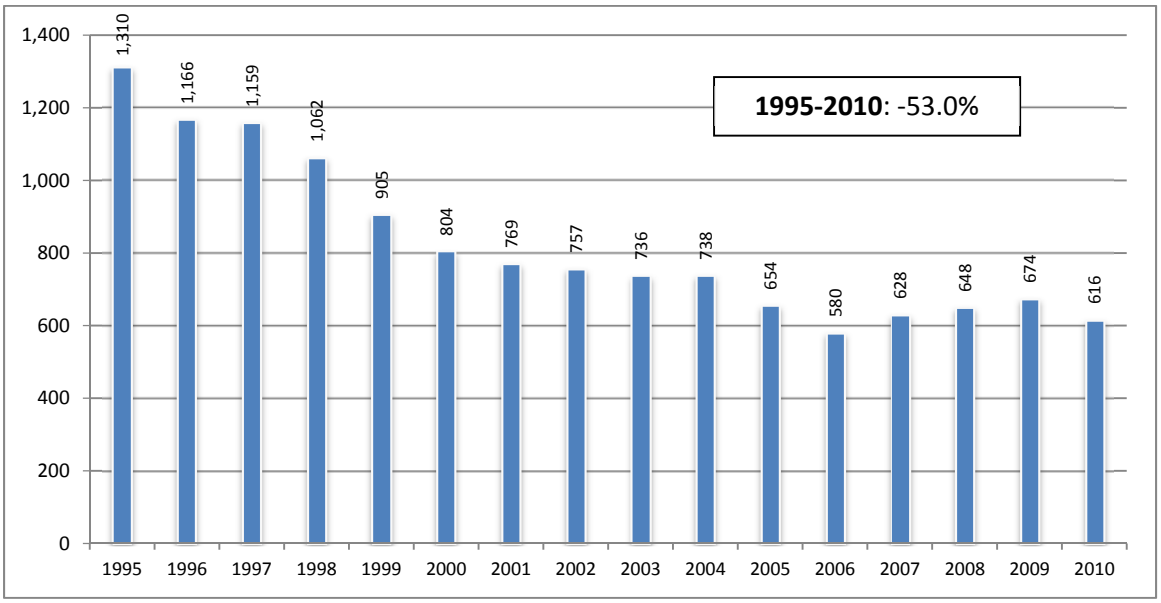


Figure 169: U.S. Arrest Rate, Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter, 1995-2010

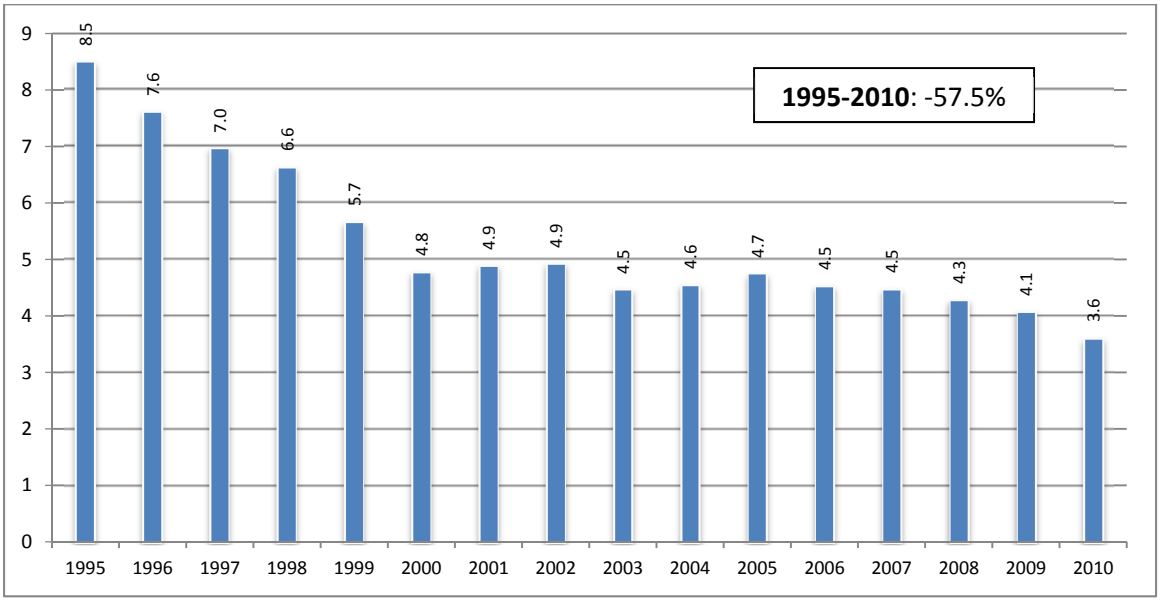


Figure 170: Arizona Arrest Rate, Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter, 1995-2010

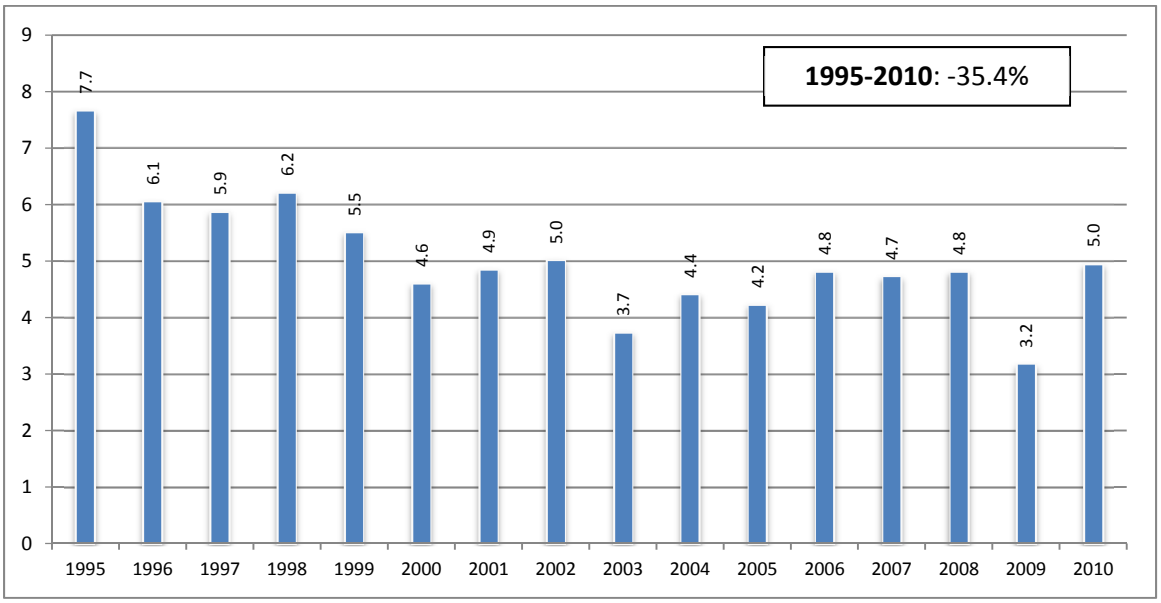


Figure 171: U.S. Arrest Rate, Forcible Rape, 1995-2010

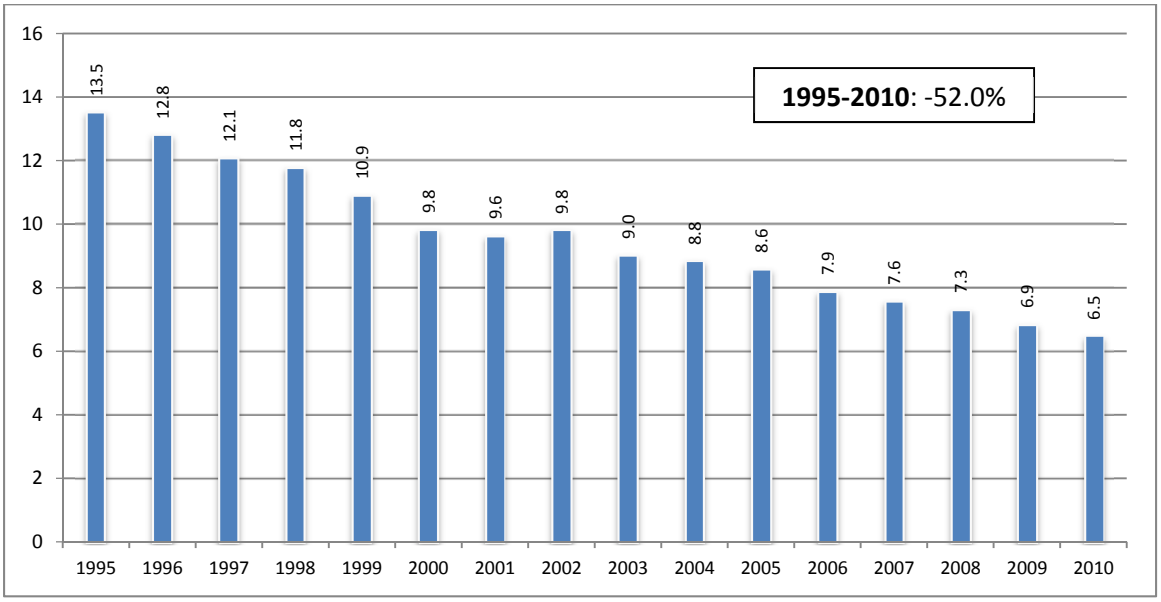


Figure 172: Arizona Arrest Rate, Forcible Rape, 1995-2010

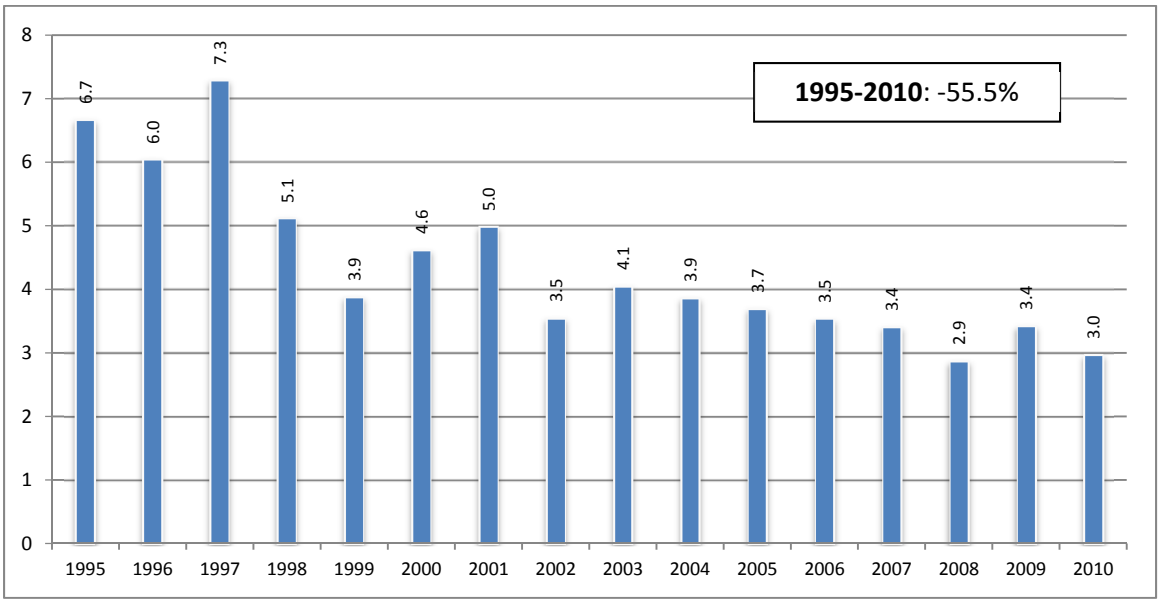


Figure 173: U.S. Arrest Rate, Robbery, 1995-2010

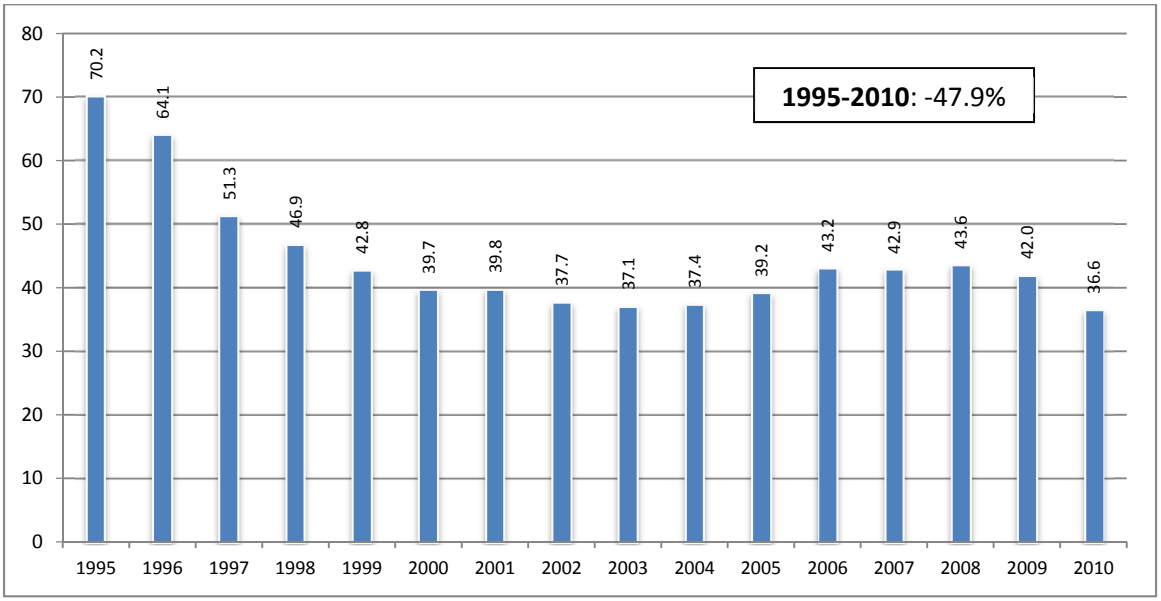
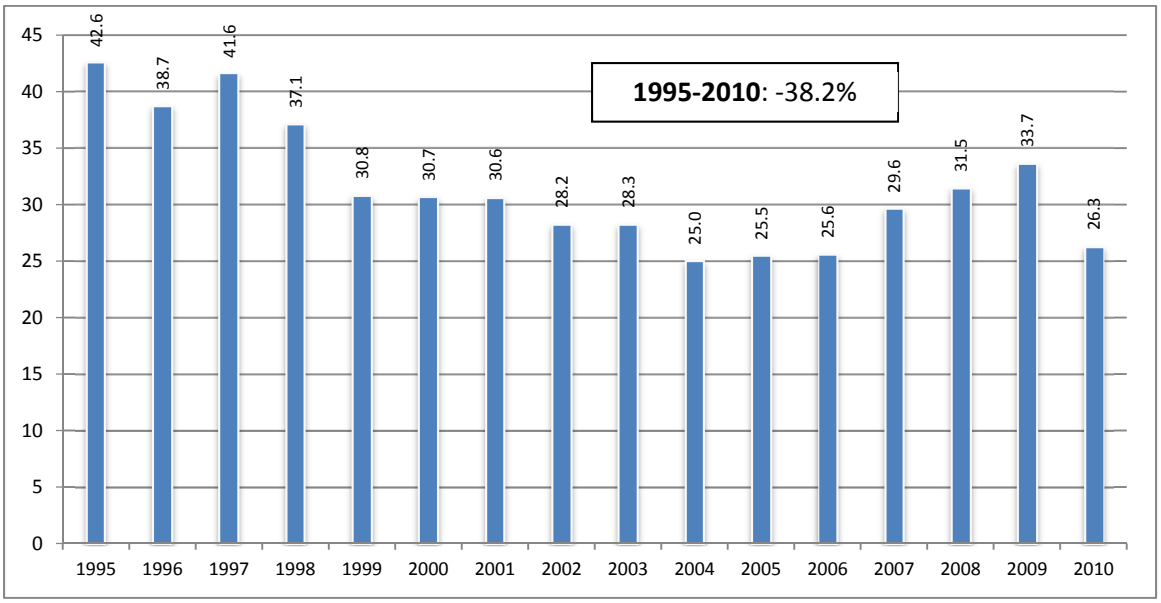


Figure 174: Arizona Arrest Rate, Robbery, 1995-2010



Arizona's advantage in the violent crime category has been driven by the largest component, aggravated assault. The decline in Arizona is again greater in this category, 49.6% to 40.6%.

Figure 175: U.S. Arrest Rate, Aggravated Assault, 1995-2010

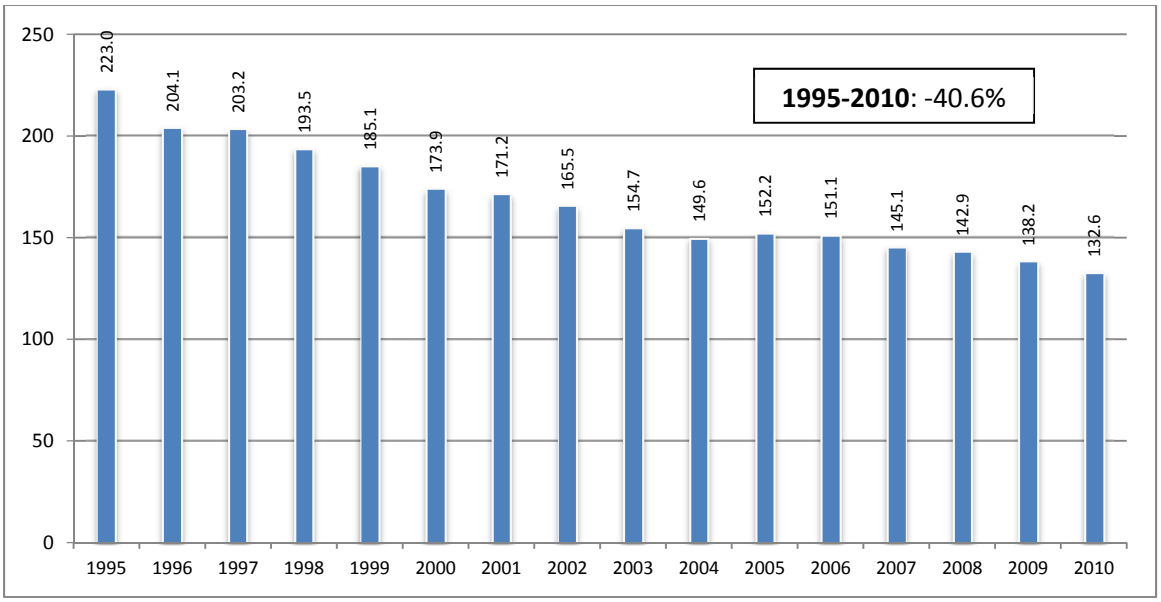


Figure 176: Arizona Arrest Rate, Aggravated Assault, 1995-2010

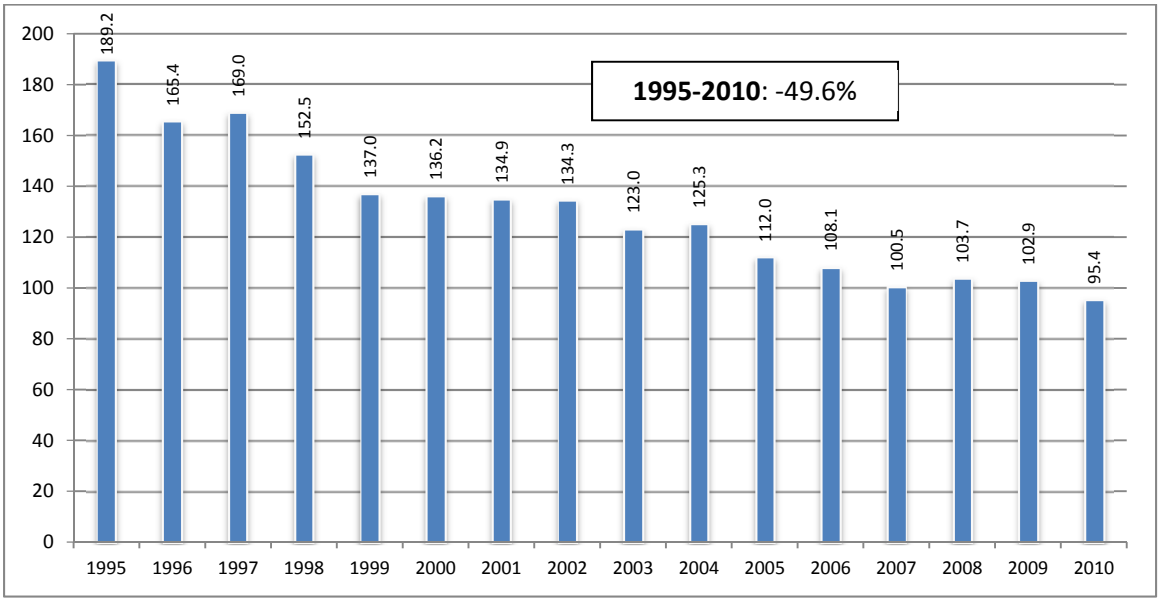


Figure 177: U.S. Arrest Rate, Burglary, 1995-2010

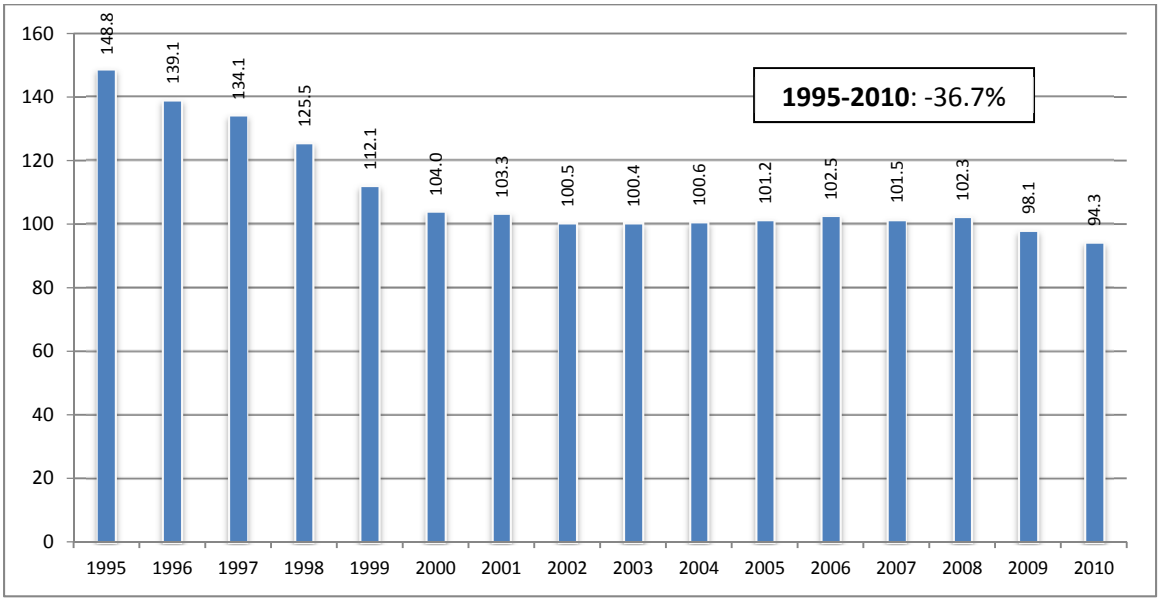


Figure 178: Arizona Arrest Rate, Burglary, 1995-2010

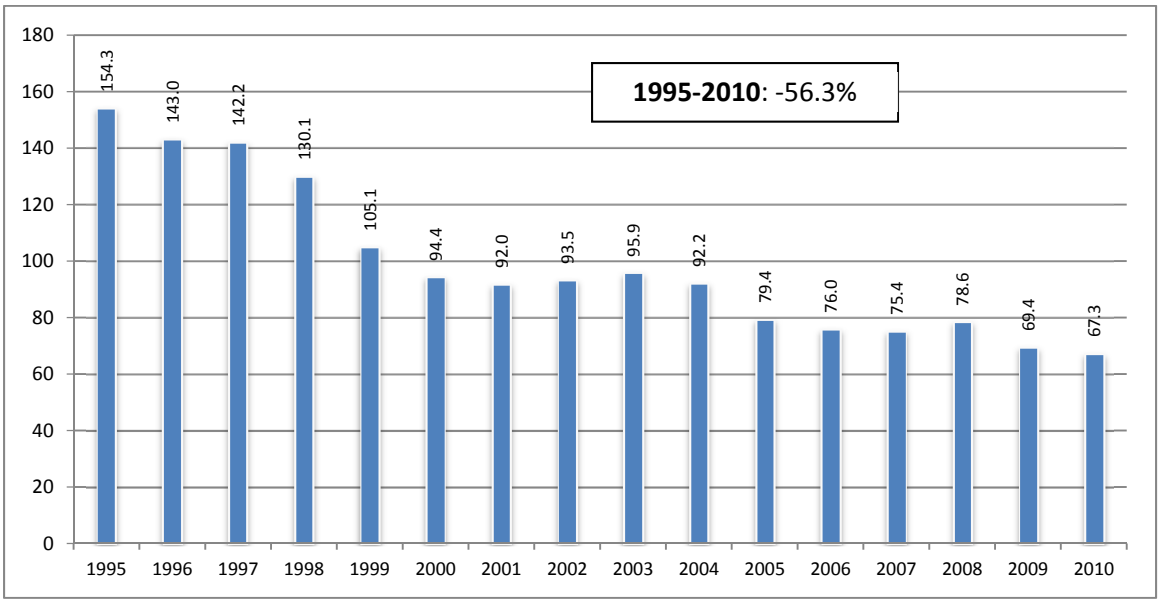


Figure 179: U.S. Arrest Rate, Larceny-Theft, 1995-2010

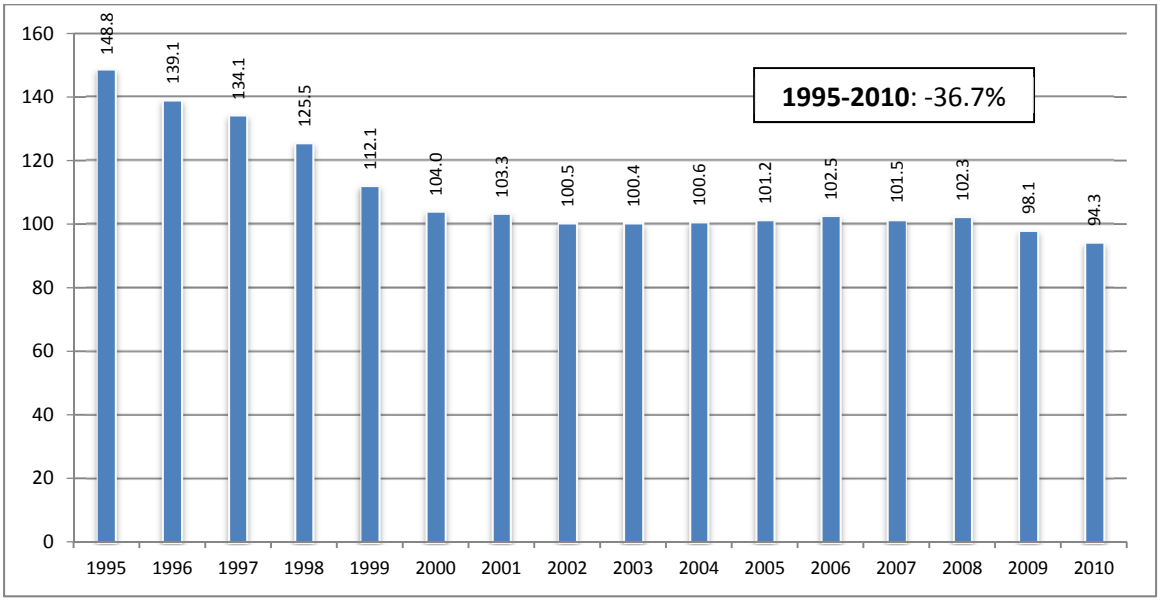
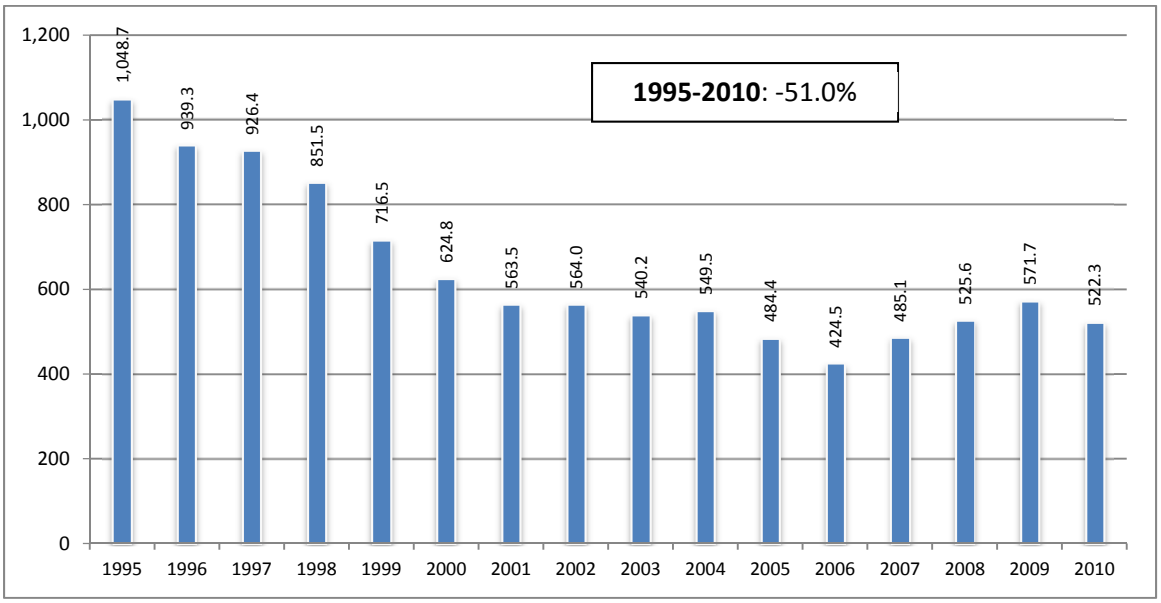
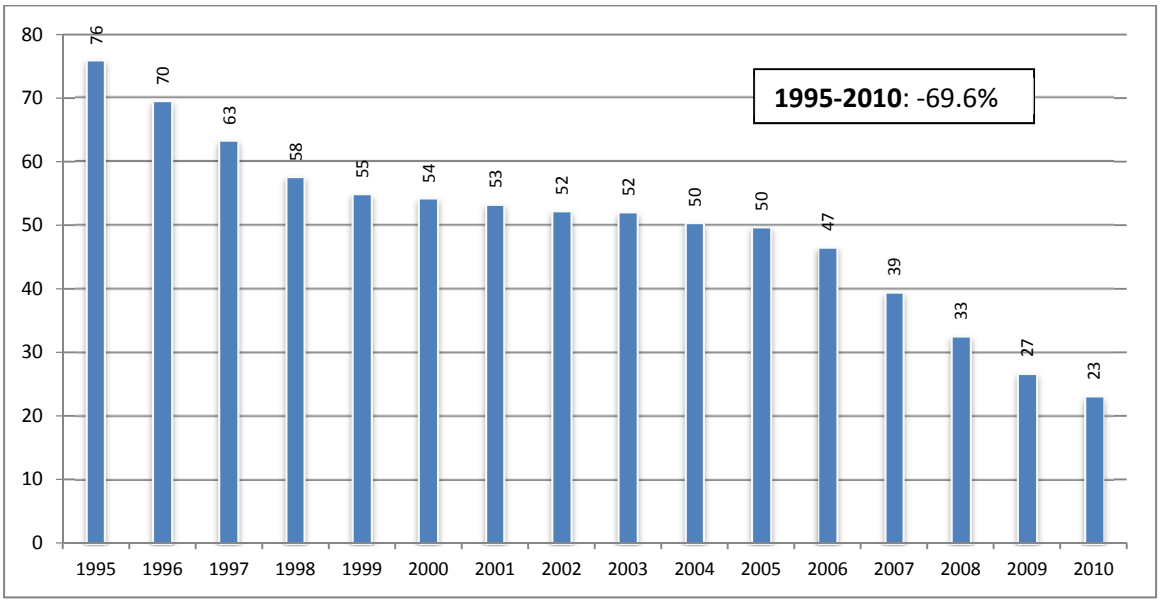


Figure 180: Arizona Arrest Rate, Larceny-Theft, 1995-2010

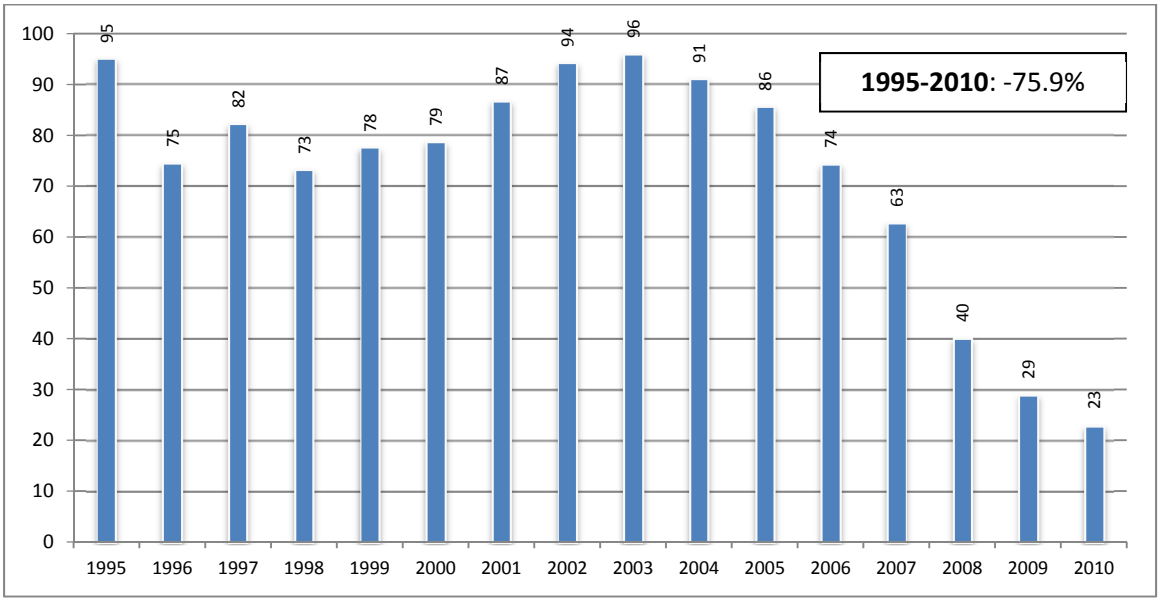


As with the most of the other crime categories, the drop in the arrest rate for motor vehicle theft was greater in Arizona than nationally (75.9% to 60.6%). However, an even greater decline in the Arizona rate (76.1%) has occurred in just seven years (2003-2010). Whereas the arrest rate in this category virtually doubled the national rate for a number of years, the Arizona rate has now fallen just below the national rate (22.9 for Arizona versus 23.1 for the nation in 2010).

Figure 181: U.S. Arrest Rate, Motor Vehicle Theft, 1995-2010

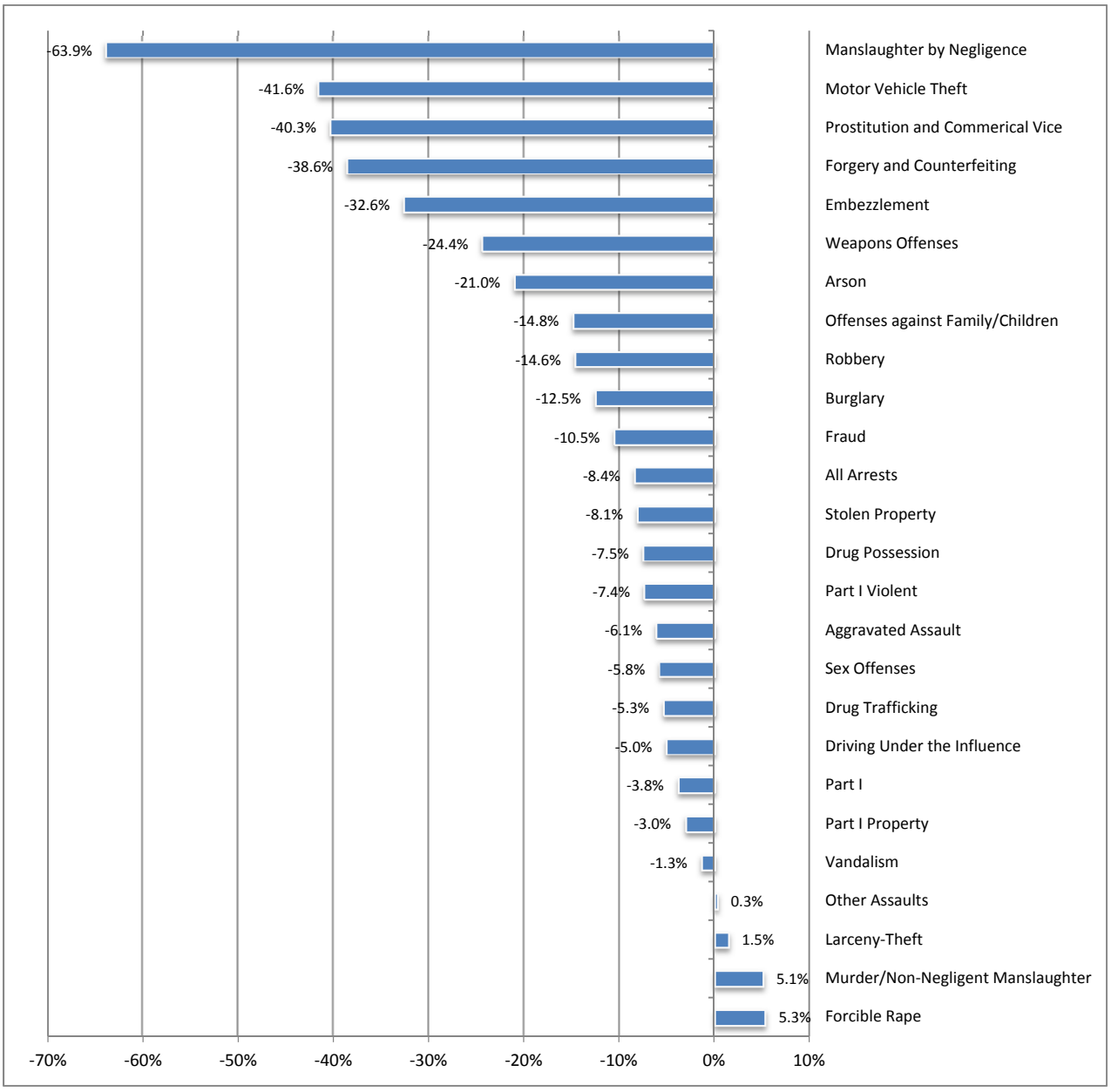


182: Arizona Arrest Rate, Motor Vehicle Theft, 1995-2010



Clearly, crime and arrest rates are down both nationally and in Arizona. However, the question that begs an answer is whether or not raw numbers of arrests are down in Arizona, and most specifically over the last couple of years. The drop in prison population began in late 2009, so if the drop is being fed by a corresponding decline in arrests, we should see evidence of that in 2009 and 2010. Figure 183 documents that, in fact, arrests were down in 22 of 26 crime categories from 2008 to 2010. The most notable decline is in arrests for motor vehicle theft (-41.6%), which is no doubt correlated with an average commitment shortfall of 57.6% in this category during 2009 and 2010. Similarly, the 38.6% drop in the arrest rate for forgery and counterfeiting is likely a correlate of a 38.2% shortfall in commitments for forgery and related offenses during those came years (see Chapter 2).

Figure 183: Percentage Change in Arizona Arrests by Category, 2008 to 2010



This information provides what seems to be overwhelming evidence that a decline in arrests is driving a decline in prison commitments and a corresponding decline in the inmate population. Of the four categories showing an increase, two are small number categories, murder/non-negligent manslaughter and forcible rape, while the other two have a small probability of commitment upon conviction, namely larceny-theft and other assaults. Currently, arrests are not tracked to determine whether or not they result in commitment, but it would to outlandish to suggest these declines have not impacted prison population.

Aging and Crime Reduction

Next, we pause to test one of the prevailing theories as to why crime is on the decline, namely that the general population is aging and that the crime prone portion of the population is shrinking. If this theory is correct, we should see some degree of change in the age distribution of inmates entering the prison system. From Figure 183 below, we can calculate that the average age of newly committed inmates increased by 0.5 years per calendar year over the period 1985-2011. In simpler terms, the average age of incoming prisoners increased by 2.6% every five years. Overall, the average age increased by 16.2% from 1985 (29.8) to 2011 (34.0). Furthermore, the increase in the average age has been quite uniform over time, with only a slight sign of abatement during the 2000-2005 timeframe.

Five-Year Increases in Average Age

1985-1990: 3.5% (1.04 years)

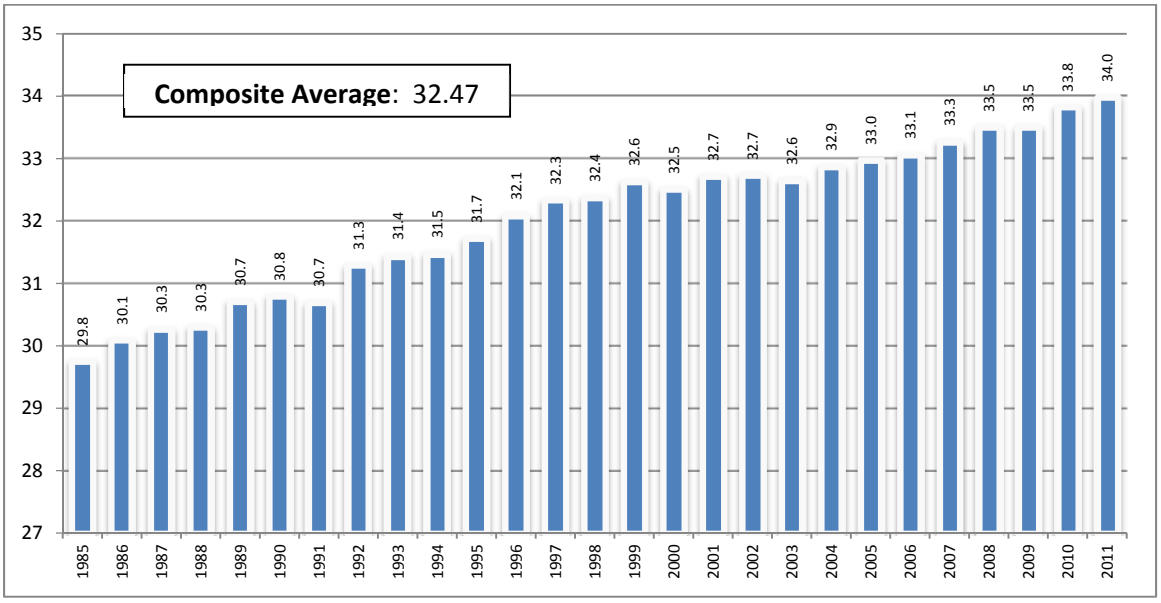
1990-1995: 3.0% (0.92 years)

1995-2000: 2.5% (0.79 years)

2000-2005: 1.4% (0.47 years)

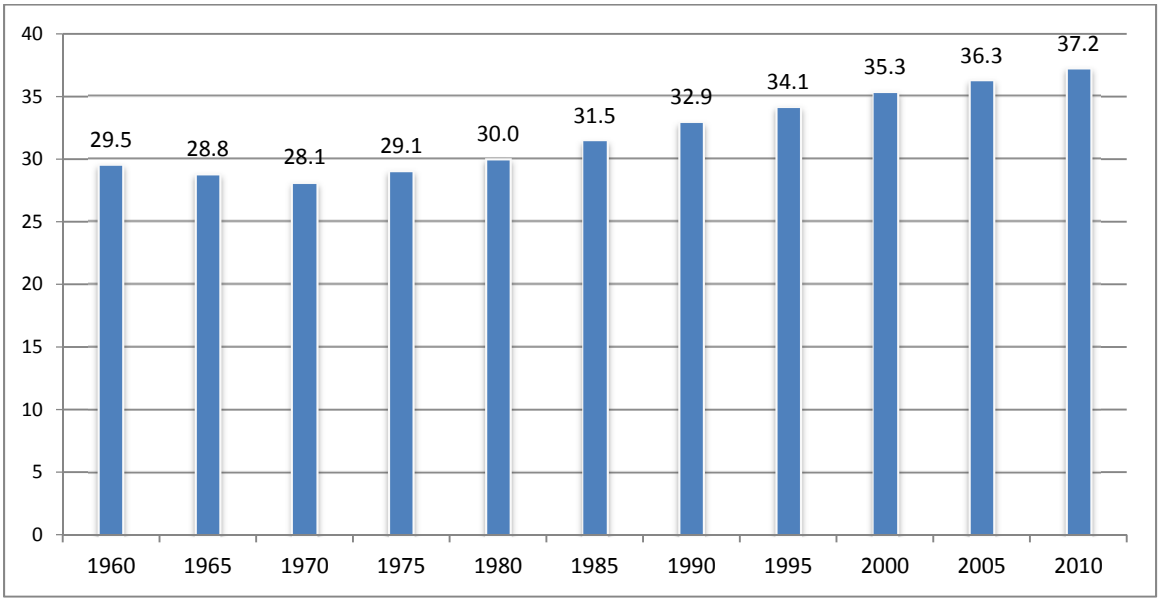
2005-2010: 2.6% (0.85 years)

Figure 184: Average Age, Newly Committed Arizona Inmates, 1985-2011 (291,052)



To provide a basis for comparison, Figure 185 below was constructed to show the median age of the U.S. general population at 5-year intervals from 1960 through 2010. From 1985 to 2010, the median age of U.S. citizens increased by 18.1%, only slightly more than the increase (16.2%) in the average age of incoming prisoners in Arizona over the same time period.

Figure 185: Median Age of U.S. General Population, 1960-2010*



*Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Figures 186-188 below help clarify the extent to which the general population has aged over the last 50 years (1960 to 2010). In 1960, the largest age cohorts were 0-4 and 5-9. By 1985, the largest cohorts had shifted to 20-24 and 25-29, with 15-19 and 30-34 not far behind. Finally, by 2010, the largest age cohorts had shifted to 45-49 and 50-54.

Figure 186: Age Distribution, U.S. General Population, 1960

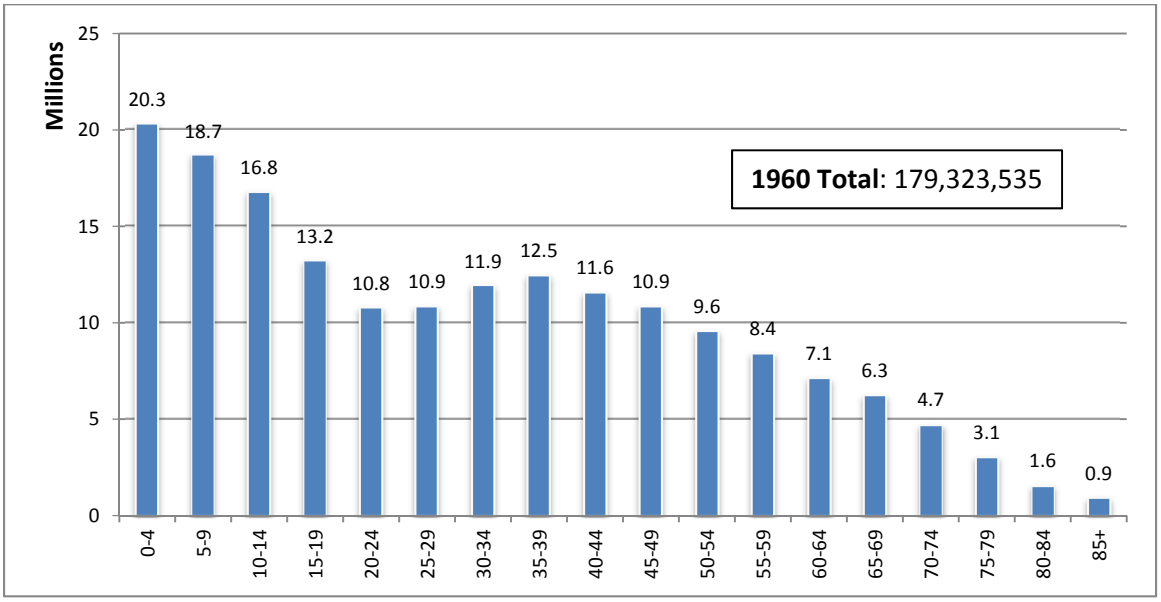


Figure 187: Age Distribution, U.S. General Population, 1985

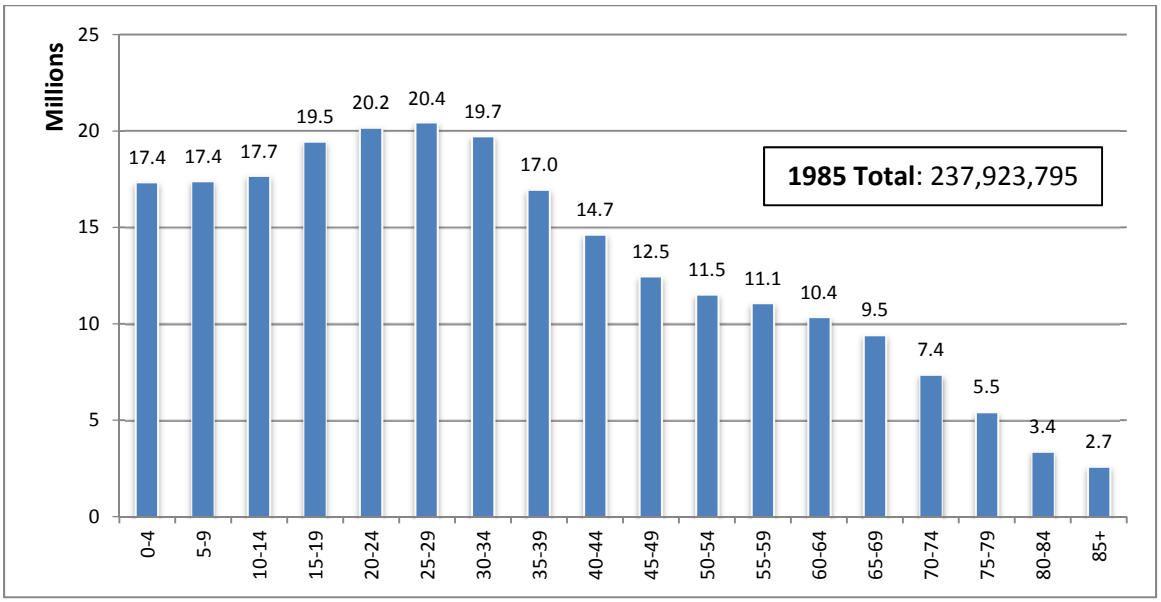
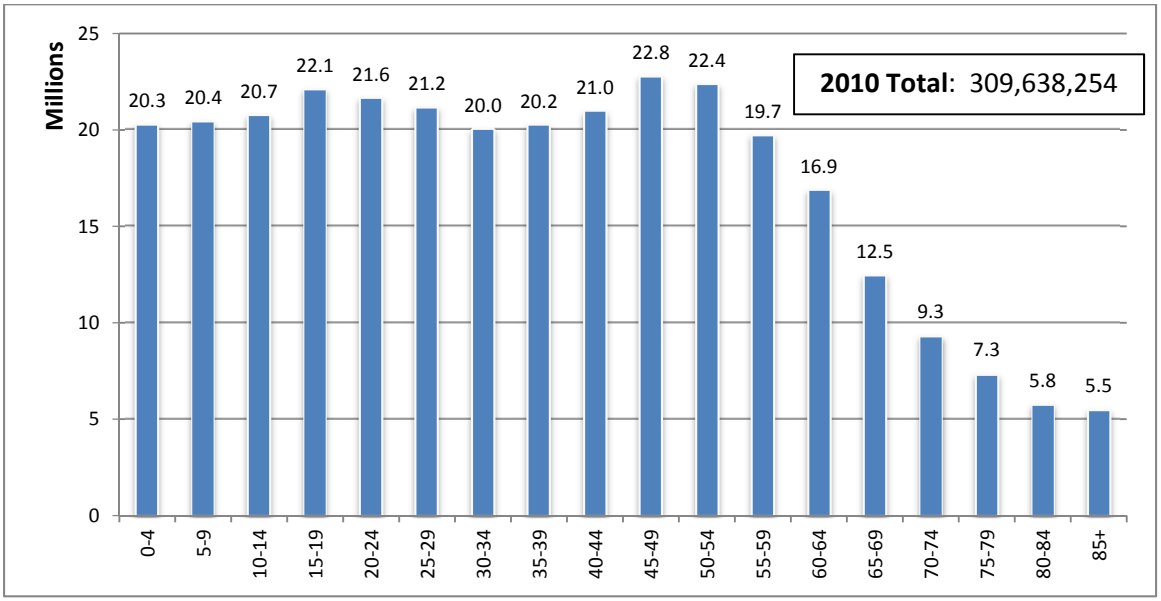


Figure 188: Age Distribution of the U.S. General Population, 2010



Figures 189-193 below indicate the variation in average arrest rates across age groups over the 16-year period from 1995 through 2010. These illustrations establish the strong association between age and crime and, potentially at least, the likelihood that aging of the general population will contribute to a decline in crime. As the charts indicate, the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups record significantly higher arrest rates than any other age group.

Figure 189: U.S. Arrest Rate by Age Group, Part I & II Crimes, Average: 1995-2010

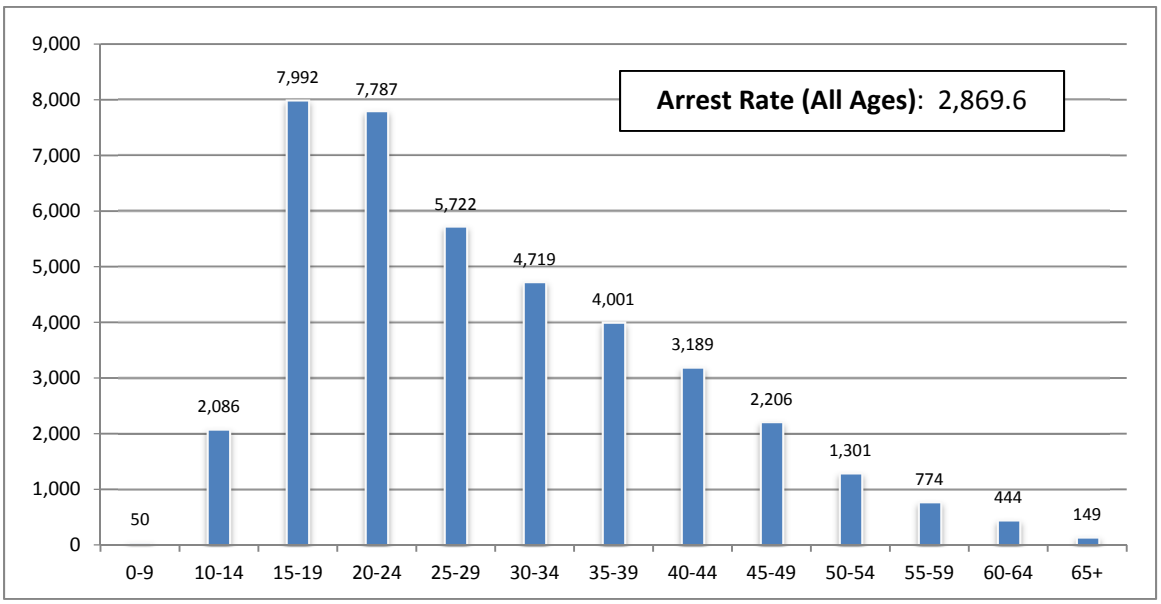


Figure 190: U.S. Arrest Rate by Age Group, Part I Crimes, Average: 1995-2010

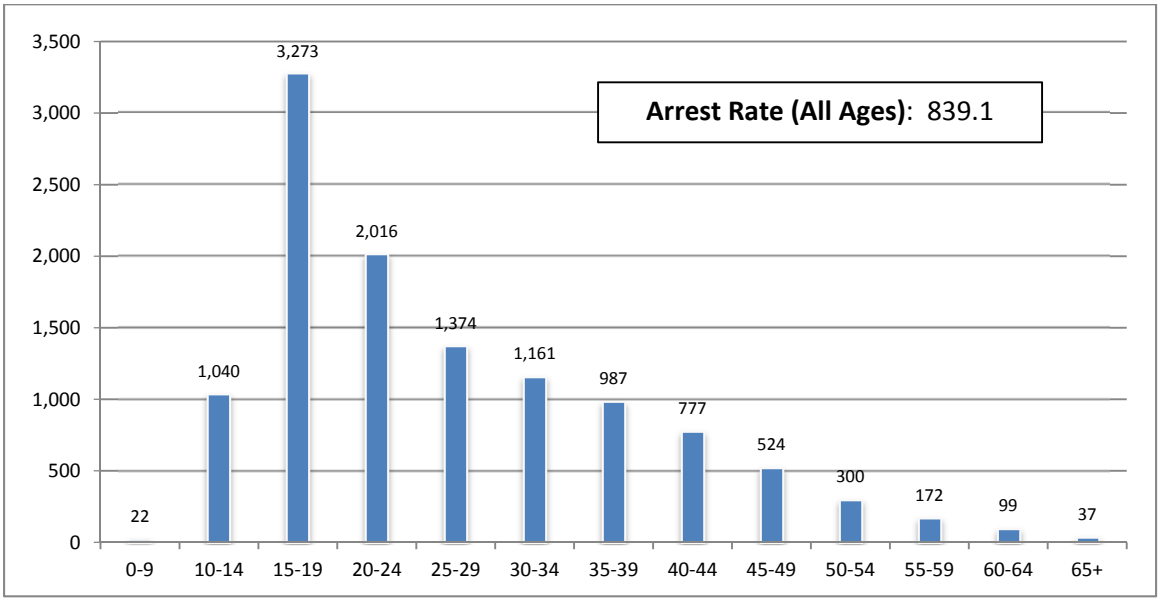
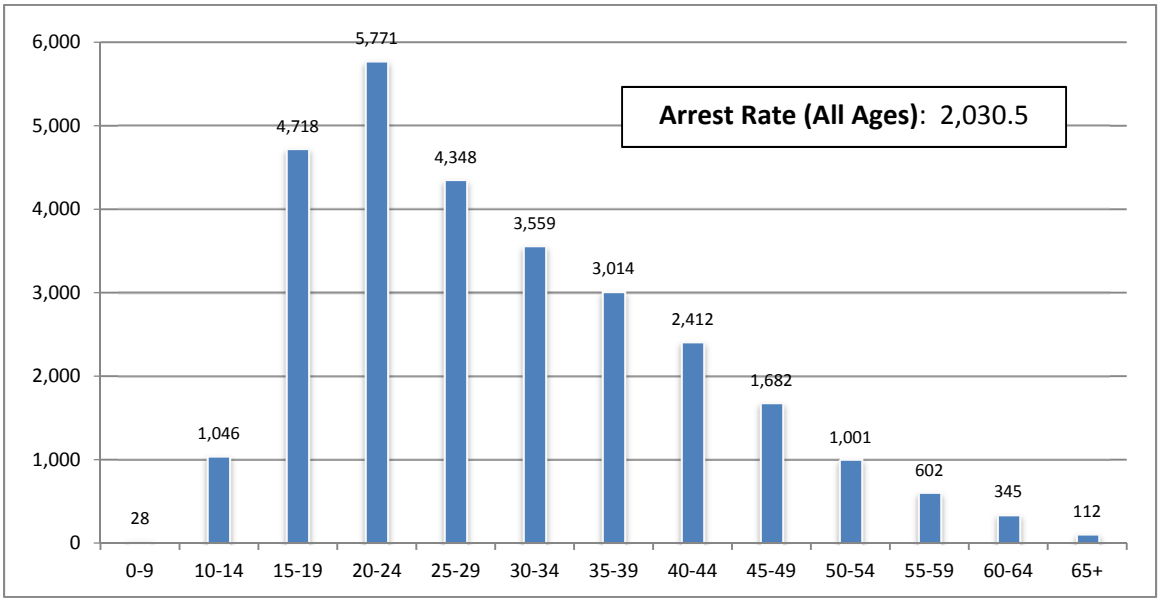


Figure 191: U.S. Arrest Rate by Age Group, Part II Crimes, Average: 1995-2010



*Arrest Rate = Arrests per 100,000 general population in age group. The graph shows the average over 16 years.

A quick scan of Figures 190 and 191 above indicates that those arrested for Part II crimes tend to be older than those arrested for Part I crimes. As shown by Figure 192 below, that is especially true for Part I property crimes. The age 15-19 group recorded by far the highest arrest rate in that category.

Figure 192: U.S. Arrest Rate by Age Group, Part I Violent Crimes, Average: 1995-2010

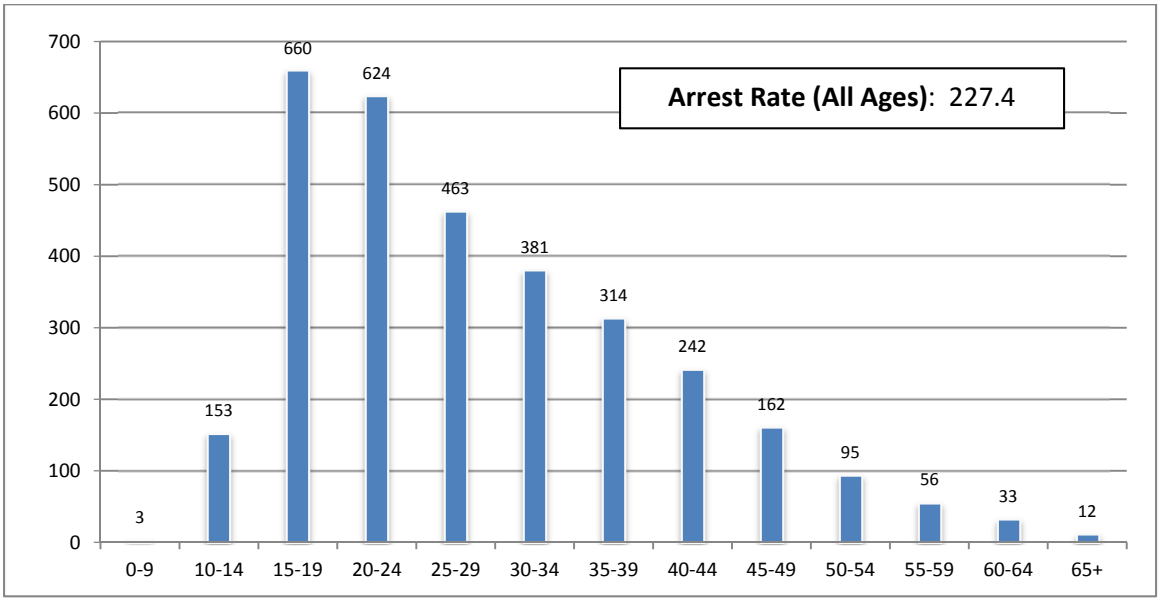
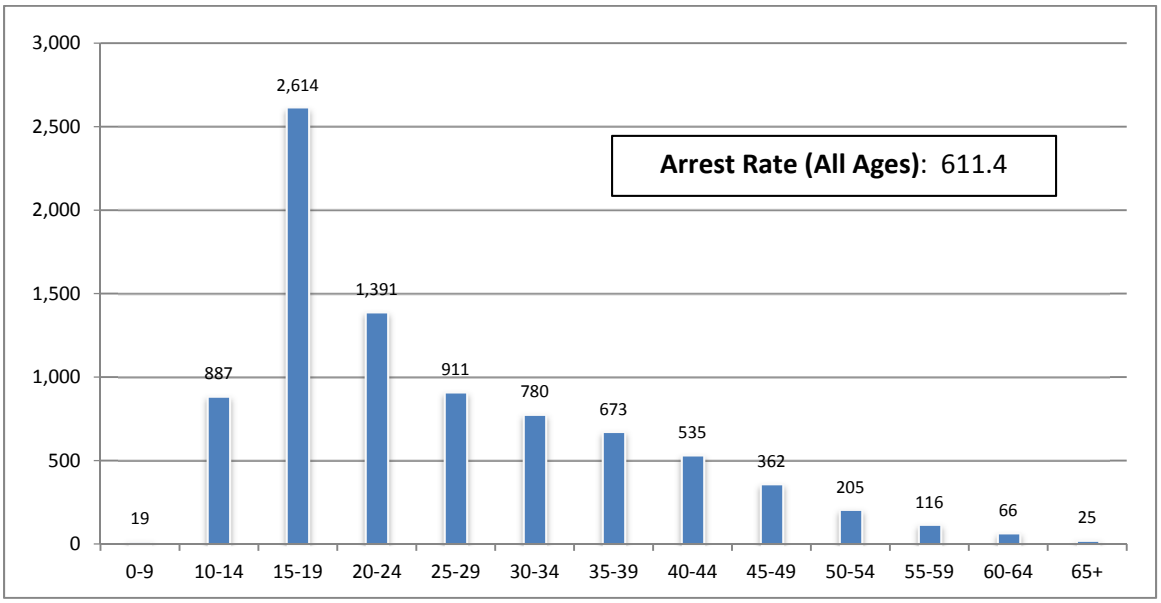


Figure 193: U.S. Arrest Rate by Age Group, Part I Property Crimes, Average: 1995-2010



Because arrest rates are substantially higher for the so-called "crime-prone" age categories, we would expect that aging in the general population has been responsible for a portion of the overall drop in arrest rates since 1995. It is also possible that the criminal propensities of various age groups have diminished independent of aging. This factor will henceforth be referred to as "criminality abatement." To address the issue, we conducted an analysis in which an attempt was made to factor out the two aforementioned effects from the overall decline in arrest rates over the period 1995-2010. This was done with national data only and involved the following steps:

Factoring Out Aging and Criminality Abatement from the Overall Decline in Arrest Rates

1) The percentage distribution of general population age groups for 1995 was applied to the total general population for 2010. The "within-age-group" arrest rates for 2010 were then applied to these recalculated population distributions to generate an overall arrest rate in each of the crime categories. The extent to which these revised rates were lower than the actual rates was judged to be the effect of aging.

2) The percentage distribution of age groups for 2010 was kept as is, but the within-age-group arrest rates for 1995 were applied to these population totals to generate an overall arrest rate for each of the crime categories. The extent to which these revised rates were lower than the actual rates was judged to be the effect of within-age-group reduction in criminality, i.e., to criminality abatement.

3) Both the percentage distribution of general population age groups for 1995 and the 1995 within-age-group arrest rates were applied to the 2010 total general population. In other words, steps 1 and 2 were combined into a single step 3. This gave the same arrest rates as were recorded in 1995, but the total numbers of arrests were larger due to general population growth. This step was judged to record the effect of a combination of aging, criminality abatement, and any interaction between the two factors.

4) The differences between the results of step 3 and actual arrest rates for 2010 were judged to constitute the total reductions in arrests to be allocated among cause categories. The differences between the results of step 1 and the actual rates were judged to be the effects of aging. The differences between the results of step 2 and the actual rates were judged to be effects of criminality abatement. The sum of step 1 and step 2 differences were subtracted from the step 3 differences to get the interaction effect of aging and criminality abatement.

The results of this analysis, as summarized in Table 68 below, show a wide variation in the extent of impact of aging on arrest rates. Curiously, although aging should hypothetically have a greater impact on Part I arrests than on Part II, exactly the reverse is true. Part II arrests show an 18.7% reduction based on aging, while Part I arrests show only an 8.2% reduction. The motor vehicle theft rate, which one would expect to be especially sensitive to aging, shows only a 2.6% reduction due to this factor.

With such a high percentage of impact attributed to criminality abatement, it is important to document that indeed arrest rates have fallen dramatically "within age groups," and not just across them. To this end, Figures 194-206 show the trends in the U.S. arrest rate for all Part I and II crimes by age group. Right out of the gate, the 0-9 age group shows a 79.0% drop in the arrest rate from 1995 to 2010.

Table 68: The Effects of Aging and Criminality Abatement on Arrest Rates

Crime Category	Aging	Criminality Abatement	Interaction Effect	Total Effect
All Arrests	**15.5%**	**74.2%**	**10.3%**	**100.0%**
All Part I & II Crimes	14.0%	76.7%	9.3%	100.0%
Part I Crimes	8.2%	84.4%	7.4%	100.0%
Part I Violent	7.1%	85.3%	7.5%	100.0%
Part I Property	8.7%	84.0%	7.3%	100.0%
Part II Crimes	18.7%	70.4%	10.9%	100.0%
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	3.9%	92.2%	3.8%	100.0%
Forcible Rape	4.9%	87.9%	7.1%	100.0%
Robbery	5.3%	88.1%	6.6%	100.0%
Aggravated Assault	8.2%	83.7%	8.1%	100.0%
Burglary	8.8%	83.4%	7.8%	100.0%
Larceny-Theft	10.5%	81.5%	8.0%	100.0%
Motor Vehicle Theft	2.6%	92.9%	4.5%	100.0%
Arson	3.8%	90.4%	5.7%	100.0%
Other Assaults	31.2%	54.2%	14.7%	100.0%
Forgery & Counterfeiting	9.0%	82.9%	8.0%	100.0%
Fraud	3.9%	88.4%	7.8%	100.0%
Embezzlement	62.7%	24.7%	12.5%	100.0%
Stolen Property	5.3%	88.9%	5.8%	100.0%
Vandalism	11.2%	82.7%	6.1%	100.0%
Weapons Offenses	6.0%	89.3%	4.6%	100.0%
Prostitution and Commercial Vice	6.0%	81.1%	12.9%	100.0%
Sex Offenses	5.5%	86.6%	7.8%	100.0%
Drug Crimes	46.9%	32.5%	20.6%	100.0%
Gambling	1.7%	97.5%	0.8%	100.0%
Offenses against Family/Children	16.3%	74.7%	9.0%	100.0%
DUI	30.7%	55.9%	13.4%	100.0%

Figure 194: U.S. Arrest Rate, Part I & II Offenses, Age 0-9, 1995-2010

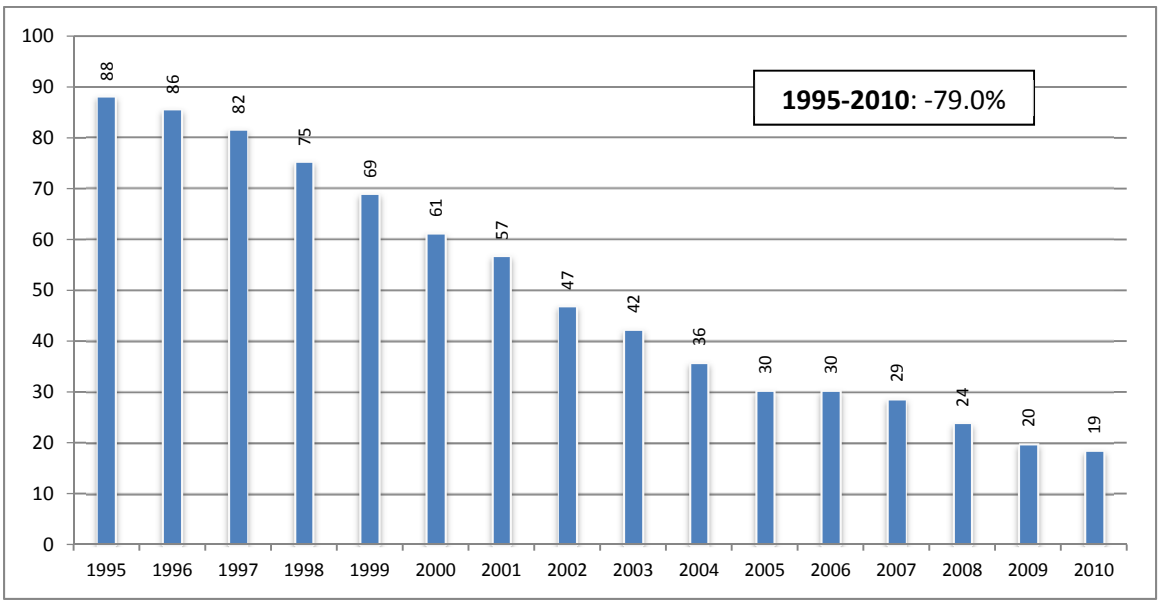


Figure 195: U.S. Arrest Rate, Part I & II Offenses, Age 10-14, 1995-2010

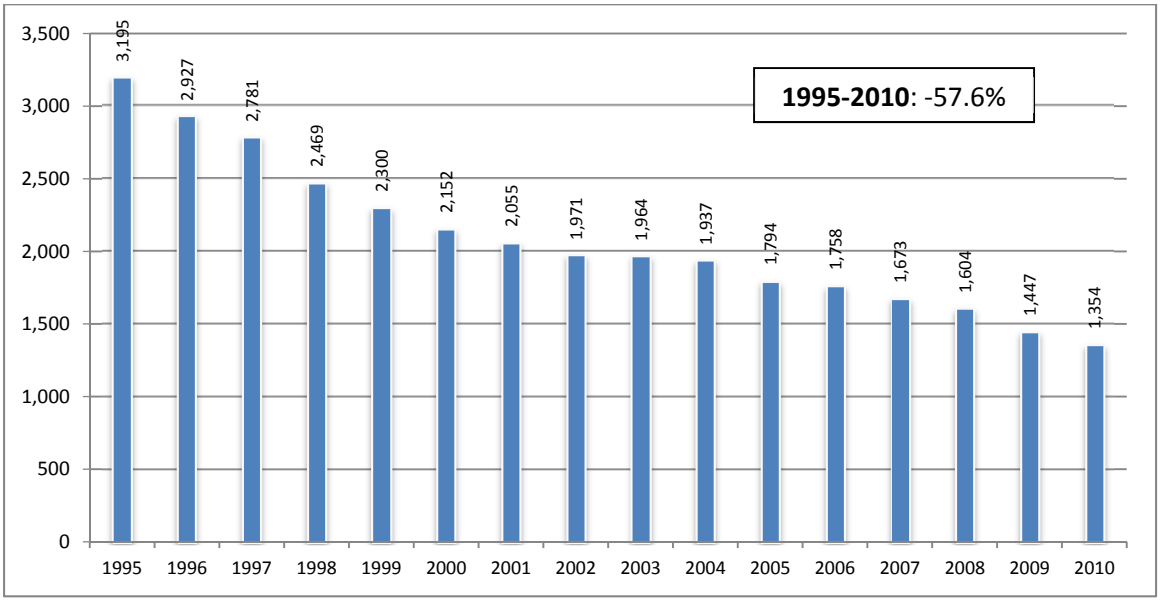
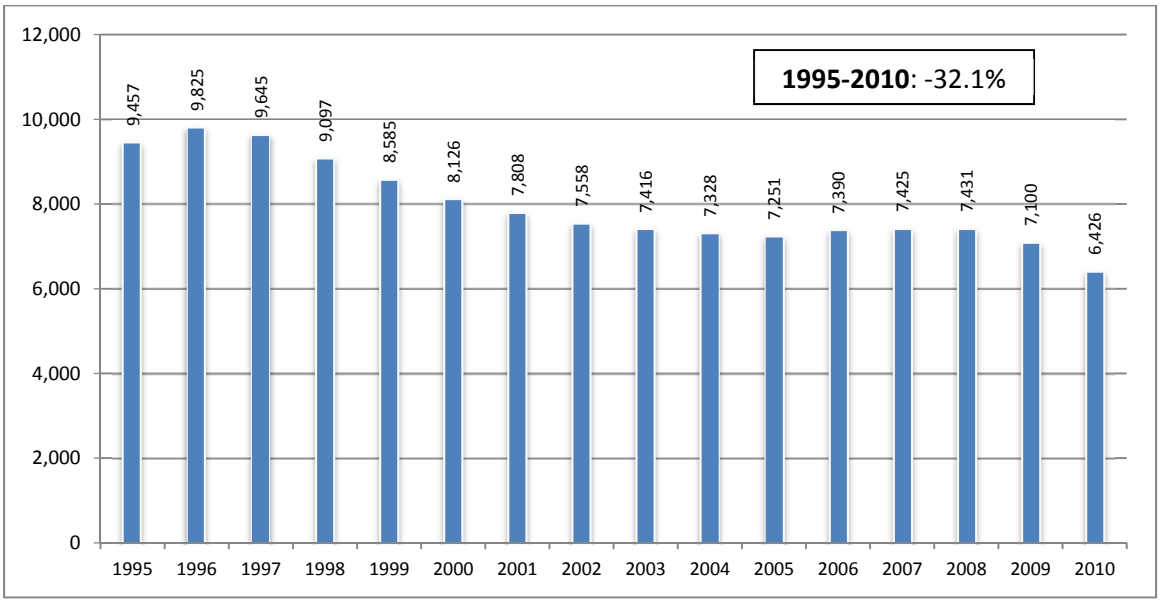


Figure 196: U.S. Arrest Rate, Part I & II Offenses, Age 15-19, 1995-2010



As we continue through the younger age categories, we see less substantial reductions, the 20-24 and 25-29 age groups recording the smallest reductions of 11.4% and 16.2%. The 30-34 and 35-39 groups show reductions of 31.9% and 34.1%, but from then on we have inconsistency. The 45-49, 50-54, and 55-59 age groups show increases of 9.0%, 25.7% and 13.5%, but the 60-64 and 65+ groups show decreases of 3.6% and 23.9%. Across the 13 age groups, we see an average reduction of 19.6%. However, the average reduction across the seven under 40 age groups comes to 37.5%.

Figure 197: U.S. Arrest Rate, Part I & II Offenses, Age 20-24, 1995-2010

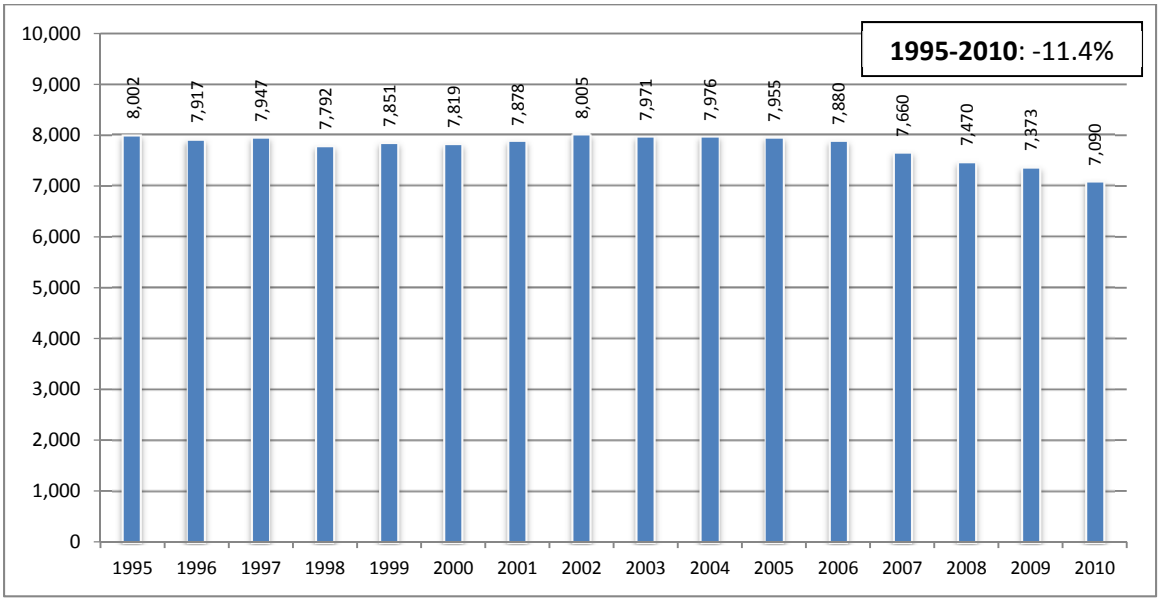


Figure 198: U.S. Arrest Rate, Part I & II Offenses, Age 25-29, 1995-2010

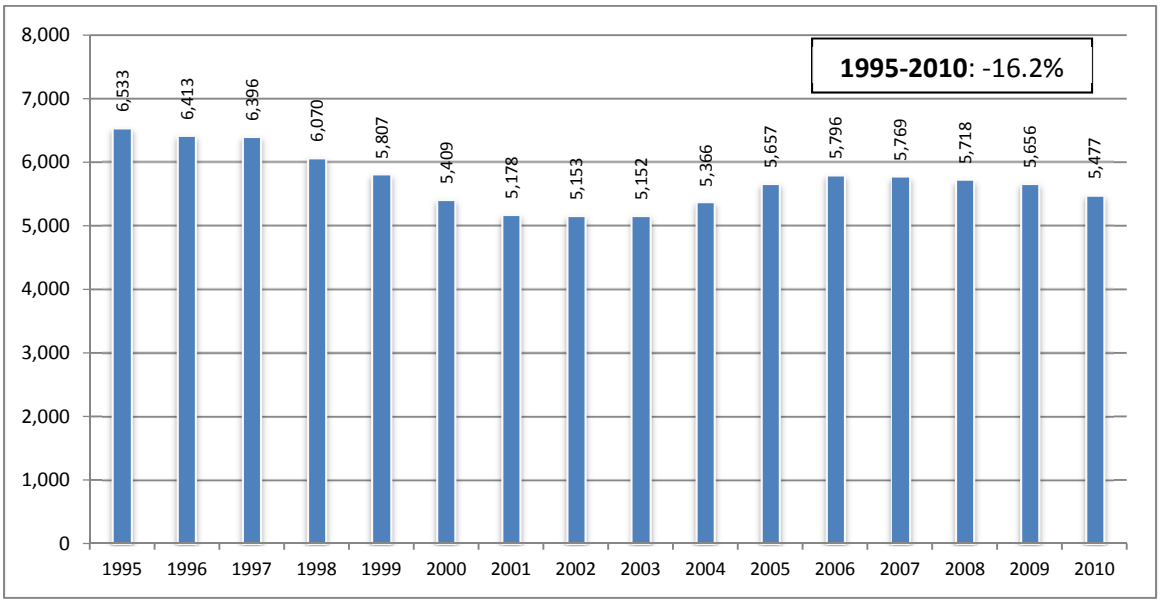


Figure 199: U.S. Arrest Rate, Part I & II Offenses, Age 30-34, 1995-2010

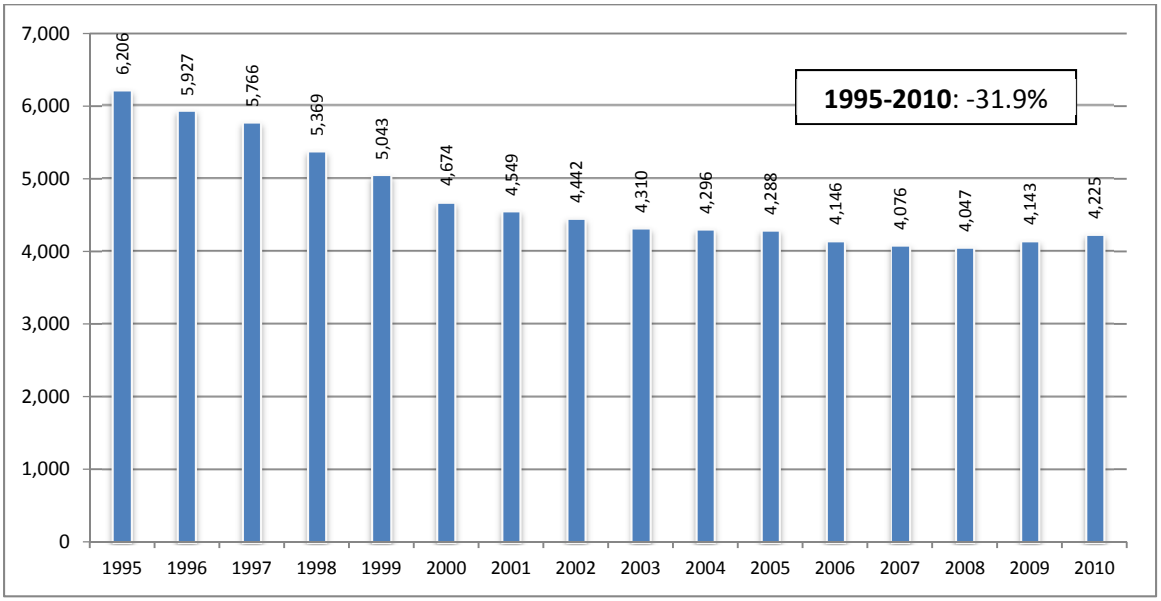


Figure 200: U.S. Arrest Rate, Part I & II Offenses, Age 35-39, 1995-2010

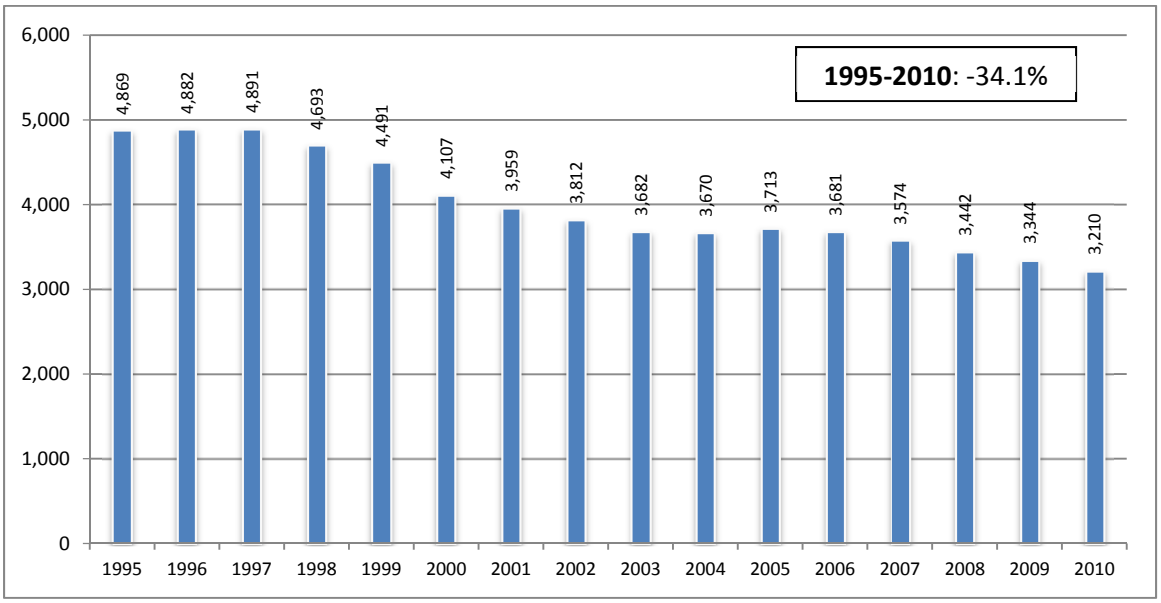


Figure 201: U.S. Arrest Rate, Part I & II Offenses, Age 40-44, 1995-2010

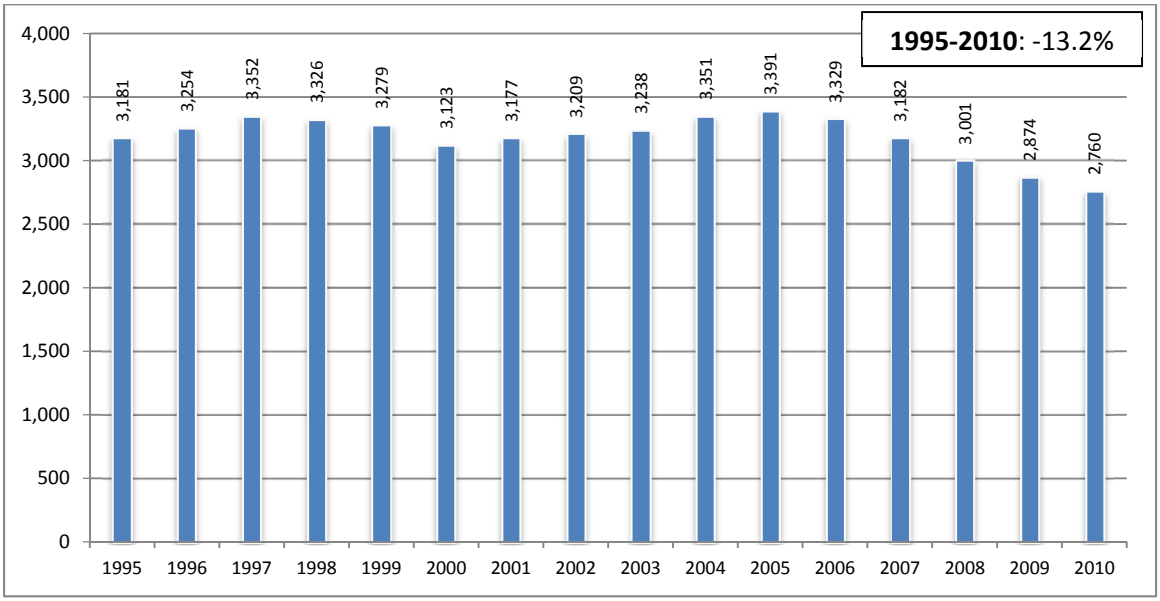


Figure 202: U.S. Arrest Rate, Part I & II Offenses, Age 45-49, 1995-2010

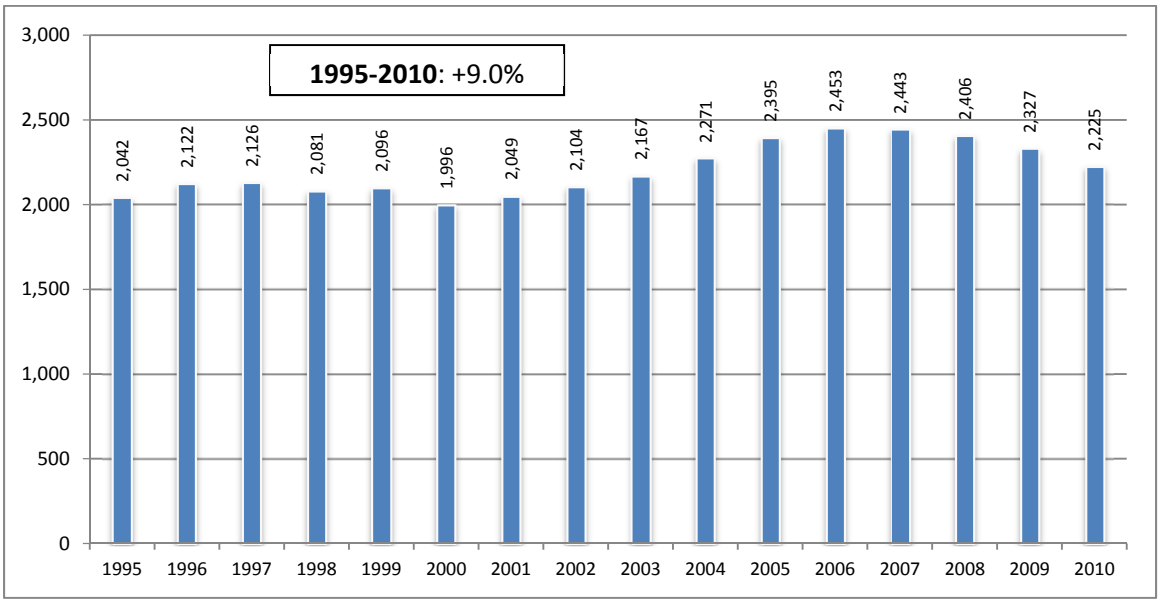


Figure 203: U.S. Arrest Rate, Part I & II Offenses, Age 50-54, 1995-2010

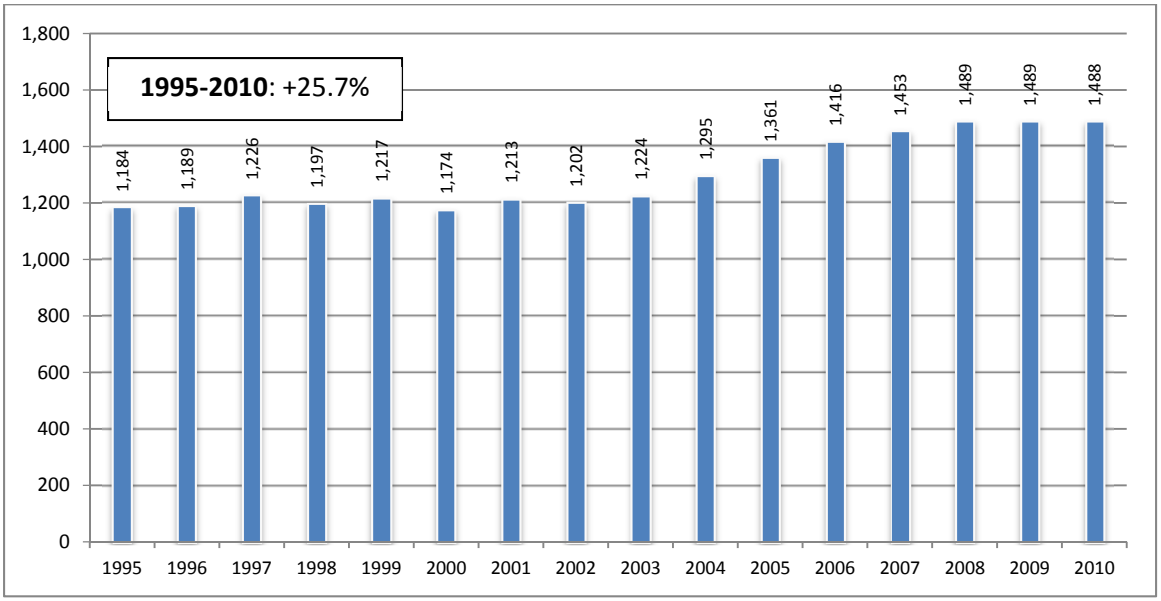


Figure 204: U.S. Arrest Rate, Part I & II Offenses, Age 55-59, 1995-2010

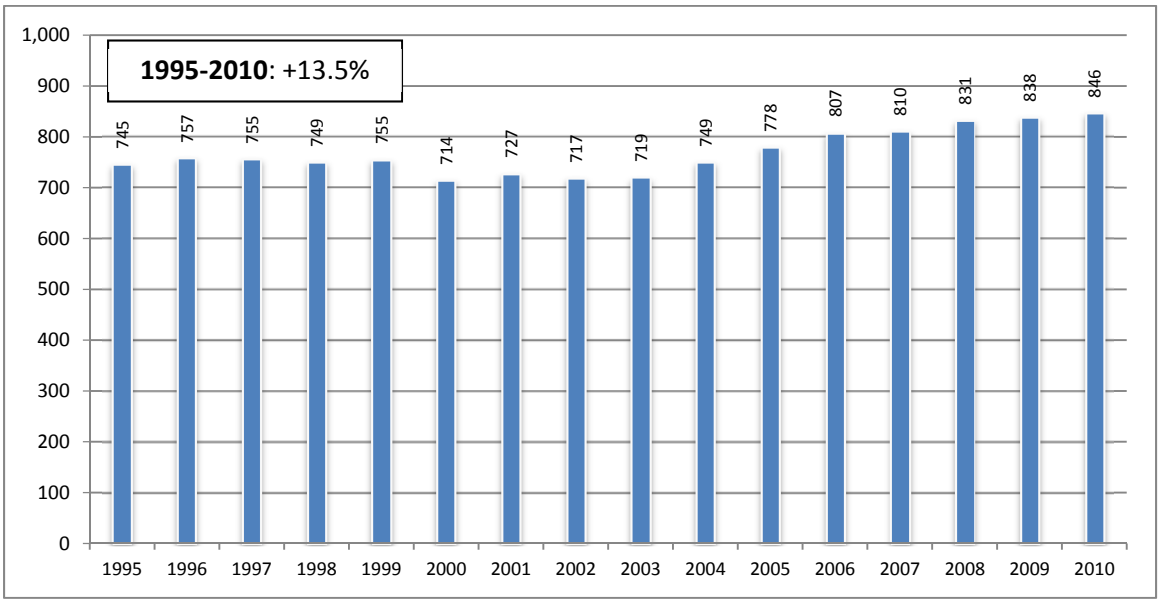


Figure 205: U.S. Arrest Rate, Part I & II Offenses, Age 60-64, 1995-2010

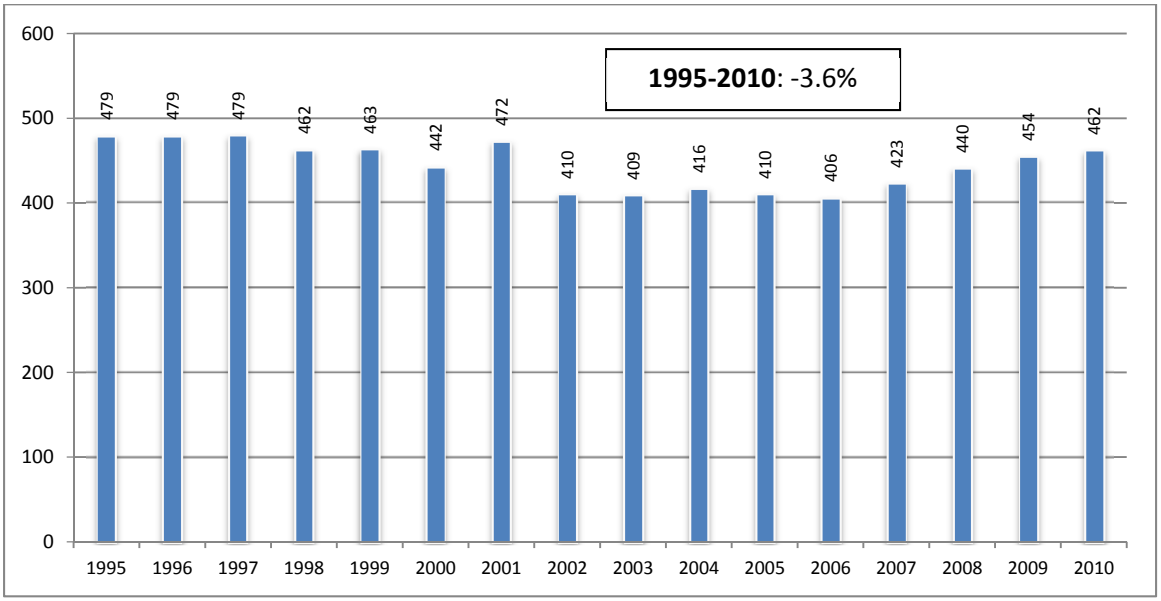
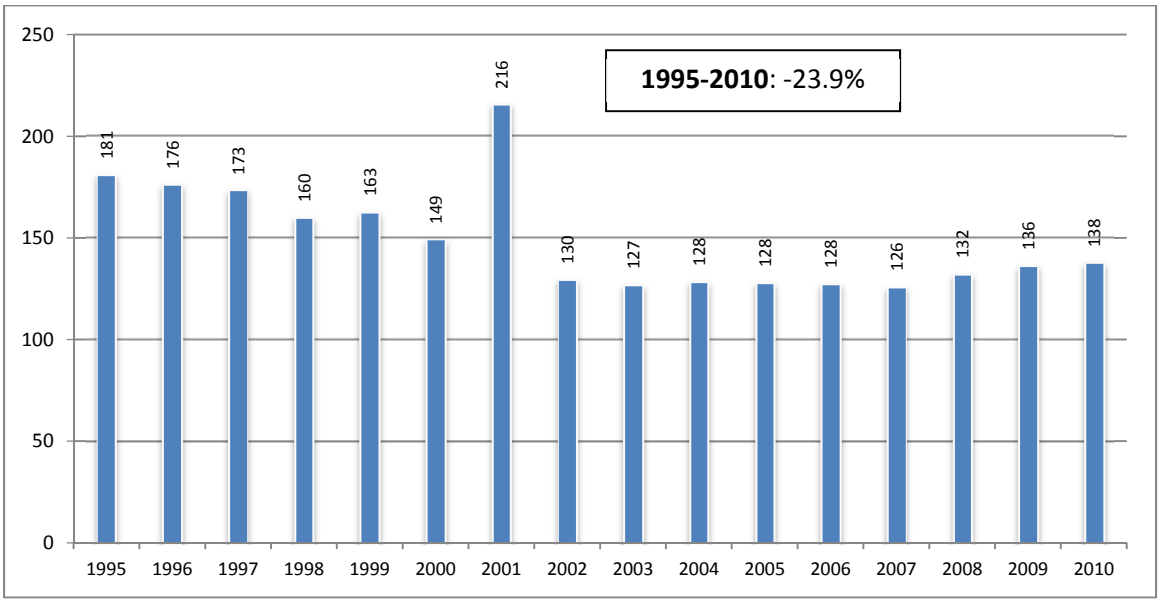


Figure 206: U.S. Arrest Rate, Part I & II Offenses, Age 65+, 1995-2010*



*The "spike" in the 65+ arrest rate during 2001 is associated with an abnormally high number of DUI arrests during that year.

Before proceeding, we take a closer look at the motor vehicle theft category to see if we can get an answer as to why only 2.6% of the drop in arrest rates in this category is associated with aging. The suggestion is that this category has seen dramatic drops in "within-age-group" arrest rates. We now check that out.

Figure 207: U.S. Arrest Rate, Motor Vehicle Theft, Age 0-9, 1995-2010

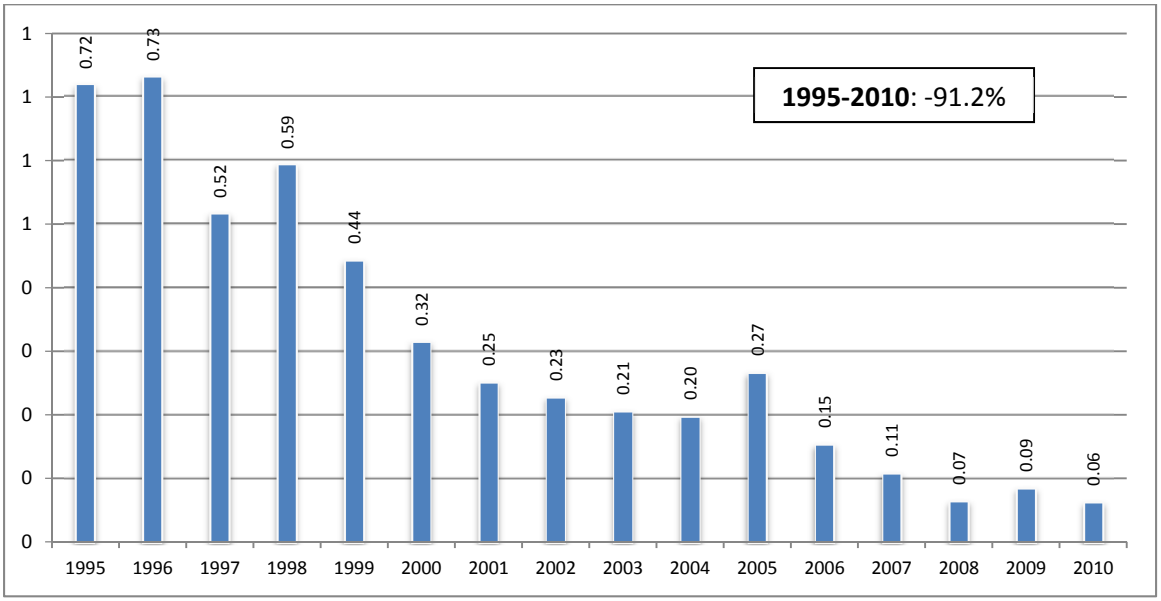


Figure 208: U.S. Arrest Rate, Motor Vehicle Theft, Age 10-14, 1995-2010

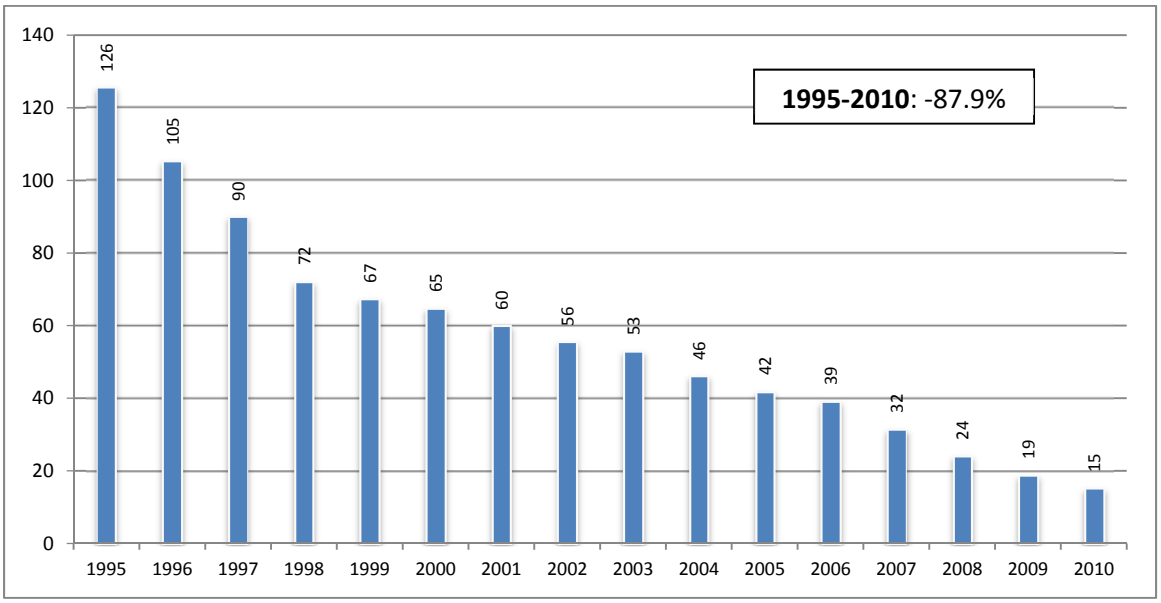


Figure 209: U.S. Arrest Rate, Motor Vehicle Theft, Age 15-19, 1995-2010

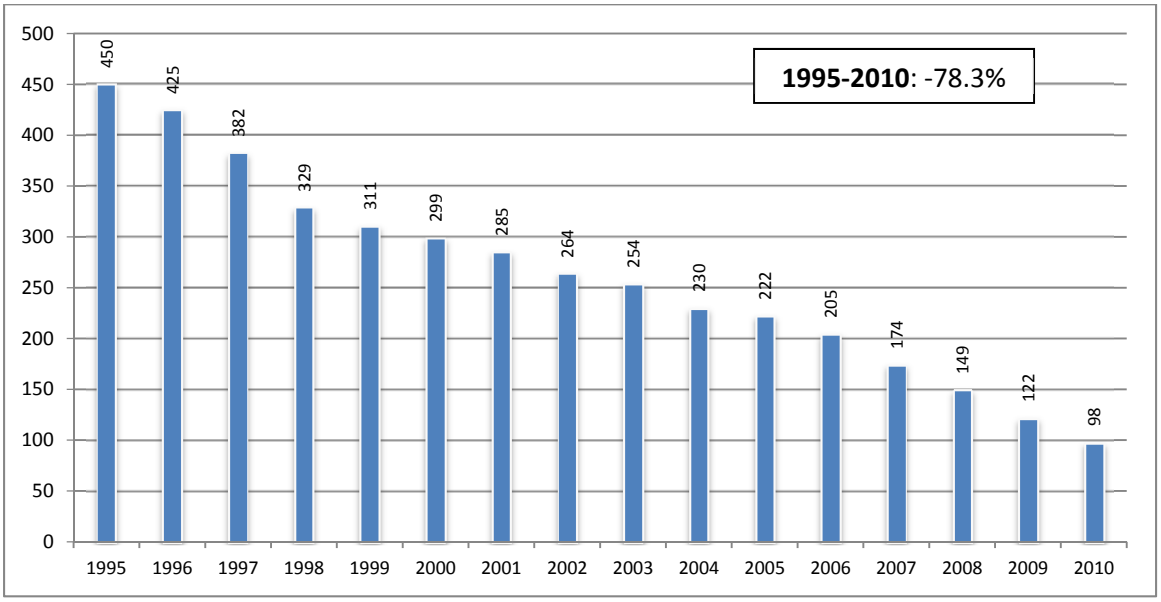


Figure 210: U.S. Arrest Rate, Motor Vehicle Theft, Age 20-24, 1995-2010

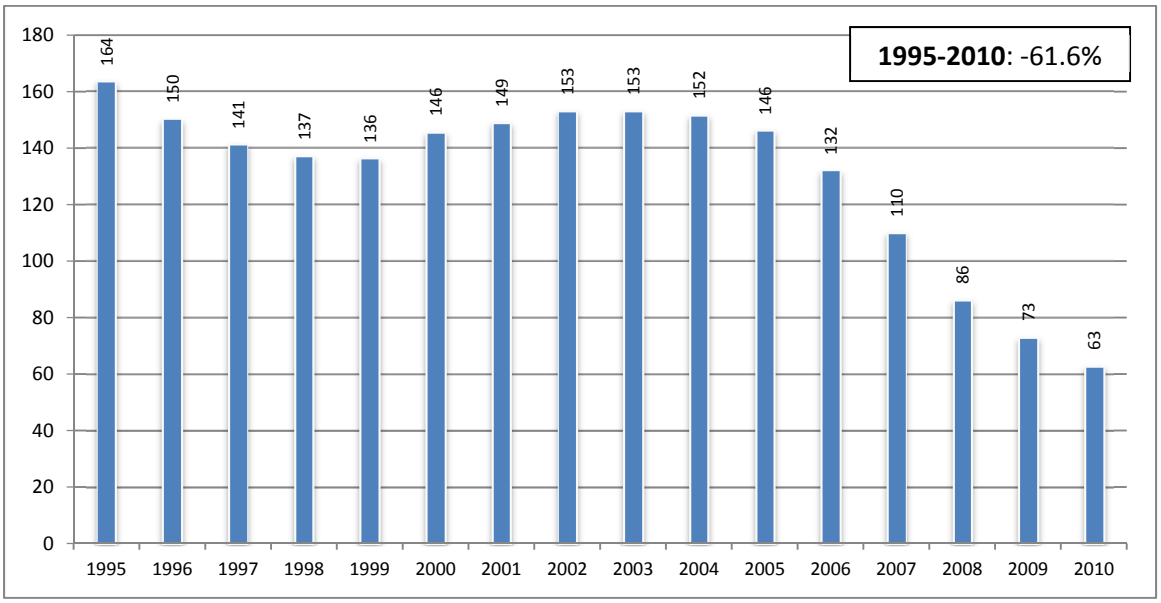


Figure 211: U.S. Arrest Rate, Motor Vehicle Theft, Age 25-29, 1995-2010

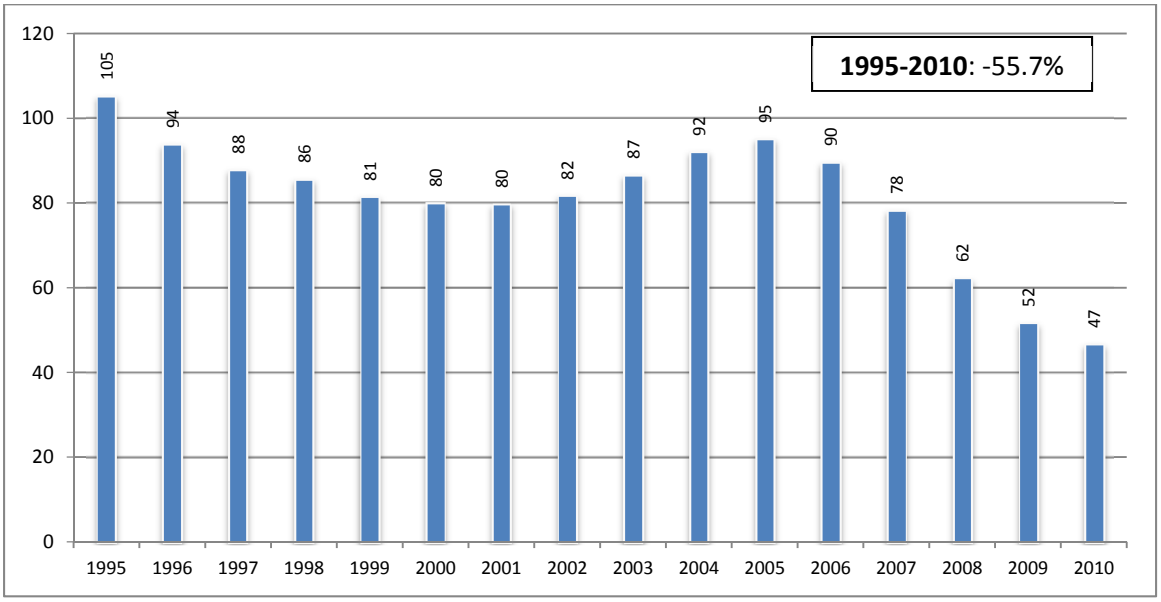


Figure 212: U.S. Arrest Rate, Motor Vehicle Theft, Age 30-34, 1995-2010

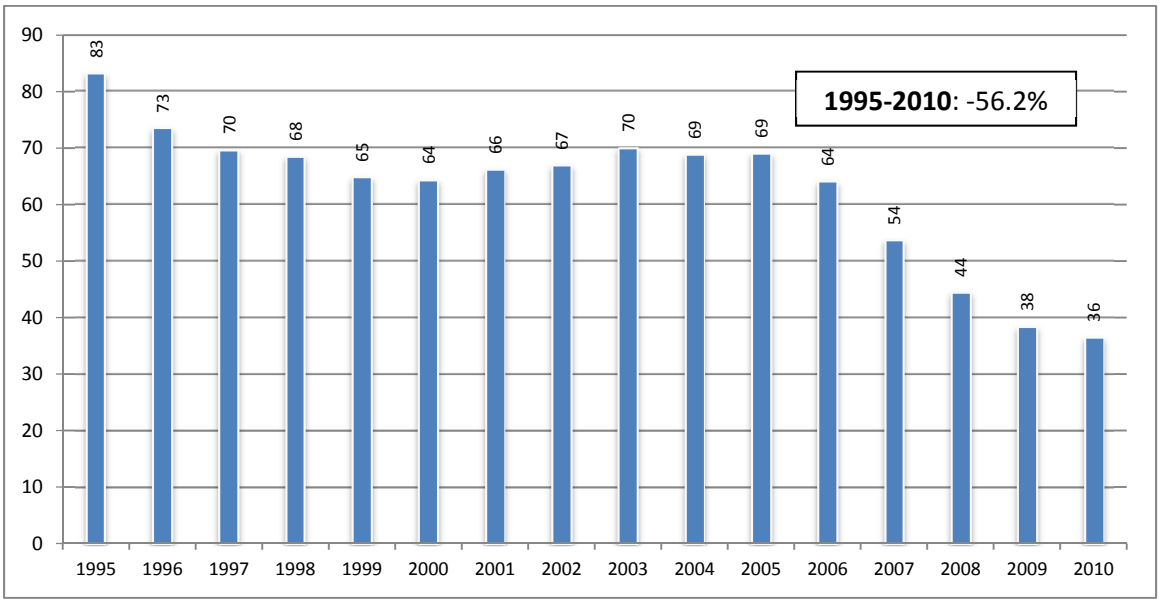


Figure 213: U.S. Arrest Rate, Motor Vehicle Theft, Age 35-39, 1995-2010

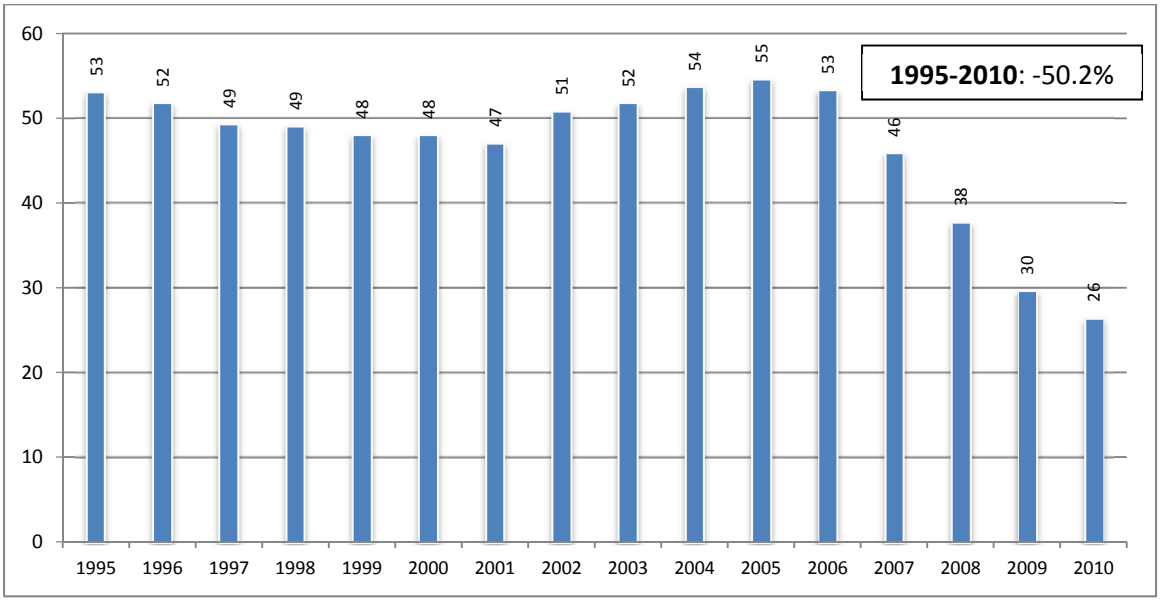


Figure 214: U.S. Arrest Rate, Motor Vehicle Theft, Age 40-44, 1995-2010

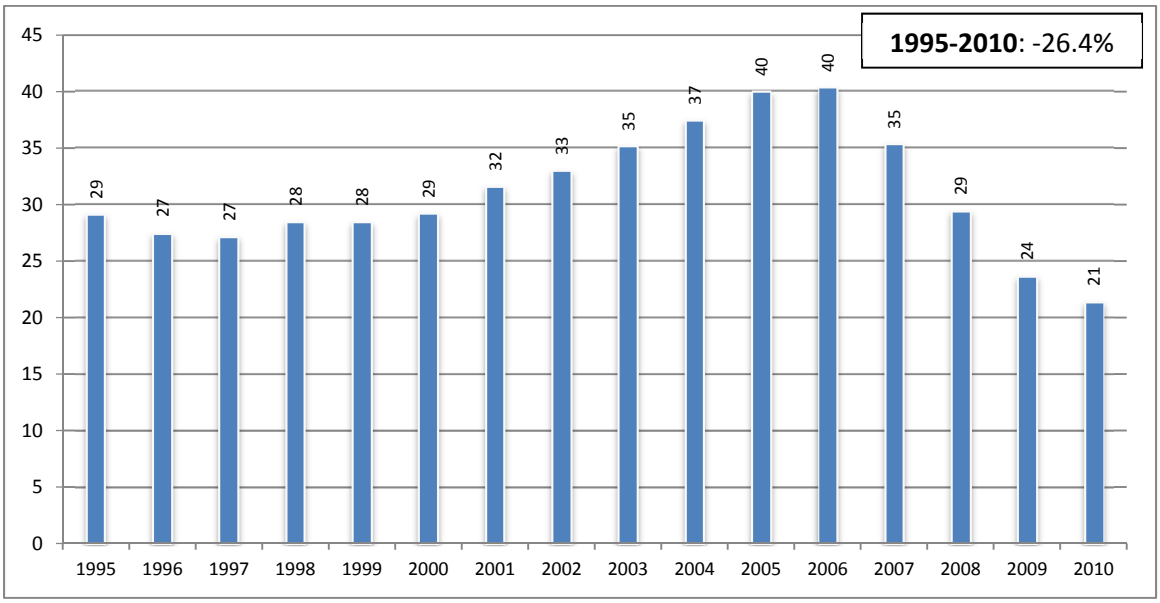


Figure 215: U.S. Arrest Rate, Motor Vehicle Theft, Age 45-49, 1995-2010

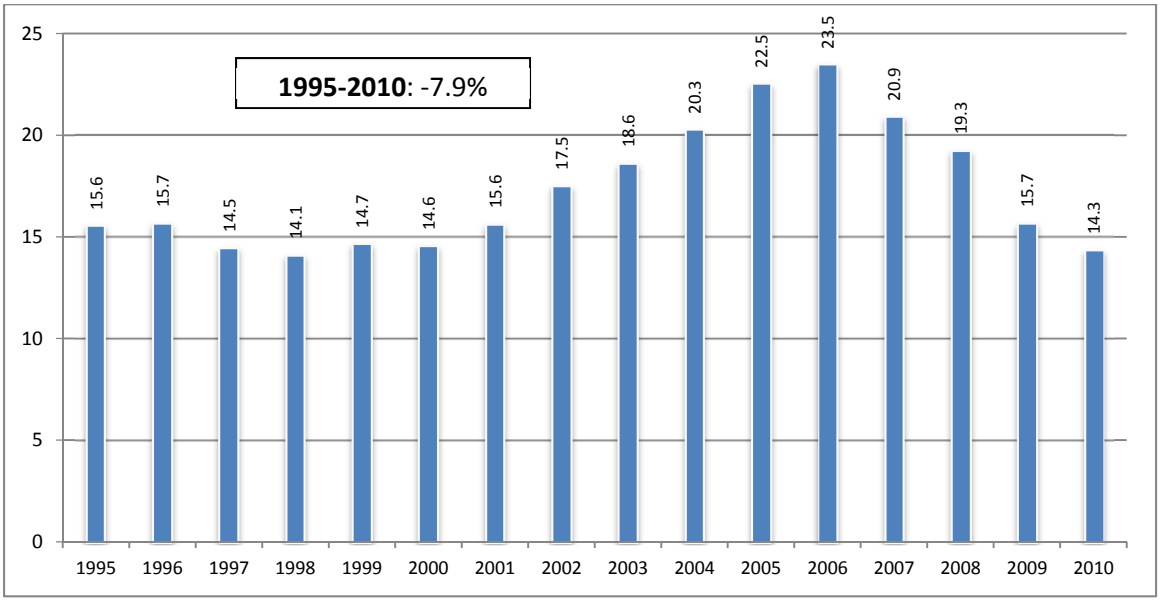


Figure 216: U.S. Arrest Rate, Motor Vehicle Theft, Age 50-54, 1995-2010

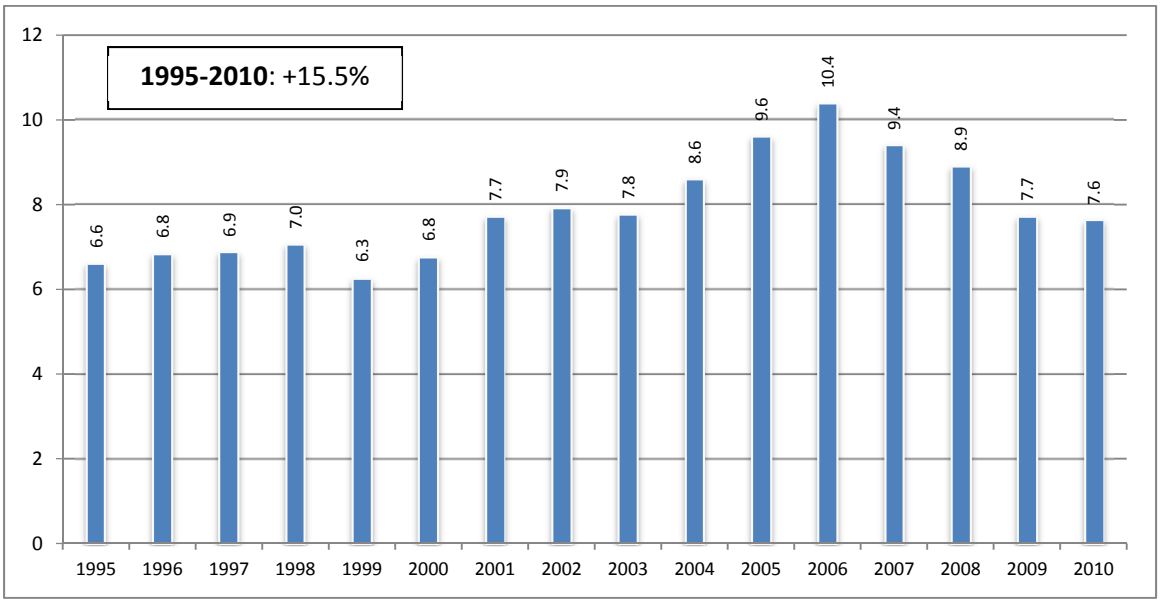


Figure 217: U.S. Arrest Rate, Motor Vehicle Theft, Age 55-59, 1995-2010

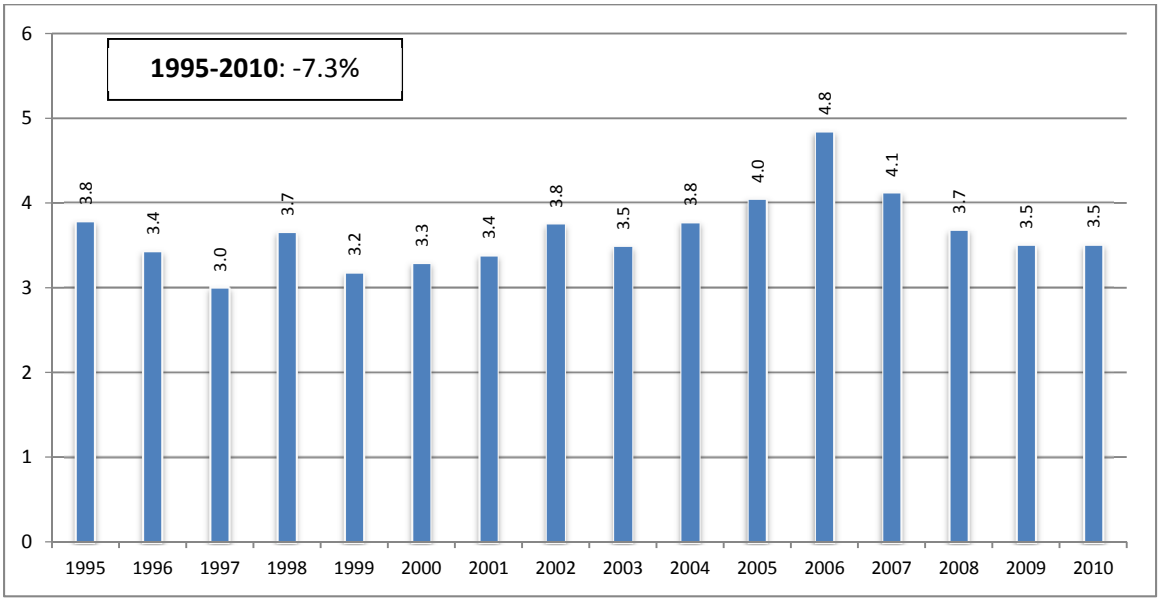


Figure 218: U.S. Arrest Rate, Motor Vehicle Theft, Age 60-64, 1995-2010

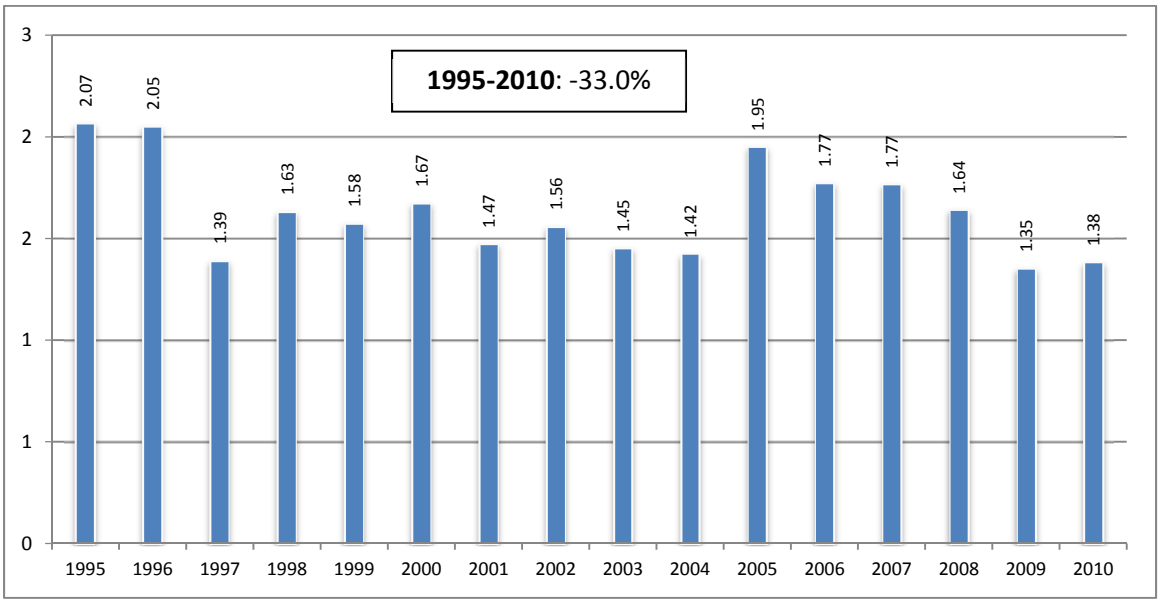
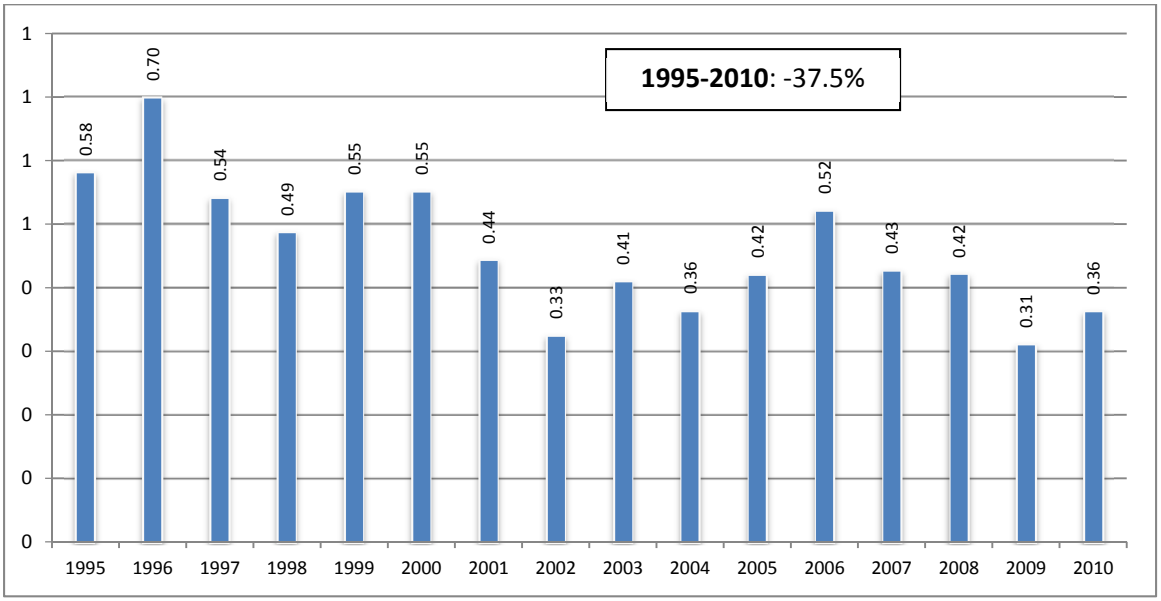


Figure 219: U.S. Arrest Rate, Motor Vehicle Theft, Age 65+, 1995-2010



Indeed, Figures 207-219 above establish conclusively a dramatic drop in arrest rates "within-age-groups" for the crime of motor vehicle theft. In fact, the average drop within age groups comes to 44.4% (13 age groups). Even more dramatic is the average drop of 42.9% in arrest rates for this crime within age groups from 2006 to 2010. See Figures 220-223 below for crime-by-crime reductions in arrest rates.

Figure 220: Percentage Change in U.S. Arrest Rates by Crime Category, 1995-2010

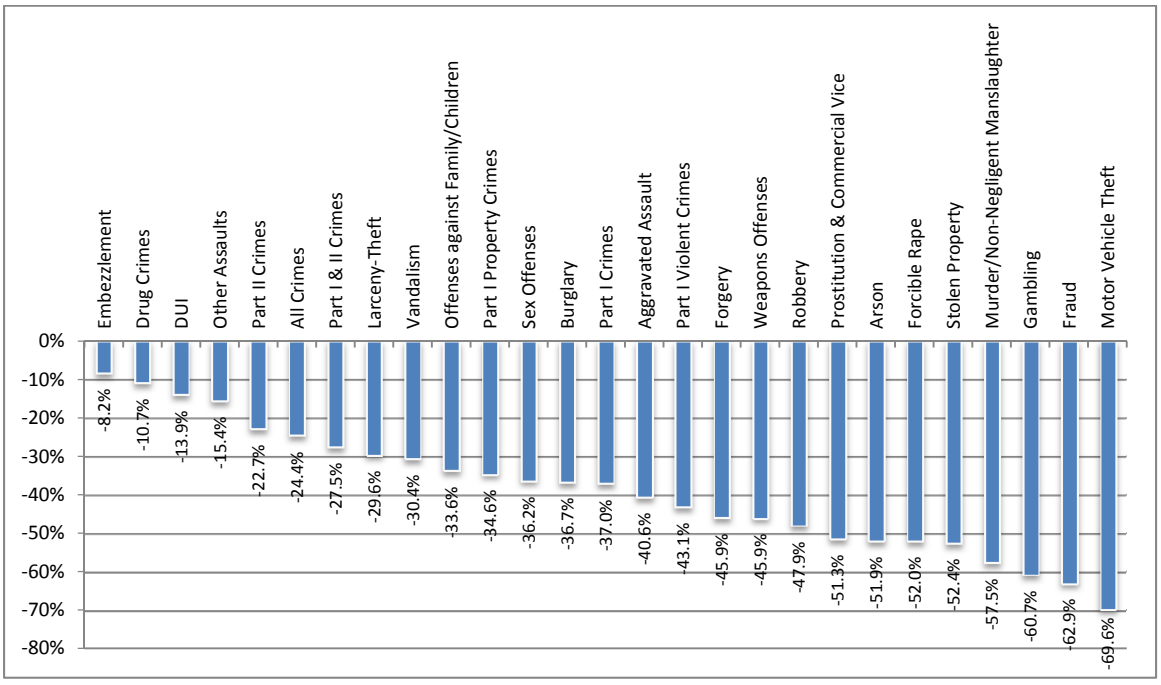
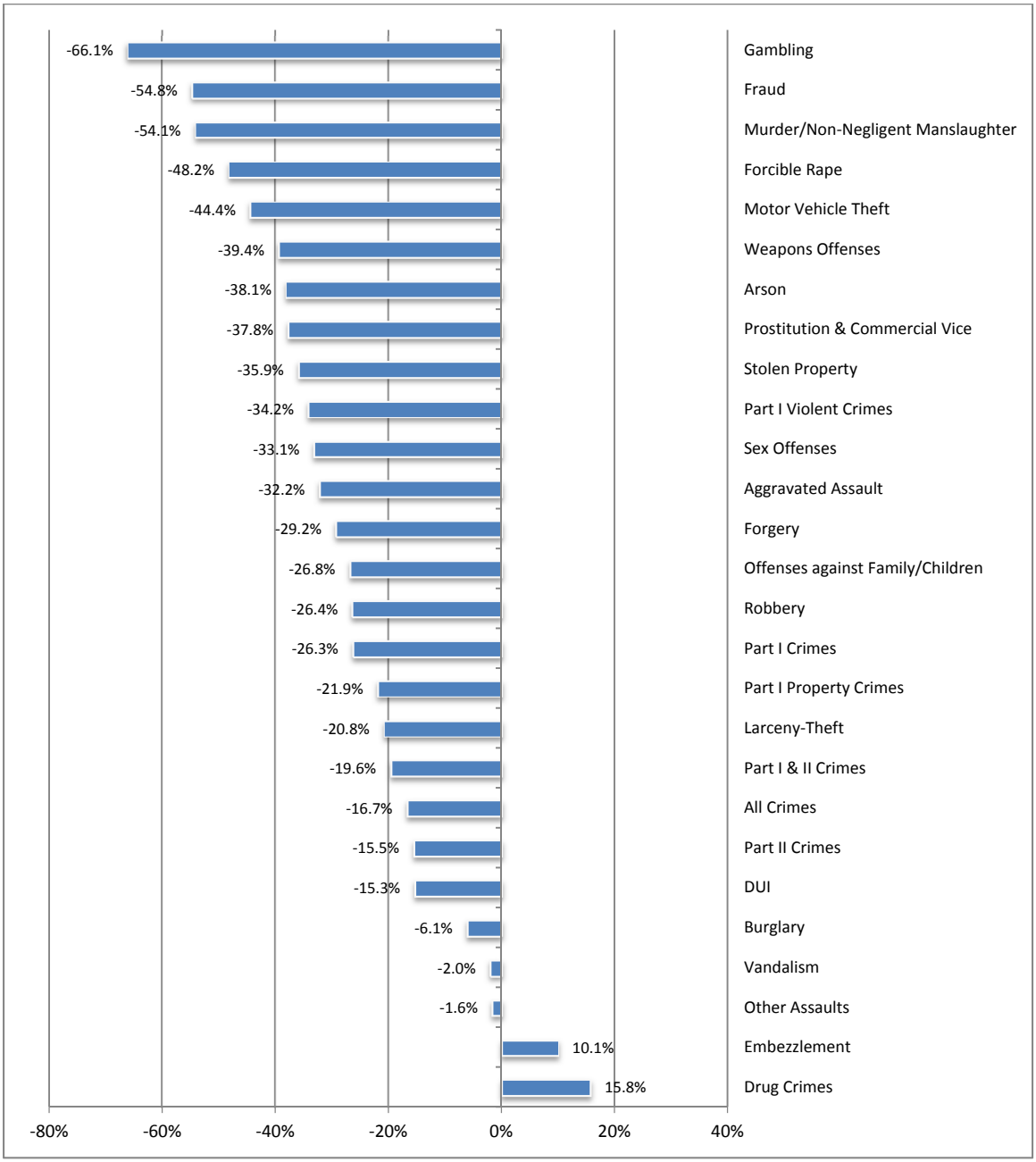


Figure 221: Average % Change in U.S. Arrest Rates within Age Groups, 1995-2010



From Figure 220, we can see that every crime category shows a net reduction in the arrest rate from 1995 to 2010. In addition, according to Figure 221 the average percentage change in arrest rates "within-age-groups" (average across 13 age groups) was positive only for drug crimes (15.8%) and embezzlement (10.1%). In other words, these crimes were the only ones in which arrest rates actually increased within age groups on average. That virtually all crimes show double digit average reductions in arrest rates within-age-groups firmly establishes the validity of "criminality abatement" as a factor in crime reduction. Note: Figures 222 and 223 provide the same kind of information for the period 2006-2010.

Figure 222: Percentage Change in U.S. Arrest Rates by Crime Category, 2006-2010

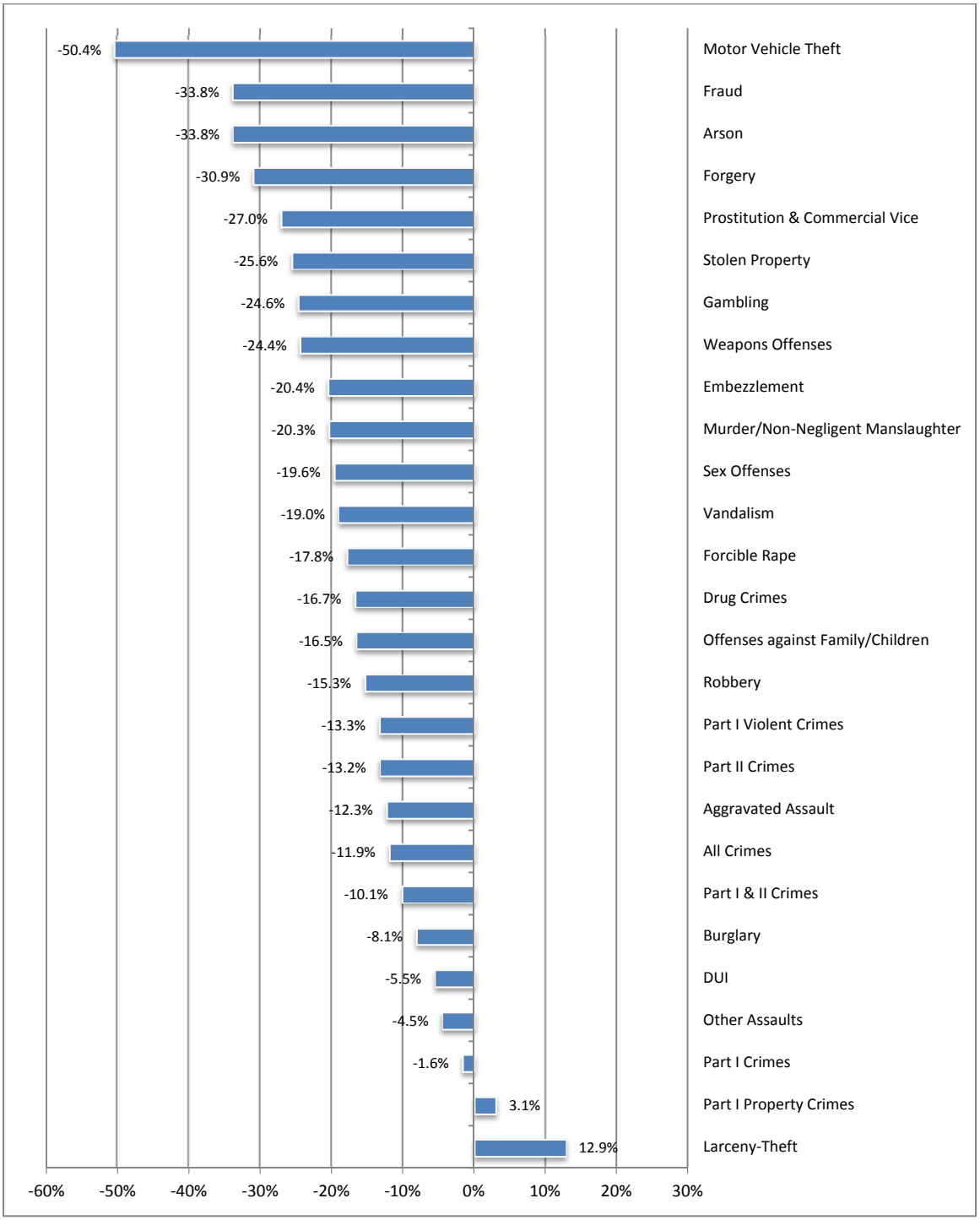
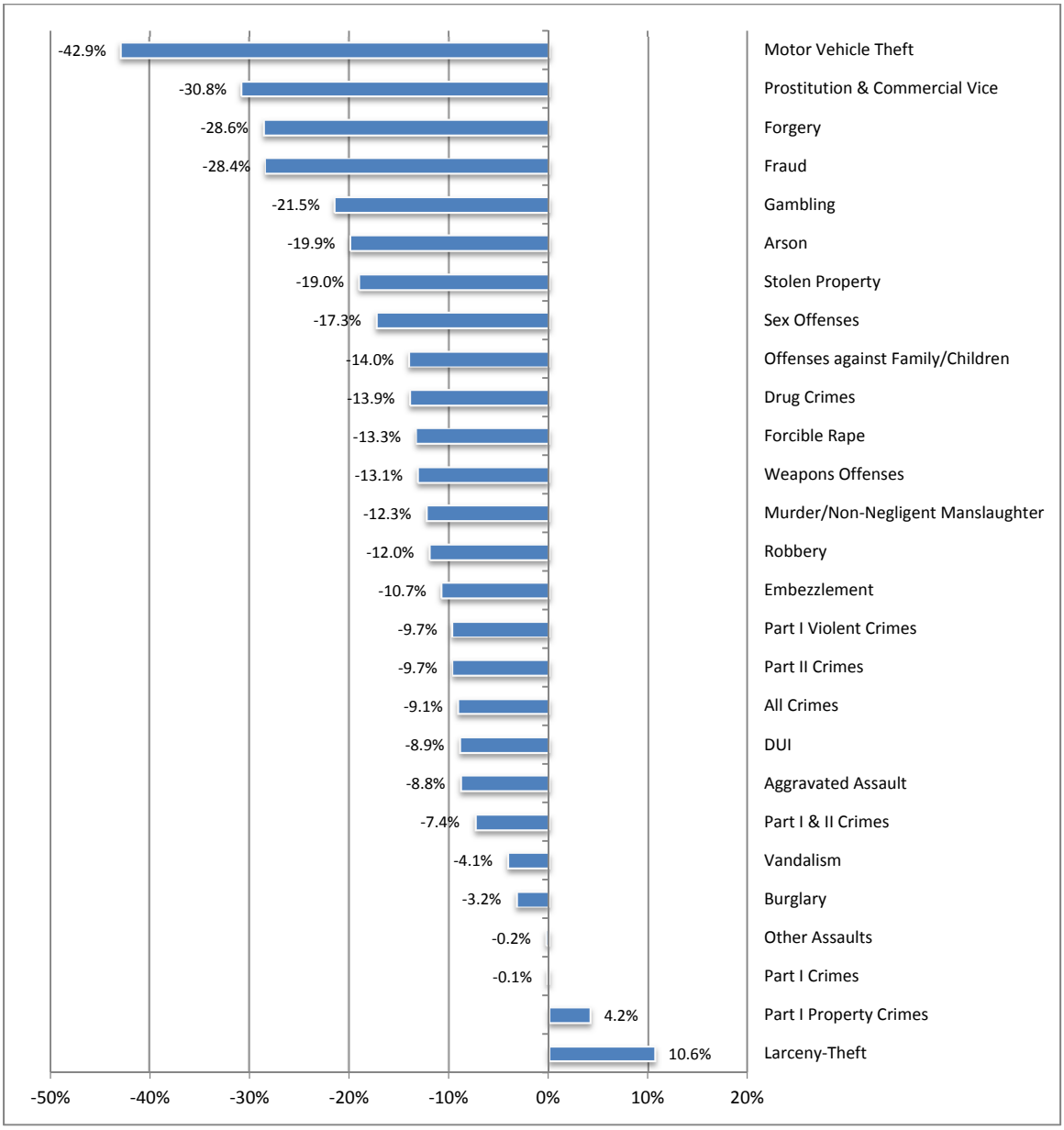


Figure 223: Average % Change in U.S. Arrest Rates within Age Groups, 2006-2010



Clearly, age is a factor in crime, as demonstrated by higher arrest rates for younger age groups. In this chapter, we demonstrated that aging accounts for 15.5% of the reduction in the arrest rate for all crimes from 1995 to 2010. Later on, we will show that age is a strong factor in recidivism. However, according to the weight of the evidence, age cannot be and is not the only factor at work in crime. There have been often dramatic reductions in arrest rates within-age-groups. Unfortunately, the mechanisms behind these reductions remain unclear. We know that in addition to age, education, drug use, prior criminal record, and other factors are involved in recidivism, and thus must be involved in general crime patterns as well. However, we have no ready explanation for the huge reductions in arrest rates for certain crimes within some of the younger age categories, e.g., motor vehicle theft in the 0-9, 10-14 and 15-19 age groups.

Chapter 6: Truth-in-Sentencing and Time-Served

The Truth-in-Sentencing (TIS) system, which mandates that Arizona inmates serve six (6) of every seven (7) days of the sentence imposed by the court, was passed into law by the Arizona Legislature in 1993 and took effect for crimes committed on or after January 1, 1994. Truth-in-Sentencing eliminated parole and most other early release mechanisms and thereby moved Arizona to a more determinate system of sentencing. The question now is simply this: Do inmates sentenced under TIS statutes serve more or less time than inmates sentenced for the same types of crimes under the former (Pre-TIS) sentencing system?

Our evaluation of time-served patterns focused on 215,902 court commitments over the period 1985-2011 that involved "normal" releases from state prison by June 30, 2011. This analysis excluded so-called "condition of probation" commitments, which were analyzed separately. A new type of "triangular cohort analysis" was utilized to ensure that Pre-TIS releases were not overly-advantaged in the evaluation. Time-served averages in years were calculated successively for inmates who could be followed for 6 months, 12 months, 18 months, etc., up to and including the very small group (1,634) who could be followed for 318 months (26.5 years). The results were plotted on a graph to show the growth in time-served as the follow-up was extended. Because of the June 2011 cutoff, the numbers of releases that could be followed for time-served diminished at each successive step of the follow-up.

Due to the "shrinking cases" phenomenon, a statistical "curve fitting" technique was used to smooth out and fill in time-served results for longer follow-up periods. So-called "fitted values" were judged to provide a more accurate pattern of time-served averages in the long term, i.e., up to and including 300 months (25 years), than the actual averages. The fitted values provided approximations of what the time-served curve would look like if all 215,902 releases could be followed for 25 years.

This process was conducted first for all releases, then for 56,146 Pre-TIS releases, and finally for 159,756 TIS releases. The results for all releases indicate a time-served average of 3.07 years after 25 years of follow-up. That is, excluding inmates who served more than 25 years, the typical inmate committed to the custody of the department, and without reference to the type of sentencing system involved, could be expected to serve 3.07 years on average. When this process was repeated for Pre-TIS releases, then for TIS releases, using the identical statistical technique to ensure comparability of the findings, the results show that Pre-TIS inmates served 3.02 years and TIS inmates 3.32 years on average. ***Thus, without controlling for the characteristics of the offender or the offense, inmates sentenced under Truth-in-Sentencing statutes served 10% more time than counterparts sentenced under the old law!***

This result is interesting, even without additional analysis. However, in light of the expressed goal for this chapter, it was necessary to re-create the time-served cohort analysis for those inmate categories which preliminary findings suggest provide reliable indicators of time-to-be-served, the felony class of the most serious current offense together with the applicable sentence enhancement statute (i.e., Dangerous Crimes against Children, Repetitive Offender, or Dangerous Offender). To facilitate this analysis, a "Sentence Enhancement Classification System" was created ranking all inmates along a single dimension beginning with Dangerous Crimes against Children and ending with Non-Dangerous/Non-Repetitive. Before the time-served analysis was begun, a comparative analysis was conducted along the felony class and sentence enhancement dimensions to gain some idea of what to expect from the time-served analysis, i.e., of any significant differences between the TIS and Pre-TIS populations.

The results of the preliminary analysis indicate that Pre-TIS inmates were more likely to be sentenced:

- For a Dangerous Crime against Children (0.9% to 0.2%)
- For an Offense Committed while Released from Confinement (0.7% to 0.1%)
- As a Dangerous/Repetitive-2 Offender (0.1% to 0.0%)
- As a Dangerous/Non-Repetitive Offender (3.5% to 2.8%)
- As a Non-Dangerous/Repetitive-2 Offender (2.0% to 0.8%)
- For a Class 1, 2 or 3 felony (35.8% to 27.8%)

While no proof is offered, the more serious circumstances associated with Pre-TIS sentences are probably associated with the fact that Pre-TIS inmates had more time to complete their sentences and hence more time in which to qualify for inclusion in our study. In any case, the results strongly suggested that we needed to control for both felony class and sentence enhancement category in our comparison of time-served patterns.

Consequently, the analysis generated time-served results for every combination of felony class and sentence enhancement. Then results were combined to generate overall time-served averages for every felony class and sentence enhancement category. In the end, our analysis indicated that TIS inmates served more time in 13 of the 14 major categories examined. Specifically, TIS inmates served:

- 35.0% more time for Dangerous Crimes against Children (15.71 v. 11.63 years)
- 8.5% less time for Offenses Committed while Released from Confinement (5.70 v. 6.23 years)
- 58.5% more time as Dangerous/Repetitive-2 Offenders[1] (17.71 v. 11.17 years)
- 4.7% more time as Dangerous/Repetitive-1 Offenders (9.30 v. 8.89 years)
- 5.4% more time as Dangerous/Non-Repetitive Offenders (7.63 v. 7.24 years)
- 11.9% more time as Non-Dangerous/Repetitive-2 Offenders (7.62 v. 6.81 years)
- 6.6% more time as Non-Dangerous/Repetitive-1 Offenders (4.57 v. 4.29 years)
- 11.8% more time as Non-Dangerous/Non-Repetitive Offenders (2.44 v. 2.18 years)
- 15.1% more time for Class 1 felonies (22.09 v. 19.19 years)
- 17.0% more time for Class 2 felonies (6.83 v. 5.84 years)
- 8.7% more time for Class 3 felonies (4.95 v. 4.55 years)
- 8.6% more time for Class 4 felonies (2.64 v. 2.43 years)
- 30.4% more time for Class 5 felonies (1.71 v. 1.31 years)
- 4.0% more time for Class 6 felonies (1.05 v. 1.01 years)

Overall, when all categories were re-combined and when the appropriate simulation analysis was conducted, TIS inmates were found to have served an average of 10.7% more time than Pre-TIS counterparts sentenced under the same circumstances (2.89 years compared to 2.61 years).

Finally, an additional analysis found that inmates committed to ADC custody as a condition of probation served 28.9% more time during the Pre-TIS era (0.49 years versus 0.38 years). This was not judged to provide an evaluation of Truth-in-Sentencing inasmuch as the statute in question has nothing whatsoever to do with TIS sentencing requirements. In all, inmates in this category served an average of 0.40 years.

[1] "Repetitive-1" signifies one (1) prior felony and "repetitive-2" two (2) prior felonies.

Chapter 6 Summary

- *A time-served analysis was conducted comparing Truth-in-Sentencing (TIS) with Pre-TIS law.*
- *Without regard to the system of sentencing employed, inmates served an average of 3.07 years.*
- *A preliminary analysis indicated that Pre-TIS inmates were sentenced for more serious crimes.*
- *Without controlling for type of crime, TIS inmates served 10.0% more time than Pre-TIS inmates.*
- *TIS inmates served more time than Pre-TIS inmates in 13 of 14 major categories examined.*
- *TIS inmates served 35.0% more time for Dangerous Crimes against Children.*
- *TIS inmates served 58.5% more time as Dangerous/Repetitive-2 Offenders.*
- *TIS inmates served 4.7% more time as Dangerous/Repetitive-1 Offenders.*
- *TIS inmates served 5.4% more time as Dangerous/Non-Repetitive Offenders.*
- *TIS inmates served 11.9% more time as Non-Dangerous/Repetitive-2 Offenders.*
- *TIS inmates served 6.6% more time as Non-Dangerous/Repetitive-1 Offenders.*
- *TIS inmates served 11.8% more time as Non-Dangerous/Non-Repetitive Offenders.*
- *TIS inmates served 15.1% more time for Class 1 felonies.*
- *TIS inmates served 17.0% more time for Class 2 felonies.*
- *TIS inmates served 8.7% more time for Class 3 felonies.*
- *TIS inmates served 8.6% more time for Class 4 felonies.*
- *TIS inmates served 30.4% more time for Class 5 felonies.*
- *TIS inmates served 4.0% more time for Class 6 felonies.*
- *Controlling for the type of crime, TIS inmates served 10.7% more time than Pre-TIS inmates.*
- *Condition of Probation Commitments: Pre-TIS inmates served 28.9% more time than TIS inmates*

Truth-in-Sentencing

The term "Truth-in-Sentencing (TIS)" refers to laws that require convicted felons to serve at least 85% of the sentence imposed by the court. Historically, TIS came about in response to widespread concerns with the discretion afforded parole boards in making release decisions. These laws address victims' and the public's "right-to-know" how much time a convicted felon will serve at sentencing. Consequently, TIS removed power from parole boards and placed it in the hands of prosecutors and sentencing judges. The state of Washington was the first among the 50 states to pass Truth-in-Sentencing into law in 1984. In 1994, in a move to get tough on crime and to address concerns with the parole system, Congress authorized funding for state prison systems where TIS laws were in effect. Through the decade of the nineties, a total of 30 states, including the District of Columbia, had passed TIS legislation and 14 states had abolished parole altogether.

Truth-in-Sentencing was enacted by the Arizona legislature in 1993 and went into effect on January 1, 1994. Arizona's TIS law, which has remained intact for 18 years, requires the offender sentenced to prison time to serve 6 of every 7 days of the sentence imposed by the court, which equates to 85.7%. The remaining 1 day in 7 (14.3%) was to be earned by the offender as "good time" while in custody. In most states, TIS laws applied only to offenders convicted of Part I violent crimes. Arizona was one of only two states, the other being Mississippi, to apply Truth-in-Sentencing laws to all prisoners.

In 1992, U.S. Attorney General William P. Barr recommended Truth-in-Sentencing and the expansion of federal and state prisons as a means to deal with the habitual violent criminal and to reduce violent crime. Soon after, a paper was prepared by the Department of Corrections and submitted to Governor Symington outlining the advantages of Truth-in-Sentencing. Subsequently, a committee consisting of legislators and criminal justice professionals was convened to formulate Arizona's version of TIS. The original TIS sentencing ranges in Arizona were selected based on data analysis performed by the Department of Corrections Research Unit.

Previously, inmates not serving mandatory sentences were eligible for parole after serving either one-half or two-thirds of the sentence imposed by the court. Basically, the new TIS presumptive sentence for any given crime was established so that 85.7% of that sentence matched the historical time-served average for that crime. As a result, the new law did not automatically factor in an increase in prison population. As was the case with many of the states moving to Truth-in-Sentencing, Arizona's new law abolished parole, home arrest, and work furlough, the state's early release alternatives. However, "temporary release" of the offender up to three months prior to any other scheduled release was carried forth under TIS to allow the ADC Director some leverage in overcrowding situations.

It is widely believed that Truth-in-Sentencing is responsible for a significant portion of the tremendous increase in the prison population both nationally and in Arizona. This draws from the belief that sentences became harsher in addition to becoming more certain under Truth-in-Sentencing. In this chapter of the report, we compare time-served averages for specific crime categories between inmates sentenced under Truth-in-Sentencing in Arizona and those sentenced under the old "Pre-TIS" law. The goal is to determine whether or not inmates are serving more time under TIS than they did in the past.

Time-Served in Prison in Arizona

For purposes of the time-served portion of the present study, all "regular" court commitments over the period 1985-2011 that involved a "normal release" from custody by June 30, 2011 were selected for analysis. "Regular commitments" exclude commitments as a condition of probation. For completeness, we will comment on that category at the end of the chapter. Normal releases include those identified in Table 66 below. The number of regular commitments involving a normal release over the specified time period totaled 215,902. Release categories specifically excluded from the time-served study, as well as from the recidivism study discussed in the next chapter, include the following: absconder, death, deportation at ½ the sentence, escape, execution, interstate compact release, out on bond, release by court order, and return for replacement. Basically, none of the releases listed above were based on the amount of time-served on current sentences, and thus were judged inappropriate for a time-served study.

To allow the intended comparison of time-served, all 215,902 normal releases were classified as being either a Truth-in-Sentencing (TIS) release or a Pre-Truth-in-Sentencing (Pre-TIS) release; thus the distinction given in Table 69. This distinction was based on both the type of release and on the date of the most serious current offense. All offenses occurring on or after January 1, 1994 were classified as TIS.

Table 69: Normal Releases, January 1, 1985 to December 31, 2010

Release Category	Pre-TIS	%	TIS	%	Grand Total	%
Absolute Discharge	13	0.0%	7,731	4.8%	7,744	3.6%
Community Supervision (TIS)	0	0.0%	133,766	83.7%	133,766	62.0%
Community Supervision End	0	0.0%	1,617	1.0%	1,617	0.7%
Commutation of Sentence	14	0.0%	46	0.0%	60	0.0%
Discretionary Release	13	0.0%	8	0.0%	21	0.0%
Early Parole	1,124	2.0%	0	0.0%	1,124	0.5%
Earned Credit Release	5,148	9.2%	0	0.0%	5,148	2.4%
Expiration of Sentence	4,363	7.8%	1,356	0.8%	5,719	2.6%
Home Arrest	3,416	6.1%	0	0.0%	3,416	1.6%
Mandatory Release	1,243	2.2%	0	0.0%	1,243	0.6%
Parole	7,127	12.7%	0	0.0%	7,127	3.3%
Probation	265	0.5%	933	0.6%	1,198	0.6%
Provisional Release	5,683	10.1%	0	0.0%	5,683	2.6%
SB 1291 Release	0	0.0%	5,987	3.7%	5,987	2.8%
TR to Absolute Discharge	2	0.0%	1,328	0.8%	1,330	0.6%
TR to Community Supervision	0	0.0%	5,753	3.6%	5,753	2.7%
TR to Detainer	1,508	2.7%	1,180	0.7%	2,688	1.2%
TR to Earned Credit Release	2,208	3.9%	0	0.0%	2,208	1.0%
TR to Expiration of Sentence	619	1.1%	24	0.0%	643	0.3%
TR to Home Arrest	1,961	3.5%	0	0.0%	1,961	0.9%
TR to Mandatory Release	926	1.6%	0	0.0%	926	0.4%
TR to Parole	5,373	9.6%	0	0.0%	5,373	2.5%
TR to Provisional Release	11,829	21.1%	0	0.0%	11,829	5.5%
TR to Work Furlough	661	1.2%	0	0.0%	661	0.3%
TR Unspecified	172	0.3%	27	0.0%	199	0.1%
Work Furlough	2,478	4.4%	0	0.0%	2,478	1.1%
Grand Total	**56,146**	**100.0%**	**159,756**	**100.0%**	**215,902**	**100.0%**

To clarify, the prefix "TR" stands for "temporary release," granted at the discretion of the ADC Director up to three months prior to any scheduled release date. The remaining portion of the category description, e.g., TR to parole, specifies the type of release the inmate is eligible for under normal circumstances. The department maintains a policy specifying which inmates are eligible for temporary release. The acronym SB 1291 stands for early release to the transition program for eligible drug offenders; originally passed into law as Senate Bill 1291. Again, the department maintains a policy as to which inmates are eligible for the transition program. Finally, the category "return for replacement" covers the return to community supervision of a release violator following a revocation hearing that did not result in revocation.

"Time-served" as discussed in the present chapter is from the "sentence begin date (SBD)" of the most serious current offense to the date of release from custody. Time-served in this case includes so-called "jail credits," i.e., sentence credits for time spent in jail prior to admission to ADC custody. All time-served figures given in this chapter are expressed in years. However, to facilitate the analysis, time-served was also classified into 6-month intervals, referred to as "time-served cohorts," extending from 6 months to 312 months (26 years), which covered all time-served results for the 215,902 offenders represented in the study. In addition, all releases were classified into 6-month "SBD cohorts" extending from the first six months of 1985 (1985-1) to the first six months of 2011 (2011-1).

All releases were then placed in a triangular matrix with SBD cohorts as rows and time-served cohorts as columns. This matrix is similar to that appearing in Tables 52-59, which bring together admission and release cohorts to indicate length of stay in ADC custody. Finally, the average time-served in years for inmates in any cell of the matrix was calculated: 1) for all releases, 2) for Pre-TIS releases, and 3) for TIS releases. This type of matrix was judged to allow a fair comparison of time-served between TIS and Pre-TIS releases. Table 70 below indicates the distribution of released inmates across the matrix in question as it applies to all 215,902 inmates represented in the time served study. To clarify, the table entry of 141 for 1985-2 (row) and 18-24 months (column) indicates the number of inmates whose sentences began running during the second (last) six months of 1985 and who served from 18 to 24 months.

Table 71 aligns with Table 70 and records the corresponding time-served average for inmates serving up to and including the time-served amount indicated by the column placement. Of particular importance is the bottom line of Table 71, which shows "cumulative time-served" through any given time-served cohort. The "cumulative" aspect refers to the fact that we are measuring time-served down and through all applicable SBD cohorts and across all time-served cohorts up to and including any given cohort. For instance, the bottom line entry for 24 months shows the time-served average for all inmates who served 24 months or less, regardless of when they were released. This manner of analysis is important for the simple reason that Pre-TIS releases have an advantage in that they are generally further back in time and have more calendar time available in which to stockpile time-served. If we just took a time-served average for all releases, the Pre-TIS result would be much greater than the TIS counterpart because of this fact. By using a cohort technique, we remove that advantage and place TIS and Pre-TIS releases on a level "time-served" playing field.

Clearly, early SBD cohorts such as 1985-1 allow a long period in which to ratchet up time-served. By the same token, recent cohorts such as 2010-2 allow a very short period for time-served to accumulate. Figure 224 was constructed to indicate the number of releases that could be tracked for time-served through the end point of a given time-served cohort, e.g., 34,144 could be tracked for 240 months. The figures shown in Figure 224 depend only on the inmate's sentence begin date, not on time-served.

Table 70: Time-Served Cohort by SBD Cohort, Court Commitments with Normal Releases, 1985-2011

Months Served→ SBD Cohort↓	0-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24-30	30-36	36-42	42-48	48-54	54-60	60-66	66-72	72-78	78-84	84-90	90-96	96-102	102-108	108-114
1985-1	131	376	238	135	129	105	105	75	44	52	62	39	9	24	19	7	3	13	5
1985-2	104	445	235	141	118	126	140	96	48	74	58	21	16	20	14	15	9	7	5
1986-1	122	452	274	151	164	158	166	79	43	77	64	30	35	30	27	12	11	4	8
1986-2	79	401	326	164	197	174	162	93	49	87	59	28	27	26	27	21	10	7	6
1987-1	86	387	430	211	205	167	151	79	45	70	62	29	21	31	19	15	8	9	7
1987-2	35	432	450	242	194	176	148	89	44	88	60	36	18	29	23	14	17	8	6
1988-1	38	553	509	270	224	231	119	98	47	86	49	28	19	43	21	17	8	13	7
1988-2	44	572	460	233	207	167	129	112	62	80	57	44	25	33	31	14	16	10	6
1989-1	42	638	522	263	261	162	176	114	74	77	68	25	21	56	26	19	13	9	13
1989-2	31	703	423	231	285	206	202	101	67	65	73	27	24	52	26	30	12	16	9
1990-1	84	687	393	273	337	244	170	114	63	73	84	53	36	64	42	29	12	19	15
1990-2	52	692	388	286	315	213	143	97	66	95	103	53	39	61	33	31	21	13	7
1991-1	61	591	485	297	354	235	159	121	73	88	86	66	47	64	46	36	22	12	7
1991-2	38	723	478	303	279	242	184	121	91	95	103	59	37	58	34	39	24	19	13
1992-1	52	855	442	282	349	219	202	112	75	102	94	50	30	56	44	22	17	17	17
1992-2	83	905	383	344	330	210	207	145	72	98	85	52	32	55	65	21	29	12	12
1993-1	114	999	441	338	362	233	244	165	95	90	87	66	39	51	47	30	24	21	17
1993-2	113	1,022	431	368	328	256	187	147	92	92	72	66	29	58	51	41	24	21	17
1994-1	126	917	485	426	455	295	235	166	133	100	86	84	65	52	47	30	27	36	25
1994-2	129	977	496	512	468	293	239	151	185	71	88	78	47	57	32	32	17	35	20
1995-1	189	904	513	569	508	290	261	137	190	62	78	76	70	55	34	34	25	34	17
1995-2	194	768	508	503	524	278	243	159	197	69	73	76	70	60	22	27	23	45	23
1996-1	173	803	580	512	584	345	285	144	242	97	87	90	67	40	33	34	29	55	27
1996-2	175	869	568	477	596	305	241	136	235	82	73	88	80	51	25	20	28	37	16
1997-1	220	844	554	537	649	325	270	171	240	74	90	84	62	36	26	25	34	57	21
1997-2	234	840	547	547	604	323	275	195	257	89	90	83	83	49	24	26	28	71	25
1998-1	272	941	643	610	686	336	333	190	305	127	101	97	71	54	23	38	38	51	21
1998-2	218	915	584	523	634	335	298	181	288	86	82	95	72	56	21	16	33	65	31
1999-1	255	897	510	517	625	302	320	174	241	91	72	85	58	38	22	29	33	65	25
1999-2	223	894	529	488	592	379	295	151	244	85	99	89	54	49	24	31	24	56	28
2000-1	233	894	533	482	702	413	271	172	279	73	83	91	52	46	17	27	31	53	20
2000-2	208	856	580	623	677	432	245	177	276	84	109	97	88	48	23	33	32	70	16
2001-1	223	969	592	830	590	431	275	217	282	80	92	88	70	51	25	38	28	54	25
2001-2	217	1,002	657	847	611	505	258	215	308	98	93	87	66	60	37	32	28	52	22
2002-1	170	1,109	714	901	654	539	350	286	340	115	125	121	77	54	30	34	36	65	19
2002-2	250	1,119	759	946	702	562	334	298	347	110	135	112	88	57	38	39	42	59	
2003-1	265	1,310	725	972	738	548	320	291	340	95	134	124	92	69	45	41	16		
2003-2	228	1,260	751	945	705	568	277	261	334	105	142	116	73	60	44	25			
2004-1	206	1,328	820	993	694	630	286	296	342	118	131	133	85	81	29				
2004-2	297	1,368	748	985	687	484	283	265	332	88	128	111	82	39					
2005-1	336	1,469	701	1,041	650	581	315	303	341	111	158	91	51						
2005-2	317	1,649	796	1,060	680	593	327	333	354	108	146	82							

Table 70: Time-Served Cohort by SBD Cohort, Court Commitments with Normal Releases, 1985-2011 (continued)

Months Served→ SBD Cohort↓	114-120	120-126	126-132	132-138	138-144	144-150	150-156	156-162	162-168	168-174	174-180	180-186	186-192	192-198	198-204	204-210	210-216	216-222	222-228
1985-1	9	8	2	5	9	5	3	1	1	1	7	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	1
1985-2	14	12	7	5	9	4	3	2	11	2	13	1	3	2	4	2	1	0	2
1986-1	29	14	8	13	4	5	1	0	3	1	13	4	1	4	4	0	1	1	1
1986-2	27	9	10	10	13	2	1	2	4	3	15	3	4	0	7	1	0	0	0
1987-1	29	11	5	5	14	4	5	3	4	2	14	2	1	1	5	0	0	2	1
1987-2	33	5	6	12	11	5	5	3	4	4	13	4	5	3	6	1	1	0	1
1988-1	28	12	10	5	15	4	2	3	6	1	12	7	1	3	2	0	1	1	0
1988-2	36	7	8	3	11	4		1	9	2	9	1	4	2	5	0	1	1	0
1989-1	29	12	9	6	19	2	3	6	4	4	11	2	1	1	6	1	2	0	0
1989-2	29	10	6	13	16	7	5	4	7	3	12	6	2	1	5	0	2	1	0
1990-1	29	12	9	9	19	4	3	5	5	2	16	1	7	1	3	0	1	1	1
1990-2	44	10	16	12	12	7	6	3	6	3	14	1	1	0	4	3	6	1	3
1991-1	24	12	12	9	15	3	0	2	10	2	13	0	2	0	7	0	1	0	1
1991-2	30	15	22	12	9	7	4	2	4	5	12	0	2	0	11	2	3	1	1
1992-1	29	12	21	7	8	9	6	1	6	1	5	1	4	2	7	1	3	3	7
1992-2	34	12	20	7	6	3	8	2	10	1	7	4	2	2	7	2	1	0	1
1993-1	41	17	12	11	11	7	3	2	3	3	12	1	2	1	3	3	1	0	
1993-2	28	9	7	4	8	1	3	0	3	4	22	3	2	1	4	4	1		
1994-1	32	22	16	8	9	5	14	4	3	2	17	4	2	3	11	1			
1994-2	24	25	20	5	15	4	18	4	8	0	10	4	8	3	3				
1995-1	21	15	7	9	11	9	14	7	10	3	5	2	5						
1995-2	23	16	7	8	7	4	15	6	7	4	5	5	2						
1996-1	15	14	4	12	15	6	16	5	4	4	6	2							
1996-2	13	22	11	5	6	8	26	13	4	3	3								
1997-1	21	14	8	7	12	5	17	6	8	3									
1997-2	21	22	11	9	14	4	14	3	1										
1998-1	20	20	7	14	8	6	16	6											
1998-2	18	16	22	12	12	6	10												
1999-1	10	18	9	9	9	5													
1999-2	14	20	7	11	6														
2000-1	16	23	15	5															
2000-2	19	26	12																
2001-1	22	11																	
2001-2	10																		
2002-1																			
2002-2																			
2003-1																			
2003-2																			
2004-1																			
2004-2																			
2005-1																			
2005-2																			

Table 70: Time-Served Cohort by SBD Cohort, Court Commitments with Normal Releases, 1985-2011 (continued)

Months Served→ SBD Cohort↓	228-234	234-240	240-246	246-252	252-258	258-264	264-270	270-276	276-282	282-288	288-294	294-300	300-306	306-312	312-318	Total
1985-1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	1,634
1985-2	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0		1,796
1986-1	2	8	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	3	2			2,037
1986-2	1	5	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	0	1				2,068
1987-1	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	1						2,149
1987-2	1	4	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	1						2,243
1988-1	1	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	2							2,506
1988-2	0	7	1	0	2	3	0	0								2,419
1989-1	1	8	2	1	1	0	0									2,710
1989-2	1	4	2	0	1	1										2,721
1990-1	2	7	1	3	1											2,934
1990-2	0	10	2	2												2,874
1991-1	0	4	0													2,967
1991-2	1	3														3,086
1992-1	0															3,170
1992-2																3,269
1993-1																3,596
1993-2																3,519
1994-1																3,943
1994-2																4,078
1995-1																4,164
1995-2																3,971
1996-1																4,330
1996-2																4,216
1997-1																4,420
1997-2																4,489
1998-1																5,034
1998-2																4,629
1999-1																4,419
1999-2																4,392
2000-1																4,531
2000-2																4,731
2001-1																4,993
2001-2																5,205
2002-1																5,739
2002-2																5,997
2003-1																6,125
2003-2																5,894
2004-1																6,172
2004-2																5,897
2005-1																6,148
2005-2																6,445

Table 70: Time-Served Cohort by SBD Cohort, Court Commitments with Normal Releases, 1985-2011 (continued)

Months Served→ SBD Cohort↓	0-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24-30	30-36	36-42	42-48	48-54	54-60	60-66	66-72	72-78	78-84	84-90	90-96	96-102	102-108	108-114
2006-1	299	1,613	779	1,066	700	649	313	334	408	137	104								
2006-2	284	1,666	806	1,068	741	591	302	291	313	72									
2007-1	408	1,714	869	1,151	814	618	315	332	270										
2007-2	485	1,728	847	1,104	734	564	298	203											
2008-1	566	1,847	912	1,161	689	542	172												
2008-2	575	1,776	874	1,128	667	326													
2009-1	577	1,602	877	1,082	470														
2009-2	530	1,537	751	595															
2010-1	534	1,367	487																
2010-2	461	963																	
2011-1	184																		
Grand Total	**11,570**	**52,148**	**29,403**	**29,733**	**24,468**	**16,906**	**11,230**	**8,187**	**8,773**	**3,916**	**3,925**	**3,050**	**2,127**	**1,973**	**1,216**	**1,024**	**832**	**1,190**	**558**

Table 70: Time-Served Cohort by SBD Cohort, Court Commitments with Normal Releases, 1985-2011 (continued)

Months Served→ SBD Cohort↓	114-120	120-126	126-132	132-138	138-144	144-150	150-156	156-162	162-168	168-174	174-180	180-186	186-192	192-198	198-204
2006-1															
2006-2															
2007-1															
2007-2															
2008-1															
2008-2															
2009-1															
2009-2															
2010-1															
2010-2															
2011-1															
Grand Total	**821**	**483**	**346**	**262**	**333**	**145**	**221**	**96**	**145**	**63**	**266**	**60**	**61**	**30**	**104**

Table 70: Time-Served Cohort by SBD Cohort, Court Commitments with Normal Releases, 1985-2011 (continued)

Months Served→ SBD Cohort↓	228-234	234-240	240-246	246-252	252-258	258-264	264-270	270-276	276-282	282-288	288-294	294-300	300-306	306-312	312-318	Total
2006-1																6,402
2006-2																6,134
2007-1																6,491
2007-2																5,963
2008-1																5,889
2008-2																5,346
2009-1																4,608
2009-2																3,413
2010-1																2,388
2010-2																1,424
2011-1																184
Grand Total	**10**	**73**	**13**	**9**	**7**	**16**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**6**	**3**	**5**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**215,902**

Table 71: Time-Served (Years) by Time-Served Cohort by SBD Cohort, Court Commitments with Normal Releases, 1985-2011

Months Served→ SBD Cohort↓	0-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24-30	30-36	36-42	42-48	48-54	54-60	60-66	66-72	72-78	78-84	84-90	90-96	96-102	102-108	108-114
1985-1	0.38	0.66	0.84	0.98	1.14	1.29	1.46	1.59	1.68	1.80	1.95	2.04	2.07	2.15	2.21	2.23	2.24	2.30	2.32
1985-2	0.37	0.70	0.86	1.00	1.14	1.31	1.52	1.67	1.75	1.90	2.02	2.07	2.11	2.17	2.21	2.26	2.30	2.32	2.34
1986-1	0.34	0.67	0.85	0.99	1.17	1.36	1.57	1.68	1.75	1.89	2.01	2.07	2.15	2.23	2.30	2.34	2.37	2.38	2.41
1986-2	0.35	0.72	0.92	1.06	1.27	1.46	1.65	1.77	1.84	2.00	2.11	2.16	2.22	2.29	2.36	2.42	2.45	2.47	2.49
1987-1	0.37	0.72	0.95	1.10	1.28	1.45	1.61	1.71	1.78	1.90	2.00	2.06	2.11	2.18	2.23	2.27	2.29	2.32	2.35
1987-2	0.35	0.78	0.99	1.15	1.31	1.47	1.63	1.74	1.80	1.94	2.04	2.11	2.14	2.21	2.27	2.30	2.35	2.38	2.40
1988-1	0.33	0.78	0.98	1.13	1.29	1.47	1.58	1.69	1.74	1.87	1.94	1.99	2.02	2.11	2.16	2.20	2.22	2.26	2.28
1988-2	0.43	0.79	0.98	1.12	1.28	1.42	1.55	1.68	1.76	1.88	1.97	2.04	2.09	2.16	2.23	2.27	2.31	2.34	2.35
1989-1	0.45	0.78	0.97	1.11	1.29	1.41	1.57	1.68	1.76	1.86	1.96	2.00	2.04	2.14	2.20	2.24	2.27	2.29	2.33
1989-2	0.45	0.78	0.94	1.07	1.28	1.44	1.61	1.71	1.78	1.87	1.97	2.01	2.06	2.16	2.21	2.28	2.30	2.34	2.37
1990-1	0.46	0.74	0.89	1.05	1.29	1.47	1.60	1.71	1.78	1.87	1.98	2.06	2.12	2.23	2.31	2.36	2.39	2.43	2.47
1990-2	0.45	0.76	0.92	1.09	1.30	1.46	1.58	1.68	1.75	1.88	2.02	2.10	2.16	2.27	2.33	2.40	2.44	2.47	2.49
1991-1	0.45	0.75	0.95	1.12	1.34	1.51	1.63	1.74	1.82	1.93	2.04	2.13	2.21	2.31	2.40	2.46	2.51	2.54	2.55
1991-2	0.44	0.77	0.94	1.10	1.28	1.45	1.60	1.71	1.80	1.91	2.04	2.12	2.18	2.27	2.33	2.41	2.46	2.50	2.53
1992-1	0.43	0.77	0.92	1.06	1.27	1.42	1.57	1.67	1.74	1.86	1.97	2.04	2.08	2.17	2.25	2.29	2.33	2.36	2.40
1992-2	0.44	0.75	0.88	1.05	1.25	1.39	1.54	1.67	1.74	1.84	1.95	2.01	2.06	2.15	2.25	2.29	2.35	2.37	2.40
1993-1	0.40	0.74	0.88	1.03	1.23	1.37	1.54	1.66	1.74	1.83	1.93	2.01	2.06	2.13	2.20	2.25	2.29	2.33	2.37
1993-2	0.39	0.74	0.88	1.04	1.22	1.38	1.51	1.62	1.70	1.80	1.88	1.96	2.00	2.08	2.16	2.23	2.27	2.31	2.35
1994-1	0.41	0.73	0.89	1.09	1.31	1.47	1.61	1.72	1.83	1.91	2.00	2.09	2.16	2.23	2.29	2.34	2.38	2.44	2.49
1994-2	0.41	0.73	0.88	1.11	1.32	1.46	1.60	1.69	1.83	1.89	1.97	2.05	2.11	2.18	2.22	2.26	2.29	2.35	2.38
1995-1	0.40	0.70	0.87	1.11	1.33	1.47	1.61	1.70	1.83	1.88	1.95	2.03	2.11	2.17	2.22	2.27	2.30	2.36	2.39
1995-2	0.39	0.69	0.88	1.12	1.35	1.49	1.63	1.73	1.88	1.94	2.01	2.09	2.17	2.24	2.27	2.31	2.35	2.42	2.46
1996-1	0.39	0.71	0.91	1.13	1.37	1.53	1.68	1.77	1.93	2.00	2.08	2.16	2.23	2.28	2.32	2.36	2.40	2.49	2.53
1996-2	0.39	0.71	0.89	1.10	1.36	1.50	1.63	1.71	1.88	1.94	2.01	2.09	2.18	2.24	2.27	2.30	2.34	2.39	2.42
1997-1	0.39	0.70	0.88	1.12	1.37	1.52	1.65	1.75	1.91	1.97	2.04	2.12	2.18	2.22	2.25	2.28	2.33	2.42	2.45
1997-2	0.38	0.70	0.88	1.11	1.35	1.50	1.64	1.76	1.92	1.99	2.06	2.14	2.22	2.27	2.30	2.33	2.37	2.48	2.52
1998-1	0.40	0.70	0.88	1.12	1.36	1.49	1.64	1.74	1.92	2.00	2.07	2.15	2.21	2.26	2.29	2.33	2.38	2.44	2.47
1998-2	0.41	0.71	0.89	1.11	1.35	1.50	1.65	1.75	1.93	1.99	2.05	2.14	2.21	2.27	2.29	2.31	2.35	2.45	2.49
1999-1	0.40	0.70	0.86	1.09	1.34	1.48	1.65	1.75	1.90	1.97	2.03	2.11	2.16	2.21	2.23	2.27	2.32	2.41	2.45
1999-2	0.39	0.71	0.88	1.09	1.34	1.52	1.66	1.75	1.91	1.97	2.06	2.14	2.19	2.25	2.27	2.31	2.35	2.43	2.47
2000-1	0.40	0.71	0.88	1.09	1.37	1.55	1.68	1.77	1.95	2.00	2.06	2.14	2.19	2.24	2.26	2.29	2.34	2.41	2.44
2000-2	0.40	0.71	0.90	1.16	1.40	1.58	1.69	1.78	1.95	2.01	2.09	2.17	2.25	2.30	2.33	2.36	2.41	2.50	2.52
2001-1	0.40	0.71	0.89	1.18	1.37	1.54	1.66	1.77	1.93	1.98	2.04	2.11	2.17	2.22	2.25	2.29	2.33	2.40	2.43
2001-2	0.40	0.72	0.89	1.18	1.37	1.56	1.66	1.76	1.93	1.99	2.05	2.12	2.17	2.23	2.26	2.30	2.33	2.40	2.43
2002-1	0.40	0.71	0.88	1.17	1.37	1.55	1.68	1.81	1.97	2.03	2.11	2.19	2.25	2.29	2.32	2.35	2.39	2.46	2.48
2002-2	0.38	0.68	0.86	1.16	1.35	1.54	1.66	1.78	1.94	2.00	2.08	2.15	2.22	2.26	2.29	2.33	2.37	2.43	
2003-1	0.36	0.68	0.85	1.13	1.33	1.50	1.62	1.74	1.89	1.94	2.02	2.09	2.16	2.21	2.25	2.29	2.30		
2003-2	0.38	0.69	0.86	1.15	1.34	1.52	1.62	1.73	1.89	1.95	2.03	2.11	2.16	2.21	2.25	2.27			
2004-1	0.40	0.69	0.87	1.15	1.33	1.53	1.63	1.75	1.90	1.96	2.03	2.11	2.17	2.23	2.26				
2004-2	0.38	0.67	0.84	1.12	1.30	1.46	1.56	1.68	1.83	1.88	1.96	2.03	2.09	2.12					
2005-1	0.37	0.66	0.81	1.10	1.28	1.46	1.57	1.69	1.84	1.90	1.99	2.04	2.08						
2005-2	0.38	0.68	0.83	1.10	1.26	1.44	1.55	1.68	1.83	1.88	1.95	2.00							

Table 71: Time-Served (Years) by Time-Served Cohort by SBD Cohort, Court Commitments with Normal Release, 1985-2011 (continued)

Months Served→ SBD Cohort↓	114-120	120-126	126-132	132-138	138-144	144-150	150-156	156-162	162-168	168-174	174-180	180-186	186-192	192-198	198-204	204-210	210-216	216-222	222-228
1985-1	2.36	2.40	2.41	2.44	2.49	2.52	2.54	2.55	2.56	2.56	2.62	2.63	2.63	2.63	2.63	2.64	2.66	2.66	2.67
1985-2	2.40	2.46	2.49	2.52	2.57	2.59	2.61	2.62	2.69	2.70	2.79	2.80	2.82	2.84	2.87	2.88	2.89	2.89	2.91
1986-1	2.53	2.58	2.61	2.67	2.69	2.71	2.72	2.72	2.74	2.74	2.82	2.85	2.85	2.88	2.91	2.91	2.91	2.92	2.93
1986-2	2.59	2.63	2.67	2.71	2.77	2.78	2.78	2.79	2.82	2.83	2.92	2.94	2.96	2.96	3.01	3.02	3.02	3.02	3.02
1987-1	2.45	2.49	2.51	2.54	2.60	2.62	2.64	2.66	2.68	2.69	2.77	2.78	2.79	2.79	2.83	2.83	2.83	2.84	2.85
1987-2	2.51	2.53	2.55	2.60	2.65	2.67	2.69	2.71	2.73	2.75	2.82	2.84	2.87	2.89	2.93	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.95
1988-1	2.37	2.41	2.44	2.46	2.52	2.53	2.54	2.55	2.58	2.59	2.65	2.68	2.69	2.70	2.71	2.71	2.72	2.73	2.73
1988-2	2.47	2.49	2.52	2.53	2.58	2.59	2.59	2.60	2.64	2.65	2.70	2.70	2.72	2.73	2.76	2.76	2.77	2.78	2.78
1989-1	2.41	2.45	2.47	2.50	2.56	2.57	2.58	2.60	2.62	2.64	2.69	2.70	2.70	2.71	2.74	2.75	2.76	2.76	2.76
1989-2	2.45	2.48	2.50	2.54	2.60	2.63	2.64	2.66	2.69	2.70	2.76	2.78	2.79	2.80	2.83	2.83	2.84	2.84	2.84
1990-1	2.55	2.58	2.61	2.63	2.69	2.71	2.72	2.74	2.76	2.76	2.83	2.84	2.87	2.87	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.90	2.90
1990-2	2.61	2.64	2.68	2.72	2.76	2.78	2.81	2.82	2.84	2.85	2.91	2.92	2.92	2.92	2.94	2.96	2.99	2.99	3.01
1991-1	2.61	2.65	2.68	2.71	2.75	2.76	2.76	2.77	2.81	2.81	2.87	2.87	2.88	2.88	2.91	2.91	2.92	2.92	2.92
1991-2	2.60	2.64	2.70	2.73	2.76	2.78	2.79	2.80	2.82	2.83	2.88	2.88	2.89	2.89	2.94	2.95	2.96	2.97	2.97
1992-1	2.47	2.50	2.56	2.58	2.60	2.63	2.65	2.65	2.67	2.68	2.70	2.70	2.72	2.72	2.76	2.76	2.78	2.79	2.83
1992-2	2.48	2.51	2.56	2.58	2.59	2.60	2.63	2.63	2.67	2.67	2.70	2.71	2.72	2.73	2.76	2.77	2.77	2.77	2.78
1993-1	2.45	2.49	2.52	2.55	2.58	2.59	2.60	2.61	2.62	2.63	2.67	2.67	2.68	2.68	2.70	2.71	2.71	2.71	
1993-2	2.41	2.43	2.45	2.46	2.48	2.48	2.49	2.49	2.50	2.51	2.59	2.60	2.61	2.61	2.63	2.65	2.65		
1994-1	2.55	2.59	2.63	2.64	2.67	2.68	2.72	2.73	2.73	2.74	2.79	2.81	2.81	2.82	2.86	2.87			
1994-2	2.43	2.48	2.52	2.53	2.56	2.57	2.62	2.63	2.65	2.65	2.68	2.69	2.72	2.73	2.74				
1995-1	2.42	2.45	2.47	2.49	2.51	2.53	2.57	2.59	2.61	2.62	2.64	2.64	2.66	2.66					
1995-2	2.50	2.54	2.55	2.57	2.59	2.60	2.63	2.65	2.67	2.68	2.70	2.71	2.72						
1996-1	2.55	2.58	2.59	2.61	2.64	2.66	2.70	2.71	2.72	2.73	2.75	2.75							
1996-2	2.44	2.49	2.51	2.52	2.53	2.55	2.61	2.65	2.66	2.67	2.68								
1997-1	2.49	2.51	2.53	2.54	2.56	2.58	2.62	2.63	2.65	2.66									
1997-2	2.55	2.59	2.61	2.63	2.66	2.66	2.70	2.70	2.71										
1998-1	2.50	2.53	2.55	2.57	2.59	2.60	2.63	2.64											
1998-2	2.52	2.55	2.59	2.61	2.63	2.65	2.67												
1999-1	2.47	2.50	2.52	2.53	2.55	2.56													
1999-2	2.50	2.53	2.55	2.57	2.58														
2000-1	2.47	2.51	2.54	2.55															
2000-2	2.55	2.60	2.62																
2001-1	2.46	2.48																	
2001-2	2.44																		
2002-1																			
2002-2																			
2003-1																			
2003-2																			
2004-1																			
2004-2																			
2005-1																			
2005-2																			

Table 71: Time-Served (Years) by Time-Served Cohort by SBD Cohort, Court Commitments with Normal Releases, 1985-2011 (continued)

Months Served→ SBD Cohort↓	228-234	234-240	240-246	246-252	252-258	258-264	264-270	270-276	276-282	282-288	288-294	294-300	300-306	306-312	312-318	All Releases
1985-1	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.69	2.72	2.72	2.75	2.75	-	2.75
1985-2	2.91	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.96	2.99	2.99		2.99
1986-1	2.95	3.01	3.02	3.04	3.05	3.06	3.06	3.07	3.07	3.08	3.09	3.12	3.14			3.14
1986-2	3.03	3.07	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.11	3.13	3.13	3.15				3.15
1987-1	2.85	2.86	2.86	2.86	2.86	2.91	2.91	2.92	2.92	2.93	2.93					2.93
1987-2	2.96	2.99	3.00	3.00	3.01	3.04	3.04	3.04	3.04	3.05						3.05
1988-1	2.73	2.79	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.82							2.82
1988-2	2.78	2.83	2.83	2.83	2.85	2.87	2.87	2.87								2.87
1989-1	2.76	2.81	2.83	2.83	2.84	2.84	2.84									2.84
1989-2	2.85	2.87	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.90										2.90
1990-1	2.91	2.95	2.96	2.98	2.98											2.98
1990-2	3.01	3.07	3.08	3.09												3.09
1991-1	2.92	2.94	2.94													2.94
1991-2	2.98	3.00														3.00
1992-1	2.83															2.83
1992-2																2.78
1993-1																2.71
1993-2																2.65
1994-1																2.87
1994-2																2.74
1995-1																2.66
1995-2																2.72
1996-1																2.75
1996-2																2.68
1997-1																2.66
1997-2																2.71
1998-1																2.64
1998-2																2.67
1999-1																2.56
1999-2																2.58
2000-1																2.55
2000-2																2.62
2001-1																2.48
2001-2																2.44
2002-1																2.48
2002-2																2.43
2003-1																2.30
2003-2																2.27
2004-1																2.26
2004-2																2.12
2005-1																2.08
2005-2																2.00

Table 71: Time-Served (Years) by Time-Served Cohort by SBD Cohort, Court Commitments with Normal Releases, 1985-2011 (continued)

Months Served→ / SBD Cohort↓	0-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24-30	30-36	36-42	42-48	48-54	54-60	60-66	66-72	72-78	78-84	84-90	90-96	96-102	102-108	108-114
2006-1	0.38	0.68	0.83	1.10	1.28	1.47	1.57	1.70	1.87	1.93	1.98								
2006-2	0.39	0.68	0.83	1.10	1.29	1.46	1.55	1.67	1.80	1.83									
2007-1	0.40	0.67	0.82	1.09	1.28	1.44	1.54	1.66	1.76										
2007-2	0.39	0.66	0.81	1.07	1.24	1.40	1.49	1.57											
2008-1	0.37	0.64	0.80	1.06	1.21	1.36	1.41												
2008-2	0.37	0.64	0.79	1.05	1.21	1.30													
2009-1	0.37	0.63	0.79	1.05	1.17														
2009-2	0.37	0.63	0.79	0.95															
2010-1	0.36	0.62	0.73																
2010-2	0.36	0.59																	
2011-1	0.31																		
Composite	**0.38**	**0.69**	**0.86**	**1.10**	**1.30**	**1.47**	**1.60**	**1.71**	**1.85**	**1.93**	**2.02**	**2.09**	**2.15**	**2.22**	**2.27**	**2.31**	**2.35**	**2.41**	**2.44**

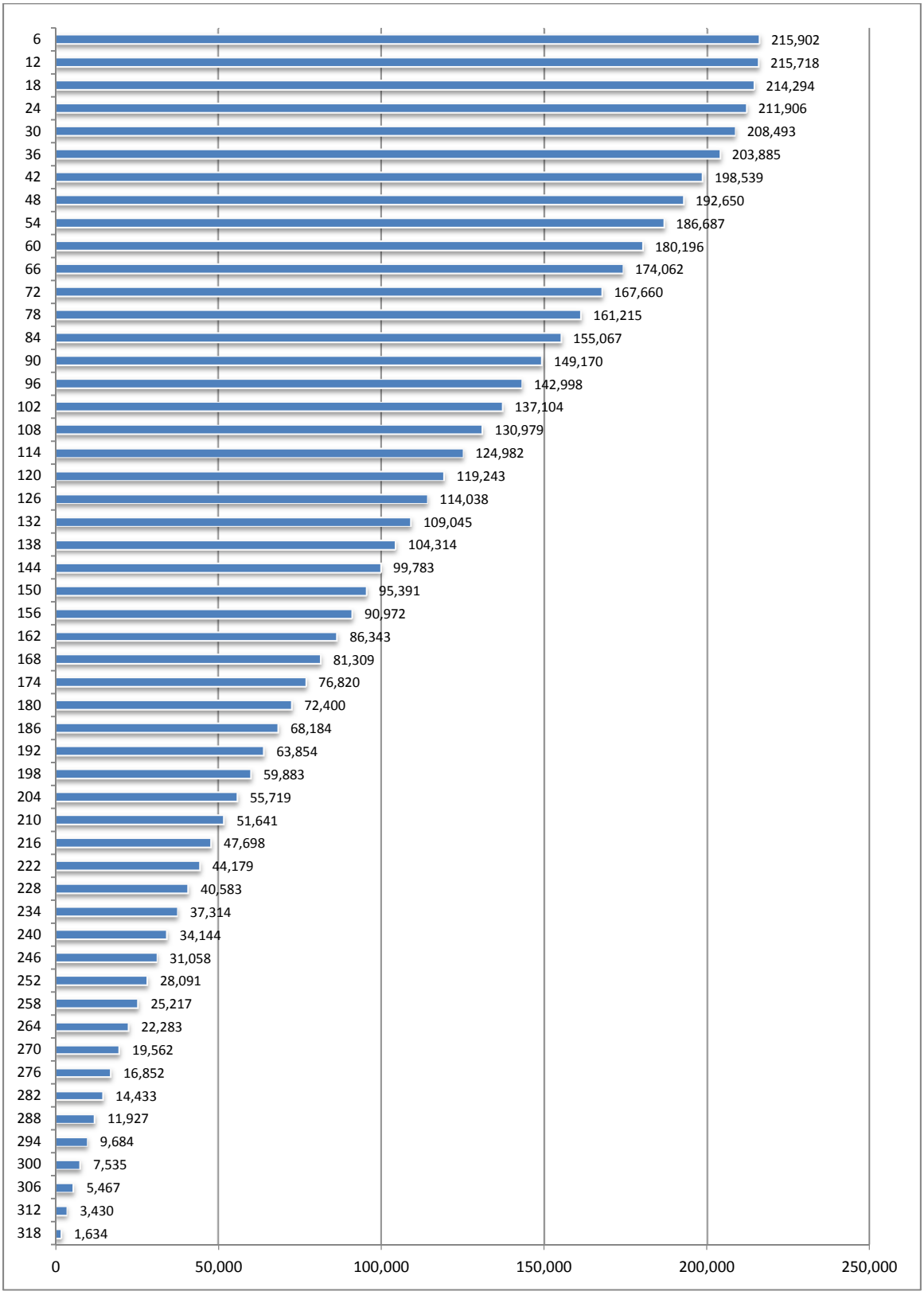
Table 71: Time-Served (Years) by Time-Served Cohort by SBD Cohort, Court Commitments with Normal Releases, 1985-2011 (continued)

Months Served→ / SBD Cohort↓	114-120	120-126	126-132	132-138	138-144	144-150	150-156	156-162	162-168	168-174	174-180	180-186	186-192	192-198	198-204
2006-1															
2006-2															
2007-1															
2007-2															
2008-1															
2008-2															
2009-1															
2009-2															
2010-1															
2010-2															
2011-1															
Composite	**2.49**	**2.53**	**2.55**	**2.57**	**2.61**	**2.62**	**2.65**	**2.66**	**2.68**	**2.69**	**2.74**	**2.75**	**2.77**	**2.78**	**2.81**

Table 71: Time-Served (Years) by Time-Served Cohort by SBD Cohort, Court Commitments with Normal Releases, 1985-2011 (continued)

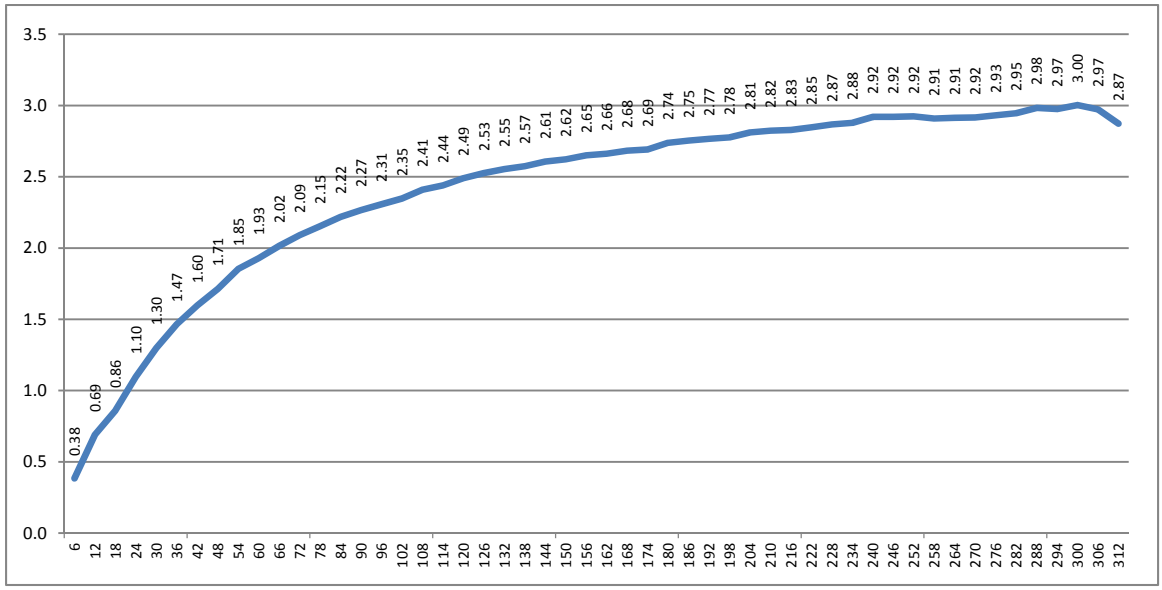
Months Served→ SBD Cohort↓	228-234	234-240	240-246	246-252	252-258	258-264	264-270	270-276	276-282	282-288	288-294	294-300	300-306	306-312	312-318	Total
2006-1																1.98
2006-2																1.83
2007-1																1.76
2007-2																1.57
2008-1																1.41
2008-2																1.30
2009-1																1.17
2009-2																0.95
2010-1																0.73
2010-2																0.59
2011-1																0.31
Composite	**2.82**	**2.83**	**2.85**	**2.87**	**2.88**	**2.92**	**2.92**	**2.92**	**2.91**	**2.91**	**2.92**	**2.93**	**2.95**	**2.98**	**-**	**2.35**

Figure 224: Cases Tracked for Time-Served by Time-Served Cohort



As expected, as the tracking period for time-served increases, the number of cases that can be tracked that far diminishes. Of course, this means that the information on which time-served averages are based diminishes as well. Figure 225 below tracks the cumulative time-served average (the bottom row of Table 71) by time-served cohort. Note that the late entries in the table far exceed the overall time-served average of 2.35 for all releases. This is because the 2.35 figure is based on a variable follow-up period that for some inmates is very short. As a result, that figure is not a reliable indicator of time-served. Rather, we need to do some analysis first before we commit to an overall time-served average.

Figure 225: Time-Served, All Releases (215,902)*



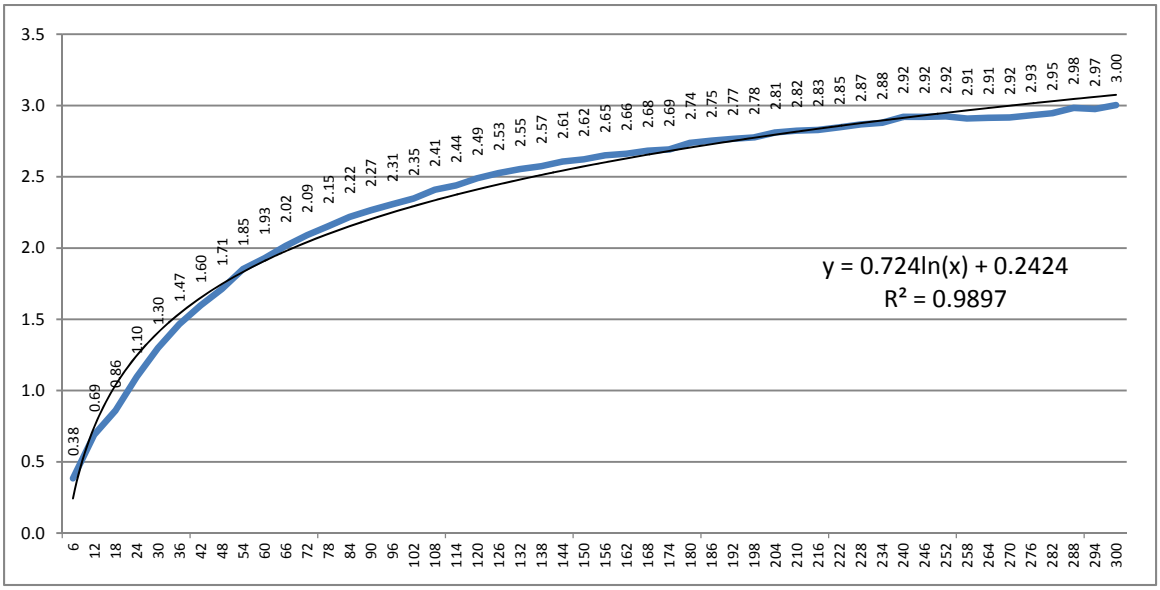
Three things become apparent from a close examination of Figure 225:

1) The slope of the curve decreases as the tracking period is extended. If we had the information to do it, we could extend the tracking period to the point that the line would completely flatten out. The resulting value would be our sought after time-served average for all releases.
2) The curve actually falls at the far end. This is because the number of cases tracked that far has diminished to the point that the time-served average is no longer reliable.
3) There are dips and bumps along the way. Again, this is because of the shrinking group of releasees who can be tracked for time-served.

While this is not obvious, it is nonetheless true that if we could track a large enough number of releases for an extended period, the time-served curve would be completely smooth and even, with no dips or bumps and an increasing value of time-served at each step along the way. Fortunately, there are software programs available that allow us to do what are called “data smoothing” and “curve fitting.” In either case, a mathematical function is developed that approximates the underlying trend in the data. In the case of Figure 225, the appropriate curve-fitting function would be referred to by the term “log-linear.”

Such a function would take the general form of y = aln(x) + b, where 'a' and 'b' are constants, x goes from 1 to some maximum value n (the horizontal dimension), and ln(x) is the natural logarithm of x. Figure 226 below repeats Figure 225 with the dip at the end cut off, and with the appropriate log-linear function overlaid upon the graph. Note that the value of R^2 is very high at 0.9897, indicating a close fit. Furthermore, by calculating the value of y off the log-linear curve for x = 25 (300 months), we get the so-called "fitted" value of 3.07. In other words, the curve is trending toward 3.07 at 300 months even though the actual value is slightly less at 3.00

Figure 226: Time-Served, All Releases (215,902)*

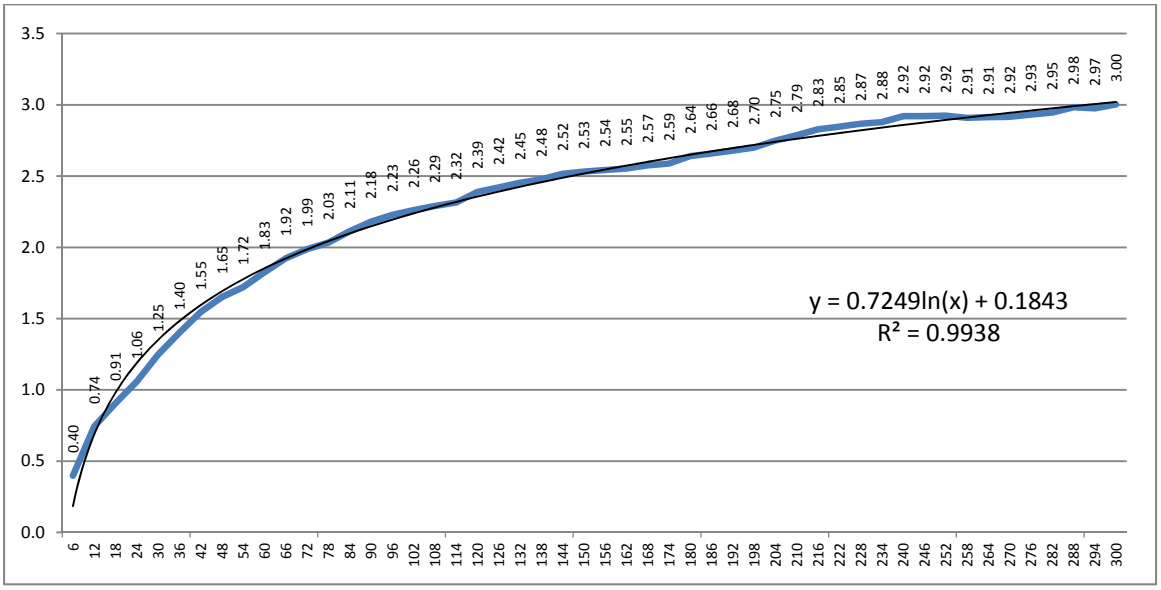


***The fitted value of time served after 25 years (300 months) of follow-up is 3.07 years.

Repeating the above exercise for TIS and Pre-TIS releases separately gives the results shown in Figures 227 and 228 below. Note that the follow-up period for TIS releases extends only to 174 months. Actually, we have time-served results for TIS releases out to 210 months, but we had to lop them off just as we lopped off the dip at the end of the curve for all releases. Note, also, that the fitted value of 3.02 for a 300-month follow-up of Pre-TIS releases is very close to the actual value of 3.00. However, the fitted value in effect applies to all 56,146 Pre-TIS releases, while 3.00 applies only to the select few (7,535) who could be followed for 300 months. It is our assertion that the fitted value of 3.02 more accurately represents time-served for Pre-TIS releases than the actual value of 3.00.

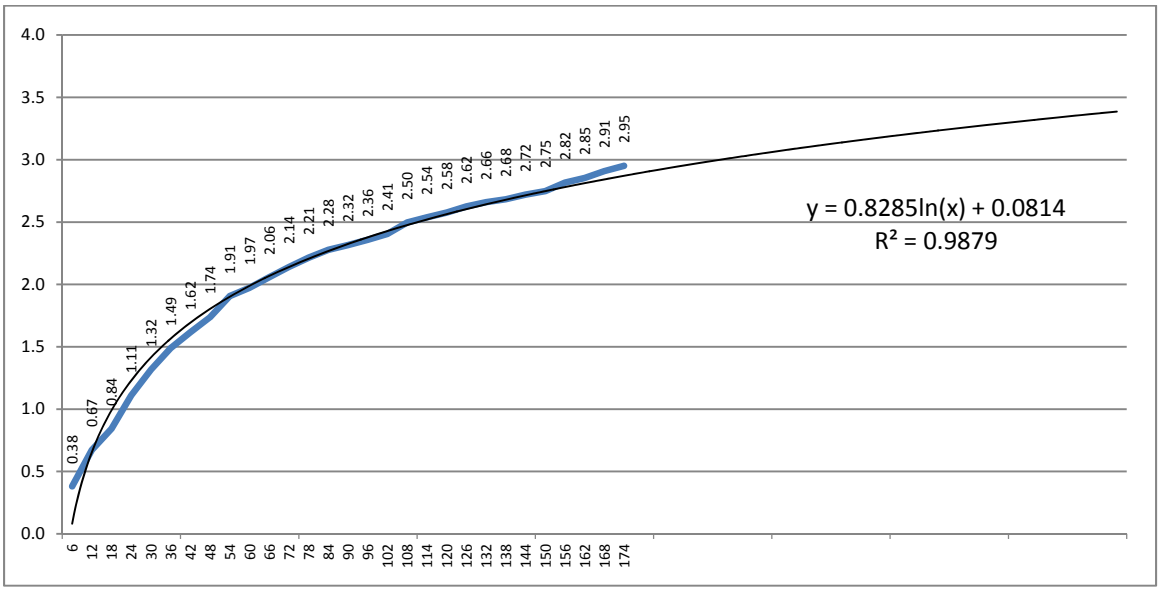
Finally, the fitted value of 3.32 for 300 months of follow-up for TIS releases comes to 3.32, exactly 10.0% higher than the Pre-TIS fitted value of 3.02. ***Thus, without controlling for the characteristics of the offender or the offense, inmates sentenced under Truth-in-Sentencing statutes served 10% more time than counterparts sentenced under the old law!***

Figure 227: Time-Served, All Releases, Pre-TIS (56,146)*



***The fitted value of time served after 25 years (300 months) of follow-up is 3.02 years.

Figure 228: Time-Served, All Releases, TIS (159,756)*



*The fitted value of time served after 25 years (300 months) of follow-up is 3.32 years.

The question that remains is whether or not TIS-sentenced inmates served more time than their Pre-TIS counterparts ***for the same types of crimes!***

To formulate an answer to this question, we need to control for those factors that most closely determine the amount of time-to-be-served for any given offense, other than the sentence imposed by the court sentence that is. After a thorough screening of all information in the database, it was determined that the felony class of the most serious current offense and the applicability of a sentencing enhancement statute give the best indication of time-to-be-served for any individual inmate. However, before embarking on a statistical study of time served patterns, we first wanted to check out whether or not there were any noticeable differences along these dimensions between TIS and Pre-TIS releases.

Here, then, are the breakouts of the two populations according to felony class and enhancement statute. In the latter case, rather than consider all of the enhancement statutes separately, it was decided to classify inmates along a single dimension as follows, with each successive category taking precedence over the categories below. For the record, and for completeness, we first present the aforementioned breakout for all releases, including both TIS and Pre-TIS releases. Because they are more easily interpreted than raw numbers, we also break out all three populations on a percentage basis.

Sentence Enhancement Classification (Current Offenses Only)

Dangerous Crime against Children

Offense Committed while Released from Confinement

Dangerous/Repetitive-2

Dangerous/Repetitive-1

Dangerous/Non-Repetitive

Non-Dangerous/Repetitive-2

Non-Dangerous/Repetitive-1

Non-Dangerous/Non-Repetitive

Table 72: Normal Releases by Felony Class and Sentence Enhancement (215,902) (#)

Enhancement Category	Felony Class 1	Felony Class 2	Felony Class 3	Felony Class 4	Felony Class 5	Felony Class 6	All Classes
Dangerous Crime against Children	0	331	528	11	4	1	875
Offense Committed while Released	1	65	144	155	86	72	523
Dangerous/Repetitive-2	4	63	46	18	7	7	145
Dangerous/Repetitive-1	1	117	139	53	19	17	346
Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	143	1,994	3,161	510	65	486	6,359
Non-Dangerous/Repetitive-2	0	280	486	947	325	316	2,354
Non-Dangerous/Repetitive-1	1	1,856	5,487	8,697	2,394	2,293	20,728
Non-Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	120	14,924	34,594	55,176	21,474	58,284	184,572
Grand Total	**270**	**19,630**	**44,585**	**65,567**	**24,374**	**61,476**	**215,902**

Table 73: Normal Releases by Felony Class and Sentence Enhancement, Pre-TIS (56,146) (#)

Enhancement Category	Felony Class 1	Felony Class 2	Felony Class 3	Felony Class 4	Felony Class 5	Felony Class 6	All Classes
Dangerous Crime against Children	0	229	263	0	0	0	492
Offense Committed while Released	1	47	104	95	75	59	381
Dangerous/Repetitive-2	3	44	22	4	3	0	76
Dangerous/Repetitive-1	1	49	39	3	4	1	97
Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	89	546	1,153	93	25	47	1,953
Non-Dangerous/Repetitive-2	0	190	305	342	184	103	1,124
Non-Dangerous/Repetitive-1	0	580	1,425	1,350	926	432	4,713
Non-Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	103	4,588	10,297	10,745	8,297	13,280	47,310
Grand Total	**197**	**6,273**	**13,608**	**12,632**	**9,514**	**13,922**	**56,146**

Table 74: Normal Releases by Felony Class and Sentence Enhancement, TIS (159,756) (#)

Enhancement Category	Felony Class 1	Felony Class 2	Felony Class 3	Felony Class 4	Felony Class 5	Felony Class 6	All Classes
Dangerous Crime against Children	0	102	265	11	4	1	383
Offense Committed while Released	0	18	40	60	11	13	142
Dangerous/Repetitive-2	1	19	24	14	4	7	69
Dangerous/Repetitive-1	0	68	100	50	15	16	249
Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	54	1,448	2,008	417	40	439	4,406
Non-Dangerous/Repetitive-2	0	90	181	605	141	213	1,230
Non-Dangerous/Repetitive-1	1	1,276	4,062	7,347	1,468	1,861	16,015
Non-Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	17	10,336	24,297	44,431	13,177	45,004	137,262
Grand Total	**73**	**13,357**	**30,977**	**52,935**	**14,860**	**47,554**	**159,756**

Table 75: Normal Releases by Felony Class and Sentence Enhancement (215,902) (%)

Enhancement Category	Felony Class 1	Felony Class 2	Felony Class 3	Felony Class 4	Felony Class 5	Felony Class 6	All Classes
Dangerous Crime against Children	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Offense Committed while Released	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Dangerous/Repetitive-2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Dangerous/Repetitive-1	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	0.1%	0.9%	1.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	2.9%
Non-Dangerous/Repetitive-2	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	1.1%
Non-Dangerous/Repetitive-1	0.0%	0.9%	2.5%	4.0%	1.1%	1.1%	9.6%
Non-Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	0.1%	6.9%	16.0%	25.6%	9.9%	27.0%	85.5%
Grand Total	**0.1%**	**9.1%**	**20.7%**	**30.4%**	**11.3%**	**28.5%**	**100.0%**

Table 76: Normal Releases by Felony Class and Sentence Enhancement, Pre-TIS (56,146) (%)

Enhancement Category	Felony Class 1	Felony Class 2	Felony Class 3	Felony Class 4	Felony Class 5	Felony Class 6	All Classes
Dangerous Crime against Children	0.0%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Offense Committed while Released	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.7%
Dangerous/Repetitive-2	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Dangerous/Repetitive-1	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	0.2%	1.0%	2.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	3.5%
Non-Dangerous/Repetitive-2	0.0%	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%	2.0%
Non-Dangerous/Repetitive-1	0.0%	1.0%	2.5%	2.4%	1.6%	0.8%	8.4%
Non-Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	0.2%	8.2%	18.3%	19.1%	14.8%	23.7%	84.3%
Grand Total	**0.4%**	**11.2%**	**24.2%**	**22.5%**	**16.9%**	**24.8%**	**100.0%**

Table 77: Normal Releases by Felony Class and Sentence Enhancement, TIS (159,756) (%)

Enhancement Category	Felony Class 1	Felony Class 2	Felony Class 3	Felony Class 4	Felony Class 5	Felony Class 6	All Classes
Dangerous Crime against Children	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Offense Committed while Released	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Dangerous/Repetitive-2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Dangerous/Repetitive-1	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	0.0%	0.9%	1.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	2.8%
Non-Dangerous/Repetitive-2	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.8%
Non-Dangerous/Repetitive-1	0.0%	0.8%	2.5%	4.6%	0.9%	1.2%	10.0%
Non-Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	0.0%	6.5%	15.2%	27.8%	8.2%	28.2%	85.9%
Grand Total	**0.0%**	**8.4%**	**19.4%**	**33.1%**	**9.3%**	**29.8%**	**100.0%**

A close comparison of Tables 76 and 77 reveals the following:

1) Pre-TIS inmates were more likely to be sentenced for a Dangerous Crime against Children.
2) Pre-TIS inmates were more likely to be sentenced for an Offense Committed while Released from Confinement.
3) Pre-TIS inmates were more likely to be sentenced as a Dangerous/Repetitive-2 offender.
4) Pre-TIS inmates were more likely to be sentenced as a Dangerous/Non-Repetitive offender.
5) Pre-TIS inmates were more likely to be sentenced as a Non-Dangerous/Repetitive-2 offender.
6) TIS inmates were more likely to be sentenced as a Non-Dangerous/Repetitive-1 offender.
7) TIS inmates were more likely to be sentenced as a Non-Dangerous/Non-Repetitive offender.
8) Pre-TIS inmates were more likely to be sentenced for a Class 1-3 felony.
9) TIS inmates were more likely to be sentenced for a Class 4-6 felony.

Clearly, Pre-TIS inmates are classified higher on both scales of offense severity. We will not offer proof, but this must be at least partially due to the fact that most Pre-TIS inmates had sufficient time to finish their imposed sentences, while a significant number of TIS inmates are still incarcerated for those same crimes. In other words, TIS sentencing circumstances "in this study" are front-loaded to be less serious!

The results listed above definitely establish the need to control for both felony class and sentencing enhancement in order to properly compare time-served between TIS and Pre-TIS releases. Accordingly, trend analyses comparable to what was done for all releases were repeated for each combination of felony class and sentence enhancement. Given that an analysis was necessary for both TIS and Pre-TIS releases for each such combination, a total of 96 trend analyses were required. In each such case, a single fitted value of time-served was generated. Tables 78 and 79 below record those values (years), and Table 80 shows how they combine into a single time-served average applicable to TIS and Pre-TIS populations. Note that in each table, the row and column composite averages were generated by weighted combinations of the individual values in that row or column, where the weighting factors were numbers of releases. Thereby, the row and column averages are totally consistent with their component values.

Table 78: Average Years Served by Felony Class and Sentence Enhancement, Pre-TIS (56,146)

Enhancement Category	Felony Class 1	Felony Class 2	Felony Class 3	Felony Class 4	Felony Class 5	Felony Class 6	All Classes
Dangerous Crime against Children	-	19.14	9.45	-	-	-	13.96
Offense Committed while Released	25.18	11.35	7.50	5.32	3.10	2.09	5.77
Dangerous/Repetitive-2	18.13	18.12	12.88	5.89	4.14	-	15.41
Dangerous/Repetitive-1	19.99	11.12	10.49	7.09	2.45	1.01	10.37
Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	19.82	9.43	7.31	3.82	2.20	1.82	8.11
Non-Dangerous/Repetitive-2	0.00	11.92	9.63	7.17	3.76	3.26	7.72
Non-Dangerous/Repetitive-1	0.00	8.09	6.09	3.73	2.10	1.71	4.47
Non-Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	18.37	4.81	3.94	2.13	1.19	0.96	2.33
Grand Total	**19.06**	**6.45**	**4.75**	**2.48**	**1.35**	**1.01**	**2.97**

Table 79: Average Years Served by Felony Class and Sentence Enhancement, TIS (159,756)

Enhancement Category	Felony Class 1	Felony Class 2	Felony Class 3	Felony Class 4	Felony Class 5	Felony Class 6	All Classes
Dangerous Crime against Children	-	21.93	14.14	2.14	1.91	0.86	15.71
Offense Committed while Released	-	12.88	5.83	4.85	2.88	1.70	5.70
Dangerous/Repetitive-2	9.88	27.45	18.16	14.47	5.75	4.12	17.71
Dangerous/Repetitive-1	-	15.82	8.30	5.95	4.65	2.66	9.30
Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	22.32	10.02	7.41	4.99	3.34	1.82	7.63
Non-Dangerous/Repetitive-2	0.00	17.75	11.05	6.91	4.91	4.24	7.62
Non-Dangerous/Repetitive-1	9.99	7.85	6.10	4.21	2.73	1.88	4.57
Non-Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	22.79	5.91	4.38	2.29	1.55	0.99	2.44
Grand Total	**22.09**	**6.83**	**4.95**	**2.64**	**1.71**	**1.05**	**2.89**

Table 80: Average Years Served by Felony Class and Sentence Enhancement (215,902)

Enhancement Category	Felony Class 1	Felony Class 2	Felony Class 3	Felony Class 4	Felony Class 5	Felony Class 6	All Classes
Dangerous Crime against Children	-	20.00	11.80	2.14	1.91	0.86	14.72
Offense Committed while Released	25.18	11.77	7.04	5.14	3.07	2.01	5.75
Dangerous/Repetitive-2	16.07	20.93	15.63	12.56	5.06	4.12	16.50
Dangerous/Repetitive-1	19.99	13.85	8.91	6.01	4.19	2.56	9.60
Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	20.76	9.86	7.37	4.78	2.90	1.82	7.78
Non-Dangerous/Repetitive-2	-	13.79	10.16	7.00	4.26	3.92	7.67
Non-Dangerous/Repetitive-1	9.99	7.93	6.10	4.14	2.49	1.85	4.55
Non-Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	19.00	5.57	4.25	2.26	1.41	0.98	2.41
Grand Total	**19.88**	**6.71**	**4.89**	**2.61**	**1.57**	**1.04**	**2.91**

The reader may have noticed that the overall composite averages for Pre-TIS and TIS releases of 2.97 and 2.89 given in the tables are less than the original curve fitted averages of 3.02 and 3.32. That is because the latter reflect a fitting of all cases out to 300 months, while the cell-by-cell averages were, in many cases, fitted for shorter follow-up periods, e.g., it was only necessary to follow Class 6 felons for 15 years (180 months) to generate a reliable time-served average. Furthermore, because of the higher percentage of less serious felonies in the TIS population, when the cell averages were re-aggregated, the composite average for TIS releases of 2.89 ended up being less than the composite Pre-TIS average of 2.97.

This again begs the question: Is time-served more of less for TIS cases given the same felony class and sentence enhancement? The most appropriate way to answer the question is to calculate what the overall time-served average for TIS releases would be if all of the individual cell-by-cell averages were the same as those recorded by Pre-TIS releases. When you aggregate these averages, is the resulting average more or less than 2.89? This technique is called "simulation" and the resulting time-served average is a "simulated average." A comparison of the Pre-TIS simulated average with the actual average (for TIS releases) provides the much sought after answer to the question. In fact, we can use the same technique to compare TIS and Pre-TIS averages for each felony class and sentence enhancement category. Figures 229-231 provide this comparison.

Figure 229: Simulated Time-Served by Felony Class and Sentence Enhancement, TIS Releases

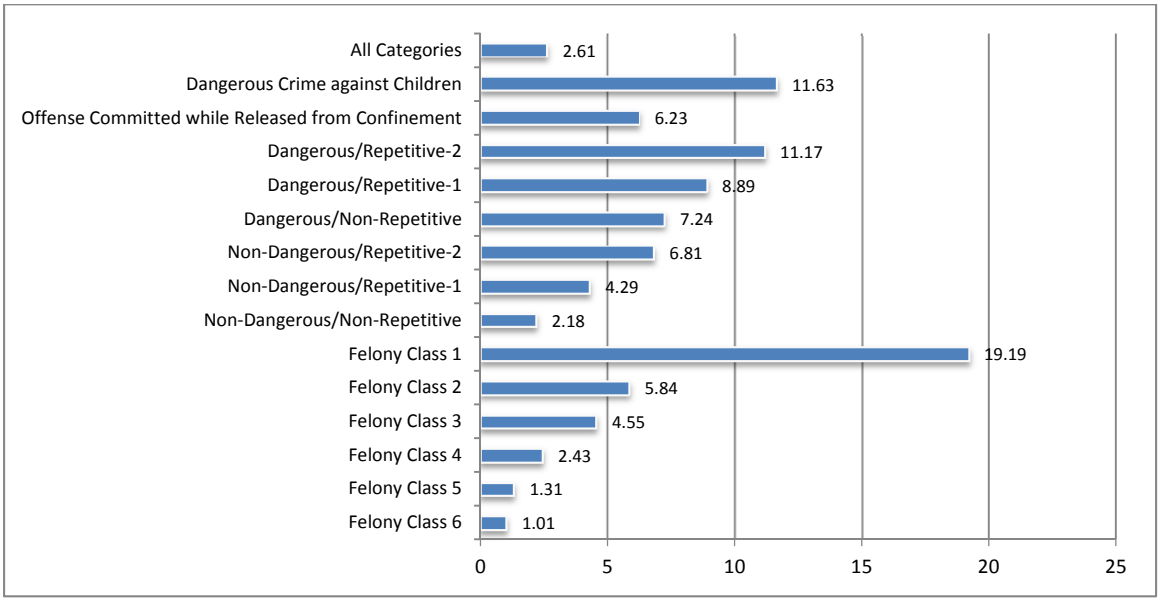


Figure 230: Actual Time-Served by Felony Class and Sentence Enhancement, TIS Releases

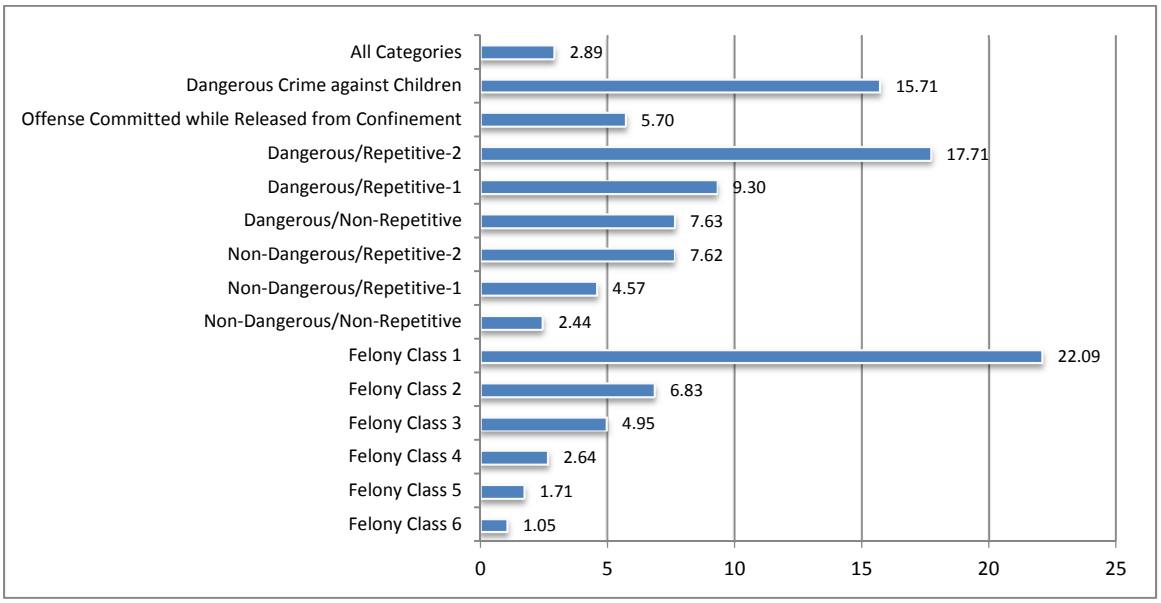
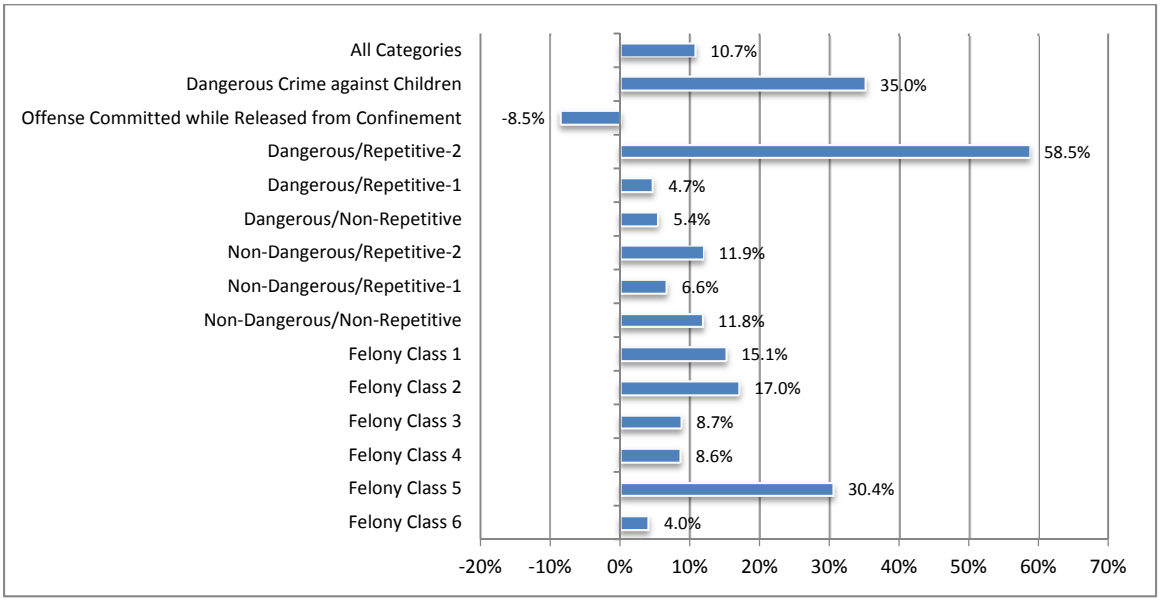


Figure 231: Actual Versus Simulated Time-Served,* TIS Releases



*The extent to which the TIS actual average exceeds (positive), or falls short of (negative), the simulated average.

According to Figure 231, actual time-served is greater than simulated time-served for every category except "Offense Committed while Released from Confinement." Finally, actual time-served for all TIS releases (2.89) exceeds the simulated average (2.61) by 10.7%. ***In short, for crimes of the same felony class and with the same sentence enhancement (if applicable), inmates served 10.7% more time under TIS statutes than under Pre-TIS law!***

Condition of Probation Commitments

The results outlined above apply only to inmates imprisoned by way of a "regular" court commitment, i.e., the study excluded those committed to ADC custody as a condition of probation. The latter group was excluded from the analysis for two reasons. First, in such cases the offender is sentenced to probation, not imprisonment. For the most part, in cases such as this the time spent in ADC custody is set by statute rather than by the judge, and that statute has nothing to do with Truth-in-Sentencing. Second, the current confinement is typically for a very short, flat term ranging from 4 to 8 months, and only for the crime of DUI. There are documented cases in which the offender completed his prison term while still in the county jail. It was judged inappropriate to mix this group in with those serving regular prison sentences, particularly given the unpredictable effect doing so would have on time served averages.

Over the period 1985-2011, there were a total of 25,837 commitments as a condition of probation that involved release from custody by June 30, 2011. Of this total, 20,126 were sentenced under TIS statutes and 5,711 under the former (Pre-TIS) law. Average time-served for condition of probation commitments came to 0.49 years for Pre-TIS releases, 0.38 years for TIS releases, and 0.40 months for all releases. The Pre-TIS average is higher (by 28.9%) because the minimum flat term available for DUI during that span of time was 6 months compared to the current minimum of 4 months.

Chapter 7: Recidivism and Risk Assessment

The availability of a comprehensive database covering 349,305 prison admissions and 309,857 prison releases facilitated a "longitudinal" recidivism study, namely a study over an extended period of time to compare recidivism rates between inmates originally sentenced under Truth-in-Sentencing (TIS) statutes and those sentenced under Pre-TIS law. As with the time-served study, a "triangular cohort" technique was used to follow inmate groups for variable lengths of time depending on when they were released from custody. Inmates released earlier in time were followed for longer periods, while inmates released later in time were followed for correspondingly shorter periods.

In all, 288,122 "normal" releases from custody between January 1, 1985 and December 31, 2010 were tracked for recidivism over follow-up periods ranging from 6 to 312 months (26 years). The target date signifying "recidivism" is the date of the first new felony offense resulting in return to ADC custody with a new felony conviction.

Tracking released inmates over time results in a curve reflecting growth in the recidivism rate with time. Many of the recidivism curves generated for this study were subjected to data smoothing and curve fitting operations. Smoothed curves illustrate the gradual increase in recidivism rates as time progresses.

Recidivism results were assimilated in the form of a new and improved version of the risk assessment model discussed in the original report. This new model is based on patterns in the 3-year recidivism rate among 239,942 inmates who could be followed for three years. Tracking inmates classified into any given risk level generates what are referred to as "base expectancies" or probabilities of recidivism for any given follow-up period up to 30 years. Base expectancies were generated by risk level using the curve fitting technique and then combined to yield a single recidivism curve applicable to all releases. This new model controls for risk-related differences between TIS and Pre-TIS release populations.

"Risk Factor" Variables

Number of Prior Felony Convictions/Delinquency Adjudications

Prior ADC Sentences/Commitments (maximum of the two)

Prior History of Felony Violence

Offense Committed while Released from Confinement (Sentence Enhancement)

Repetitive Offender Status (Sentence Enhancement)

Admission Category

Gang Affiliation Status (Validated, Suspect or Non-Member)

Age at Release

Study results show that the "all releases" recidivism rate over the short term grows as follows:

- *6 Months: 7.3%.*
- *12 Months: 14.1%*
- *18 Months: 19.6%*
- *24 Months: 24.0%*
- *30 Months: 27.5%*
- *36 Months: 30.3%*
- *42 Months: 32.7%*
- *48 Months: 34.7%*
- *54 Months: 36.4%*
- *60 Months: 37.8%*
- *66 Months: 39.1%*
- *72 Months: 40.2%*

As time progresses, recidivism rates continue to grow, but at a decreasing rate. Eventually, the "all releases" recidivism rate increases by 0.2% or less for each additional six months of follow-up. After 30 years (360 months), this recidivism rate levels off at 59.2%! In other words, approximately three of every five inmates released from ADC will eventually return to custody with a *new* felony conviction.

However, recidivism rates vary considerably by risk level. Results show that eventually 100% of inmates classified into one of the five highest risk levels (Very-High 1-2 or Ultra-High Risk-1-3) will return with a new felony conviction.

In a comparison of risk levels between the 210,309 inmates released under TIS statutes and the 77,813 released under Pre-TIS statutory authority, we find that TIS inmates posed a 10.1% higher risk of recidivism. In particular, a higher percentage of TIS releasees: 1) had two or more prior felonies, 2) had two or more prior ADC sentences/commitments, 3) had a prior history of felony violence, 4) were new offense release violators, and 5) were validated or suspected gang members. These differences pre-disposed TIS releasees to higher recidivism rates. As a consequence, for follow-up periods up to five years, TIS releasees recorded recidivism rates that were 7.5% higher on average.

However, when we control for risk, the difference swings over and becomes negative (-3.8%). In other words, TIS inmates at the same level of risk recorded lower recidivism rates than did Pre-TIS counterparts. This is especially true for higher risk inmates and for shorter follow-up periods. For a 3-year follow-up, TIS inmates classified to one of the six highest risk levels recorded recidivism rates that averaged 5.75% percentage points lower than Pre-TIS counterparts of the same level of risk. That's an absolute difference, not a relative one. For instance, the 3-year recidivism rate for Ultra-High Risk-3 TIS inmates (73.8%) is 6.9 percentage points lower than the corresponding rate (80.7%) for Pre-TIS releasees. Comparatively, the absolute difference across the remaining nine (lower) risk levels came to just 0.2%. Clearly, TIS inmates recorded lower recidivism where it really counts, namely the highest risk levels. We will obtain even more definitive evidence supporting this conclusion in the next chapter.

Chapter 7 Summary

- *A "triangular cohort" analysis of recidivism was conducted for 288,122 released AZ inmates.*
- *Recidivism rates were generated for follow-up periods ranging from 6 months to30 years.*
- *A new "base expectancy" risk assessment model was created based on analyses of 3-year rates.*
- *The best predictors of recidivism include age at release, gang affiliation, and criminal history.*
- *Recidivism rates for all releasees ranged from 30.3% after 3 years to 59.2% after 30 years.*
- *Recidivism rates were compared between TIS releasees and Pre-TIS counterparts.*
- *Without controlling for risk, TIS releasees recorded 7.5% higher recidivism rates.*
- *Based on their risk assessments, TIS inmates were pre-disposed to 10.1% higher recidivism rates.*
- *Controlling for risk, TIS inmates recorded 3.8% lower recidivism rates.*
- *Across the six highest risk levels, TIS recidivism rates averaged 5.75 percentage points lower.*

Recidivism Study Parameters

Among 272,111 persons released from prisons in 15 states in 1994 and tracked for 3 years after release, an estimated 67.5% were rearrested for a felony or serious misdemeanor, 46.9% were reconvicted, and 25.4% were resentenced to prison for a new crime. This information, published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice, reflects the so-called "national standard" for recidivism studies that many states have emulated. In this case, the standard is to define "recidivism" as occurring only within a 3-year window following release. However, there is no compelling reason to limit prisoner follow-ups to three years. Accordingly, the Arizona Department of Corrections has tracked inmates for much longer periods of time in their past recidivism studies. Given the nature of the database available for the present study, it was judged appropriate to conduct a new recidivism study to improve on the information base available to Arizona criminal justice policy-makers.

With comprehensive information at hand for up to 12 offenses for every person admitted to ADC custody from January 1, 1985 through June 30, 2011, it was a straightforward matter to construct a program to track released Arizona inmates for return to the department with a new felony. In our approach to this subject, the decision was made to measure the time delay from the date of release to the date of the first new felony offense resulting in recommitment to custody. Recidivism rates were then calculated at 6-month intervals beginning with 6 months and extending through the longest follow-up period able to support a reliable recidivism strategy. In some cases, inmates were followed for as much as 26 years (312 months). In other cases, follow-ups of no more than 15 years (180 months) were judged appropriate. Clearly, we did not feel constrained by the national 3-year standard for recidivism studies!

The first step in any recidivism study is to select the population to be followed. In our case, the decision was made to include all normal releases from January 1, 1985 through December 31, 2010. As was the case with the time served study, normal releases were chosen based on inclusion in one of the categories listed in Table 81 below. Release categories specifically excluded from the recidivism study, as was the case with the time served study, include the following: absconder (1,597), death (1,281), deportation at ½ the sentence (5,088), escape (327), execution (3), interstate compact release (269), out on bond (8), release by court order (1,353), and return for replacement (974). It should be noted that a release was included in the database for this study only if the original admission occurred on or after January 1, 1985. This explains why there are only three inmates listed under "execution."

The follow-up strategy for the recidivism study separates the total release population, and any sub-populations analyzed individually, into six-month "release cohorts" consisting of six consecutive months of releases beginning with the first six months of 1985 and extending through the last six months of 2010. Each release cohort was followed at six-month intervals for up to a maximum available follow-up period for that cohort. In the case of cohort 1985-1, the cohort consisting of releases during the first six months of 1985, the maximum follow-up period is 26 years.

Inmates in this cohort were followed for recidivism within 6 months, 12 months, 18 months, etc., up to 312 months (26 years), i.e., all the way to June 30, 2011. Inmates in 1985-2 were followed for 6 months, 12 months, etc., up to 306 months. Finally, inmates in cohort 2010-2, the last six months of 2010, could only be followed for six months and were represented only in recidivism rates calculated for a 6-month follow-up. Furthermore, inmates in 2010-2 were only followed for six months after release, even though some of them could technically be followed for up to a year minus a day.

Table 81: "Normal" Releases, January 1, 1985 to December 31, 2010

Release Category	Releases	% of Total
Absolute Discharge	7,293	2.5%
Community Supervision (TIS)	134,907	46.8%
Community Supervision End	31,607	11.0%
Commutation of Sentence	67	0.0%
Discretionary Release	32	0.0%
Early Parole	1,208	0.4%
Earned Credit Release	11,696	4.1%
Expiration of Sentence	8,415	2.9%
Home Arrest	4,141	1.4%
Mandatory Release	2,187	0.8%
Parole	8,746	3.0%
Probation	26,499	9.2%
Provisional Release	8,041	2.8%
SB 1291 Release	5,424	1.9%
TR to Absolute Discharge	1,262	0.4%
TR to Community Supervision	5,905	2.0%
TR to Detainer	2,777	1.0%
TR to Earned Credit Release	2,303	0.8%
TR to Expiration of Sentence	796	0.3%
TR to Home Arrest	2,017	0.7%
TR to Mandatory Release	1,230	0.4%
TR to Parole	5,609	1.9%
TR to Provisional Release	12,312	4.3%
TR to Work Furlough	674	0.2%
TR Unspecified	297	0.1%
Work Furlough	2,677	0.9%
Grand Total	**288,122**	**100.0%**

Basic Recidivism Study Parameters

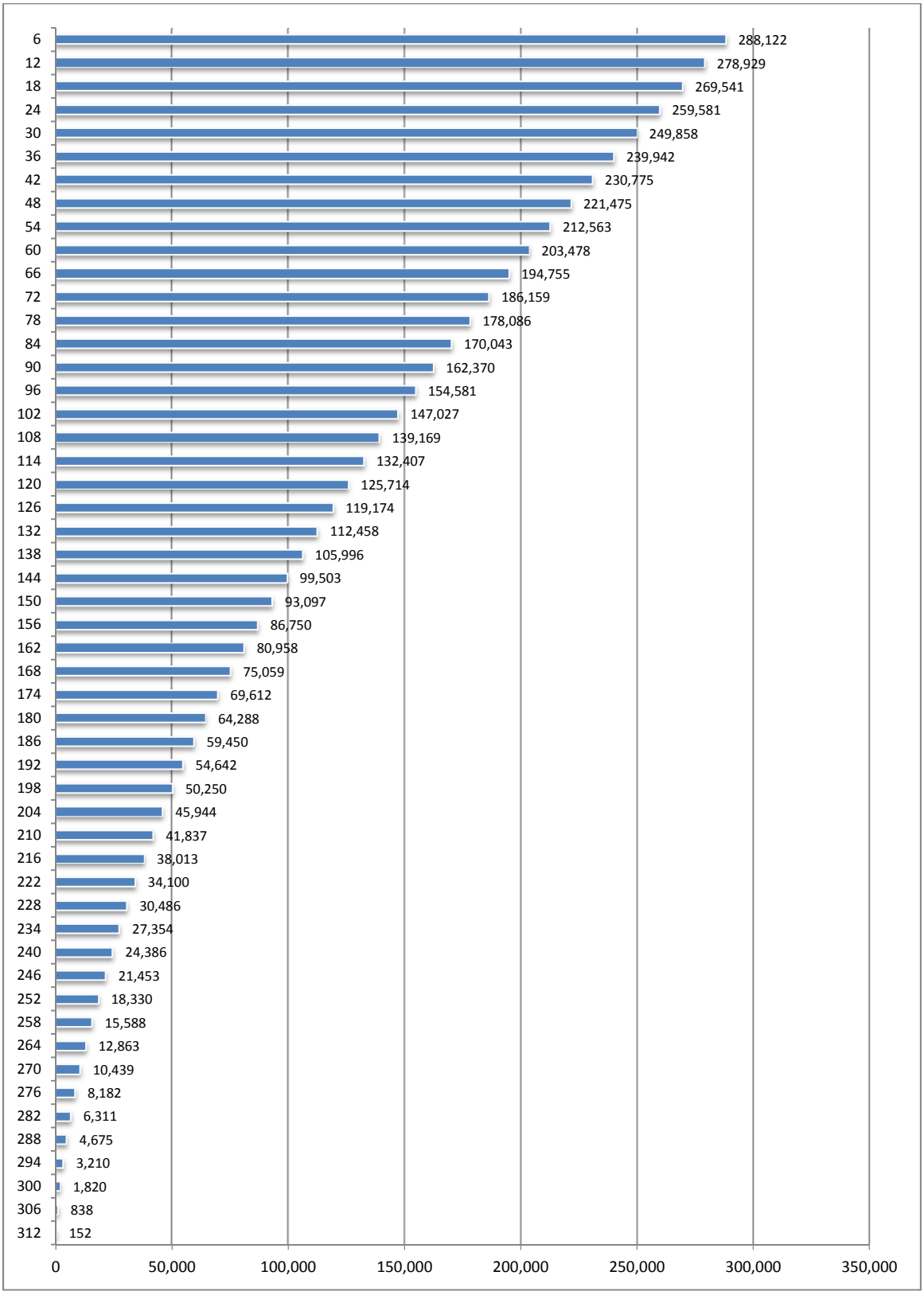
Release Population (Normal Releases): January 1985-December 2010 (288,122)

Variable Follow-Up Period: 6 to 312 months

Recidivism Event: Date of first new felony resulting in return to ADC custody

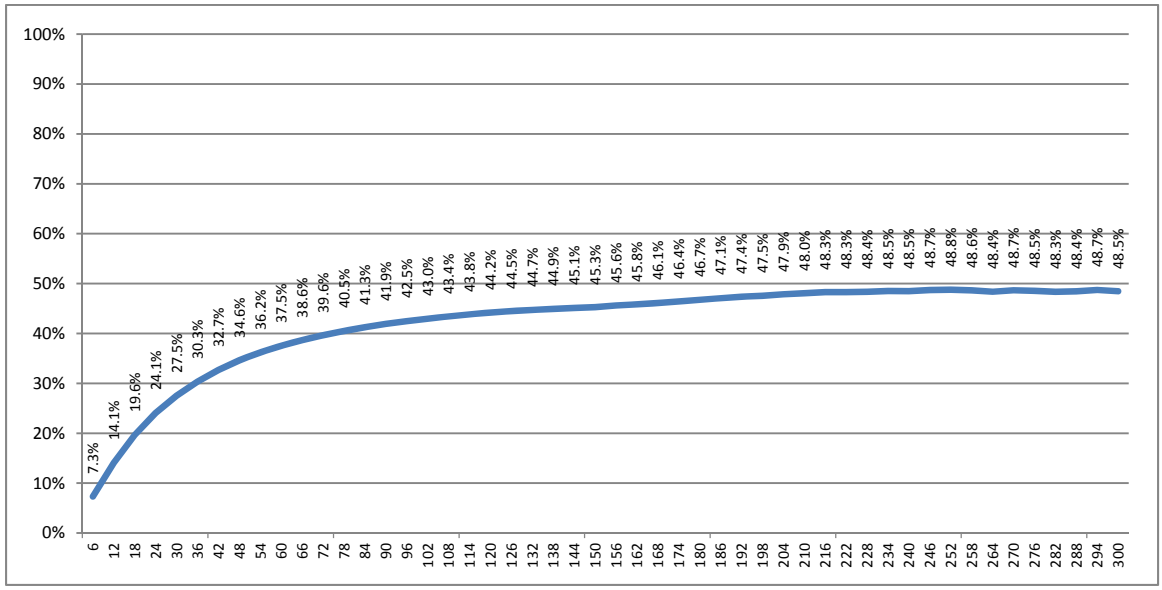
A major issue in the recidivism study is the follow-up period. Obviously, as the follow-up is extended, the number of cases that can be followed for that duration diminishes (Figure 232). Accordingly, recidivism rates may not always increase in a smooth, even manner. Generally speaking, recidivism rates increase as the length of the follow-up is extended. Furthermore, as the follow-up is extended, the recidivism curve becomes relatively flat or horizontal, i.e., the increase in the recidivism rate from one follow-up period to the next becomes smaller and smaller. Many recidivism curves eventually reach a leveling-off point at which the rate no longer increases. This would be the case for older offenders, where aging and death eventually bring recidivism rates to a halt. Figure 233 below shows the recidivism curve for all offenders in our target population and illustrates this general leveling-off tendency.

Figure 232: Cases Followed for Recidivism by Length of Follow-Up (Months)



On occasion, and especially for smaller populations, a longer term recidivism rate may calculate out as smaller than a shorter term rate. The recidivism curve for Non-Dangerous/Repetitive-2 offenders, shown in Figure 234 below, provides an example of this effect. This is due to what could be called "case attenuation," a decrease in the number of cases followed for longer periods. The same phenomenon affected time served results in the last chapter. Typically, generally smooth recidivism curves may take on a degree of bumpiness at the far end of the curve, where case attenuation takes place. To reduce the impact of case attenuation, in some instances "log-linear smoothing" was used on all or a portion of the recidivism curve. Again, a log-linear model takes the general form y = aln(x) + b, where 'a' and 'b' are constants, y is the recidivism rate, x is an integer ranging from 1 (6 months) to a maximum value n (e.g., 300 months), and ln(x) is the natural logarithm of x. In cases such as this, the intent was not only to smooth the curve, but to obtain a close fit of the log-linear model to actual values. Thus, log-linear smoothing and curve fitting were combined in one procedure.

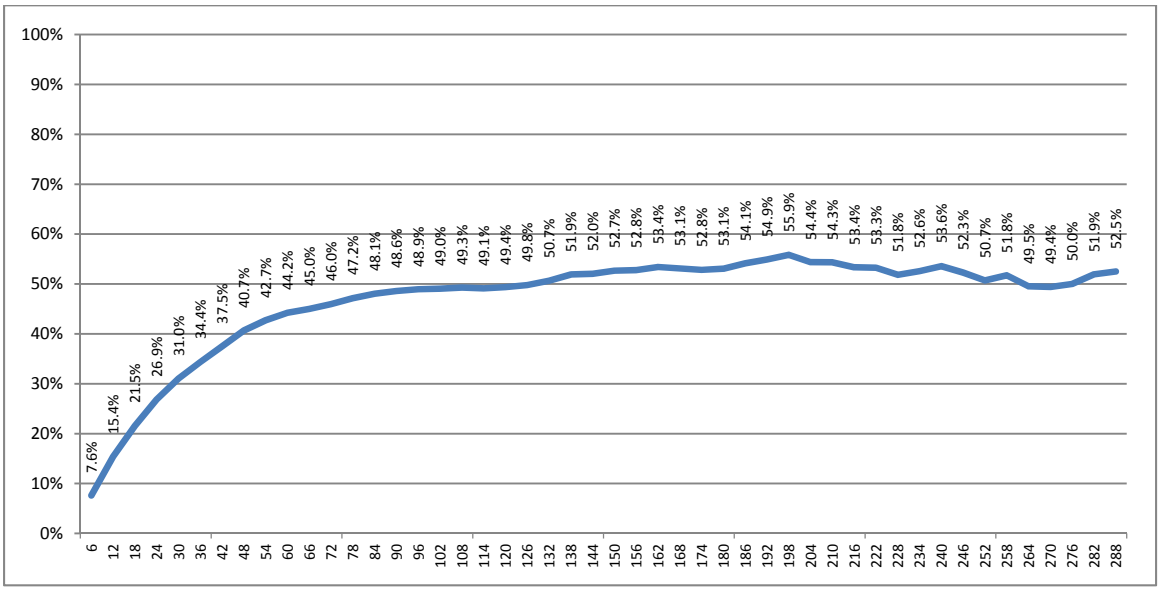
Figure 233: Recidivism Rates (Unsmoothed), All Releases (288,122)



In many instances, the entire recidivism curve was subjected to the smoothing and curve fitting technique. However, on occasion, the front end of the recidivism curve was deleted from the procedure in order to maximum the R^2 value and to obtain a closer fit on the tail end of the curve, where the bumpiness takes place. On rare occasion, and only with great trepidation, simple linear smoothing was used on a portion of the recidivism curve. The model in this case took the form y = ax + b. In any case, the goal was to obtain the minimum degree of disruption to the actual values while still smoothing out the random, uneven characteristics of the curve. The intent was not to hide the actual values, but rather to show the end result of the underlying trend. Obviously, when a single group is followed for a long period, recidivism rates cannot decrease with time. The overriding goal, then, is to approximate what the recidivism curve would look like if the entire population could be followed for the full extent of the follow-up period. Since this never happens, we have to use statistical techniques to acquire an estimate.

For instance, the recidivism curve for Non-Dangerous/Repetitive-2 offenders, shown below, breaks down and becomes choppy after reaching a peak value of 55.9% at 198 months (16.5 years). However, there is not only choppiness but a reduction in recidivism rates below the previous trend. This is where the curve fitting technique becomes critical. When smoothing and curve fitting are applied to curves such as this, the result is typically a net increase in recidivism rates at the far end of the curve. In this study, when curves break down in this manner, it is usually the case that actual rates fall below the previous trend. Because we included only those inmates who were admitted and released on or after January 1, 1985, those who could be followed for long periods tended to be short-termers, e.g., those committed as a condition of probation. Since recidivism rates are low for this group, there is good reason to expect rates to fall off for very long follow-up periods.

Figure 234: Recidivism Rates (Unsmoothed), Non-Dangerous/Repetitive-2 (3,393)



Particularly, when a population is broken down into sub-populations, such as into dangerousness and repetitiveness groups, curve fitting applied to the sub-populations may and often does result in a net increase in tail-end recidivism rates when the data are re-aggregated to the total population level. In some cases, the cumulative effect of curve fitting on tail-end recidivism rates can be quite substantial. In order to correct for tail-end case attenuation and choppiness, and to obtain a more realistic picture of recidivism in the long term, it was necessary to break down the total population (288,122) into "base expectancy" groups, otherwise referred to as "risk levels."

The term "base expectancy" indicates a set of recidivism rates that are fine-tuned as much as possible to the (base) level of the individual offender. In this situation, "base expectancy rates" provide realistic estimates of the individual's true probabilities of recidivism. Once a set of validated "risk levels" are taken in tow, the associated recidivism curves are subjected to the curve fitting and smoothing technique. Then the fitted values, and where possible the actual values, are re-aggregated to the total population level. This is the general strategy and is the technique chosen for this investigation.

Before this procedure could begin, it was necessary to develop an accurate risk assessment model or set of base expectancies. To this end, 3-year recidivism rates were generated for a large number of risk factor candidates available in the database. Among 288,122 total releases, 239,942 could accommodate a 3-year follow-up. Although numbers of releases is also involved to an extent, 3-year recidivism rates essentially rank risk factor candidates for potential inclusion in the model. After all was said and done, the following variables were chosen for representation in a new risk assessment instrument. The graphs below the list illustrate the variation in 3-year recidivism rates across the range of selected risk factors.

"Risk Factor" Variables

Number of Prior Felony Convictions/Delinquency Adjudications

Prior ADC Sentences/Commitments (maximum of the two)

Prior History of Felony Violence

Offense Committed while Released from Confinement (Sentence Enhancement)

Repetitive Offender Status (Sentence Enhancement)

Admission Category

Gang Affiliation Status (Validated, Suspect or Non-Member)

Age at Release

Figure 235: 3-Year Recidivism Rate by "Age at Release" (239,942)

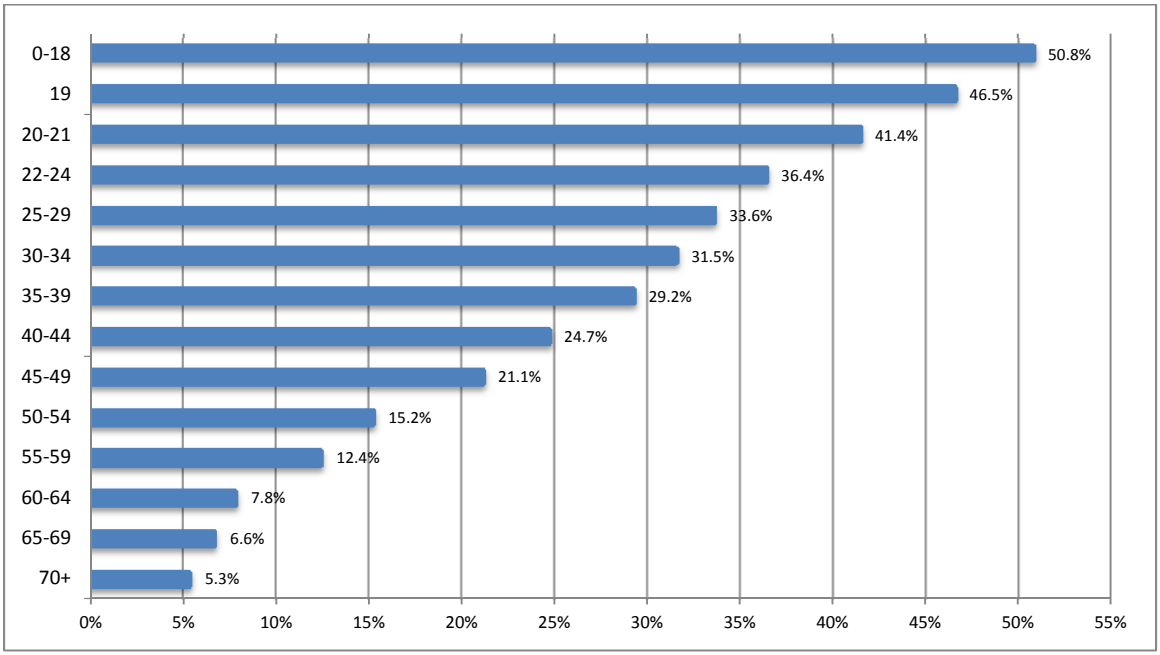
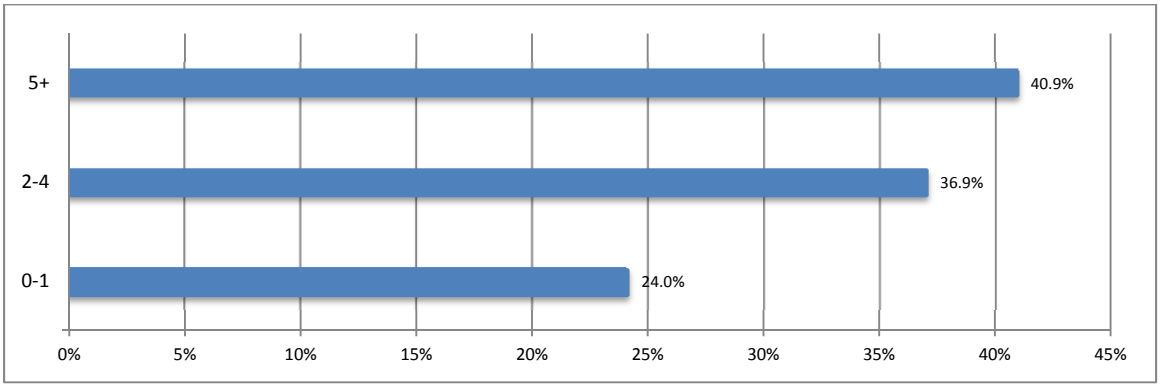
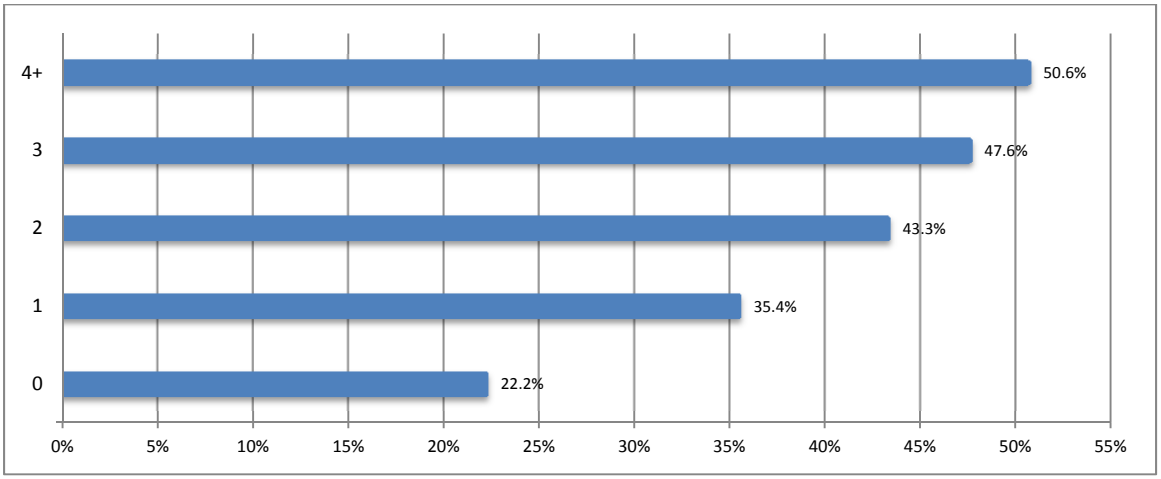


Figure 236: 3-Year Recidivism Rate by "Prior Felonies" (239,942)*



*Prior adult felony convictions and juvenile felony adjudications.

Figure 237: 3-Year Recidivism Rate by "Prior ADC Sentences/Commitments" (239,942)



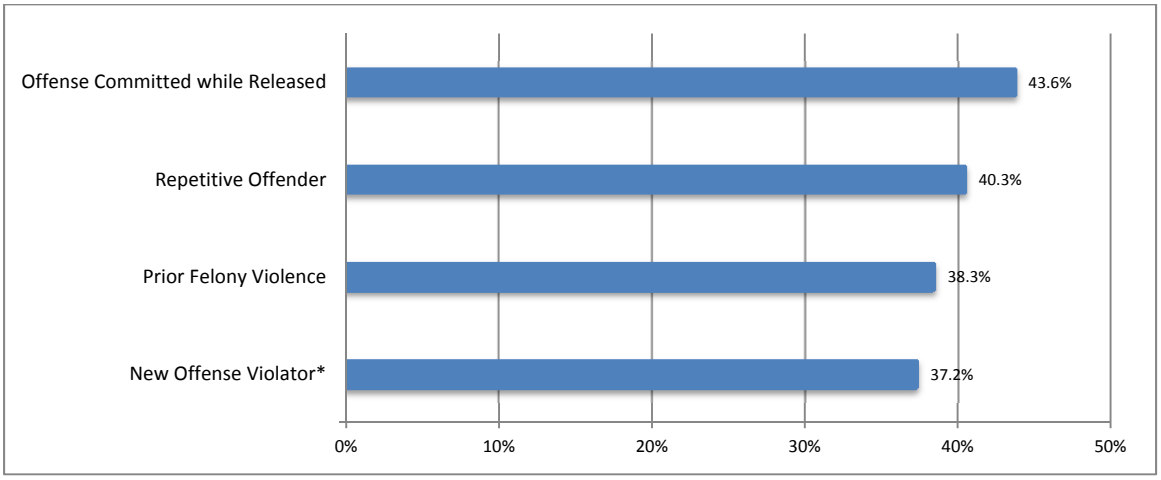
*Prior ADC sentences or commitments, whichever is larger.

To combine selected risk factors, a sequential analytical process was used as described below:

1) "Prior felonies" was combined with "prior ADC sentences/commitments" to generate a single "priors" variable.
2) "Special criminal history factors" were combined with the "priors" variable.
3) The resulting "criminal history" variable was combined with the "admission category" variable.
4) The resulting variable was combined with "gang affiliation status."
5) The resulting variable was combined with "age at release" to generate the final risk assessment.

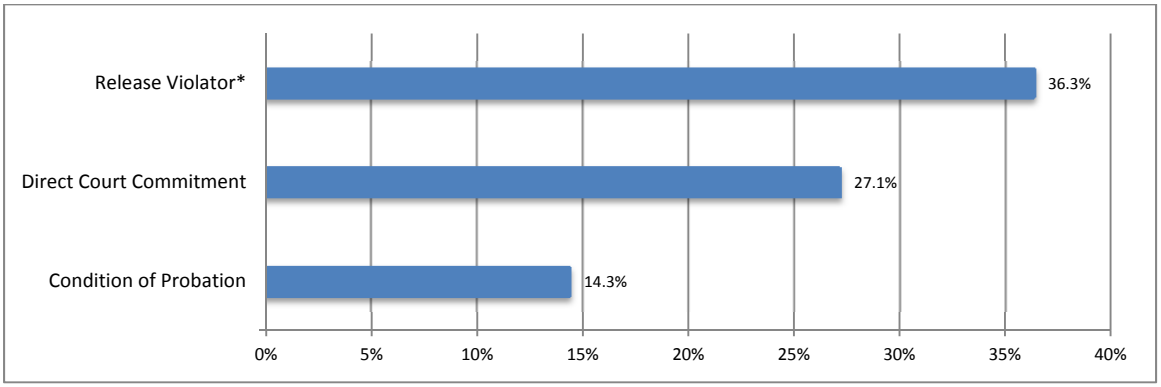
The "gang affiliation status" and "age at release" factors were saved until the end to allow the maximum flexibility in the incorporation of these two factors. Research shows that old age and validated gang status effectively override all other factors to a certain extent.

Figure 238: 3-Year Recidivism Rate by "Special Criminal History Factors" (239,942)



*Probation, parole or other release violator with a new felony conviction.

Figure 239: 3-Year Recidivism Rate by "Admission Category" (239,942)*



*Technical or new offense violator.

At each step in the process outlined above, categories within the 2-dimensional matrix so-generated were grouped into rudimentary risk levels according to the magnitudes of the 3-year recidivism rates for those categories. In each such instance, the intent was to reduce two dimensions down to one to facilitate the next step in the process. Typically, categories with recidivism rates within three to five percentage points of one another were grouped, but only if there was no concomitant disruption to the natural order of the categories, i.e., no "jumping over" categories was allowed.

This type of analytical process effectively eliminates the possibility of non-data-driven results, i.e., results that draw more from the statistical technique utilized than from actual structure in the data. Rather, the sequential-methodical technique recognizes and incorporates only those distinctions and interactions that are present in the data. The results at each step of the process amount to "actuarial look-up tables" that reveal an individual's recidivism prognosis based on his or her specific combination of risk factors.

Figure 240: 3-Year Recidivism Rate by "Criminal History" (239,942)

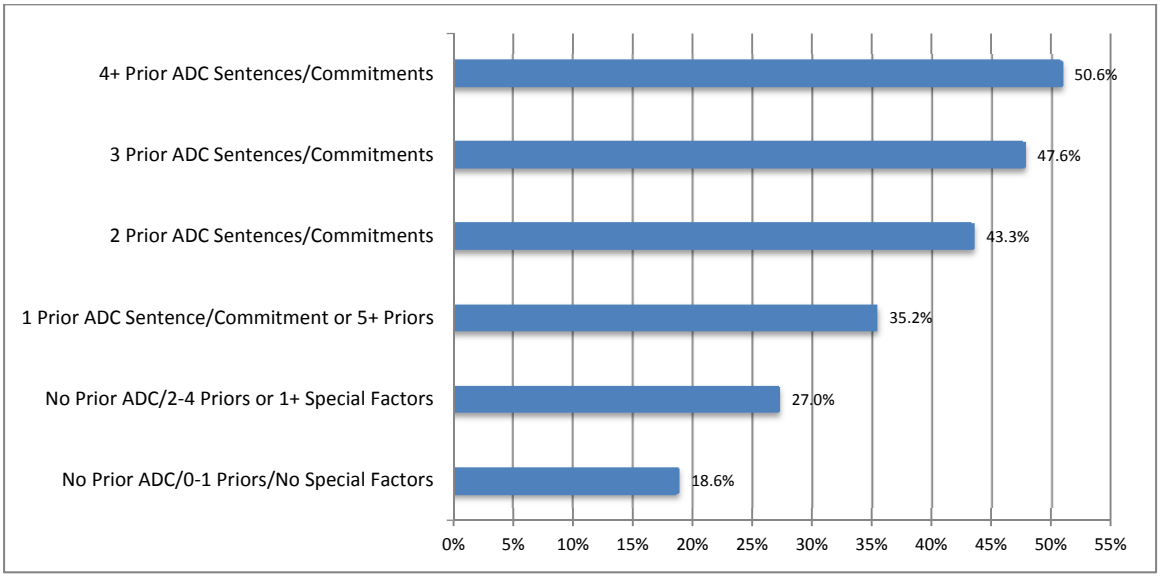
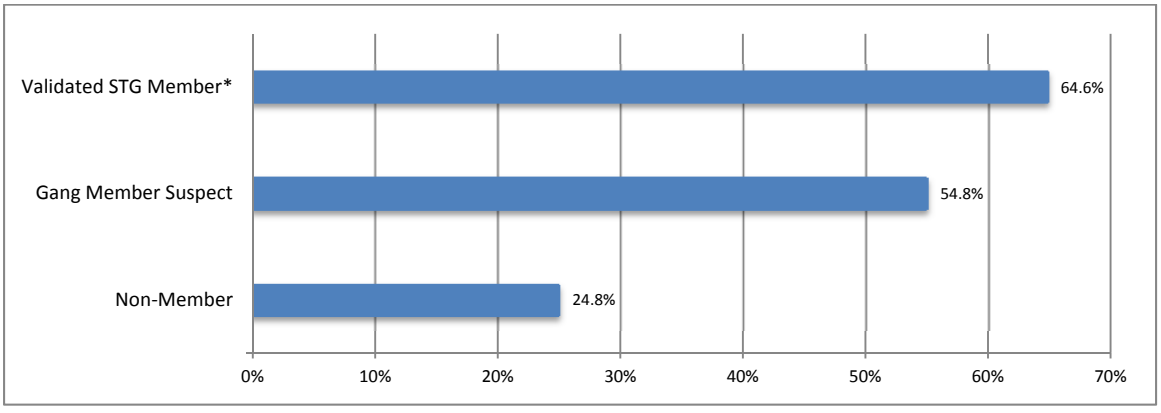


Table 82: Recidivism Rate by "Criminal History" by "Admission Type"

Admission Type→ Criminal History↓	Release Violator	Direct Court Commitment	Condition of Probation	All Categories
4+ Prior ADC Sentences/Commitments	54.3%	49.8%	19.7%	50.6%
3 Prior ADC Sentences/Commitments	49.8%	45.3%	19.7%	47.6%
2 Prior ADC Sentences/Commitments	45.3%	38.2%	19.7%	43.3%
1 Prior ADC Sentence/Commitment or 5+ Priors	38.2%	31.5%	19.7%	35.2%
No Prior ADC/2-4 Priors or 1+ Special Factors	31.5%	25.2%	17.1%	27.0%
No Prior ADC/0-1 Priors/No Special Factors	25.2%	13.8%	13.8%	18.6%
All Categories	**35.7%**	**27.1%**	**14.3%**	**30.3%**

Figure 241: 3-Year Recidivism Rates by "Gang Affiliation Status" (239,942)



*Confirmed member of ADC-certified Security Threat Group (STG).

If the six criminal history categories listed in Table 82 are identified as Categories A to F in the order given, then the following reflects the incorporation of criminal history and admission category into in a single variable, i.e., the end product of Step 3 of the risk assessment process. This new variable accounts for all but gang affiliation status and age at release, i.e., for the offender's "legal status."

Figure 242: 3-Year Recidivism Rates by Legal Status (239,942)

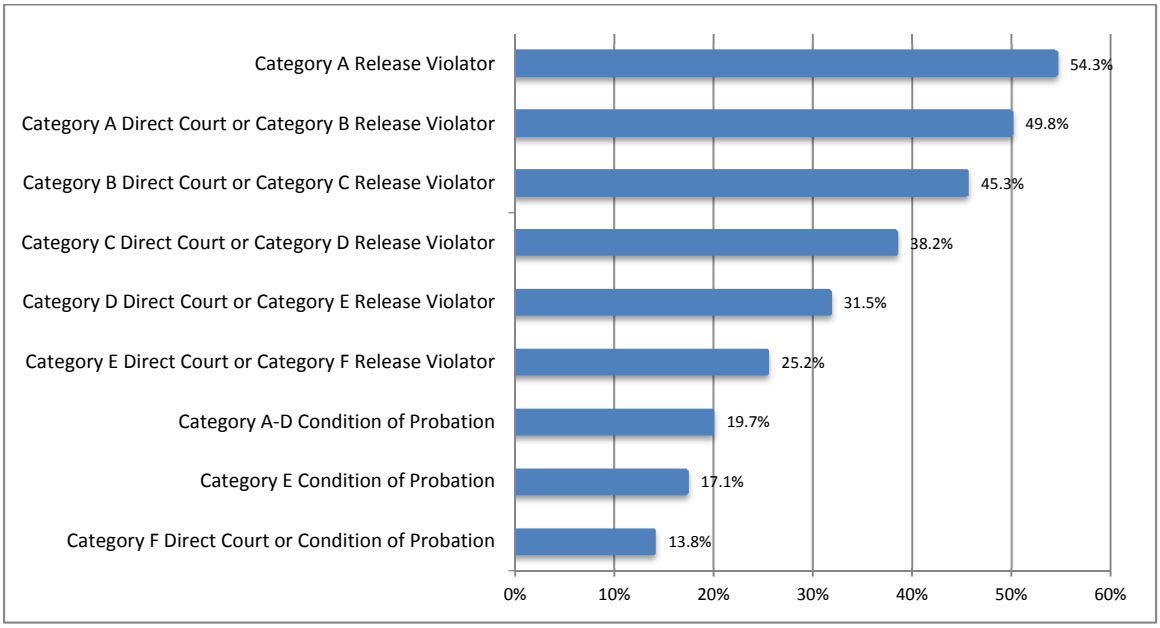


Table 83: Recidivism Rate by "Legal Status" by "Gang Affiliation Status"

Gang Affiliation Status→ Legal Status↓	Validated STG Member	Gang Member Suspect	Non-Gang Member	All Categories
Category A Release Violator	67.2%	67.2%	49.4%	54.3%
Category A Direct Court or Category B Release Violator	67.2%	62.2%	44.4%	49.8%
Category B Direct Court or Category C Release Violator	67.2%	62.2%	38.5%	45.3%
Category C Direct Court or Category D Release Violator	67.2%	58.9%	31.8%	38.2%
Category D Direct Court or Category E Release Violator	62.2%	52.7%	25.9%	31.5%
Category E Direct Court or Category F Release Violator	62.2%	49.4%	20.9%	25.2%
Category A-D Condition of Probation	58.9%	38.5%	18.7%	19.7%
Category E Condition of Probation	58.9%	38.5%	16.2%	17.1%
Category F Direct Court or Condition of Probation	44.4%	38.5%	12.0%	13.8%
All Categories	**64.6%**	**54.8%**	**24.8%**	**30.3%**

The results given in Table 83 above reflect a grouping of risk categories into 13 levels as given in Figure 243 below. For lack of a better reference, we refer to this variable as "criminality index."

Figure 243: 3-Year Recidivism Rates by "Criminality Index" (239,942)

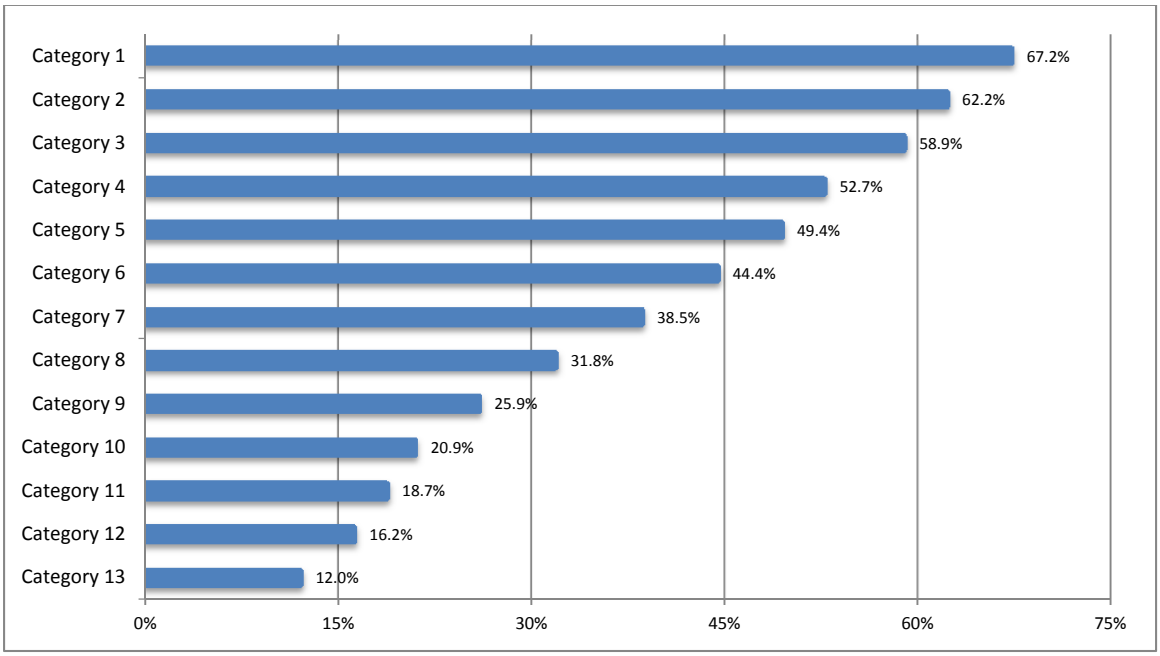


Table 84 on the next page records the final results of the risk assessment process, the assignment of a single "base expectancy" recidivism rate to each combination of "criminality index" and "age at release" category. Again, for the sake of clarity, all two-way combinations were classified into "risk levels" according to the magnitude of the recidivism rate for that category. Accordingly, all categories showing the same recidivism rate in Table 84 were assigned to the same risk level, namely that level identified in Figure 244 below (recidivism rates match).

Risk levels were developed by grouping categories exhibiting similar 3-year recidivism rates without violating the natural order of the categories of the two constituent variables. Qualitative descriptions were assigned to risk levels by comparing recidivism rates with the rate for all releasees (30.3%). Risk levels from Ultra-Low Risk to Low-Medium Risk reflect less than average recidivism rates, while risk levels from High-Medium Risk to Ultra-High Risk-3 reflect higher than average rates. Grades within risk levels, e.g., Ultra-High Risk-1 to Ultra-High Risk-3, serve to differentiate risk as much as possible.

Figure 244 below illustrates the 3-year base expectancy recidivism rate by risk level. Figure 245 complements Figure 244 by indicating the number of releases classified into each risk level. For those who care about such things, the value of the Mean Cost Rating (MCR), which varies from 0.00 to 1.00 and measures the strength of the correlation between risk level and recidivism rate, comes to 0.421!

Table 84: 3-Year "Base Expectancy" Recidivism Rate by Criminality Index and Age at Release (239,942)

Criminality Index→ Age at Release↓	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Category 5	Category 6	Category 7	Category 8	Category 9	Category 10	Category 11	Category 12	Category 13
0-18	75.9%	75.9%	67.1%	61.9%	61.9%	57.6%	51.5%	46.9%	46.9%	40.9%	35.3%	37.5%	25.5%
19	75.9%	75.9%	67.1%	61.9%	61.9%	57.6%	46.9%	40.9%	40.9%	40.9%	35.3%	30.9%	20.9%
20-21	75.9%	75.9%	67.1%	61.9%	57.6%	51.5%	46.9%	40.9%	35.3%	30.9%	25.5%	20.9%	15.8%
22-24	75.9%	67.1%	61.9%	57.6%	51.5%	46.9%	40.9%	40.9%	30.9%	25.5%	25.5%	20.9%	15.8%
25-29	75.9%	67.1%	57.6%	51.5%	46.9%	46.9%	40.9%	35.3%	30.9%	25.5%	25.5%	20.9%	12.9%
30-34	75.9%	61.9%	57.6%	51.5%	46.9%	46.9%	40.9%	35.3%	25.5%	20.9%	20.9%	15.8%	12.9%
35-39	67.1%	61.9%	51.5%	46.9%	46.9%	46.9%	40.9%	30.9%	25.5%	20.9%	20.9%	12.9%	12.9%
40-44	51.5%	51.5%	46.9%	46.9%	46.9%	46.9%	35.3%	25.5%	20.9%	15.8%	15.8%	12.9%	8.5%
45-49	51.5%	46.9%	40.9%	40.9%	40.9%	40.9%	30.9%	20.9%	15.8%	12.9%	12.9%	12.9%	8.5%
50-54	35.3%	35.3%	30.9%	30.9%	30.9%	30.9%	25.5%	15.8%	12.9%	8.5%	8.5%	5.4%	5.4%
55-59	30.9%	30.9%	30.9%	30.9%	30.9%	20.9%	20.9%	15.8%	8.5%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%
60-64	25.5%	25.5%	20.9%	20.9%	20.9%	20.9%	12.9%	12.9%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%
65-69	20.9%	20.9%	20.9%	20.9%	20.9%	12.9%	12.9%	8.5%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%
70+	20.9%	20.9%	20.9%	20.9%	20.9%	12.9%	12.9%	8.5%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%

Figure 244: 3-Year "Base Expectancy" Recidivism Rates by Risk Level (239,942)

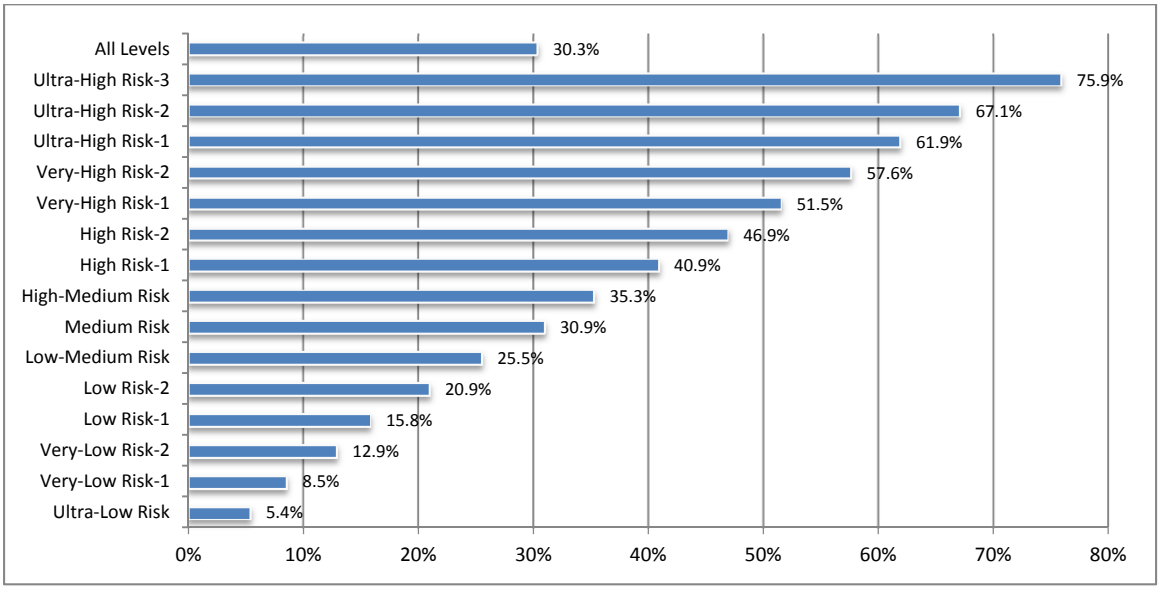
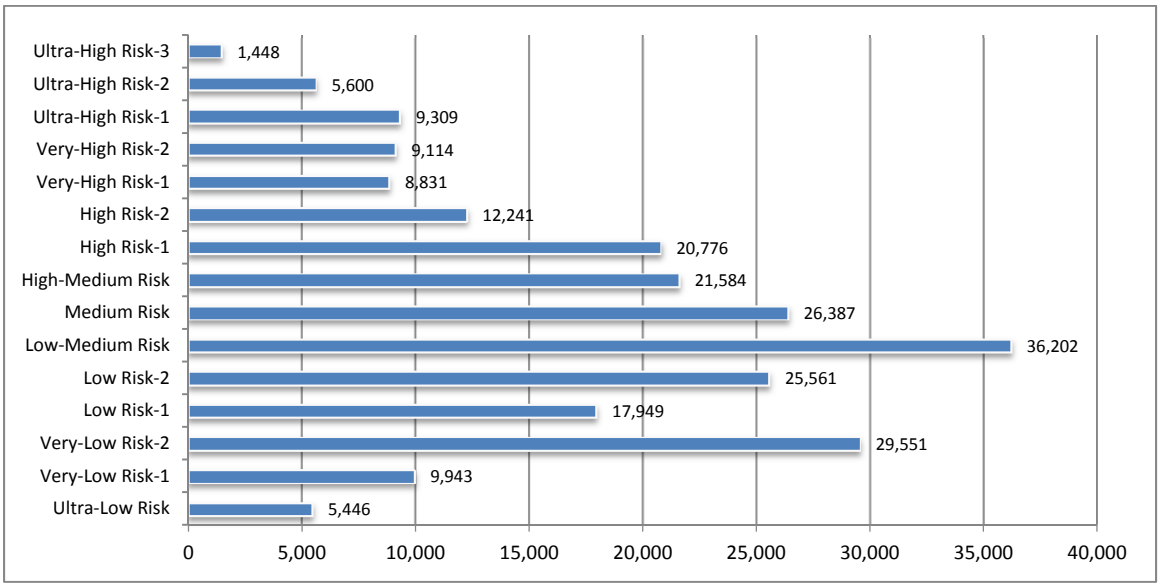


Figure 245: Number of Releases by Risk Level, 3-Year Follow-Up (239,942)



The next step was to extend the risk assessment calculation from the 239,942 releasees with a 3-year follow-up back to the full complement of 288,122. Please remember that the figure 288,122 applies only to a 6-month follow-up. As the follow-up is extended beyond six months, the group that can be followed that far shrinks. For the record, Table 85 documents the utility of risk factors as indicators of recidivism for follow-up periods up to 5 years. Finally, curve fitting and data smoothing operations were applied to the recidivism curves for each of the 15 new risk levels. Table 86 records the results of these operations. As described above, rates appearing in the table amount to "base expectancies" for up to 30 years.

Table 85: Recidivism Rates, 6 to 60 Months, by Risk Factor (288,122)

Follow-Up Period (Mos.)→ Risk Factor↓	6-60 Mos. Average	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
5+ Prior Felonies	35.5%	11.0%	20.5%	27.9%	33.6%	37.7%	40.9%	43.5%	45.4%	46.8%	48.0%
2-4 Prior Felonies	32.2%	9.0%	17.2%	24.1%	29.4%	33.5%	36.9%	39.7%	42.1%	44.1%	45.8%
1 Prior Felony	24.6%	6.7%	12.9%	18.0%	22.2%	25.6%	28.3%	30.6%	32.5%	34.1%	35.4%
0 Prior Felonies (First Offender)	16.3%	3.8%	7.9%	11.3%	14.2%	16.6%	18.6%	20.5%	22.0%	23.3%	24.5%
Validated STG Gang Member	56.4%	21.0%	36.7%	47.1%	55.9%	61.0%	64.6%	66.7%	69.0%	70.2%	71.4%
Gang Member Suspect	47.9%	14.8%	27.5%	37.3%	44.6%	50.3%	54.8%	58.5%	61.4%	63.8%	65.8%
No Gang Affiliation	21.6%	5.5%	11.0%	15.5%	19.3%	22.3%	24.8%	26.9%	28.7%	30.2%	31.5%
Prior Felony Violence	33.3%	9.7%	18.3%	25.4%	30.9%	34.9%	38.3%	41.0%	43.2%	45.0%	46.6%
No Prior Felony Violence	23.7%	6.4%	12.5%	17.5%	21.5%	24.7%	27.3%	29.4%	31.3%	32.7%	33.9%
Age 18 or Under at Release	44.5%	18.1%	28.9%	37.5%	42.9%	46.8%	50.8%	52.5%	54.7%	55.5%	56.8%
Age 19 at Release	40.9%	15.6%	26.1%	33.7%	39.0%	42.6%	46.5%	48.9%	51.0%	52.3%	53.8%
Age 20-21 at Release	36.5%	12.1%	22.0%	29.2%	34.2%	38.5%	41.4%	43.9%	46.2%	48.2%	49.5%
Age 22-24 at Release	31.9%	9.8%	18.5%	24.8%	29.8%	33.4%	36.4%	38.9%	40.9%	42.7%	44.2%
Age 25-29 at Release	29.2%	8.1%	15.8%	21.9%	26.8%	30.5%	33.6%	36.1%	38.2%	39.8%	41.2%
Age 30-34 at Release	27.3%	7.4%	14.3%	20.2%	24.8%	28.5%	31.5%	34.0%	36.0%	37.6%	39.0%
Age 35-39 at Release	25.3%	6.5%	12.9%	18.3%	22.8%	26.4%	29.2%	31.7%	33.7%	35.2%	36.5%
Age 40-44 at Release	21.3%	5.2%	10.4%	15.2%	19.1%	22.1%	24.7%	26.6%	28.5%	30.0%	31.2%
Age 45-49 at Release	18.2%	4.4%	9.0%	13.1%	16.4%	19.0%	21.1%	22.9%	24.4%	25.4%	26.4%
Age 50-54 at Release	13.1%	3.2%	6.6%	9.6%	12.0%	13.7%	15.2%	16.5%	17.4%	18.1%	18.5%
Age 55-59 at Release	11.0%	3.2%	5.8%	7.9%	9.9%	11.4%	12.4%	13.7%	14.5%	15.3%	15.7%
Age 60-64 at Release	7.2%	2.0%	3.7%	4.9%	6.0%	7.3%	7.8%	9.0%	9.8%	10.5%	10.7%
Age 65-69 at Release	5.3%	1.6%	3.2%	4.0%	4.9%	5.8%	6.6%	7.0%	6.6%	6.7%	7.0%
Age 70 or Over at Release	4.4%	1.2%	2.1%	2.6%	3.9%	4.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.7%	6.8%	6.7%
Repetitive Offender	34.9%	9.9%	18.8%	26.3%	32.3%	36.6%	40.3%	43.2%	45.5%	47.2%	48.7%
Non-Repetitive Offender	25.1%	6.9%	13.3%	18.6%	22.7%	26.1%	28.8%	31.1%	33.0%	34.6%	35.9%
OCRC Sentence Enhancement	38.0%	11.0%	21.4%	28.5%	35.7%	40.1%	43.6%	46.9%	49.3%	51.2%	52.7%
No OCRC Sentence Enhancement	26.3%	7.3%	14.0%	19.6%	24.0%	27.4%	30.2%	32.6%	34.5%	36.1%	37.4%
4+ Prior ADC Sentences/Commitments	44.1%	13.6%	25.5%	34.5%	41.6%	46.6%	50.6%	53.7%	56.5%	58.5%	60.4%
3 Prior ADC Sentences/Commitments	41.4%	12.7%	23.2%	31.6%	38.3%	43.5%	47.6%	50.8%	53.5%	55.5%	57.1%
2 Prior ADC Sentences/Commitments	37.7%	11.0%	20.9%	29.0%	34.9%	39.6%	43.3%	46.3%	48.7%	50.7%	52.4%
1 Prior ADC Sentence/Commitment	30.9%	8.9%	16.9%	23.3%	28.3%	32.1%	35.4%	38.0%	40.2%	42.1%	43.6%
0 Prior ADC Sentences/Commitments	19.3%	4.7%	9.5%	13.6%	17.0%	19.9%	22.2%	24.2%	25.8%	27.3%	28.5%
New Offense Release Violator	32.1%	8.6%	16.9%	23.9%	29.5%	33.7%	37.2%	40.0%	42.3%	43.9%	45.5%
Technical Release Violator	31.0%	9.6%	17.7%	23.9%	28.6%	32.3%	35.3%	37.8%	40.0%	41.7%	43.2%
Direct Court Commitment	23.4%	5.8%	11.8%	17.0%	21.2%	24.5%	27.1%	29.3%	31.0%	32.4%	33.6%
Condition of Probation	12.7%	2.5%	5.2%	7.7%	10.0%	12.2%	14.3%	16.3%	17.9%	19.4%	20.9%

If the old adage “a picture is worth a thousand words” is correct, then Figures 246-260 should help the reader interpret the data from Table 86. It may be noted that all Ultra-High Risk and Very-High Risk groups eventually reach 100% recidivism, and do so with or without the data smoothing. It is a rarity to find any group whatsoever with a 100% recidivism rate. The fact that recidivism eventually reaches such a high level in these five instances is due to a couple of factors. For one, with such a large database, it is easy to identify the best risk factors. There is considerably less “noise” in the data when there are so many cases available to the analyst. Secondly, the extreme length of the follow-up period plays a role as well. Few studies are able to accommodate a 26-year follow-up as this one was able to do. The Department of Corrections deserves credit for maintaining a single database for 26+ years.

It may be suggested that if all five of the highest risk levels eventually reach 100% recidivism, why not rate all of these offenders at the highest level of risk? The answer is that short-term recidivism rates are generally more important than longer term rates in terms of screening for risk, e.g., for some type of early release program. Generally, rates in the six months to five year range are the most critical in this type of screening, as that range of time would almost always encompass the early release period. Long-term recidivism rates are of worth only in mapping out general long-range criminal justice policy.

Finally, for the benefit of those who are more technically oriented, the log-linear fitting equation used on each recidivism curve is indicated in the footnote. We also indicate both the range of values used in the fitting operation, as well as the range of fitted values on the graph. All remaining values are, of course, the actual values. Finally, to show the success of the fitting operation, the R^2 value is included.

Table 86: Recidivism Rates, 6 to 360 Months, by Risk Level (288,122)

Follow-Up Period (Mos.)→ / Risk Level↓	Releases	6-60 Mos. Average	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
Ultra-High Risk-3	1,644	67.2%	28.1%	46.9%	57.9%	66.6%	71.8%	75.9%	78.2%	80.5%	82.2%	83.5%
Ultra-High Risk-2	6,564	59.3%	23.3%	39.1%	49.6%	57.2%	63.0%	67.1%	69.8%	72.5%	74.7%	76.2%
Ultra-High Risk-1	11,212	54.5%	18.3%	33.4%	44.3%	52.1%	57.6%	61.9%	65.3%	68.2%	70.8%	72.9%
Very-High Risk-2	10,927	50.3%	15.7%	29.0%	39.5%	47.0%	52.7%	57.6%	61.3%	64.4%	66.8%	69.0%
Very-High Risk-1	11,292	44.8%	11.9%	23.4%	33.2%	40.9%	46.9%	51.5%	55.3%	58.8%	61.6%	64.2%
High Risk-2	15,056	40.8%	12.1%	22.7%	30.9%	37.4%	42.6%	46.9%	50.1%	52.9%	55.3%	57.3%
High Risk-1	24,909	35.9%	11.3%	20.6%	27.8%	33.2%	37.5%	40.9%	43.9%	46.2%	47.9%	49.6%
High-Medium Risk	25,186	30.7%	8.6%	16.6%	23.2%	28.2%	31.9%	35.3%	37.8%	40.1%	41.8%	43.4%
Medium Risk	32,033	26.8%	6.7%	13.8%	19.7%	24.4%	28.1%	30.9%	33.3%	35.4%	37.2%	38.7%
Low-Medium Risk	42,718	22.0%	5.0%	10.4%	15.2%	19.3%	22.7%	25.5%	27.8%	29.7%	31.3%	32.7%
Low Risk-2	30,095	18.2%	4.0%	8.3%	12.3%	15.8%	18.7%	20.9%	22.9%	24.9%	26.5%	27.7%
Low Risk-1	22,024	13.9%	3.1%	6.4%	9.3%	11.9%	14.0%	15.8%	17.5%	19.0%	20.3%	21.5%
Very-Low Risk-2	35,486	11.2%	2.2%	4.8%	7.2%	9.4%	11.2%	12.9%	14.4%	15.6%	16.7%	17.7%
Very-Low Risk-1	12,154	7.5%	1.5%	3.1%	4.7%	6.1%	7.4%	8.5%	9.6%	10.6%	11.3%	12.0%
Ultra-Low Risk	6,822	4.7%	1.1%	2.2%	3.1%	4.0%	4.8%	5.4%	6.0%	6.6%	6.9%	7.2%
All Risk Levels	**288,122**	**26.4%**	**7.3%**	**14.1%**	**19.6%**	**24.0%**	**27.5%**	**30.3%**	**32.7%**	**34.7%**	**36.4%**	**37.8%**

Follow-Up Period (Mos.)→ / Risk Level↓	Releases	66-120 Mos. Average	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	108	114	120
Ultra-High Risk-3	1,644	88.8%	84.7%	85.9%	86.9%	87.8%	88.6%	89.4%	90.1%	90.8%	91.4%	92.0%
Ultra-High Risk-2	6,564	84.0%	78.7%	80.2%	81.5%	82.7%	83.8%	84.9%	85.8%	86.7%	87.5%	88.3%
Ultra-High Risk-1	11,212	80.7%	74.8%	76.4%	77.9%	79.3%	80.5%	81.6%	82.6%	83.6%	84.5%	85.4%
Very-High Risk-2	10,927	77.9%	71.1%	72.9%	74.6%	76.2%	77.6%	79.0%	80.3%	81.5%	82.6%	83.6%
Very-High Risk-1	11,292	73.9%	66.4%	68.4%	70.3%	72.0%	73.6%	75.0%	76.4%	77.7%	78.9%	80.0%
High Risk-2	15,056	65.0%	59.2%	61.0%	62.4%	63.6%	64.9%	65.9%	66.8%	67.8%	68.8%	69.7%
High Risk-1	24,909	55.5%	51.0%	52.3%	53.2%	54.2%	55.1%	56.3%	57.1%	57.9%	58.6%	59.2%
High-Medium Risk	25,186	49.2%	44.8%	46.1%	47.3%	48.4%	49.2%	49.9%	50.5%	51.2%	51.9%	52.5%
Medium Risk	32,033	43.6%	40.0%	41.0%	41.8%	42.5%	43.3%	44.0%	44.6%	45.5%	46.2%	46.9%
Low-Medium Risk	42,718	37.5%	33.8%	34.9%	35.8%	36.7%	37.5%	38.2%	38.8%	39.3%	39.9%	40.4%
Low Risk-2	30,095	32.2%	28.8%	29.8%	30.8%	31.4%	31.9%	32.6%	33.3%	33.8%	34.4%	34.9%
Low Risk-1	22,024	25.3%	22.4%	23.1%	23.9%	24.8%	25.2%	25.6%	26.1%	26.6%	27.1%	27.6%
Very-Low Risk-2	35,486	21.3%	18.6%	19.3%	20.2%	20.7%	21.2%	21.7%	22.2%	22.7%	23.2%	23.6%
Very-Low Risk-1	12,154	14.9%	12.7%	13.3%	14.0%	14.5%	14.9%	15.2%	15.6%	15.9%	16.3%	16.6%
Ultra-Low Risk	6,822	8.6%	7.6%	7.9%	8.0%	8.2%	8.4%	8.7%	9.0%	9.2%	9.3%	9.4%
All Risk Levels	**288,122**	**43.1%**	**39.1%**	**40.2%**	**41.2%**	**42.1%**	**42.9%**	**43.7%**	**44.3%**	**45.0%**	**45.7%**	**46.3%**

Table 86: Recidivism Rates, 6 to 360 Months, by Risk Level (288,122) (continued)

Follow-Up Period (Mos.)→ Risk Level↓	Releases	126-180 Mos. Average	126	132	138	144	150	156	162	168	174	180
Ultra-High Risk-3	1,644	94.6%	92.5%	93.0%	93.5%	94.0%	94.4%	94.8%	95.3%	95.6%	96.0%	96.4%
Ultra-High Risk-2	6,564	91.7%	89.0%	89.7%	90.3%	90.9%	91.5%	92.1%	92.6%	93.1%	93.6%	94.1%
Ultra-High Risk-1	11,212	89.2%	86.2%	86.9%	87.6%	88.3%	89.0%	89.6%	90.2%	90.8%	91.3%	91.8%
Very-High Risk-2	10,927	88.5%	84.6%	85.6%	86.5%	87.4%	88.2%	89.0%	89.8%	90.5%	91.2%	91.9%
Very-High Risk-1	11,292	85.3%	81.1%	82.2%	83.2%	84.1%	85.0%	85.9%	86.7%	87.5%	88.3%	89.0%
High Risk-2	15,056	73.9%	70.6%	71.4%	72.2%	72.9%	73.6%	74.3%	75.0%	75.6%	76.3%	76.8%
High Risk-1	24,909	62.4%	59.9%	60.5%	61.1%	61.6%	62.2%	62.7%	63.2%	63.7%	64.1%	64.6%
High-Medium Risk	25,186	55.6%	53.2%	53.8%	54.2%	54.7%	55.3%	55.8%	56.4%	56.9%	57.4%	57.9%
Medium Risk	32,033	50.1%	47.6%	48.2%	48.8%	49.4%	49.9%	50.5%	51.0%	51.5%	52.0%	52.4%
Low-Medium Risk	42,718	42.8%	40.8%	41.2%	41.6%	42.1%	42.6%	43.0%	43.5%	43.9%	44.3%	44.7%
Low Risk-2	30,095	37.2%	35.4%	35.8%	36.2%	36.6%	37.0%	37.5%	37.9%	38.3%	38.7%	39.0%
Low Risk-1	22,024	29.8%	28.1%	28.5%	28.9%	29.3%	29.7%	30.0%	30.4%	30.7%	31.0%	31.3%
Very-Low Risk-2	35,486	25.4%	23.8%	24.2%	24.6%	25.1%	25.3%	25.7%	26.0%	26.3%	26.6%	26.8%
Very-Low Risk-1	12,154	18.0%	16.9%	17.1%	17.4%	17.6%	17.9%	18.1%	18.3%	18.6%	18.8%	19.0%
Ultra-Low Risk	6,822	10.5%	9.7%	9.8%	10.2%	10.3%	10.4%	10.7%	10.7%	10.9%	11.2%	11.3%
All Risk Levels	**288,122**	**49.1%**	**46.9%**	**47.4%**	**47.9%**	**48.5%**	**48.9%**	**49.4%**	**49.9%**	**50.4%**	**50.8%**	**51.2%**

Follow-Up Period (Mos.)→ Risk Level↓	Releases	186-240 Mos. Average	186	192	190	204	210	216	222	228	234	240
Ultra-High Risk-3	1,644	98.1%	96.7%	97.1%	97.4%	97.7%	98.0%	98.3%	98.6%	98.9%	99.1%	99.4%
Ultra-High Risk-2	6,564	96.4%	94.6%	95.0%	95.5%	95.9%	96.3%	96.7%	97.0%	97.4%	97.8%	98.1%
Ultra-High Risk-1	11,212	94.4%	92.4%	92.8%	93.3%	93.8%	94.2%	94.7%	95.1%	95.5%	95.9%	96.3%
Very-High Risk-2	10,927	95.3%	92.6%	93.2%	93.8%	94.5%	95.0%	95.6%	96.2%	96.7%	97.2%	97.7%
Very-High Risk-1	11,292	92.7%	89.8%	90.5%	91.1%	91.8%	92.4%	93.0%	93.6%	94.2%	94.8%	95.3%
High Risk-2	15,056	79.7%	77.4%	78.0%	78.5%	79.0%	79.5%	80.0%	80.5%	81.0%	81.4%	81.8%
High Risk-1	24,909	66.8%	65.0%	65.4%	65.8%	66.2%	66.6%	67.0%	67.3%	67.7%	68.0%	68.4%
High-Medium Risk	25,186	60.3%	58.4%	58.8%	59.3%	59.7%	60.1%	60.5%	60.9%	61.3%	61.7%	62.0%
Medium Risk	32,033	54.7%	52.9%	53.3%	53.7%	54.1%	54.5%	54.9%	55.3%	55.7%	56.0%	56.4%
Low-Medium Risk	42,718	46.7%	45.1%	45.5%	45.9%	46.2%	46.6%	46.9%	47.2%	47.6%	47.9%	48.2%
Low Risk-2	30,095	40.8%	39.4%	39.7%	40.1%	40.4%	40.7%	41.0%	41.3%	41.6%	41.9%	42.2%
Low Risk-1	22,024	32.8%	31.6%	31.9%	32.2%	32.5%	32.7%	33.0%	33.2%	33.5%	33.7%	33.9%
Very-Low Risk-2	35,486	28.2%	27.1%	27.4%	27.6%	27.8%	28.1%	28.3%	28.5%	28.7%	29.0%	29.2%
Very-Low Risk-1	12,154	19.9%	19.2%	19.3%	19.5%	19.7%	19.9%	20.0%	20.2%	20.4%	20.5%	20.7%
Ultra-Low Risk	6,822	11.9%	11.5%	11.6%	11.7%	11.8%	11.9%	12.0%	12.1%	12.2%	12.3%	12.3%
All Risk Levels	**288,122**	**53.2%**	**51.6%**	**52.0%**	**52.4%**	**52.8%**	**53.1%**	**53.5%**	**53.8%**	**54.1%**	**54.5%**	**54.8%**

Table 86: Recidivism Rates, 6 to 360 Months, by Risk Level (288,122) (continued)

Follow-Up Period (Mos.)→ / Risk Level↓	Releases	246-300 Mos. Average	246	252	258	264	270	276	282	288	294	300
Ultra-High Risk-3	1,644	100.0%	99.6%	99.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Ultra-High Risk-2	6,564	99.6%	98.5%	98.8%	99.1%	99.4%	99.7%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Ultra-High Risk-1	11,212	98.2%	96.6%	97.0%	97.4%	97.7%	98.0%	98.4%	98.7%	99.0%	99.3%	99.6%
Very-High Risk-2	10,927	99.6%	98.2%	98.7%	99.2%	99.6%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Very-High Risk-1	11,292	98.1%	95.9%	96.4%	96.9%	97.4%	97.9%	98.4%	98.9%	99.3%	99.8%	100.0%
High Risk-2	15,056	84.0%	82.3%	82.7%	83.1%	83.5%	83.9%	84.3%	84.6%	85.0%	85.4%	85.7%
High Risk-1	24,909	70.0%	68.7%	69.0%	69.3%	69.6%	69.9%	70.2%	70.5%	70.8%	71.0%	71.3%
High-Medium Risk	25,186	63.8%	62.4%	62.7%	63.1%	63.4%	63.7%	64.0%	64.3%	64.6%	64.9%	65.2%
Medium Risk	32,033	58.1%	56.7%	57.0%	57.3%	57.7%	58.0%	58.3%	58.6%	58.8%	59.1%	59.4%
Low-Medium Risk	42,718	49.7%	48.5%	48.7%	49.0%	49.3%	49.6%	49.8%	50.1%	50.3%	50.6%	50.8%
Low Risk-2	30,095	43.6%	42.4%	42.7%	43.0%	43.2%	43.5%	43.7%	43.9%	44.2%	44.4%	44.6%
Low Risk-1	22,024	35.1%	34.2%	34.4%	34.6%	34.8%	35.0%	35.2%	35.4%	35.6%	35.8%	36.0%
Very-Low Risk-2	35,486	30.2%	29.4%	29.6%	29.8%	29.9%	30.1%	30.3%	30.5%	30.6%	30.8%	31.0%
Very-Low Risk-1	12,154	21.4%	20.8%	21.0%	21.1%	21.2%	21.4%	21.5%	21.6%	21.7%	21.9%	22.0%
Ultra-Low Risk	6,822	12.8%	12.4%	12.5%	12.6%	12.7%	12.8%	12.8%	12.9%	13.0%	13.1%	13.1%
All Risk Levels	**288,122**	**56.3%**	**55.1%**	**55.4%**	**55.7%**	**55.9%**	**56.2%**	**56.5%**	**56.7%**	**56.9%**	**57.2%**	**57.4%**

Follow-Up Period (Mos.)→ / Risk Level↓	Releases	306-360 Mos. Average	306	312	318	324	330	336	342	348	354	360
Ultra-High Risk-3	1,644	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Ultra-High Risk-2	6,564	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Ultra-High Risk-1	11,212	100.0%	99.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Very-High Risk-2	10,927	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Very-High Risk-1	11,292	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
High Risk-2	15,056	87.5%	86.0%	86.4%	86.7%	87.0%	87.3%	87.7%	88.0%	88.3%	88.6%	88.8%
High Risk-1	24,909	72.7%	71.6%	71.8%	72.1%	72.3%	72.6%	72.8%	73.0%	73.3%	73.5%	73.7%
High-Medium Risk	25,186	66.7%	65.5%	65.8%	66.0%	66.3%	66.6%	66.8%	67.1%	67.3%	67.6%	67.8%
Medium Risk	32,033	60.8%	59.7%	59.9%	60.2%	60.4%	60.7%	60.9%	61.2%	61.4%	61.7%	61.9%
Low-Medium Risk	42,718	52.0%	51.1%	51.3%	51.5%	51.7%	52.0%	52.2%	52.4%	52.6%	52.8%	53.0%
Low Risk-2	30,095	45.7%	44.8%	45.0%	45.2%	45.4%	45.6%	45.8%	46.0%	46.2%	46.4%	46.6%
Low Risk-1	22,024	36.9%	36.2%	36.3%	36.5%	36.7%	36.9%	37.0%	37.2%	37.3%	37.5%	37.7%
Very-Low Risk-2	35,486	31.8%	31.1%	31.3%	31.4%	31.6%	31.7%	31.9%	32.0%	32.2%	32.3%	32.5%
Very-Low Risk-1	12,154	22.6%	22.1%	22.2%	22.3%	22.4%	22.6%	22.7%	22.8%	22.9%	23.0%	23.1%
Ultra-Low Risk	6,822	13.5%	13.2%	13.3%	13.3%	13.4%	13.5%	13.5%	13.6%	13.7%	13.7%	13.8%
All Risk Levels	**288,122**	**58.4%**	**57.6%**	**57.8%**	**58.0%**	**58.1%**	**58.3%**	**58.5%**	**58.7%**	**58.8%**	**59.0%**	**59.2%**

Figure 246: Recidivism Rates, Ultra-High Risk-3 (1,644)*

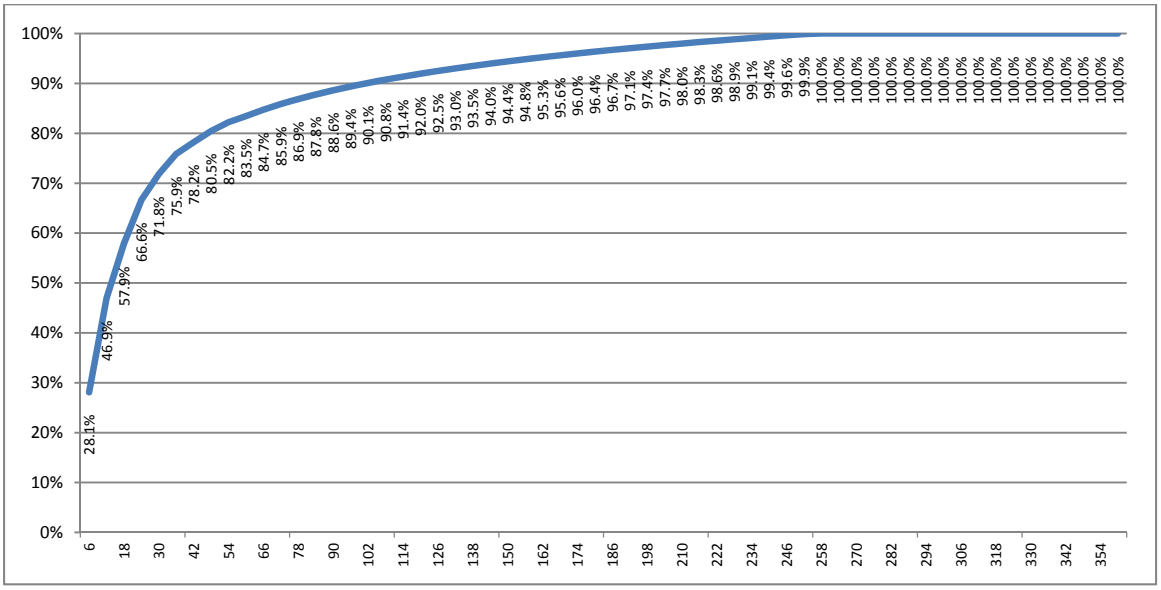
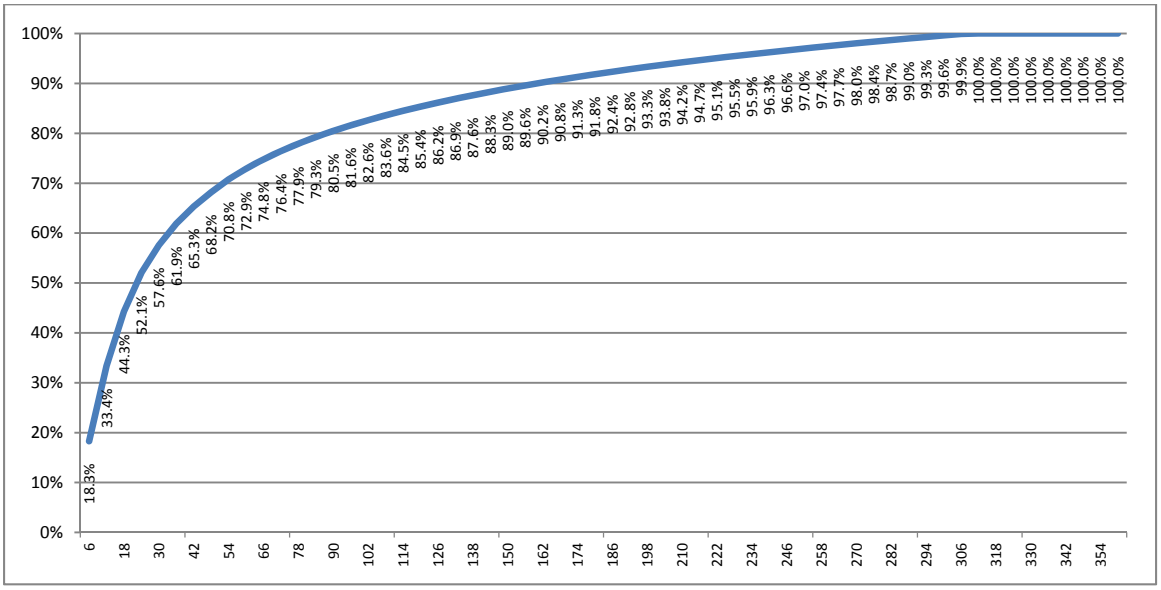
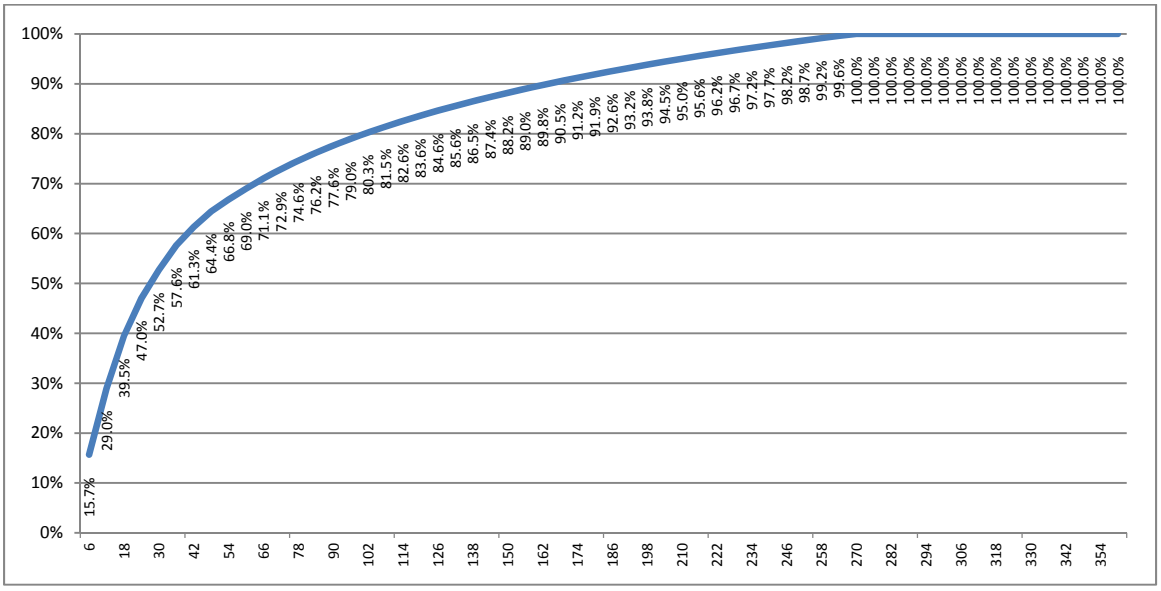

100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
6 18 30 42 54 66 78 90 102 114 126 138 150 162 174 186 198 210 222 234 246 258 270 282 294 306 318 330 342 354
28.1% 46.9% 57.9% 66.6% 71.8% 75.9% 78.2% 80.5% 82.2% 83.5% 84.7% 85.9% 86.9% 87.8% 88.6% 89.4% 90.1% 90.8% 91.4% 92.0% 92.5% 93.0% 93.5% 94.0% 94.4% 94.8% 95.3% 95.6% 96.0% 96.4% 96.7% 97.1% 97.4% 97.7% 98.0% 98.3% 98.6% 98.9% 99.1% 99.4% 99.6% 99.9% 100.0% 100.0% 100.0

Figure 248: Recidivism Rates, Ultra-High Risk-1 (11,212)*



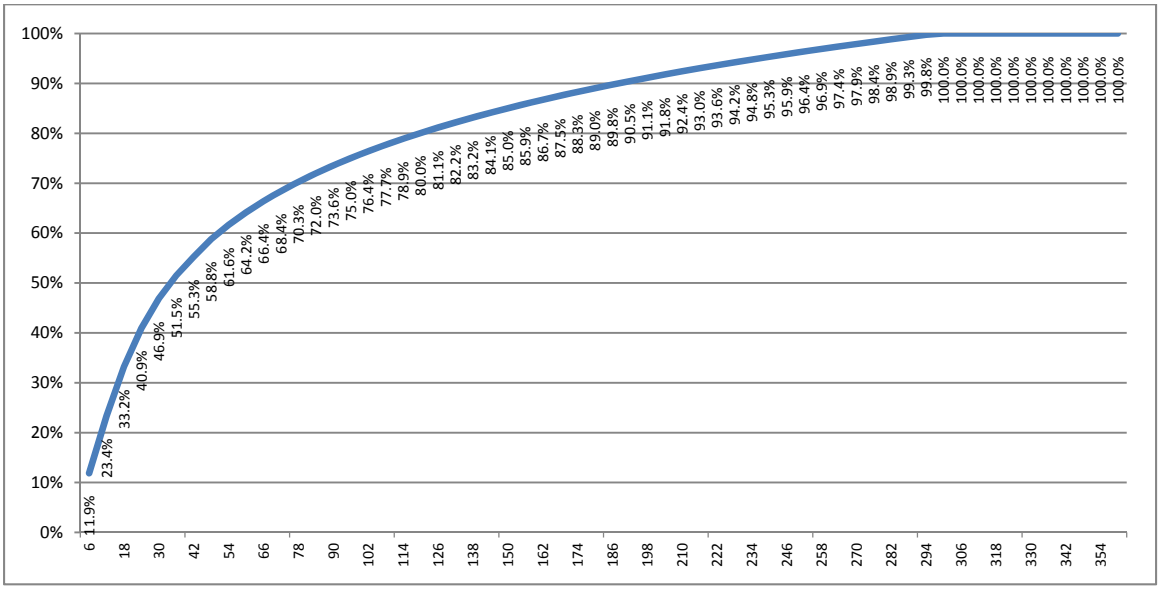
*Curve fitting: y = 0.1402ln(x) + 0.4564, x=1 (24 mos.) to x=47 (300 mos.); fitted values x=6 to 57. R^2=.976.

Figure 249: Recidivism Rates, Very-High Risk-2 (10,927)*



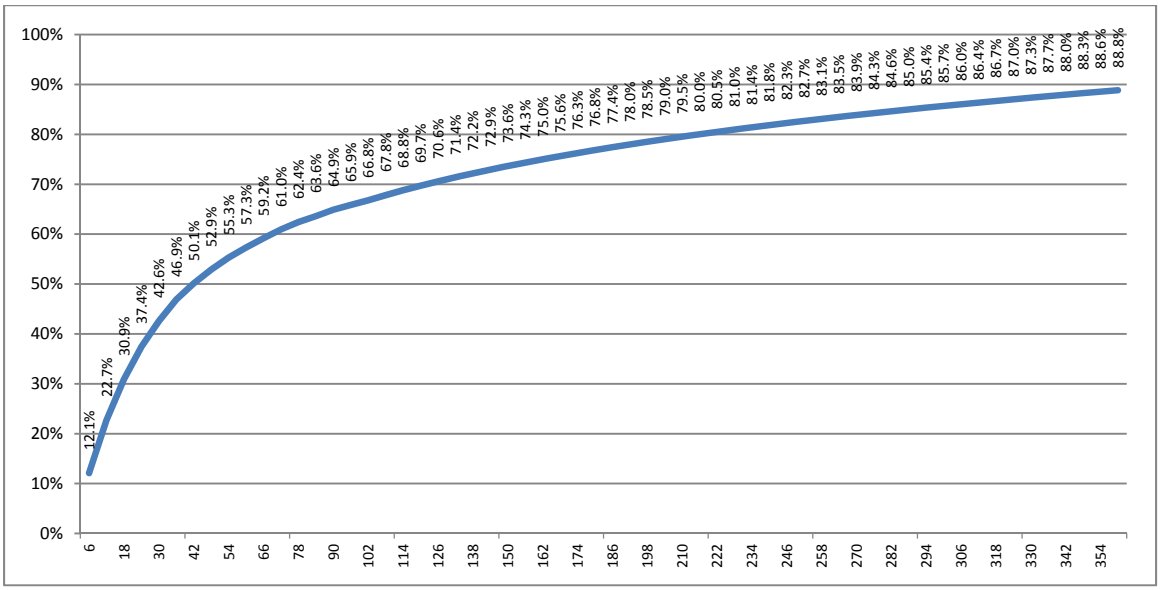
*Curve fitting: y = 0.196ln(x) + 0.2592, x=1 (12 mos.) to x=44 (270 mos.); fitted values x=9 to 59. R^2=.9959.

Figure 250: Recidivism Rates, Very-High Risk-1 (11,292)*



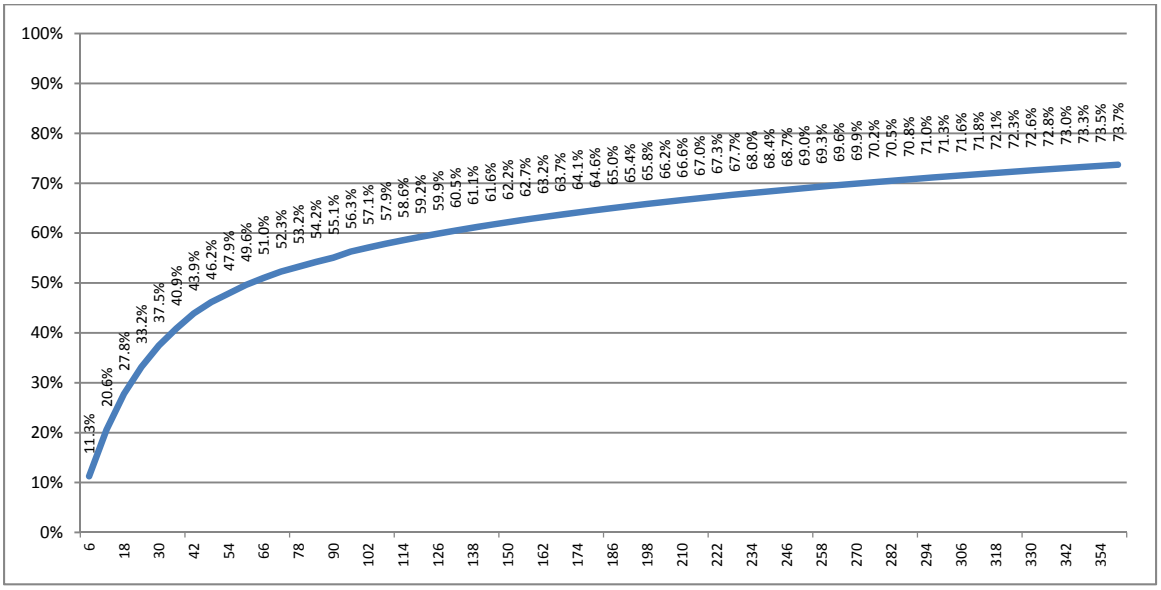
*Curve fitting: y = 0.2127ln(x) + 0.1742, x=1 (12 mos.) to x=44 (270 mos.); fitted values x=7 to 59. R^2=.9922.

Figure 251: Recidivism Rates, High Risk-2 (15,056)*



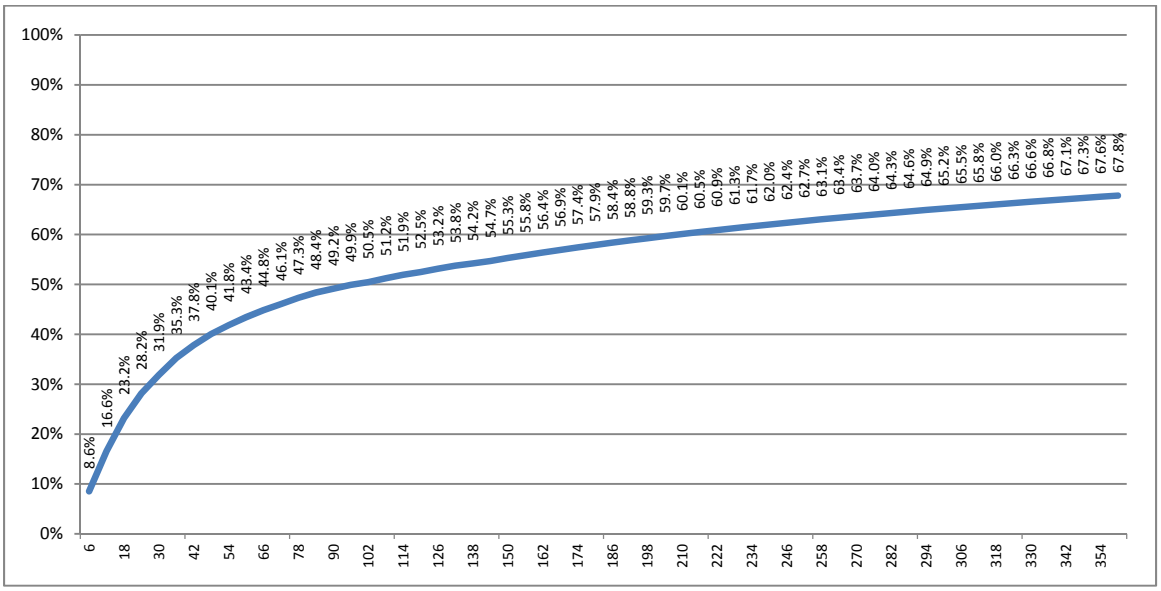
*Curve fitting: y = 0.1689ln(x) + 0.1997, x=1 (12 mos.) to x=44 (270 mos.); fitted values x=16 to 59. R^2=.9957.

Figure 252: Recidivism Rates, High Risk-1 (24,909)*



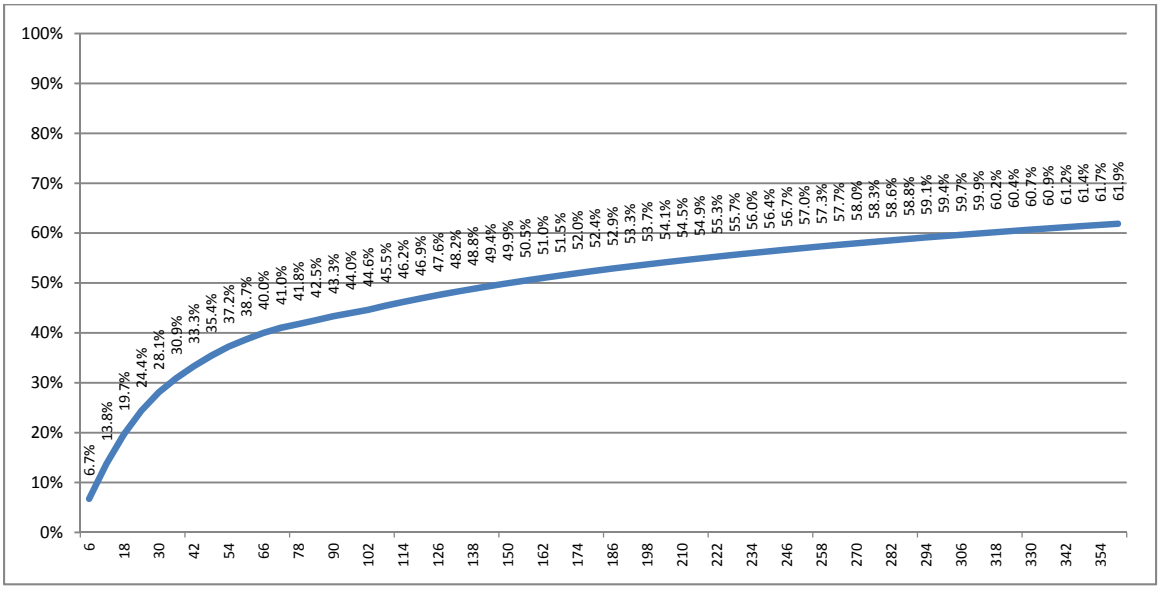
*Curve fitting: y = 0.1317ln(x) + 0.1979, x=1 (12 mos.) to x=44 (270 mos.); fitted values x=16 to 59. R^2=.9955.

Figure 253: Recidivism Rates, High-Medium Risk (25,186)*



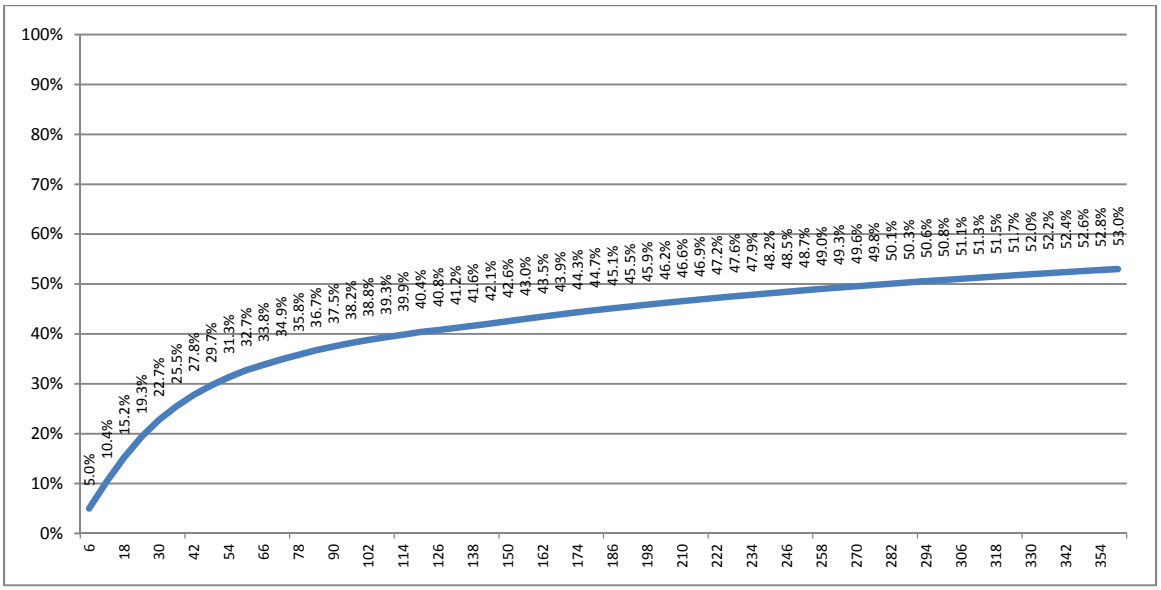
*Curve fitting: y = 0.1432ln(x) + 0.0919, x=1 (6 mos.) to x=45 (270 mos.); fitted values x=23 to 60. R^2=.9949.

Figure 254: Recidivism Rates, Medium Risk (32,033)*



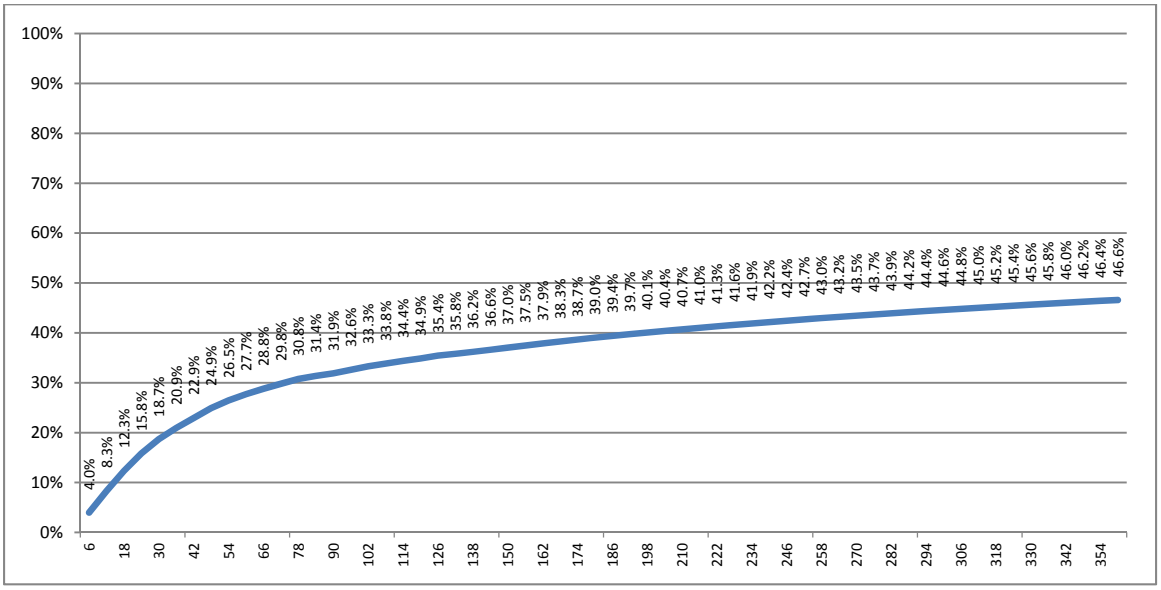
*Curve fitting: y = 0.1364ln(x) + 0.0604, x=1 (6 mos.) to x=45 (270 mos.); fitted values x=18 to 60. R^2=.996.

Figure 255: Recidivism Rates, Low-Medium Risk (42,718)*



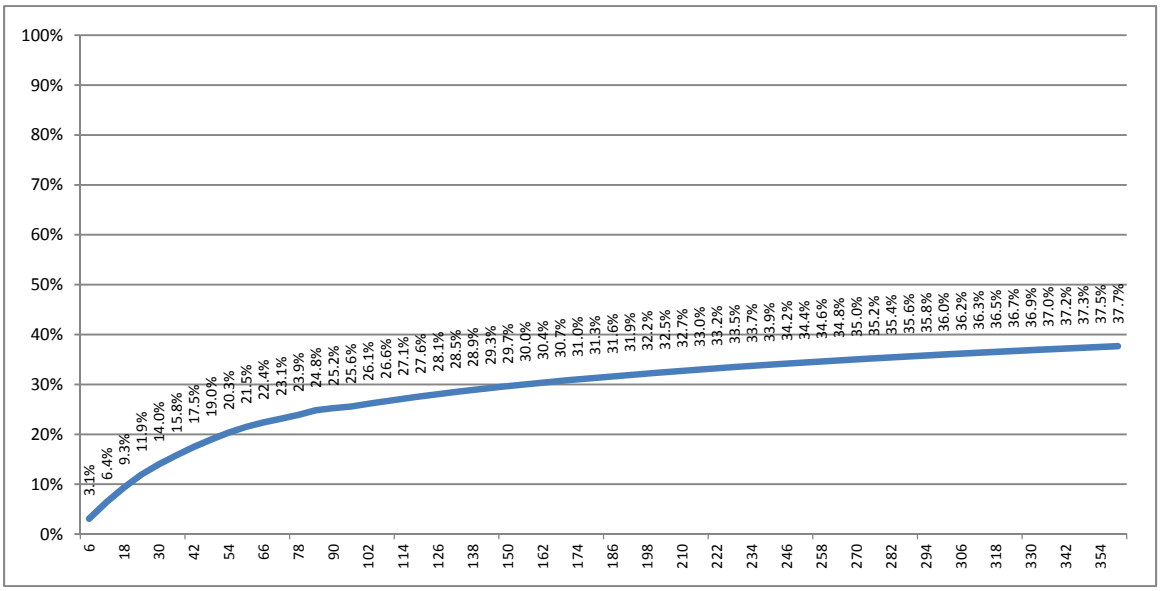
*Curve fitting: y = 0.1192ln(x) + 0.0419, x=1 (6 mos.) to x=45 (270 mos.); fitted values x=24 to 60. R^2=.9941.

Figure 256: Recidivism Rates, Low Risk-2 (30,095)*



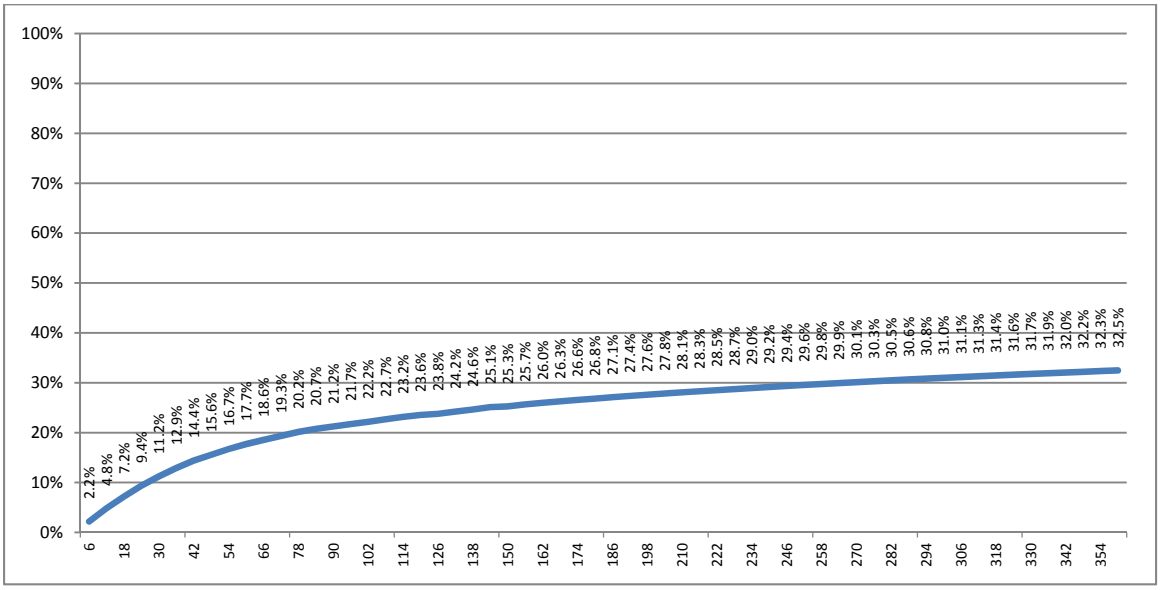
*Curve fitting: y = 0.109ln(x) + 0.0196, x=1 (6 mos.) to x=44 (264 mos.); fitted values x=24 to 60. R^2=.9957.

Figure 257: Recidivism Rates, Low Risk-1 (22,024)*



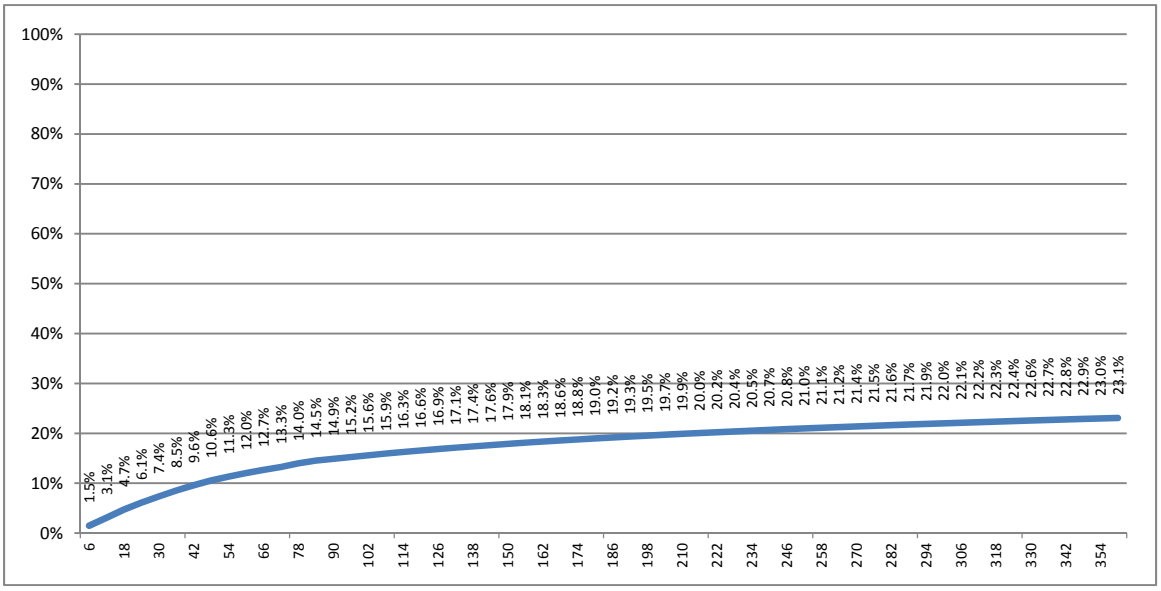
*Curve fitting: y = 0.0914ln(x) + 0.0023, x=1 (6 mos.) to x=39 (234 mos.); fitted values x=17 to 60. R^2=.9913.

Figure 258: Recidivism Rates, Very-Low Risk-2 (35,486)*



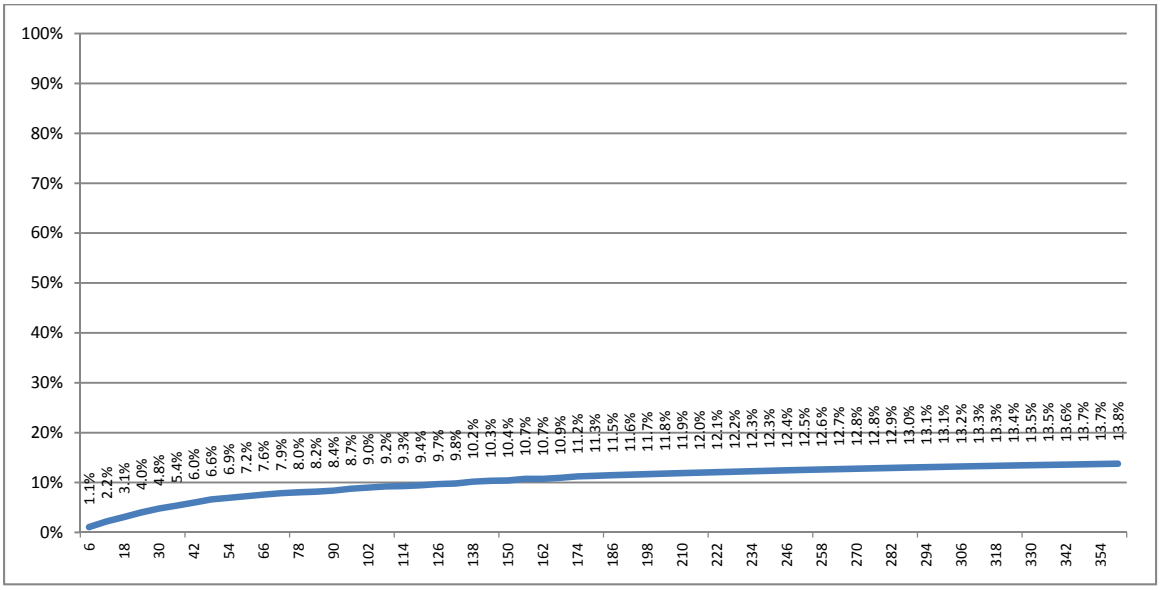
*Curve fitting: y = 0.0832ln(x) - 0.0079, x=1 (6 mos.) to x=37 (222 mos.); fitted values x=26 to 60. R^2=.9918.

Figure 259: Recidivism Rates, Very-Low Risk-1 (12,154)*



*Curve fitting: y = 0.0592ln(x) - 0.0117, x=1 (6 mos.) to x=37 (222 mos.); fitted values x=16 to 60. R^2=.9855.

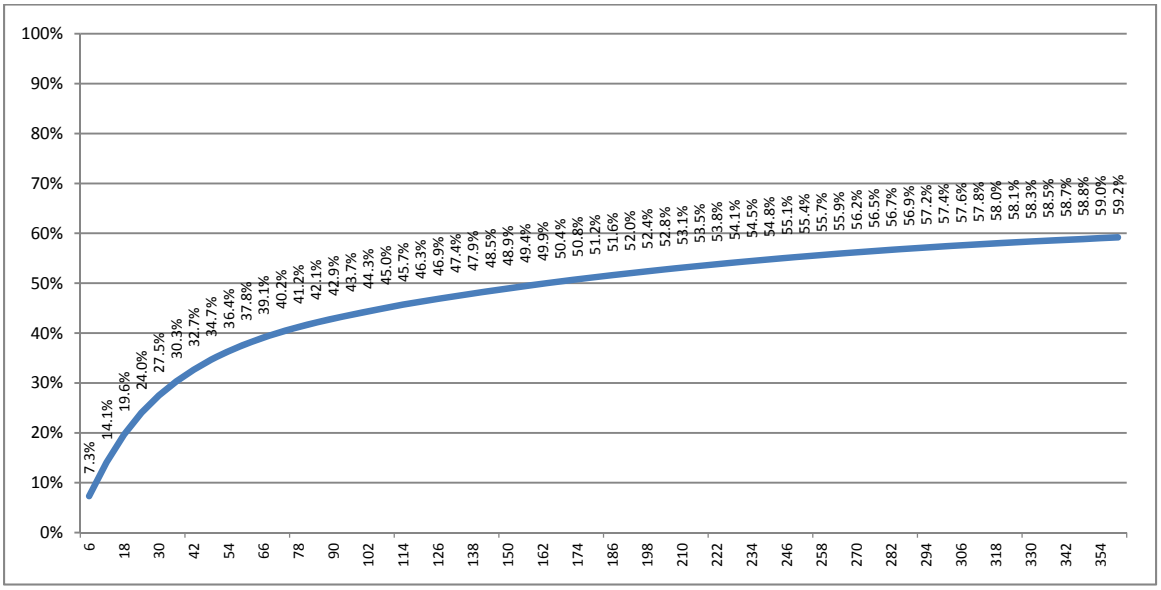
Figure 260: Recidivism Rates, Ultra-Low Risk (6,822)*



*Curve fitting: y = 0.0351ln(x) - 0.006, x=1 (6 mos.) to x=35 (210 mos.); fitted values x=29 to 60. R^2=.9641.

Now that we have smoothed base expectancy curves, we can re-aggregate to obtain the smoothed version of Figure 233, the unsmoothed recidivism curve for all releases.

Figure 261: Recidivism Rates, All Releases (288,122)*



*Obtained by aggregating all recidivism results across the 15 risk levels.

According to Figure 261, if it is somehow possible to follow a single group of released Arizona inmates for 30 years, a task beyond even the current database, we calculate that ***eventually as many as 59.2% will commit a new felony that will return them to the state prison system!*** Remember that Figure 233, the unsmoothed version of Figure 261, established that 48.5% of released Arizona inmates, *who could be followed for 25 years*, committed a new felony within that time frame that would return them to state custody. The emphasis was so-placed because, of the total release population of 288,122, no more than 1,820 or 0.6% could be followed for 25 years. Furthermore, all of those 1,820 inmates were admitted and released within an 18-month time frame (January 1, 1985 to June 30, 1986). To expect such a group and its 48.5% recidivism rate to represent the entire release population would constitute a serious judgment error. Rather curve fitting techniques help isolate the trend in recidivism rates for a much larger and more representative portion of the total release population.

Truth-in-Sentencing and Recidivism

In a previous chapter, we established that inmates sentenced under Truth-in-Sentencing (TIS) statutes served 10.7% more time for the same type of crime than did their Pre-TIS counterparts, i.e., for a crime of the same felony class and with the same sentence enhancement if any are applicable. In this chapter, we take on the task of comparing the two groups on another important dimension, recidivism. It is fashionable among TIS supporters nationwide to claim an impact on crime. Particularly, those supporters claim that a significant portion of the drop in crime already documented in this report is associated with the harsher punishments that go with Truth-in-Sentencing. Hypothetically, if this is happening, one would expect recidivism rates to be lower under TIS than under the old Pre-TIS statutes. If recidivism rates are not lower in the right crime categories, then it would be difficult to support the claims of an impact on crime rates. There are other reasons to compare recidivism rates between the two groups, but this is certainly one reason to do so.

While we can easily compare overall recidivism rates between the two groups, there is also the issue of a difference in risk. Particularly, with the burgeoning gang presence both on the streets and in state prisons, it is likely that a higher percentage of TIS inmates are gang members. Since gang affiliation constitutes the best predictor of recidivism across the nine risk assessment variables, one might expect TIS inmates to pose a greater risk of recidivism and thus likely to record higher recidivism rates. Accordingly, to make a proper comparison, we need to control for risk in much the same way that we controlled for felony class and sentence enhancement in comparing time served. This is where the "base expectancy" idea comes in. Since recidivism rates are attuned to the level of risk posed, a difference in recidivism rates "within-risk-levels" would provide an important indication of a systemic factor at work to cause such a difference.

We begin with a direct comparison of risk levels between the TIS and Pre-TIS portions of the release population examined in this chapter.

Table 87: Risk Level Comparison, TIS & Pre-TIS Releases (288,122)

Risk Level	Pre-TIS Releases	% of Total	TIS Releases	% of Total	All Releases	% of Total
Ultra-High Risk-3	441	0.6%	1,203	0.6%	1,644	0.6%
Ultra-High Risk-2	1,086	1.4%	5,478	2.6%	6,564	2.3%
Ultra-High Risk-1	1,733	2.2%	9,479	4.5%	11,212	3.9%
Very-High Risk-2	1,997	2.6%	8,930	4.2%	10,927	3.8%
Very-High Risk-1	1,792	2.3%	9,500	4.5%	11,292	3.9%
High Risk-2	2,687	3.5%	12,369	5.9%	15,056	5.2%
High Risk-1	6,667	8.6%	18,242	8.7%	24,909	8.6%
High-Medium Risk	8,557	11.0%	16,629	7.9%	25,186	8.7%
Medium Risk	9,421	12.1%	22,612	10.8%	32,033	11.1%
Low-Medium Risk	13,310	17.1%	29,408	14.0%	42,718	14.8%
Low Risk-2	8,743	11.2%	21,352	10.2%	30,095	10.4%
Low Risk-1	5,584	7.2%	16,440	7.8%	22,024	7.6%
Very-Low Risk-2	10,540	13.5%	24,946	11.9%	35,486	12.3%
Very-Low Risk-1	3,220	4.1%	8,934	4.2%	12,154	4.2%
Ultra-Low Risk	2,035	2.6%	4,787	2.3%	6,822	2.4%
All Releases	**77,813**	**100.0%**	**210,309**	**100.0%**	**288,122**	**100.0%**

Figure 262: Risk Level Distribution, Pre-TIS Releases (77,813)

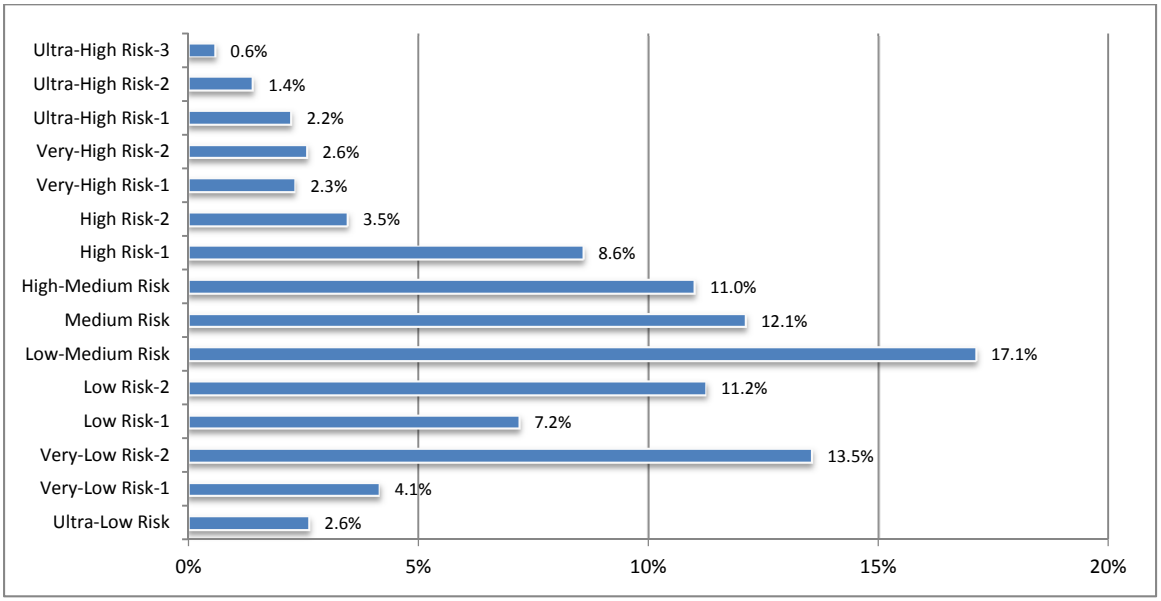
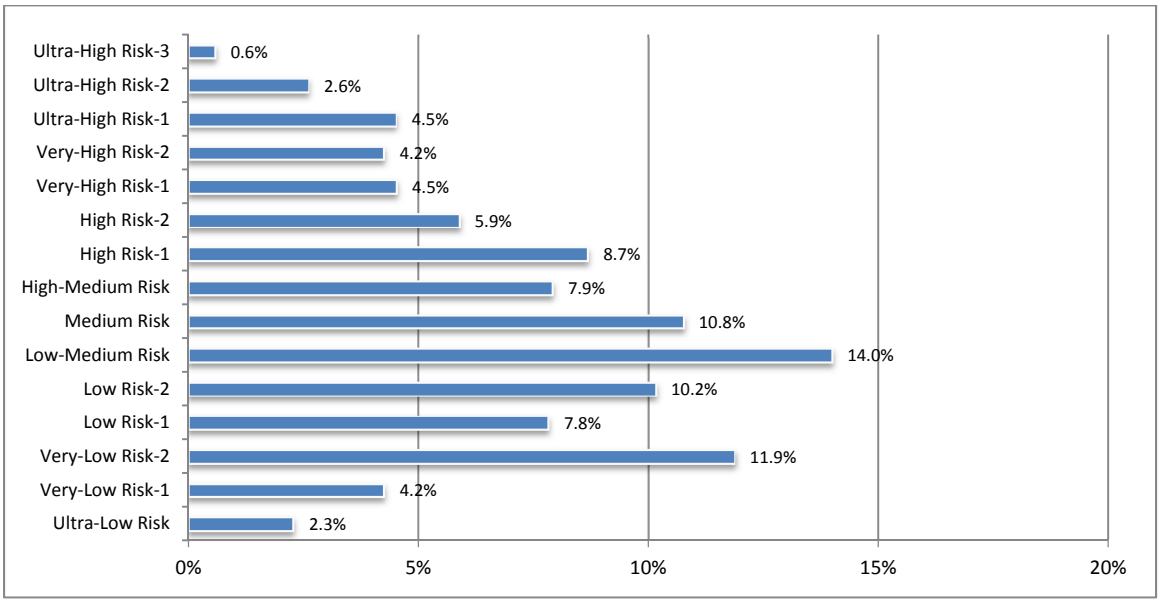


Figure 263: Risk Level Distribution, TIS Releases (210,309)



A quick onceover of Figures 262 and 263 indicates that risk levels are more evenly distributed for the TIS portion of the release population. Particularly, a higher percentage of TIS releases score at the high end of the scale (High Risk-2 or higher), namely 22.3% (TIS) to 12.5% (Pre-TIS). In fact, if we use the 3-year recidivism rates from Figure 244 as a basis for comparison, we may calculate a projected 3-year recidivism rate of 28.2% for Pre-TIS releases and 31.1% for TIS releases, a 10.1% difference.

Clearly, our hypothesis that TIS releasees pose a higher risk of recidivism is confirmed! Because they maintain a higher risk profile, we expect TIS releasees to record higher recidivism rates. Table 88 explains why TIS releasees are higher risk. To begin, a higher percentage of TIS releasees have two or more felony priors, 49.0% to 40.9%. Also, a higher percentage have two or more prior ADC sentences/ commitments, 22.3% to 14.1%. A higher percentage of TIS releasees have a prior violence history, 27.7% to 23.5%. As anticipated, a higher percentage are validated or suspected gang members, 21.2% to 11.5%. Finally, more TIS releasees are new offense release violators, 11.5% to 9.0%.

Table 88: Risk Factor Profile, TIS and Pre-TIS Releases (288,122)

Risk Factor	Pre-TIS Releases	% of Total	TIS Releases	% of Total	All Releases	% of Total
5+ Prior Felonies	5,126	6.6%	28,329	13.5%	33,455	11.6%
2-4 Prior Felonies	26,690	34.3%	74,632	35.5%	101,322	35.2%
1 Prior Felony	25,658	33.0%	58,978	28.0%	84,636	29.4%
0 Prior Felonies (First Offender)	20,339	26.1%	48,370	23.0%	68,709	23.8%
Validated Gang Member	837	1.1%	1,665	0.8%	2,502	0.9%
Gang Member Suspect	8,098	10.4%	42,929	20.4%	51,027	17.7%
No Gang Affiliation	68,878	88.5%	165,715	78.8%	234,593	81.4%
Prior Felony Violence	18,316	23.5%	58,233	27.7%	76,549	26.6%
No Prior Felony Violence	59,497	76.5%	152,076	72.3%	211,573	73.4%
Age 18 or Under at Release	244	0.3%	1,478	0.7%	1,722	0.6%
Age 19 at Release	842	1.1%	2,742	1.3%	3,584	1.2%
Age 20-21 at Release	4,326	5.6%	11,790	5.6%	16,116	5.6%
Age 22-24 at Release	9,477	12.2%	23,486	11.2%	32,963	11.4%
Age 25-29 at Release	17,570	22.6%	40,132	19.1%	57,702	20.0%
Age 30-34 at Release	16,559	21.3%	36,718	17.5%	53,277	18.5%
Age 35-39 at Release	12,485	16.0%	33,833	16.1%	46,318	16.1%
Age 40-44 at Release	7,928	10.2%	27,589	13.1%	35,517	12.3%
Age 45-49 at Release	4,047	5.2%	17,833	8.5%	21,880	7.6%
Age 50-54 at Release	2,180	2.8%	8,848	4.2%	11,028	3.8%
Age 55-59 at Release	1,078	1.4%	3,599	1.7%	4,677	1.6%
Age 60-64 at Release	591	0.8%	1,357	0.6%	1,948	0.7%
Age 65-69 at Release	304	0.4%	587	0.3%	891	0.3%
Age 70 or Over at Release	182	0.2%	317	0.2%	499	0.2%
Repetitive Offender	10,858	14.0%	30,362	14.4%	41,220	14.3%
Non-Repetitive Offender	66,955	86.0%	179,947	85.6%	246,902	85.7%
OCRC Sentence Enhancement	1,136	1.5%	1,148	0.5%	2,284	0.8%
No OCRC Sentence Enhancement	76,677	98.5%	209,161	99.5%	285,838	99.2%
4+ Prior ADC Sentences/Commitments	1,276	1.6%	8,262	3.9%	9,538	3.3%
3 Prior ADC Sentences/Commitments	2,313	3.0%	12,236	5.8%	14,549	5.0%
2 Prior ADC Sentences/Commitments	7,392	9.5%	26,580	12.6%	33,972	11.8%
1 Prior ADC Sentence/Commitment	23,536	30.2%	56,852	27.0%	80,388	27.9%
0 Prior ADC Sentences/Commitments	43,296	55.6%	106,379	50.6%	149,675	51.9%
New Offense Release Violator	6,990	9.0%	24,205	11.5%	31,195	10.8%
Technical Release Violator	32,344	41.6%	81,273	38.6%	113,617	39.4%
Direct Court Commitment	32,757	42.1%	85,249	40.5%	118,006	41.0%
Condition of Probation	5,722	7.4%	19,582	9.3%	25,304	8.8%
All Releases	**77,813**	**100.0%**	**210,309**	**100.0%**	**288,122**	**100.0%**

While a higher percentage of Pre-TIS releasees are sentenced under the Offense Committed while Released from Confinement statute, 1.5% to 0.5%, the numbers are too small to seriously impact recidivism rates. In any case, the analysis above demonstrates why TIS releasees pose a greater risk of recidivism and why we should expect their 3-year recidivism rate to be 10.1% higher than Pre-TIS counterparts. Now we get to the heart of the matter, namely actual recidivism rates for the two groups!

Figure 264: Recidivism Rates, All Risk Levels, Pre-TIS Releases (77,813)

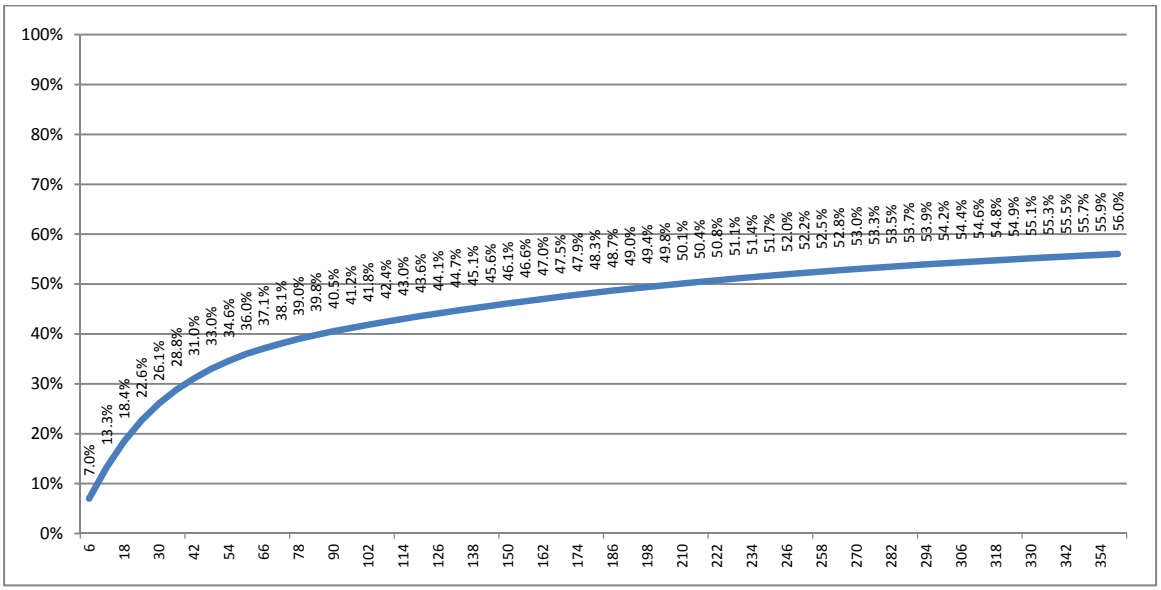
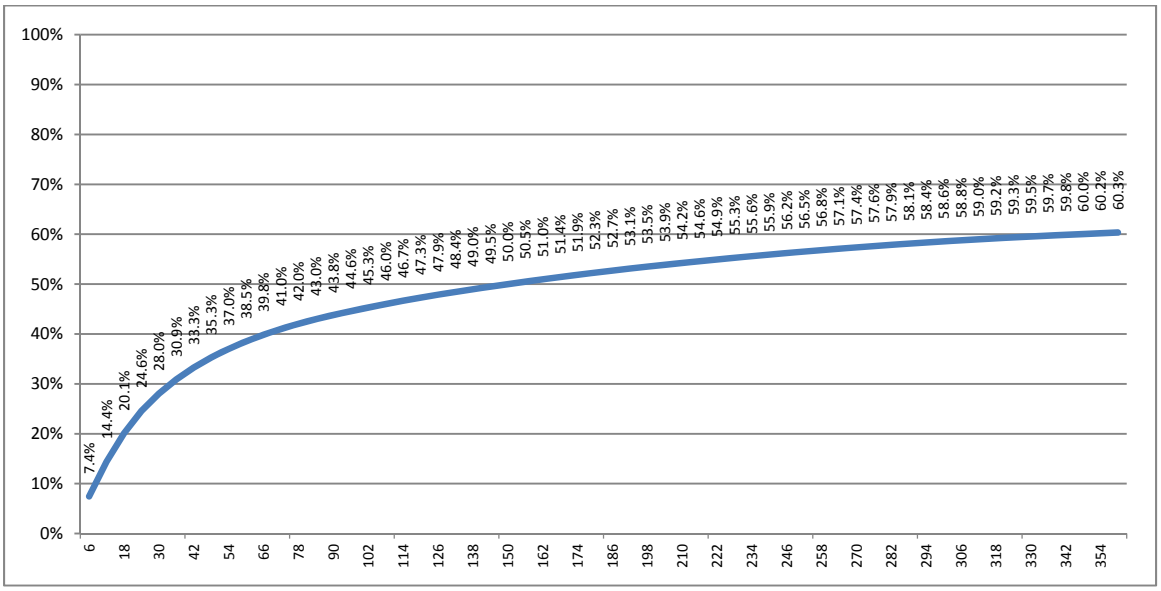


Figure 265: Recidivism Rates, All Risk Levels, TIS Releases (210,309)



The recidivism rates recorded in Table 89 below were first generated by risk level for the total population, than by risk level for Pre-TIS releases, and then the corresponding TIS rates by risk level were calculated by subtraction. Figures 264 and 265 above show the results of re-aggregating those risk level results to the two total populations. If you aggregate the TIS and Pre-TIS results, you get the final curve shown in Figure 261. Table 86 below records the TIS and Pre-TIS composite recidivism rates and the percentage difference at each length of follow-up.

Table 89: Recidivism Rates by Type of Release

Follow-Up Period (Months)	Pre-TIS Releases	TIS Releases	% Difference	All Releases
6	7.0%	7.4%	6.3%	7.3%
12	13.3%	14.4%	8.7%	14.1%
18	18.4%	20.1%	9.1%	19.6%
24	22.6%	24.6%	8.5%	24.0%
30	26.1%	28.0%	7.5%	27.5%
36	28.8%	30.9%	7.2%	30.3%
42	31.0%	33.3%	7.1%	32.7%
48	33.0%	35.3%	7.0%	34.7%
54	34.6%	37.0%	7.1%	36.4%
60	36.0%	38.5%	7.0%	37.8%
66	37.1%	39.8%	7.5%	39.1%
72	38.1%	41.0%	7.6%	40.2%
78	39.0%	42.0%	7.8%	41.2%
84	39.8%	43.0%	8.1%	42.1%
90	40.5%	43.8%	8.0%	42.9%
96	41.2%	44.6%	8.2%	43.7%
102	41.8%	45.3%	8.2%	44.3%
108	42.4%	46.0%	8.4%	45.0%
114	43.0%	46.7%	8.5%	45.7%
120	43.6%	47.3%	8.5%	46.3%
126	44.1%	47.9%	8.5%	46.9%
132	44.7%	48.4%	8.4%	47.4%
138	45.1%	49.0%	8.5%	47.9%
144	45.6%	49.5%	8.5%	48.5%
150	46.1%	50.0%	8.5%	48.9%
156	46.6%	50.5%	8.4%	49.4%
162	47.0%	51.0%	8.4%	49.9%
168	47.5%	51.4%	8.4%	50.4%
174	47.9%	51.9%	8.4%	50.8%
180	48.3%	52.3%	8.3%	51.2%
186	48.7%	52.7%	8.3%	51.6%
192	49.0%	53.1%	8.3%	52.0%
198	49.4%	53.5%	8.3%	52.4%
204	49.8%	53.9%	8.2%	52.8%
210	50.1%	54.2%	8.2%	53.1%
216	50.4%	54.6%	8.2%	53.5%
222	50.8%	54.9%	8.2%	53.8%
228	51.1%	55.3%	8.2%	54.1%
Average (6-60 Months)	**25.1%**	**26.9%**	**7.5%**	**26.4%**

Table 89: Recidivism Rates by Type of Release (continued)

Follow-Up Period (Months)	Pre-TIS Releases	TIS Releases	% Difference	All Releases
234	51.4%	55.6%	8.2%	54.5%
240	51.7%	55.9%	8.2%	54.8%
246	52.0%	56.2%	8.2%	55.1%
252	52.2%	56.5%	8.2%	55.4%
258	52.5%	56.8%	8.2%	55.7%
264	52.8%	57.1%	8.2%	55.9%
270	53.0%	57.4%	8.3%	56.2%
276	53.3%	57.6%	8.2%	56.5%
282	53.5%	57.9%	8.2%	56.7%
288	53.7%	58.1%	8.2%	56.9%
294	53.9%	58.4%	8.2%	57.2%
300	54.2%	58.6%	8.2%	57.4%
306	54.4%	58.8%	8.1%	57.6%
312	54.6%	59.0%	8.1%	57.8%
318	54.8%	59.2%	8.0%	58.0%
324	54.9%	59.3%	8.0%	58.1%
330	55.1%	59.5%	7.9%	58.3%
336	55.3%	59.7%	7.9%	58.5%
342	55.5%	59.8%	7.8%	58.7%
348	55.7%	60.0%	7.8%	58.8%
354	55.9%	60.2%	7.7%	59.0%
360	56.0%	60.3%	7.7%	59.2%
Average (6-360 Months)	**45.1%**	**48.7%**	**8.1%**	**47.8%**

On average, TIS recidivism rates are 8.1% higher than for Pre-TIS counterparts. However, this is less than the 10.1% difference in the 3-year recidivism rate based on risk, leading one to believe that a simulation is in order. Table 90 below accomplishes that by comparing actual recidivism rates for TIS releases to simulated rates. In this case, the simulated rates are generated by applying the Pre-TIS recidivism rates per risk level to the TIS risk level sub-populations and then re-aggregating. This shows what recidivism rates for TIS releases would be if those releasees recorded the same recidivism rates by risk level as Pre-TIS releases. The simulated rate is then compared with the actual rate (TIS releases) to ascertain the risk-controlled difference in recidivism rates. The results of this process as recorded in the table show that actual rates are lower than the corresponding simulated rates for follow-up periods up to 22 years (264 months), and are only slightly higher for longer follow-up periods. In fact, actual rates are 1.0% lower on average across all follow-up periods. However, the percentage difference is greater for the shorter follow-up periods where recidivism is of greater concern. If we average the percentage difference from 6 to 60 months we get -3.8%. ***Thus, for follow-up periods of up to 5 years, recidivism rates for TIS releasees are 3.8% lower than Pre-TIS counterparts at the same level of risk!***

The remaining question at this point is this. Are recidivism rates for TIS releases lower at all risk levels or only for a select few? Tables 91-93 answer that question by itemizing Pre-TIS and TIS recidivism rates and percentage differences between them across all risk levels and follow-up periods. In Table 93, a positive difference indicates that the TIS rate is higher, while a negative difference means that the TIS rate is lower. ***The results show that, on average, for follow-up periods up to five (5) years, TIS rates are lower in the case of 13 of the 15 risk levels, including all high and medium risk levels but one!***

Table 90: Actual Versus Simulated Recidivism Rates, TIS Releases (210,309)

Follow-Up Period (Months)	Actual Rate	Simulated Rate	% Difference
6	7.4%	8.0%	-6.6%
12	14.4%	15.0%	-4.0%
18	20.1%	20.7%	-3.1%
24	24.6%	25.4%	-3.3%
30	28.0%	29.1%	-3.8%
36	30.9%	32.1%	-3.7%
42	33.3%	34.5%	-3.5%
48	35.3%	36.5%	-3.4%
54	37.0%	38.2%	-3.1%
60	38.5%	39.7%	-3.0%
66	39.8%	40.8%	-2.4%
72	41.0%	41.8%	-2.0%
78	42.0%	42.8%	-1.8%
84	43.0%	43.6%	-1.4%
90	43.8%	44.4%	-1.5%
96	44.6%	45.1%	-1.2%
102	45.3%	45.8%	-1.2%
108	46.0%	46.4%	-0.9%
114	46.7%	47.1%	-0.8%
120	47.3%	47.6%	-0.7%
126	47.9%	48.2%	-0.6%
132	48.4%	48.7%	-0.6%
138	49.0%	49.2%	-0.5%
144	49.5%	49.7%	-0.4%
150	50.0%	50.2%	-0.4%
156	50.5%	50.7%	-0.5%
162	51.0%	51.2%	-0.4%
168	51.4%	51.6%	-0.4%
174	51.9%	52.1%	-0.4%
180	52.3%	52.5%	-0.4%
186	52.7%	52.9%	-0.4%
192	53.1%	53.3%	-0.4%
198	53.5%	53.7%	-0.3%
204	53.9%	54.0%	-0.3%
210	54.2%	54.4%	-0.4%
216	54.6%	54.8%	-0.3%
222	54.9%	55.1%	-0.3%
228	55.3%	55.4%	-0.3%
Average (6-60 Months)	**26.9%**	**27.9%**	**-3.8%**

Table 90: Actual Versus Simulated Recidivism Rates, TIS Releases (210,309) (continued)

Follow-Up Period (Months)	Actual Rate	Simulated Rate	% Difference
234	55.6%	55.7%	-0.2%
240	55.9%	56.0%	-0.2%
246	56.2%	56.3%	-0.2%
252	56.5%	56.6%	-0.2%
258	56.8%	56.9%	-0.1%
264	57.1%	57.1%	-0.1%
270	57.4%	57.4%	0.0%
276	57.6%	57.6%	0.0%
282	57.9%	57.9%	0.0%
288	58.1%	58.1%	0.0%
294	58.4%	58.3%	0.1%
300	58.6%	58.5%	0.1%
306	58.8%	58.7%	0.1%
312	59.0%	58.9%	0.1%
318	59.2%	59.1%	0.1%
324	59.3%	59.2%	0.1%
330	59.5%	59.4%	0.2%
336	59.7%	59.6%	0.2%
342	59.8%	59.8%	0.2%
348	60.0%	59.9%	0.2%
354	60.2%	60.1%	0.2%
360	60.3%	60.2%	0.2%
Average (6-360 Months)	**48.7%**	**49.1%**	**-1.0%**

Table 91: Recidivism Rates, 6 to 360 Months, by Risk Level, Pre-TIS Releases (77,813)

Follow-Up Period (Mos.)→ / Risk Level↓	Releases	6-60 Mos. Average	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
Ultra-High Risk-3	441	70.8%	30.2%	50.8%	61.9%	69.6%	75.7%	80.7%	83.2%	84.4%	85.5%	86.3%
Ultra-High Risk-2	1,086	62.5%	21.1%	37.5%	50.2%	60.5%	67.5%	71.8%	74.7%	77.4%	81.2%	83.1%
Ultra-High Risk-1	1,733	57.1%	19.6%	34.4%	45.9%	54.8%	60.5%	64.6%	68.5%	71.9%	74.5%	76.7%
Very-High Risk-2	1,997	56.1%	18.3%	33.1%	42.9%	52.1%	59.2%	64.6%	68.6%	71.9%	74.1%	76.3%
Very-High Risk-1	1,792	48.2%	11.7%	24.1%	35.6%	44.8%	51.2%	56.6%	60.7%	63.4%	65.9%	68.0%
High Risk-2	2,687	42.8%	12.2%	23.4%	32.4%	39.0%	44.9%	49.4%	52.6%	55.6%	58.1%	60.4%
High Risk-1	6,667	36.2%	11.4%	20.8%	27.9%	33.1%	37.9%	41.5%	44.4%	46.9%	48.4%	50.0%
High-Medium Risk	8,557	30.9%	9.0%	16.6%	23.4%	28.5%	32.4%	35.8%	38.1%	40.2%	41.9%	43.6%
Medium Risk	9,421	27.1%	7.5%	14.4%	20.0%	24.5%	28.0%	30.7%	33.2%	35.7%	37.6%	39.2%
Low-Medium Risk	13,310	21.8%	5.5%	10.6%	15.2%	19.1%	22.4%	25.2%	27.5%	29.2%	30.8%	32.4%
Low Risk-2	8,743	17.7%	4.0%	8.1%	11.8%	15.4%	18.2%	20.4%	22.3%	24.1%	25.6%	26.9%
Low Risk-1	5,584	14.0%	3.3%	6.8%	9.8%	12.0%	14.1%	16.0%	17.7%	19.0%	20.3%	21.4%
Very-Low Risk-2	10,540	11.6%	2.5%	5.3%	7.6%	9.8%	11.8%	13.3%	14.9%	16.2%	17.1%	18.0%
Very-Low Risk-1	3,220	7.6%	1.7%	3.5%	4.8%	6.2%	7.3%	8.6%	9.7%	10.8%	11.5%	12.2%
Ultra-Low Risk	2,035	4.2%	0.6%	1.7%	2.6%	3.6%	4.3%	4.8%	5.4%	6.0%	6.2%	6.6%
All Risk Levels	**77,813**	**25.1%**	**7.0%**	**13.3%**	**18.4%**	**22.6%**	**26.1%**	**28.8%**	**31.0%**	**33.0%**	**34.6%**	**36.0%**

Follow-Up Period (Mos.)→ / Risk Level↓	Releases	66-120 Mos. Average	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	108	114	120
Ultra-High Risk-3	441	90.7%	87.4%	88.3%	89.1%	89.9%	90.6%	91.2%	91.8%	92.3%	92.8%	93.3%
Ultra-High Risk-2	1,086	88.5%	83.7%	84.9%	86.5%	87.5%	88.5%	89.5%	90.3%	91.1%	91.5%	91.9%
Ultra-High Risk-1	1,733	83.0%	78.0%	79.1%	80.5%	81.7%	82.8%	83.8%	84.7%	85.6%	86.4%	87.2%
Very-High Risk-2	1,997	82.8%	77.7%	79.1%	80.5%	81.4%	82.4%	83.4%	84.4%	85.4%	86.6%	87.0%
Very-High Risk-1	1,792	76.8%	70.1%	71.8%	73.7%	75.0%	76.4%	77.5%	79.2%	80.2%	81.1%	82.4%
High Risk-2	2,687	66.3%	61.5%	62.5%	63.7%	64.8%	66.2%	67.1%	68.1%	68.7%	69.7%	70.6%
High Risk-1	6,667	55.2%	51.3%	52.5%	53.5%	54.2%	55.1%	55.7%	56.4%	57.2%	57.9%	58.7%
High-Medium Risk	8,557	49.1%	45.0%	46.2%	47.3%	48.3%	49.0%	49.9%	50.5%	51.2%	51.8%	52.3%
Medium Risk	9,421	44.0%	40.3%	41.5%	42.3%	43.0%	43.9%	44.6%	45.2%	45.7%	46.4%	47.1%
Low-Medium Risk	13,310	37.2%	33.5%	34.6%	35.5%	36.4%	37.2%	37.9%	38.5%	39.0%	39.5%	40.1%
Low Risk-2	8,743	31.5%	28.1%	29.0%	30.0%	30.7%	31.3%	31.9%	32.5%	33.2%	33.7%	34.3%
Low Risk-1	5,584	25.2%	22.2%	23.1%	23.7%	24.4%	25.1%	25.7%	26.2%	26.7%	27.2%	27.7%
Very-Low Risk-2	10,540	21.2%	18.6%	19.3%	20.0%	20.6%	21.1%	21.6%	22.0%	22.5%	23.0%	23.3%
Very-Low Risk-1	3,220	14.8%	12.7%	13.3%	13.8%	14.3%	14.6%	15.2%	15.5%	15.9%	16.2%	16.5%
Ultra-Low Risk	2,035	8.2%	7.1%	7.3%	7.6%	7.8%	8.1%	8.4%	8.5%	8.8%	9.0%	9.2%
All Risk Levels	**77,813**	**40.7%**	**37.1%**	**38.1%**	**39.0%**	**39.8%**	**40.5%**	**41.2%**	**41.8%**	**42.4%**	**43.0%**	**43.6%**

Table 91: Recidivism Rates, 6 to 360 Months, by Risk Level, Pre-TIS Releases (77,813) (continued)

Follow-Up Period (Mos.)→ Risk Level↓	Releases	126-180 Mos. Average	126	132	138	144	150	156	162	168	174	180
Ultra-High Risk-3	441	95.4%	93.8%	94.2%	94.6%	95.0%	95.3%	95.7%	96.0%	96.3%	96.7%	97.0%
Ultra-High Risk-2	1,086	94.3%	92.5%	93.0%	93.4%	93.8%	94.4%	94.7%	94.8%	95.2%	95.6%	96.0%
Ultra-High Risk-1	1,733	90.6%	87.9%	88.6%	89.2%	89.9%	90.4%	91.0%	91.5%	92.1%	92.6%	93.0%
Very-High Risk-2	1,997	90.6%	87.4%	88.0%	88.6%	89.2%	89.9%	91.1%	91.5%	92.5%	93.5%	94.2%
Very-High Risk-1	1,792	86.8%	83.3%	84.0%	84.6%	85.7%	86.4%	87.7%	88.2%	88.7%	89.1%	90.0%
High Risk-2	2,687	74.0%	71.2%	72.1%	72.3%	73.0%	73.6%	74.2%	75.0%	75.5%	76.2%	76.8%
High Risk-1	6,667	61.9%	59.3%	60.0%	60.6%	61.1%	61.7%	62.2%	62.7%	63.2%	63.7%	64.2%
High-Medium Risk	8,557	55.5%	53.0%	53.6%	54.2%	54.7%	55.3%	55.9%	56.4%	56.9%	57.4%	57.9%
Medium Risk	9,421	50.3%	47.8%	48.4%	49.0%	49.6%	50.1%	50.7%	51.2%	51.7%	52.1%	52.6%
Low-Medium Risk	13,310	42.7%	40.6%	41.1%	41.6%	42.0%	42.5%	43.0%	43.4%	43.8%	44.3%	44.7%
Low Risk-2	8,743	36.9%	34.8%	35.3%	35.8%	36.3%	36.7%	37.1%	37.6%	38.0%	38.4%	38.7%
Low Risk-1	5,584	29.8%	28.1%	28.6%	29.0%	29.4%	29.7%	30.1%	30.4%	30.8%	31.1%	31.4%
Very-Low Risk-2	10,540	25.3%	23.7%	24.1%	24.4%	24.8%	25.2%	25.5%	25.9%	26.2%	26.4%	26.7%
Very-Low Risk-1	3,220	17.8%	16.8%	17.0%	17.3%	17.5%	17.8%	18.0%	18.2%	18.4%	18.6%	18.8%
Ultra-Low Risk	2,035	10.5%	9.5%	9.8%	9.9%	10.0%	10.3%	10.6%	10.8%	11.2%	11.4%	11.5%
All Risk Levels	**77,813**	**46.3%**	**44.1%**	**44.7%**	**45.1%**	**45.6%**	**46.1%**	**46.6%**	**47.0%**	**47.5%**	**47.9%**	**48.3%**

Follow-Up Period (Mos.)→ Risk Level↓	Releases	186-240 Mos. Average	186	192	190	204	210	216	222	228	234	240
Ultra-High Risk-3	441	98.4%	97.2%	97.5%	97.8%	98.0%	98.3%	98.5%	98.8%	99.0%	99.2%	99.4%
Ultra-High Risk-2	1,086	97.9%	96.4%	96.7%	97.1%	97.4%	97.8%	98.1%	98.4%	98.7%	99.0%	99.3%
Ultra-High Risk-1	1,733	95.3%	93.5%	93.9%	94.4%	94.8%	95.2%	95.6%	95.9%	96.3%	96.7%	97.0%
Very-High Risk-2	1,997	96.8%	94.3%	95.0%	95.5%	96.1%	96.6%	97.1%	97.6%	98.1%	98.5%	99.0%
Very-High Risk-1	1,792	93.8%	91.2%	91.8%	92.4%	93.0%	93.6%	94.2%	94.7%	95.3%	95.8%	96.3%
High Risk-2	2,687	80.2%	78.0%	78.1%	78.7%	79.4%	80.3%	80.6%	81.0%	81.5%	81.9%	82.3%
High Risk-1	6,667	66.4%	64.6%	65.0%	65.5%	65.9%	66.2%	66.6%	67.0%	67.4%	67.7%	68.0%
High-Medium Risk	8,557	60.2%	58.4%	58.8%	59.2%	59.7%	60.1%	60.5%	60.9%	61.3%	61.6%	62.0%
Medium Risk	9,421	54.8%	53.0%	53.5%	53.9%	54.3%	54.7%	55.1%	55.4%	55.8%	56.1%	56.5%
Low-Medium Risk	13,310	46.6%	45.1%	45.4%	45.8%	46.2%	46.5%	46.8%	47.2%	47.5%	47.8%	48.1%
Low Risk-2	8,743	40.6%	39.1%	39.4%	39.8%	40.1%	40.4%	40.7%	41.0%	41.3%	41.6%	41.9%
Low Risk-1	5,584	32.9%	31.7%	32.0%	32.2%	32.5%	32.8%	33.0%	33.3%	33.5%	33.8%	34.0%
Very-Low Risk-2	10,540	28.0%	27.0%	27.2%	27.5%	27.7%	27.9%	28.1%	28.4%	28.6%	28.8%	29.0%
Very-Low Risk-1	3,220	19.8%	19.0%	19.2%	19.4%	19.6%	19.7%	19.9%	20.0%	20.2%	20.4%	20.5%
Ultra-Low Risk	2,035	12.1%	11.6%	11.8%	11.9%	12.0%	12.1%	12.2%	12.3%	12.4%	12.5%	12.6%
All Risk Levels	**77,813**	**50.2%**	**48.7%**	**49.0%**	**49.4%**	**49.8%**	**50.1%**	**50.4%**	**50.8%**	**51.1%**	**51.4%**	**51.7%**

Table 91: Recidivism Rates, 6 to 360 Months, by Risk Level, Pre-TIS Releases (77,813) (continued)

Follow-Up Period (Mos.)→ / Risk Level↓	Releases	246-300 Mos. Average	246	252	258	264	270	276	282	288	294	300
Ultra-High Risk-3	441	99.9%	99.6%	99.8%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Ultra-High Risk-2	1,086	99.9%	99.5%	99.8%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Ultra-High Risk-1	1,733	98.7%	97.3%	97.7%	98.0%	98.3%	98.6%	98.9%	99.2%	99.5%	99.8%	100.0%
Very-High Risk-2	1,997	99.9%	99.4%	99.8%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Very-High Risk-1	1,792	98.7%	96.8%	97.3%	97.8%	98.2%	98.7%	99.1%	99.6%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
High Risk-2	2,687	84.4%	82.7%	83.1%	83.5%	83.9%	84.3%	84.6%	85.0%	85.4%	85.7%	86.0%
High Risk-1	6,667	69.7%	68.4%	68.7%	69.0%	69.3%	69.6%	69.9%	70.2%	70.5%	70.7%	71.0%
High-Medium Risk	8,557	63.8%	62.3%	62.7%	63.0%	63.3%	63.7%	64.0%	64.3%	64.6%	64.9%	65.1%
Medium Risk	9,421	58.2%	56.8%	57.1%	57.5%	57.8%	58.1%	58.4%	58.7%	58.9%	59.2%	59.5%
Low-Medium Risk	13,310	49.6%	48.4%	48.7%	49.0%	49.2%	49.5%	49.8%	50.0%	50.3%	50.5%	50.8%
Low Risk-2	8,743	43.3%	42.2%	42.4%	42.7%	43.0%	43.2%	43.4%	43.7%	43.9%	44.1%	44.4%
Low Risk-1	5,584	35.2%	34.2%	34.4%	34.7%	34.9%	35.1%	35.3%	35.5%	35.7%	35.8%	36.0%
Very-Low Risk-2	10,540	30.0%	29.2%	29.4%	29.5%	29.7%	29.9%	30.1%	30.2%	30.4%	30.6%	30.7%
Very-Low Risk-1	3,220	21.2%	20.6%	20.8%	20.9%	21.1%	21.2%	21.3%	21.4%	21.6%	21.7%	21.8%
Ultra-Low Risk	2,035	13.1%	12.7%	12.8%	12.9%	13.0%	13.1%	13.2%	13.3%	13.3%	13.4%	13.5%
All Risk Levels	**77,813**	**53.1%**	**52.0%**	**52.2%**	**52.5%**	**52.8%**	**53.0%**	**53.3%**	**53.5%**	**53.7%**	**53.9%**	**54.2%**

Follow-Up Period (Mos.)→ / Risk Level↓	Releases	306-360 Mos. Average	306	312	318	324	330	336	342	348	354	360
Ultra-High Risk-3	441	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Ultra-High Risk-2	1,086	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Ultra-High Risk-1	1,733	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Very-High Risk-2	1,997	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Very-High Risk-1	1,792	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
High Risk-2	2,687	87.7%	86.4%	86.7%	87.0%	87.3%	87.6%	87.9%	88.2%	88.5%	88.8%	89.0%
High Risk-1	6,667	72.4%	71.3%	71.5%	71.8%	72.0%	72.3%	72.5%	72.8%	73.0%	73.2%	73.4%
High-Medium Risk	8,557	66.6%	65.4%	65.7%	66.0%	66.2%	66.5%	66.8%	67.0%	67.3%	67.5%	67.7%
Medium Risk	9,421	60.9%	59.8%	60.0%	60.3%	60.5%	60.8%	61.0%	61.3%	61.5%	61.7%	62.0%
Low-Medium Risk	13,310	52.0%	51.0%	51.2%	51.5%	51.7%	51.9%	52.1%	52.3%	52.5%	52.7%	52.9%
Low Risk-2	8,743	45.5%	44.6%	44.8%	45.0%	45.2%	45.4%	45.6%	45.8%	46.0%	46.2%	46.4%
Low Risk-1	5,584	37.0%	36.2%	36.4%	36.6%	36.7%	36.9%	37.1%	37.2%	37.4%	37.5%	37.7%
Very-Low Risk-2	10,540	31.5%	30.9%	31.0%	31.2%	31.3%	31.5%	31.6%	31.8%	31.9%	32.0%	32.2%
Very-Low Risk-1	3,220	22.4%	21.9%	22.0%	22.1%	22.2%	22.4%	22.5%	22.6%	22.7%	22.8%	22.9%
Ultra-Low Risk	2,035	13.9%	13.6%	13.6%	13.7%	13.8%	13.9%	13.9%	14.0%	14.1%	14.1%	14.2%
All Risk Levels	**77,813**	**55.2%**	**54.4%**	**54.6%**	**54.8%**	**54.9%**	**55.1%**	**55.3%**	**55.5%**	**55.7%**	**55.9%**	**56.0%**

Table 92: Recidivism Rates, 6 to 360 Months, by Risk Level, TIS Releases (210,309)

Follow-Up Period (Mos.)→ Risk Level↓	Releases	6-60 Mos. Average	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
Ultra-High Risk-3	1,203	65.8%	27.3%	45.5%	56.5%	65.6%	70.4%	74.1%	76.4%	79.0%	81.1%	82.4%
Ultra-High Risk-2	5,478	58.6%	23.7%	39.4%	49.5%	56.6%	62.2%	66.2%	68.9%	71.5%	73.4%	74.9%
Ultra-High Risk-1	9,479	54.0%	18.1%	33.2%	44.0%	51.6%	57.1%	61.4%	64.8%	67.5%	70.1%	72.2%
Very-High Risk-2	8,930	49.0%	15.1%	28.0%	38.7%	45.9%	51.2%	56.1%	59.7%	62.8%	65.2%	67.4%
Very-High Risk-1	9,500	44.1%	11.9%	23.2%	32.8%	40.2%	46.1%	50.6%	54.2%	57.9%	60.9%	63.4%
High Risk-2	12,369	40.4%	12.1%	22.6%	30.6%	37.1%	42.1%	46.3%	49.6%	52.3%	54.7%	56.7%
High Risk-1	18,242	35.7%	11.2%	20.5%	27.8%	33.2%	37.3%	40.7%	43.7%	45.9%	47.7%	49.5%
High-Medium Risk	16,629	30.5%	8.3%	16.6%	23.1%	28.0%	31.6%	35.0%	37.7%	40.0%	41.8%	43.3%
Medium Risk	22,612	26.7%	6.4%	13.5%	19.6%	24.4%	28.2%	31.0%	33.3%	35.3%	37.1%	38.5%
Low-Medium Risk	29,408	22.0%	4.8%	10.3%	15.2%	19.5%	22.9%	25.6%	27.9%	29.9%	31.5%	32.9%
Low Risk-2	21,352	18.4%	3.9%	8.4%	12.5%	16.0%	18.9%	21.2%	23.2%	25.3%	26.8%	28.1%
Low Risk-1	16,440	13.8%	3.0%	6.3%	9.2%	11.9%	13.9%	15.7%	17.4%	18.9%	20.3%	21.5%
Very-Low Risk-2	24,946	11.0%	2.1%	4.7%	7.0%	9.2%	11.0%	12.7%	14.2%	15.3%	16.5%	17.6%
Very-Low Risk-1	8,934	7.4%	1.4%	2.9%	4.7%	6.1%	7.4%	8.5%	9.6%	10.5%	11.2%	12.0%
Ultra-Low Risk	4,787	5.0%	1.2%	2.4%	3.3%	4.2%	5.0%	5.6%	6.2%	6.9%	7.3%	7.5%
All Risk Levels	**210,309**	**26.9%**	**7.4%**	**14.4%**	**20.1%**	**24.6%**	**28.0%**	**30.9%**	**33.3%**	**35.3%**	**37.0%**	**38.5%**

Follow-Up Period (Mos.)→ Risk Level↓	Releases	66-120 Mos. Average	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	108	114	120
Ultra-High Risk-3	1,203	88.0%	83.8%	85.0%	86.1%	87.0%	87.9%	88.7%	89.5%	90.2%	90.8%	91.5%
Ultra-High Risk-2	5,478	83.1%	77.7%	79.3%	80.5%	81.8%	82.9%	83.9%	84.9%	85.8%	86.7%	87.5%
Ultra-High Risk-1	9,479	80.2%	74.2%	76.0%	77.5%	78.8%	80.1%	81.2%	82.3%	83.2%	84.2%	85.0%
Very-High Risk-2	8,930	76.8%	69.6%	71.5%	73.3%	75.0%	76.6%	78.0%	79.3%	80.6%	81.7%	82.9%
Very-High Risk-1	9,500	73.3%	65.7%	67.8%	69.6%	71.4%	73.0%	74.5%	75.9%	77.2%	78.5%	79.6%
High Risk-2	12,369	64.7%	58.7%	60.6%	62.2%	63.4%	64.6%	65.6%	66.5%	67.6%	68.6%	69.5%
High Risk-1	18,242	55.6%	50.9%	52.2%	53.2%	54.2%	55.1%	56.5%	57.4%	58.1%	58.8%	59.5%
High-Medium Risk	16,629	49.2%	44.7%	46.0%	47.3%	48.4%	49.2%	49.9%	50.5%	51.3%	52.0%	52.6%
Medium Risk	22,612	43.4%	39.9%	40.8%	41.5%	42.3%	43.1%	43.7%	44.4%	45.4%	46.1%	46.8%
Low-Medium Risk	29,408	37.6%	34.0%	35.0%	35.9%	36.9%	37.6%	38.3%	38.9%	39.4%	40.0%	40.5%
Low Risk-2	21,352	32.4%	29.1%	30.1%	31.1%	31.7%	32.1%	32.9%	33.6%	34.1%	34.7%	35.1%
Low Risk-1	16,440	25.3%	22.5%	23.1%	24.0%	25.0%	25.3%	25.6%	26.1%	26.6%	27.1%	27.6%
Very-Low Risk-2	24,946	21.4%	18.5%	19.3%	20.2%	20.8%	21.3%	21.8%	22.2%	22.7%	23.2%	23.7%
Very-Low Risk-1	8,934	14.9%	12.7%	13.3%	14.0%	14.6%	15.0%	15.3%	15.6%	16.0%	16.3%	16.6%
Ultra-Low Risk	4,787	8.7%	7.8%	8.1%	8.2%	8.3%	8.5%	8.9%	9.2%	9.4%	9.4%	9.5%
All Risk Levels	**210,309**	**43.9%**	**39.8%**	**41.0%**	**42.0%**	**43.0%**	**43.8%**	**44.6%**	**45.3%**	**46.0%**	**46.7%**	**47.3%**

Table 92: Recidivism Rates, 6 to 360 Months, by Risk Level, TIS Releases (210,309) (continued)

Follow-Up Period (Mos.)→ / Risk Level↓	Releases	126-180 Mos. Average	126	132	138	144	150	156	162	168	174	180
Ultra-High Risk-3	1,203	94.2%	92.0%	92.6%	93.1%	93.6%	94.1%	94.5%	95.0%	95.4%	95.8%	96.2%
Ultra-High Risk-2	5,478	91.2%	88.3%	89.0%	89.7%	90.4%	91.0%	91.6%	92.2%	92.7%	93.3%	93.8%
Ultra-High Risk-1	9,479	88.9%	85.8%	86.6%	87.3%	88.0%	88.7%	89.3%	90.0%	90.5%	91.1%	91.6%
Very-High Risk-2	8,930	88.0%	84.0%	85.1%	86.0%	87.0%	87.8%	88.5%	89.4%	90.1%	90.7%	91.4%
Very-High Risk-1	9,500	85.0%	80.7%	81.8%	82.9%	83.8%	84.8%	85.5%	86.4%	87.3%	88.2%	88.9%
High Risk-2	12,369	73.9%	70.4%	71.2%	72.1%	72.9%	73.7%	74.4%	75.0%	75.7%	76.3%	76.9%
High Risk-1	18,242	62.5%	60.1%	60.7%	61.3%	61.8%	62.4%	62.9%	63.4%	63.8%	64.3%	64.7%
High-Medium Risk	16,629	55.6%	53.3%	53.8%	54.2%	54.7%	55.3%	55.8%	56.4%	56.9%	57.4%	57.9%
Medium Risk	22,612	50.1%	47.5%	48.1%	48.7%	49.3%	49.9%	50.4%	50.9%	51.4%	51.9%	52.4%
Low-Medium Risk	29,408	42.8%	40.9%	41.3%	41.6%	42.1%	42.6%	43.1%	43.5%	43.9%	44.4%	44.8%
Low Risk-2	21,352	37.4%	35.7%	36.0%	36.4%	36.7%	37.2%	37.6%	38.0%	38.4%	38.8%	39.2%
Low Risk-1	16,440	29.7%	28.0%	28.5%	28.9%	29.3%	29.6%	30.0%	30.3%	30.7%	31.0%	31.3%
Very-Low Risk-2	24,946	25.5%	23.8%	24.3%	24.7%	25.3%	25.3%	25.7%	26.0%	26.3%	26.6%	26.9%
Very-Low Risk-1	8,934	18.0%	16.9%	17.2%	17.4%	17.7%	17.9%	18.2%	18.4%	18.6%	18.8%	19.0%
Ultra-Low Risk	4,787	10.5%	9.8%	9.8%	10.3%	10.4%	10.5%	10.8%	10.7%	10.8%	11.2%	11.3%
All Risk Levels	**210,309**	**50.2%**	**47.9%**	**48.4%**	**49.0%**	**49.5%**	**50.0%**	**50.5%**	**51.0%**	**51.4%**	**51.9%**	**52.3%**

Follow-Up Period (Mos.)→ / Risk Level↓	Releases	186-240 Mos. Average	186	192	190	204	210	216	222	228	234	240
Ultra-High Risk-3	1,203	98.0%	96.5%	96.9%	97.2%	97.6%	97.9%	98.2%	98.5%	98.8%	99.1%	99.4%
Ultra-High Risk-2	5,478	96.1%	94.2%	94.7%	95.1%	95.6%	96.0%	96.4%	96.8%	97.2%	97.5%	97.9%
Ultra-High Risk-1	9,479	94.2%	92.2%	92.7%	93.1%	93.6%	94.1%	94.5%	94.9%	95.3%	95.7%	96.1%
Very-High Risk-2	8,930	94.9%	92.2%	92.8%	93.5%	94.1%	94.7%	95.3%	95.8%	96.4%	96.9%	97.4%
Very-High Risk-1	9,500	92.4%	89.5%	90.2%	90.9%	91.6%	92.2%	92.8%	93.4%	94.0%	94.6%	95.2%
High Risk-2	12,369	79.6%	77.3%	77.9%	78.5%	78.9%	79.4%	79.9%	80.4%	80.8%	81.3%	81.7%
High Risk-1	18,242	66.9%	65.2%	65.6%	66.0%	66.4%	66.7%	67.1%	67.5%	67.8%	68.2%	68.5%
High-Medium Risk	16,629	60.3%	58.4%	58.8%	59.3%	59.7%	60.1%	60.5%	60.9%	61.3%	61.7%	62.0%
Medium Risk	22,612	54.6%	52.8%	53.2%	53.7%	54.1%	54.5%	54.9%	55.2%	55.6%	56.0%	56.3%
Low-Medium Risk	29,408	46.7%	45.2%	45.5%	45.9%	46.3%	46.6%	46.9%	47.3%	47.6%	47.9%	48.2%
Low Risk-2	21,352	40.9%	39.5%	39.9%	40.2%	40.5%	40.8%	41.1%	41.4%	41.7%	42.0%	42.3%
Low Risk-1	16,440	32.8%	31.6%	31.9%	32.2%	32.4%	32.7%	33.0%	33.2%	33.5%	33.7%	33.9%
Very-Low Risk-2	24,946	28.2%	27.2%	27.4%	27.7%	27.9%	28.1%	28.4%	28.6%	28.8%	29.0%	29.2%
Very-Low Risk-1	8,934	20.0%	19.2%	19.4%	19.6%	19.8%	19.9%	20.1%	20.3%	20.4%	20.6%	20.7%
Ultra-Low Risk	4,787	11.8%	11.4%	11.5%	11.6%	11.7%	11.8%	11.9%	12.0%	12.1%	12.1%	12.2%
All Risk Levels	**210,309**	**54.4%**	**52.7%**	**53.1%**	**53.5%**	**53.9%**	**54.2%**	**54.6%**	**54.9%**	**55.3%**	**55.6%**	**55.9%**

Table 92: Recidivism Rates, 6 to 360 Months, by Risk Level, TIS Releases (210,309) (continued)

Follow-Up Period (Mos.)→ / Risk Level↓	Releases	246-300 Mos. Average	246	252	258	264	270	276	282	288	294	300
Ultra-High Risk-3	1,203	100.0%	99.6%	99.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Ultra-High Risk-2	5,478	99.5%	98.2%	98.6%	98.9%	99.3%	99.7%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Ultra-High Risk-1	9,479	98.1%	96.5%	96.9%	97.2%	97.6%	97.9%	98.3%	98.6%	98.9%	99.2%	99.5%
Very-High Risk-2	8,930	99.5%	98.0%	98.5%	99.0%	99.6%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Very-High Risk-1	9,500	98.0%	95.7%	96.2%	96.8%	97.3%	97.8%	98.2%	98.7%	99.2%	99.7%	100.0%
High Risk-2	12,369	84.0%	82.2%	82.6%	83.0%	83.4%	83.8%	84.2%	84.6%	84.9%	85.3%	85.6%
High Risk-1	18,242	70.2%	68.8%	69.1%	69.4%	69.7%	70.0%	70.3%	70.6%	70.9%	71.2%	71.4%
High-Medium Risk	16,629	63.9%	62.4%	62.7%	63.1%	63.4%	63.7%	64.0%	64.4%	64.7%	65.0%	65.2%
Medium Risk	22,612	58.0%	56.6%	57.0%	57.3%	57.6%	57.9%	58.2%	58.5%	58.8%	59.1%	59.4%
Low-Medium Risk	29,408	49.7%	48.5%	48.8%	49.0%	49.3%	49.6%	49.9%	50.1%	50.4%	50.6%	50.8%
Low Risk-2	21,352	43.7%	42.5%	42.8%	43.1%	43.3%	43.6%	43.8%	44.0%	44.3%	44.5%	44.7%
Low Risk-1	16,440	35.1%	34.2%	34.4%	34.6%	34.8%	35.0%	35.2%	35.4%	35.6%	35.8%	36.0%
Very-Low Risk-2	24,946	30.3%	29.4%	29.6%	29.8%	30.0%	30.2%	30.4%	30.6%	30.7%	30.9%	31.1%
Very-Low Risk-1	8,934	21.5%	20.9%	21.0%	21.2%	21.3%	21.4%	21.6%	21.7%	21.8%	21.9%	22.1%
Ultra-Low Risk	4,787	12.7%	12.3%	12.4%	12.5%	12.5%	12.6%	12.7%	12.8%	12.8%	12.9%	13.0%
All Risk Levels	**210,309**	**57.5%**	**56.2%**	**56.5%**	**56.8%**	**57.1%**	**57.4%**	**57.6%**	**57.9%**	**58.1%**	**58.4%**	**58.6%**

Follow-Up Period (Mos.)→ / Risk Level↓	Releases	306-360 Mos. Average	306	312	318	324	330	336	342	348	354	360
Ultra-High Risk-3	1,203	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Ultra-High Risk-2	5,478	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Ultra-High Risk-1	9,479	100.0%	99.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Very-High Risk-2	8,930	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Very-High Risk-1	9,500	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
High Risk-2	12,369	87.4%	86.0%	86.3%	86.6%	87.0%	87.3%	87.6%	87.9%	88.2%	88.5%	88.8%
High Risk-1	18,242	72.8%	71.7%	71.9%	72.2%	72.4%	72.7%	72.9%	73.1%	73.4%	73.6%	73.8%
High-Medium Risk	16,629	66.7%	65.5%	65.8%	66.1%	66.3%	66.6%	66.9%	67.1%	67.4%	67.6%	67.9%
Medium Risk	22,612	60.8%	59.6%	59.9%	60.2%	60.4%	60.7%	60.9%	61.2%	61.4%	61.6%	61.9%
Low-Medium Risk	29,408	52.1%	51.1%	51.3%	51.5%	51.8%	52.0%	52.2%	52.4%	52.6%	52.8%	53.0%
Low Risk-2	21,352	45.8%	44.9%	45.1%	45.3%	45.5%	45.7%	45.9%	46.1%	46.3%	46.5%	46.7%
Low Risk-1	16,440	36.9%	36.2%	36.3%	36.5%	36.7%	36.8%	37.0%	37.2%	37.3%	37.5%	37.6%
Very-Low Risk-2	24,946	31.9%	31.2%	31.4%	31.6%	31.7%	31.9%	32.0%	32.2%	32.3%	32.4%	32.6%
Very-Low Risk-1	8,934	22.7%	22.2%	22.3%	22.4%	22.5%	22.6%	22.7%	22.8%	22.9%	23.0%	23.1%
Ultra-Low Risk	4,787	13.3%	13.0%	13.1%	13.2%	13.2%	13.3%	13.4%	13.4%	13.5%	13.5%	13.6%
All Risk Levels	**210,309**	**59.6%**	**58.8%**	**59.0%**	**59.2%**	**59.3%**	**59.5%**	**59.7%**	**59.8%**	**60.0%**	**60.2%**	**60.3%**

Table 93: Percentage Difference in Recidivism Rates, 6 to 360 Months, by Risk Level, TIS versus Pre-TIS Releases

Follow-Up Period (Mos.)→ / Risk Level↓	Releases	6-60 Mos. Average	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
Ultra-High Risk-3	1,644	-7.4%	-9.3%	-10.3%	-8.8%	-5.8%	-7.0%	-8.2%	-8.2%	-6.3%	-5.2%	-4.5%
Ultra-High Risk-2	6,564	-4.1%	12.5%	5.3%	-1.4%	-6.5%	-7.9%	-7.9%	-7.8%	-7.7%	-9.6%	-9.9%
Ultra-High Risk-1	11,212	-5.5%	-7.7%	-3.5%	-4.3%	-5.9%	-5.6%	-4.9%	-5.5%	-6.0%	-5.9%	-5.8%
Very-High Risk-2	10,927	-13.0%	-17.6%	-15.2%	-9.7%	-11.9%	-13.5%	-13.3%	-13.0%	-12.7%	-12.0%	-11.7%
Very-High Risk-1	11,292	-7.4%	2.3%	-3.7%	-7.8%	-10.1%	-10.0%	-10.7%	-10.6%	-8.6%	-7.6%	-6.8%
High Risk-2	15,056	-5.1%	-1.2%	-3.6%	-5.6%	-4.8%	-6.2%	-6.3%	-5.6%	-6.0%	-5.9%	-6.2%
High Risk-1	24,909	-1.3%	-1.9%	-1.1%	-0.5%	0.3%	-1.7%	-1.9%	-1.5%	-2.0%	-1.6%	-1.0%
High-Medium Risk	25,186	-1.7%	-6.8%	-0.5%	-1.1%	-1.7%	-2.4%	-2.4%	-1.0%	-0.5%	-0.3%	-0.6%
Medium Risk	32,033	-2.4%	-13.8%	-6.0%	-2.0%	-0.4%	0.5%	1.1%	0.5%	-1.1%	-1.2%	-1.7%
Low-Medium Risk	42,718	-0.3%	-12.9%	-3.1%	-0.2%	1.9%	2.2%	1.6%	1.7%	2.3%	2.3%	1.6%
Low Risk-2	30,095	3.7%	-2.3%	3.4%	6.6%	4.2%	3.8%	3.6%	4.0%	4.9%	4.8%	4.5%
Low Risk-1	22,024	-2.9%	-11.0%	-7.5%	-6.6%	-0.2%	-0.9%	-1.8%	-1.7%	-0.6%	0.2%	0.8%
Very-Low Risk-2	35,486	-7.0%	-19.3%	-11.6%	-6.9%	-6.4%	-6.3%	-4.1%	-4.4%	-5.3%	-3.3%	-2.3%
Very-Low Risk-1	12,154	-5.2%	-20.2%	-17.6%	-3.3%	-1.4%	0.3%	-1.5%	-1.6%	-2.6%	-2.4%	-1.9%
Ultra-Low Risk	6,822	26.7%	92.9%	38.4%	27.7%	17.4%	16.9%	16.1%	13.7%	13.5%	16.9%	13.8%
All Risk Levels	**288,122**	**7.5%**	**6.3%**	**8.7%**	**9.1%**	**8.5%**	**7.5%**	**7.2%**	**7.1%**	**7.0%**	**7.1%**	**7.0%**

Follow-Up Period (Mos.)→ / Risk Level↓	Releases	66-120 Mos. Average	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	108	114	120
Ultra-High Risk-3	1,644	-2.9%	-4.1%	-3.7%	-3.4%	-3.2%	-2.9%	-2.7%	-2.5%	-2.3%	-2.1%	-2.0%
Ultra-High Risk-2	6,564	-6.2%	-7.1%	-6.7%	-6.9%	-6.5%	-6.4%	-6.3%	-6.0%	-5.8%	-5.3%	-4.7%
Ultra-High Risk-1	11,212	-3.3%	-4.9%	-4.0%	-3.8%	-3.5%	-3.3%	-3.1%	-2.9%	-2.8%	-2.6%	-2.5%
Very-High Risk-2	10,927	-7.3%	-10.5%	-9.6%	-8.9%	-7.8%	-7.1%	-6.5%	-6.0%	-5.7%	-5.7%	-4.8%
Very-High Risk-1	11,292	-4.5%	-6.3%	-5.7%	-5.6%	-4.8%	-4.5%	-3.9%	-4.2%	-3.8%	-3.2%	-3.4%
High Risk-2	15,056	-2.4%	-4.5%	-3.0%	-2.4%	-2.2%	-2.5%	-2.2%	-2.4%	-1.6%	-1.6%	-1.6%
High Risk-1	24,909	0.6%	-0.8%	-0.5%	-0.6%	-0.1%	0.0%	1.5%	1.7%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%
High-Medium Risk	25,186	0.1%	-0.6%	-0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%
Medium Risk	32,033	-1.4%	-1.0%	-1.8%	-1.8%	-1.6%	-1.8%	-1.9%	-1.7%	-0.7%	-0.7%	-0.6%
Low-Medium Risk	42,718	1.1%	1.4%	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%	1.0%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%	0.9%
Low Risk-2	30,095	3.2%	3.6%	3.8%	3.5%	3.2%	2.7%	3.2%	3.3%	2.9%	3.0%	2.5%
Low Risk-1	22,024	0.3%	1.1%	0.2%	1.2%	2.1%	0.9%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%
Very-Low Risk-2	35,486	0.9%	-0.7%	0.2%	1.2%	1.2%	0.6%	1.1%	0.9%	1.1%	1.2%	1.7%
Very-Low Risk-1	12,154	0.9%	-0.3%	-0.2%	1.4%	2.7%	2.3%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
Ultra-Low Risk	6,822	7.0%	10.1%	10.7%	8.6%	6.1%	5.3%	6.7%	9.0%	6.6%	3.4%	3.5%
All Risk Levels	**288,122**	**8.1%**	**7.5%**	**7.6%**	**7.8%**	**8.1%**	**8.0%**	**8.2%**	**8.2%**	**8.4%**	**8.5%**	**8.5%**

Table 93: Percentage Difference in Recidivism Rates, 6 to 360 Months, by Risk Level, TIS versus Pre-TIS Releases (continued)

Follow-Up Period (Mos.)→		126-180 Mos.										
Risk Level↓	Releases	Average	126	132	138	144	150	156	162	168	174	180
Ultra-High Risk-3	1,644	-1.3%	-1.8%	-1.7%	-1.6%	-1.4%	-1.3%	-1.2%	-1.1%	-1.0%	-0.9%	-0.8%
Ultra-High Risk-2	6,564	-3.3%	-4.5%	-4.3%	-3.9%	-3.6%	-3.6%	-3.4%	-2.7%	-2.6%	-2.4%	-2.3%
Ultra-High Risk-1	11,212	-1.9%	-2.3%	-2.2%	-2.1%	-2.0%	-1.9%	-1.8%	-1.7%	-1.7%	-1.6%	-1.5%
Very-High Risk-2	10,927	-2.9%	-3.9%	-3.3%	-2.9%	-2.6%	-2.4%	-2.8%	-2.3%	-2.6%	-3.0%	-3.0%
Very-High Risk-1	11,292	-2.0%	-3.1%	-2.6%	-2.1%	-2.2%	-1.9%	-2.4%	-2.0%	-1.5%	-1.0%	-1.3%
High Risk-2	15,056	-0.2%	-1.1%	-1.1%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	-0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
High Risk-1	24,909	1.1%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
High-Medium Risk	25,186	0.1%	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Medium Risk	32,033	-0.5%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.4%
Low-Medium Risk	42,718	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Low Risk-2	30,095	1.5%	2.6%	2.0%	1.6%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
Low Risk-1	22,024	-0.3%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%
Very-Low Risk-2	35,486	0.9%	0.7%	0.9%	1.3%	1.7%	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%
Very-Low Risk-1	12,154	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%
Ultra-Low Risk	6,822	0.5%	2.1%	0.0%	3.6%	4.0%	1.7%	1.9%	-1.5%	-3.2%	-1.9%	-2.1%
All Risk Levels	**288,122**	**8.4%**	**8.5%**	**8.4%**	**8.5%**	**8.5%**	**8.5%**	**8.4%**	**8.4%**	**8.4%**	**8.4%**	**8.3%**

Follow-Up Period (Mos.)→		186-240 Mos.										
Risk Level↓	Releases	Average	186	192	190	204	210	216	222	228	234	240
Ultra-High Risk-3	1,644	-0.4%	-0.7%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-0.5%	-0.4%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.1%
Ultra-High Risk-2	6,564	-1.8%	-2.2%	-2.1%	-2.0%	-1.9%	-1.8%	-1.7%	-1.6%	-1.5%	-1.5%	-1.4%
Ultra-High Risk-1	11,212	-1.2%	-1.4%	-1.4%	-1.3%	-1.2%	-1.2%	-1.1%	-1.1%	-1.0%	-1.0%	-0.9%
Very-High Risk-2	10,927	-1.9%	-2.3%	-2.3%	-2.2%	-2.1%	-2.0%	-1.9%	-1.8%	-1.7%	-1.6%	-1.5%
Very-High Risk-1	11,292	-1.5%	-1.9%	-1.7%	-1.7%	-1.6%	-1.5%	-1.4%	-1.4%	-1.3%	-1.3%	-1.2%
High Risk-2	15,056	-0.7%	-0.9%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.6%	-1.2%	-0.9%	-0.8%	-0.8%	-0.7%	-0.7%
High Risk-1	24,909	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
High-Medium Risk	25,186	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Medium Risk	32,033	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%
Low-Medium Risk	42,718	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Low Risk-2	30,095	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Low Risk-1	22,024	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%
Very-Low Risk-2	35,486	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Very-Low Risk-1	12,154	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
Ultra-Low Risk	6,822	-2.7%	-2.2%	-2.3%	-2.4%	-2.6%	-2.7%	-2.8%	-2.9%	-3.0%	-3.1%	-3.1%
All Risk Levels	**288,122**	**8.2%**	**8.3%**	**8.3%**	**8.3%**	**8.2%**	**8.2%**	**8.2%**	**8.2%**	**8.2%**	**8.2%**	**8.2%**

Table 93: Percentage Difference in Recidivism Rates, 6 to 360 Months, by Risk Level, TIS versus Pre-TIS Releases (continued)

Follow-Up Period (Mos.)→ / Risk Level↓	Releases	246-300 Mos. Average	246	252	258	264	270	276	282	288	294	300
Ultra-High Risk-3	1,644	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ultra-High Risk-2	6,564	-0.5%	-1.3%	-1.2%	-1.1%	-0.7%	-0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ultra-High Risk-1	11,212	-0.7%	-0.9%	-0.8%	-0.8%	-0.7%	-0.7%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-0.5%	-0.5%
Very-High Risk-2	10,927	-0.4%	-1.4%	-1.4%	-1.0%	-0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Very-High Risk-1	11,292	-0.8%	-1.1%	-1.1%	-1.0%	-1.0%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.8%	-0.8%	-0.3%	0.0%
High Risk-2	15,056	-0.6%	-0.7%	-0.7%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%
High Risk-1	24,909	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
High-Medium Risk	25,186	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Medium Risk	32,033	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.2%	-0.2%
Low-Medium Risk	42,718	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Low Risk-2	30,095	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%
Low Risk-1	22,024	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%
Very-Low Risk-2	35,486	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
Very-Low Risk-1	12,154	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%
Ultra-Low Risk	6,822	-3.6%	-3.2%	-3.3%	-3.4%	-3.5%	-3.5%	-3.6%	-3.7%	-3.7%	-3.8%	-3.9%
All Risk Levels	**288,122**	**8.2%**	**8.2%**	**8.2%**	**8.2%**	**8.2%**	**8.3%**	**8.2%**	**8.2%**	**8.2%**	**8.2%**	**8.2%**

Follow-Up Period (Mos.)→ / Risk Level↓	Releases	306-360 Mos. Average	306	312	318	324	330	336	342	348	354	360
Ultra-High Risk-3	1,644	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ultra-High Risk-2	6,564	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ultra-High Risk-1	11,212	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Very-High Risk-2	10,927	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Very-High Risk-1	11,292	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
High Risk-2	15,056	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%
High Risk-1	24,909	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
High-Medium Risk	25,186	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Medium Risk	32,033	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%
Low-Medium Risk	42,718	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Low Risk-2	30,095	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
Low Risk-1	22,024	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%
Very-Low Risk-2	35,486	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%
Very-Low Risk-1	12,154	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%
Ultra-Low Risk	6,822	-4.2%	-3.9%	-4.0%	-4.0%	-4.1%	-4.1%	-4.2%	-4.2%	-4.3%	-4.3%	-4.4%
All Risk Levels	**288,122**	**7.9%**	**8.1%**	**8.1%**	**8.0%**	**8.0%**	**7.9%**	**7.9%**	**7.8%**	**7.8%**	**7.7%**	**7.7%**

For the six highest risk levels, namely those that pose the greatest risk to the public, recidivism rates are lower for TIS releases across the board, and especially so for short follow-up periods. The relatively high reduction in recidivism rates for the highest risk offenders is important because, as we shall see in the next chapter, the highest risk offenders account for a disproportionate share of new offenses committed after release from custody.

Figure 266: Average % Difference in Recidivism Rates by Risk Level, 6 to 180 Months

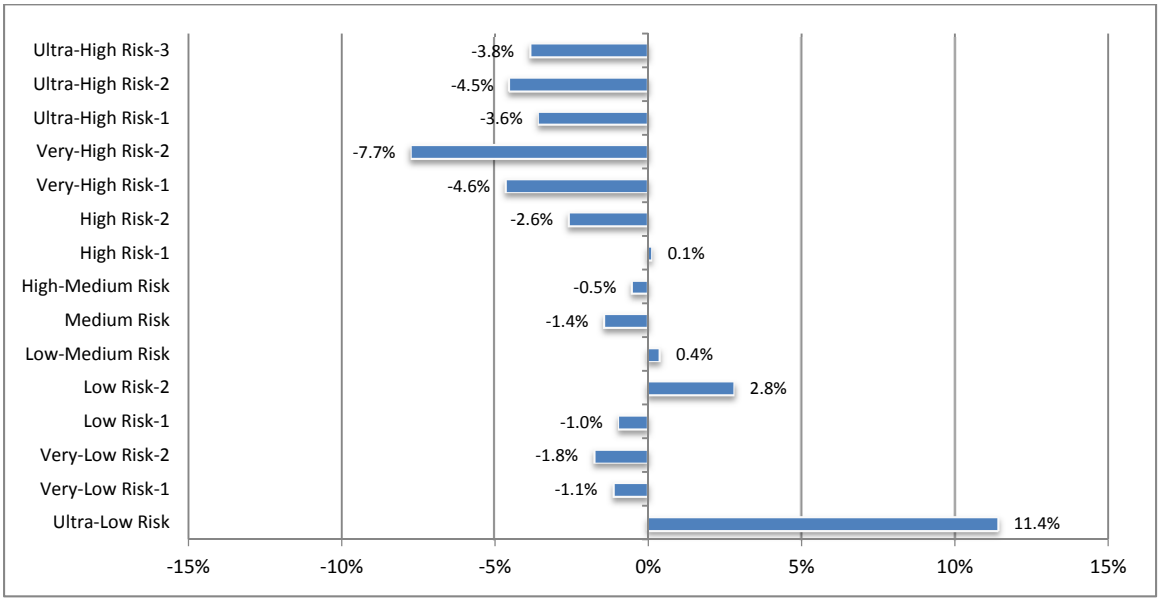
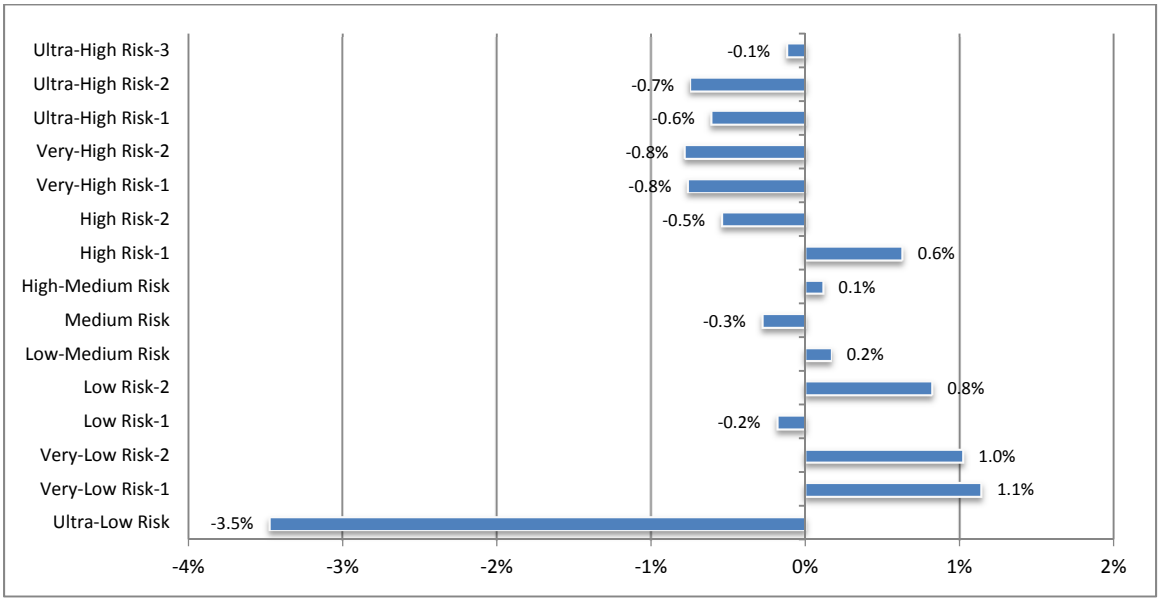


Figure 267: Average % Difference in Recidivism Rates by Risk Level, 186 to 360 Months



For the benefit of those who like it straightforward and to the point, here is a closer look at 3-year recidivism rates for the two populations.

Figure 268: 3-Year Recidivism Rates by Risk Level, Pre-TIS Releases (77,468)

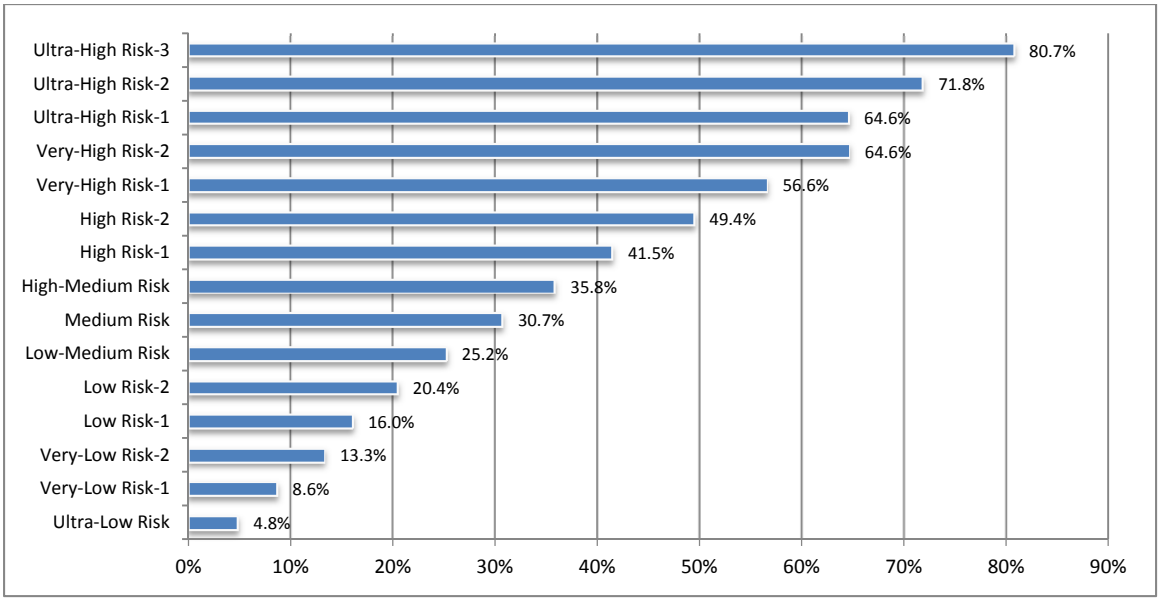


Figure 269: 3-Year Recidivism Rates by Risk Level, TIS Releases (162,474)

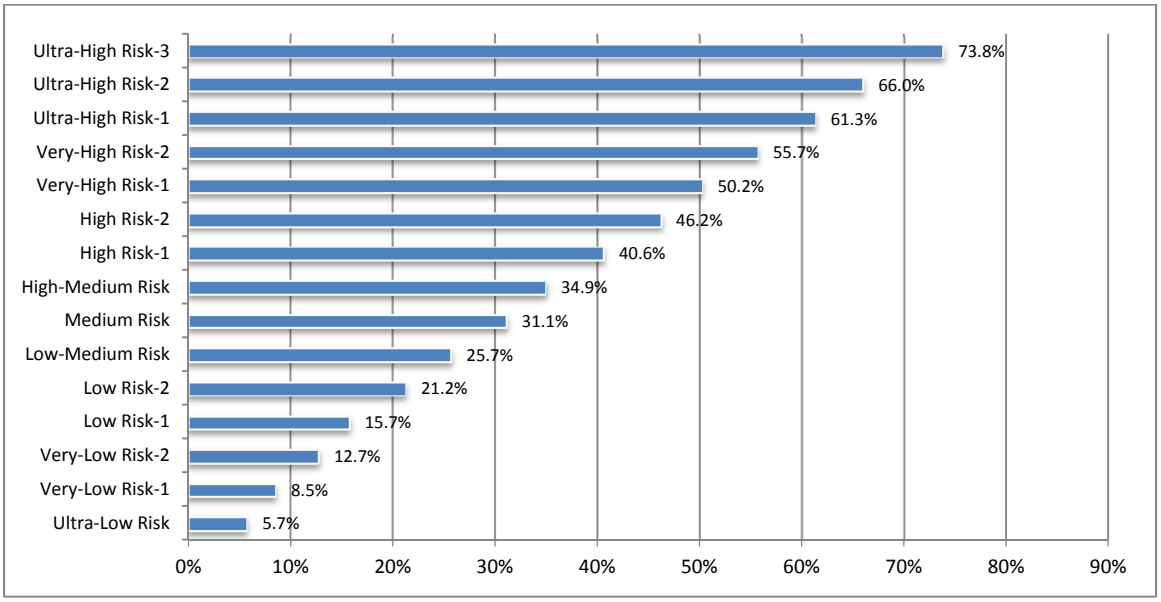


Table 94: 3-Year Recidivism Rates by Risk Level, TIS & Pre-TIS Releases (239,942)

Risk Level	Pre-TIS Releases	3-Year Recidivism	TIS Releases	3-Year Recidivism	All Releases	3-Year Recidivism
Ultra-High Risk-3	441	80.7%	1,007	73.8%	1,448	75.9%
Ultra-High Risk-2	1,086	71.8%	4,514	66.0%	5,600	67.1%
Ultra-High Risk-1	1,722	64.6%	7,587	61.3%	9,309	61.9%
Very-High Risk-2	1,994	64.6%	7,120	55.7%	9,114	57.6%
Very-High Risk-1	1,781	56.6%	7,050	50.2%	8,831	51.5%
High Risk-2	2,664	49.4%	9,577	46.2%	12,241	46.9%
High Risk-1	6,655	41.5%	14,121	40.6%	20,776	40.9%
High-Medium Risk	8,550	35.8%	13,034	34.9%	21,584	35.3%
Medium Risk	9,395	30.7%	16,992	31.1%	26,387	30.9%
Low-Medium Risk	13,292	25.2%	22,910	25.7%	36,202	25.5%
Low Risk-2	8,709	20.4%	16,852	21.2%	25,561	20.9%
Low Risk-1	5,551	16.0%	12,398	15.7%	17,949	15.8%
Very-Low Risk-2	10,500	13.3%	19,051	12.7%	29,551	12.9%
Very-Low Risk-1	3,177	8.6%	6,766	8.5%	9,943	8.5%
Ultra-Low Risk	1,951	4.8%	3,495	5.7%	5,446	5.4%
All Releases	**77,468**	**28.8%**	**162,474**	**31.0%**	**239,942**	**30.3%**
Pre-TIS Simulated	-	-	-	**32.3%**	-	-

Chapter 8: The Goal of Incapacitation

As an adjunct to the recidivism study discussed in Chapter 7, a special "incapacitation study" was undertaken to assess the likely impact of incarceration on crime levels in Arizona. Specifically, new felonies committed within five years of release were counted and expressed as rates, first as new felonies per 1,000 releases and then as new felonies per 1,000 years of street time. Street time is "opportunity time" to commit new felonies, and should be considered when gauging patterns of new crime.

Up to 12 new felonies that resulted in recommitment to ADC were counted per releasee. Considering the relationships between reported crimes, arrests, and prison commitments in Arizona, an attempt was made to translate the incapacitation findings into impacts on overall crime levels in the state.

As with previous issues, the intention was to compare incapacitation results between the Truth-in-Sentencing (TIS) population and those sentenced pursuant to Pre-TIS provisions.

To allow a 5-year follow-up, the target population for this study consisted of only those 205,177 releases among the total of 288,122 that occurred between January 1, 1985 and June 30, 2006, including 77,185 Pre-TIS releases and 127,992 TIS releases. At 5 years per releasee, the release population racked up 1,025,885 years of follow-up time that included 884,160 years of street time (86.2%) and 141,723 years of incarceration time (13.8%; ADC prison time only). This equates to 4,309.23 years of street time and 690.73 years of prison time per 1,000 releases.

Without controlling for the type of release or the risk level of the offender, 205,177 releasees accumulated 139,216 new felonies over the 5-year follow-up period, for a rate of 678.52 new felonies per 1,000 releases and 157.46 new felonies per 1,000 years of street time.

The TIS/Pre-TIS comparison shows that the TIS population recorded 3.6% less prison time per releasee during the follow-up period, namely 681.27 compared to 706.46 for the Pre-TIS group. However, due to a higher risk profile, the TIS population recorded a 10.0% higher rate of new felonies per 1,000 releasees (702.52 versus 638.71) and a 9.3% higher rate of new felonies per 1,000 years of street time (162.67 compared to 148.76).

Following suit with the recidivism study results, the TIS portion of the release population for this study scored out as 9.7% higher in risk using 3-year recidivism rates by risk level as a gauge. Accordingly, when controlling for risk-related differences, TIS releasees recorded a 2.7% lower rate of new felonies per 1,000 releases and an 8.3% lower rate of new felonies per 1,000 years of street time. In other words, the results switch over in favor of the TIS side when risk is taken into account.

One of the questions raised by the results is why the TIS group recorded higher rates of new felonies but a lower level of future prison time. The answer is that, even without controlling for risk, new felonies committed by the TIS population tended to be less serious. Specifically, TIS rates of new felonies per 1,000 years of street time were 9.3% less in the case of Class 1 felonies, and 7.2% less in the case of Class 2 felonies. Rates of new Class 3 felonies were virtually the same (0.7% higher on the TIS side), while the balance of new Class 4-6 felonies favored the Pre-TIS side by 14.4%.

Regarding the specific nature of new felonies committed by releasees, we found that drug possession was by far the most frequent at 21.1%. This was especially true among TIS releasees, where 1 in every 4.5 new felonies (22.3%) was drug possession. Here is a percentage breakdown of the 10 most frequently occurring new felonies among all releasees:

- *Drug possession (21.1%)*
- *DUI (9.4%)*
- *Aggravated assault (8.0%)*
- *Drug trafficking (6.8%)*
- *Third degree burglary (5.8%)*
- *Theft (5.3%)*
- *Theft of means of transportation (4.9%)*
- *Misconduct involving weapons (4.2%)*
- *Forgery (4.1%)*
- *Second degree burglary (3.6%)*

Comparing TIS releasees with Pre-TIS counterparts, rates of new felonies per 1,000 years of street time in the above categories were up or down by the following amounts:

- *Drug possession (+27.7%)*
- *DUI (-16.3%)*
- *Aggravated assault (+18.1%)*
- *Drug trafficking (-16.0%)*
- *Third degree burglary (-18.3%)*
- *Theft (-62.3%)*
- *Theft of means of transportation (+529.6%)*
- *Misconduct involving weapons (+120.7%)*
- *Forgery (+24.8%)*
- *Second degree burglary (-41.3%)*

The large increase in theft of means of transportation (+530%) is due to the fact that this offense was added to the criminal code during the TIS era. Previously, such crimes were prosecuted either as simple theft or unlawful use of means of transportation. Accordingly, when we combine theft and theft of means of transportation into a single category, the TIS rate is just 4.9% higher. Further complicating the comparison is the fact that many other offenses were added to the criminal code in the TIS era. To correct for this problem, two approaches were used. First, all such crimes added to the code except for theft of means of transportation were deleted from the analysis, dropping the Pre-TIS advantage in the rate of new felonies per 1,000 releases from 10.0% to 7.5%, or by 25%.

The second approach was to focus in on 22 major violent and sex crimes, to include crimes in place throughout the Pre-TIS and TIS eras and crimes that anyone would agree are serious. The following reveals percentage differences in rates of new felonies per 1,000 years of street time in these categories.

- *Child molestation (-53.6%)*
- *Public sexual indecency to a minor (-41.2%)*
- *Sexual assault of a spouse (-40.0%)*
- *Sexual assault (-39.3%)*
- *Arson of an occupied structure (-36.1%)*
- *Manslaughter (-33.1%)*
- *First degree murder (-30.4%)*
- *Indecent exposure to a person under 15 (-29.6%)*
- *Dangerous or deadly assault by prisoner or juvenile (-25.9%)*
- *First degree burglary (-25.7%)*
- *Sexual abuse (-24.6%)*
- *Negligent homicide (-16.7%)*
- *Aggravated robbery (-15.2%)*
- *Robbery (-12.0%)*
- *Sexual conduct with a minor (-11.9%)*
- *Armed robbery (+2.2%)*
- *Kidnapping (+2.2%)*
- *Child or vulnerable adult abuse (+2.7%)*
- *Child prostitution (+4.9%)*
- *Aggravated assault (+18.1%)*
- *Second degree murder (+19.1%)*
- *Sexual exploitation of minor (+639.4%)*

Double digit changes in rates of new major felonies included 15 decreases and just three increases. Included were decreases in seven of eight sex offense categories and in three of the four homicide categories. With regard to sexual exploitation of a minor, which increased 7-fold plus, it should be taken into account that this crime only began to proliferate during the age of the personal computer, and hence would be expected to increase during the TIS era.

As was the case with regard to all new offenses, the differences outlined above do not take into account the fact that TIS releasees posed a greater risk of recidivism and hence were pre-disposed to higher rates of new major felonies. Due to the large numbers in the aggravated assault category, the overall rates of new major felonies are higher for TIS releasees.

In fact, they are 2.7% higher in the case of new felonies per 1,000 releases, and 2.1% higher in the case of new felonies per 1,000 years of street time. When risk is taken into account, however, the differences again switch over to favor TIS releasees. The TIS rate of new major felonies per 1,000 releases of 108.12 is 13.5% less than the Pre-TIS simulated rate of 124.96. Also, the TIS rate of new major felonies per 1,000 years of street time of 25.04 is 19.3% less than the Pre-TIS simulated rate of 31.01. In other words, when risk and opportunity (street) time are taken into account, the 2.7% advantage on the Pre-TIS side becomes a 19.3% advantage on the TIS side.

The Impact of Truth-in-Sentencing on Crime Levels

Next, the results were extrapolated to determine the impact of TIS on Arizona's overall crime levels - specifically differences in commission rates of new felonies as per the results outlined above, and the direct incapacitation of TIS inmates during the extra 0.30 years of incarceration calculated in Chapter 6. The analysis assumes time-based rates of new felonies identical to the rates observed after release. In order to include TIS releases with less than five years follow-up, all results were first extrapolated from the release population with a 5-year follow-up (205,177) to the full complement of 298,385 releases.

The result: 7,514 new committing felonies were prevented by direct incapacitation of 220,499 TIS offenders during the 0.30 extra years of prison time per releasee. These included 1,674 drug possessions, 746 burglaries, 657 motor vehicle thefts, 638 DUIs, 620 aggravated assaults, 462 drug trafficking offenses, 435 weapons offenses, 426 forgery and counterfeiting (including identity theft), 350 larceny-thefts, 293 robberies, 176 other assaults, 117 stolen property offenses, 112 fraud and embezzlement, 83 vandalism, 68 offenses against family and children, 61 murder/non-negligent manslaughter, 54 sex offenses, 20 forcible rapes, eight (8) prostitution and commercial vice, seven (7) arsons, two (2) negligent manslaughters, and 505 other offenses. Of the 7,514, 2,747 or 36.6% fell to the seven reported crime categories.

The extrapolated totals of crimes prevented by lower commission rates among TIS releasees include 6,685 fewer larceny-thefts, 3,545 fewer burglaries, 225 fewer robberies, 216 fewer murders/non-negligent manslaughters, and 219 fewer forcible rapes. These were balanced out to an extent by 1,571 more aggravated assaults and 8,377 more motor vehicle thefts.

Combined with the direct incapacitation results outlined above, we find a net of 7,035 fewer larceny-thefts, 4,291 fewer burglaries, 517 fewer robberies, 277 fewer murders/non-negligent manslaughters, 239 fewer forcible rapes, balanced to an extent by 951 more aggravated assaults and 7,720 more motor vehicle thefts.

Part of our analysis of the impact of Truth-in-Sentencing on crime included an assessment of the role of the "funnel effect" in Arizona. Our findings indicate 15.5 times as many reported crimes as prison commitments for those same crimes. This varies from 1.72 for murder/non-negligent manslaughter, to 15.06 for robbery, 15.31 for aggravated assault, 36.67 for forcible rape, 52.21 for burglary, 60.55 for motor vehicle theft, and 186.77 for larceny-theft.

Applying these numbers to the calculated surpluses/deficits given in the previous paragraph yields the following impacts on reported crime levels in Arizona over the period 1995-2010. Due to the change in classification from theft to theft of means of transportation, we combined the larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft numbers in these final calculations.

- *Murder/non-negligent manslaughter (-476)*
- *Forcible rape (-8,781)*
- *Robbery (-7,787)*
- *Aggravated assault (+14,559)*
- *Burglary (-223,998)*
- *Larceny-Theft & Motor vehicle theft (-846,517)*
- *All Part I offenses (-1,073,000)*

We estimate that over one million crimes were prevented via the implementation of Truth-in-Sentencing in 1994. We also calculated estimates of the numbers of crimes that would have been committed in Arizona absent the change to Truth-in-Sentencing and the percentage changes under TIS. According to our findings, over the period 1995-2010 crime levels in Arizona were down by 17.7% due to the impact of Truth-in-Sentencing on crime! Crime-by-crime changes were as follows:

- *Forcible rape (-23.8%)*
- *Burglary (-20.0%)*
- *Larceny-theft &motor vehicle theft (-19.0%)*
- *Murder/non-negligent manslaughter (-6.7%)*
- *Robbery (-5.7%)*
- *Aggravated assault (+5.1%)*
- *All Part I offenses (-17.7%)*

Chapter 8 Summary

- *205,177 released inmates committed 139,216 new felonies during a 5-year window after release.*
- *On average, 86.2% of the five years was spent on the street and 13.8% in prison for new felonies.*
- *New felony rates were 10.0% and 9.3% higher for TIS releasees than for Pre-TIS counterparts.*
- *However, TIS releasees posed a 9.7% higher risk of recidivism.*
- *In controlling for risk, TIS releasees recorded a 2.7% lower rate of new felonies per 1,000 releases and an 8.3% lower rate of new felonies per 1,000 years of street time.*
- *New felonies committed by TIS releasees tended to be less serious; the TIS time-based rate of new Class 1 felonies was 9.3% less and the time-based rate of new Class 2 felonies 7.2% less.*
- *The rate of new Class 4-6 felonies was 14.4% higher for TIS releasees.*
- *TIS time-based new felony rates were lower by double digit percentages in 15 of 22 major violent and sex crime categories, e.g., child molestation (-53.6%), sexual assault (-39.3%), arson of an occupied structure (-36.1%), manslaughter (-33.1%), and first degree murder (-30.4%).*
- *The only major violent and sex crimes showing double digit increases under Truth-in-Sentencing were aggravated assault (+18.1%), second degree murder (+19.1%), and sexual exploitation of a minor (+639.4%)*
- *In controlling for risk, the rate of new major violent and sex crimes per 1,000 releases is 13.5% lower for TIS releasees than for Pre-TIS counterpart; the time-based rate is 19.3% lower.*
- *It is estimated the 7,514 new committing offenses (felonies) were prevented by "direct incapacitation" during the longer period of incarceration experienced by TIS inmates (average of 0.30 years). This included 746 burglaries, 657 motor vehicle thefts, 620 aggravated assaults, 350 larceny-thefts, 293 robberies, 64 sex offenses, and 63 homicides, among others.*
- *Extrapolated totals of new committing offenses prevented either by direct incapacitation or by lower commission rates under TIS included 7,035 fewer larceny-thefts, 4,291 fewer burglaries, 517 fewer robberies, 277 fewer murders/non-negligent manslaughters, and 239 fewer forcible rapes. These were balanced out to an extent by 951 more aggravated assaults and 7,720 more motor vehicle thefts.*
- *Using the "funnel effect" to extrapolate the numbers above to general crime levels indicates the following percentage crime reductions over the period 1995-2010 drawing from the implementation of Truth-in-Sentencing in 1994: forcible rape (-23.8%),burglary (-20.0%), larceny-theft & motor vehicle theft (-19.0%), murder/non-negligent manslaughter (-6.7%), and robbery (-5.7%). These were balanced to an extent by a 5.1% increase in aggravated assaults.*
- *Over the period 1995-2010, reported crime was down by 17.7% due to Truth-in-Sentencing.*

The Goals of Incarceration

It is commonly held that there are four major goals or purposes of incarceration, including: 1) punishment or retribution for the crime, 2) rehabilitation of the criminal, 3) deterrence of others from committing crimes, and 4) isolation or incapacitation of the criminal to directly prevent him or her from committing new crimes. Of the four goals, the first and the last are probably the most attainable. Certainly, some criminals can be and are rehabilitated, and criminal penalties probably deter many from carrying out criminal acts. However, there is generally little question that incarceration serves to punish the offender and exact retribution for the crime. Also, it is logical to suppose that isolation works to incapacitate the criminal and to prevent criminal activity during the period of incarceration. At least, that goal should work in theory, but very little research has been done to document the degree to which incapacitation might or does work.

The problem with testing the validity of the goal of incapacitation is that there is no direct means of determining how many and what kinds of crimes the criminal would commit if out on the street rather than in prison. However, one thing we can do is to determine how many and what kinds of crimes the offender commits after release from custody. In particular, we can identify and tabulate the crimes that serve to return the offender to custody within a given time period after release. While recidivism rates are important indicators of new criminal activity, they do not account for the possibility of multiple crimes by an individual offender. That is where the advantage of an incapacitation study enters in.

In the previous chapter, we compared recidivism rates between released offenders originally sentenced under Truth-in-Sentencing (TIS) statutes and those sentenced under the former (Pre-TIS) law. It is a major purpose of the present chapter to compare the numbers and kinds of crimes committed by the two groups after release from custody. Accordingly, all incapacitation results were generated separately for each of the two populations and then aggregated together to give an overall view of the potential effectiveness of incapacitation.

In an effort to measure the volume and nature of new criminal activity by released felons in Arizona, we selected from the total release population all offenders who could be followed for new criminal acts during a five-year window after release. Again, as was the case with the recidivism portion of the study, we selected only normal releases, but this time only releases that occurred on or prior to August 2, 2006. This provided the minimum five-year window for new crimes for all releases under study. Of the total of 288,122 normal releases examined in the recidivism study, a total of 205,177 satisfied the above-stated criterion and were selected for the incapacitation study. Table 95 below identifies the applicable release category for this portion of the total release population.

In addition to determining how many and what kinds of new felonies were committed within the five-year window, we also determined the portion of those five years that was spent in ADC custody either as the result of new felony sentences or for some other reason such as the revocation of release status. Furthermore, the remaining portion of the five years was calculated and identified as “street time.” Unfortunately, we did not have the resources to determine time spent in jail following release or time spent in prison in other jurisdictions. Nonetheless, the street time calculation was judged to provide a valid measure of “opportunity time” to commit new offenses.

Table 95: Normal Releases, January 1, 1985 to August 2, 2006

Release Category	Pre-TIS	%	TIS	%	Grand Total	%
Absolute Discharge	17	0.0%	3,877	3.0%	3,894	1.9%
Community Supervision (TIS)	8	0.0%	80,757	63.1%	80,765	39.4%
Community Supervision End	0	0.0%	19,499	15.2%	19,499	9.5%
Commutation of Sentence	21	0.0%	24	0.0%	45	0.0%
Discretionary Release	17	0.0%	9	0.0%	26	0.0%
Early Parole	1,204	1.6%	0	0.0%	1,204	0.6%
Earned Credit Release	11,570	15.0%	0	0.0%	11,570	5.6%
Expiration of Sentence	6,092	7.9%	1,594	1.2%	7,686	3.7%
Home Arrest	4,124	5.3%	0	0.0%	4,124	2.0%
Mandatory Release	2,152	2.8%	0	0.0%	2,152	1.0%
Parole	8,615	11.2%	0	0.0%	8,615	4.2%
Probation	5,993	7.8%	14,503	11.3%	20,496	10.0%
Provisional Release	7,994	10.4%	0	0.0%	7,994	3.9%
SB 1291 Release	0	0.0%	1,209	0.9%	1,209	0.6%
TR to Absolute Discharge	1	0.0%	2	0.0%	3	0.0%
TR to Community Supervision	2	0.0%	5,284	4.1%	5,286	2.6%
TR to Detainer	1,579	2.0%	1,186	0.9%	2,765	1.3%
TR to Earned Credit Release	2,298	3.0%	0	0.0%	2,298	1.1%
TR to Expiration of Sentence	764	1.0%	21	0.0%	785	0.4%
TR to Home Arrest	2,017	2.6%	0	0.0%	2,017	1.0%
TR to Mandatory Release	1,230	1.6%	0	0.0%	1,230	0.6%
TR to Parole	5,594	7.2%	0	0.0%	5,594	2.7%
TR to Provisional Release	12,274	15.9%	0	0.0%	12,274	6.0%
TR to Work Furlough	673	0.9%	0	0.0%	673	0.3%
TR Unspecified	270	0.3%	27	0.0%	297	0.1%
Work Furlough	2,676	3.5%	0	0.0%	2,676	1.3%
Grand Total	**77,185**	**100.0%**	**127,992**	**100.0%**	**205,177**	**100.0%**

While the raw numbers and types of crimes committed by released offenders are of interest, it is important also to measure the "relative frequency" of new criminal activity. In the case of the recidivism study discussed in the previous chapter, the measure of relative frequency was the recidivism rate, calculated as the percentage of released inmates who committed new crimes within a given follow-up period. In the case of the incapacitation study, we defined relative frequency in two ways: 1) as the number of new felonies per 1,000 releases, and 2) as the number of new felonies per 1,000 years of street time during the five-year window. The first measure provides something akin to a recidivism rate, while the second factors in "opportunity time." The idea behind the second measure is that the offender who has more time on the street to commit new crimes, and who does commit new crimes, will have more of an opportunity to do so, and thus might be expected to commit more crimes. Here, the factor "new crimes per unit of street time" is judged to appropriately gauge "the level of criminal activity" of the releasee.

Finally, as a measure of the extent to which released offenders use up state resources as recidivists, the measure "future time served per 1,000 releases" was also calculated. Again, only time served during the five-year window was included in this measure. In addition to providing a gauge by which to measure the relative success of TIS statutes in comparison to the previous law, this measure was also used to determine the extent to which various risk categories rack up prison time after release.

Results

The results of the present study establish that 205,177 released offenders committed 139,216 new felonies during the five-year window after release. Necessarily, this included only those new felonies that would result in additional prison time. Across the release population, at five years per released offender, there were a total of 1,025,885 years available in which to commit new felonies and to be re-incarcerated. Of that total, 141,725 years (13.8%) were spent in ADC custody as "future time served" and 884,160 years (86.2%) were spent on the street as "future street time."

The corresponding relative frequencies calculate to 690.75 years of time served and 4,309.25 years of street time per 1,000 releases (5,000 years total). Finally, the 205,177 released offenders committed 678.52 new felonies per 1,000 releases and 157.46 new felonies per 1,000 years of street time.

General Results of Incapacitation Study

205,177 Released Offenders

1,025,885 Total Years of Follow-Up (100.0%)

141,725 Years of Future Time Served (13.8%)

884,160 Years of Future Street Time (86.2%)

690.75 Years of Future Time Served per 1,000 Releases

4,309.25 Years of Future Street Time per 1,000 Releases

139,216 New Felonies

678.52 New Felonies per 1,000 Releases

157.46 New Felonies per 1,000 Years of Street Time

Of the total of 205,177 releases examined in this portion of the study, 127,992 or 62.4% were released under Truth-in-Sentencing (TIS) specifications, while the remaining 77,185 or 37.6% were released pursuant to Pre-TIS statutes. Before moving on to more specific information on new offenses, we first reveal how the parameters outlined above differ between these two portions of the release population.

Release Populations

Pre-TIS Releases: 77,185 = 37.6%

TIS Releases: 127,992 = 62.4%

All Releases: 205,177 = 100.0%

General Results of Incapacitation Study (Pre-TIS Releases)

77,185 Released Offenders

385,925 Total Years of Follow-Up (100.0%)

54,528 Years of Future Time Served (14.1%)

331,397 Years of Future Street Time (85.9%)

706.46 Years of Future Time Served per 1,000 Releases

4,293.55 Years of Future Street Time per 1,000 Releases

49,299 New Felonies

638.71 New Felonies per 1,000 Releases

148.76 New Felonies per 1,000 Years of Street Time

General Results of Incapacitation Study (TIS Releases)

127,992 Released Offenders

639,960 Total Years of Follow-Up (100.0%)

87,197 Years of Future Time Served (13.6%)

552,763 Years of Future Street Time (86.4%)

681.27 Years of Future Time Served per 1,000 Releases

4,318.73 Years of Future Street Time per 1,000 Releases

89,917 New Felonies

702.52 New Felonies per 1,000 Releases

162.67 New Felonies per 1,000 Years of Street Time

Summary Findings

TIS releases recorded 3.6% less future time served per 1,000 releases

TIS releases recorded a 10.0% higher number of new felonies per 1,000 releases

TIS releases recorded a 9.3% higher number of new felonies per 1,000 years of street time

Figure 270: Future Time Served (Years) per 1,000 Releases

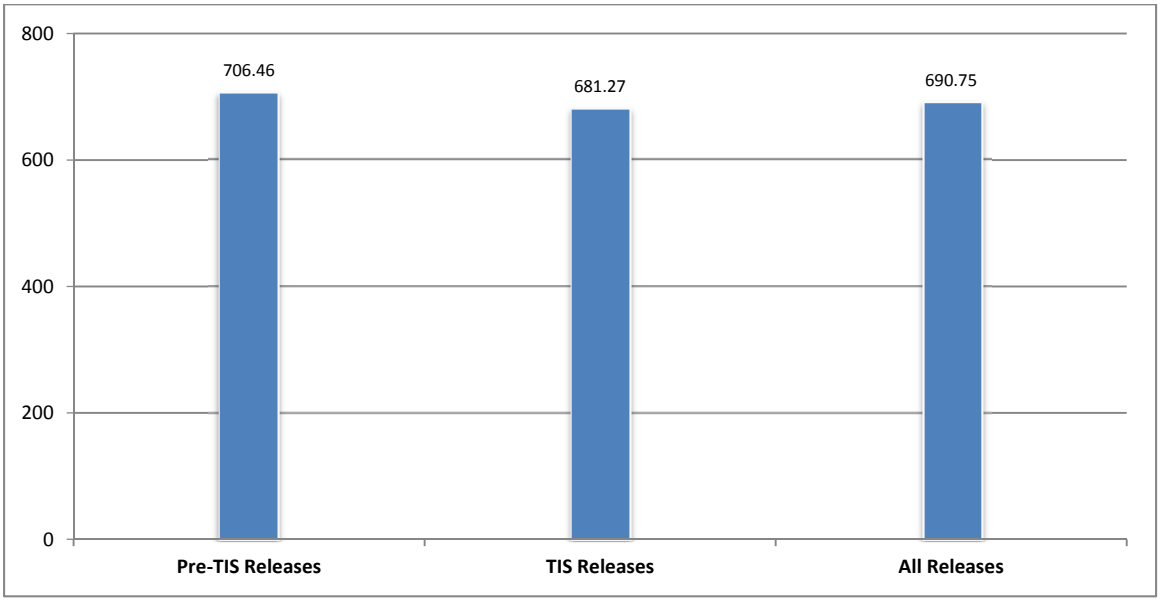


Figure 271: New Felonies per 1,000 Releases

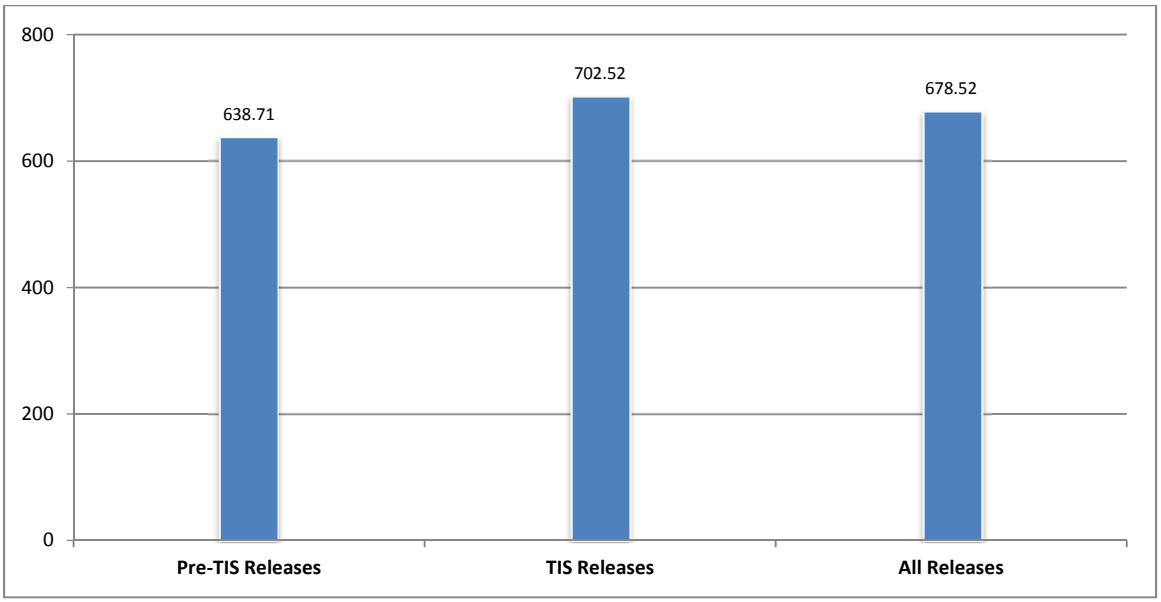
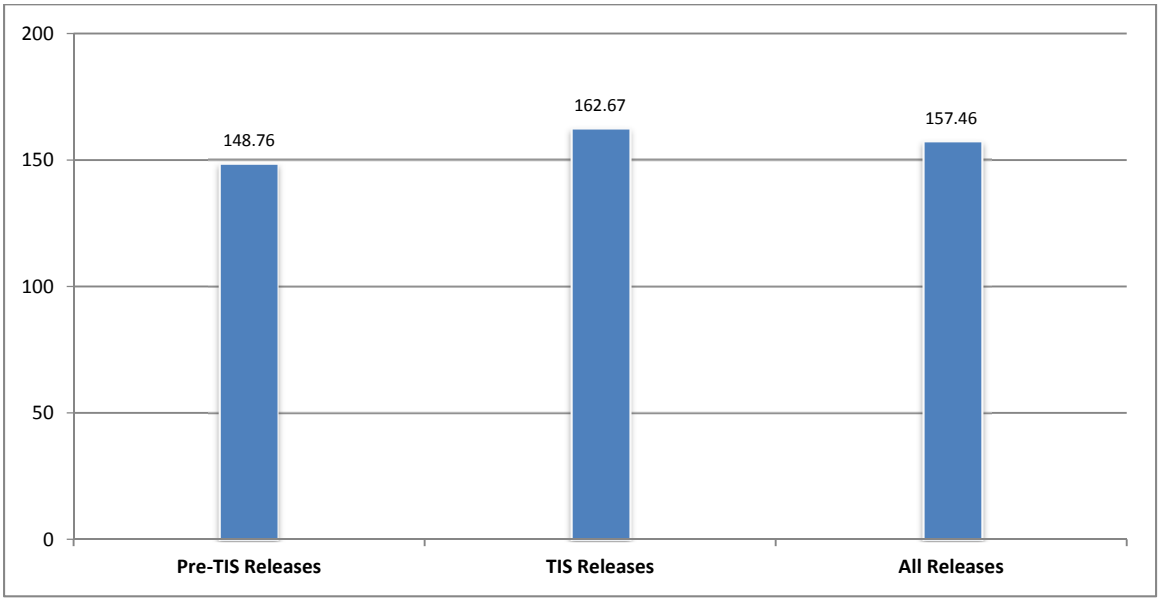


Figure 272: New Felonies per 1,000 Years of Street Time*



The fact that TIS releases recorded less future prison time during the five-year window, yet still managed to record significantly higher numbers of new felonies per 1,000 releases and per 1,000 years of street time, suggests that perhaps the new offenses committed by TIS releasees were less serious on average. We already know from the previous chapter that TIS releasees pose a greater risk of recidivism at the time of release than do their Pre-TIS counterparts. Before looking at the specific offenses committed by the two groups, we first check to see if a higher risk profile might account for the higher rates of new offenses by TIS releasees. We need to re-do the risk level comparison because the target population is different!

Table 96: Risk Level Comparison, TIS & Pre-TIS Releases (205,177)

Risk Level	Pre-TIS Releases	% of Total	TIS Releases	% of Total	All Releases	% of Total
Ultra-High Risk-3	441	0.6%	839	0.7%	1,280	0.6%
Ultra-High Risk-2	1,084	1.4%	3,615	2.8%	4,699	2.3%
Ultra-High Risk-1	1,718	2.2%	6,136	4.8%	7,854	3.8%
Very-High Risk-2	1,992	2.6%	5,602	4.4%	7,594	3.7%
Very-High Risk-1	1,773	2.3%	5,302	4.1%	7,075	3.4%
High Risk-2	2,639	3.4%	7,480	5.8%	10,119	4.9%
High Risk-1	6,649	8.6%	11,204	8.8%	17,853	8.7%
High-Medium Risk	8,539	11.1%	10,351	8.1%	18,890	9.2%
Medium Risk	9,368	12.1%	13,052	10.2%	22,420	10.9%
Low-Medium Risk	13,264	17.2%	18,073	14.1%	31,337	15.3%
Low Risk-2	8,685	11.3%	13,444	10.5%	22,129	10.8%
Low Risk-1	5,524	7.2%	9,640	7.5%	15,164	7.4%
Very-Low Risk-2	10,479	13.6%	15,211	11.9%	25,690	12.5%
Very-Low Risk-1	3,131	4.1%	5,328	4.2%	8,459	4.1%
Ultra-Low Risk	1,899	2.5%	2,715	2.1%	4,614	2.2%
All Releases	**77,185**	**100.0%**	**127,992**	**100.0%**	**205,177**	**100.0%**

A quick glance down the percentage columns in Table 96 reveals that, as was the case with the recidivism study populations, TIS releasees posed a significantly higher risk of recidivism, in fact 9.7% higher using 36-month recidivism rates for all releases as a gauge (31.1% to 28.3%). Naturally, that means we should control for risk in comparing incapacitation parameters between the two populations.

Table 97: New Felonies per 1,000 Releases by Risk Level

Risk Level	All Releases	Pre-TIS Releases	TIS Releases	% Difference
Ultra-High Risk-3	1,938.28	1,941.04	1,936.83	-0.2%
Ultra-High Risk-2	1,597.57	1,701.11	1,566.53	-7.9%
Ultra-High Risk-1	1,435.06	1,486.03	1,420.80	-4.4%
Very-High Risk-2	1,361.60	1,519.58	1,305.43	-14.1%
Very-High Risk-1	1,221.06	1,305.70	1,192.76	-8.6%
High Risk-2	1,038.84	1,086.78	1,021.93	-6.0%
High Risk-1	918.39	919.09	917.98	-0.1%
High-Medium Risk	778.61	764.02	790.65	3.5%
Medium Risk	681.45	685.53	678.52	-1.0%
Low-Medium Risk	569.23	549.61	583.63	6.2%
Low Risk-2	458.04	444.91	466.53	4.9%
Low Risk-1	345.88	348.84	344.19	-1.3%
Very-Low Risk-2	269.68	281.71	261.39	-7.2%
Very-Low Risk-1	175.20	183.97	170.05	-7.6%
Ultra-Low Risk	98.61	89.52	104.97	17.3%
All Releases	**678.52**	**638.71**	**702.52**	**10.0%**
Pre-TIS Simulation	**-**	**-**	**721.92**	**-2.7%**

Table 98: New Felonies per 1,000 Years of Street Time by Risk Level

Risk Level	All Releases	Pre-TIS Releases	TIS Releases	% Difference
Ultra-High Risk-3	588.64	686.53	547.51	-20.2%
Ultra-High Risk-2	461.43	541.71	440.19	-18.7%
Ultra-High Risk-1	398.41	455.87	384.22	-15.7%
Very-High Risk-2	368.07	449.22	342.46	-23.8%
Very-High Risk-1	316.79	362.20	302.89	-16.4%
High Risk-2	266.30	292.85	257.54	-12.1%
High Risk-1	225.37	230.53	222.42	-3.5%
High-Medium Risk	184.64	183.26	185.75	1.4%
Medium Risk	157.72	160.87	155.51	-3.3%
Low-Medium Risk	128.40	124.90	130.93	4.8%
Low Risk-2	101.63	98.73	103.51	4.8%
Low Risk-1	75.00	76.04	74.41	-2.1%
Very-Low Risk-2	57.75	60.15	56.08	-6.8%
Very-Low Risk-1	36.71	38.32	35.76	-6.7%
Ultra-Low Risk	20.37	18.40	21.75	18.2%
All Releases	**157.46**	**148.76**	**162.67**	**9.3%**
Pre-TIS Simulation	**-**	**-**	**177.30**	**-8.3%**

When we control for risk, we obtain the results shown in Tables 97 and 98. These results show that the 10.0% and 9.3% advantages to the Pre-TIS side completely vanish when risk is taken into account. In fact, the actual TIS rate of new felonies per 1,000 releases of 702.52 is lower by 2.7% than the simulated result of 721.92 obtained by applying Pre-TIS rates per risk level to TIS cases. Likewise, the actual TIS rate of new felonies per 1,000 years of street time of 162.67 is lower by 8.3% than the Pre-TIS simulated result of 177.30. ***In other words, when we take risk and opportunity time into account, the 10.0% advantage to the Pre-TIS side becomes an 8.3% advantage to the TIS side!***

Summary Findings Revisited

TIS releases recorded 3.6% less future time served per 1,000 releases

Controlling for risk-related differences*:*

TIS releases recorded a 2.7% lower number of new felonies per 1,000 releases

TIS releases recorded an 8.3% lower number of new felonies per 1,000 years of street time

While this settles the issue to an extent, we don't yet have an explanation for why the measure "years of future time served per 1,000 releases" favors the TIS side. This was true without controlling for risk. The original suggestion was that new offenses committed by TIS releasees may have been less serious on average. To address this issue, we first break out new felonies by felony class as in Table 99 below.

Table 99: New Felonies by Felony Class

Felony Class	Pre-TIS Releases	% of Total	TIS Releases	% of Total	All Releases	% of Total
Class 1	291	0.6%	440	0.5%	731	0.5%
Class 2	5,206	10.6%	8,062	9.0%	13,268	9.5%
Class 3	9,557	19.4%	16,047	17.8%	25,604	18.4%
Class 4	17,392	35.3%	36,047	40.1%	53,439	38.4%
Class 5	7,089	14.4%	8,711	9.7%	15,800	11.3%
Class 6	9,764	19.8%	20,610	22.9%	30,374	21.8%
Grand Total	**49,299**	**100.0%**	**89,917**	**100.0%**	**139,216**	**100.0%**
Class 1-3	15,054	30.5%	24,549	27.3%	39,603	28.4%
Class 4-6	34,245	69.5%	65,368	72.7%	99,613	71.6%

The above felony class distributions indicate that a higher percentage of new felonies committed by Pre-TIS releasees fall to felony classes 1-3 (30.5% to 27.3%). This result suggests that we need to break out the two kinds of new offense rates by felony class, as recorded in Tables 100 and 101.

Table 100: New Felonies per 1,000 Releases by Felony Class

Felony Class	All Releases	Pre-TIS Releases	TIS Releases	% Difference
Class 1	3.56	3.77	3.44	-8.8%
Class 2	64.67	67.45	62.99	-6.6%
Class 3	124.79	123.82	125.38	1.3%
Class 4	260.45	225.33	281.63	25.0%
Class 5	77.01	91.84	68.06	-25.9%
Class 6	148.04	126.50	161.03	27.3%
Grand Total	**678.52**	**638.71**	**702.52**	**10.0%**
Class 1-3	193.02	195.04	191.80	-1.7%
Class 4-6	485.50	443.67	510.72	15.1%

Table 101: New Felonies per 1,000 Years of Street Time by Felony Class

Felony Class	All Releases	Pre-TIS Releases	TIS Releases	% Difference
Class 1	0.83	0.88	0.80	-9.3%
Class 2	15.01	15.71	14.58	-7.2%
Class 3	28.96	28.84	29.03	0.7%
Class 4	60.44	52.48	65.21	24.3%
Class 5	17.87	21.39	15.76	-26.3%
Class 6	34.35	29.46	37.29	26.5%
Grand Total	**157.46**	**148.76**	**162.67**	**9.3%**
Class 1-3	44.79	45.43	44.41	-2.2%
Class 4-6	112.66	103.34	118.26	14.4%

The results tabulated in the tables above show that TIS rates of both types are lower at felony classes 1, 2 and 5 than they are for Pre-TIS releases. Felony class 3 results are a wash, with Class 4 and 6 results favoring Pre-TIS releases. On balance, it is the large numbers of new felonies at Class 4 and Class 6 that cause the TIS overall rates to be higher.

To gain any more useful information, it is necessary to consider the specific nature of new felonies committed by the two populations. Tables 102-104 accomplish as much. According to Table 102, drug possession is by far the most frequent new felony committed by released Arizona inmates. This is especially so among TIS releasees, where one in every 4.5 new offenses (22.3%) is drug possession. Among 104 individual offense categories and 139,216 offenses, 102,086 or 73.3% are accounted for by just 10 offense categories as follows: drug possession (21.1%), DUI (9.4%), aggravated assault (8.0%), drug trafficking (6.8%), third degree burglary (5.8%), theft (5.3%), theft of means of transportation (4.9%), misconduct involving weapons (4.2%), forgery (4.1%), and second degree burglary (3.6%). However, the most telling information comes from Tables 103 and 104, which reveal rates of new felonies, and Figures 273 and 274, which rank percentage changes in new felony rates under TIS statutes.

Table 102: A.R.S. Description of New Felony Offenses

A.R.S. Description	Pre-TIS Releases	%	TIS Releases	%	All Releases	%
Drug Possession	9,402	19.1%	20,034	22.3%	29,436	21.1%
DUI	5,472	11.1%	7,638	8.5%	13,110	9.4%
Aggravated Assault	3,753	7.6%	7,395	8.2%	11,148	8.0%
Drug Trafficking	3,947	8.0%	5,529	6.1%	9,476	6.8%
Third Degree Burglary	3,411	6.9%	4,646	5.2%	8,057	5.8%
Theft	4,610	9.4%	2,831	3.1%	7,441	5.3%
Theft of Means of Transportation	598	1.2%	6,280	7.0%	6,878	4.9%
Misconduct Involving Weapons	1,241	2.5%	4,569	5.1%	5,810	4.2%
Forgery	1,861	3.8%	3,875	4.3%	5,736	4.1%
Second Degree Burglary	2,524	5.1%	2,470	2.7%	4,994	3.6%
Armed Robbery	1,232	2.5%	2,100	2.3%	3,332	2.4%
Trafficking in Stolen Property	1,093	2.2%	1,403	1.6%	2,496	1.8%
Resisting Arrest	690	1.4%	1,648	1.8%	2,338	1.7%
Unlawful Flight from Pursuing LE Vehicle	592	1.2%	1,639	1.8%	2,231	1.6%
Unlawful Use of Means of Transportation	511	1.0%	1,584	1.8%	2,095	1.5%
Shoplifting	762	1.5%	1,297	1.4%	2,059	1.5%
Robbery	717	1.5%	1,052	1.2%	1,769	1.3%
Criminal Trespass	583	1.2%	1,176	1.3%	1,759	1.3%
Criminal Damage	441	0.9%	895	1.0%	1,336	1.0%
Sex Offender Registration Violation	237	0.5%	1,014	1.1%	1,251	0.9%
Endangerment	435	0.9%	692	0.8%	1,127	0.8%
Second Degree Escape	538	1.1%	498	0.6%	1,036	0.7%
Kidnapping	380	0.8%	648	0.7%	1,028	0.7%
Credit Card Fraud	202	0.4%	733	0.8%	935	0.7%
Fraudulent Schemes and Artifices	411	0.8%	439	0.5%	850	0.6%
Taking Identity of Another Person or Entity	97	0.2%	747	0.8%	844	0.6%
Disorderly Conduct	171	0.3%	584	0.6%	755	0.5%
Promoting Prison Contraband	206	0.4%	493	0.5%	699	0.5%
Aggravated Robbery	246	0.5%	348	0.4%	594	0.4%
Aggravated Domestic Violence	30	0.1%	547	0.6%	577	0.4%
First Degree Burglary	251	0.5%	311	0.3%	562	0.4%
First Degree Murder	256	0.5%	297	0.3%	553	0.4%
Sexual Assault	240	0.5%	243	0.3%	483	0.3%
Possession of Burglary Tools	108	0.2%	323	0.4%	431	0.3%
Second Degree Murder	144	0.3%	286	0.3%	430	0.3%
Child or Vulnerable Adult Abuse	157	0.3%	269	0.3%	426	0.3%
Sexual Conduct with a Minor	134	0.3%	197	0.2%	331	0.2%
Sexual Abuse	128	0.3%	161	0.2%	289	0.2%
Manslaughter	129	0.3%	144	0.2%	273	0.2%
Aggravated Harassment	33	0.1%	234	0.3%	267	0.2%
Child Molestation	142	0.3%	110	0.1%	252	0.2%
First Degree Failure to Appear	39	0.1%	182	0.2%	221	0.2%
Third Degree Escape	95	0.2%	121	0.1%	216	0.2%
Criminal Impersonation	15	0.0%	165	0.2%	180	0.1%
Unlawful Imprisonment	60	0.1%	114	0.1%	174	0.1%
Leaving the Scene of a Death or Injury Accident	70	0.1%	102	0.1%	172	0.1%
Criminal Possession of a Forgery Device	44	0.1%	121	0.1%	165	0.1%
Indecent Exposure to a Person Under 15	69	0.1%	81	0.1%	150	0.1%
Grand Total	**49,299**	**100%**	**89,917**	**100%**	**139,216**	**100%**

Table 102: A.R.S. Description of New Felony Offenses (continued)

A.R.S. Description	Pre-TIS Releases	%	TIS Releases	%	All Releases	%
Miscellaneous Offenses	91	0.2%	59	0.1%	150	0.1%
Participating-Assisting Criminal Syndicate-Street Gang	49	0.1%	95	0.1%	144	0.1%
Interference with Judicial Proceedings	34	0.1%	94	0.1%	128	0.1%
Stalking	39	0.1%	79	0.1%	118	0.1%
Aggravated Taking Identity of Another Person-Entity	2	0.0%	114	0.1%	116	0.1%
Hindering Prosecution	35	0.1%	77	0.1%	112	0.1%
Public Sexual Indecency to Minor	51	0.1%	50	0.1%	101	0.1%
Threatening or Intimidating	29	0.1%	68	0.1%	97	0.1%
Drive By Shooting	34	0.1%	60	0.1%	94	0.1%
Arson of an Occupied Structure	45	0.1%	48	0.1%	93	0.1%
Destruction of or Injury to a Public Jail	16	0.0%	65	0.1%	81	0.1%
Prostitution	10	0.0%	68	0.1%	78	0.1%
Prisoner Assault with Bodily Fluids	14	0.0%	59	0.1%	73	0.1%
Trafficking in the Identity of Another Person-Entity	2	0.0%	68	0.1%	70	0.1%
Arson of a Structure or Property	43	0.1%	25	0.0%	68	0.0%
Illegal Control or Illegally Conducting an Enterprise	25	0.1%	42	0.0%	67	0.0%
Public Order Offense	12	0.0%	46	0.1%	58	0.0%
First Degree Escape	21	0.0%	25	0.0%	46	0.0%
Negligent Homicide	18	0.0%	25	0.0%	43	0.0%
Unlawful Discharge of Firearms	1	0.0%	42	0.0%	43	0.0%
Discharging a Firearm at a Structure	11	0.0%	31	0.0%	42	0.0%
Perjury	24	0.0%	18	0.0%	42	0.0%
Obstruction of Public Administration	15	0.0%	26	0.0%	41	0.0%
Prisoner Assault with Intent to Incite to Riot	5	0.0%	36	0.0%	41	0.0%
Sexual Exploitation of a Minor	3	0.0%	37	0.0%	40	0.0%
Unlawful Failure to Return Rented-Leased Property	15	0.0%	24	0.0%	39	0.0%
Dangerous or Deadly Assault by Prisoner- Juvenile	17	0.0%	21	0.0%	38	0.0%
Conducting a Chop Shop	2	0.0%	35	0.0%	37	0.0%
Fraudulent Schemes & Practices: Wilful Concealment	28	0.1%	7	0.0%	35	0.0%
Riot	18	0.0%	17	0.0%	35	0.0%
Aggravated Criminal Damage	5	0.0%	29	0.0%	34	0.0%
Custodial Interference	15	0.0%	16	0.0%	31	0.0%
Money Laundering	9	0.0%	19	0.0%	28	0.0%
Child Prostitution	8	0.0%	14	0.0%	22	0.0%
Organized Retail Theft	0	0.0%	21	0.0%	21	0.0%
Theft by Extortion	3	0.0%	18	0.0%	21	0.0%
Criminal Simulation	9	0.0%	9	0.0%	18	0.0%
Eavesdropping and Communications	8	0.0%	6	0.0%	14	0.0%
Obscenity	7	0.0%	7	0.0%	14	0.0%
Computer Tampering	6	0.0%	7	0.0%	13	0.0%
Arson of an Occupied Jail or Prison Facility	3	0.0%	5	0.0%	8	0.0%
Depositing Explosives	1	0.0%	7	0.0%	8	0.0%
Sex Trafficking	0	0.0%	7	0.0%	7	0.0%
Sexual Assault of a Spouse	3	0.0%	3	0.0%	6	0.0%
Luring a Minor for Sexual Exploitation	1	0.0%	4	0.0%	5	0.0%
Bribery	1	0.0%	3	0.0%	4	0.0%
Continuous Sexual Abuse of a Child	3	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.0%
Misconduct Involving Body Armor	0	0.0%	3	0.0%	3	0.0%
Grand Total	**49,299**	**100%**	**89,917**	**100%**	**139,216**	**100%**

Table 102: A.R.S. Description of New Felony Offenses (continued)

A.R.S. Description	Pre-TIS Releases	%	TIS Releases	%	All Releases	%
Burning of Wildlands	0	0.0%	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
Commercial Sexual Exploitation of a Minor	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	2	0.0%
Promoting Secure Care Facility Contraband	0	0.0%	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
Smuggling	0	0.0%	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
Unlawful Sexual Conduct: Correctional Facilities	0	0.0%	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
Voyeurism	0	0.0%	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
Criminal Littering or Polluting	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
Grand Total	**49,299**	**100%**	**89,917**	**100%**	**139,216**	**100%**

Table 103: New Felonies per 1,000 Releases by A.R.S. Description

A.R.S. Description	All Releases	Pre-TIS Releases	TIS Releases	% Difference
Drug Possession	143.47	121.81	156.53	28.5%
DUI	63.90	70.89	59.68	-15.8%
Aggravated Assault	54.33	48.62	57.78	18.8%
Drug Trafficking	46.18	51.14	43.20	-15.5%
Third Degree Burglary	39.27	44.19	36.30	-17.9%
Theft	36.27	59.73	22.12	-63.0%
Theft of Means of Transportation	33.52	7.75	49.07	533.3%
Misconduct Involving Weapons	28.32	16.08	35.70	122.0%
Forgery	27.96	24.11	30.28	25.6%
Second Degree Burglary	24.34	32.70	19.30	-41.0%
Armed Robbery	16.24	15.96	16.41	2.8%
Trafficking in Stolen Property	12.17	14.16	10.96	-22.6%
Resisting Arrest	11.40	8.94	12.88	44.0%
Unlawful Flight from Pursuing LE Vehicle	10.87	7.67	12.81	67.0%
Unlawful Use of Means of Transportation	10.21	6.62	12.38	86.9%
Shoplifting	10.04	9.87	10.13	2.6%
Robbery	8.62	9.29	8.22	-11.5%
Criminal Trespass	8.57	7.55	9.19	21.6%
Criminal Damage	6.51	5.71	6.99	22.4%
Sex Offender Registration Violation	6.10	3.07	7.92	158.0%
Endangerment	5.49	5.64	5.41	-4.1%
Second Degree Escape	5.05	6.97	3.89	-44.2%
Kidnapping	5.01	4.92	5.06	2.8%
Credit Card Fraud	4.56	2.62	5.73	118.8%
Fraudulent Schemes and Artifices	4.14	5.32	3.43	-35.6%
Taking Identity of Another Person or Entity	4.11	1.26	5.84	364.4%
Disorderly Conduct	3.68	2.22	4.56	106.0%
Promoting Prison Contraband	3.41	2.67	3.85	44.3%
Aggravated Robbery	2.90	3.19	2.72	-14.7%
Aggravated Domestic Violence	2.81	0.39	4.27	999.6%
First Degree Burglary	2.74	3.25	2.43	-25.3%
First Degree Murder	2.70	3.32	2.32	-30.0%
Sexual Assault	2.35	3.11	1.90	-38.9%
Possession of Burglary Tools	2.10	1.40	2.52	80.4%
Second Degree Murder	2.10	1.87	2.23	19.8%
Child or Vulnerable Adult Abuse	2.08	2.03	2.10	3.3%
Sexual Conduct with a Minor	1.61	1.74	1.54	-11.3%
Sexual Abuse	1.41	1.66	1.26	-24.1%
Manslaughter	1.33	1.67	1.13	-32.7%
Aggravated Harassment	1.30	0.43	1.83	327.6%
Child Molestation	1.23	1.84	0.86	-53.3%
First Degree Failure to Appear	1.08	0.51	1.42	181.4%
Third Degree Escape	1.05	1.23	0.95	-23.2%
Criminal Impersonation	0.88	0.19	1.29	563.4%
Unlawful Imprisonment	0.85	0.78	0.89	14.6%
Leaving the Scene of a Death or Injury Accident	0.84	0.91	0.80	-12.1%
Criminal Possession of a Forgery Device	0.80	0.57	0.95	65.8%
Indecent Exposure to a Person Under 15	0.73	0.89	0.63	-29.2%
Grand Total	**678.52**	**638.71**	**702.52**	**10.0%**

Table 103: New Felonies per 1,000 Releases by A.R.S. Description (continued)

A.R.S. Description	All Releases	Pre-TIS Releases	TIS Releases	% Difference
Miscellaneous Offenses	0.73	1.18	0.46	-60.9%
Participating-Assisting Criminal Syndicate-Street Gang	0.70	0.63	0.74	16.9%
Interference with Judicial Proceedings	0.62	0.44	0.73	66.7%
Stalking	0.58	0.51	0.62	22.2%
Aggravated Taking Identity of Another Person-Entity	0.57	0.03	0.89	3337.4%
Hindering Prosecution	0.55	0.45	0.60	32.7%
Public Sexual Indecency to Minor	0.49	0.66	0.39	-40.9%
Threatening or Intimidating	0.47	0.38	0.53	41.4%
Drive By Shooting	0.46	0.44	0.47	6.4%
Arson of an Occupied Structure	0.45	0.58	0.38	-35.7%
Destruction of or Injury to a Public Jail	0.39	0.21	0.51	145.0%
Prostitution	0.38	0.13	0.53	310.1%
Prisoner Assault with Bodily Fluids	0.36	0.18	0.46	154.1%
Trafficking in the Identity of Another Person-Entity	0.34	0.03	0.53	1950.4%
Arson of a Structure or Property	0.33	0.56	0.20	-64.9%
Illegal Control or Illegally Conducting an Enterprise	0.33	0.32	0.33	1.3%
Public Order Offense	0.28	0.16	0.36	131.2%
First Degree Escape	0.22	0.27	0.20	-28.2%
Negligent Homicide	0.21	0.23	0.20	-16.2%
Unlawful Discharge of Firearms	0.21	0.01	0.33	2432.8%
Discharging a Firearm at a Structure	0.20	0.14	0.24	69.9%
Perjury	0.20	0.31	0.14	-54.8%
Obstruction of Public Administration	0.20	0.19	0.20	4.5%
Prisoner Assault with Intent to Incite to Riot	0.20	0.06	0.28	334.2%
Sexual Exploitation of a Minor	0.19	0.04	0.29	643.8%
Unlawful Failure to Return Rented-Leased Property	0.19	0.19	0.19	-3.5%
Dangerous or Deadly Assault by Prisoner- Juvenile	0.19	0.22	0.16	-25.5%
Conducting a Chop Shop	0.18	0.03	0.27	955.3%
Fraudulent Schemes & Practices: Wilful Concealment	0.17	0.36	0.05	-84.9%
Riot	0.17	0.23	0.13	-43.0%
Aggravated Criminal Damage	0.17	0.06	0.23	249.8%
Custodial Interference	0.15	0.19	0.13	-35.7%
Money Laundering	0.14	0.12	0.15	27.3%
Child Prostitution	0.11	0.10	0.11	5.5%
Organized Retail Theft	0.10	0.00	0.16	-
Theft by Extortion	0.10	0.04	0.14	261.8%
Criminal Simulation	0.09	0.12	0.07	-39.7%
Eavesdropping and Communications	0.07	0.10	0.05	-54.8%
Obscenity	0.07	0.09	0.05	-39.7%
Computer Tampering	0.06	0.08	0.05	-29.6%
Arson of an Occupied Jail or Prison Facility	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.5%
Depositing Explosives	0.04	0.01	0.05	322.1%
Sex Trafficking	0.03	0.00	0.05	-
Sexual Assault of a Spouse	0.03	0.04	0.02	-39.7%
Luring a Minor for Sexual Exploitation	0.02	0.01	0.03	141.2%
Bribery	0.02	0.01	0.02	80.9%
Continuous Sexual Abuse of a Child	0.01	0.04	0.00	-100.0%
Misconduct Involving Body Armor	0.01	0.00	0.02	-
Grand Total	**678.52**	**638.71**	**702.52**	**10.0%**

Table 103: New Felonies per 1,000 Releases by A.R.S. Description (continued)

A.R.S. Description	All Releases	Pre-TIS Releases	TIS Releases	% Difference
Burning of Wildlands	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.0%
Commercial Sexual Exploitation of a Minor	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.0%
Promoting Secure Care Facility Contraband	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.0%
Smuggling	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.0%
Unlawful Sexual Conduct: Correctional Facilities	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.0%
Voyeurism	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.0%
Criminal Littering or Polluting	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.0%
Grand Total	**678.52**	**638.71**	**702.52**	**10.0%**

Table 104: New Felonies per 1,000 Years of Street Time by A.R.S. Description

A.R.S. Description	All Releases	Pre-TIS Releases	TIS Releases	% Difference
Drug Possession	33.29	28.37	36.24	27.7%
DUI	14.83	16.51	13.82	-16.3%
Aggravated Assault	12.61	11.32	13.38	18.1%
Drug Trafficking	10.72	11.91	10.00	-16.0%
Third Degree Burglary	9.11	10.29	8.41	-18.3%
Theft	8.42	13.91	5.12	-63.2%
Theft of Means of Transportation	7.78	1.80	11.36	529.6%
Misconduct Involving Weapons	6.57	3.74	8.27	120.7%
Forgery	6.49	5.62	7.01	24.8%
Second Degree Burglary	5.65	7.62	4.47	-41.3%
Armed Robbery	3.77	3.72	3.80	2.2%
Trafficking in Stolen Property	2.82	3.30	2.54	-23.0%
Resisting Arrest	2.64	2.08	2.98	43.2%
Unlawful Flight from Pursuing LE Vehicle	2.52	1.79	2.97	66.0%
Unlawful Use of Means of Transportation	2.37	1.54	2.87	85.8%
Shoplifting	2.33	2.30	2.35	2.0%
Robbery	2.00	2.16	1.90	-12.0%
Criminal Trespass	1.99	1.76	2.13	20.9%
Criminal Damage	1.51	1.33	1.62	21.7%
Sex Offender Registration Violation	1.41	0.72	1.83	156.5%
Endangerment	1.27	1.31	1.25	-4.6%
Second Degree Escape	1.17	1.62	0.90	-44.5%
Kidnapping	1.16	1.15	1.17	2.2%
Credit Card Fraud	1.06	0.61	1.33	117.6%
Fraudulent Schemes and Artifices	0.96	1.24	0.79	-36.0%
Taking Identity of Another Person or Entity	0.95	0.29	1.35	361.7%
Disorderly Conduct	0.85	0.52	1.06	104.8%
Promoting Prison Contraband	0.79	0.62	0.89	43.5%
Aggravated Robbery	0.67	0.74	0.63	-15.2%
Aggravated Domestic Violence	0.65	0.09	0.99	993.1%
First Degree Burglary	0.64	0.76	0.56	-25.7%
First Degree Murder	0.63	0.77	0.54	-30.4%
Sexual Assault	0.55	0.72	0.44	-39.3%
Possession of Burglary Tools	0.49	0.33	0.58	79.3%
Second Degree Murder	0.49	0.43	0.52	19.1%
Child or Vulnerable Adult Abuse	0.48	0.47	0.49	2.7%
Sexual Conduct with a Minor	0.37	0.40	0.36	-11.9%
Sexual Abuse	0.33	0.39	0.29	-24.6%
Manslaughter	0.31	0.39	0.26	-33.1%
Aggravated Harassment	0.30	0.10	0.42	325.1%
Child Molestation	0.29	0.43	0.20	-53.6%
First Degree Failure to Appear	0.25	0.12	0.33	179.8%
Third Degree Escape	0.24	0.29	0.22	-23.6%
Criminal Impersonation	0.20	0.05	0.30	559.5%
Unlawful Imprisonment	0.20	0.18	0.21	13.9%
Leaving the Scene of a Death or Injury Accident	0.19	0.21	0.18	-12.6%
Criminal Possession of a Forgery Device	0.19	0.13	0.22	64.9%
Indecent Exposure to a Person Under 15	0.17	0.21	0.15	-29.6%
Grand Total	**148.76**	**162.67**	**157.46**	**9.3%**

Table 104: New Felonies per 1,000 Years of Street Time by A.R.S. Description (continued)

A.R.S. Description	All Releases	Pre-TIS Releases	TIS Releases	% Difference
Miscellaneous Offenses	0.17	0.27	0.11	-61.1%
Participating-Assisting Criminal Syndicate-Street Gang	0.16	0.15	0.17	16.2%
Interference with Judicial Proceedings	0.14	0.10	0.17	65.8%
Stalking	0.13	0.12	0.14	21.4%
Aggravated Taking Identity of Another Person-Entity	0.13	0.01	0.21	3317.3%
Hindering Prosecution	0.13	0.11	0.14	31.9%
Public Sexual Indecency to Minor	0.11	0.15	0.09	-41.2%
Threatening or Intimidating	0.11	0.09	0.12	40.6%
Drive By Shooting	0.11	0.10	0.11	5.8%
Arson of an Occupied Structure	0.11	0.14	0.09	-36.1%
Destruction of or Injury to a Public Jail	0.09	0.05	0.12	143.6%
Prostitution	0.09	0.03	0.12	307.7%
Prisoner Assault with Bodily Fluids	0.08	0.04	0.11	152.7%
Trafficking in the Identity of Another Person-Entity	0.08	0.01	0.12	1938.4%
Arson of a Structure or Property	0.08	0.13	0.05	-65.1%
Illegal Control or Illegally Conducting an Enterprise	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.7%
Public Order Offense	0.07	0.04	0.08	129.8%
First Degree Escape	0.05	0.06	0.05	-28.6%
Negligent Homicide	0.05	0.05	0.05	-16.7%
Unlawful Discharge of Firearms	0.05	0.00	0.08	2418.0%
Discharging a Firearm at a Structure	0.05	0.03	0.06	69.0%
Perjury	0.05	0.07	0.03	-55.0%
Obstruction of Public Administration	0.05	0.05	0.05	3.9%
Prisoner Assault with Intent to Incite to Riot	0.05	0.02	0.07	331.7%
Sexual Exploitation of a Minor	0.05	0.01	0.07	639.4%
Unlawful Failure to Return Rented-Leased Property	0.04	0.05	0.04	-4.1%
Dangerous or Deadly Assault by Prisoner- Juvenile	0.04	0.05	0.04	-25.9%
Conducting a Chop Shop	0.04	0.01	0.06	949.2%
Fraudulent Schemes & Practices: Wilful Concealment	0.04	0.08	0.01	-85.0%
Riot	0.04	0.05	0.03	-43.4%
Aggravated Criminal Damage	0.04	0.02	0.05	247.7%
Custodial Interference	0.04	0.05	0.03	-36.1%
Money Laundering	0.03	0.03	0.03	26.6%
Child Prostitution	0.02	0.02	0.03	4.9%
Organized Retail Theft	0.02	0.00	0.04	-
Theft by Extortion	0.02	0.01	0.03	259.7%
Criminal Simulation	0.02	0.03	0.02	-40.0%
Eavesdropping and Communications	0.02	0.02	0.01	-55.0%
Obscenity	0.02	0.02	0.01	-40.0%
Computer Tampering	0.01	0.02	0.01	-30.1%
Arson of an Occupied Jail or Prison Facility	0.01	0.01	0.01	-0.1%
Depositing Explosives	0.01	0.00	0.01	319.7%
Sex Trafficking	0.01	0.00	0.01	-
Sexual Assault of a Spouse	0.01	0.01	0.01	-40.0%
Luring a Minor for Sexual Exploitation	0.01	0.00	0.01	139.8%
Bribery	0.00	0.00	0.01	79.9%
Continuous Sexual Abuse of a Child	0.00	0.01	0.00	-100.0%
Misconduct Involving Body Armor	0.00	0.00	0.01	-
Grand Total	**157.46**	**148.76**	**162.67**	**9.3%**

Table 104: New Felonies per 1,000 Years of Street Time by A.R.S. Description (continued)

A.R.S. Description	All Releases	Pre-TIS Releases	TIS Releases	% Difference
Burning of Wildlands	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Commercial Sexual Exploitation of a Minor	0.00	0.00	0.00	-40.0%
Promoting Secure Care Facility Contraband	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Smuggling	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Unlawful Sexual Conduct: Correctional Facilities	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Voyeurism	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Criminal Littering or Polluting	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Grand Total	**157.46**	**148.76**	**162.67**	**9.3%**

Figure 273: % Difference in New Felonies per 1,000 Releases, TIS v. Pre-TIS

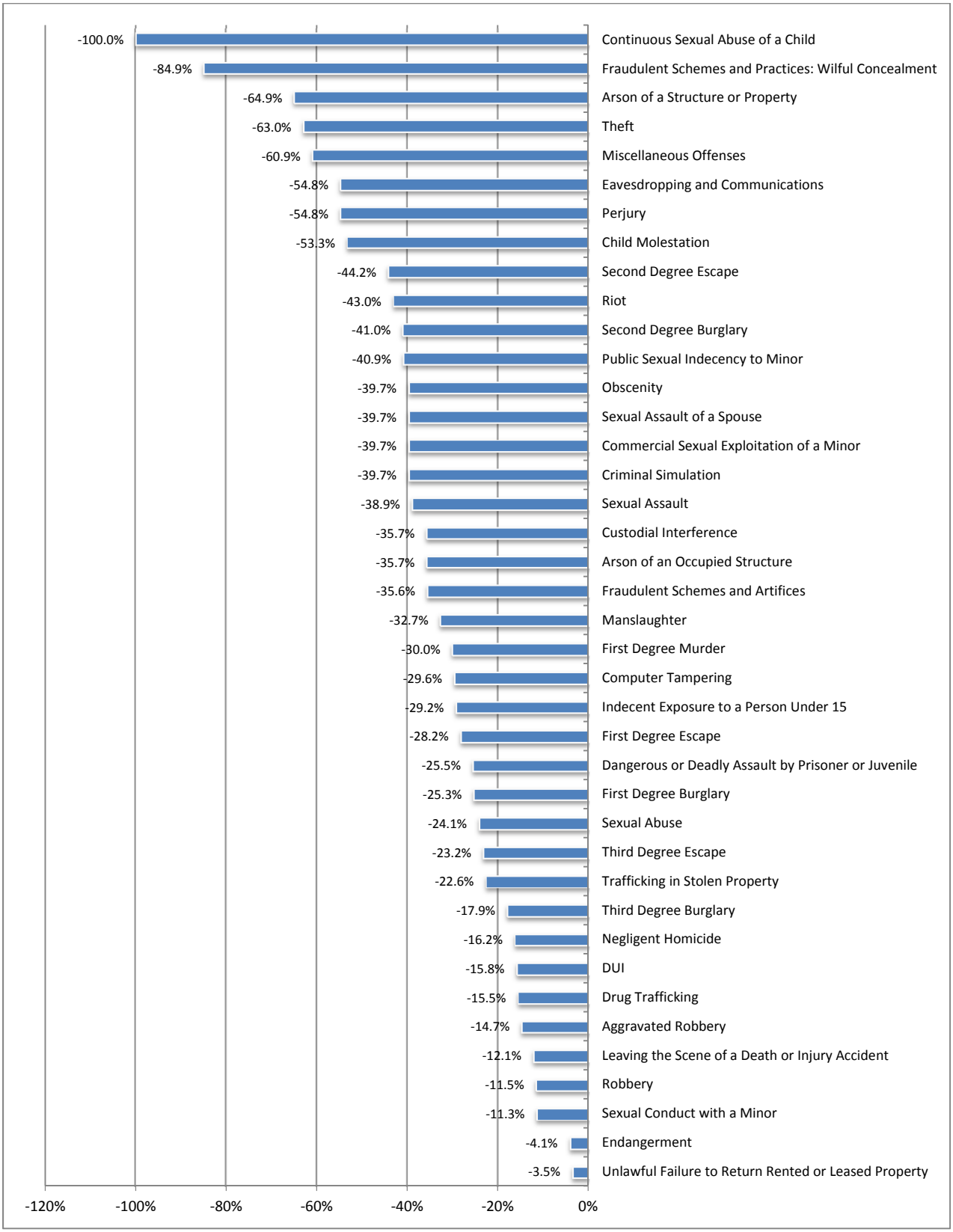


Figure 273: % Difference in New Felonies per 1,000 Releases, TIS v. Pre-TIS (continued)

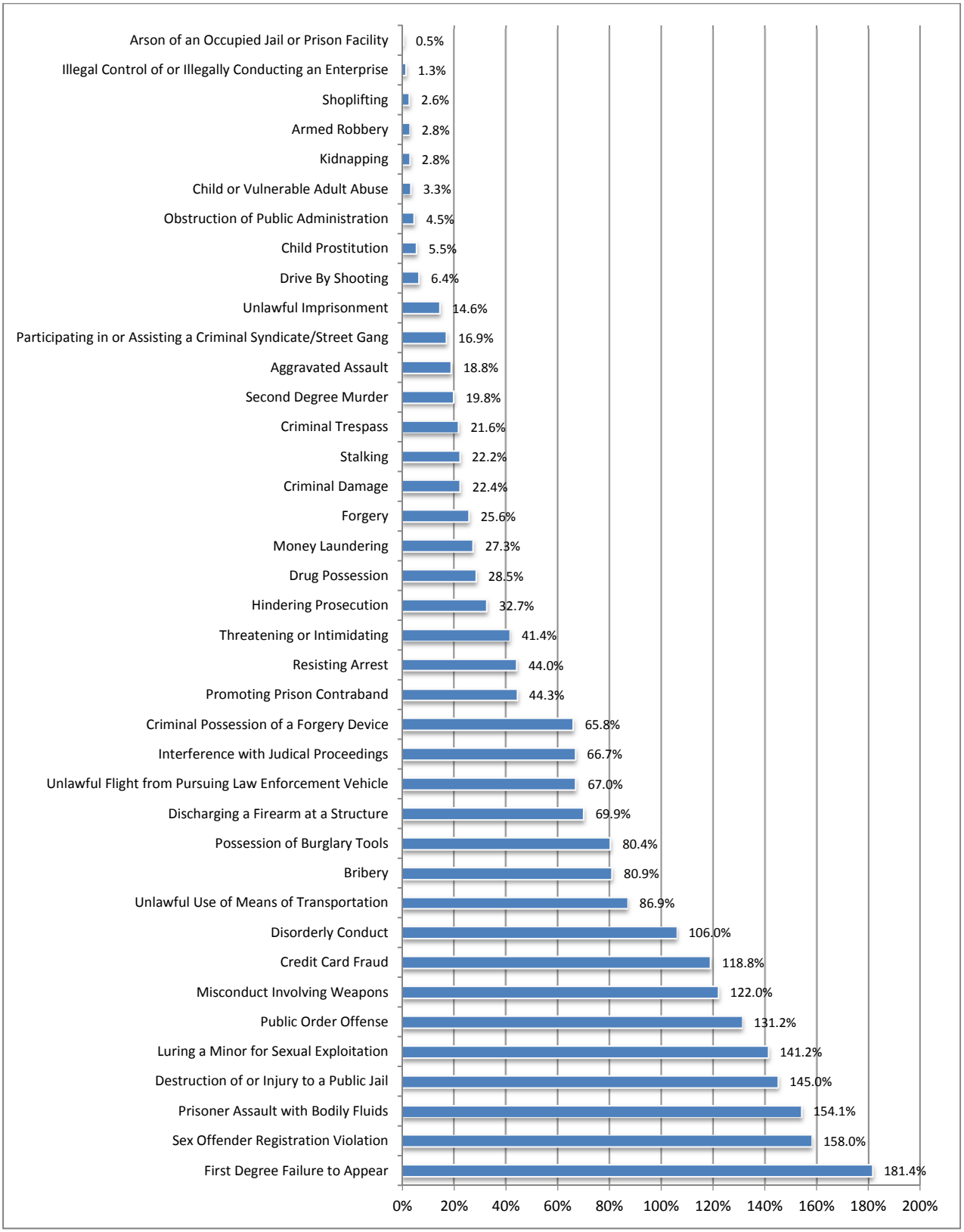
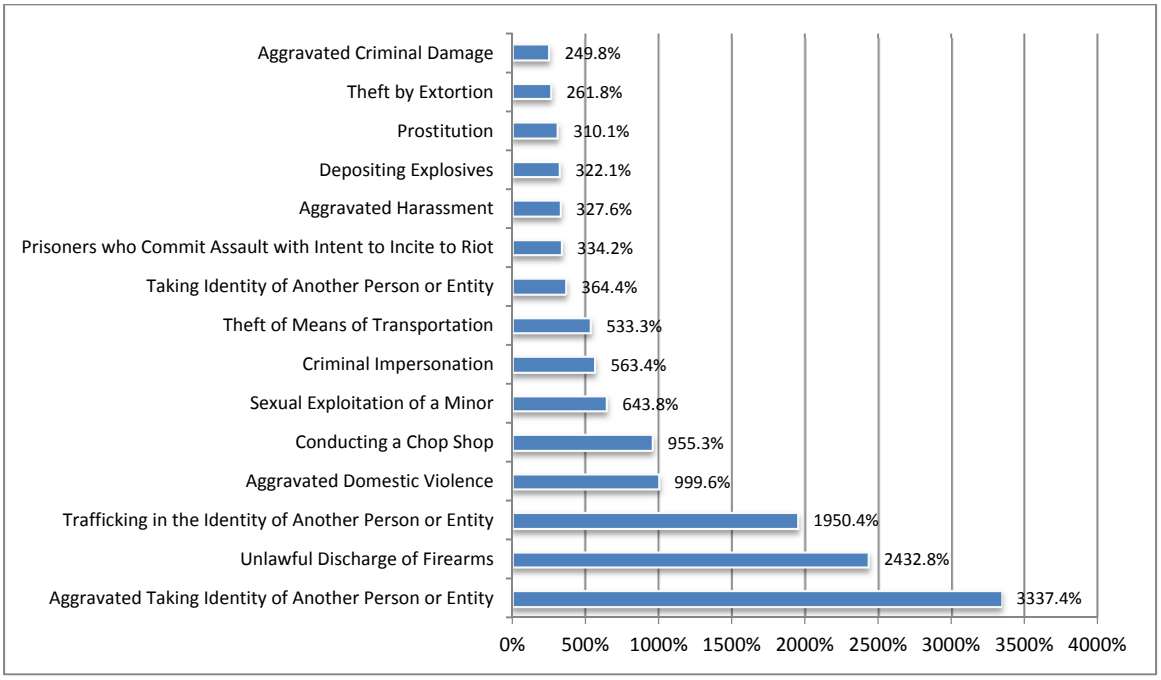


Figure 273: % Difference in New Felonies per 1,000 Releases, TIS v. Pre-TIS (continued)*



*The following offenses were committed only by TIS releasees and do not appear in the table: burning of wildlands, criminal littering or polluting, misconduct involving body armor, organized retail theft, promoting secure care facility contraband, sex trafficking, smuggling, unlawful sexual conduct: correctional facilities, unlawfully administering intoxicating liquors, etc., and voyeurism.

Figure 274: % Difference in New Felonies per 1,000 Years Street Time, TIS v. Pre-TIS

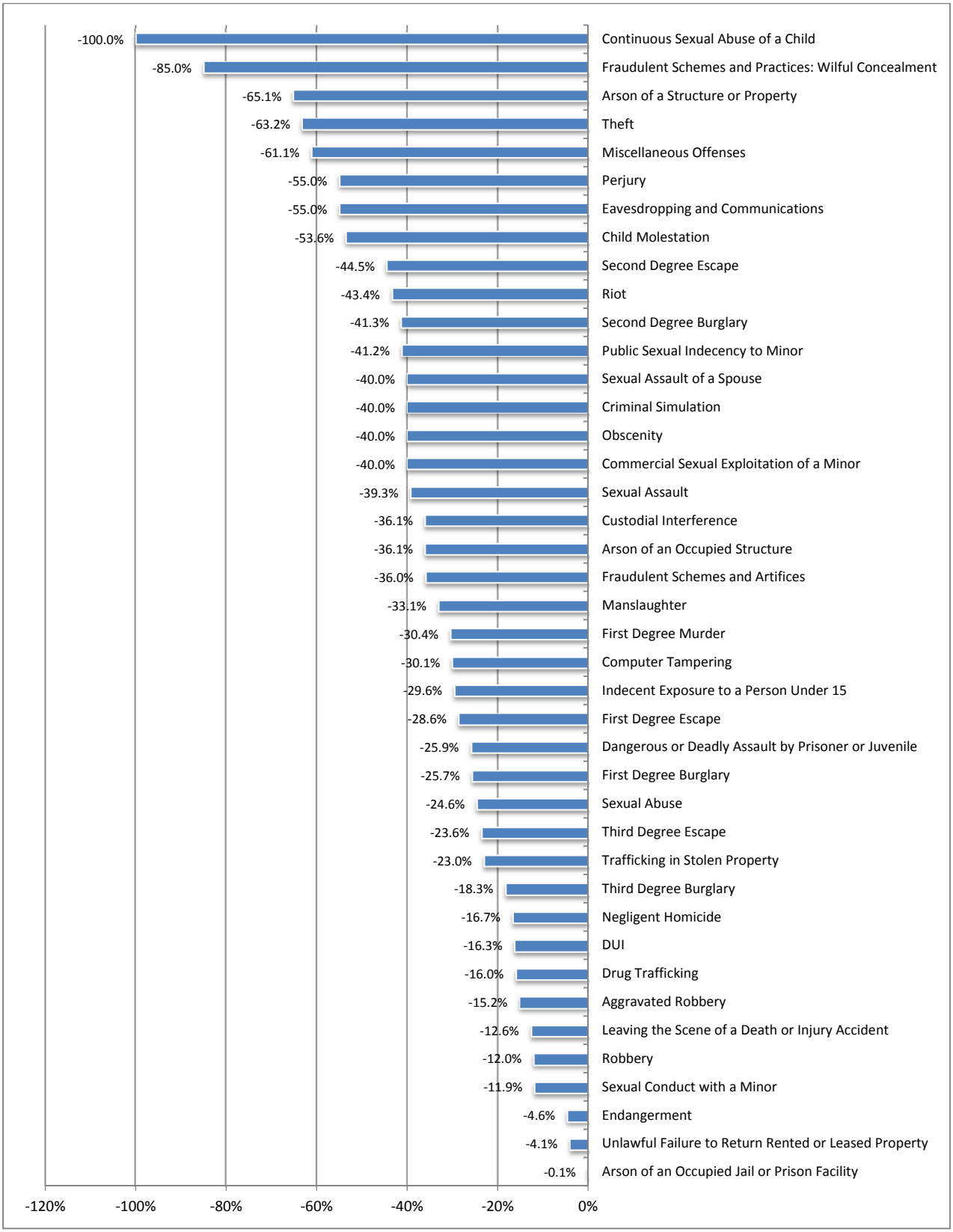


Figure 274: % Difference in New Felonies per 1,000 Years Street Time, TIS v. Pre-TIS (continued)

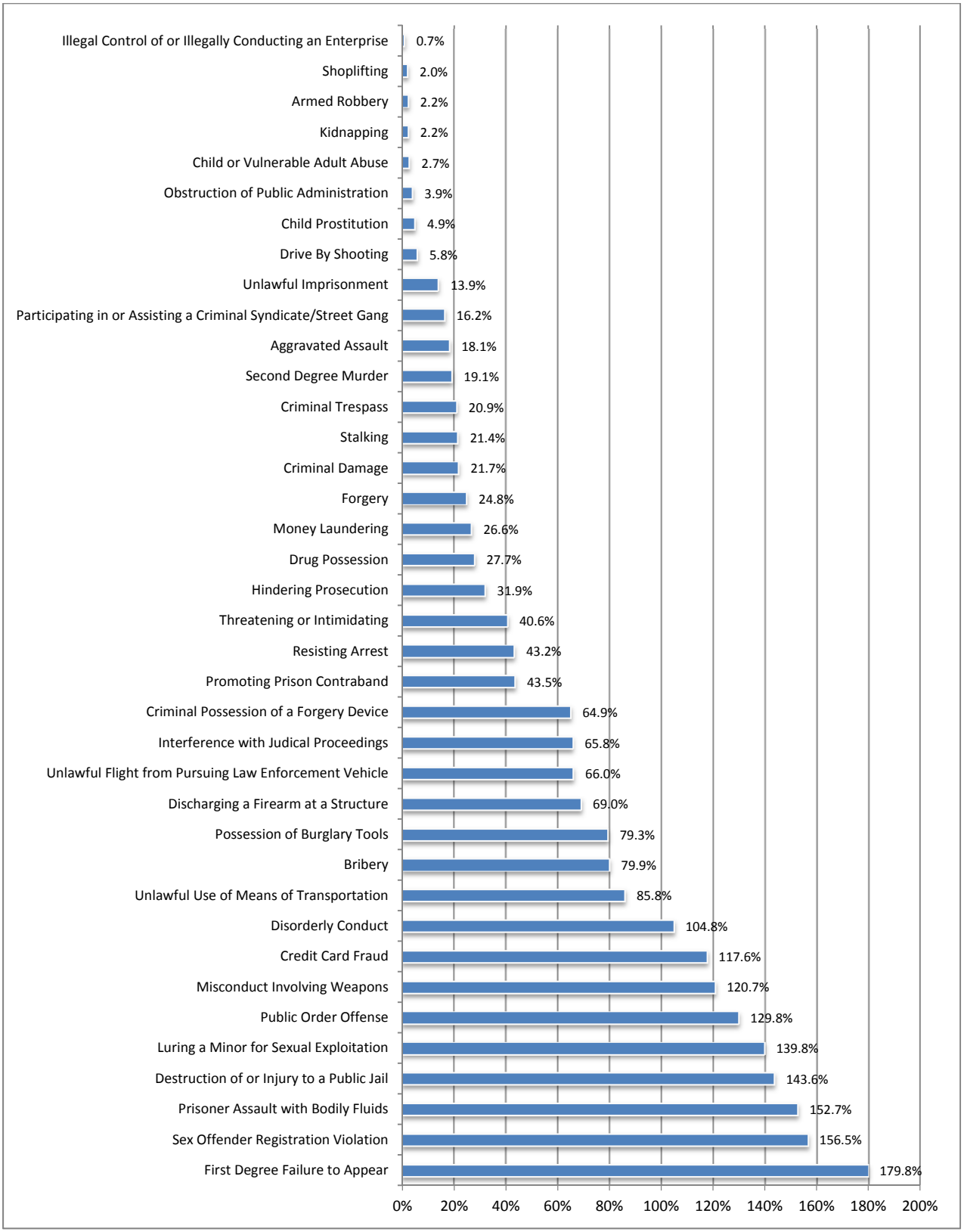
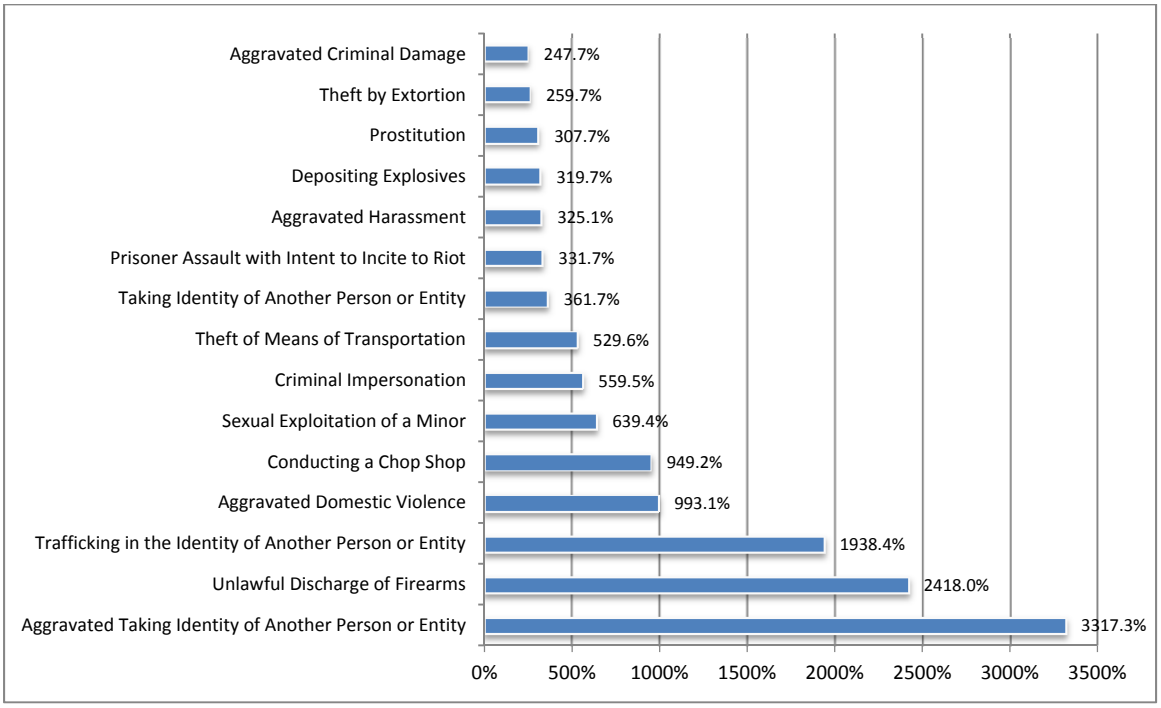


Figure 274: % Difference in New Felonies per 1,000 Years Street Time, TIS v. Pre-TIS (continued)*



*The following offenses were committed only by TIS releasees and do not appear in the table: burning of wildlands, criminal littering or polluting, misconduct involving body armor, organized retail theft, promoting secure care facility contraband, sex trafficking, smuggling, unlawful sexual conduct: correctional facilities, unlawfully administering intoxicating liquors, etc., and voyeurism.

Somewhat striking is the fact that almost all crimes involve double, triple, or quadruple digit increases or decreases in commission rates under Truth-in-Sentencing. However, many of the crimes involving large increases under TIS were added to the criminal code just prior to or after Truth-in-Sentencing took effect in 1994. Crimes added to the code circa1994 or after include, but are not limited to, all of the identity theft statutes, most of the gang-related crimes such as drive by shooting, discharging a firearm at a structure, participating in or assisting a criminal street gang, threatening or intimidating, and unlawful discharge of firearms; aggravated harassment, stalking, aggravated domestic violence, felony disorderly conduct, conducting a chop shop, prisoners who commit assault with incite to riot or participate in riot, prisoner assault with bodily fluids, theft of means of transportation, criminal impersonation, continuous sexual abuse of a child, and all of the crimes listed in the footnote above. While some of the releasees committing these crimes were sentenced under the Pre-TIS code, e.g., those with longer sentences, new offense rates for TIS releasees drop significantly if these offenses are deleted from the analysis.

To see what the impact of these crimes was on new offense rates, we recalculated crime totals and rates with those crimes removed, with the exception of theft of means of transportation, which was formerly prosecuted under the theft statute. The result is that the 10.0% difference in the rate of new felonies per 1,000 releases drops to 7.5%. While new crimes added to the criminal code explains about one-fourth of the discrepancy in new offense rates, there is clearly more to it than that.

For one thing, as previously demonstrated, TIS releasees committed many more of the least serious offenses in classes 4 through 6. ***When you focus in on major violent and sex crimes not added to the code circa 1994 or later, namely those shown in Figures 275 and 276 below, the results clearly favor Truth-in-Sentencing.*** In fact, only three of the 22 crimes involve double digit increases under TIS, aggravated assault (18.8%/18.1%), second degree murder (19.8%/19.1%), and sexual exploitation of a minor (643.8%/639.4%). Please note that we left the latter crime off the charts for appearance purposes.

Figure 275: % Difference in New Felonies per 1,000 Releases, Major Violent/Sex Crimes

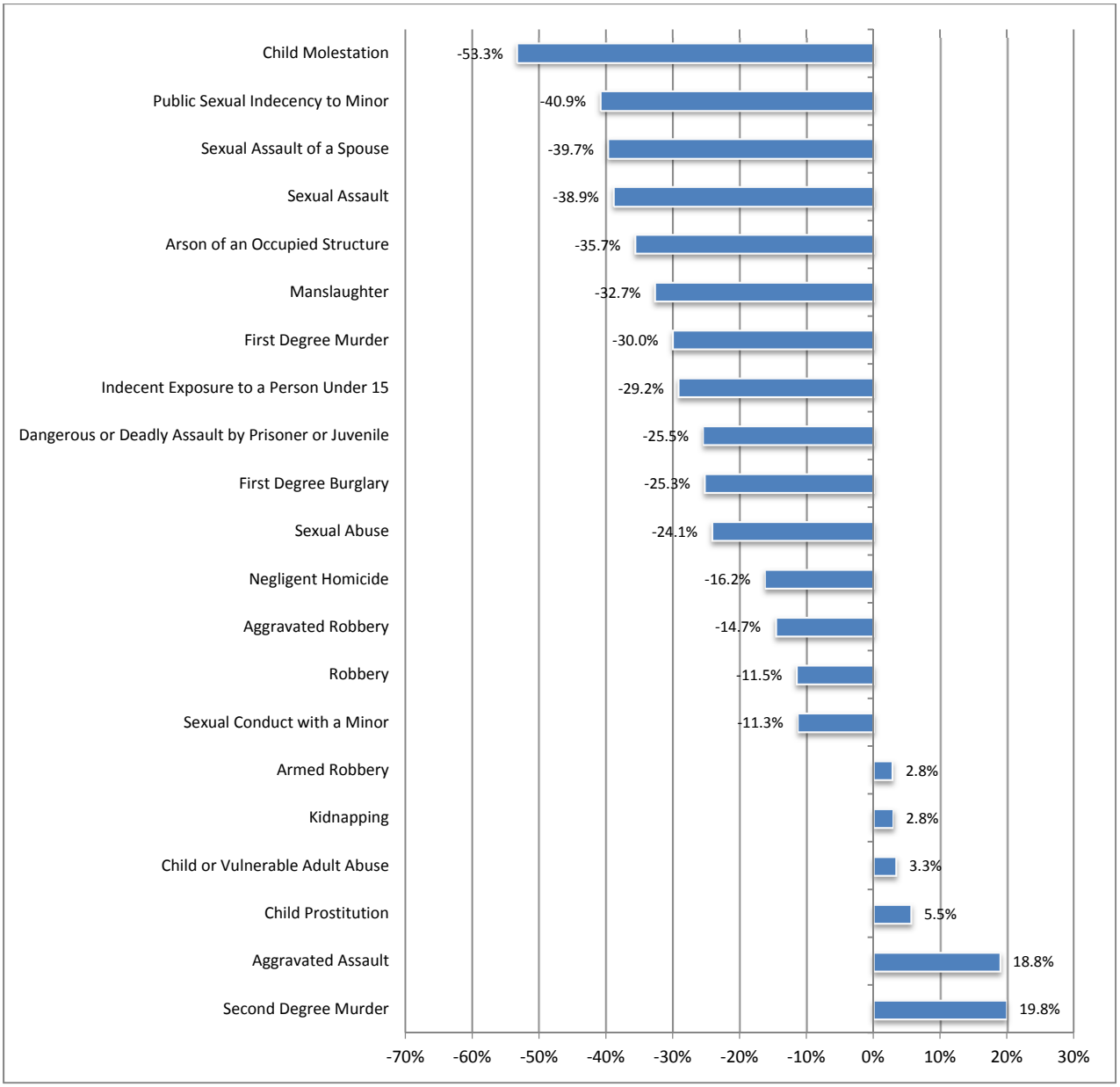
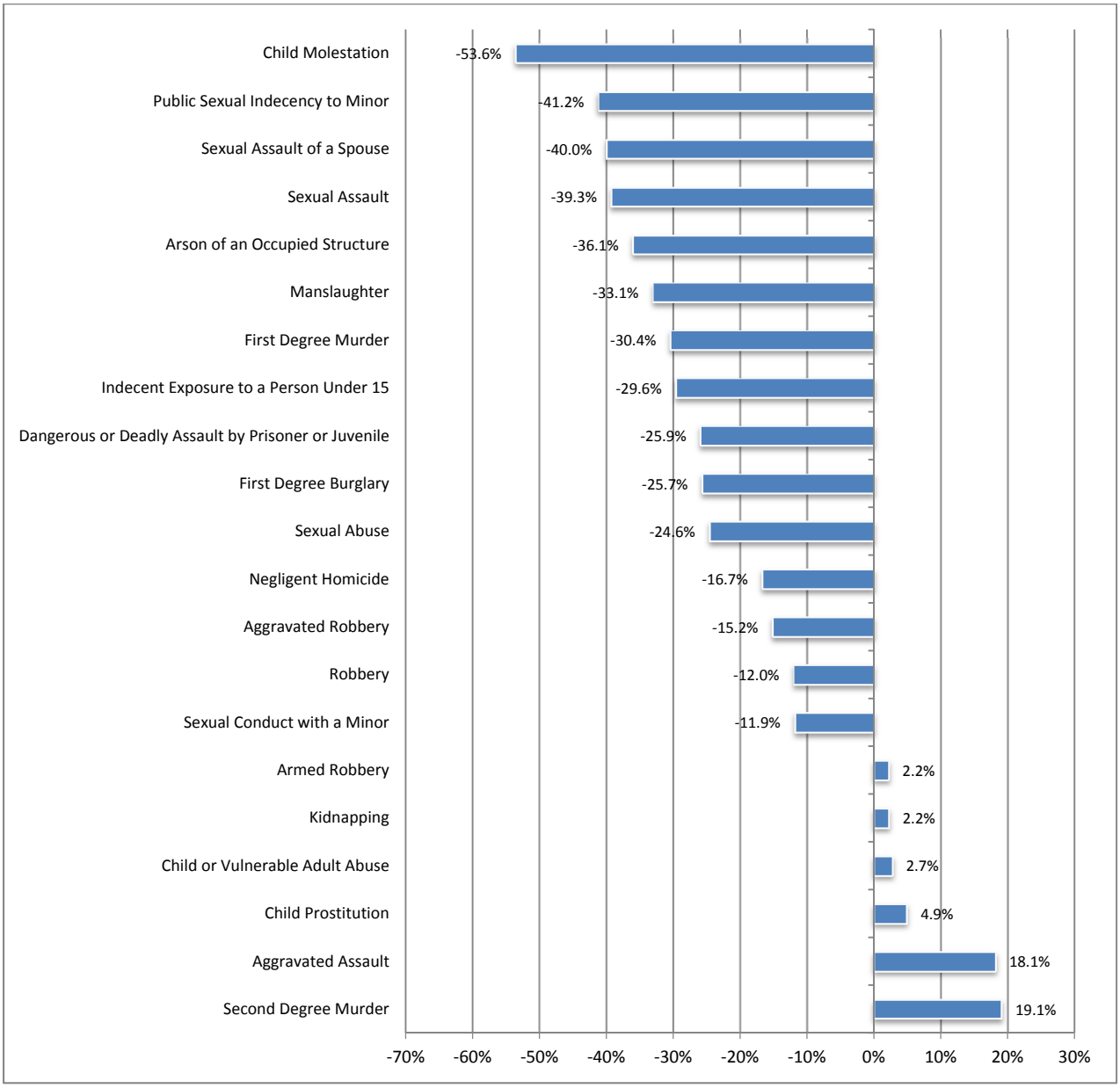


Figure 276: % Difference in New Felonies per 1,000 Years Street Time, Major Violent/Sex Crimes



Because these major violent and sex crimes generally pose the most danger to the public, the decision was made to repeat our previous analysis for just this group of crimes. Remember that this group does not include crimes added to the criminal code during or just before the TIS era. For this reason, a comparison of new rates of these major crimes gives an important indication of the success of Truth-in Sentencing!

Table 105: New Major Violent & Sex Crimes per 1,000 Releases by Risk Level

Risk Level	All Releases	Pre-TIS Releases	TIS Releases	% Difference
Ultra-High Risk-3	580.47	591.84	574.49	-2.9%
Ultra-High Risk-2	360.08	399.45	348.27	-12.8%
Ultra-High Risk-1	298.57	305.59	296.61	-2.9%
Very-High Risk-2	265.60	302.21	252.59	-16.4%
Very-High Risk-1	230.67	271.86	216.90	-20.2%
High Risk-2	152.49	167.87	147.06	-12.4%
High Risk-1	143.84	155.36	137.00	-11.8%
High-Medium Risk	107.89	116.06	101.15	-12.8%
Medium Risk	96.34	112.83	84.51	-25.1%
Low-Medium Risk	78.37	82.93	75.03	-9.5%
Low Risk-2	53.19	56.19	51.25	-8.8%
Low Risk-1	44.45	47.43	42.74	-9.9%
Very-Low Risk-2	28.26	34.16	24.19	-29.2%
Very-Low Risk-1	16.55	19.48	14.83	-23.9%
Ultra-Low Risk	11.05	14.22	8.84	-37.8%
All Releases	**107.04**	**105.24**	**108.12**	**2.7%**
Pre-TIS Simulation	**-**	**-**	**124.96**	**-13.5%**

Table 106: New Major Violent & Sex Crimes per 1,000 Years of Street Time by Risk Level

Risk Level	All Releases	Pre-TIS Releases	TIS Releases	% Difference
Ultra-High Risk-3	176.28	209.33	162.40	-22.4%
Ultra-High Risk-2	104.00	127.20	97.86	-23.1%
Ultra-High Risk-1	82.89	93.75	80.21	-14.4%
Very-High Risk-2	71.80	89.34	66.26	-25.8%
Very-High Risk-1	59.85	75.41	55.08	-27.0%
High Risk-2	39.09	45.23	37.06	-18.1%
High Risk-1	35.30	38.97	33.20	-14.8%
High-Medium Risk	25.58	27.84	23.76	-14.6%
Medium Risk	22.30	26.48	19.37	-26.8%
Low-Medium Risk	17.68	18.85	16.83	-10.7%
Low Risk-2	11.80	12.47	11.37	-8.8%
Low Risk-1	9.64	10.34	9.24	-10.6%
Very-Low Risk-2	6.05	7.29	5.19	-28.8%
Very-Low Risk-1	3.47	4.06	3.12	-23.2%
Ultra-Low Risk	2.28	2.92	1.83	-37.3%
All Releases	**24.84**	**24.51**	**25.04**	**2.1%**
Pre-TIS Simulation	**-**	**-**	**31.01**	**-19.3%**

As was the case for all crimes, without controlling for risk the advantage goes to Pre-TIS, i.e., new offense rates are 2.7% and 2.1% higher for TIS cases. However, when we control for risk, we obtain even more dramatic turnarounds than before. The results, as given in Tables 102 and 103 above, show that the actual TIS rate of new major felonies per 1,000 releases of 108.12 is lower by 13.5% than the simulated rate of 124.96 obtained by applying Pre-TIS rates per risk level to TIS cases. Likewise, the actual TIS rate of new major felonies per 1,000 years of street time of 25.04 is lower by 19.3% than the Pre-TIS simulated rate of 31.01. ***In other words, when we take risk and opportunity time into account, the 2.7% advantage to the Pre-TIS side becomes a 19.3% advantage to the TIS side!***

Summary Findings Revisited a Second Time

TIS releases recorded 3.6% less future time served per 1,000 releases

Controlling for risk-related differences*:*

TIS releases recorded a 13.5% lower number of new major felonies per 1,000 releases

TIS releases recorded a 19.3% lower number of new major felonies per 1,000 years of street time

For the sake of clarity, here is a list of the crimes considered "major" felonies as referenced above:

1) Aggravated Assault
2) Aggravated Robbery
3) Armed Robbery
4) Arson of an Occupied Structure
5) Child Molestation
6) Child or Vulnerable Adult Abuse
7) Child Prostitution
8) Dangerous or Deadly Assault by Prisoner or Juvenile
9) First Degree Burglary
10) First Degree Murder
11) Indecent Exposure to a Person Under 15
12) Kidnapping
13) Manslaughter
14) Negligent Homicide
15) Public Sexual Indecency to a Minor
16) Robbery
17) Second Degree Murder
18) Sexual Abuse
19) Sexual Assault
20) Sexual Assault of a Spouse
21) Sexual Conduct with a Minor
22) Sexual Exploitation of a Minor

The Impact of Truth-in-Sentencing on Crime

While it is one thing to estimate changes in patterns of committing offenses from Pre-TIS to TIS, it is quite another to extrapolate those changes to an impact on overall crime in Arizona. For one thing, we have no way of knowing how many offenses committed by either group went undetected or even how many offenses resulted in arrest or conviction but not commitment. However, if we are careful to qualify our statements, it is possible to arrive at reasonably viable estimates. To approach this subject, we first need to convert all committing offenses from A.R.S. descriptions to Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) categories. Tables 107-109 get us moving in the right direction.

Table 107: UCR Category of New Felony Offenses

UCR Category	Pre-TIS Releases	%	TIS Releases	%	All Releases	%
Aggravated Assault	3,770	7.6%	7,416	8.2%	11,186	8.0%
Arson	91	0.2%	80	0.1%	171	0.1%
Burglary	6,877	13.9%	8,926	9.9%	15,803	11.4%
Drug Possession	9,402	19.1%	20,034	22.3%	29,436	21.1%
Drug Trafficking	3,947	8.0%	5,529	6.1%	9,476	6.8%
DUI	5,472	11.1%	7,638	8.5%	13,110	9.4%
Forcible Rape	240	0.5%	243	0.3%	483	0.3%
Forgery & Counterfeiting	2,030	4.1%	5,099	5.7%	7,129	5.1%
Fraud & Embezzlement	730	1.5%	1,344	1.5%	2,074	1.5%
Larceny-Theft	5,390	10.9%	4,191	4.7%	9,581	6.9%
Manslaughter by Negligence	18	0.0%	25	0.0%	43	0.0%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,109	2.2%	7,864	8.7%	8,973	6.4%
Murder/Non-Negl. Manslaughter	529	1.1%	727	0.8%	1,256	0.9%
Offenses against Family/Children	187	0.4%	816	0.9%	1,003	0.7%
Other Assaults	1,085	2.2%	2,108	2.3%	3,193	2.3%
Other Offenses	2,698	5.5%	6,042	6.7%	8,740	6.3%
Prostitution & Commercial Vice	26	0.1%	90	0.1%	116	0.1%
Robbery	2,195	4.5%	3,500	3.9%	5,695	4.1%
Sex Offenses	534	1.1%	647	0.7%	1,181	0.8%
Stolen Property	1,093	2.2%	1,403	1.6%	2,496	1.8%
Vandalism	462	0.9%	990	1.1%	1,452	1.0%
Weapons Offenses	1,414	2.9%	5,205	5.8%	6,619	4.8%
Grand Total	**49,299**	**100.0%**	**89,917**	**100.0%**	**139,216**	**100.0%**

Table 108: New Felonies per 1,000 Releases by UCR Category

UCR Category	All Releases	Pre-TIS Releases	TIS Releases	% Difference
Larceny-Theft	46.70	69.83	32.74	-53.1%
Arson	0.83	1.18	0.63	-47.0%
Forcible Rape	2.35	3.11	1.90	-38.9%
Sex Offenses	5.76	6.92	5.06	-26.9%
Stolen Property	12.17	14.16	10.96	-22.6%
Burglary	77.02	89.10	69.74	-21.7%
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	6.12	6.85	5.68	-17.1%
Manslaughter by Negligence	0.21	0.23	0.20	-16.2%
DUI	63.90	70.89	59.68	-15.8%
Drug Trafficking	46.18	51.14	43.20	-15.5%
Robbery	27.76	28.44	27.35	-3.8%
Fraud & Embezzlement	10.11	9.46	10.50	11.0%
Other Assaults	15.56	14.06	16.47	17.2%
Aggravated Assault	54.52	48.84	57.94	18.6%
Drug Possession	143.47	121.81	156.53	28.5%
Vandalism	7.08	5.99	7.73	29.2%
Other Offenses	42.60	34.95	47.21	35.0%
Forgery & Counterfeiting	34.75	26.30	39.84	51.5%
Prostitution & Commercial Vice	0.57	0.34	0.70	108.7%
Weapons Offenses	32.26	18.32	40.67	122.0%
Offenses against Family/Children	4.89	2.42	6.38	163.1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	43.73	14.37	61.44	327.6%
All Offenses	**678.52**	**638.71**	**702.52**	**10.0%**

Table 109: New Felonies per 1,000 Years of Street Time by UCR Category

UCR Category	All Releases	Pre-TIS Releases	TIS Releases	% Difference
Larceny-Theft	10.84	16.26	7.58	-53.4%
Arson	0.19	0.27	0.14	-47.3%
Forcible Rape	0.55	0.72	0.44	-39.3%
Sex Offenses	1.34	1.61	1.17	-27.4%
Stolen Property	2.82	3.30	2.54	-23.0%
Burglary	17.87	20.75	16.15	-22.2%
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	1.42	1.60	1.32	-17.6%
Manslaughter by Negligence	0.05	0.05	0.05	-16.7%
DUI	14.83	16.51	13.82	-16.3%
Drug Trafficking	10.72	11.91	10.00	-16.0%
Robbery	6.44	6.62	6.33	-4.4%
Fraud & Embezzlement	2.35	2.20	2.43	10.4%
Other Assaults	3.61	3.27	3.81	16.5%
Aggravated Assault	12.65	11.38	13.42	17.9%
Drug Possession	33.29	28.37	36.24	27.7%
Vandalism	1.64	1.39	1.79	28.5%
Other Offenses	9.89	8.14	10.93	34.3%
Forgery & Counterfeiting	8.06	6.13	9.22	50.6%
Prostitution & Commercial Vice	0.13	0.08	0.16	107.5%
Weapons Offenses	7.49	4.27	9.42	120.7%
Offenses against Family/Children	1.13	0.56	1.48	161.6%
Motor Vehicle Theft	10.15	3.35	14.23	325.1%
All Offenses	**157.46**	**148.76**	**162.67**	**9.3%**

One way to estimate the impact of Truth-in-Sentencing on crime is to calculate how many more or less crimes of various types would have been committed by TIS releasees had they committed those crimes at the same rate as Pre-TIS releasees. We did this type of simulation previously, but only with regard to the total number of new felonies or new major felonies committed. Here, the rate we will use is "new felonies per 1,000 years of street time." This rate has the advantage that it does not require a minimum of five years of street time to define it. Hence, we will extrapolate the results above to the total population of TIS releases of 220,499 (January 1, 1985 through August 2, 1011). The corresponding full complement of Pre-TIS releases comes to 77,886, virtually the same as the 5-year follow-up total of 77,185. In other words, virtually all Pre-TIS releases had a 5-year follow-up period available.

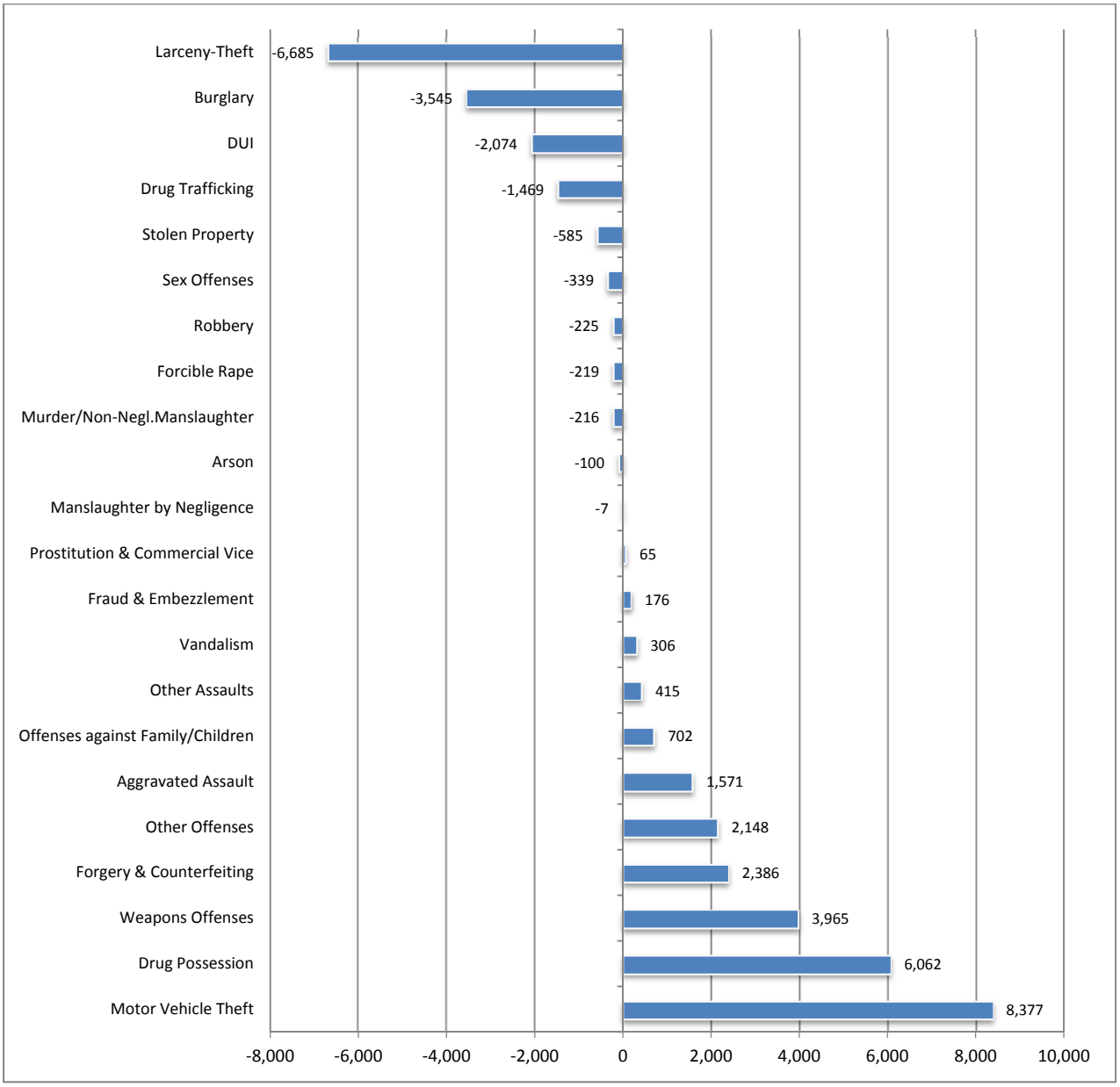
When you multiply the Pre-TIS new offense rates for various crimes (Table 109) by the total street time recorded by TIS releasees (769,961 years), and then divide the results by 1,000, you get the simulated totals shown in Table 110. Then, subtracting the simulated totals from the actual ones gives the surplus/deficit results shown in Figure 277.

Table 110: Simulated Versus Actual New Felonies per 1,000 Years of Street Time, TIS Releases

UCR Category	TIS Simulated New Offenses*	Actual TIS New Offenses	Surplus/ Deficit	% Surplus/ Deficit
Larceny-Theft	12,523	5,838	-6,685	-53.4%
Arson	211	111	-100	-47.3%
Forcible Rape	558	338	-219	-39.3%
Sex Offenses	1,241	901	-339	-27.4%
Stolen Property	2,539	1,954	-585	-23.0%
Burglary	15,978	12,433	-3,545	-22.2%
Murder/Non-Negl. Manslaughter	1,229	1,013	-216	-17.6%
Manslaughter by Negligence	42	35	-7	-16.7%
DUI	12,714	10,639	-2,074	-16.3%
Drug Trafficking	9,170	7,702	-1,469	-16.0%
Robbery	5,100	4,875	-225	-4.4%
Fraud & Embezzlement	1,696	1,872	176	10.4%
Other Assaults	2,521	2,936	415	16.5%
Aggravated Assault	8,759	10,330	1,571	17.9%
Drug Possession	21,844	27,906	6,062	27.7%
Vandalism	1,073	1,379	306	28.5%
Other Offenses	6,268	8,416	2,148	34.3%
Forgery & Counterfeiting	4,716	7,103	2,386	50.6%
Prostitution & Commercial Vice	60	125	65	107.5%
Weapons Offenses	3,285	7,250	3,965	120.7%
Offenses against Family/Children	434	1,137	702	161.6%
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,577	10,954	8,377	325.1%
All Offenses	**114,540**	**125,248**	**10,708**	**9.3%**

*Pre-TIS new offense rate times TIS total street time (769,961 years) divided by 1,000.

Figure 277: Surplus/Deficit in New Offenses Committed by TIS Releasees (220,499)*



*Actual TIS new offenses minus projected TIS new offenses based on Pre-TIS new offense rates applied to TIS total street time (769,961 years).

Obviously, theft and theft of means of transportation dominate the calculation. However, we must emphasize that many motor vehicle thefts under Pre-TIS statutes were prosecuted as simple thefts, hence the two numbers at the ends of the scale balance each other out to an extent. That leaves burglary, DUI, and drug trafficking as major positive impact crimes, and drug possession, weapons offenses, and forgery & counterfeiting as major negative counterparts. Note that identity theft, an offense added to the criminal code during the TIS era, accounts for much of the negative impact on the forgery & counterfeiting category. The same may be said for weapons offenses, which were minimal under Pre-TIS statutes.

To this point, we've managed to estimate the crimes that are associated with differing commission rates between TIS and Pre-TIS releasees. However, we have not yet dealt with the crimes that were directly prevented by the incapacitation of TIS offenders during the extra time served period associated with TIS. Recall that TIS inmates were estimated to have served 0.30 years more than Pre-TIS inmates (3.32 years to 3.02 years). We can estimate how many and what types of crimes were prevented by "direct incapacitation" by assuming the same time-based frequency of crime commission as that actually recorded by TIS releasees during the 5-year follow-up period. The first step is to extrapolate TIS and Pre-TIS crimes committed during the 5-year period to the full complement of releases, with (estimated) results recorded in Table 111 and Figures 278 and 279. The second step is to divide 0.30 years by 5.00 years, giving 6.0%. Finally, we take 6.0% of the TIS crimes so-calculated (Figure 280). ***From this calculation, we estimate a total of 7,515 committing offenses were avoided by direct incapacitation!***

Table 111: UCR Category of New Felony Offenses (Extrapolated Totals)

UCR Category	Pre-TIS Releases	%	TIS Releases	%	All Releases	%
Aggravated Assault	3,790	7.6%	10,330	8.2%	14,120	8.1%
Arson	91	0.2%	111	0.1%	203	0.1%
Burglary	6,914	13.9%	12,433	9.9%	19,347	11.1%
Drug Possession	9,452	19.1%	27,906	22.3%	37,358	21.4%
Drug Trafficking	3,968	8.0%	7,702	6.1%	11,670	6.7%
DUI	5,501	11.1%	10,639	8.5%	16,141	9.2%
Forcible Rape	241	0.5%	338	0.3%	580	0.3%
Forgery & Counterfeiting	2,041	4.1%	7,103	5.7%	9,143	5.2%
Fraud & Embezzlement	734	1.5%	1,872	1.5%	2,606	1.5%
Manslaughter by Negligence	5,419	10.9%	5,838	4.7%	11,257	6.4%
Motor Vehicle Theft	18	0.0%	35	0.0%	53	0.0%
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	1,115	2.2%	10,954	8.7%	12,069	6.9%
Offenses against Family/Children	532	1.1%	1,013	0.8%	1,544	0.9%
Other Assaults	188	0.4%	1,137	0.9%	1,325	0.8%
Other Offenses	1,091	2.2%	2,936	2.3%	4,027	2.3%
Prostitution & Commercial Vice	2,712	5.5%	8,416	6.7%	11,129	6.4%
Robbery	26	0.1%	125	0.1%	152	0.1%
Sex Offenses	2,207	4.5%	4,875	3.9%	7,082	4.1%
Stolen Property	537	1.1%	901	0.7%	1,438	0.8%
Larceny-Theft	1,099	2.2%	1,954	1.6%	3,053	1.7%
Vandalism	464	0.9%	1,379	1.1%	1,843	1.1%
Weapons Offenses	1,422	2.9%	7,250	5.8%	8,672	5.0%
Grand Total	**49,563**	**100.0%**	**125,248**	**100.0%**	**174,811**	**100.0%**
Releases (Full Complement)	77,886	-	220,499	-	298,385	-

Figure 278: New Offenses Committed by Pre-TIS Releasees (49,653 by 77,886) (Extrapolated)

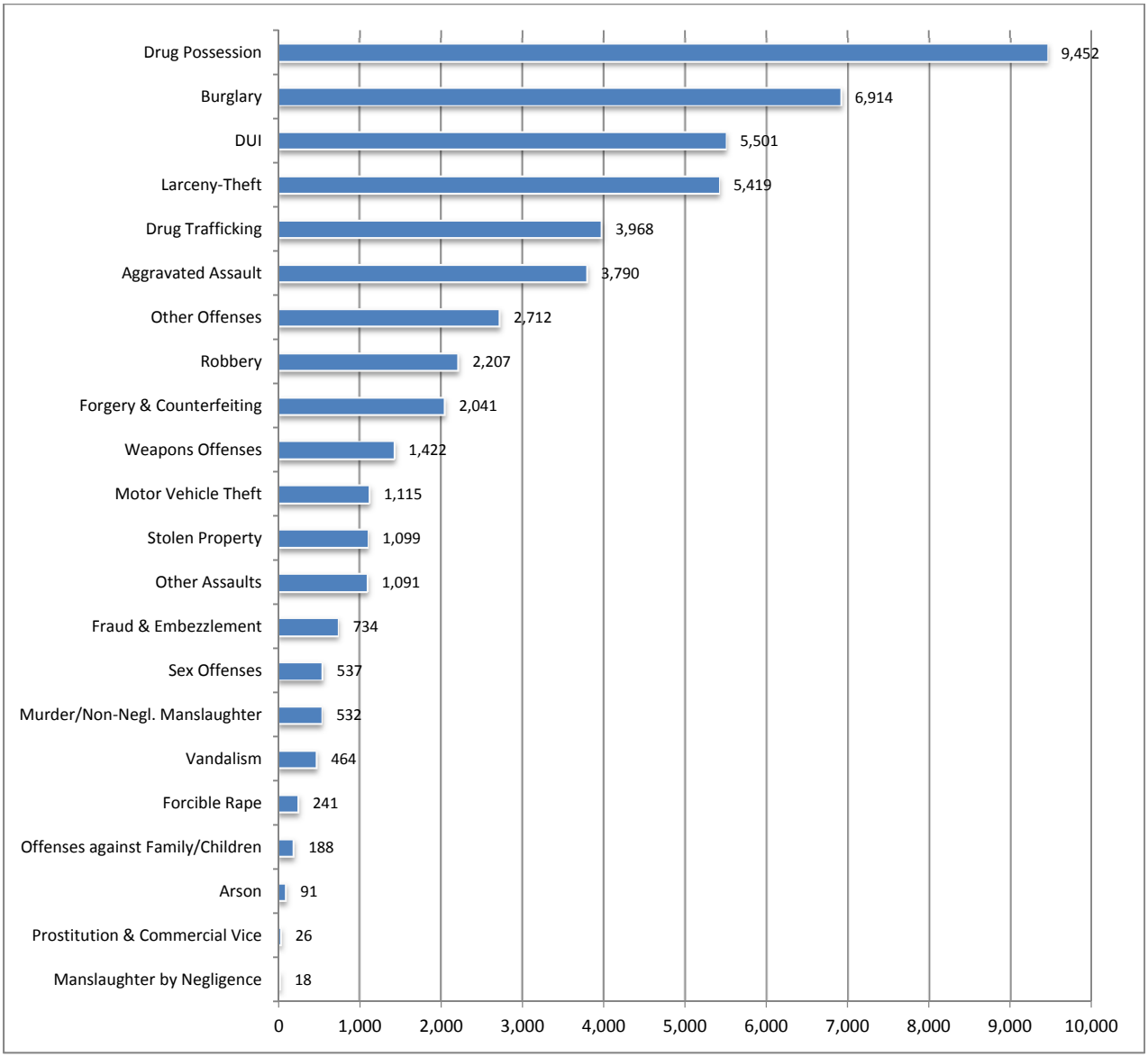


Figure 279: New Offenses Committed by TIS Releasees (125,248 by 220,499) (Extrapolated)

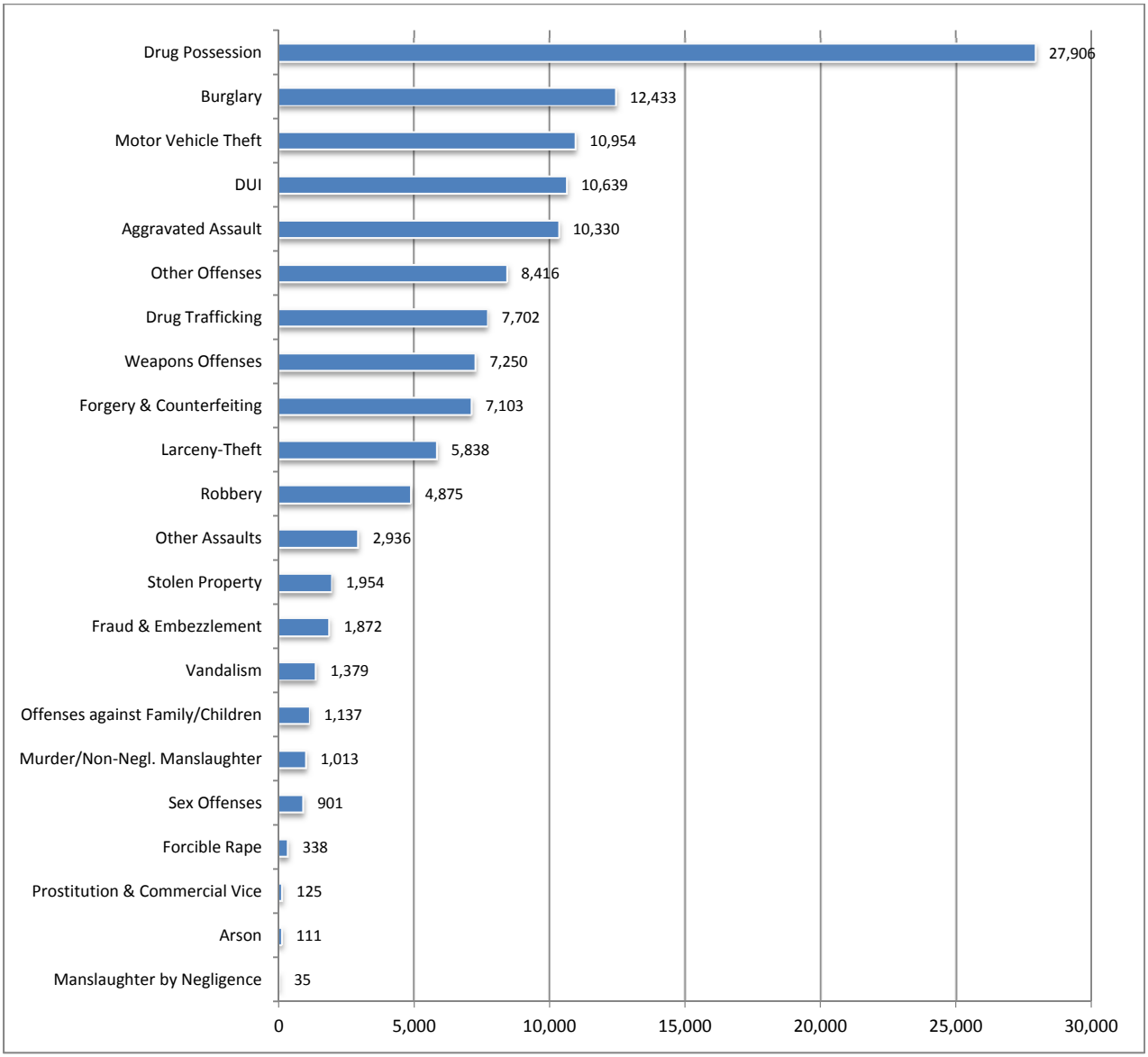
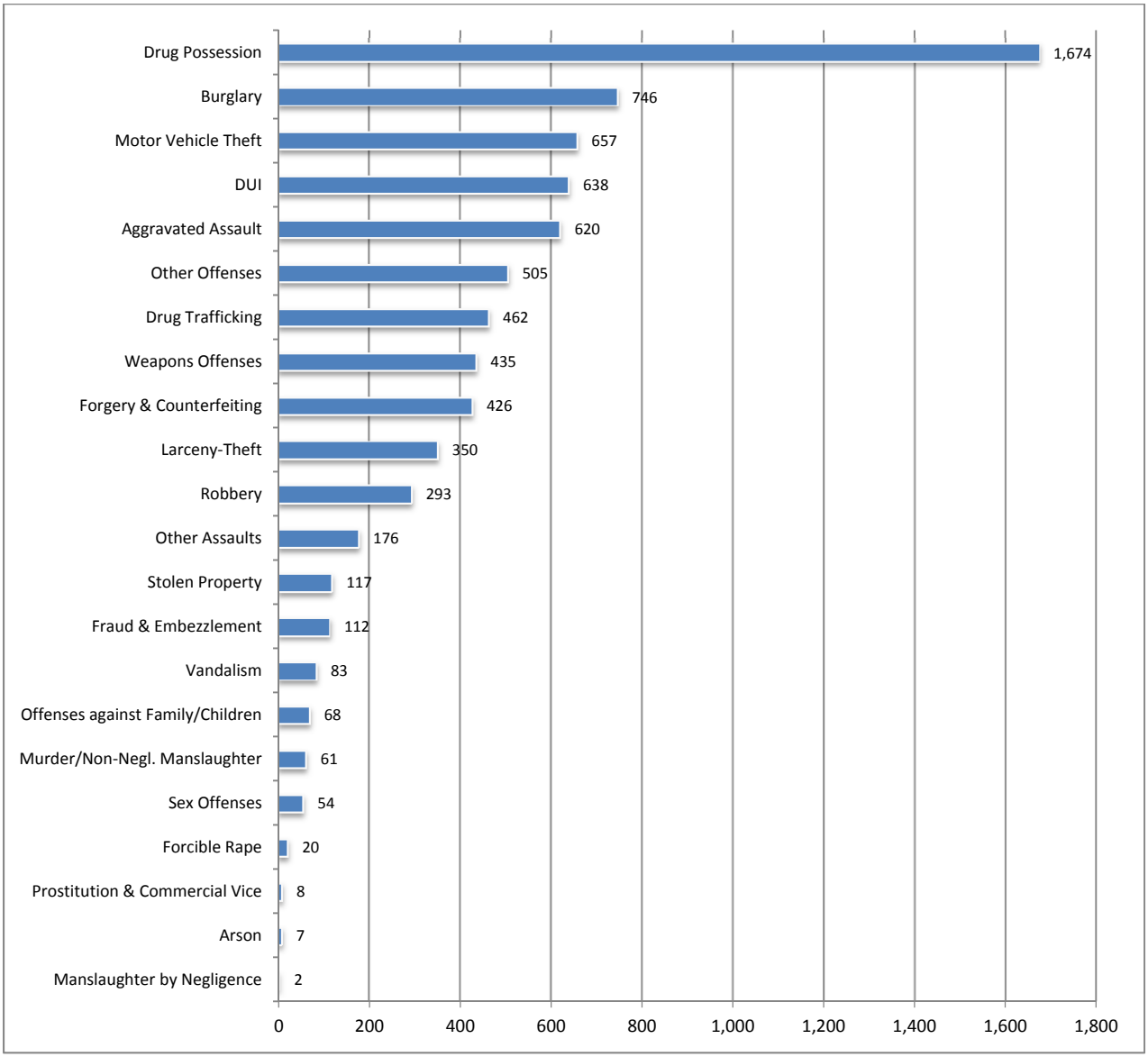


Figure 280: New Offenses Avoided by Direct Incapacitation (Est.), TIS Releasees (220,499)



It should be noted that the crime surpluses and deficits given in Figures 277 and 280 are only those that would have resulted in new prison commitments. There is a well-known phenomenon in criminal justice called "the funnel effect." It relates the extent to which: 1) crimes go un-reported, 2) reported crimes do not result in arrest, 3) arrests do not result in convictions, and 4) convictions do not result in prison sentences. When you take the funnel effect into account, the numbers of crimes actually committed (or not committed per TIS impact) magnifies significantly.

By calculating the ratio of reported crimes to arrests, and the ratio of arrests to prison commitments, we can approximate as least a portion of the funnel effect as it applies to TIS releasees. Figure 281 below shows the ratio of reported crimes to arrests for Part I crimes over the period from 1995 through 2010, roughly the time interval when TIS releasees were on the street.

Figure 282 carries the funnel effect one step further by showing the ratio of arrests to prison commitments for Part I offenses. Although there are other factors at work, offenses with low ratios of arrests to commitments are generally the ones most likely to result in prison sentences. Finally, Figure 283 shows the ratio of reported crimes to commitments, giving a more comprehensive picture of the funnel effect.

Figure 281: Arizona Ratio of Reported Crimes to Arrests, Part I Crimes 1995-2010

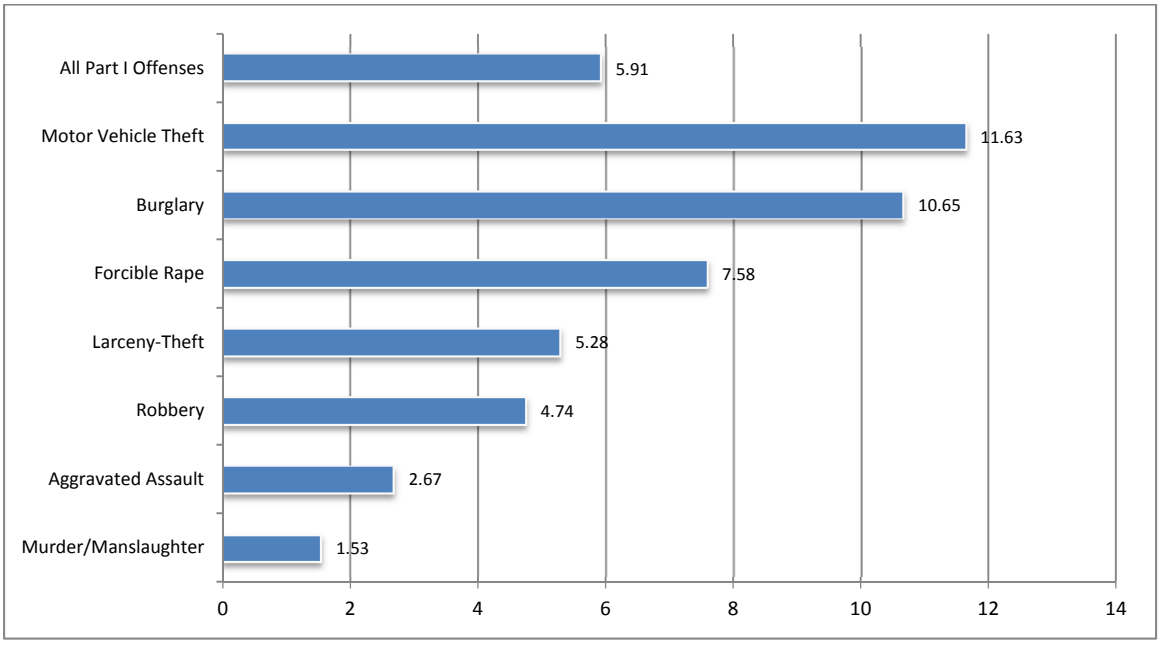


Figure 282: Arizona Ratio of Arrests to Commitments, Part I Crimes 1995-2010

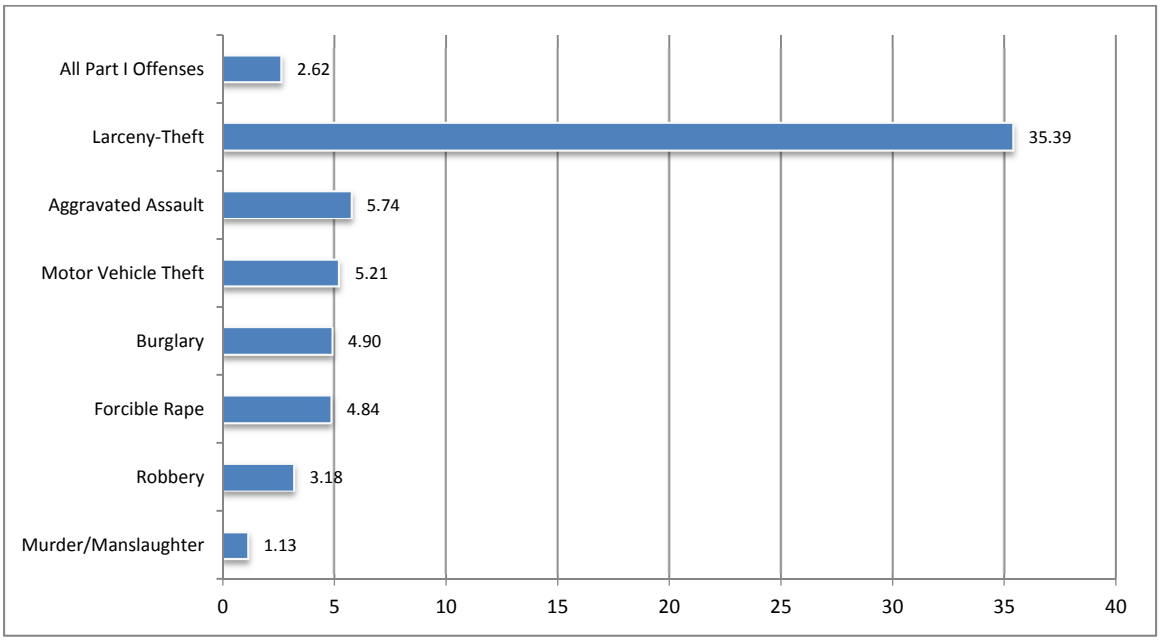
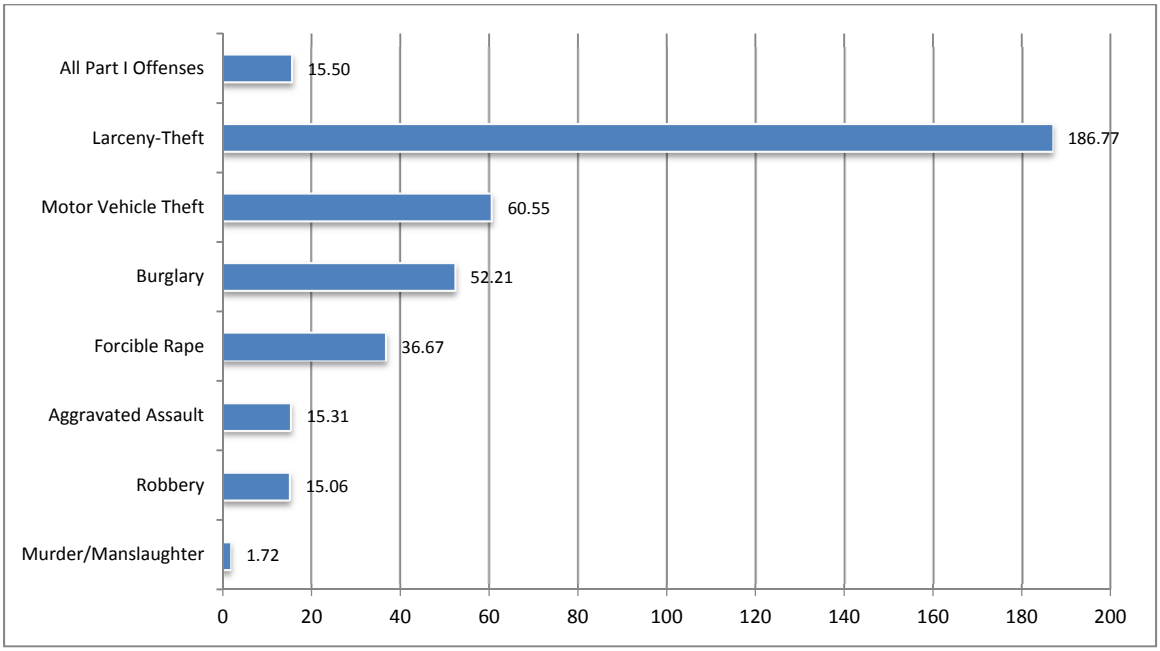


Figure 283: Arizona Ratio of Reported Crimes to Commitments, Part I Crimes 1995-2010



As evidenced by Figure 283, there are 15.5 times as many reported crimes as there are prison commitments. Ideally, one would multiple the commitment surplus and deficit figures previously calculated by the numbers appearing in Figure 283 to obtain estimates of the total TIS impact on crime. However, care must be taken, as doing so would be tantamount to saying that committed offenders account for all Part I crimes. We have to make one or more assumptions, so we proceed as follows. We make the qualifying assumption that committed offenders account for the same share (%) of reported crimes as they do arrests for those same crimes. We also assume one arrest per commitment.

The next to last step in the process is to sum two sets of numbers: 1) the surpluses/deficits associated with the Pre-TIS simulation on TIS releases, and 2) the direct incapacitation numbers based on higher time served averages under TIS. That calculation is given in Table 109 below.

Table 112: Net Surplus/Deficit in New Committing Part I Offenses, TIS Releases (220,499)

UCR Category	Surplus/Deficit (Pre-TIS Simulation)	Direct Incapacitation	Net Surplus/Deficit New Offenses
Larceny-Theft	-6,685	-350	-7,035
Burglary	-3,545	-746	-4,291
Robbery	-225	-293	-517
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	-216	-61	-277
Forcible Rape	-219	-20	-239
Aggravated Assault	1,571	-620	951
Motor Vehicle Theft	8,377	-657	7,720
All Part I Offenses	**-942**	**-2,747**	**-3,688**

Finally, to estimate the total impact of Truth-in-Sentencing (TIS) on crime, we multiply the crime to commitment ratios from Figure 283 by the net surpluses/deficits in Table 109. The results are recorded in Table 113 below. However, we must again invoke the caveat that the larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft numbers need to be combined to properly interpret the results, hence the bottom line in Table 110. By subtracting the impact calculations in the last column of Table 110 from actual crime totals for the period 1995-2010, we arrive at estimates of the total amount of crime that would have been reported had TIS not been implemented in 1994 (Table 114). Then we can directly calculate the percentage impact figures also shown in Table 114.

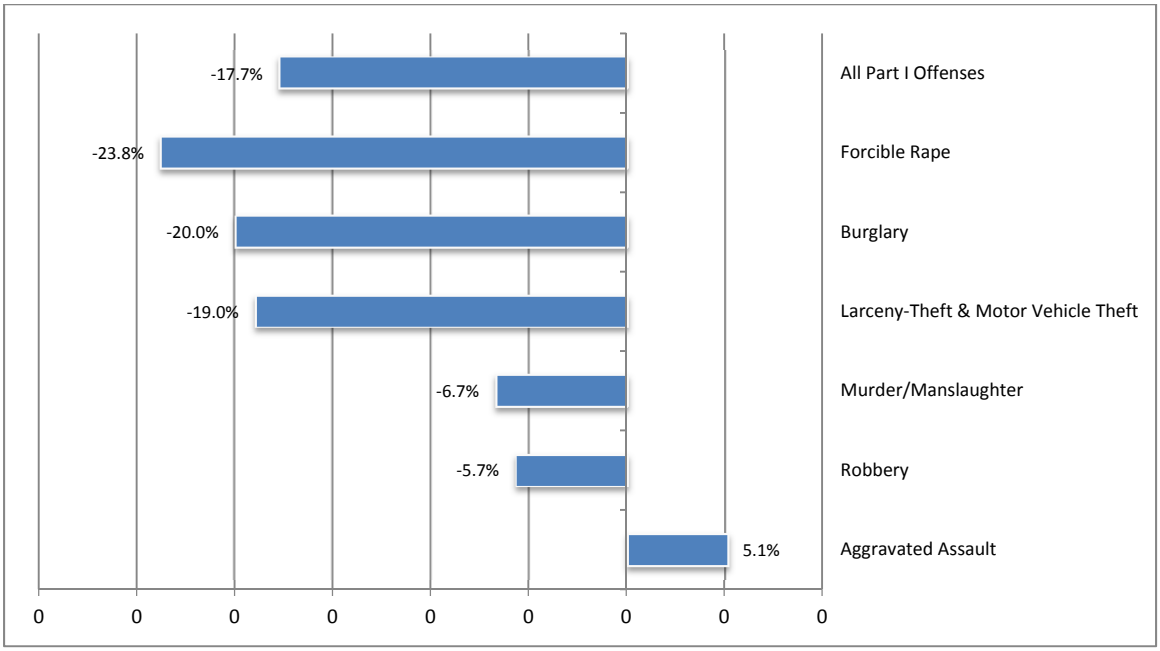
Table 113: The Impact of "Truth-in-Sentencing" on Reported Crime 1995-2010

UCR Category	Net Surplus/ Deficit New Offenses	Crime to Commitment Ratio	Net Impact on Reported Crime
Larceny-Theft	-7,035	186.77	-1,314,007
Burglary	-4,291	52.21	-223,998
Forcible Rape	-239	36.67	-8,781
Robbery	-517	15.06	-7,787
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	-277	1.72	-476
Aggravated Assault	951	15.31	14,559
Motor Vehicle Theft	7,720	60.55	467,490
All Part I Offenses	**-3,688**	**15.50**	**-1,073,000**
Larceny-Theft & Motor Vehicle Theft	-	**-**	**-846,517**

Table 114: Additional Calculations of "Truth-in-Sentencing" Impact 1995-2010

UCR Category	Est. Crimes Absent TIS	TIS Impact	Impact Per Year	% Change Under TIS
Murder/Manslaughter	7,110	-476	-29.8	-6.7%
Forcible Rape	36,910	-8,781	-548.8	-23.8%
Robbery	137,303	-7,787	-486.7	-5.7%
Aggravated Assault	283,409	14,559	910.0	5.1%
Burglary	1,120,763	-223,998	-13,999.9	-20.0%
Larceny-Theft & Motor Vehicle Theft	4,465,859	-846,517	-52,907.3	-19.0%
All Part I Offenses	**6,051,354**	**-1,073,000**	**-67,062.5**	**-17.7%**

Figure 284: Impact of "Truth-in-Sentencing" on Crime Levels 1995-2010



In short, by combining the results from our incapacitation study with facts and figures on reported crimes, arrests and commitments in Arizona, we obtain estimates of the impact of Truth-in-Sentencing. ***Our final result is that the State of Arizona experienced a 17.7% reduction in reported Part I crime over the period 1995-2010 as the result of the implementation of Truth-in-Sentencing in 1994!***

Chapter 9: Recidivism and Major Sub-Populations

Building on the information presented in Chapter 7, recidivism rates for a range of major sub-populations are unveiled, including most serious current offense category, a history of various sentence enhancements such as dangerous crime against children, dangerous offender, and repetitive offender, violent and non-violent offender categories, repeat and first offender categories, and various combinations thereof. Once again, the target group for the analysis is the population of 288,122 normal releases over the period 1985-2010. Although this chapter is quite detailed, this introduction focuses on average recidivism rates over the range from 6 to 360 months.

The average recidivism rate for all releases of 47.8% serves as a basis for comparison. Groups with average recidivism rates that are greater than that benchmark would generally be considered "higher risk," while groups with lower rates than the benchmark would generally be considered "lower risk."

Our first view is of recidivism rates broken out by the category of the most serious current offense. This includes the categories of violent offense, sex offense, property offense, drug trafficking, drug possession, DUI, escape or related offense, and public order/morals offense. The highest recidivism rate is for escape or related offense at 52.6%, followed by property offense (49.4%) and drug possession (48.4%). Lower risk categories include violent offense (43.1%), public order/morals offense (39.5%), DUI (36.0%), drug trafficking (35.8%), and sex offense (27.1%).

Our second view is of sentence enhancement categories, including dangerous crime against children, offense committed while released from confinement, dangerous offender, and repetitive offender. Among these four, the one with the highest recidivism rate, and one of two considered to be higher risk, is offense committed while released from confinement, which recorded an average recidivism rate of 60.1%. Across eleven categories considered so far, this one recorded the highest average recidivism rate. As indicated in Chapter 7, this category constitutes a risk factor in the new offender risk assessment model.

The second to be considered higher risk among enhancement categories is repetitive offender, recording an average recidivism rate of 54.4%. The remaining categories would generally be considered lower risk with regard to general recidivism (the picture is somewhat different for violent recidivism). They include dangerous offender, averaging 39.6%, and dangerous crime against children at 12.9%.

The next group of categories to be considered reflects logical combinations of dangerousness and repetitiveness. Among the four logical combinations, dangerous/repetitive offender recorded the highest recidivism rate at 59.9%, just slightly less than offense committed while released from confinement. The second highest recidivism rate (54.0%) was recorded by the other higher risk category among the four, namely non-dangerous/repetitive offender. That leaves two lower risk categories, namely non-dangerous/non-repetitive offender (42.5%) and dangerous/non-repetitive offender (34.5%).

Next, we consider the four categories of violent offender, non-violent offender, repeat offender, and first offender. Of these four, the violent offender category recorded the highest recidivism rate at 51.9%. This category includes offenders with either current or prior violent or sex offenses, and hence is substantially larger than the violent offense category previously considered.

The second highest recidivism rate is for repeat offenders (50.7%). Both of these would be considered higher risk categories. That leaves the two lower risk categories of non-violent offender (41.5%) and first offender (31.8%).

Finally, we consider the four logical combinations of violence history and prior record: violent repeat offender, violent first offender, non-violent repeat offender, and non-violent first offender, plus a fifth category of repeat violent offender, which includes repeat offenders with both current and prior violent felonies. Across these five categories, the highest recidivism rate is for repeat violent offender at 62.2%. The other higher risk category is violent repeat offender at 52.6%. That leaves three lower risk categories, including non-violent repeat offender (45.4%), non-violent first offender (33.0%), and violent first offender (28.6%).

Chapter 9 Summary

The following lists the categories considered in this chapter in the order of their average recidivism rates:

- *Repeat Violent Offender (62.2%)*
- *Offense Committed while Released from Confinement (60.1%)*
- *Dangerous/Repetitive Offender (59.9%)*
- *Repetitive Offender (54.4%)*
- *Non-Dangerous/Repetitive Offender (54.0%)*
- *Violent Repeat Offender (52.6%)*
- *Escape or Related Offense (52.6%)*
- *Violent Offender (51.9%)*
- *Repeat Offender (50.7%)*
- *Property Offense (49.4%)*
- *Drug Possession (48.4%)*
- *All Releases (47.8%)*
- *Non-Violent Repeat Offender (45.4%)*
- *Violent Offense (43.1%)*
- *Non-Dangerous/Non-Repetitive Offender (42.5%)*
- *Non-Violent Offender (41.5%)*
- *Dangerous Offender (39.6%)*
- *Public Order/Morals Offense (39.5%)*
- *DUI (36.0%)*
- *Drug Trafficking (35.8%)*
- *Dangerous/Non-Repetitive Offender (34.5%)*
- *Non-Violent First Offender (33.0%)*
- *First Offender (31.8%)*
- *Violent First Offender (28.6%)*
- *Sex Offense (27.1%)*
- *Dangerous Crime against Children (12.9%)*

Recidivism for Selected Offender Sub-Populations

In Chapter 7, we revealed some of the major results of the current recidivism study, including the development of a new risk assessment model and the use of that model for an evaluation of Truth-in-Sentencing. In this chapter, we continue our examination of patterns of recidivism by unveiling recidivism rates for various major sub-populations. This includes three primary categorizations of the release population, including: 1) the category of the most serious current offense, 2) a history of a sentencing enhancement such as dangerousness or repetitiveness, and 3) categorization according to a history of felony violence and/or prior felonies.

Before proceeding, it should be noted that the recidivism trend lines appearing in this chapter were subjected to the same curve fitting and smoothing technique as was utilized in Chapter 7. Accordingly, rates for longer follow-up periods are at best estimates based on the previous trend for the particular category represented in the graph. We begin with an examination of recidivism across eight general categories of the most serious current offense. These categories are of interest with respect to general criminal justice policy and the manner in which the criminal code deals with broad offender groups.

For a closer examination of rates for individual follow-up periods, all of the rates shown on the charts are listed in Table 115 below. As a summary, Figure 285 below ranks the eight offense categories according to the average recidivism rate across the 60 follow-up periods (6 to 360 months). ***The results show that offenders convicted of escape or a related offense recorded the highest recidivism rates, with property offenders second. Sex offenders recorded the lowest recidivism rates across the eight categories.***

Figure 285: Average Recidivism Rate, 6 to 360 Months, by Current Offense Category

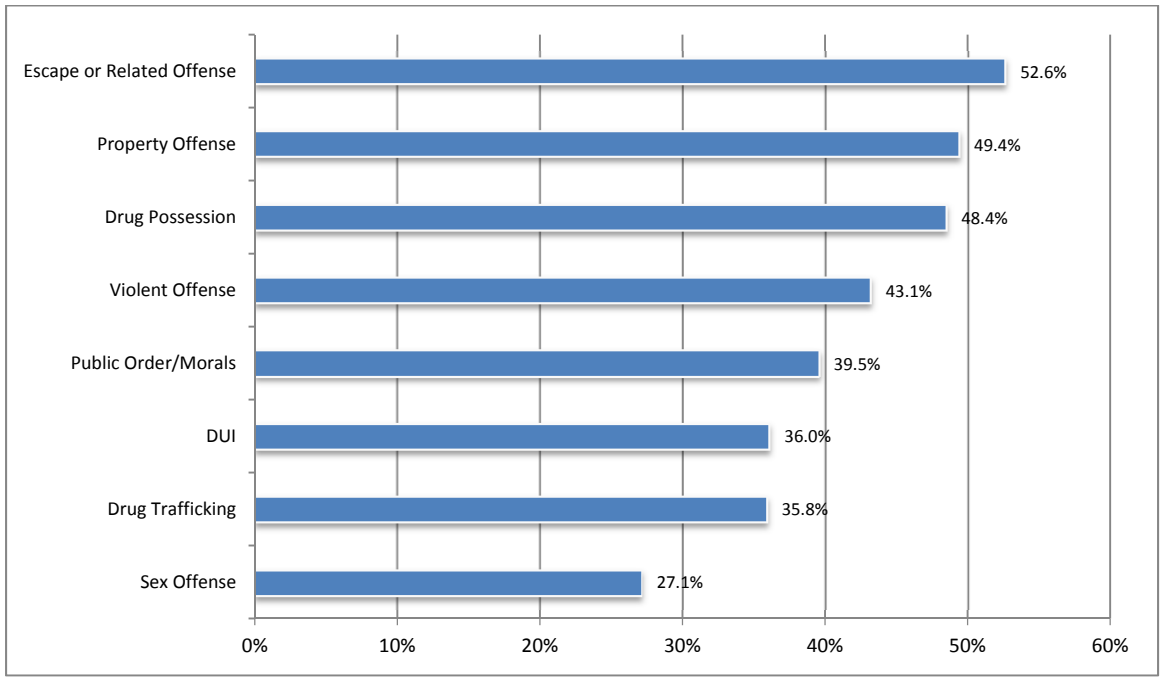


Table 115: Recidivism Rates by Current Offense Category (288,122)

Follow-Up Period (Months)	Violent Offense	Sex Offense	Property Offense	Drug Trafficking	Drug Possession	DUI	Escape/ Related	Public Order/ Morals
6	7.3%	4.8%	9.6%	4.5%	8.7%	3.2%	10.5%	5.8%
12	14.1%	9.2%	18.0%	9.1%	17.0%	6.7%	19.9%	13.2%
18	19.6%	12.1%	24.6%	13.4%	23.8%	10.0%	26.8%	17.6%
24	24.0%	14.8%	29.7%	17.2%	29.0%	12.9%	31.9%	20.7%
30	27.5%	17.1%	33.5%	20.4%	33.2%	15.5%	35.8%	23.0%
36	30.1%	19.0%	36.6%	23.1%	36.6%	17.9%	39.0%	25.0%
42	32.4%	20.1%	39.0%	25.3%	39.4%	20.1%	42.0%	26.7%
48	34.2%	21.2%	41.0%	27.2%	41.7%	21.8%	44.1%	28.1%
54	35.8%	22.4%	42.7%	28.6%	43.5%	23.5%	45.7%	29.4%
60	37.1%	23.0%	44.1%	29.7%	44.9%	24.9%	47.0%	30.5%
66	38.2%	23.7%	45.2%	30.6%	45.5%	26.3%	48.1%	31.5%
72	39.2%	24.1%	46.2%	31.4%	46.2%	27.5%	48.7%	32.4%
78	40.0%	24.5%	47.1%	32.2%	46.7%	28.6%	49.4%	33.3%
84	40.9%	24.9%	47.8%	32.8%	47.2%	29.7%	50.1%	34.1%
90	41.5%	25.3%	48.3%	33.5%	47.7%	30.5%	50.6%	34.8%
96	42.0%	25.7%	48.9%	34.0%	48.1%	31.3%	51.2%	35.5%
102	42.4%	26.0%	49.3%	34.5%	48.5%	32.1%	51.7%	36.2%
108	42.8%	26.3%	49.7%	34.8%	48.8%	32.8%	52.1%	36.8%
114	43.0%	26.6%	50.1%	35.2%	49.1%	33.5%	52.5%	37.4%
120	43.3%	26.9%	50.4%	35.4%	49.4%	34.1%	52.9%	37.9%
126	43.7%	27.1%	50.6%	35.8%	49.7%	34.6%	53.3%	38.4%
132	43.9%	27.4%	50.7%	36.2%	49.9%	35.1%	53.7%	38.9%
138	44.0%	27.6%	50.9%	36.5%	50.2%	35.7%	54.0%	39.4%
144	44.3%	27.8%	51.0%	36.9%	50.4%	36.2%	54.3%	39.9%
150	44.6%	28.0%	51.1%	37.2%	50.6%	36.7%	54.6%	40.3%
156	44.9%	28.2%	51.3%	37.5%	50.8%	37.4%	54.9%	40.7%
162	45.2%	28.4%	51.5%	37.8%	51.0%	38.0%	55.1%	41.1%
168	45.4%	28.6%	51.6%	38.1%	51.2%	38.5%	55.4%	41.5%
174	45.7%	28.8%	51.8%	38.3%	51.4%	39.0%	55.7%	41.9%
180	45.9%	28.9%	52.0%	38.6%	51.6%	39.4%	55.9%	42.3%
186	46.2%	29.1%	52.2%	38.8%	51.7%	39.8%	56.1%	42.6%
192	46.4%	29.3%	52.5%	39.1%	51.9%	40.2%	56.3%	43.0%
198	46.7%	29.4%	52.9%	39.3%	52.0%	40.6%	56.6%	43.3%
204	46.9%	29.6%	53.2%	39.5%	52.2%	40.9%	56.8%	43.6%
210	47.1%	29.7%	53.4%	39.7%	52.3%	41.3%	57.0%	43.9%
216	47.3%	29.8%	53.6%	39.9%	52.5%	41.6%	57.2%	44.2%
222	47.5%	30.0%	53.8%	40.1%	52.6%	42.0%	57.3%	44.5%
228	47.7%	30.1%	53.9%	40.3%	52.7%	42.3%	57.5%	44.8%
Releases	**56,765**	**8,365**	**92,879**	**29,691**	**41,872**	**47,293**	**10,266**	**830**

Table 115: Recidivism Rates by Current Offense Category (288,122) (continued)

Follow-Up Period (Months)	Violent Offense	Sex Offense	Property Offense	Drug Trafficking	Drug Possession	DUI	Escape/ Related	Public Order/ Morals
234	47.9%	30.2%	54.1%	40.5%	52.9%	42.6%	57.7%	45.1%
240	48.1%	30.3%	54.3%	40.7%	53.0%	42.9%	57.9%	45.4%
246	48.2%	30.5%	54.4%	40.9%	53.1%	43.2%	58.0%	45.6%
252	48.4%	30.6%	54.6%	41.1%	53.2%	43.5%	58.2%	45.9%
258	48.6%	30.7%	54.7%	41.2%	53.3%	43.8%	58.4%	46.1%
264	48.8%	30.8%	54.9%	41.4%	53.4%	44.1%	58.5%	46.4%
270	48.9%	30.9%	55.0%	41.6%	53.5%	44.4%	58.7%	46.6%
276	49.1%	31.0%	55.1%	41.7%	53.6%	44.7%	58.8%	46.9%
282	49.2%	31.1%	55.3%	41.9%	53.7%	44.9%	59.0%	47.1%
288	49.4%	31.2%	55.4%	42.0%	53.8%	45.2%	59.1%	47.3%
294	49.5%	31.3%	55.5%	42.2%	53.9%	45.5%	59.2%	47.5%
300	49.7%	31.4%	55.7%	42.3%	54.0%	45.7%	59.4%	47.8%
306	49.8%	31.5%	55.8%	42.5%	54.1%	45.9%	59.5%	48.0%
312	50.0%	31.6%	55.9%	42.6%	54.2%	46.2%	59.6%	48.2%
318	50.1%	31.7%	56.0%	42.7%	54.3%	46.4%	59.8%	48.4%
324	50.2%	31.8%	56.1%	42.9%	54.4%	46.7%	59.9%	48.6%
330	50.4%	31.9%	56.2%	43.0%	54.5%	46.9%	60.0%	48.8%
336	50.5%	31.9%	56.4%	43.1%	54.6%	47.1%	60.1%	49.0%
342	50.6%	32.0%	56.5%	43.3%	54.6%	47.3%	60.2%	49.2%
348	50.7%	32.1%	56.6%	43.4%	54.7%	47.5%	60.4%	49.3%
354	50.9%	32.2%	56.7%	43.5%	54.8%	47.7%	60.5%	49.5%
360	51.0%	32.3%	56.8%	43.6%	54.9%	48.0%	60.6%	49.7%
Releases	**56,765**	**8,365**	**92,879**	**29,691**	**41,872**	**47,293**	**10,266**	**830**

Figure 286: Recidivism Rates, Current Violent Offense (56,765)

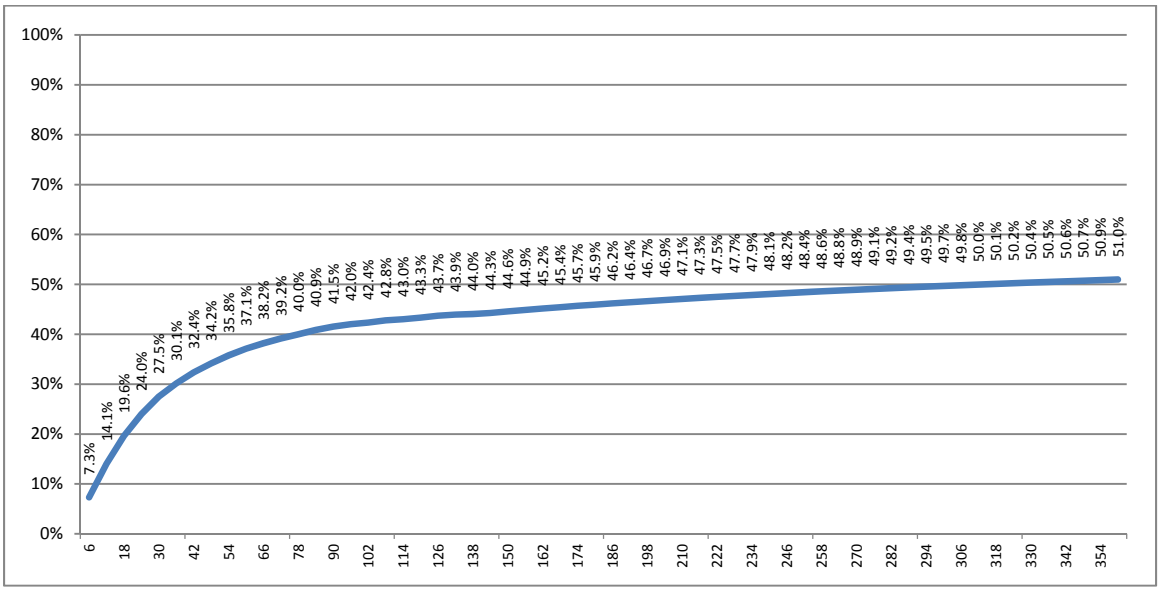


Figure 287: Recidivism Rates, Current Sex Offense (8,365)

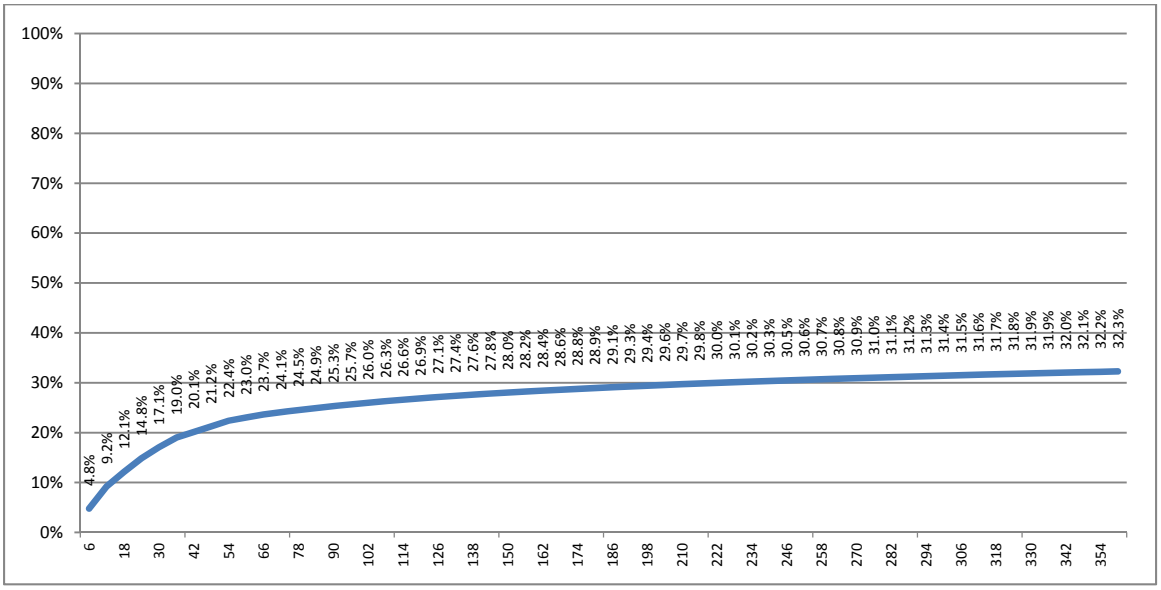


Figure 288: Recidivism Rates, Current Property Offense (92,879)

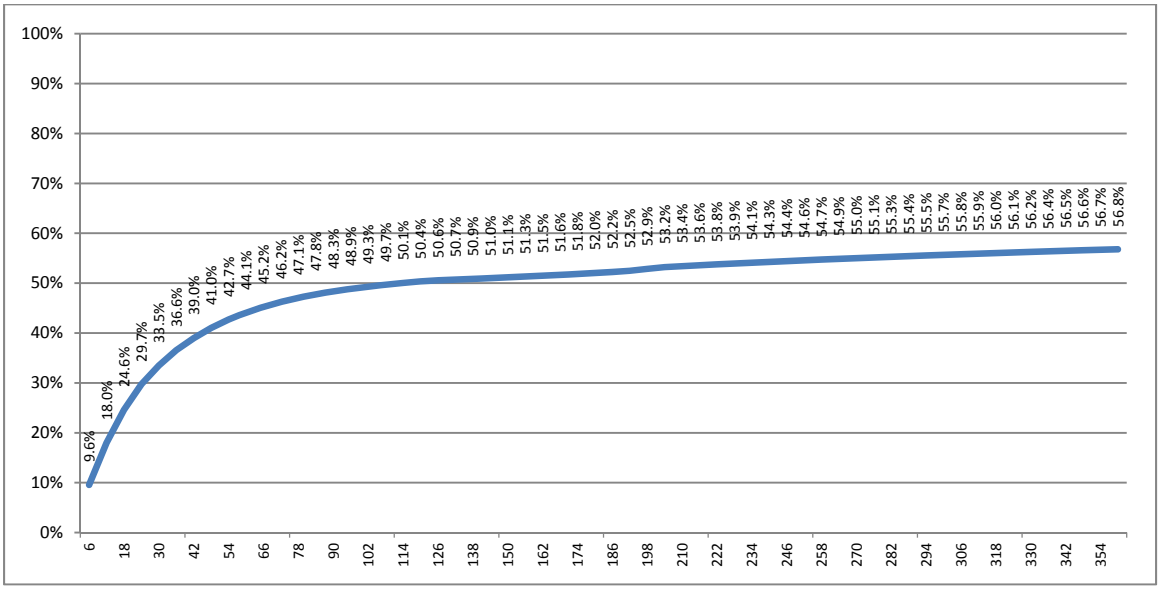


Figure 289: Recidivism Rates, Current Drug Trafficking (29,691)

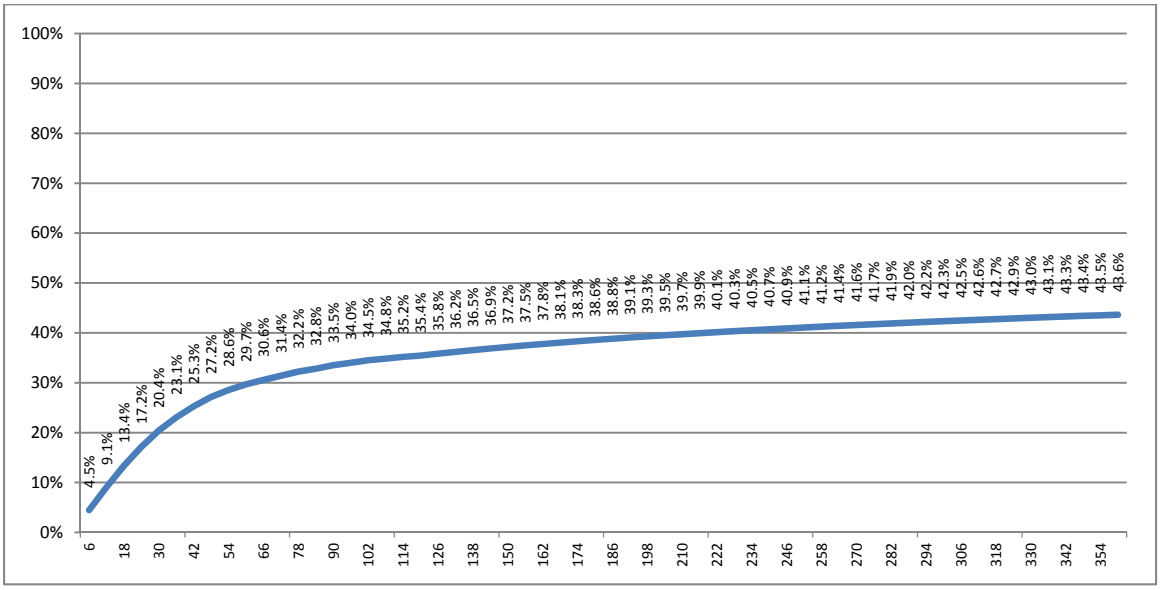


Figure 290: Recidivism Rates, Current Drug Possession (41,872)

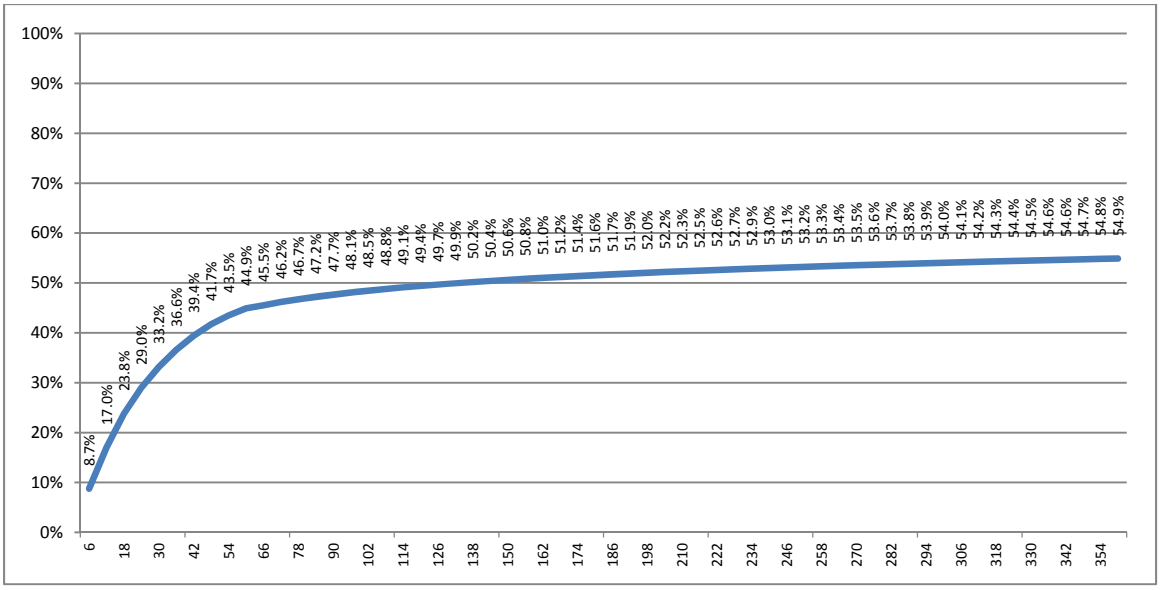


Figure 291: Recidivism Rates, Current DUI (47,293)

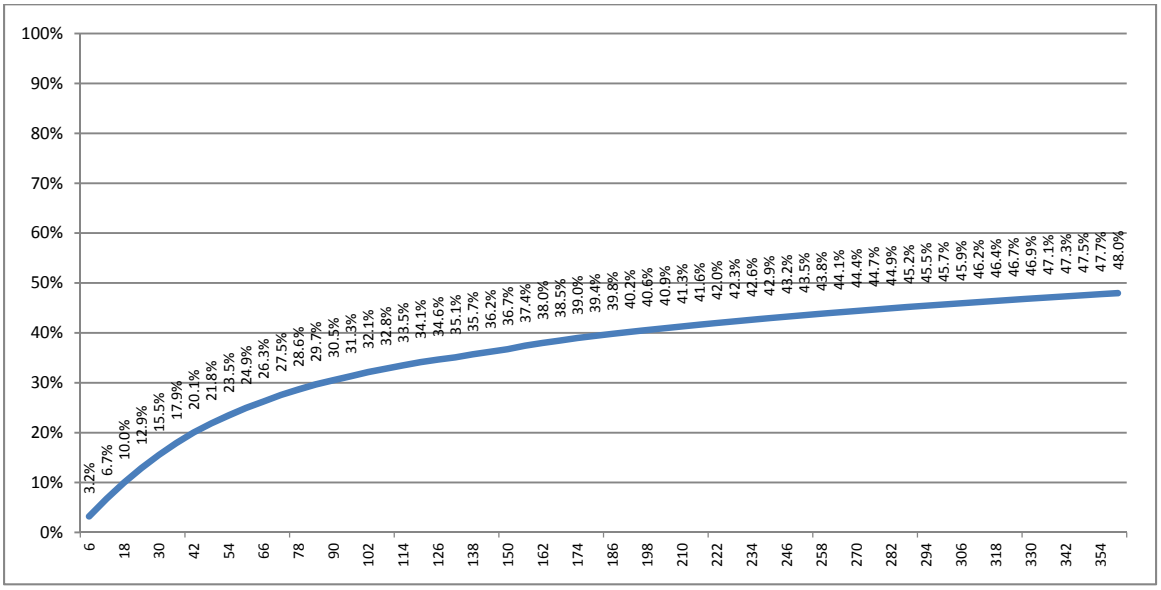


Figure 292: Recidivism Rates, Current Escape or Related Offense (10,266)

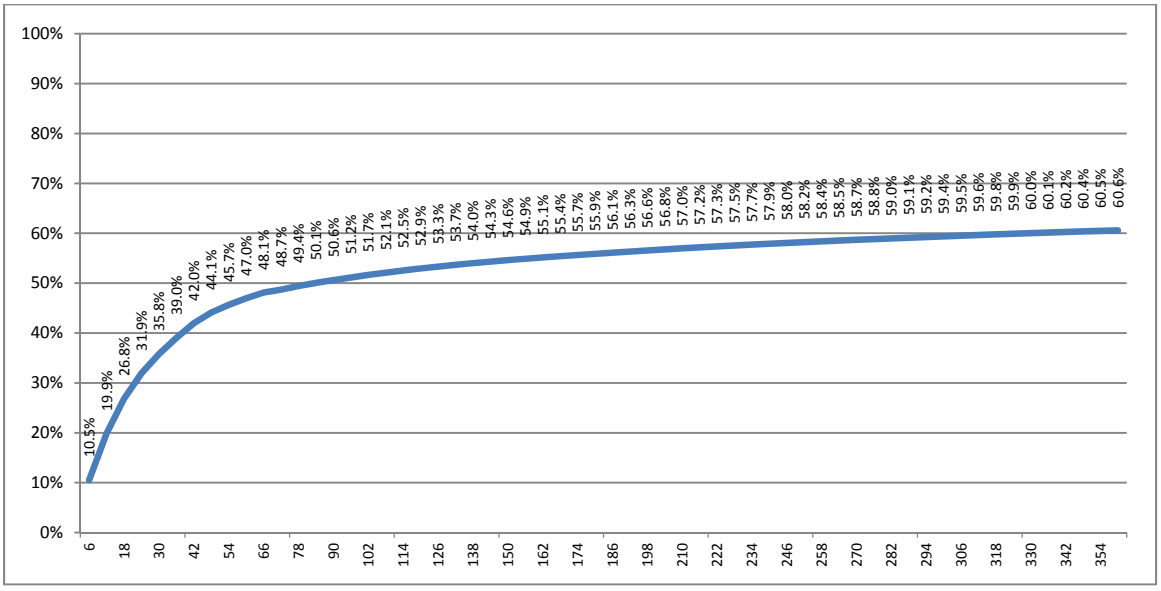
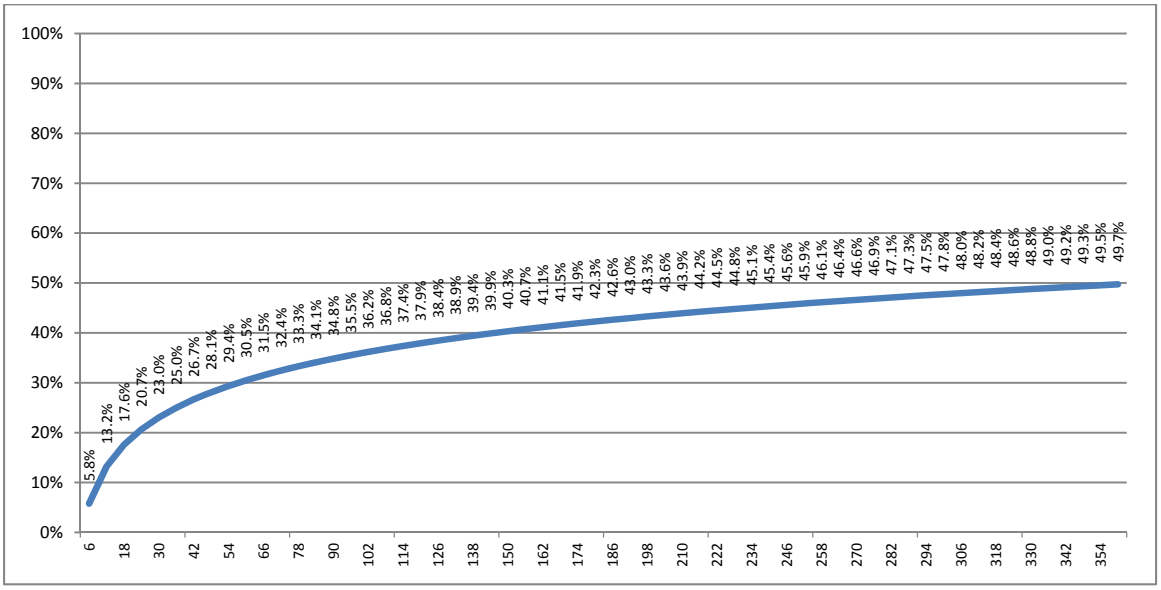


Figure 293: Recidivism Rates, Current Public Order/Morals Offense (830)



Inasmuch as the new risk assessment instrument provides the best handle on recidivism of all methods for categorizing inmates, it is useful to show the risk level distribution of each offense category (Tables 116 and 117). Please remember, the group we are considering in this chapter consists of inmates released from custody over the period 1985-2010. Later on, we'll provide the same type of information for active inmates.

Table 116: Risk Level Distribution by Current Offense Category (288,122) (#)

Risk Level	Violent Offense	Sex Offense	Property Offense	Drug Trafficking	Drug Possession	DUI	Escape/ Related	Public Order/ Morals
Ultra-High Risk-3	476	17	631	90	255	45	130	0
Ultra-High Risk-2	1,795	55	2,798	366	908	190	438	14
Ultra-High Risk-1	3,131	158	4,516	693	1,629	370	694	21
Very-High Risk-2	3,284	138	4,303	839	1,354	399	594	16
Very-High Risk-1	3,299	167	4,157	1,088	1,608	410	536	25
High Risk-2	3,474	307	5,099	1,313	2,933	1,168	723	35
High Risk-1	4,975	448	9,692	1,859	4,047	2,714	1,108	63
High-Medium Risk	4,232	506	9,537	2,292	4,568	2,859	1,106	80
Medium Risk	5,981	612	12,897	3,101	5,345	2,735	1,261	98
Low-Medium Risk	8,076	1,028	16,023	4,490	7,355	4,057	1,533	142
Low Risk-2	5,314	933	9,314	3,338	5,470	4,749	851	101
Low Risk-1	4,158	789	5,620	2,740	2,828	5,275	524	69
Very-Low Risk-2	5,564	1,305	5,746	4,913	2,466	14,770	565	98
Very-Low Risk-1	1,843	960	1,751	1,752	818	4,819	150	45
Ultra-Low Risk	1,163	942	795	817	288	2,733	53	23
All Releases	**56,765**	**8,365**	**92,879**	**29,691**	**41,872**	**47,293**	**10,266**	**830**

Table 117: Risk Level Distribution by Current Offense Category (288,122) (%)

Risk Level	Violent Offense	Sex Offense	Property Offense	Drug Trafficking	Drug Possession	DUI	Escape/ Related	Public Order/ Morals
Ultra-High Risk-3	0.8%	0.2%	0.7%	0.3%	0.6%	0.1%	1.3%	0.0%
Ultra-High Risk-2	3.2%	0.7%	3.0%	1.2%	2.2%	0.4%	4.3%	1.7%
Ultra-High Risk-1	5.5%	1.9%	4.9%	2.3%	3.9%	0.8%	6.8%	2.5%
Very-High Risk-2	5.8%	1.6%	4.6%	2.8%	3.2%	0.8%	5.8%	1.9%
Very-High Risk-1	5.8%	2.0%	4.5%	3.7%	3.8%	0.9%	5.2%	3.0%
High Risk-2	6.1%	3.7%	5.5%	4.4%	7.0%	2.5%	7.0%	4.2%
High Risk-1	8.8%	5.4%	10.4%	6.3%	9.7%	5.7%	10.8%	7.6%
High-Medium Risk	7.5%	6.0%	10.3%	7.7%	10.9%	6.0%	10.8%	9.6%
Medium Risk	10.5%	7.3%	13.9%	10.4%	12.8%	5.8%	12.3%	11.8%
Low-Medium Risk	14.2%	12.3%	17.3%	15.1%	17.6%	8.6%	14.9%	17.1%
Low Risk-2	9.4%	11.2%	10.0%	11.2%	13.1%	10.0%	8.3%	12.2%
Low Risk-1	7.3%	9.4%	6.1%	9.2%	6.8%	11.2%	5.1%	8.3%
Very-Low Risk-2	9.8%	15.6%	6.2%	16.5%	5.9%	31.2%	5.5%	11.8%
Very-Low Risk-1	3.2%	11.5%	1.9%	5.9%	2.0%	10.2%	1.5%	5.4%
Ultra-Low Risk	2.0%	11.3%	0.9%	2.8%	0.7%	5.8%	0.5%	2.8%
All Releases	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

The second method for categorizing inmates concerns the fact of a sentencing enhancement applicable to either a current or a past offense for which the offender was sentenced to the Department of Corrections. This includes sentencing as a repetitive offender (A.R.S. §13-703), sentencing as a dangerous offender (A.R.S. §13-704), sentencing for a dangerous crime against children (A.R.S. §13-705), and sentencing for an offense committed while released from confinement (A.R.S. §13-708).

Figure 294: Average Recidivism Rate, 6 to 360 Months, by Sentence Enhancement Category

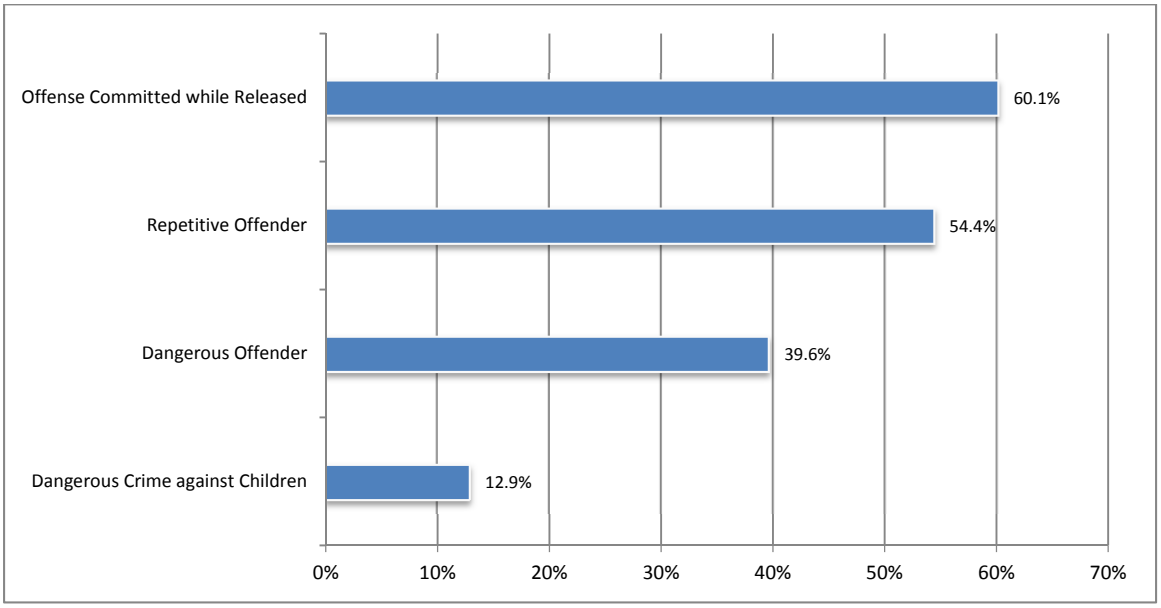


Table 118: Recidivism Rates by Sentencing Enhancement Category (288,122)

Follow-Up Period (Months)	Dangerous Crime against Children	Offense Committed while Released	Dangerous Offender	Repetitive Offender
6	1.9%	11.0%	5.8%	9.9%
12	4.1%	21.4%	11.7%	18.8%
18	5.5%	28.5%	16.7%	26.3%
24	7.2%	35.7%	21.1%	32.3%
30	7.9%	40.1%	24.4%	36.6%
36	8.5%	43.6%	27.1%	40.4%
42	9.0%	46.9%	29.1%	43.2%
48	9.4%	49.3%	30.9%	45.5%
54	9.8%	50.9%	32.5%	47.3%
60	10.2%	52.2%	33.5%	48.7%
66	10.5%	53.4%	34.4%	50.1%
72	10.7%	54.4%	35.2%	51.0%
78	11.0%	55.4%	35.9%	51.9%
84	11.2%	56.2%	36.5%	52.6%
90	11.5%	56.9%	37.1%	53.3%
96	11.7%	57.6%	37.6%	53.7%
102	11.9%	58.3%	38.1%	54.0%
108	12.1%	58.9%	38.6%	54.4%
114	12.2%	59.5%	39.0%	54.7%
120	12.4%	60.0%	39.4%	55.1%
126	12.6%	60.5%	39.8%	55.4%
132	12.7%	61.0%	40.1%	55.7%
138	12.9%	61.4%	40.5%	56.1%
144	13.0%	61.8%	40.8%	56.4%
150	13.1%	62.2%	41.1%	56.7%
156	13.3%	62.6%	41.4%	56.9%
162	13.4%	63.0%	41.7%	57.2%
168	13.5%	63.4%	42.0%	57.4%
174	13.6%	63.7%	42.2%	57.7%
180	13.7%	64.0%	42.5%	57.9%
186	13.8%	64.3%	42.7%	58.1%
192	13.9%	64.6%	42.9%	58.4%
198	14.0%	64.9%	43.2%	58.6%
204	14.1%	65.2%	43.4%	58.8%
210	14.2%	65.5%	43.6%	59.0%
216	14.3%	65.8%	43.8%	59.1%
222	14.4%	66.0%	44.0%	59.3%
228	14.5%	66.3%	44.2%	59.5%
Releases	**1,090**	**2,284**	**11,785**	**41,220**

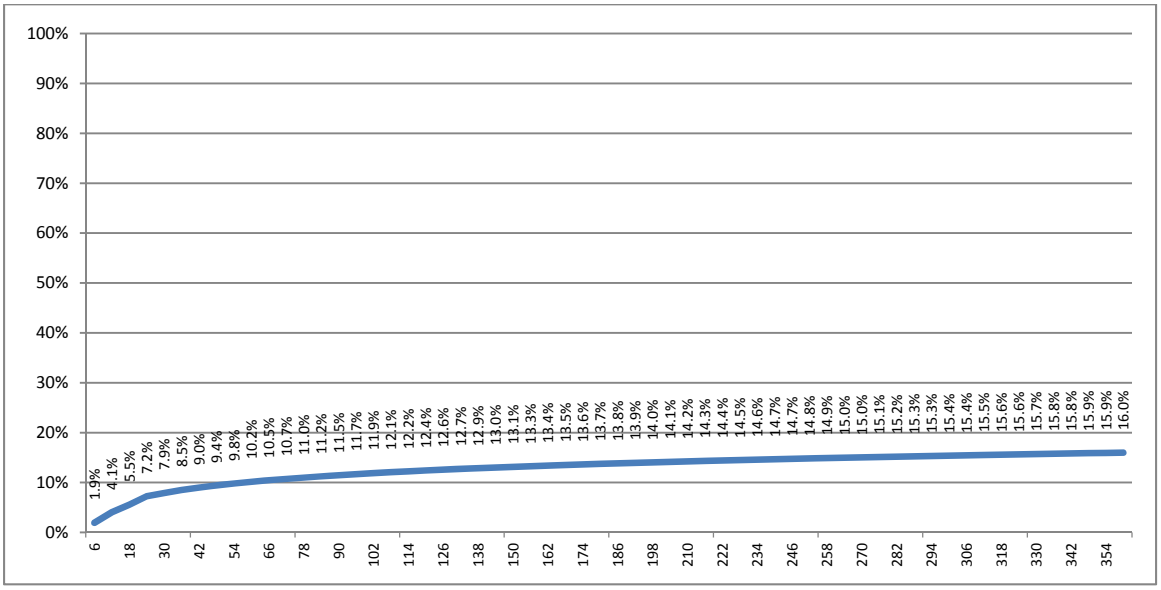
Table 118: Recidivism Rates by Sentencing Enhancement Category (288,122) (continued)

Follow-Up Period (Months)	Dangerous Crime against Children	Offense Committed while Released	Dangerous Offender	Repetitive Offender
234	14.6%	66.5%	44.4%	59.7%
240	14.7%	66.8%	44.6%	59.8%
246	14.7%	67.0%	44.7%	60.0%
252	14.8%	67.2%	44.9%	60.1%
258	14.9%	67.5%	45.1%	60.3%
264	15.0%	67.7%	45.2%	60.4%
270	15.0%	67.9%	45.4%	60.6%
276	15.1%	68.1%	45.6%	60.7%
282	15.2%	68.3%	45.7%	60.9%
288	15.3%	68.5%	45.9%	61.0%
294	15.3%	68.7%	46.0%	61.1%
300	15.4%	68.9%	46.1%	61.3%
306	15.4%	69.0%	46.3%	61.4%
312	15.5%	69.2%	46.4%	61.5%
318	15.6%	69.4%	46.6%	61.6%
324	15.6%	69.6%	46.7%	61.7%
330	15.7%	69.7%	46.8%	61.9%
336	15.8%	69.9%	46.9%	62.0%
342	15.8%	70.1%	47.1%	62.1%
348	15.9%	70.2%	47.2%	62.2%
354	15.9%	70.4%	47.3%	62.3%
360	16.0%	70.5%	47.4%	62.4%
Releases	**1,090**	**2,284**	**11,785**	**41,220**

Among the four sentencing enhancement categories, the ones that reflect repetitive criminality, namely "offense committed while released from confinement" and "repetitive offender," are the ones recording the highest recidivism rates. The low recidivism rates for inmates sentenced under the "dangerous crimes against children" enhancement are due to several factors, including: 1) the harsh punishments that accompany any repeat offense, 2) the fact that sex offenders generally specialize in the category of sex offenses, thereby reducing the behaviors that might result in return to custody, 3) the fact that many sex offenses are difficult to detect and may be under-reported, and 4) the higher average age of inmates in this category, 42.9 years at release in comparison to 33.7 years for all releasees. As it turns out, sex offenders rank much higher when it comes to violent recidivism due to their high degree of specialization and to the fact that sex offenses are included with violent offenses when it comes to "violent" recidivism.

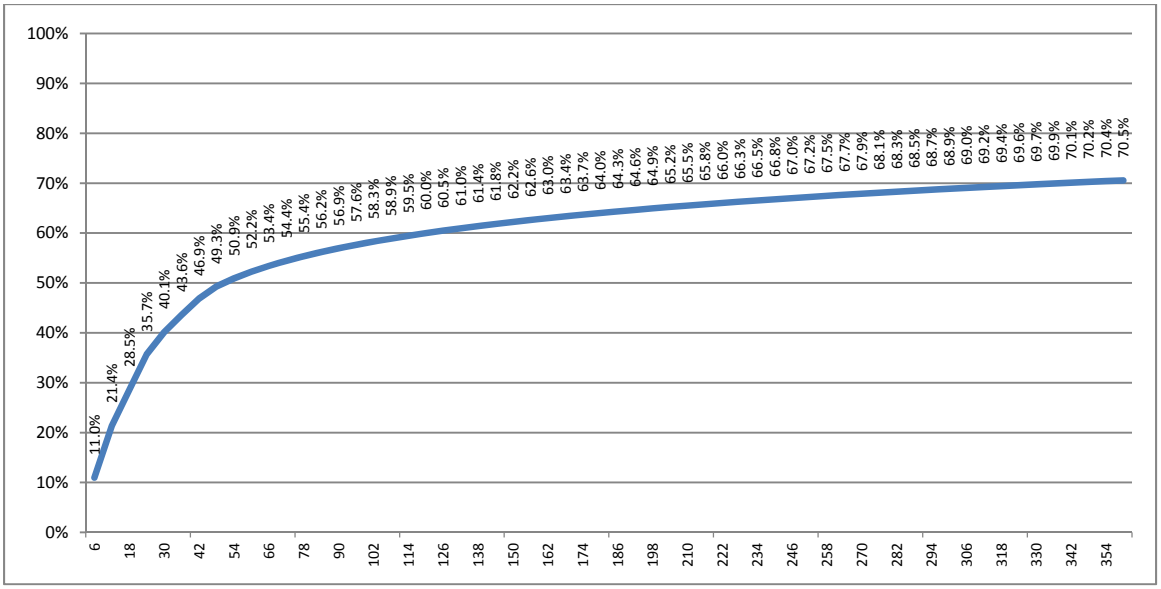
In addition to recidivism rates for individual enhancement categories, recidivism rates were also generated for the four basic enhancement combinations, namely: 1) dangerous/repetitive offenders, 2) dangerous non-repetitive offenders, 3) non-dangerous repetitive offenders, and 4) non-dangerous/non-repetitive offenders (Table 119 and Figures 299-302).

Figure 295: Recidivism Rates, Dangerous Crimes against Children* (1,090)



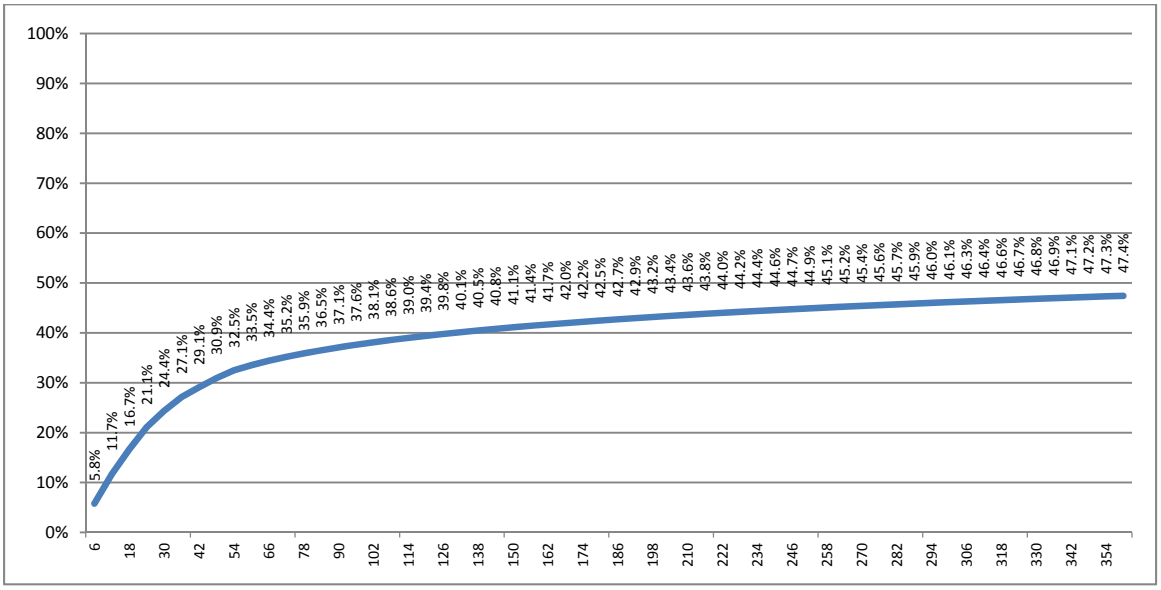
*Ever convicted pursuant to this statute.

Figure 296: Recidivism Rates, Offense Committed while Released from Confinement* (2,284)



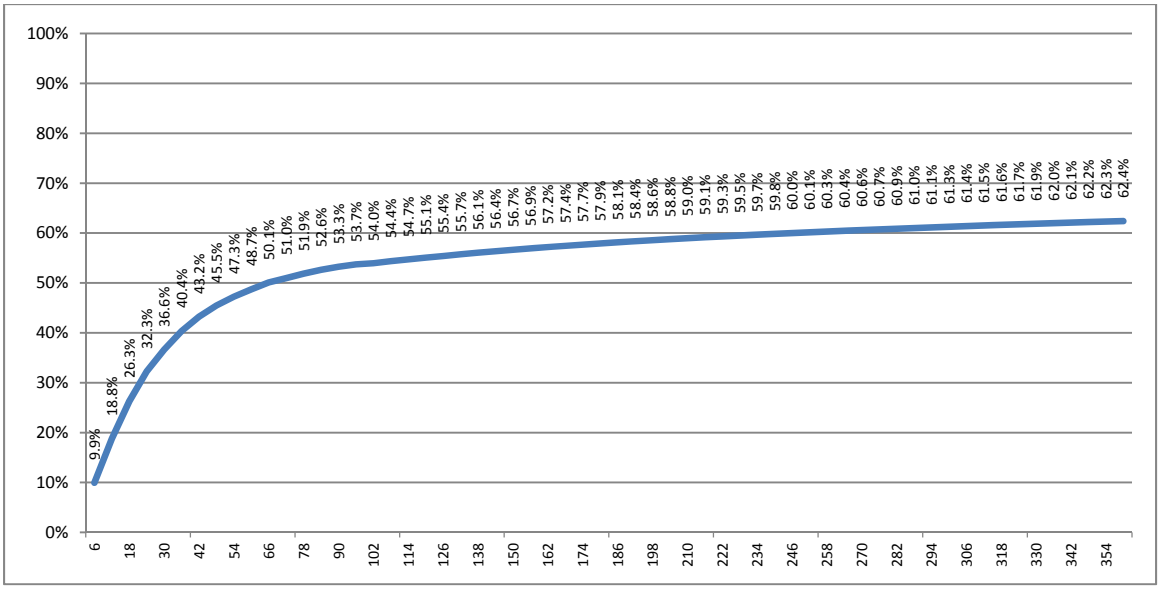
*Ever convicted pursuant to this statute.

Figure 297: Recidivism Rates, Dangerous Offender* (11,785)



*Ever convicted pursuant to this statute.

Figure 298: Recidivism Rates, Repetitive Offender* (41,220)



*Ever convicted pursuant to this statute.

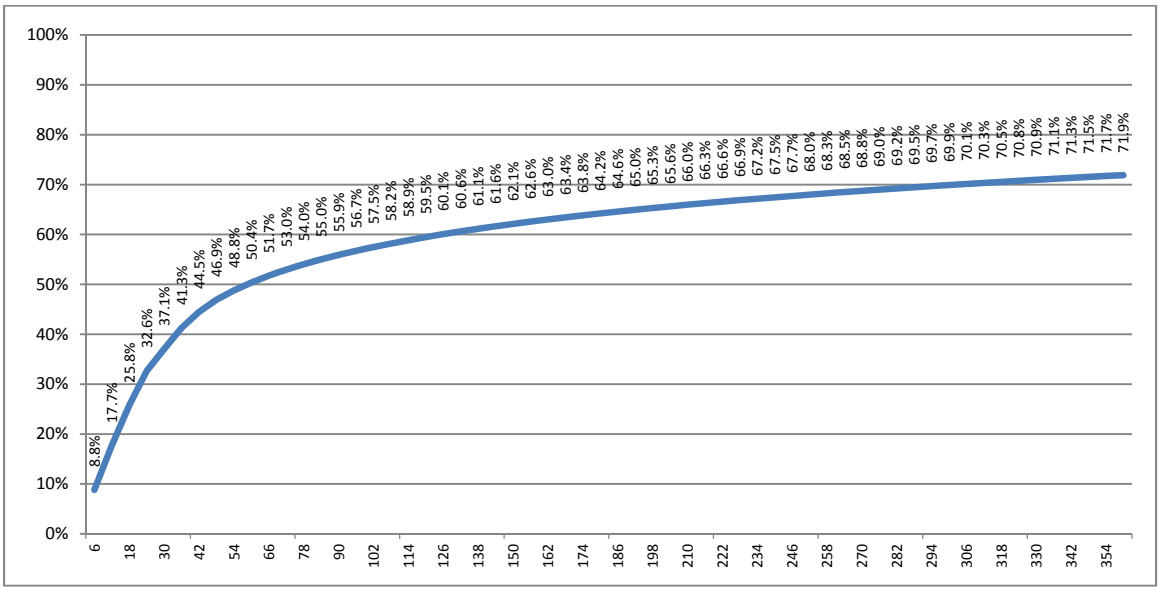
Table 119: Recidivism Rates by Sentencing Enhancement Combination (288,122)

Follow-Up Period (Months)	Dangerous/ Repetitive Offender	Dangerous/ Non-Repetitive Offender	Non-Dangerous/ Repetitive Offender	Non-Dangerous. Non-Repetitive Offender
6	8.8%	5.0%	10.0%	6.9%
12	17.7%	10.2%	18.8%	13.5%
18	25.8%	14.4%	26.3%	18.7%
24	32.6%	18.2%	32.3%	22.9%
30	37.1%	21.2%	36.6%	26.3%
36	41.3%	23.6%	40.3%	29.0%
42	44.5%	25.2%	43.1%	31.3%
48	46.9%	26.9%	45.4%	33.2%
54	48.8%	28.4%	47.2%	34.8%
60	50.4%	29.3%	48.6%	36.1%
66	51.7%	30.1%	50.0%	37.2%
72	53.0%	30.7%	50.9%	38.2%
78	54.0%	31.3%	51.7%	39.2%
84	55.0%	31.9%	52.5%	39.9%
90	55.9%	32.4%	53.1%	40.6%
96	56.7%	32.8%	53.6%	41.2%
102	57.5%	33.3%	53.7%	41.7%
108	58.2%	33.7%	54.1%	42.2%
114	58.9%	34.0%	54.5%	42.6%
120	59.5%	34.4%	54.8%	43.0%
126	60.1%	34.7%	55.1%	43.3%
132	60.6%	35.0%	55.4%	43.4%
138	61.1%	35.3%	55.8%	43.7%
144	61.6%	35.6%	56.0%	43.9%
150	62.1%	35.8%	56.3%	44.2%
156	62.6%	36.1%	56.6%	44.5%
162	63.0%	36.3%	56.8%	44.8%
168	63.4%	36.6%	57.1%	45.1%
174	63.8%	36.8%	57.3%	45.3%
180	64.2%	37.0%	57.5%	45.6%
186	64.6%	37.2%	57.8%	45.8%
192	65.0%	37.4%	58.0%	46.0%
198	65.3%	37.6%	58.2%	46.2%
204	65.6%	37.8%	58.3%	46.4%
210	66.0%	38.0%	58.5%	46.6%
216	66.3%	38.2%	58.7%	46.8%
222	66.6%	38.3%	58.9%	47.0%
228	66.9%	38.5%	59.0%	47.2%
Releases	**2,361**	**9,424**	**38,859**	**237,478**

Table 119: Recidivism Rates by Sentencing Enhancement Combination (288,122) (continued)

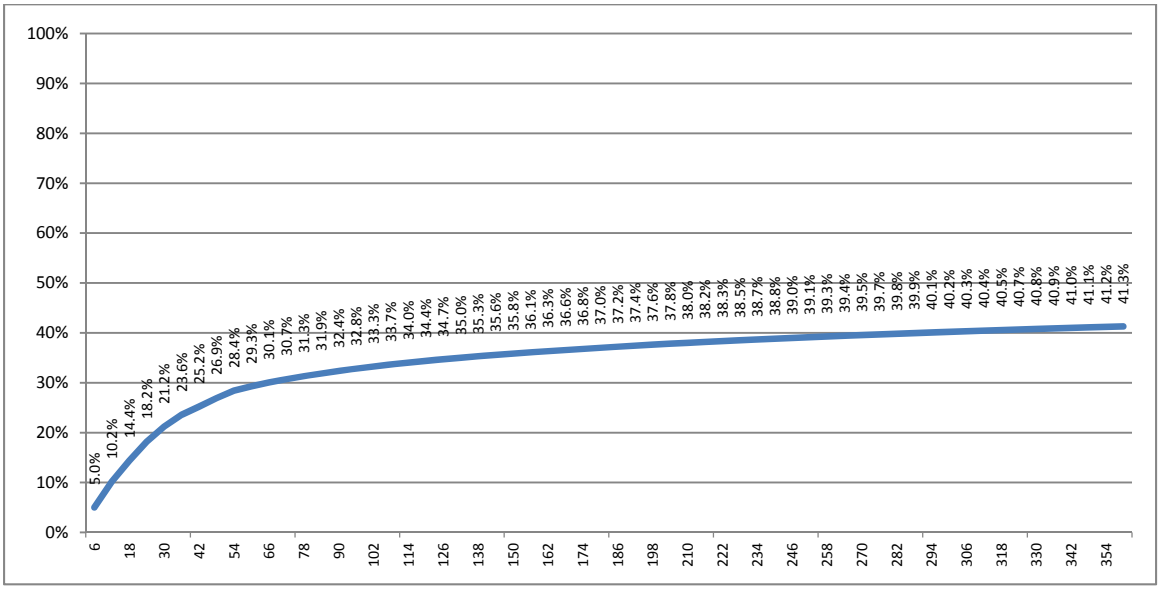
Follow-Up Period (Months)	Dangerous/ Repetitive Offender	Dangerous/ Non-Repetitive Offender	Non-Dangerous/ Repetitive Offender	Non-Dangerous. Non-Repetitive Offender
234	67.2%	38.7%	59.2%	47.4%
240	67.5%	38.8%	59.4%	47.6%
246	67.7%	39.0%	59.5%	47.7%
252	68.0%	39.1%	59.7%	47.9%
258	68.3%	39.3%	59.8%	48.1%
264	68.5%	39.4%	60.0%	48.2%
270	68.8%	39.5%	60.1%	48.4%
276	69.0%	39.7%	60.2%	48.5%
282	69.2%	39.8%	60.4%	48.7%
288	69.5%	39.9%	60.5%	48.8%
294	69.7%	40.1%	60.6%	49.0%
300	69.9%	40.2%	60.7%	49.1%
306	70.1%	40.3%	60.8%	49.2%
312	70.3%	40.4%	61.0%	49.4%
318	70.5%	40.5%	61.1%	49.5%
324	70.8%	40.7%	61.2%	49.6%
330	70.9%	40.8%	61.3%	49.7%
336	71.1%	40.9%	61.4%	49.8%
342	71.3%	41.0%	61.5%	50.0%
348	71.5%	41.1%	61.6%	50.1%
354	71.7%	41.2%	61.7%	50.2%
360	71.9%	41.3%	61.8%	50.3%
Releases	**2,361**	**9,424**	**38,859**	**237,478**

Figure 299: Recidivism Rates, Dangerous/Repetitive Offender* (2,361)



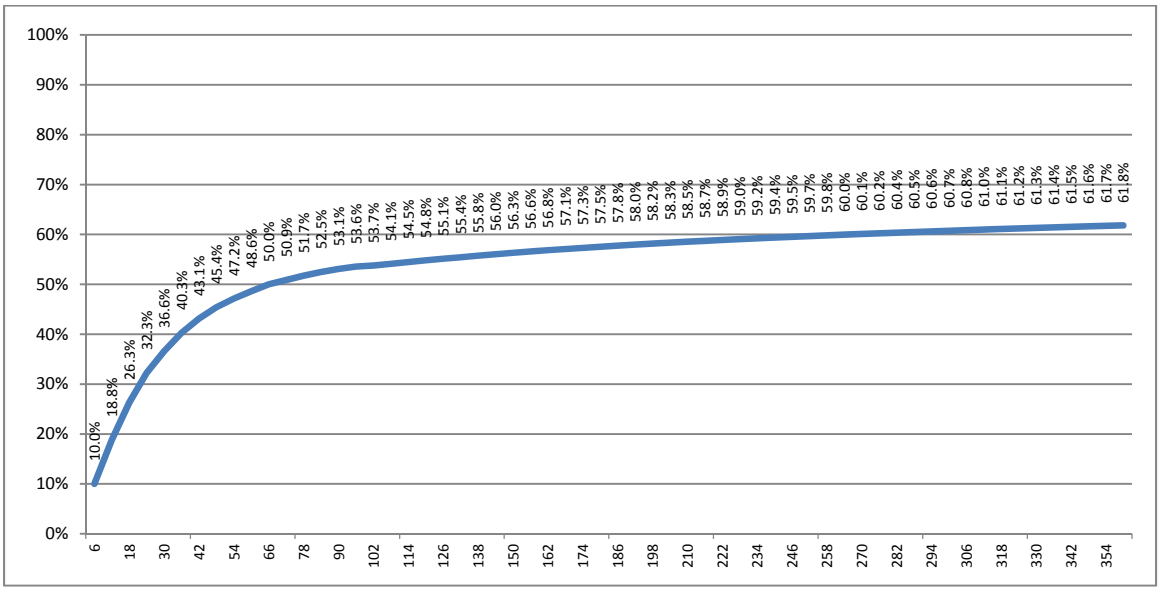
*Ever convicted pursuant to both of these statutes (individually or separately).

Figure 300: Recidivism Rates, Dangerous/Non-Repetitive Offender* (9,424)



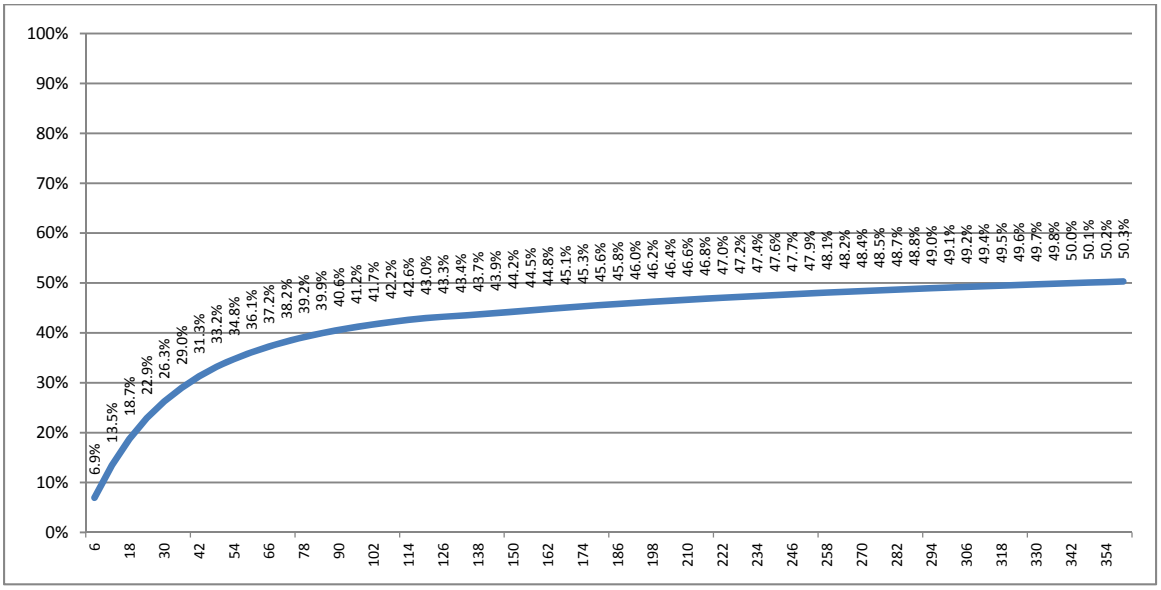
*Ever convicted pursuant to the dangerous offender statute, but never convicted pursuant to the repetitive offender statute.

Figure 301: Recidivism Rates, Non-Dangerous/Repetitive Offender* (38,859)



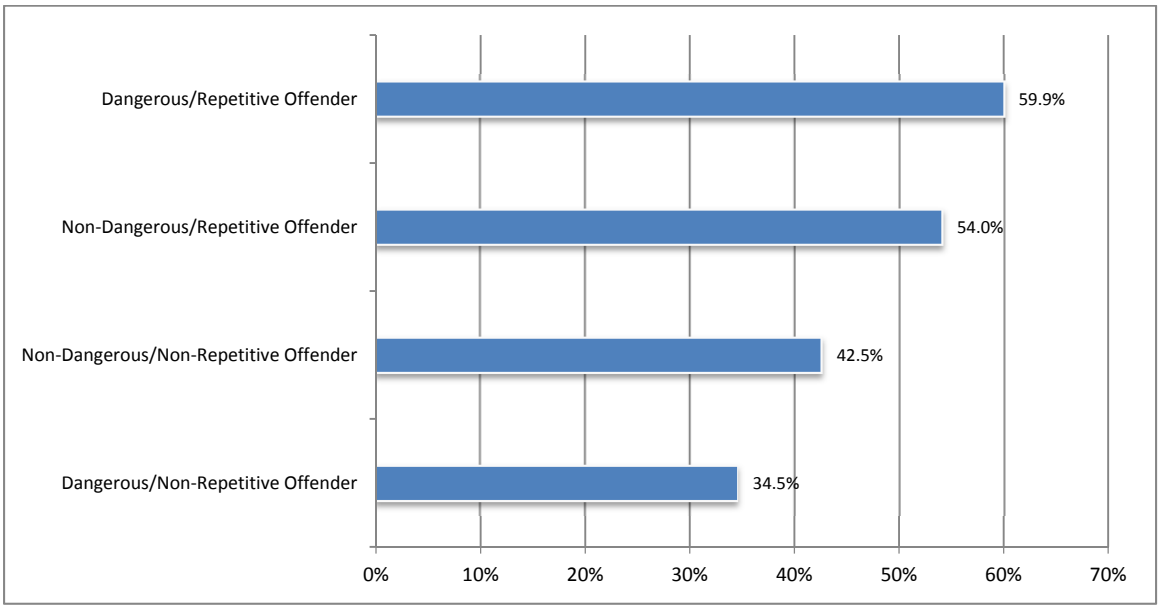
*Ever convicted pursuant to the repetitive offender statute, but never convicted pursuant to the dangerous offender statute.

Figure 302: Recidivism Rates, Non-Dangerous/Non-Repetitive Offender* (237,478)



*Never convicted pursuant to the repetitive offender statute or the dangerous offender statute.

Figure 303: Average Recidivism Rate, 6 to 360 Months, by Sentence Enhancement Combination



As indicated in Figure 303 above, among the four enhancement combinations the highest recidivism rates are exhibited by dangerous/repetitive offenders, with non-dangerous/repetitive offenders a not too distant second. The lowest recidivism rates are recorded by dangerous/non-repetitive offenders.

Table 120: Risk Level Distribution by Sentence Enhancement Category (288,122) (#)

Risk Level	Dangerous Crime against Children	Offense Committed while Released	Dangerous Offender	Repetitive Offender	All Offenders
Ultra-High Risk-3	2	23	126	450	1,644
Ultra-High Risk-2	4	68	264	1,250	6,564
Ultra-High Risk-1	15	153	626	2,646	11,212
Very-High Risk-2	15	65	653	1,803	10,927
Very-High Risk-1	23	204	973	3,092	11,292
High Risk-2	31	349	1,025	5,083	15,056
High Risk-1	39	328	1,057	4,813	24,909
High-Medium Risk	58	258	737	4,127	25,186
Medium Risk	43	338	922	5,590	32,033
Low-Medium Risk	98	266	1,183	5,532	42,718
Low Risk-2	76	129	848	3,525	30,095
Low Risk-1	97	53	725	1,878	22,024
Very-Low Risk-2	179	27	1,480	852	35,486
Very-Low Risk-1	195	12	632	347	12,154
Ultra-Low Risk	215	11	534	232	6,822
All Releases	**1,090**	**2,284**	**11,785**	**41,220**	**288,122**

Table 121: Risk Level Distribution by Sentence Enhancement Category (288,122) (%)

Risk Level	Dangerous Crime against Children	Offense Committed while Released	Dangerous Offender	Repetitive Offender	All Offenders
Ultra-High Risk-3	0.2%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	0.6%
Ultra-High Risk-2	0.4%	3.0%	2.2%	3.0%	2.3%
Ultra-High Risk-1	1.4%	6.7%	5.3%	6.4%	3.9%
Very-High Risk-2	1.4%	2.8%	5.5%	4.4%	3.8%
Very-High Risk-1	2.1%	8.9%	8.3%	7.5%	3.9%
High Risk-2	2.8%	15.3%	8.7%	12.3%	5.2%
High Risk-1	3.6%	14.4%	9.0%	11.7%	8.6%
High-Medium Risk	5.3%	11.3%	6.3%	10.0%	8.7%
Medium Risk	3.9%	14.8%	7.8%	13.6%	11.1%
Low-Medium Risk	9.0%	11.6%	10.0%	13.4%	14.8%
Low Risk-2	7.0%	5.6%	7.2%	8.6%	10.4%
Low Risk-1	8.9%	2.3%	6.2%	4.6%	7.6%
Very-Low Risk-2	16.4%	1.2%	12.6%	2.1%	12.3%
Very-Low Risk-1	17.9%	0.5%	5.4%	0.8%	4.2%
Ultra-Low Risk	19.7%	0.5%	4.5%	0.6%	2.4%
All Releases	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table 122: Risk Level Distribution by Sentence Enhancement Combination (288,122) (#)

Risk Level	Dangerous/ Repetitive Offender	Dangerous/ Non-Repetitive Offender	Non-Dangerous/ Repetitive Offender	Non-Dangerous. Non-Repetitive Offender
Ultra-High Risk-3	30	96	420	1,098
Ultra-High Risk-2	71	193	1,179	5,121
Ultra-High Risk-1	207	419	2,439	8,147
Very-High Risk-2	92	561	1,711	8,563
Very-High Risk-1	275	698	2,817	7,502
High Risk-2	345	680	4,738	9,293
High Risk-1	243	814	4,570	19,282
High-Medium Risk	185	552	3,942	20,507
Medium Risk	292	630	5,298	25,813
Low-Medium Risk	249	934	5,283	36,252
Low Risk-2	171	677	3,354	25,893
Low Risk-1	104	621	1,774	19,525
Very-Low Risk-2	52	1,428	800	33,206
Very-Low Risk-1	28	604	319	11,203
Ultra-Low Risk	17	517	215	6,073
All Releases	**2,361**	**9,424**	**38,859**	**237,478**

Table 123: Risk Level Distribution by Sentence Enhancement Combination (288,122) (%)

Risk Level	Dangerous/ Repetitive Offender	Dangerous/ Non-Repetitive Offender	Non-Dangerous/ Repetitive Offender	Non-Dangerous. Non-Repetitive Offender
Ultra-High Risk-3	1.3%	1.0%	1.1%	0.5%
Ultra-High Risk-2	3.0%	2.0%	3.0%	2.2%
Ultra-High Risk-1	8.8%	4.4%	6.3%	3.4%
Very-High Risk-2	3.9%	6.0%	4.4%	3.6%
Very-High Risk-1	11.6%	7.4%	7.2%	3.2%
High Risk-2	14.6%	7.2%	12.2%	3.9%
High Risk-1	10.3%	8.6%	11.8%	8.1%
High-Medium Risk	7.8%	5.9%	10.1%	8.6%
Medium Risk	12.4%	6.7%	13.6%	10.9%
Low-Medium Risk	10.5%	9.9%	13.6%	15.3%
Low Risk-2	7.2%	7.2%	8.6%	10.9%
Low Risk-1	4.4%	6.6%	4.6%	8.2%
Very-Low Risk-2	2.2%	15.2%	2.1%	14.0%
Very-Low Risk-1	1.2%	6.4%	0.8%	4.7%
Ultra-Low Risk	0.7%	5.5%	0.6%	2.6%
All Releases	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Among the eight (8) enhancement categories examined, the highest risk category is that of dangerous/ repetitive offenders, with 53.5% of that group scoring as High, Very-High or Ultra-High Risk.

The third breakout to be examined in this chapter is that based on: 1) a history of felony violence (current or prior violent felony), and 2) prior criminal record (repeat versus first offenders). Here, when we refer to repeat offenders, we intend the entire group of repeat offenders, whether prosecuted as repetitive offenders or not. This is the most inclusive category of felony priors. Also, a history of felony violence reflects the most inclusive definition that includes use of a weapon, injury to a victim, prosecution as a dangerous offender, etc. Refer to the APAAC report Prisoners in Arizona: A Profile of the Inmate Population for a more precise description of these categories.

Normally, there would be four categories generated by a combination of these two categorizations, namely: 1) violent repeat offender, 2) violent first offender, 3) non-violent repeat offender, and 4) non-violent first offender. However, APAAC Council members expressed an interest in a break-out of the first category into those who have a prior violent felony and those who do not. The first of these two sub-categories will be referred to as "repeat violent offender" and the second simply as "violent repeat offender." Together these two categories include all violent offenders with felony priors.

Before dealing with the five major sub-populations, we first break out recidivism rates across the four general categories of: 1) violent offender, 2) non-violent offender, 3) repeat offender, and 4) first offender. Please keep in mind that the category "violent offender" includes those with violent priors.

Figure 304: Average Recidivism Rate, 6 to 360 Months, by Violence History & Prior Record

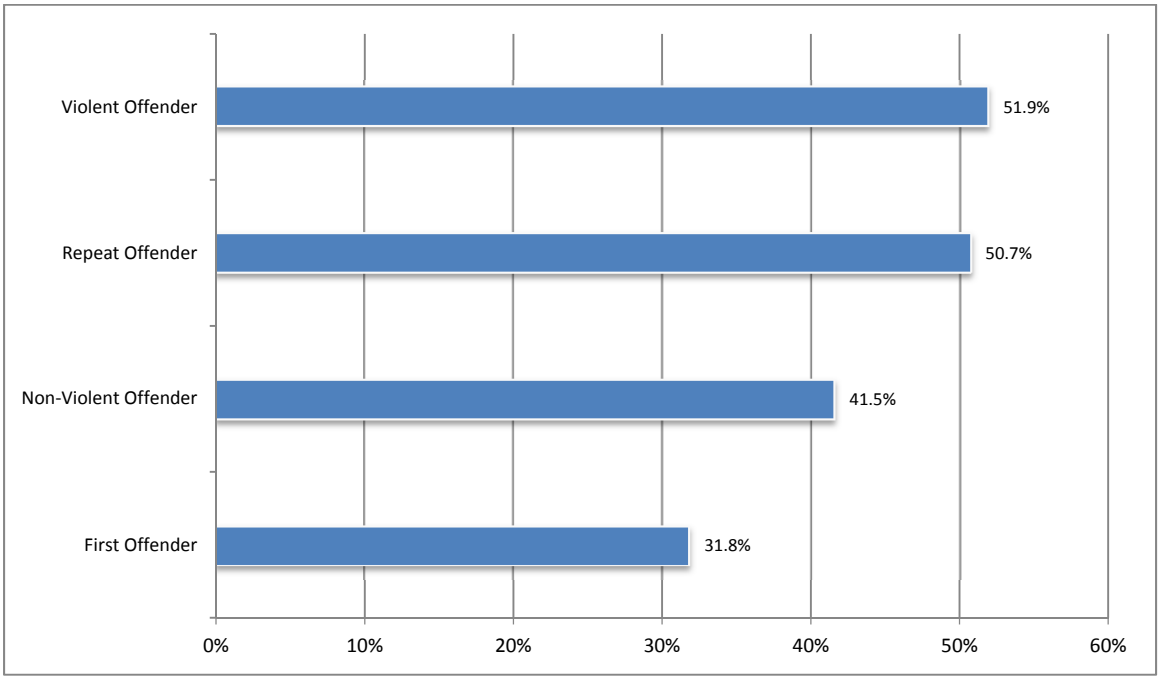


Table 124: Recidivism Rates by Violence History & Prior Felony Record (288,122)

Follow-Up Period (Months)	Violent Offender	Non-Violent Offender	Repeat Offender	First Offender
6	8.2%	6.6%	8.4%	3.8%
12	15.6%	12.9%	16.0%	7.9%
18	21.7%	18.0%	22.3%	11.3%
24	26.4%	22.1%	27.2%	14.2%
30	30.1%	25.4%	31.0%	16.6%
36	33.0%	28.1%	34.0%	18.7%
42	35.5%	30.4%	36.5%	20.4%
48	37.5%	32.3%	38.6%	22.0%
54	39.1%	33.8%	40.2%	23.3%
60	40.6%	35.2%	41.7%	24.5%
66	41.9%	36.3%	42.9%	25.5%
72	43.1%	37.3%	44.1%	26.5%
78	44.1%	38.1%	45.0%	27.3%
84	45.1%	38.9%	46.0%	27.9%
90	46.0%	39.5%	46.8%	28.5%
96	46.8%	40.0%	47.4%	29.0%
102	47.4%	40.6%	48.1%	29.5%
108	48.1%	41.0%	48.7%	29.8%
114	48.9%	41.5%	49.3%	30.3%
120	49.6%	41.9%	50.0%	30.6%
126	50.3%	42.2%	50.5%	30.9%
132	51.0%	42.5%	51.0%	31.3%
138	51.6%	42.9%	51.6%	31.7%
144	52.2%	43.2%	52.0%	32.1%
150	52.8%	43.5%	52.4%	32.5%
156	53.4%	43.7%	52.8%	32.8%
162	53.9%	43.9%	53.2%	33.2%
168	54.4%	44.1%	53.5%	33.5%
174	54.9%	44.2%	53.8%	33.8%
180	55.4%	44.4%	54.1%	34.1%
186	55.9%	44.6%	54.4%	34.4%
192	56.3%	44.7%	54.7%	34.7%
198	56.8%	44.9%	55.0%	35.0%
204	57.2%	45.1%	55.3%	35.2%
210	57.6%	45.3%	55.7%	35.5%
216	58.0%	45.6%	56.0%	35.8%
222	58.4%	45.8%	56.3%	36.0%
228	58.8%	46.0%	56.6%	36.3%
Releases	**129,450**	**158,672**	**219,413**	**68,709**

Table 124: Recidivism Rates by Violence History & Prior Felony Record (continued)

Follow-Up Period (Months)	Violent Offender	Non-Violent Offender	Repeat Offender	First Offender
234	59.1%	46.2%	56.9%	36.5%
240	59.5%	46.4%	57.1%	36.8%
246	59.9%	46.6%	57.5%	37.0%
252	60.2%	46.8%	57.7%	37.2%
258	60.6%	46.9%	57.9%	37.5%
264	60.9%	47.1%	58.2%	37.7%
270	61.3%	47.3%	58.5%	37.9%
276	61.5%	47.5%	58.7%	38.0%
282	61.9%	47.7%	59.0%	38.2%
288	62.2%	47.8%	59.2%	38.4%
294	62.5%	47.9%	59.4%	38.6%
300	62.8%	48.1%	59.7%	38.8%
306	63.0%	48.3%	59.9%	39.0%
312	63.4%	48.5%	60.1%	39.2%
318	63.6%	48.6%	60.3%	39.4%
324	63.9%	48.7%	60.5%	39.6%
330	64.1%	48.9%	60.7%	39.7%
336	64.4%	49.0%	61.0%	39.9%
342	64.7%	49.2%	61.2%	40.0%
348	64.9%	49.3%	61.3%	40.2%
354	65.2%	49.4%	61.5%	40.3%
360	65.4%	49.5%	61.7%	40.5%
Releases	**129,450**	**158,672**	**219,413**	**68,709**

Figure 305: Recidivism Rates, Violent Offender (129,450)

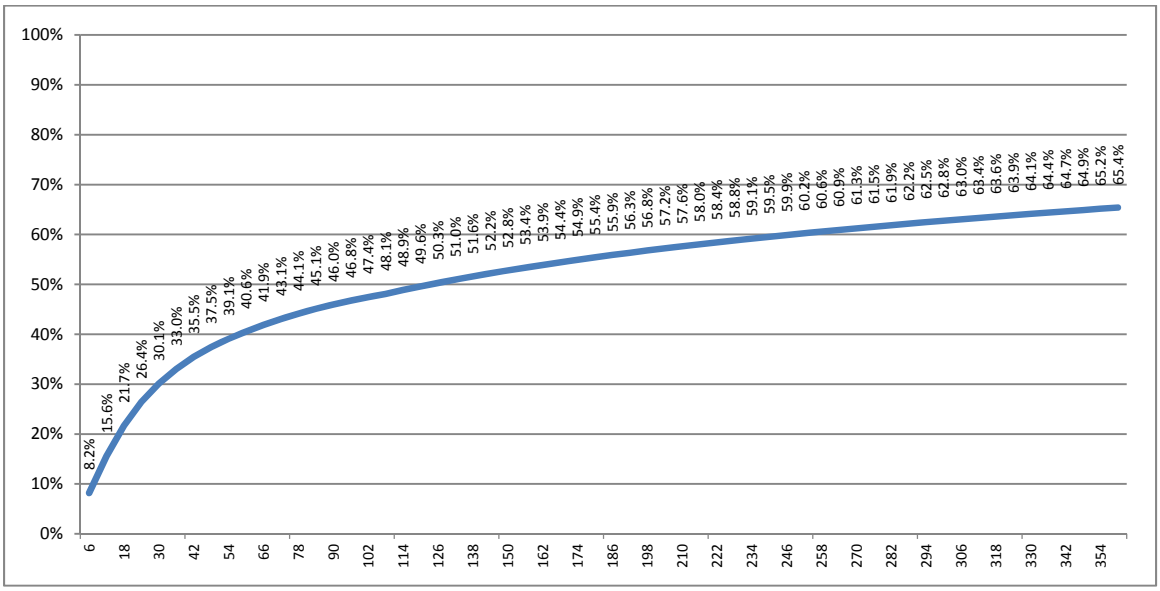


Figure 306: Recidivism Rates, Non-Violent Offender (158,672)

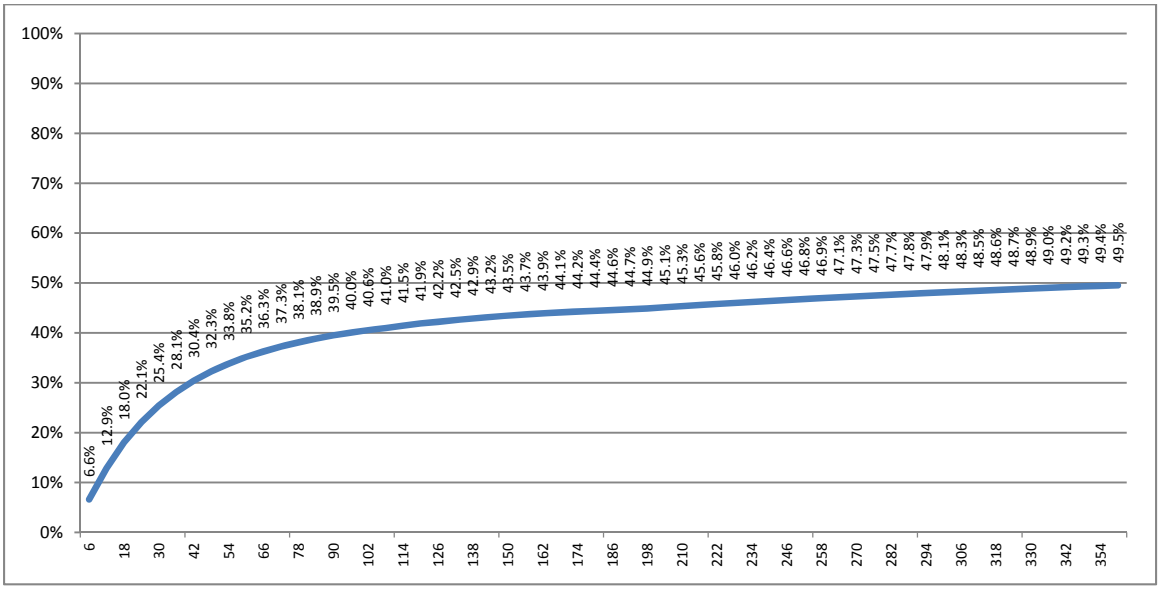


Figure 307: Recidivism Rates, Repeat Offender (219,413)

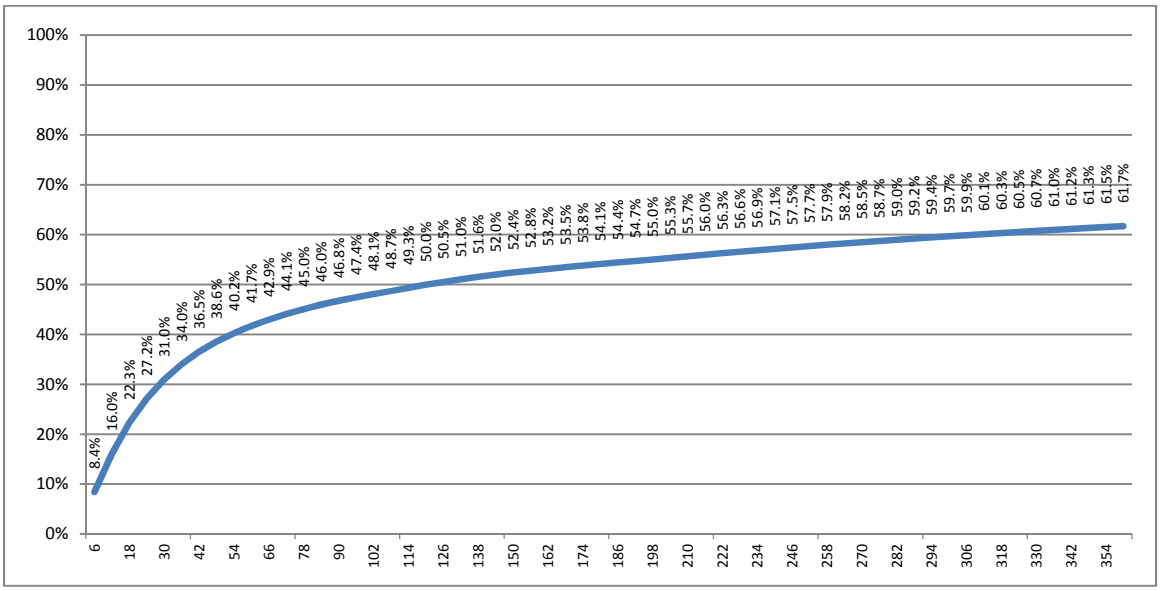


Figure 308: Recidivism Rates, First Offender (68,709)

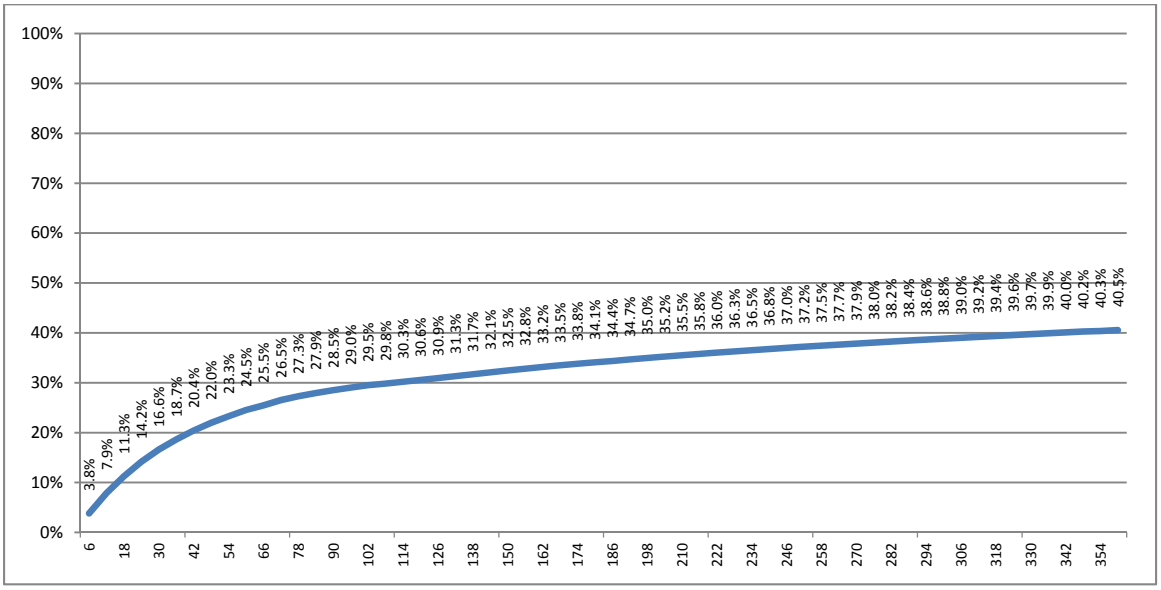


Table 125: Risk Level Distribution by Violence History & Prior Felony Record (288,122) (#)

Risk Level	Violent Offender	Non-Violent Offender	Repeat Offender	First Offender
Ultra-High Risk-3	1,099	545	1,618	26
Ultra-High Risk-2	4,142	2,422	6,520	44
Ultra-High Risk-1	7,167	4,045	10,950	262
Very-High Risk-2	6,608	4,319	10,218	709
Very-High Risk-1	7,029	4,263	10,335	957
High Risk-2	8,757	6,299	13,095	1,961
High Risk-1	12,140	12,769	22,532	2,377
High-Medium Risk	11,303	13,883	25,118	68
Medium Risk	14,832	17,201	30,107	1,926
Low-Medium Risk	18,006	24,712	34,250	8,468
Low Risk-2	12,664	17,431	22,483	7,612
Low Risk-1	8,622	13,402	13,007	9,017
Very-Low Risk-2	10,522	24,964	12,030	23,456
Very-Low Risk-1	3,719	8,435	4,331	7,823
Ultra-Low Risk	2,840	3,982	2,819	4,003
All Releases	**129,450**	**158,672**	**219,413**	**68,709**

Table 126: Risk Level Distribution by Violence History & Prior Felony Record (288,122) (%)

Risk Level	Violent Offender	Non-Violent Offender	Repeat Offender	First Offender
Ultra-High Risk-3	0.8%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%
Ultra-High Risk-2	3.2%	1.5%	3.0%	0.1%
Ultra-High Risk-1	5.5%	2.5%	5.0%	0.4%
Very-High Risk-2	5.1%	2.7%	4.7%	1.0%
Very-High Risk-1	5.4%	2.7%	4.7%	1.4%
High Risk-2	6.8%	4.0%	6.0%	2.9%
High Risk-1	9.4%	8.0%	10.3%	3.5%
High-Medium Risk	8.7%	8.7%	11.4%	0.1%
Medium Risk	11.5%	10.8%	13.7%	2.8%
Low-Medium Risk	13.9%	15.6%	15.6%	12.3%
Low Risk-2	9.8%	11.0%	10.2%	11.1%
Low Risk-1	6.7%	8.4%	5.9%	13.1%
Very-Low Risk-2	8.1%	15.7%	5.5%	34.1%
Very-Low Risk-1	2.9%	5.3%	2.0%	11.4%
Ultra-Low Risk	2.2%	2.5%	1.3%	5.8%
All Releases	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Of interest is the fact that just 9.2% of first offenders score as High, Very-High or Ultra-High Risk for recidivism. This is due to the obvious role that prior record plays in risk assessment scoring. Furthermore, about two-thirds (66.8%) of Ultra-High Risk-3 offenders are violent offenders and virtually all (98.4%) are repeat offenders. We now move on the five major sub-populations previously discussed.

Figure 309: Average Recidivism Rate, 6 to 360 Months, by Major Sub-Population

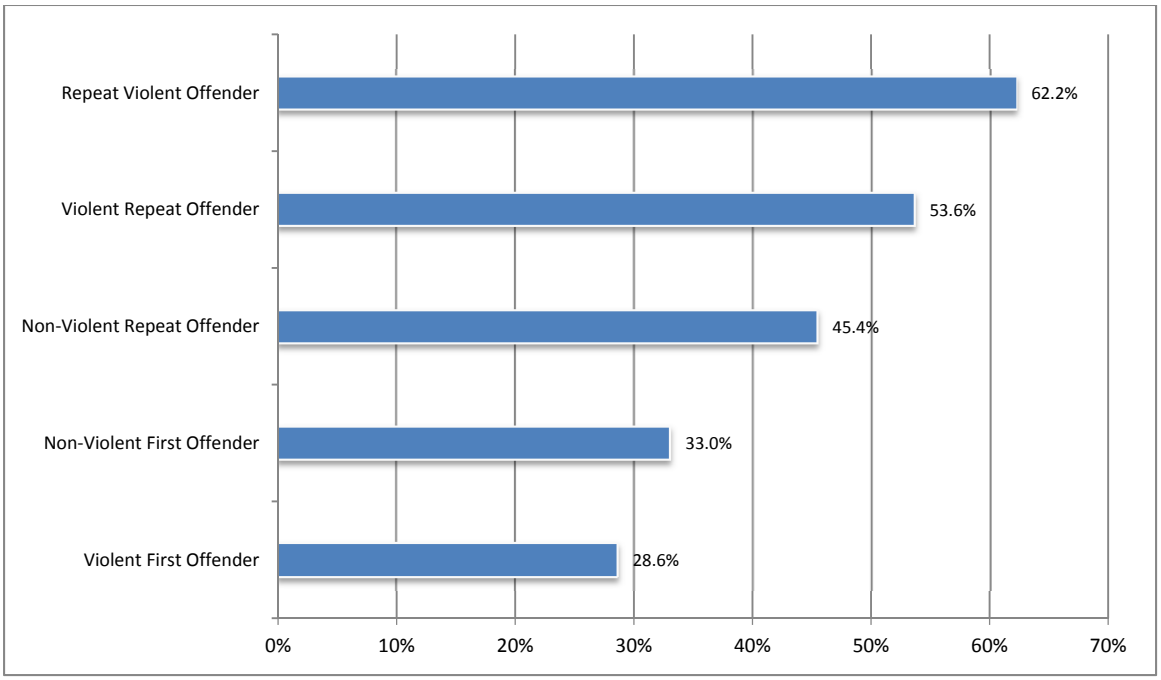


Table 127: Recidivism Rates by Major Sub-Population (288,122)

Follow-Up Period (Months)	Repeat Violent Offender	Violent Repeat Offender	Non-Violent Repeat Offender	Violent First Offender	Non-Violent First Offender
6	9.6%	8.8%	7.8%	3.4%	4.0%
12	18.0%	16.7%	15.0%	7.1%	8.2%
18	24.8%	23.3%	20.9%	10.1%	11.7%
24	30.4%	28.2%	25.5%	12.8%	14.7%
30	34.4%	32.1%	29.2%	15.1%	17.2%
36	37.7%	35.2%	32.1%	16.7%	19.4%
42	40.4%	37.7%	34.6%	18.4%	21.2%
48	42.4%	39.8%	36.6%	19.8%	22.8%
54	44.5%	41.4%	38.2%	20.9%	24.2%
60	46.1%	42.9%	39.6%	22.0%	25.5%
66	48.1%	44.1%	40.7%	22.8%	26.5%
72	49.7%	45.2%	41.7%	23.7%	27.6%
78	51.2%	46.2%	42.5%	24.4%	28.4%
84	52.6%	47.2%	43.3%	24.9%	29.1%
90	53.9%	47.9%	44.0%	25.4%	29.7%
96	55.1%	48.6%	44.5%	26.0%	30.2%
102	56.2%	49.2%	45.1%	26.4%	30.7%
108	57.2%	49.8%	45.5%	26.8%	31.0%
114	58.3%	50.6%	46.0%	27.0%	31.5%
120	59.2%	51.3%	46.5%	27.4%	31.8%
126	60.1%	52.0%	46.8%	27.8%	32.1%
132	61.0%	52.7%	47.1%	28.2%	32.5%
138	61.8%	53.3%	47.5%	28.6%	32.9%
144	62.6%	53.9%	47.7%	29.0%	33.3%
150	63.4%	54.5%	47.9%	29.2%	33.7%
156	64.1%	55.1%	48.1%	29.5%	34.1%
162	64.8%	55.6%	48.2%	29.8%	34.5%
168	65.5%	56.1%	48.3%	30.1%	34.8%
174	66.1%	56.6%	48.4%	30.4%	35.1%
180	66.8%	57.1%	48.5%	30.7%	35.4%
186	67.4%	57.6%	48.6%	30.9%	35.7%
192	68.0%	58.0%	48.7%	31.2%	36.0%
198	68.5%	58.5%	48.8%	31.5%	36.3%
204	69.1%	58.9%	49.0%	31.7%	36.6%
210	69.6%	59.3%	49.2%	32.0%	36.9%
216	70.2%	59.7%	49.4%	32.2%	37.2%
222	70.7%	60.1%	49.6%	32.4%	37.4%
228	71.2%	60.5%	49.8%	32.6%	37.7%
Releases	**29,340**	**81,088**	**108,985**	**19,022**	**49,687**

Of all the offender categories considered in this chapter, excluding risk assessment categories, that of the "repeat violent offender" records the highest recidivism rates.

Table 127: Recidivism Rates by Major Sub-Population (continued)

Follow-Up Period (Months)	Repeat Violent Offender	Violent Repeat Offender	Non-Violent Repeat Offender	Violent First Offender	Non-Violent First Offender
234	71.6%	60.8%	50.0%	32.9%	37.9%
240	72.1%	61.2%	50.1%	33.1%	38.2%
246	72.6%	61.6%	50.3%	33.3%	38.4%
252	73.0%	61.9%	50.5%	33.5%	38.6%
258	73.5%	62.2%	50.6%	33.7%	38.9%
264	73.9%	62.6%	50.8%	33.9%	39.1%
270	74.3%	62.9%	51.0%	34.1%	39.3%
276	74.7%	63.2%	51.1%	34.2%	39.5%
282	75.1%	63.5%	51.3%	34.4%	39.7%
288	75.5%	63.8%	51.4%	34.6%	39.9%
294	75.9%	64.1%	51.5%	34.8%	40.1%
300	76.3%	64.4%	51.7%	34.9%	40.3%
306	76.6%	64.7%	51.8%	35.1%	40.5%
312	77.0%	65.0%	52.0%	35.3%	40.7%
318	77.4%	65.2%	52.1%	35.4%	40.9%
324	77.7%	65.5%	52.2%	35.6%	41.1%
330	78.0%	65.8%	52.3%	35.7%	41.3%
336	78.4%	66.0%	52.5%	35.9%	41.4%
342	78.7%	66.3%	52.6%	36.0%	41.6%
348	79.0%	66.5%	52.7%	36.2%	41.8%
354	79.4%	66.8%	52.8%	36.3%	41.9%
360	79.7%	67.0%	52.9%	36.5%	42.1%
Releases	**29,340**	**81,088**	**108,985**	**19,022**	**49,687**

Figure 310: Recidivism Rates, Repeat Violent Offender (29,340)

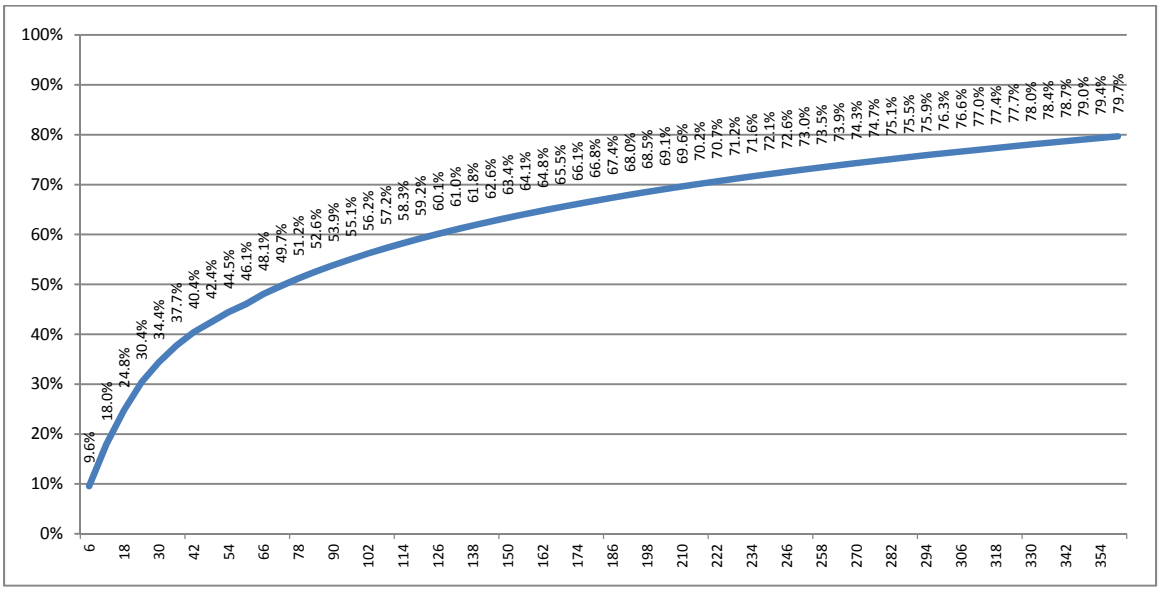


Figure 311: Recidivism Rates, Violent Repeat Offender (81,088)

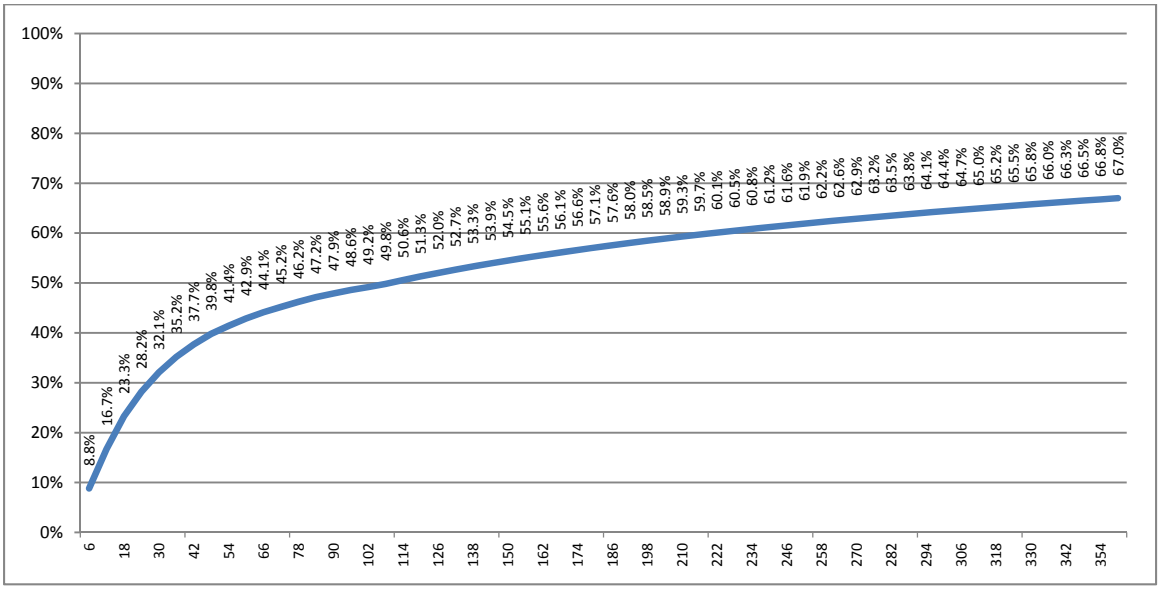


Figure 312: Recidivism Rates, Non-Violent Repeat Offender (108,985)

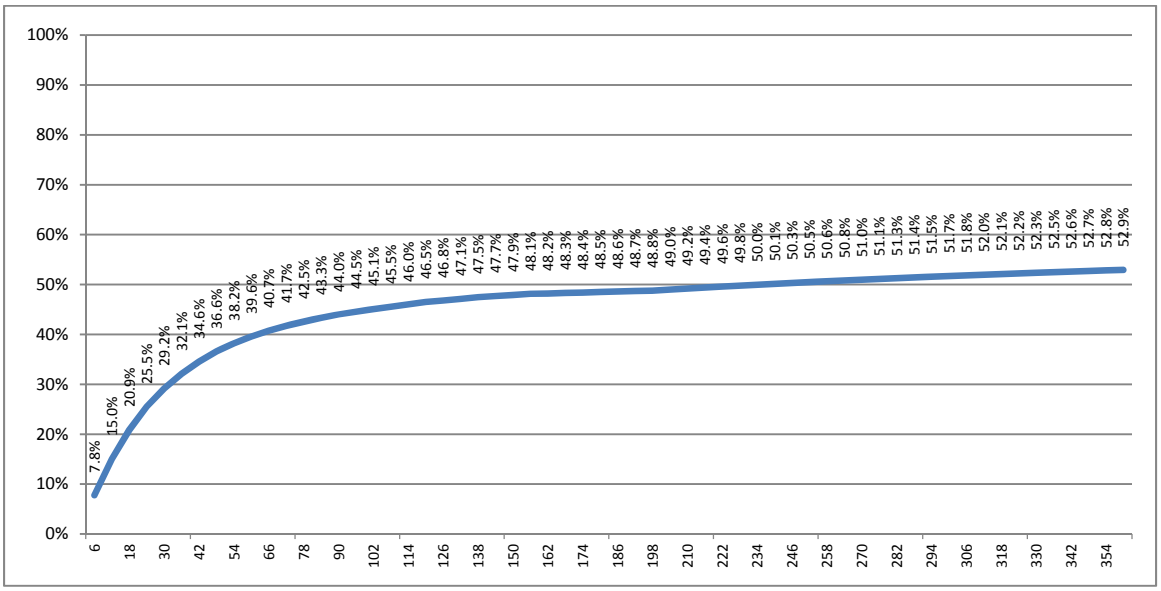


Figure 313: Recidivism Rates, Violent First Offender (19,022)

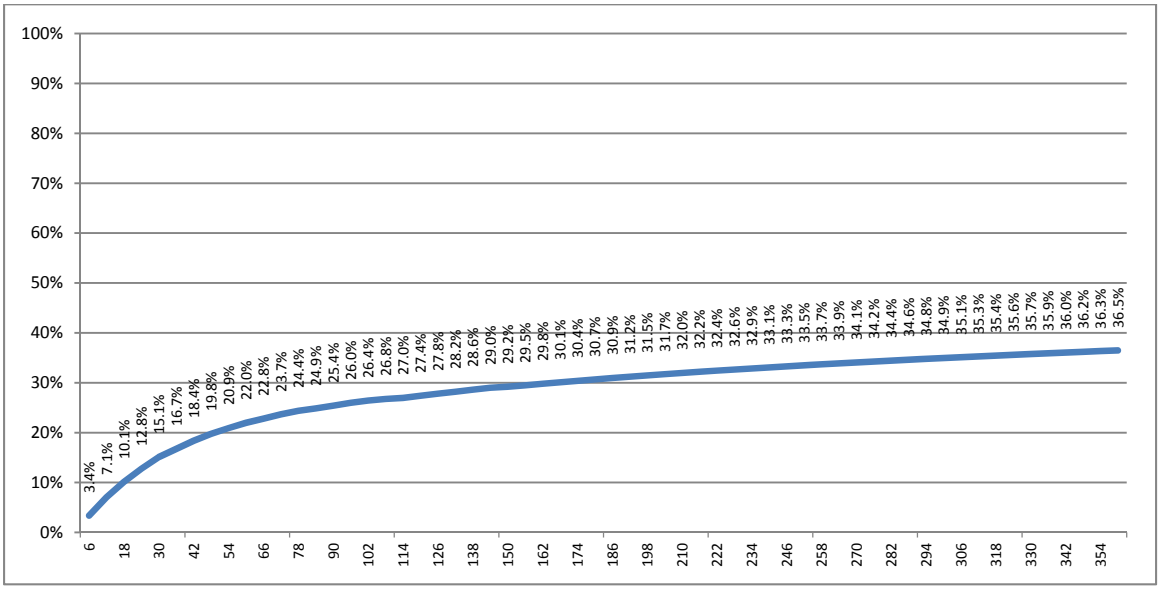


Figure 314: Recidivism Rates, Non-Violent First Offender (49,687)

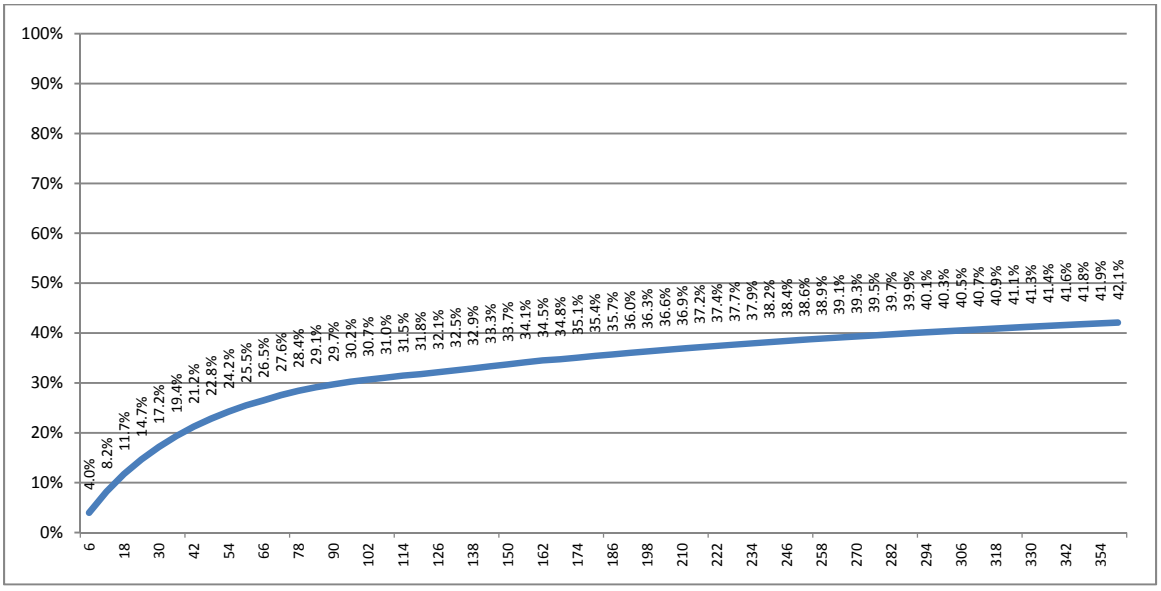


Table 128: Risk Level Distribution by Major Sub-Population (288,122) (#)

Risk Level	Repeat Violent Offender	Violent Repeat Offender	Non-Violent Repeat Offender	Violent First Offender	Non-Violent First Offender
Ultra-High Risk-3	380	712	526	7	19
Ultra-High Risk-2	1,359	2,769	2,392	14	30
Ultra-High Risk-1	2,313	4,758	3,879	96	166
Very-High Risk-2	2,126	4,255	3,837	227	482
Very-High Risk-1	2,298	4,380	3,657	351	606
High Risk-2	2,265	5,708	5,122	784	1,177
High Risk-1	2,545	8,465	11,522	1,130	1,247
High-Medium Risk	2,740	8,534	13,844	29	39
Medium Risk	3,529	10,871	15,707	432	1,494
Low-Medium Risk	4,227	11,569	18,454	2,210	6,258
Low Risk-2	2,736	8,021	11,726	1,907	5,705
Low Risk-1	1,423	4,574	7,010	2,625	6,392
Very-Low Risk-2	771	4,057	7,202	5,694	17,762
Very-Low Risk-1	322	1,317	2,692	2,080	5,743
Ultra-Low Risk	306	1,098	1,415	1,436	2,567
All Releases	**29,340**	**81,088**	**108,985**	**19,022**	**49,687**

Table 129: Risk Level Distribution by Major Sub-Population (288,122) (%)

Risk Level	Repeat Violent Offender	Violent Repeat Offender	Non-Violent Repeat Offender	Violent First Offender	Non-Violent First Offender
Ultra-High Risk-3	1.3%	0.9%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Ultra-High Risk-2	4.6%	3.4%	2.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Ultra-High Risk-1	7.9%	5.9%	3.6%	0.5%	0.3%
Very-High Risk-2	7.2%	5.2%	3.5%	1.2%	1.0%
Very-High Risk-1	7.8%	5.4%	3.4%	1.8%	1.2%
High Risk-2	7.7%	7.0%	4.7%	4.1%	2.4%
High Risk-1	8.7%	10.4%	10.6%	5.9%	2.5%
High-Medium Risk	9.3%	10.5%	12.7%	0.2%	0.1%
Medium Risk	12.0%	13.4%	14.4%	2.3%	3.0%
Low-Medium Risk	14.4%	14.3%	16.9%	11.6%	12.6%
Low Risk-2	9.3%	9.9%	10.8%	10.0%	11.5%
Low Risk-1	4.9%	5.6%	6.4%	13.8%	12.9%
Very-Low Risk-2	2.6%	5.0%	6.6%	29.9%	35.7%
Very-Low Risk-1	1.1%	1.6%	2.5%	10.9%	11.6%
Ultra-Low Risk	1.0%	1.4%	1.3%	7.5%	5.2%
All Releases	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Of some significance is the fact that 76.8% of non-violent first offenders score as a low, very-low or ultra-low risk of recidivism. One potential application of the risk assessment model involves the screening of non-violent first offenders (NVFOs) for possible early release. In the original study, we identified 2,343 or 5.8% of the prison population as consisting of NVFOs. ***In our update, we noted that the number of NVFOs in custody had dropped to 1,966 or 4.9% of the prison population as of March 31, 2011. An analysis of these 1,966 inmates reveals that 87.9% pose a low, very-low, or ultra-low risk of recidivism.***

Chapter 10: Violent Recidivism

Just as a portion of convicted felons are sentenced for violent crimes, a portion of general recidivism falls to the violent category. Furthermore, just as offenders are screened for a history of violence, they should also be screened for the risk of future violence. Thereby, we enter the realm of violent recidivism and "violence risk assessment." These topics are especially important in the context of early release alternatives. Whenever a given inmate category is considered for some type of early release, the primary concern is with the safety of the general public. No public official is interested in releasing inmates early who are likely to pose a physical threat to other people!

Our analysis of violent recidivism indicates that in the short term, up to approximately 12 years following release, only about 25-30% of recidivism falls to the violent category, which includes sex offenses. After three years of follow-up, 8.6% of releasees have committed a new violent felony that will return them to custody. This amounts to 28.2% of the 3-year general recidivism rate of 30.3%. However, as follow-ups are extended, our analysis indicates that violent recidivism does not level off in the same manner that general recidivism does. Consequently, due to age-related differences in crime patterns, over the long term about half of recidivism ends up falling to the violent category.

For violent recidivism, the same base expectancy approach was utilized as with general recidivism. First, a new violence risk assessment instrument was developed using 3-year violent recidivism rates. Then curve fitting and data smoothing operations were applied to generate longer term rates. Finally, risk assessment results were combined to generate a single violent recidivism curve applicable to all releasees.

Naturally, although several risk factors apply to both general and violent recidivism, there are significant differences. The variable "prior adult felony convictions" does not predict violent recidivism, and consequently was not incorporated into the violence risk assessment. Nor were the "repetitive offender" and "offense committed while released from confinement" sentence enhancements considered for the same reason. But, age at release plays an even greater role in the violence risk assessment than it did in general risk, thus "juvenile felony adjudications" is considered. Finally, the violence history variable was expanded to include current as well as prior violent felonies.

"Violence Risk Factor" Variables

Number of Juvenile Felony Adjudications

Number of Prior ADC Commitments

Admission Type

Current and/or Prior History of Felony Violence

Gang Affiliation Status (Validated, Suspect or Non-Member)

Age at Release

Study results show that the "all releases" violent recidivism rate over the short term grows as follows:

- *6 Months: 2.0%.*
- *12 Months: 3.9%*
- *18 Months: 5.4%*
- *24 Months: 6.6%*
- *30 Months: 7.7%*
- *36 Months: 8.6%*
- *42 Months: 9.3%*
- *48 Months: 10.0%*
- *54 Months: 10.6%*
- *60 Months: 11.2%*
- *66 Months: 11.7%*
- *72 Months: 12.2%*

As with general recidivism, violent recidivism rates continue to grow as time progresses. However, in the long term violent recidivism increases by about twice as much (0.4% as opposed to 0.2%) with each additional six months of follow-up. After 30 years of follow-up, our curve fitting results indicate that as many as 29.2% of released Arizona inmates will commit a new violent felony that will return them to ADC custody.

This violence risk assessment is more accurate in predicting violent recidivism than the general risk assessment was in predicting general recidivism. For a 3-year follow-up, the value of the correlation coefficient MCR comes 0.487 compared to the 0.421 value for the general risk assessment. MCR indicates the extent to which the risk assessment instrument in question improves on chance in sorting successes and failures across risk levels. The value of MCR rests at 0.00 when successes and failures are randomly sorted across risk levels. It achieves the value of 1.00 when all successes have been sorted to the lowest risk level and all failures to the highest risk level.

For the new instruments unveiled for the first time in this report, MCR increases as the follow-up is extended. After 10 years, MCR has increased to 0.471 for the general risk assessment and to 0.495 for the violence risk assessment. After 20 years, the values have increased to 0.529 and 0.569, respectively. Finally, after 30 years of follow-up, MCR values have escalated to 0.554 for the general risk assessment and 0.636 for the violence risk assessment. As the follow-up is extended, the extent of so-called "Type I error" due to over-classification is minimized. In fact, general recidivism rates eventually reach 100% for the five highest general risk levels, meaning that Type I error has been reduced to zero.

In line with the strategy applied to general recidivism, average violent recidivism rates over the full range of follow-up periods (6 to 360 months) were generated and compared for a wide range of inmate sub-populations. Here, the average value for all releases, the benchmark for violent recidivism, was 18.6%.

As might be expected, the current offense category exhibiting the highest violent recidivism rate is the "violent offense" category at 21.0%. The escape or related offense category recorded the second highest rate at 19.8%, with the sex offense category following closely behind at 19.7%. Lower than average rates, signifying lower violence risk categories, included property offense (16.1%), public order/morals offense (14.6%), drug possession (13.7%), drug trafficking (9.7%), and DUI (6.9%).

Across the four sentence enhancement categories, the "offense committed while released from confinement" category again recorded the highest rate at 23.8%, with dangerous offender second at 17.7%, and repetitive offender third at 17.3%. As was true for general recidivism, the dangerous crime against children category trails behind the others at 9.8%.

With regard to enhancement combinations, the dangerous/repetitive offender category again assumes the top position at 23.1%, with non-dangerous/repetitive offender (16.9%) and dangerous/non-repetitive offender (16.3%) a distant second and third. In this case, the non-dangerous/non-repetitive offender category recorded the lowest average rate at 9.3%.

Across the four violence history and prior record categories, the violent offender category again recorded the highest recidivism rate at 21.2%, with repeat offender second at 17.4%. In this case, the non-violent offender (10.6%) and first offender (8.9%) categories fell even further behind.

In the realm of the five major sub-populations, the one recording the highest average violent recidivism rate was again the repeat violent offender category at 30.3%. Violent repeat offenders were at distant second at 19.9%, while violent first offenders (12.7%) and non-violent repeat offenders (12.0%) were about equal in violence tendency. Non-violent first offenders brought up the rear at 7.5%!

Chapter 10 Summary

The following lists the categories considered in this chapter in the order of their average violent recidivism rates:

- *Repeat Violent Offender (30.3%)*
- *Offense Committed while Released from Confinement (23.8%)*
- *Dangerous/Repetitive Offender (23.1%)*
- *Violent Offender (21.2%)*
- *Violent Offense (21.0%)*
- *Violent Repeat Offender (19.9%)*
- *Escape or Related Offense (19.8%)*
- *Sex Offense (19.7%)*
- *All Releases (18.6%)*
- *Dangerous Offender (17.7%)*
- *Repeat Offender (17.4%)*
- *Repetitive Offender (17.3%)*
- *Non-Dangerous/Repetitive Offender (16.9%)*
- *Dangerous/Non-Repetitive Offender (16.3%)*
- *Property Offense (16.1%)*
- *Public Order/Morals Offense (14.6%)*
- *Drug Possession (13.7%)*
- *Violent First Offender (12.7%)*
- *Non-Violent Repeat Offender (12.0%)*
- *Non-Violent Offender (10.6%)*
- *Dangerous Crime against Children (9.8%)*
- *Drug Trafficking (9.7%)*
- *Non-Dangerous/Non-Repetitive Offender (9.3%)*
- *First Offender (8.9%)*
- *Non-Violent First Offender (7.5%)*
- *DUI (6.9%)*

Violence Risk Assessment

In screening inmates for potential early release, it is important to know not only the risk of recidivism in general but also the specific risk of violence. This is true because even a moderate risk of violence can override a low general risk assessment in many instances. While this group would not normally be considered for early release, such is often the case with sex offenders, who tend to rank low in the general risk assessment but somewhat higher in violence risk. As a result of this consideration, a portion of the current study was devoted to the development of a new instrument for assessing violence risk. This instrument establishes "base expectancies" for future violence in much the same way that the original instrument sets base expectancies for recidivism in general. In the end, one of the differences between the two instruments is that the violence risk assessment incorporates two extra risk levels, Very-High Risk-3 and High-Risk-3. These two additional levels were added so as to maximize the predictive validity of the instrument and to differentiate high violence risk inmates when the results support this distinction.

One of the major findings of our study of violent recidivism is that violent recidivism rates do not level off in the same way that general recidivism rates do. This means that the longer you follow a particular group of inmates, the higher the violent recidivism rate becomes. There must be a leveling off point somewhere in time, but our research did not find it for follow-up periods up to 25 years. As a result, it was necessary to use linear curve fitting in lieu of the usual log-linear technique. As was the case with general recidivism, we first generated violent recidivism curves for each of the 17 violence risk levels and then aggregated the results to obtain the curve for all releases.

To initiate the procedure, it was necessary to develop a violence risk assessment model. To this end, 3-year violent recidivism rates were generated for a large number of risk factor candidates available in the database. Based on careful consideration, the following variables were selected for representation in a new violence risk assessment instrument. The graphs below the list illustrate the variation in 3-year violent recidivism rate across the range of risk factors. It may be observed that the variable "number of prior adult felony convictions" is not represented in the new model. For some reason, this variable does not correlate at all with violent recidivism. This is probably associated with the fact that age plays an even greater role in violence risk assessment than it did in general risk assessment. Obviously, age is negatively correlated with prior adult felonies.

"Violence Risk Factor" Variables

Number of Juvenile Felony Adjudications

Number of Prior ADC Commitments

Admission Type

Current and/or Prior History of Felony Violence

Gang Affiliation Status (Validated, Suspect or Non-Member)

Age at Release

Figure 315: 3-Year Violent Recidivism Rate by "Age at Release"

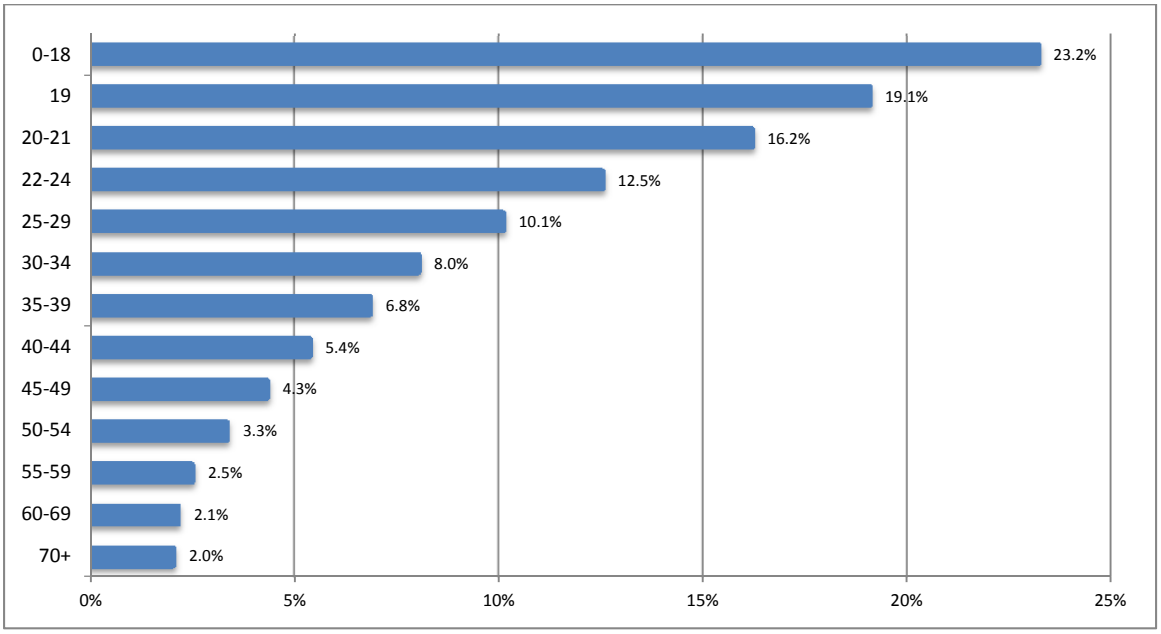


Figure 316: 3-Year Violent Recidivism Rate by "Juvenile Felony Adjudications"

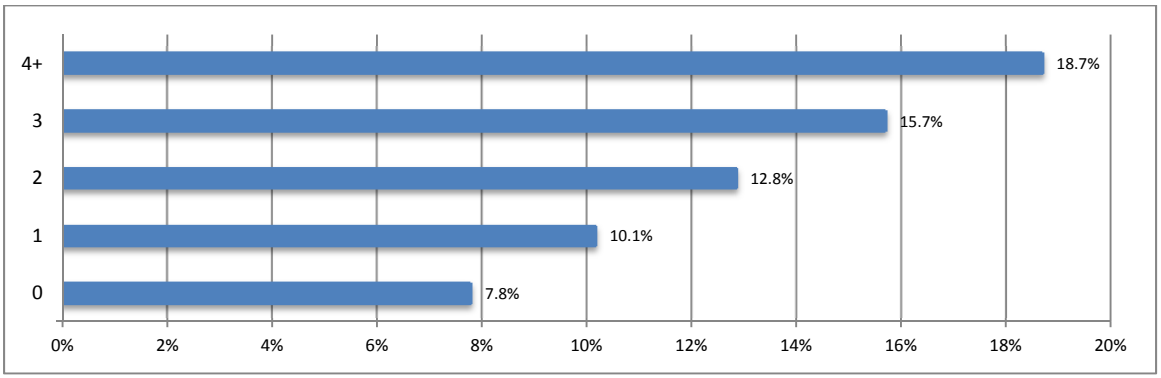
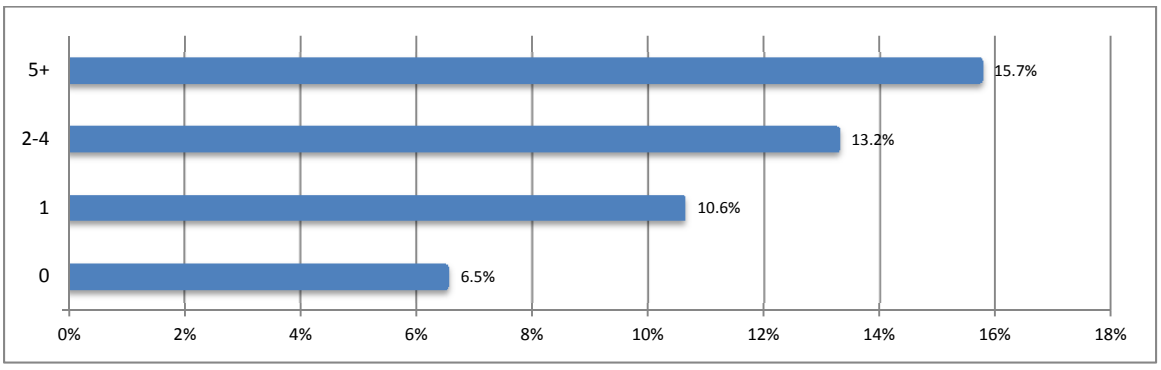


Figure 317: 3-Year Violent Recidivism Rate by "Prior ADC Commitments"



As before, a sequential analytical process was used to combine risk factors:

1) "Juvenile felony adjudications" was combined with "prior ADC commitments" to generate a single "criminal history" variable.
2) The resulting "criminal history" variable was combined with the "admission type" variable.
3) "History of felony violence" was combined with "gang affiliation status."
4) The resulting two variables were combined into a single "legal status" variable.
5) The "legal status" variable was combined with "age at release" to yield the final risk assessment.

Table 130: Violent Recidivism Rate by "Juvenile Felonies" by "Prior ADC Commitments

Juvenile Felonies→ Prior ADC Commitments↓	4+	3	2	1	0	All Categories
5+	19.3%	19.3%	19.3%	16.8%	14.2%	15.7%
2-4	19.3%	19.3%	16.8%	14.2%	11.9%	13.2%
1	19.3%	16.8%	14.2%	11.9%	9.8%	10.6%
0	16.8%	14.2%	11.9%	6.0%	6.0%	6.5%
All Categories	**18.7%**	**15.7%**	**12.8%**	**10.1%**	**7.8%**	**8.6%**

Figure 318: 3-Year Violent Recidivism Rate by "Criminal History"

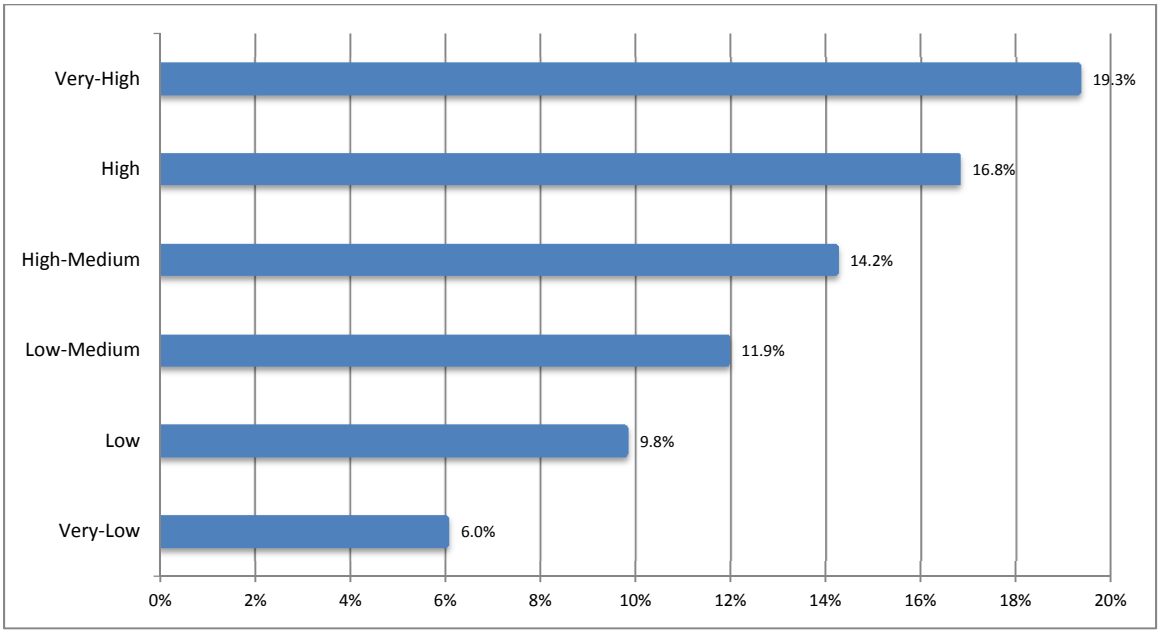
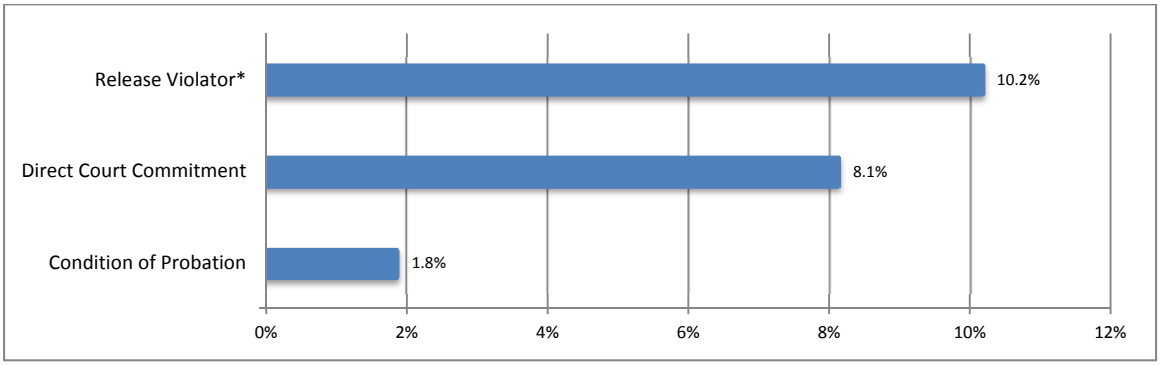


Figure 319: 3-Year Violent Recidivism Rate by "Admission Type"*



*Technical or new offense violator.

Table 131: Violent Recidivism Rate by "Criminal History" by "Admission Type"

Admission Type→ Criminal History↓	Release Violator	Direct Court Commitment	Condition of Probation	All Categories
Very-High	20.9%	17.0%	9.9%	19.3%
High	17.0%	17.0%	9.9%	16.8%
High-Medium	12.9%	12.9%	9.9%	14.2%
Low-Medium	12.9%	11.3%	3.4%	11.9%
Low	9.9%	9.9%	3.4%	9.8%
Very-Low	7.9%	5.6%	1.6%	6.0%
All Categories	**10.2%**	**8.1%**	**1.8%**	**8.6%**

Figure 320: 3-Year Violent Recidivism Rate by Criminal History/Admission Type

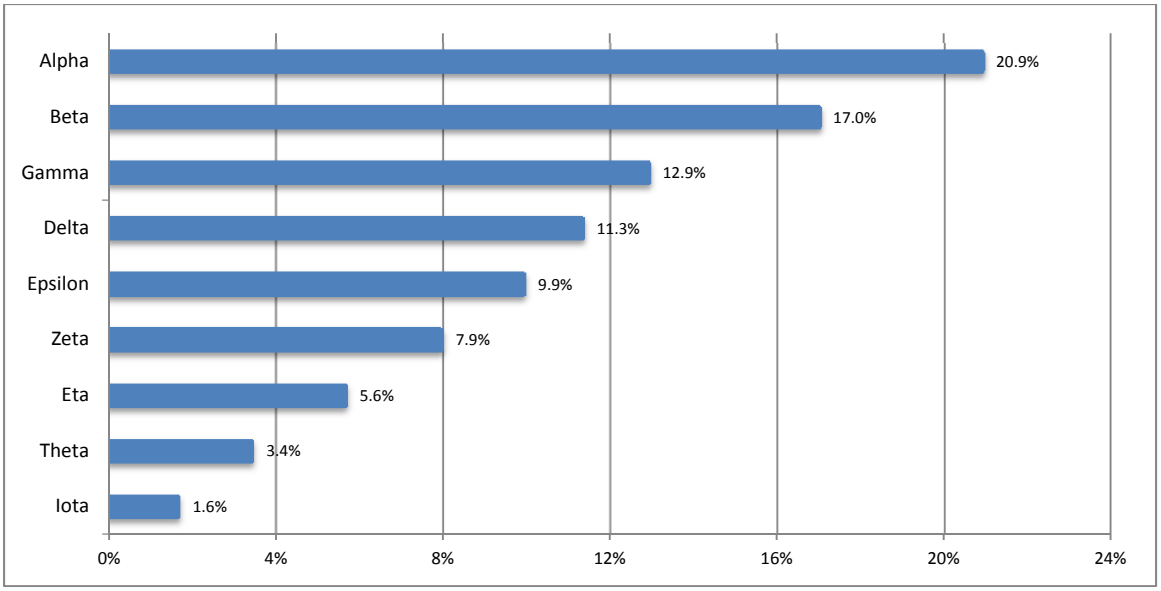
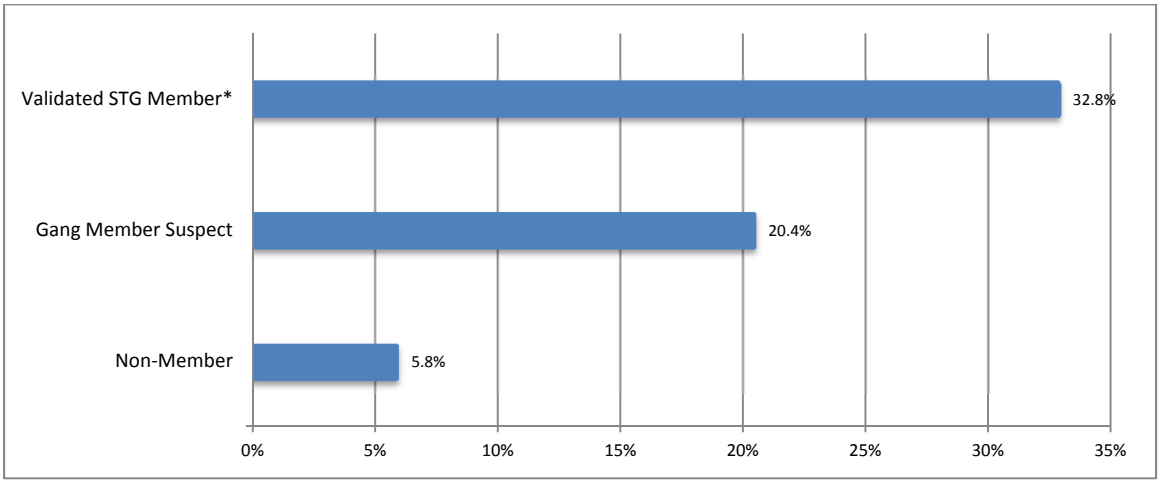


Figure 321: 3-Year Violent Recidivism Rate by "Gang Affiliation Status"



*Confirmed member of ADC-certified Security Threat Group (STG).

Figure 322: 3-Year Violent Recidivism Rate by "History of Felony Violence"

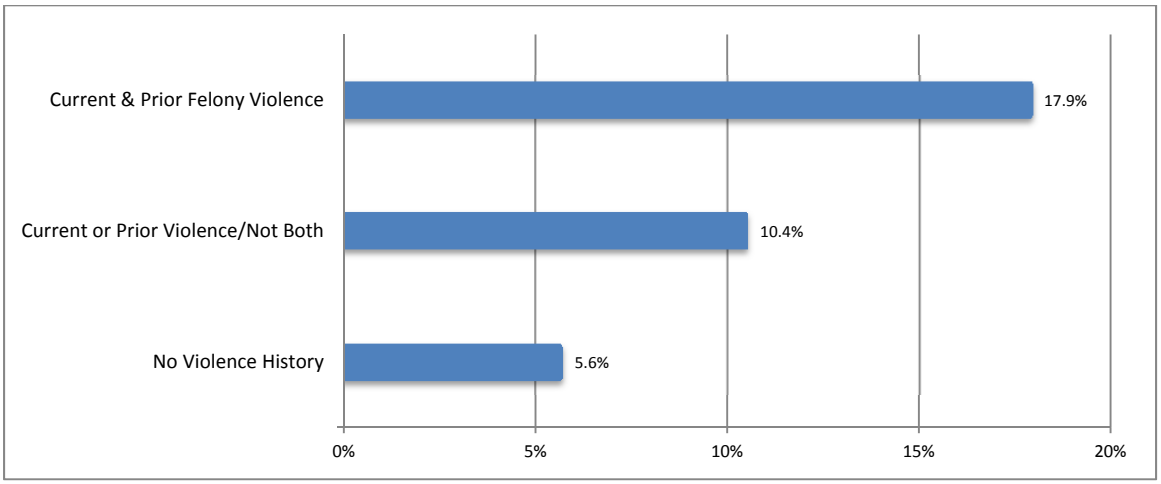


Table 132: Violent Recidivism Rate by "Violence History" by "Gang Affiliation Status"

Violence History→ Gang Affiliation Status↓	Current & Prior Felony Violence	Current or Prior Violence/Not Both	No Violence History	All Categories
Validated STG Gang Member	40.1%	33.6%	27.3%	32.8%
Gang Member Suspect	27.3%	21.6%	15.9%	20.4%
Non-Gang Member	13.0%	7.1%	4.0%	5.8%
All Categories	**17.9%**	**10.4%**	**5.6%**	**8.6%**

Figure 323: 3-Year Violent Recidivism Rate by Violence History/Gang Affiliation Status

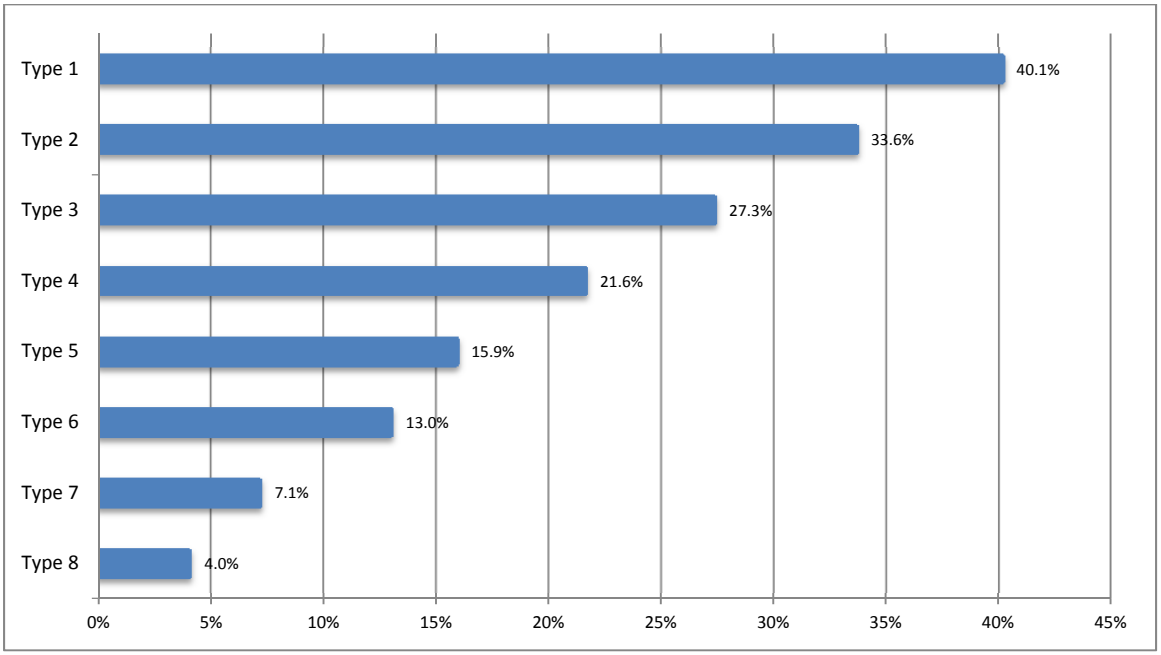


Table 133: Violent Recidivism Rate by "Gangs/Violence" by "Criminal History/Admission Type"

Gangs/Violence→ Crim. History/Adm.↓	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5	Type 6	Type 7	Type 8	All Categories
Alpha	40.1%	34.6%	34.6%	28.6%	23.1%	16.6%	13.7%	10.0%	20.9%
Beta	40.1%	34.6%	28.6%	23.1%	16.6%	16.6%	10.0%	7.2%	17.0%
Gamma	40.1%	34.6%	28.6%	23.1%	16.6%	16.6%	10.0%	6.4%	12.9%
Delta	40.1%	34.6%	23.1%	23.1%	16.6%	16.6%	8.7%	4.8%	11.3%
Epsilon	40.1%	34.6%	23.1%	23.1%	16.6%	13.7%	8.7%	4.8%	9.9%
Zeta	40.1%	34.6%	23.1%	23.1%	16.6%	10.0%	7.2%	4.8%	7.9%
Eta	40.1%	28.6%	23.1%	16.6%	13.7%	10.0%	4.8%	2.7%	5.6%
Theta	40.1%	23.1%	16.6%	10.0%	8.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	3.4%
Iota	40.1%	23.1%	16.6%	7.2%	6.4%	2.1%	2.1%	1.3%	1.6%
All Categories	**40.1%**	**33.6%**	**27.3%**	**21.6%**	**15.9%**	**13.0%**	**7.1%**	**4.0%**	**8.6%**

Figure 324: 3-Year Violent Recidivism Rate by "Criminality Index"

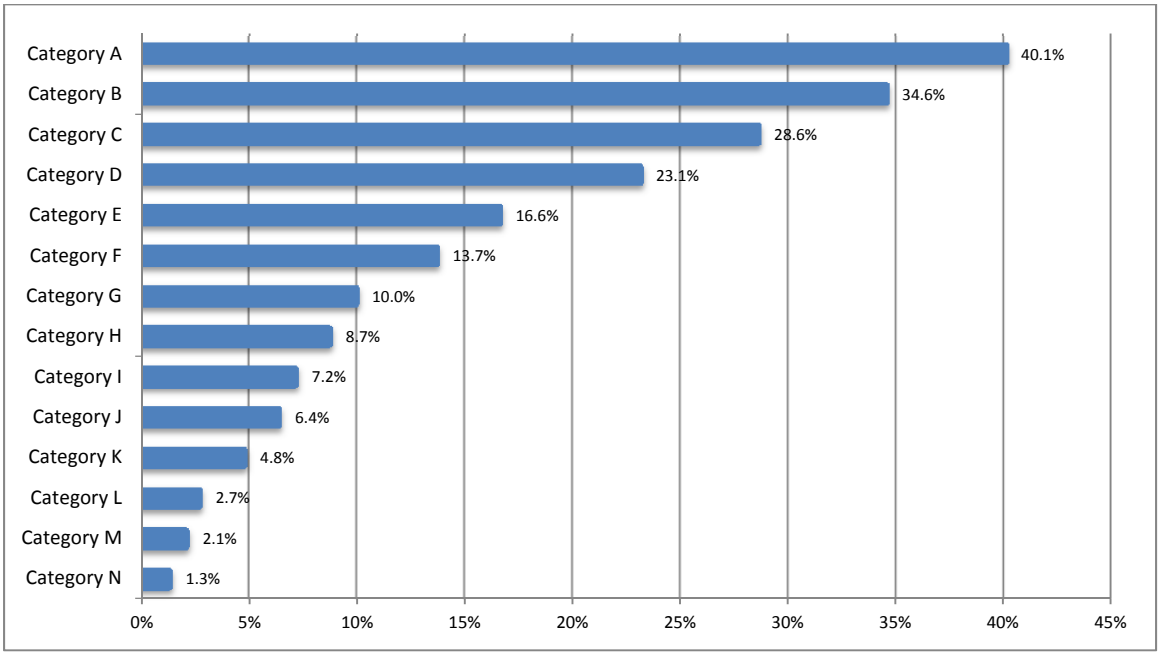


Table 134 on the next page records the final results of the risk assessment process, the assignment of a single "base expectancy" recidivism rate to each combination of "criminality index" and "age at release" category. Again, for the sake of clarity, all two-way combinations were classified into "risk levels" according to the magnitude of the violent recidivism rate for that category. Accordingly, all categories showing the same recidivism rate in Table 134 were assigned to the same risk level, namely that level identified in Figure 325 below (recidivism rates match).

The development of violence risk levels followed the same general sequence of steps as was the case with the general risk assessment. Categories in Table 134 exhibiting similar 3-year violent recidivism rates were grouped without violating the natural order of the categories of the two constituent variables. Qualitative descriptions were assigned to risk levels by comparing violent recidivism rates with the rate for all releasees (8.6%). Figure 325 below illustrates the 3-year base expectancy recidivism rate by risk level. Figure 326 complements Figure 325 by indicating the number of releases classified into each risk level. In the case of the violence risk assessment, the Mean Cost Rating (MCR) calculates to 0.487!

As was the case with the general risk assessment, the next step is to extend the risk assessment calculation from 239,942 releasees back to the full complement of 288,122. To further document model validity, Table 135 records violent recidivism rates for each risk factor for from 6 to 60 months. As with general recidivism curves, all violent recidivism trajectories were fitted with mathematical functions. However, the goal was less to smooth the curve than it was to extend it to longer follow-up periods. Accordingly, actual values play a greater role in the curves appearing in this chapter. In all cases, linear smoothing was used due to the higher values of R^2 in comparison to the log-linear alternative. As mentioned previously, violent recidivism curves do not level off in the same manner as their general recidivism counterparts, necessitating a different mathematical approach. See Figures 327-343 and Table 136 for the results.

Table 134: 3-Year "Base Expectancy" Violent Recidivism Rate by Criminality Index and Age at Release (239,942)

Age at Release→ Criminality Index↓	0-18	19	20-21	22-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-69	70+
Category A	45.4%	45.4%	45.4%	45.4%	45.4%	30.7%	30.7%	23.7%	23.7%	23.7%	16.1%	16.1%	16.1%
Category B	45.4%	45.4%	45.4%	45.4%	34.9%	30.7%	27.5%	23.7%	23.7%	23.7%	12.3%	12.3%	12.3%
Category C	45.4%	34.9%	34.9%	30.7%	30.7%	23.7%	23.7%	23.7%	23.7%	16.1%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Category D	34.9%	34.9%	30.7%	27.5%	23.7%	19.9%	16.1%	14.1%	12.3%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Category E	27.5%	23.7%	23.7%	19.9%	16.1%	14.1%	14.1%	12.3%	12.3%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Category F	27.5%	19.9%	19.9%	16.1%	14.1%	14.1%	12.3%	12.3%	10.0%	10.0%	6.8%	6.8%	2.9%
Category G	23.7%	16.1%	16.1%	12.3%	12.3%	10.0%	10.0%	8.5%	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	2.9%	2.9%
Category H	19.9%	16.1%	12.3%	12.3%	12.3%	10.0%	8.5%	6.8%	5.7%	4.3%	4.3%	2.9%	2.9%
Category I	16.1%	16.1%	12.3%	10.0%	8.5%	6.8%	5.7%	4.3%	4.3%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	0.9%
Category J	10.0%	10.0%	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%	6.8%	5.7%	4.3%	4.3%	2.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Category K	10.0%	10.0%	8.5%	6.8%	5.7%	4.3%	4.3%	2.9%	2.9%	1.6%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Category L	8.5%	5.7%	5.7%	4.3%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	1.6%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Category M	5.7%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	1.6%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Category N	5.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%

Table 135: Recidivism Rates, 6 to 60 Months, by Risk Factor (288,122)

Follow-Up Period (Mos.)→ Risk Factor↓	6-60 Mos. Average	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
4+ Juvenile Felony Adjudications	16.5%	5.3%	9.6%	13.0%	15.4%	17.0%	18.7%	20.0%	21.0%	22.0%	22.8%
3 Juvenile Felony Adjudications	13.5%	3.9%	7.2%	10.2%	12.2%	13.7%	15.7%	16.7%	17.5%	18.4%	19.4%
2 Juvenile Felony Adjudications	11.2%	3.4%	6.1%	8.5%	10.3%	11.7%	12.8%	13.9%	14.7%	15.2%	15.9%
1 Juvenile Felony Adjudications	8.6%	2.2%	4.4%	6.3%	7.9%	9.2%	10.1%	10.9%	11.4%	11.8%	12.0%
0 Juvenile Felony Adjudications	6.8%	1.7%	3.4%	4.8%	5.9%	6.9%	7.8%	8.5%	9.2%	9.8%	10.3%
Validated STG Gang Member	28.3%	9.4%	17.0%	22.6%	27.3%	30.4%	32.8%	34.1%	35.2%	36.7%	37.6%
Gang Member Suspect	17.9%	5.0%	9.6%	13.3%	16.1%	18.4%	20.4%	22.1%	23.6%	24.9%	26.1%
No Gang Affiliation	5.1%	1.2%	2.5%	3.5%	4.4%	5.1%	5.8%	6.4%	6.9%	7.4%	7.8%
Current & Prior Felony Violence	15.7%	4.4%	8.4%	11.5%	14.2%	16.1%	17.9%	19.3%	20.5%	21.6%	22.6%
Current or Prior Felony Violence Only	9.1%	2.4%	4.7%	6.6%	8.1%	9.4%	10.4%	11.3%	12.1%	12.7%	13.3%
No Prior Felony Violence	4.9%	1.3%	2.5%	3.5%	4.3%	5.0%	5.6%	6.1%	6.7%	7.1%	7.5%
Age 18 or Under at Release	20.4%	7.0%	11.9%	16.1%	18.5%	20.7%	23.2%	25.0%	26.2%	26.7%	28.1%
Age 19 at Release	17.0%	5.6%	10.0%	13.5%	15.3%	17.1%	19.1%	20.8%	21.8%	23.2%	23.9%
Age 20-21 at Release	14.2%	4.2%	7.9%	10.7%	12.8%	14.7%	16.2%	17.3%	18.5%	19.4%	20.5%
Age 22-24 at Release	11.1%	3.2%	6.0%	8.2%	9.9%	11.3%	12.5%	13.6%	14.6%	15.5%	16.2%
Age 25-29 at Release	8.8%	2.2%	4.5%	6.3%	7.8%	9.0%	10.1%	11.0%	11.8%	12.4%	13.0%
Age 30-34 at Release	7.0%	1.9%	3.6%	5.0%	6.3%	7.2%	8.0%	8.8%	9.3%	9.8%	10.4%
Age 35-39 at Release	6.0%	1.5%	2.9%	4.1%	5.2%	6.1%	6.8%	7.5%	8.1%	8.5%	8.9%
Age 40-44 at Release	4.6%	1.1%	2.2%	3.2%	4.0%	4.7%	5.4%	5.8%	6.3%	6.7%	7.0%
Age 45-49 at Release	3.7%	0.9%	1.8%	2.7%	3.3%	3.9%	4.3%	4.6%	4.9%	5.1%	5.4%
Age 50-54 at Release	2.9%	0.8%	1.5%	2.0%	2.6%	2.9%	3.3%	3.6%	3.8%	4.0%	4.1%
Age 55-59 at Release	2.2%	0.7%	1.2%	1.6%	2.0%	2.3%	2.5%	2.7%	2.9%	3.2%	3.4%
Age 60-69 at Release	1.9%	0.8%	1.3%	1.5%	1.7%	2.0%	2.1%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.4%
Age 70 or Over at Release	1.7%	0.8%	1.0%	1.3%	1.6%	1.7%	2.0%	1.8%	1.9%	2.3%	2.0%
5+ Prior ADC Commitments	15.1%	4.0%	8.7%	10.5%	12.5%	13.9%	15.7%	18.6%	20.6%	22.7%	23.8%
2-4 Prior ADC Commitments	11.6%	3.5%	6.5%	8.8%	10.6%	12.0%	13.2%	14.2%	15.2%	15.8%	16.5%
1 Prior ADC Commitment	9.2%	2.5%	4.7%	6.6%	8.2%	9.4%	10.6%	11.5%	12.2%	12.9%	13.6%
0 Prior ADC Commitments	5.7%	1.3%	2.7%	3.9%	4.9%	5.8%	6.5%	7.2%	7.7%	8.3%	8.8%
Release Violator	9.0%	2.5%	4.8%	6.5%	8.0%	9.1%	10.2%	11.1%	11.9%	12.6%	13.2%
Direct Court Commitment	7.0%	1.7%	3.4%	4.9%	6.2%	7.2%	8.1%	8.8%	9.4%	9.9%	10.4%
Condition of Probation	1.7%	0.3%	0.7%	1.0%	1.3%	1.5%	1.8%	2.1%	2.4%	2.7%	2.9%

Figure 325: 3-Year "Base Expectancy" Violent Recidivism Rates by Risk Level (239,942)

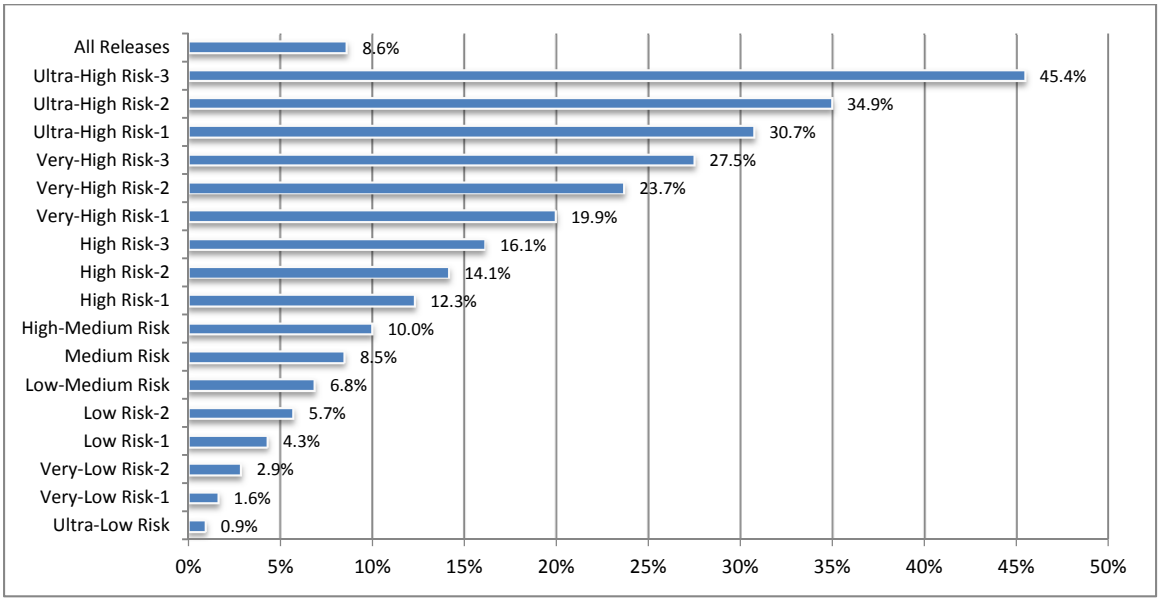


Figure 326: Number of Releases by Risk Level, 3-Year Follow-Up (239,942)

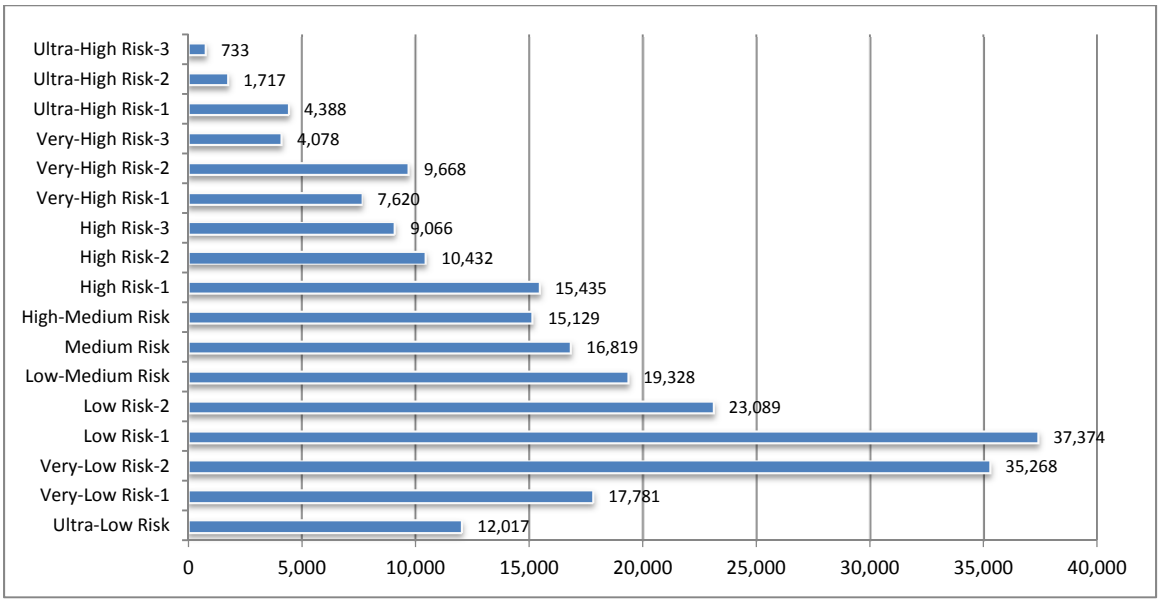


Figure 327: Violent Recidivism Rates, Ultra-High Risk-3 (784)*

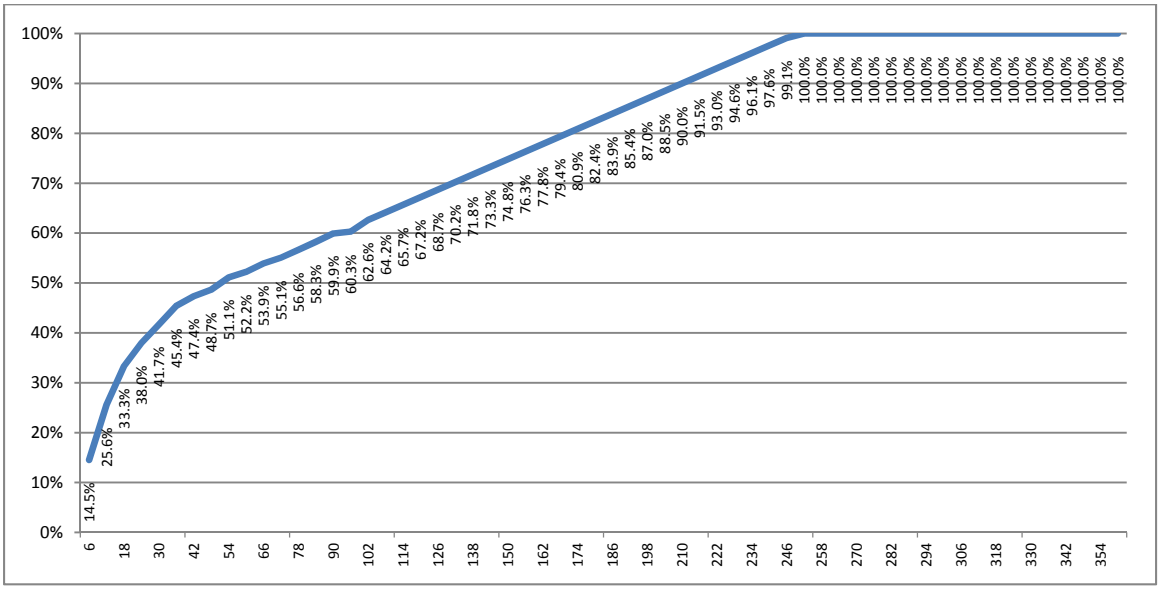
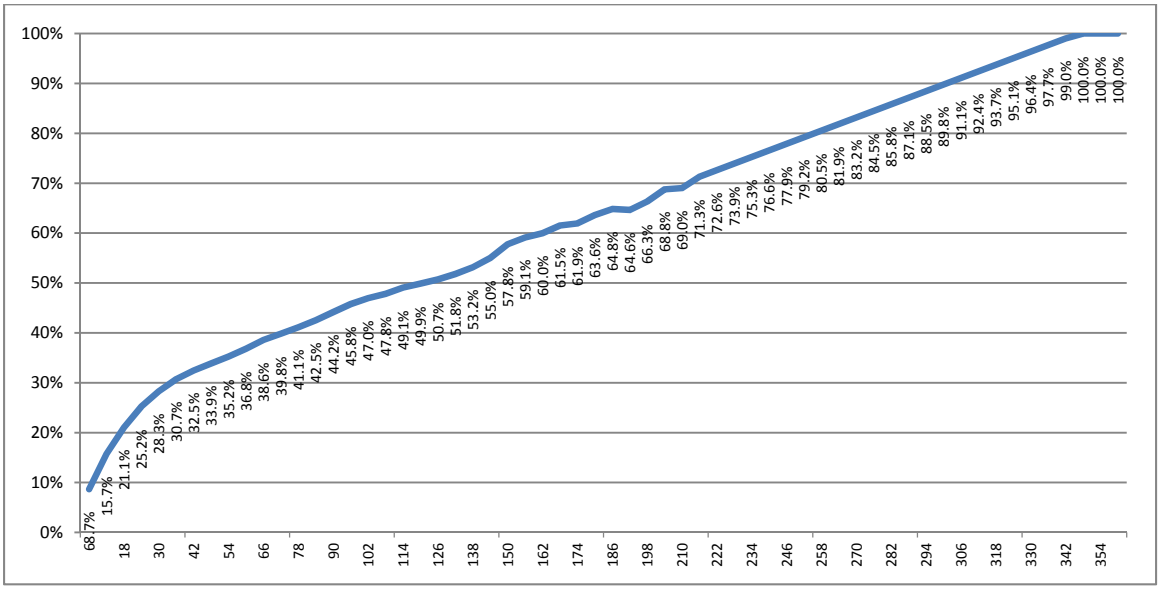
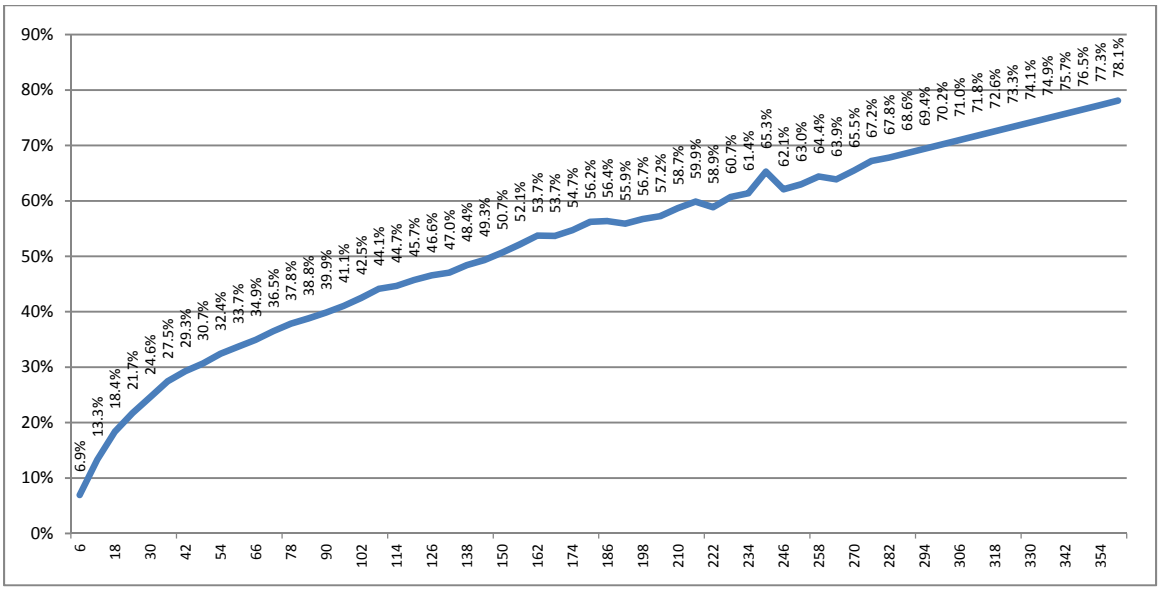

100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
14.5% 25.6% 33.3% 38.0% 41.7% 45.4% 47.4% 48.7% 51.1% 52.2% 53.9% 55.1% 56.6% 58.3% 59.9% 60.3% 62.6% 64.2% 65.7% 67.2% 68.7% 70.2% 71.8% 73.3% 74.8% 76.3% 77.8% 79.4% 80.9% 82.4% 83.9% 85.4% 87.0% 88.5% 90.0% 91.5% 93.0% 94.6% 96.1% 97.6% 99.1% 100.0% 100.0% 100.0

Figure 329: Violent Recidivism Rates, Ultra-High Risk-1 (5,155)*



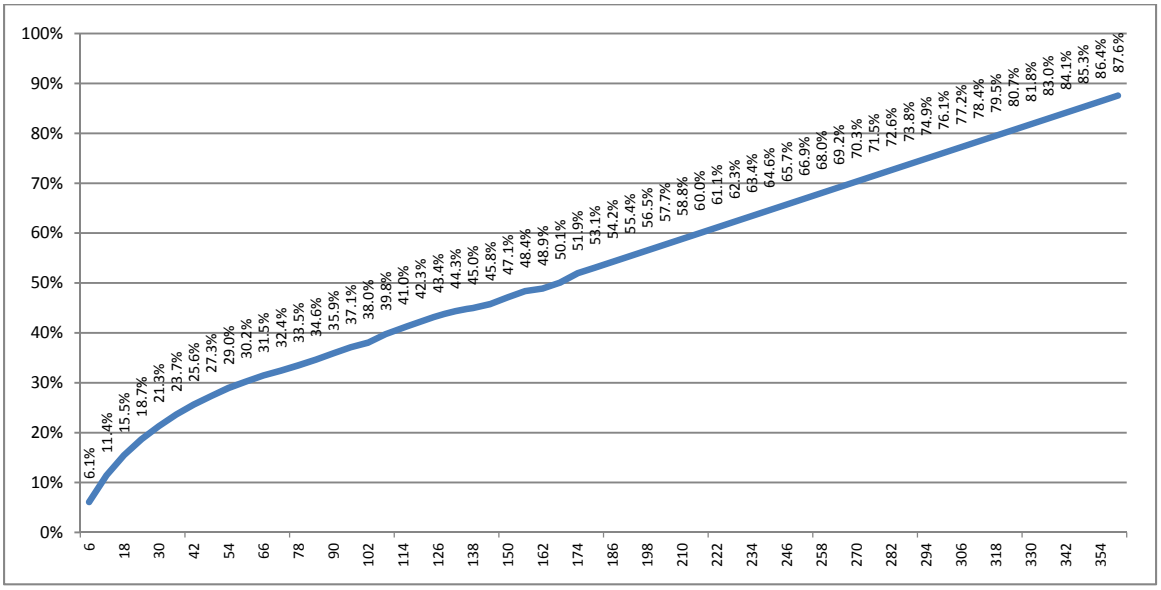
*Curve fitting: y = 0.0132x + 0.3038, x=1 (36 mos.) to x=30 (210 mos.); fitted values x=31 to 45. R^2=.9966.

Figure 330: Violent Recidivism Rates, Very-High Risk-3 (4,648)*



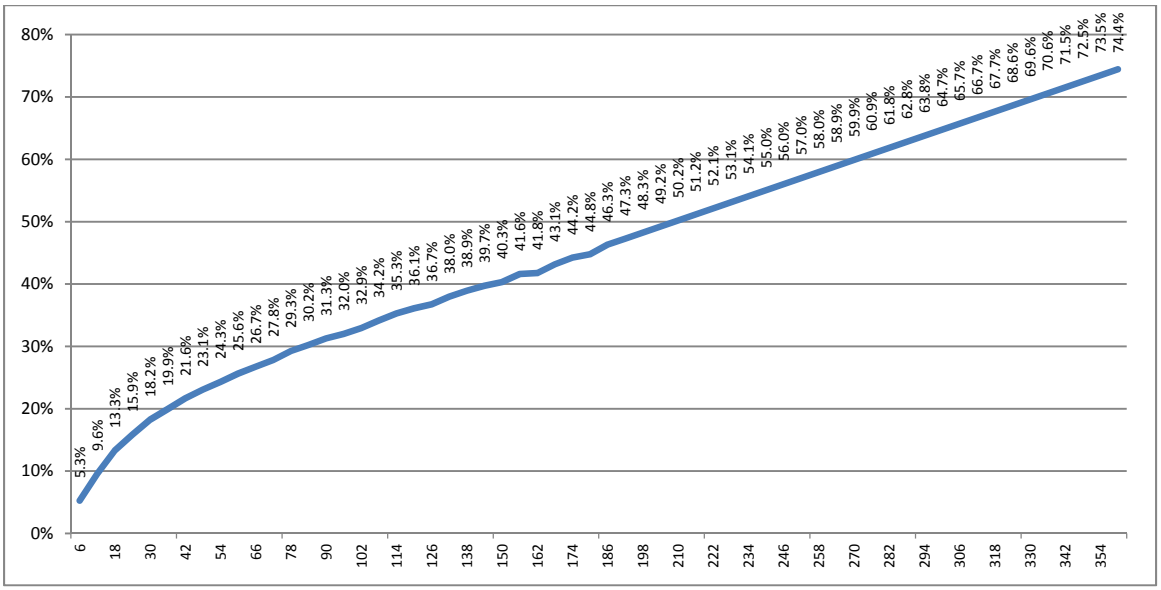
*Curve fitting: y = 0.0079x + 0.4411, x=1 (108 mos.) to x=29 (276 mos.); fitted values x=30 to 33. R^2=.977.

Figure 331: Violent Recidivism Rates, Very-High Risk-2 (11,906)*



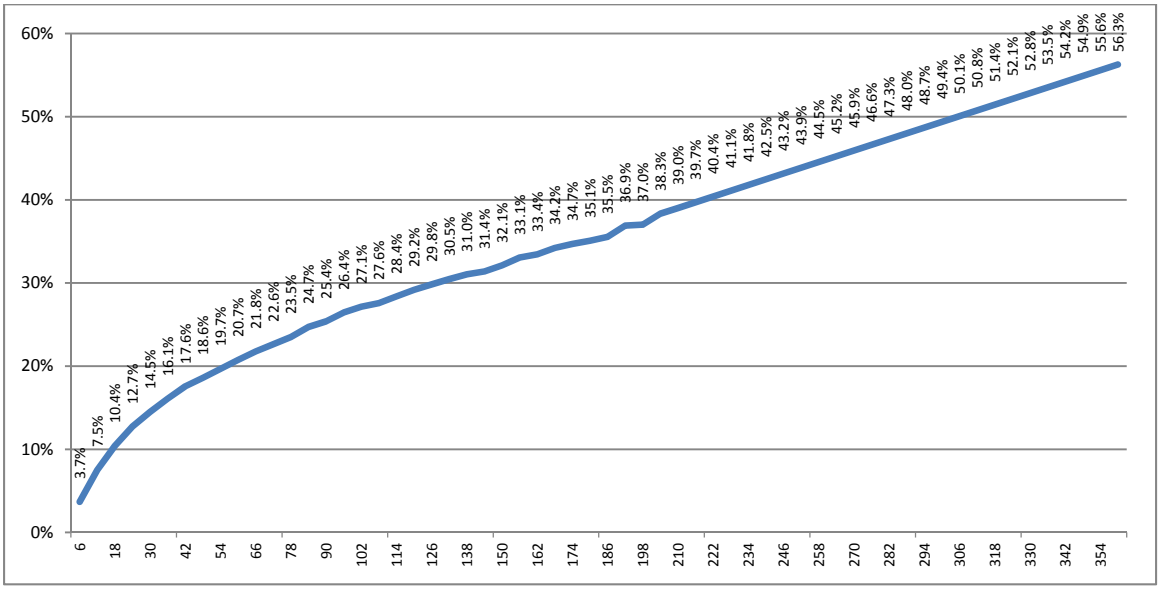
*Curve fitting: y = 0.0115x + 0.2547, x=1 (42 mos.) to x=22 (168 mos.); fitted values x=23 to 44. R^2=.9963.

Figure 332: Violent Recidivism Rates, Very-High Risk-1 (9,254)*



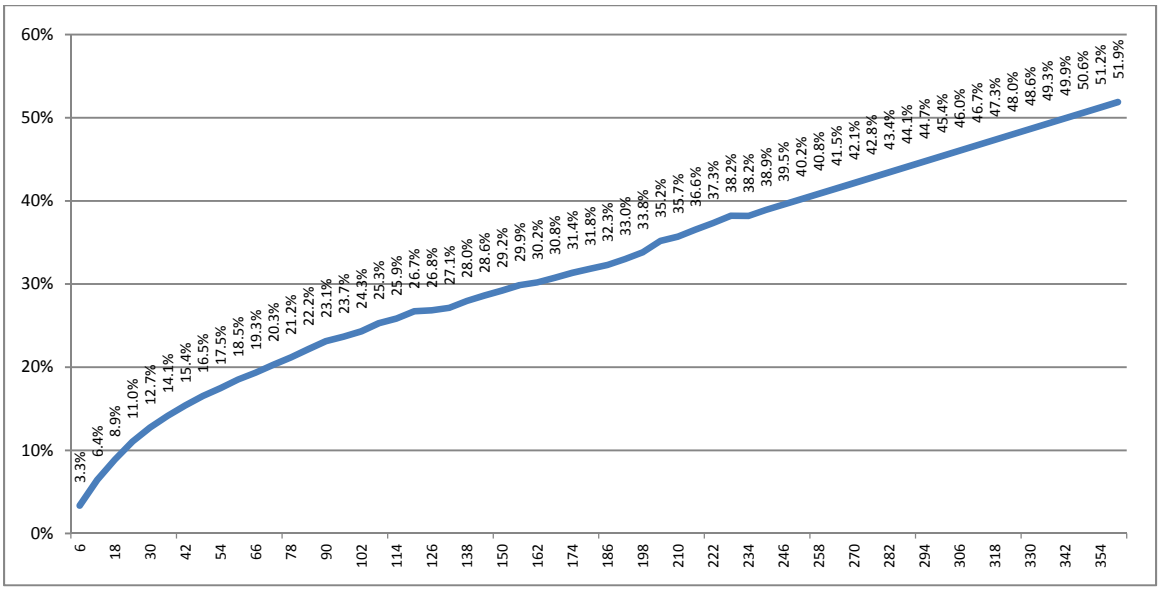
*Curve fitting: y = 0.0097x + 0.2303, x=1 (48 mos.) to x=23 (180 mos.); fitted values x=24 to 43. R^2=.9957.

Figure 333: Violent Recidivism Rates, High Risk-3 (11,140)*



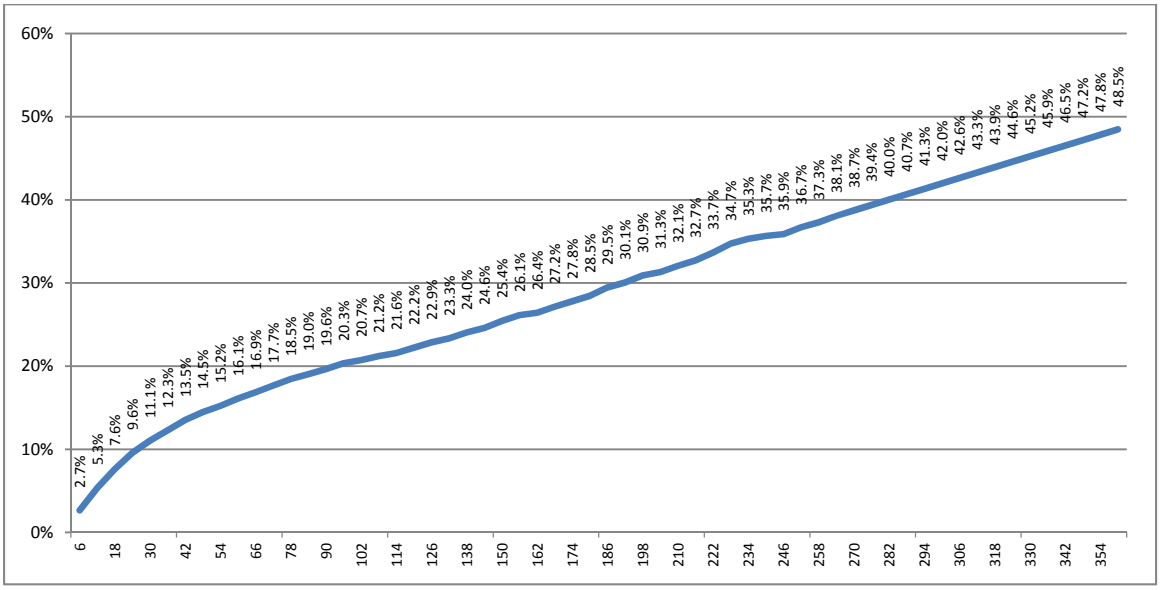
*Curve fitting: y = 0.0069x + 0.2108, x=1 (60 mos.) to x=24 (198 mos.); fitted values x=25 to 41. R^2=.9914.

Figure 334: Violent Recidivism Rates, High Risk-2 (12,874)*



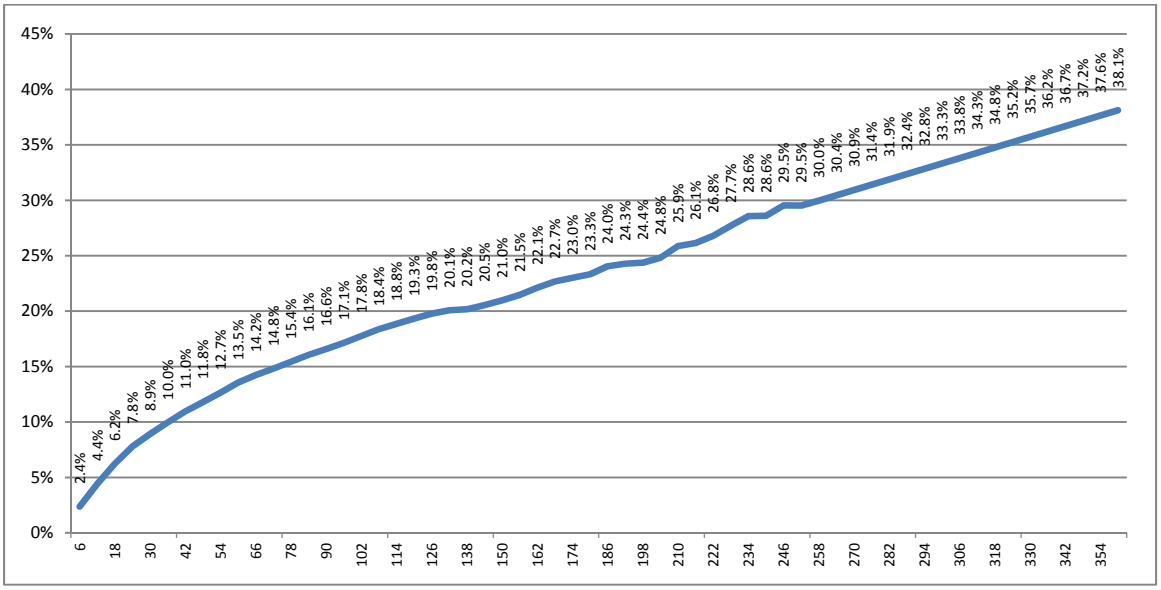
*Curve fitting: y = 0.0065x + 0.1874, x=1 (60 mos.) to x=31 (240 mos.); fitted values x=32 to 41. R^2=.9941.

Figure 335: Violent Recidivism Rates, High Risk-1 (18,843)*



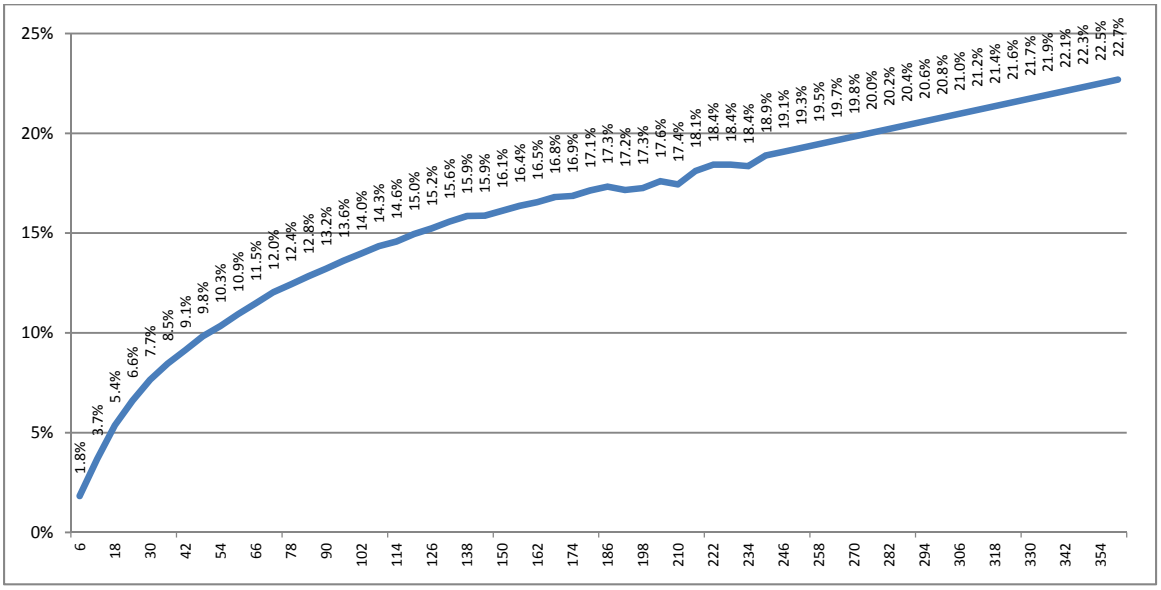
*Curve fitting: y = 0.0065x + 0.1338, x=1 (42 mos.) to x=37 (258 mos.); fitted values x=38 to 44. R^2=.9977.

Figure 336: Violent Recidivism Rates, High-Medium Risk (17,820)*



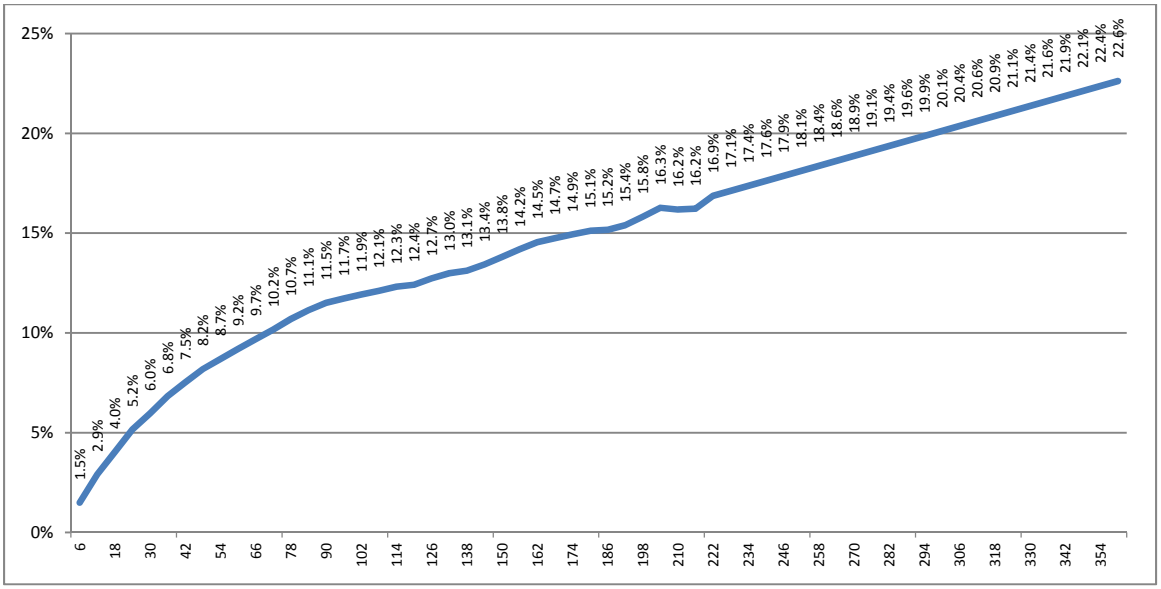
*Curve fitting: y = 0.0048x + 0.1412, x=1 (66 mos.) to x=32 (252 mos.); fitted values x=33 to 40. R^2=.9939.

Figure 337: Violent Recidivism Rates, Medium Risk (19,846)*



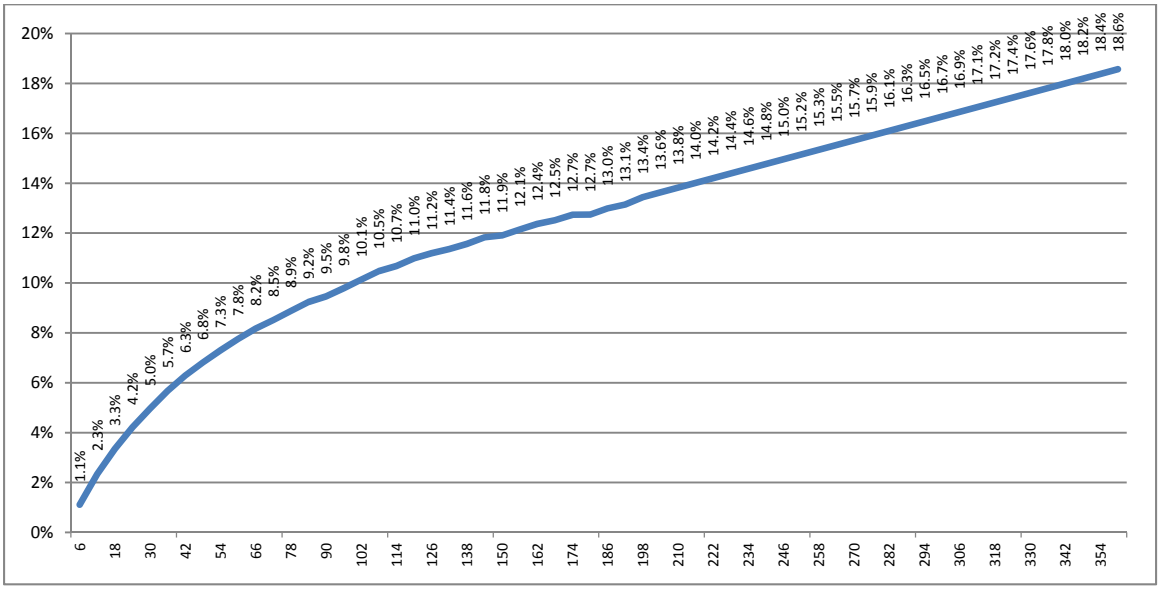
*Curve fitting: y = 0.0019x + 0.1452, x=1 (108 mos.) to x=22 (234 mos.); fitted values x=23 to 33. R^2=.9715.

Figure 338: Violent Recidivism Rates, Low-Medium Risk (23,022)*



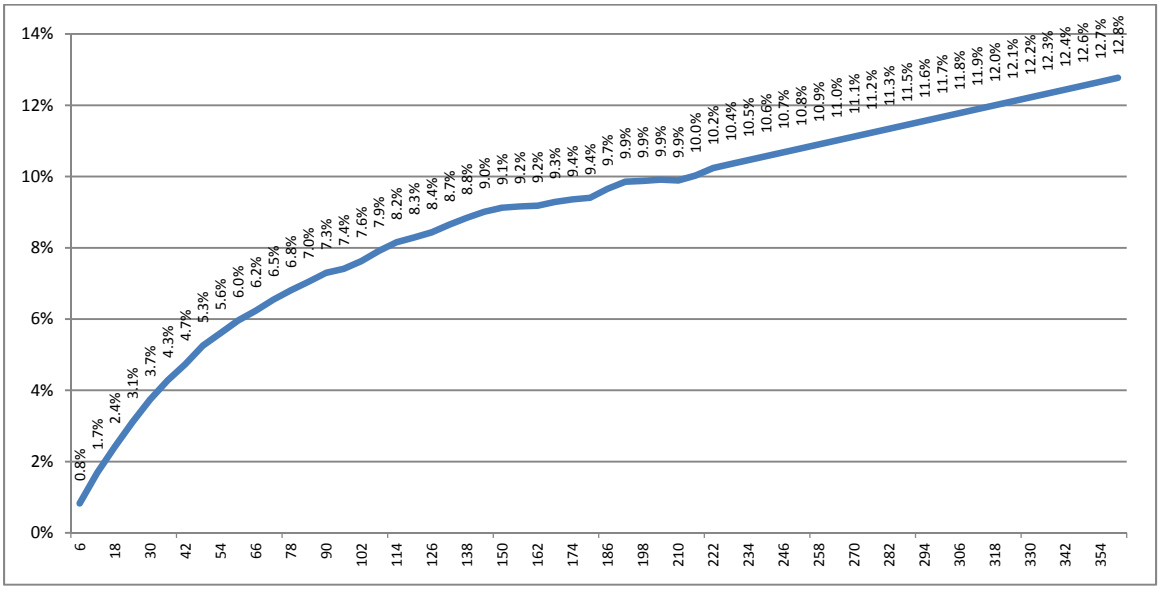
*Curve fitting: y = 0.0025x + 0.1087, x=1 (84 mos.) to x=22 (210 mos.); fitted values x=23 to 37. R^2=.9928.

Figure 339: Violent Recidivism Rates, Low Risk-2 (27,387)*



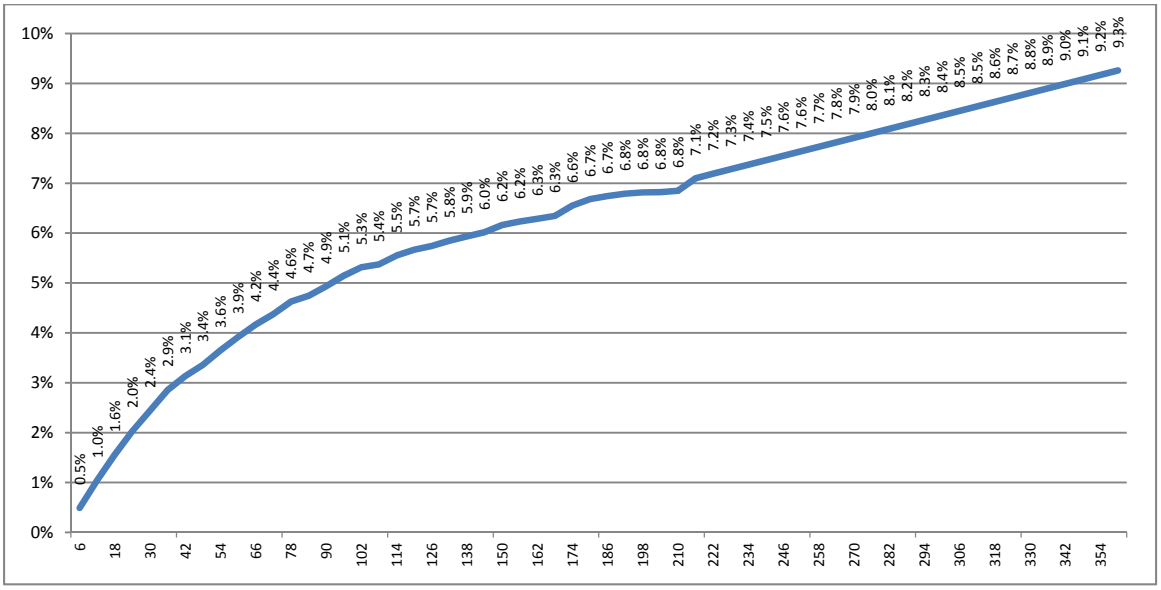
*Curve fitting: y = 0.0019x + 0.104, x=1 (108 mos.) to x=15 (192 mos.); fitted values x=16 to 33. R^2=.9924.

Figure 340: Violent Recidivism Rates, Low Risk-1 (44,038)*



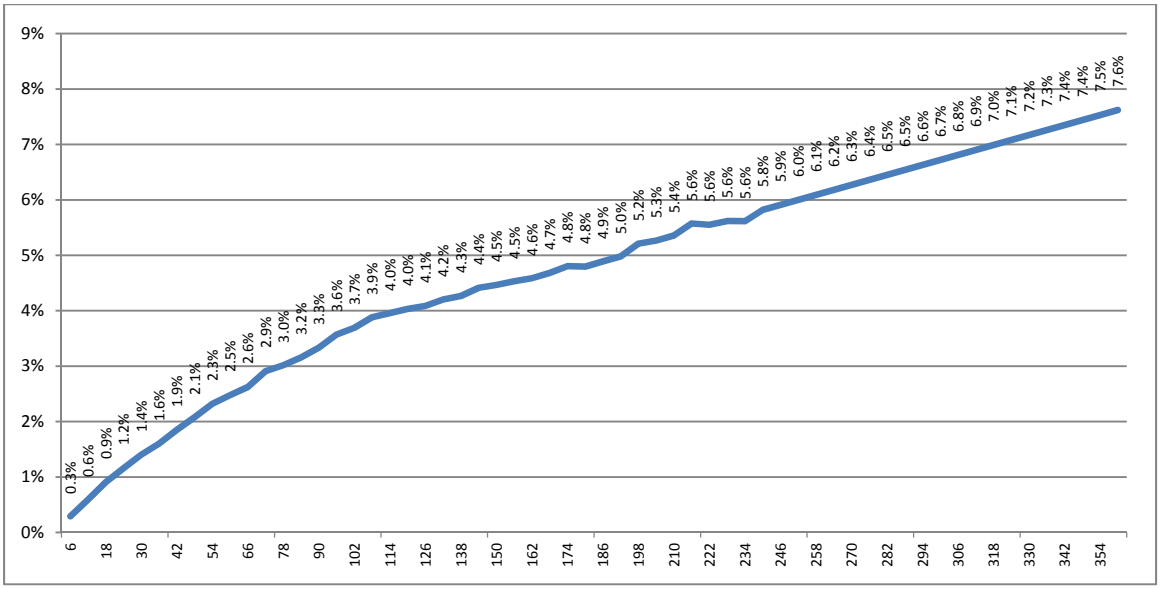
*Curve fitting: y = 0.0011x + 0.0804, x=1 (108 mos.) to x=19 (216 mos.); fitted values x=20 to 33. R^2=.9647.

Figure 341: Violent Recidivism Rates, Very-Low Risk-2 (42,957)*



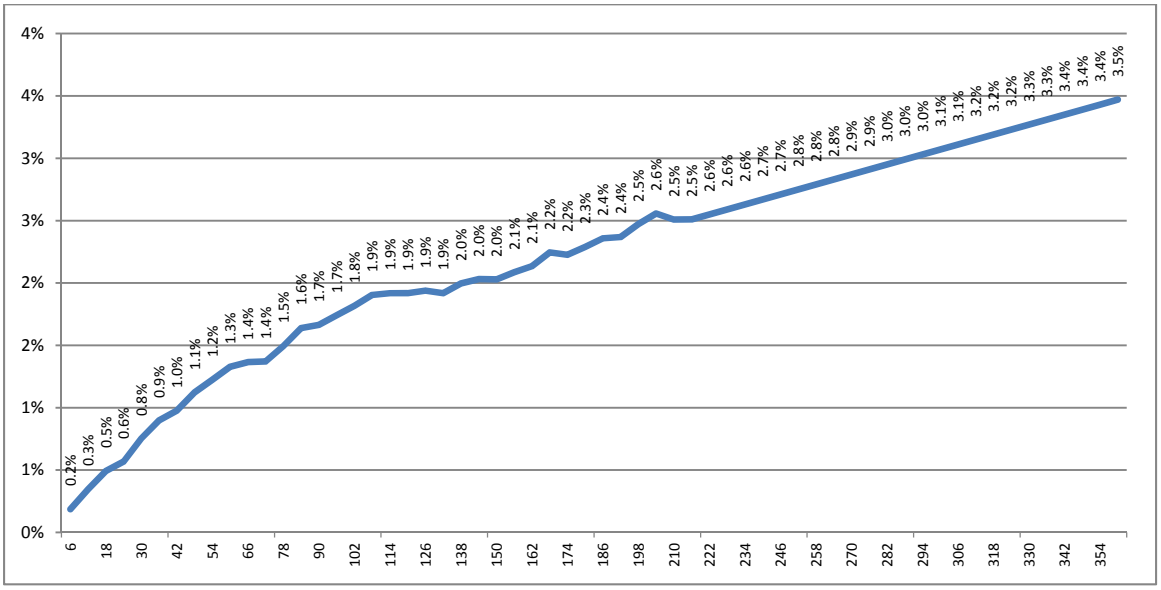
*Curve fitting: y = 0.0009x + 0.0539, x=1 (108 mos.) to x=18 (210 mos.); fitted values x=19 to 33. R^2=.9787.

Figure 342: Violent Recidivism Rates, Very-Low Risk-1 (21,514)*



*Curve fitting: y = 0.0009x + 0.0375, x=1 (108 mos.) to x=22 (234 mos.); fitted values x=23 to 33. R^2=.9899.

Figure 343: Violent Recidivism Rates, Ultra-Low Risk (15,008)*



*Curve fitting: y = 0.0004x + 0.0155, x=1 (78 mos.) to x=23 (210 mos.); fitted values x=24 to 48. R^2=.9702.

Table 136: Violent Recidivism Rates, 6 to 360 Months, by Risk Level (288,122)

Follow-Up Period (Mos.)→ Risk Level↓	Releases	6-60 Mos. Average	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
Ultra-High Risk-3	784	39.8%	14.5%	25.6%	33.3%	38.0%	41.7%	45.4%	47.4%	48.7%	51.1%	52.2%
Ultra-High Risk-2	1,926	30.4%	10.2%	17.8%	23.8%	27.9%	31.7%	34.9%	37.2%	39.0%	40.2%	41.7%
Ultra-High Risk-1	5,155	26.8%	8.7%	15.7%	21.1%	25.2%	28.3%	30.7%	32.5%	33.9%	35.2%	36.8%
Very-High Risk-3	4,648	23.8%	6.9%	13.3%	18.4%	21.7%	24.6%	27.5%	29.3%	30.7%	32.4%	33.7%
Very-High Risk-2	11,906	20.9%	6.1%	11.4%	15.5%	18.7%	21.3%	23.7%	25.6%	27.3%	29.0%	30.2%
Very-High Risk-1	9,254	17.7%	5.3%	9.6%	13.3%	15.9%	18.2%	19.9%	21.6%	23.1%	24.3%	25.6%
High Risk-3	11,140	14.1%	3.7%	7.5%	10.4%	12.7%	14.5%	16.1%	17.6%	18.6%	19.7%	20.7%
High Risk-2	12,874	12.5%	3.3%	6.4%	8.9%	11.0%	12.7%	14.1%	15.4%	16.5%	17.5%	18.5%
High Risk-1	18,843	10.8%	2.7%	5.3%	7.6%	9.6%	11.1%	12.3%	13.5%	14.5%	15.2%	16.1%
High-Medium Risk	17,820	8.9%	2.4%	4.4%	6.2%	7.8%	8.9%	10.0%	11.0%	11.8%	12.7%	13.5%
Medium Risk	19,846	7.4%	1.8%	3.7%	5.4%	6.6%	7.7%	8.5%	9.1%	9.8%	10.3%	10.9%
Low-Medium Risk	23,022	6.0%	1.5%	2.9%	4.0%	5.2%	6.0%	6.8%	7.5%	8.2%	8.7%	9.2%
Low Risk-2	27,387	5.0%	1.1%	2.3%	3.3%	4.2%	5.0%	5.7%	6.3%	6.8%	7.3%	7.8%
Low Risk-1	44,038	3.8%	0.8%	1.7%	2.4%	3.1%	3.7%	4.3%	4.7%	5.3%	5.6%	6.0%
Very-Low Risk-2	42,957	2.4%	0.5%	1.0%	1.6%	2.0%	2.4%	2.9%	3.1%	3.4%	3.6%	3.9%
Very-Low Risk-1	21,514	1.5%	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%	1.2%	1.4%	1.6%	1.9%	2.1%	2.3%	2.5%
Ultra-Low Risk	15,008	0.8%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%
All Risk Levels	**288,122**	**7.5%**	**2.0%**	**3.9%**	**5.4%**	**6.6%**	**7.7%**	**8.6%**	**9.3%**	**10.0%**	**10.6%**	**11.2%**

Table 136: Violent Recidivism Rates, 6 to 360 Months, by Risk Level (288,122) (continued)

Follow-Up Period (Mos.)→ Risk Level↓	Releases	66-120 Mos. Average	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	108	114	120
Ultra-High Risk-3	784	60.4%	53.9%	55.1%	56.6%	58.3%	59.9%	60.3%	62.6%	64.2%	65.7%	67.2%
Ultra-High Risk-2	1,926	47.9%	42.5%	43.4%	44.8%	46.0%	47.3%	48.5%	49.8%	51.1%	52.3%	53.6%
Ultra-High Risk-1	5,155	44.6%	38.6%	39.8%	41.1%	42.5%	44.2%	45.8%	47.0%	47.8%	49.1%	49.9%
Very-High Risk-3	4,648	40.6%	34.9%	36.5%	37.8%	38.8%	39.9%	41.1%	42.5%	44.1%	44.7%	45.7%
Very-High Risk-2	11,906	36.6%	31.5%	32.4%	33.5%	34.6%	35.9%	37.1%	38.0%	39.8%	41.0%	42.3%
Very-High Risk-1	9,254	31.6%	26.7%	27.8%	29.3%	30.2%	31.3%	32.0%	32.9%	34.2%	35.3%	36.1%
High Risk-3	11,140	25.7%	21.8%	22.6%	23.5%	24.7%	25.4%	26.4%	27.1%	27.6%	28.4%	29.2%
High Risk-2	12,874	23.2%	19.3%	20.3%	21.2%	22.2%	23.1%	23.7%	24.3%	25.3%	25.9%	26.7%
High Risk-1	18,843	19.8%	16.9%	17.7%	18.5%	19.0%	19.6%	20.3%	20.7%	21.2%	21.6%	22.2%
High-Medium Risk	17,820	16.9%	14.2%	14.8%	15.4%	16.1%	16.6%	17.1%	17.8%	18.4%	18.8%	19.3%
Medium Risk	19,846	13.3%	11.5%	12.0%	12.4%	12.8%	13.2%	13.6%	14.0%	14.3%	14.6%	15.0%
Low-Medium Risk	23,022	11.4%	9.7%	10.2%	10.7%	11.1%	11.5%	11.7%	11.9%	12.1%	12.3%	12.4%
Low Risk-2	27,387	9.6%	8.2%	8.5%	8.9%	9.2%	9.5%	9.8%	10.1%	10.5%	10.7%	11.0%
Low Risk-1	44,038	7.3%	6.2%	6.5%	6.8%	7.0%	7.3%	7.4%	7.6%	7.9%	8.2%	8.3%
Very-Low Risk-2	42,957	5.0%	4.2%	4.4%	4.6%	4.7%	4.9%	5.1%	5.3%	5.4%	5.5%	5.7%
Very-Low Risk-1	21,514	3.4%	2.6%	2.9%	3.0%	3.2%	3.3%	3.6%	3.7%	3.9%	4.0%	4.0%
Ultra-Low Risk	15,008	1.7%	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%
All Risk Levels	**288,122**	**13.8%**	**11.7%**	**12.2%**	**12.7%**	**13.2%**	**13.6%**	**14.1%**	**14.5%**	**14.9%**	**15.3%**	**15.6%**

Table 136: Violent Recidivism Rates, 6 to 360 Months, by Risk Level (288,122) (continued)

Follow-Up Period (Mos.)→ Risk Level↓	Releases	126-180 Mos. Average	126	132	138	144	150	156	162	168	174	180
Ultra-High Risk-3	784	75.6%	68.7%	70.2%	71.8%	73.3%	74.8%	76.3%	77.8%	79.4%	80.9%	82.4%
Ultra-High Risk-2	1,926	60.5%	54.8%	56.1%	57.4%	58.6%	59.9%	61.1%	62.4%	63.7%	64.9%	66.2%
Ultra-High Risk-1	5,155	57.5%	50.7%	51.8%	53.2%	55.0%	57.8%	59.1%	60.0%	61.5%	61.9%	63.6%
Very-High Risk-3	4,648	51.2%	46.6%	47.0%	48.4%	49.3%	50.7%	52.1%	53.7%	53.7%	54.7%	56.2%
Very-High Risk-2	11,906	47.8%	43.4%	44.3%	45.0%	45.8%	47.1%	48.4%	48.9%	50.1%	51.9%	53.1%
Very-High Risk-1	9,254	40.9%	36.7%	38.0%	38.9%	39.7%	40.3%	41.6%	41.8%	43.1%	44.2%	44.8%
High Risk-3	11,140	32.5%	29.8%	30.5%	31.0%	31.4%	32.1%	33.1%	33.4%	34.2%	34.7%	35.1%
High Risk-2	12,874	29.4%	26.8%	27.1%	28.0%	28.6%	29.2%	29.9%	30.2%	30.8%	31.4%	31.8%
High Risk-1	18,843	25.6%	22.9%	23.3%	24.0%	24.6%	25.4%	26.1%	26.4%	27.2%	27.8%	28.5%
High-Medium Risk	17,820	21.4%	19.8%	20.1%	20.2%	20.5%	21.0%	21.5%	22.1%	22.7%	23.0%	23.3%
Medium Risk	19,846	16.2%	15.2%	15.6%	15.9%	15.9%	16.1%	16.4%	16.5%	16.8%	16.9%	17.1%
Low-Medium Risk	23,022	14.0%	12.7%	13.0%	13.1%	13.4%	13.8%	14.2%	14.5%	14.7%	14.9%	15.1%
Low Risk-2	27,387	12.0%	11.2%	11.4%	11.6%	11.8%	11.9%	12.1%	12.4%	12.5%	12.7%	12.7%
Low Risk-1	44,038	9.0%	8.4%	8.7%	8.8%	9.0%	9.1%	9.2%	9.2%	9.3%	9.4%	9.4%
Very-Low Risk-2	42,957	6.2%	5.7%	5.8%	5.9%	6.0%	6.2%	6.2%	6.3%	6.3%	6.6%	6.7%
Very-Low Risk-1	21,514	4.5%	4.1%	4.2%	4.3%	4.4%	4.5%	4.5%	4.6%	4.7%	4.8%	4.8%
Ultra-Low Risk	15,008	2.1%	1.9%	1.9%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.1%	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%	2.3%
All Risk Levels	**288,122**	**17.5%**	**15.9%**	**16.3%**	**16.6%**	**16.9%**	**17.3%**	**17.7%**	**17.9%**	**18.3%**	**18.6%**	**18.9%**

Table 136: Violent Recidivism Rates, 6 to 360 Months, by Risk Level (288,122) (continued)

Follow-Up Period (Mos.)→ Risk Level↓	Releases	186-240 Mos. Average	186	192	198	204	210	216	222	228	234	240
Ultra-High Risk-3	784	90.8%	83.9%	85.4%	87.0%	88.5%	90.0%	91.5%	93.0%	94.6%	96.1%	97.6%
Ultra-High Risk-2	1,926	73.1%	67.4%	68.7%	70.0%	71.2%	72.5%	73.7%	75.0%	76.3%	77.5%	78.8%
Ultra-High Risk-1	5,155	70.3%	64.8%	64.6%	66.3%	68.8%	69.0%	71.3%	72.6%	73.9%	75.3%	76.6%
Very-High Risk-3	4,648	59.1%	56.4%	55.9%	56.7%	57.2%	58.7%	59.9%	58.9%	60.7%	61.4%	65.3%
Very-High Risk-2	11,906	59.4%	54.2%	55.4%	56.5%	57.7%	58.8%	60.0%	61.1%	62.3%	63.4%	64.6%
Very-High Risk-1	9,254	50.7%	46.3%	47.3%	48.3%	49.2%	50.2%	51.2%	52.1%	53.1%	54.1%	55.0%
High Risk-3	11,140	39.2%	35.5%	36.9%	37.0%	38.3%	39.0%	39.7%	40.4%	41.1%	41.8%	42.5%
High Risk-2	12,874	35.9%	32.3%	33.0%	33.8%	35.2%	35.7%	36.6%	37.3%	38.2%	38.2%	38.9%
High Risk-1	18,843	32.6%	29.5%	30.1%	30.9%	31.3%	32.1%	32.7%	33.7%	34.7%	35.3%	35.7%
High-Medium Risk	17,820	26.1%	24.0%	24.3%	24.4%	24.8%	25.9%	26.1%	26.8%	27.7%	28.6%	28.6%
Medium Risk	19,846	17.9%	17.3%	17.2%	17.3%	17.6%	17.4%	18.1%	18.4%	18.4%	18.4%	18.9%
Low-Medium Risk	23,022	16.4%	15.2%	15.4%	15.8%	16.3%	16.2%	16.2%	16.9%	17.1%	17.4%	17.6%
Low Risk-2	27,387	13.9%	13.0%	13.1%	13.4%	13.6%	13.8%	14.0%	14.2%	14.4%	14.6%	14.8%
Low Risk-1	44,038	10.1%	9.7%	9.9%	9.9%	9.9%	9.9%	10.0%	10.2%	10.4%	10.5%	10.6%
Very-Low Risk-2	42,957	7.0%	6.7%	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	7.1%	7.2%	7.3%	7.4%	7.5%
Very-Low Risk-1	21,514	5.4%	4.9%	5.0%	5.2%	5.3%	5.4%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.8%
Ultra-Low Risk	15,008	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.5%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.7%
All Risk Levels	**288,122**	**20.9%**	**19.3%**	**19.6%**	**19.9%**	**20.3%**	**20.6%**	**21.0%**	**21.4%**	**21.9%**	**22.2%**	**22.5%**

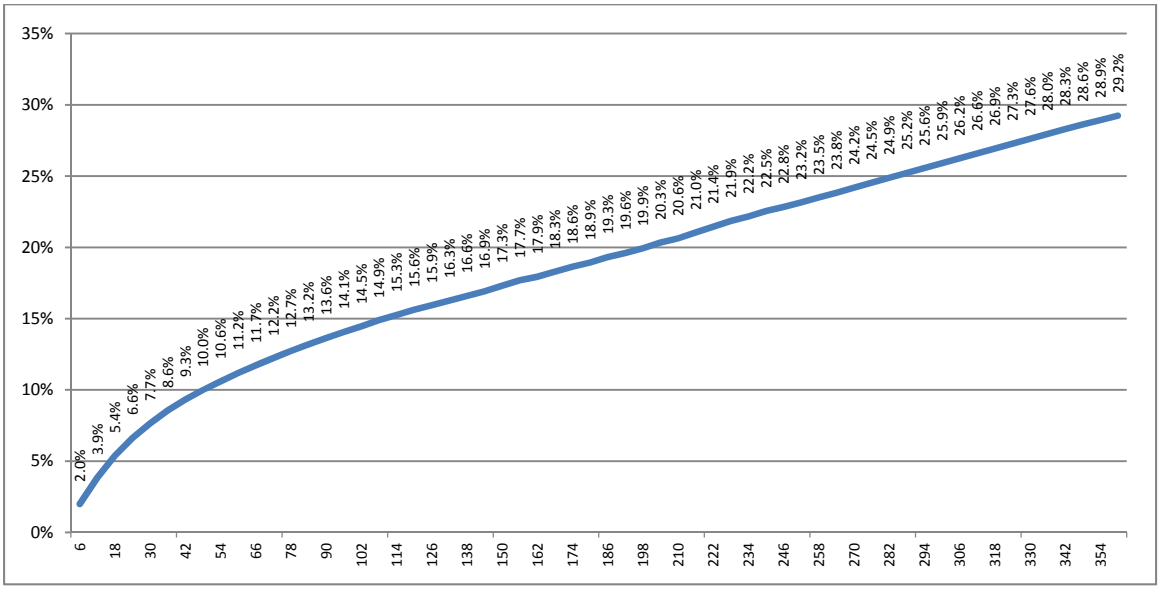
Table 136: Violent Recidivism Rates, 6 to 360 Months, by Risk Level (288,122) (continued)

Follow-Up Period (Mos.)→ Risk Level↓	Releases	246-300 Mos. Average	246	252	258	264	270	276	282	288	294	300
Ultra-High Risk-3	784	99.9%	99.1%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Ultra-High Risk-2	1,926	85.7%	80.0%	81.3%	82.6%	83.8%	85.1%	86.3%	87.6%	88.9%	90.1%	91.4%
Ultra-High Risk-1	5,155	83.8%	77.9%	79.2%	80.5%	81.9%	83.2%	84.5%	85.8%	87.1%	88.5%	89.8%
Very-High Risk-3	4,648	66.2%	62.1%	63.0%	64.4%	63.9%	65.5%	67.2%	67.8%	68.6%	69.4%	70.2%
Very-High Risk-2	11,906	70.9%	65.7%	66.9%	68.0%	69.2%	70.3%	71.5%	72.6%	73.8%	74.9%	76.1%
Very-High Risk-1	9,254	60.4%	56.0%	57.0%	58.0%	58.9%	59.9%	60.9%	61.8%	62.8%	63.8%	64.7%
High Risk-3	11,140	46.3%	43.2%	43.9%	44.5%	45.2%	45.9%	46.6%	47.3%	48.0%	48.7%	49.4%
High Risk-2	12,874	42.5%	39.5%	40.2%	40.8%	41.5%	42.1%	42.8%	43.4%	44.1%	44.7%	45.4%
High Risk-1	18,843	39.0%	35.9%	36.7%	37.3%	38.1%	38.7%	39.4%	40.0%	40.7%	41.3%	42.0%
High-Medium Risk	17,820	31.2%	29.5%	29.5%	30.0%	30.4%	30.9%	31.4%	31.9%	32.4%	32.8%	33.3%
Medium Risk	19,846	19.9%	19.1%	19.3%	19.5%	19.7%	19.8%	20.0%	20.2%	20.4%	20.6%	20.8%
Low-Medium Risk	23,022	19.0%	17.9%	18.1%	18.4%	18.6%	18.9%	19.1%	19.4%	19.6%	19.9%	20.1%
Low Risk-2	27,387	15.8%	15.0%	15.2%	15.3%	15.5%	15.7%	15.9%	16.1%	16.3%	16.5%	16.7%
Low Risk-1	44,038	11.2%	10.7%	10.8%	10.9%	11.0%	11.1%	11.2%	11.3%	11.5%	11.6%	11.7%
Very-Low Risk-2	42,957	8.0%	7.6%	7.6%	7.7%	7.8%	7.9%	8.0%	8.1%	8.2%	8.3%	8.4%
Very-Low Risk-1	21,514	6.3%	5.9%	6.0%	6.1%	6.2%	6.3%	6.4%	6.5%	6.5%	6.6%	6.7%
Ultra-Low Risk	15,008	2.9%	2.7%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.9%	2.9%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.1%
All Risk Levels	**288,122**	**24.4%**	**22.8%**	**23.2%**	**23.5%**	**23.8%**	**24.2%**	**24.5%**	**24.9%**	**25.2%**	**25.6%**	**25.9%**

Table 136: Violent Recidivism Rates, 6 to 360 Months, by Risk Level (288,122) (continued)

Follow-Up Period (Mos.)→ Risk Level↓	Releases	306-360 Mos. Average	306	312	318	324	330	336	342	348	354	260
Ultra-High Risk-3	784	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Ultra-High Risk-2	1,926	97.5%	92.6%	93.9%	95.2%	96.4%	97.7%	98.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Ultra-High Risk-1	5,155	96.5%	91.1%	92.4%	93.7%	95.1%	96.4%	97.7%	99.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Very-High Risk-3	4,648	74.5%	71.0%	71.8%	72.6%	73.3%	74.1%	74.9%	75.7%	76.5%	77.3%	78.1%
Very-High Risk-2	11,906	82.4%	77.2%	78.4%	79.5%	80.7%	81.8%	83.0%	84.1%	85.3%	86.4%	87.6%
Very-High Risk-1	9,254	70.1%	65.7%	66.7%	67.7%	68.6%	69.6%	70.6%	71.5%	72.5%	73.5%	74.4%
High Risk-3	11,140	53.2%	50.1%	50.8%	51.4%	52.1%	52.8%	53.5%	54.2%	54.9%	55.6%	56.3%
High Risk-2	12,874	49.0%	46.0%	46.7%	47.3%	48.0%	48.6%	49.3%	49.9%	50.6%	51.2%	51.9%
High Risk-1	18,843	45.6%	42.6%	43.3%	43.9%	44.6%	45.2%	45.9%	46.5%	47.2%	47.8%	48.5%
High-Medium Risk	17,820	36.0%	33.8%	34.3%	34.8%	35.2%	35.7%	36.2%	36.7%	37.2%	37.6%	38.1%
Medium Risk	19,846	21.8%	21.0%	21.2%	21.4%	21.6%	21.7%	21.9%	22.1%	22.3%	22.5%	22.7%
Low-Medium Risk	23,022	21.5%	20.4%	20.6%	20.9%	21.1%	21.4%	21.6%	21.9%	22.1%	22.4%	22.6%
Low Risk-2	27,387	17.7%	16.9%	17.1%	17.2%	17.4%	17.6%	17.8%	18.0%	18.2%	18.4%	18.6%
Low Risk-1	44,038	12.3%	11.8%	11.9%	12.0%	12.1%	12.2%	12.3%	12.4%	12.6%	12.7%	12.8%
Very-Low Risk-2	42,957	8.9%	8.5%	8.5%	8.6%	8.7%	8.8%	8.9%	9.0%	9.1%	9.2%	9.3%
Very-Low Risk-1	21,514	7.2%	6.8%	6.9%	7.0%	7.1%	7.2%	7.3%	7.4%	7.4%	7.5%	7.6%
Ultra-Low Risk	15,008	3.3%	3.1%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	3.3%	3.3%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.5%
All Risk Levels	**288,122**	**27.8%**	**26.2%**	**26.6%**	**26.9%**	**27.3%**	**27.6%**	**28.0%**	**28.3%**	**28.6%**	**28.9%**	**29.2%**

Figure 344: Violent Recidivism Rates, All Releases (288,122)



Combining the data from Figures 327-343 yields the violent recidivism curve shown in Figure 344 above. The results indicate that slightly less than three in ten released offenders (29.2%) will eventually return to ADC custody with a new conviction for a violent felony, including sex crimes. Of the 59.2% who will return with a new felony within 30 years, 49.3% will return with a new violent felony. As it turns out, the new violence assessment instrument performs more effectively than the general risk assessment, as evidenced by the higher value of the correlation coefficient MCR (0.487 to 0.421).

Figure 345: Recidivism Rate by Risk Level, 72 Months, All Releases (288,122)

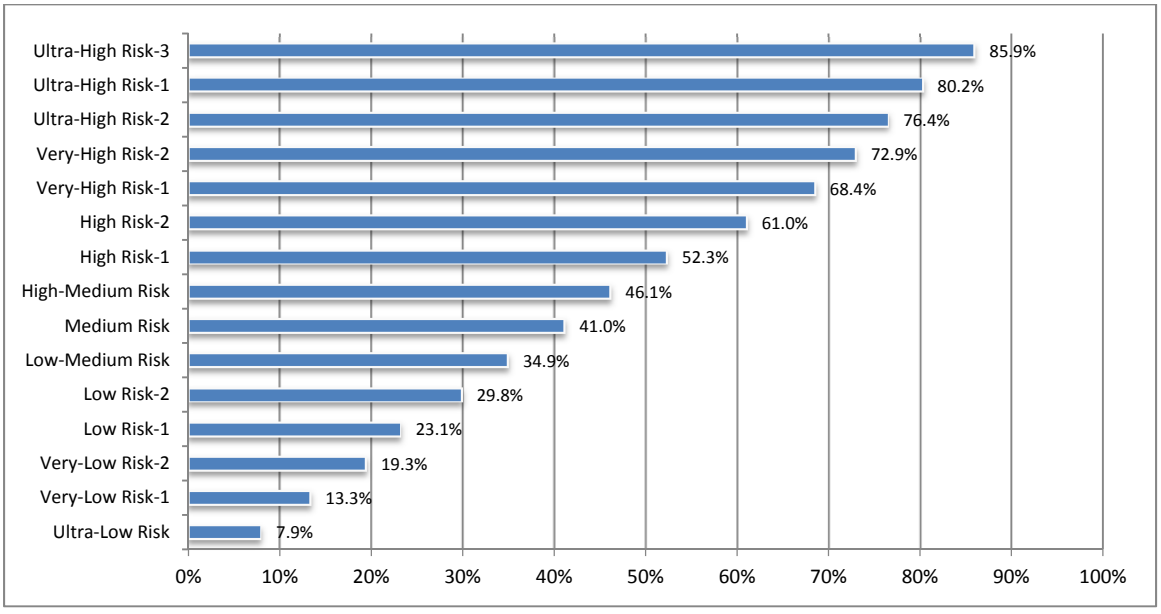
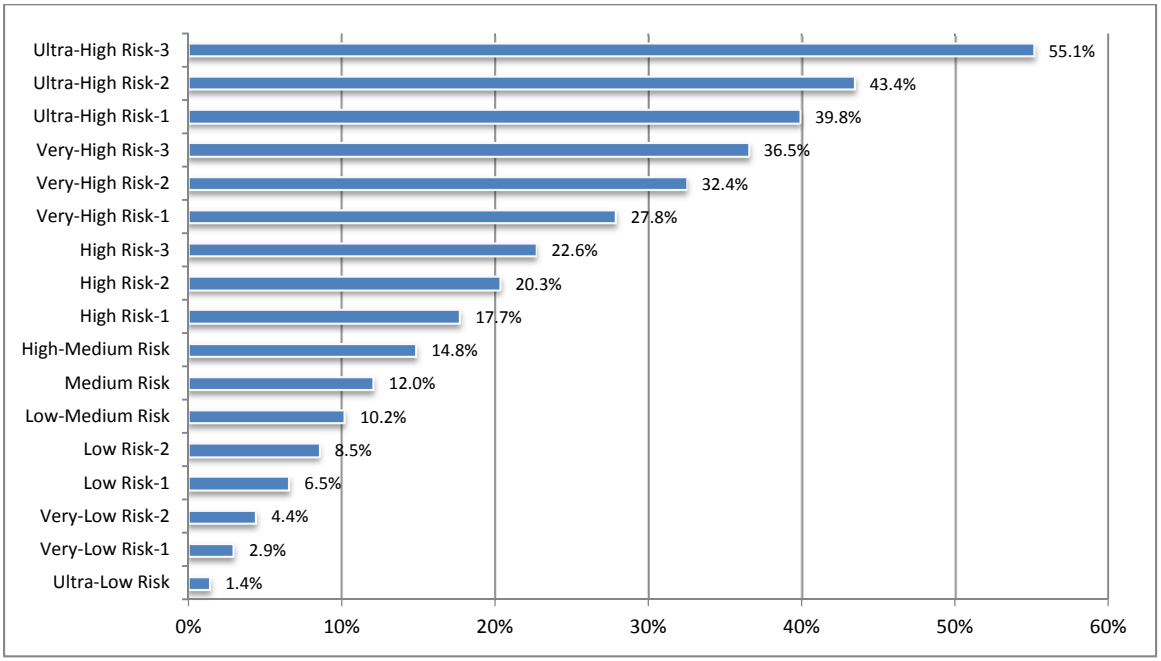


Figure 346: Violent Recidivism Rate by Risk Level, 72 Months, All Releases (288,122)

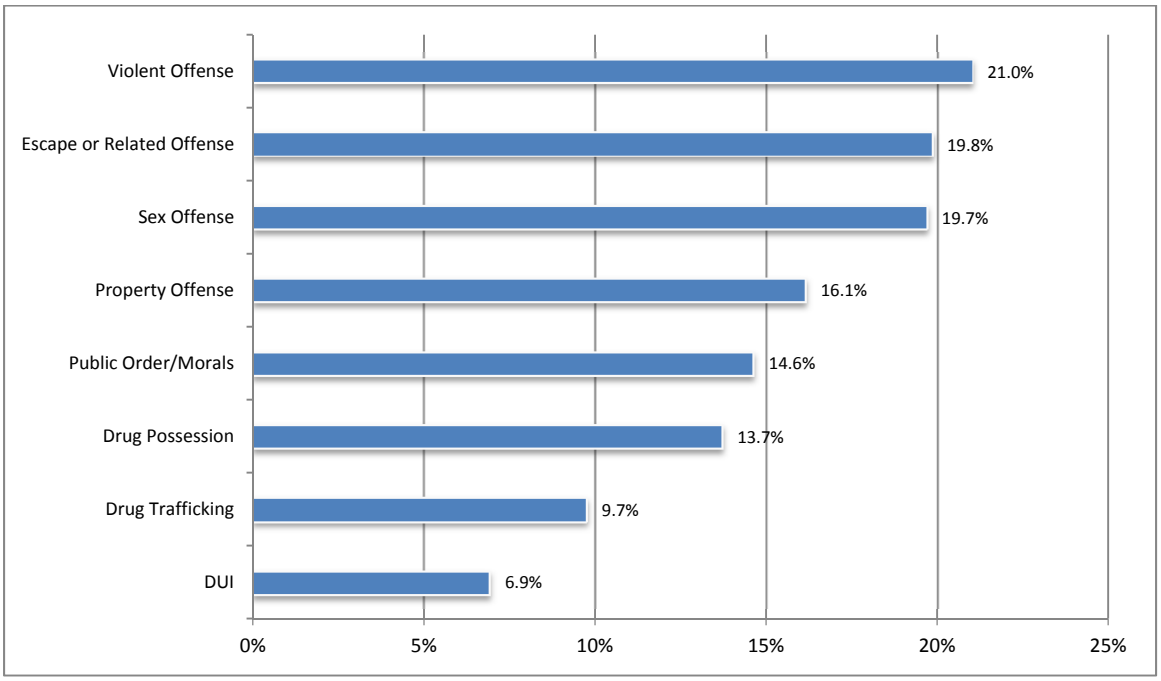


A visual comparison of Figures 345 and 346 above indicates why the violence risk assessment is more accurate. For instance, it is readily apparent that the ratio of recidivism rates in the high risk levels to those in the low risk levels is much greater in the case of the violence risk assessment. Technically speaking, there is far less "compression" of base expectancies across risk levels in the case of violent recidivism. This makes the instrument particularly useful in screening for violence risk.

Violent Recidivism and Major Sub-Populations

We now come to the important topic of violent recidivism as it applies to major sub-populations. As was the case in the previous chapter, we begin with the category of the most serious current offense.

Figure 347: Average Violent Recidivism Rate, 6 to 360 Months, by Current Offense Category



In line with expectation, violent offenders record the highest rates of new felony violence across the eight current offense categories, with sex offenders ranking a not too distant third. Keep in mind that sex offenses are included in the violent category when it comes to recidivism. Not totally unexpected is the result that the three substance abuse categories record the lowest violent recidivism rates.

Table 137: Violent Recidivism Rates by Current Offense Category (288,122)

Follow-Up Period (Months)	Violent Offense	Sex Offense	Property Offense	Drug Trafficking	Drug Possession	DUI	Escape/ Related	Public Order/ Morals
6	3.1%	3.4%	2.3%	0.9%	1.6%	0.5%	3.2%	2.2%
12	6.1%	6.3%	4.3%	1.9%	3.2%	1.1%	6.2%	4.6%
18	8.5%	8.3%	6.0%	2.9%	4.6%	1.6%	8.5%	6.0%
24	10.4%	10.2%	7.3%	3.6%	5.7%	2.1%	10.4%	7.0%
30	12.0%	11.7%	8.4%	4.4%	6.7%	2.6%	11.9%	8.0%
36	13.2%	13.3%	9.3%	5.0%	7.6%	3.1%	13.0%	8.8%
42	14.3%	14.2%	10.1%	5.7%	8.3%	3.5%	14.0%	9.4%
48	15.2%	14.9%	10.8%	6.2%	9.0%	3.8%	14.9%	10.0%
54	16.1%	15.7%	11.4%	6.6%	9.6%	4.2%	15.7%	10.5%
60	16.9%	16.1%	12.0%	7.0%	10.2%	4.5%	16.4%	11.0%
66	17.6%	16.6%	12.6%	7.4%	10.5%	4.8%	17.0%	11.4%
72	18.2%	16.9%	13.1%	7.7%	11.0%	5.0%	17.5%	11.8%
78	18.9%	17.2%	13.6%	8.0%	11.3%	5.3%	18.1%	12.1%
84	19.4%	17.5%	14.1%	8.2%	11.7%	5.5%	18.9%	12.4%
90	19.9%	17.7%	14.5%	8.5%	12.0%	5.8%	19.4%	12.7%
96	20.3%	18.0%	14.9%	8.7%	12.3%	5.9%	19.8%	13.0%
102	20.5%	18.3%	15.2%	9.0%	12.7%	6.1%	20.0%	13.3%
108	20.9%	18.5%	15.5%	9.1%	13.0%	6.3%	20.4%	13.5%
114	21.0%	18.6%	15.8%	9.3%	13.3%	6.4%	20.6%	13.7%
120	21.3%	18.9%	16.1%	9.4%	13.4%	6.5%	20.7%	14.0%
126	21.5%	19.1%	16.3%	9.6%	13.5%	6.7%	20.9%	14.2%
132	21.7%	19.3%	16.4%	9.7%	13.7%	6.8%	21.0%	14.4%
138	21.9%	19.6%	16.5%	9.8%	13.8%	6.9%	21.1%	14.6%
144	22.0%	19.8%	16.6%	9.9%	14.0%	7.0%	21.2%	14.7%
150	22.1%	20.0%	16.8%	10.0%	14.2%	7.1%	21.3%	14.9%
156	22.3%	20.2%	16.9%	10.2%	14.5%	7.2%	21.4%	15.1%
162	22.4%	20.4%	17.0%	10.3%	14.6%	7.3%	21.5%	15.2%
168	22.5%	20.6%	17.2%	10.3%	14.7%	7.4%	21.5%	15.4%
174	22.5%	20.7%	17.3%	10.5%	14.8%	7.5%	21.6%	15.5%
180	22.7%	20.9%	17.5%	10.5%	14.8%	7.6%	21.7%	15.7%
186	22.8%	21.1%	17.7%	10.6%	14.9%	7.7%	21.7%	15.8%
192	22.9%	21.2%	17.8%	10.7%	15.0%	7.8%	21.8%	16.0%
198	23.0%	21.4%	17.8%	10.8%	15.1%	7.8%	21.8%	16.1%
204	23.2%	21.5%	18.0%	10.9%	15.3%	7.9%	21.9%	16.2%
210	23.3%	21.7%	18.1%	11.0%	15.4%	8.0%	21.9%	16.4%
216	23.4%	21.8%	18.1%	11.1%	15.5%	8.1%	22.0%	16.5%
222	23.5%	22.0%	18.2%	11.2%	15.6%	8.1%	22.0%	16.6%
228	23.6%	22.1%	18.3%	11.3%	15.7%	8.2%	22.1%	16.7%
Releases	**56,765**	**8,365**	**92,879**	**29,691**	**41,872**	**47,293**	**10,266**	**830**

Table 137: Violent Recidivism Rates by Current Offense Category (288,122) (continued)

Follow-Up Period (Months)	Violent Offense	Sex Offense	Property Offense	Drug Trafficking	Drug Possession	DUI	Escape/ Related	Public Order/ Morals
234	23.7%	22.2%	18.4%	11.4%	15.8%	8.3%	22.1%	16.8%
240	23.8%	22.4%	18.5%	11.4%	15.9%	8.3%	22.2%	16.9%
246	23.9%	22.5%	18.6%	11.5%	16.0%	8.4%	22.2%	17.0%
252	24.0%	22.6%	18.7%	11.6%	16.1%	8.4%	22.3%	17.1%
258	24.0%	22.7%	18.9%	11.7%	16.2%	8.5%	22.3%	17.2%
264	24.1%	22.8%	19.0%	11.7%	16.3%	8.6%	22.3%	17.3%
270	24.2%	23.0%	19.1%	11.8%	16.4%	8.6%	22.4%	17.4%
276	24.3%	23.1%	19.2%	11.9%	16.5%	8.7%	22.4%	17.5%
282	24.4%	23.2%	19.3%	12.0%	16.6%	8.7%	22.4%	17.6%
288	24.4%	23.3%	19.4%	12.0%	16.7%	8.8%	22.5%	17.7%
294	24.5%	23.4%	19.5%	12.1%	16.8%	8.8%	22.5%	17.8%
300	24.6%	23.5%	19.5%	12.2%	16.9%	8.9%	22.5%	17.9%
306	24.7%	23.6%	19.6%	12.2%	16.9%	8.9%	22.6%	18.0%
312	24.7%	23.7%	19.7%	12.3%	17.0%	9.0%	22.6%	18.1%
318	24.8%	23.8%	19.8%	12.3%	17.1%	9.0%	22.6%	18.1%
324	24.9%	23.9%	19.9%	12.4%	17.2%	9.1%	22.6%	18.2%
330	24.9%	24.0%	20.0%	12.5%	17.3%	9.1%	22.7%	18.3%
336	25.0%	24.1%	20.1%	12.5%	17.3%	9.2%	22.7%	18.4%
342	25.1%	24.2%	20.1%	12.6%	17.4%	9.2%	22.7%	18.5%
348	25.1%	24.2%	20.2%	12.6%	17.5%	9.3%	22.7%	18.5%
354	25.2%	24.3%	20.3%	12.7%	17.6%	9.3%	22.8%	18.6%
360	25.2%	24.4%	20.4%	12.7%	17.6%	9.4%	22.8%	18.7%
Releases	**56,765**	**8,365**	**92,879**	**29,691**	**41,872**	**47,293**	**10,266**	**830**

Figure 348: Violent Recidivism Rates, Current Violent Offense (56,765)

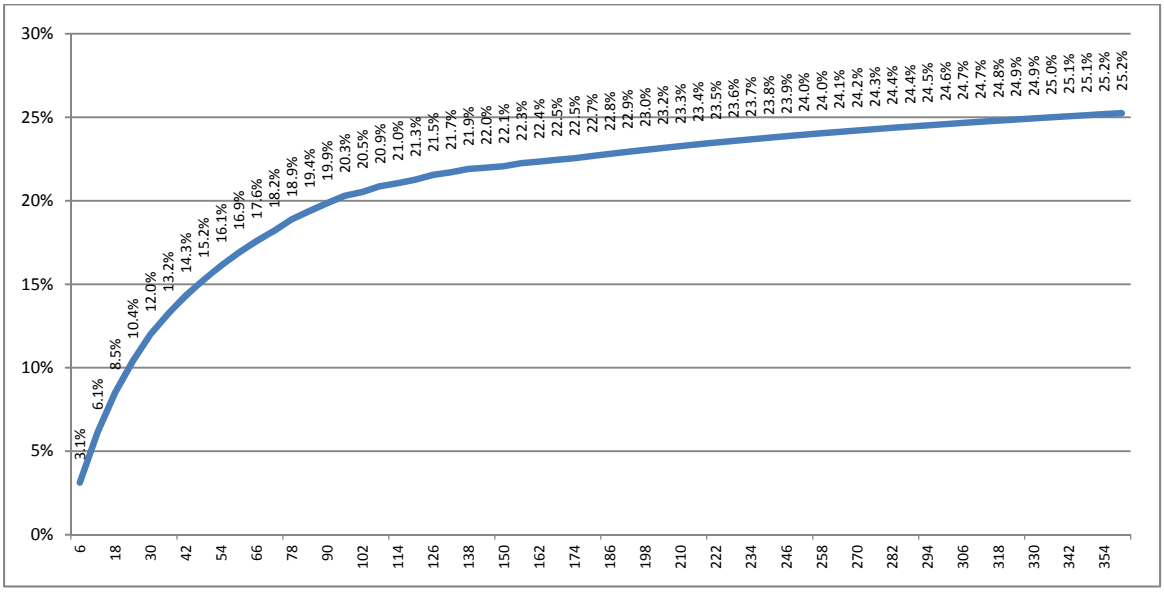


Figure 349: Violent Recidivism Rates, Current Sex Offense (8,365)

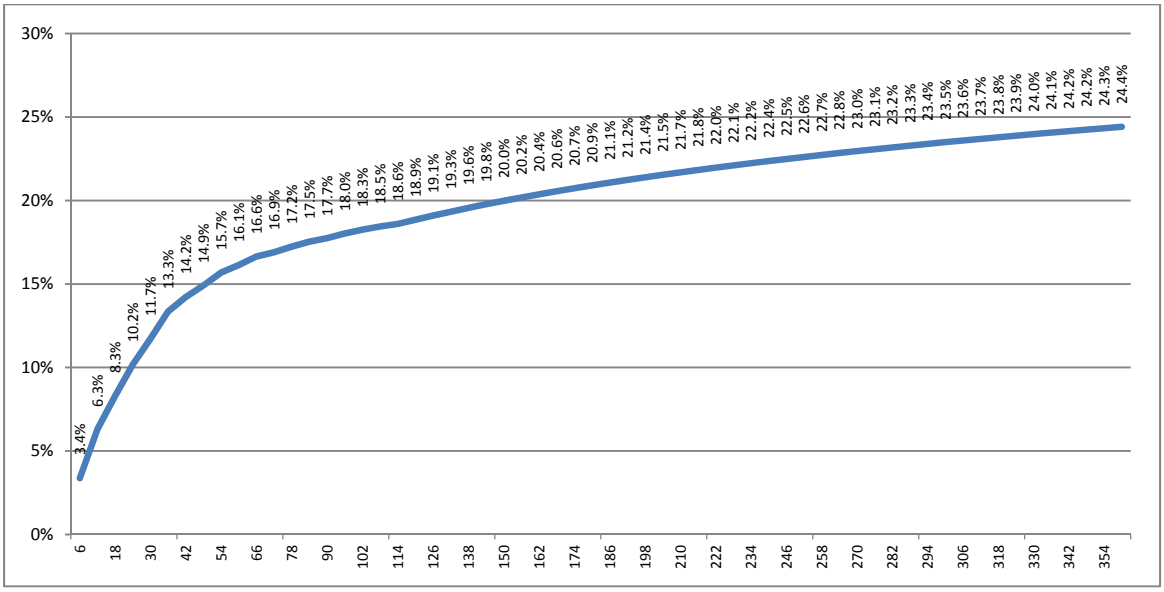


Figure 350: Violent Recidivism Rates, Current Property Offense (92,879)

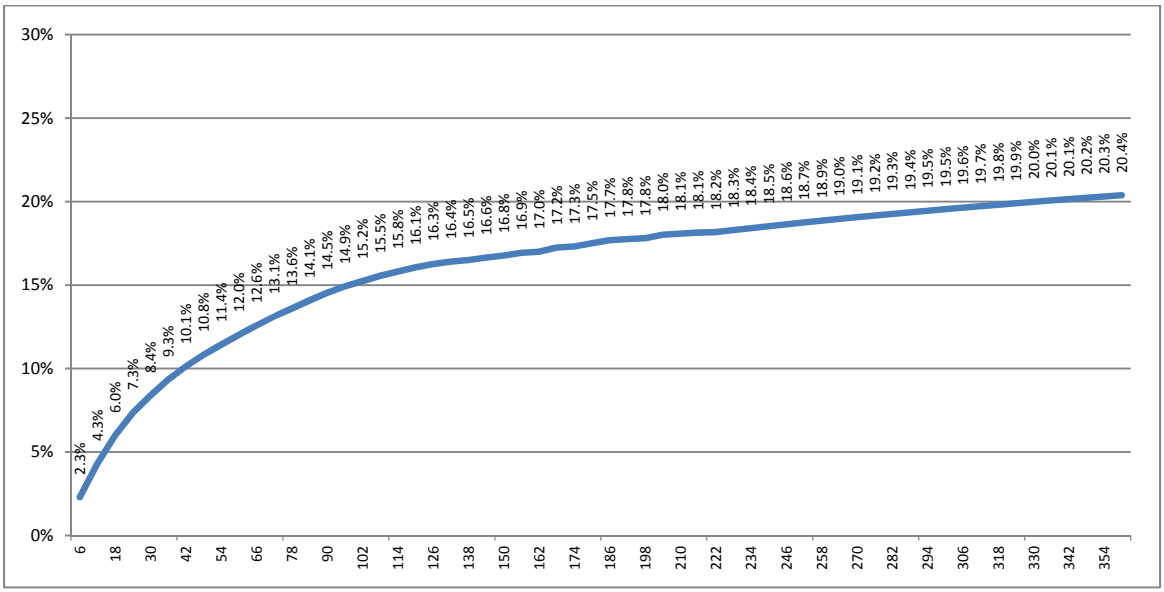


Figure 351: Violent Recidivism Rates, Current Drug Trafficking (29,691)

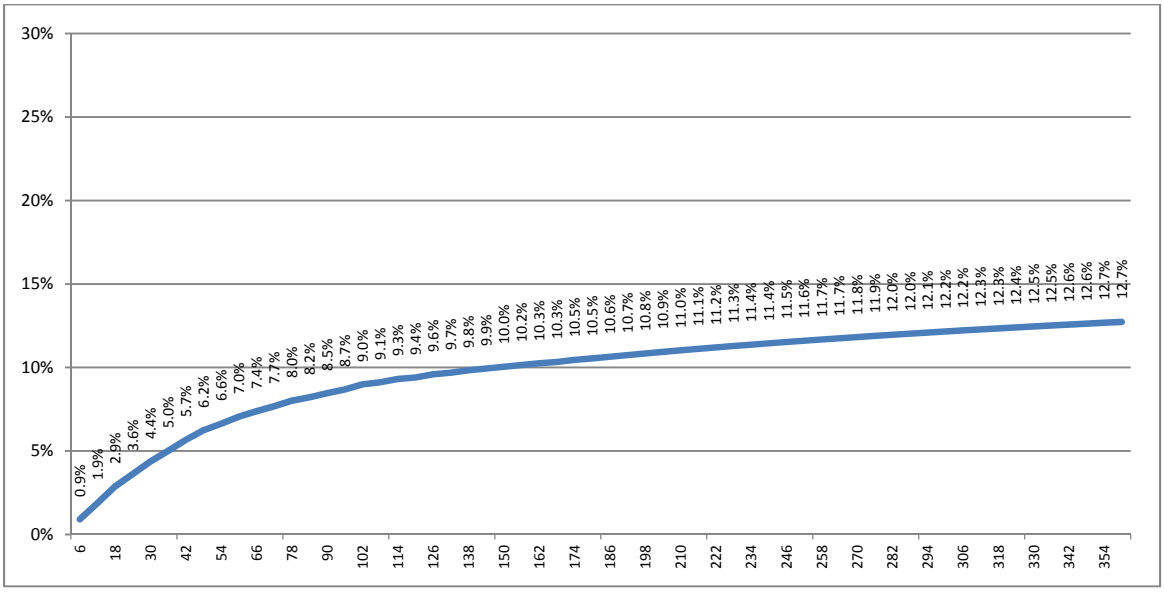


Figure 352: Violent Recidivism Rates, Current Drug Possession (41,872)

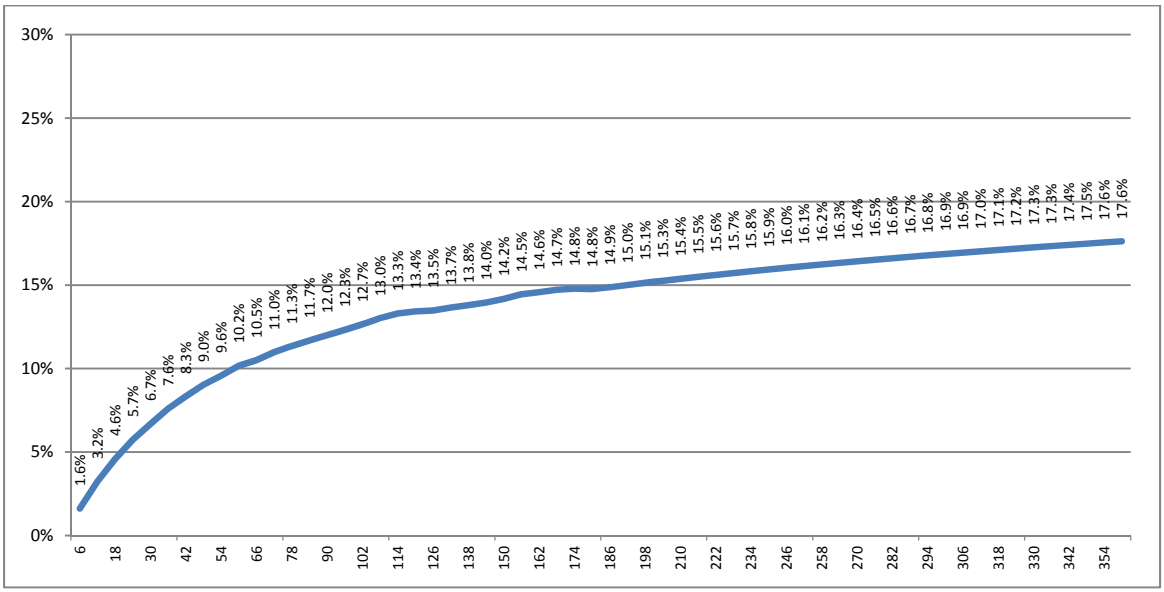


Figure 353: Violent Recidivism Rates, Current DUI (47,293)

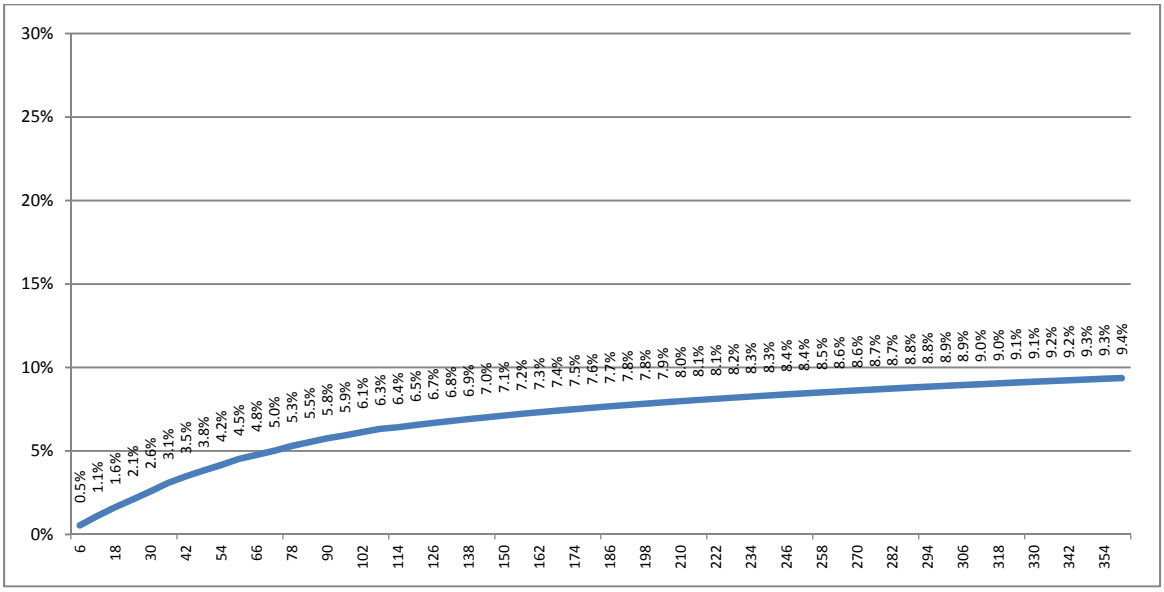


Figure 354: Violent Recidivism Rates, Current Escape or Related Offense (10,266)

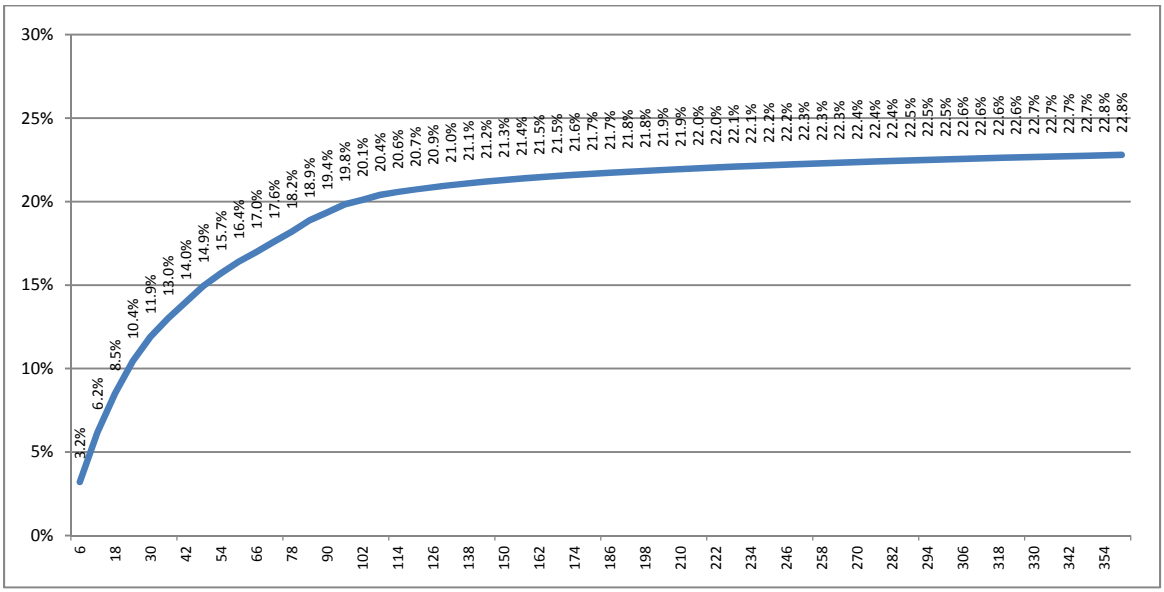
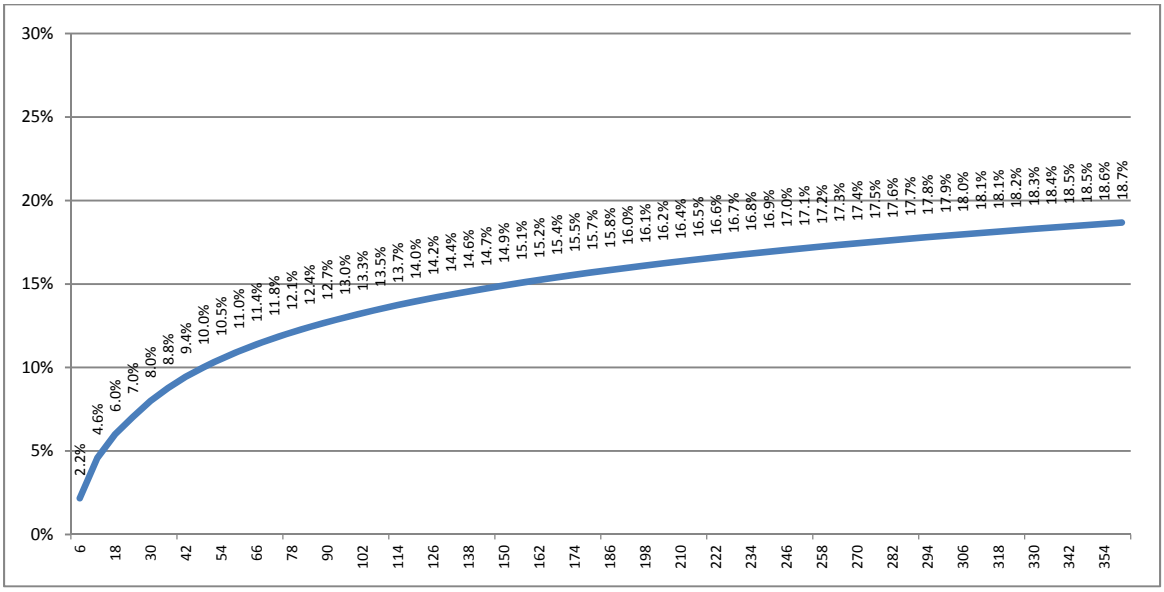


Figure 355: Violent Recidivism Rates, Current Public Order/Morals Offense (830)



Moving on, we break out violent recidivism rates by sentence enhancement category. Again, as was the case with general recidivism rates, the highest violent recidivism rates are recorded by offenders sentenced pursuant to the "offense committed while released from confinement" statute. It is of interest that repetitive offenders commit new violent offenses at virtually the same rate as dangerous offenders.

Figure 356: Average Violent Recidivism Rate, 6 to 360 Months, by Sentence Enhancement

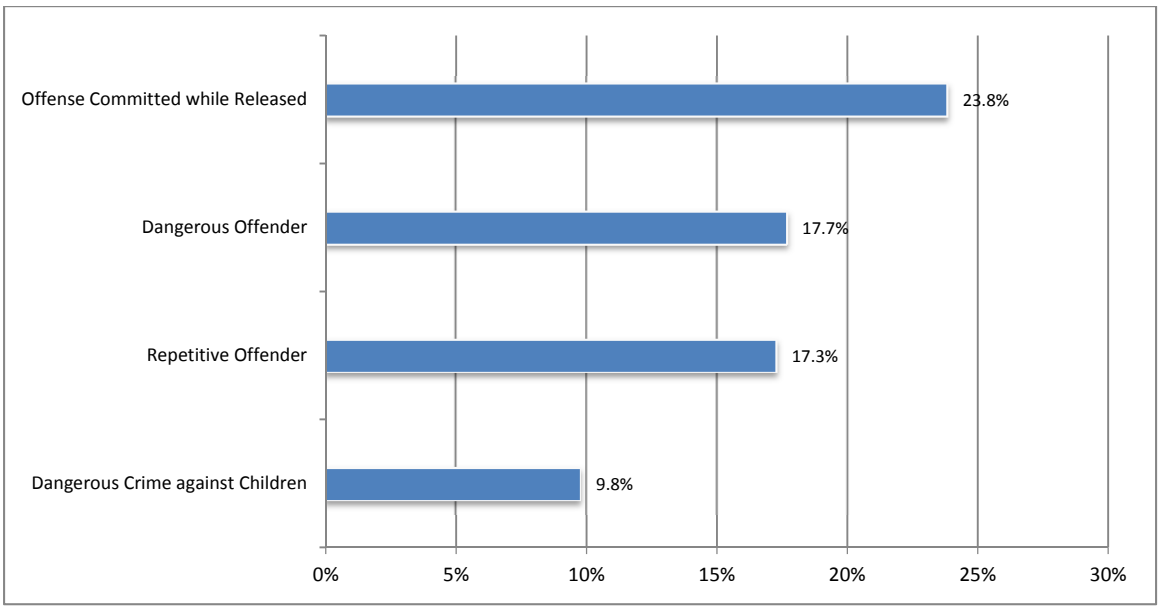


Table 138: Violent Recidivism Rates by Sentence Enhancement (288,122)

Follow-Up Period (Months)	Dangerous Crime against Children	Offense Committed while Released	Dangerous Offender	Repetitive Offender
6	0.9%	2.9%	2.4%	2.8%
12	2.3%	5.7%	4.8%	5.1%
18	3.4%	7.9%	6.7%	7.1%
24	4.6%	9.7%	8.4%	8.7%
30	5.4%	11.0%	10.0%	9.8%
36	6.1%	12.3%	11.1%	11.0%
42	6.5%	13.4%	12.0%	11.9%
48	6.9%	14.5%	13.0%	12.7%
54	7.2%	15.7%	13.8%	13.3%
60	7.5%	16.9%	14.4%	13.8%
66	7.7%	17.8%	15.0%	14.3%
72	8.0%	18.7%	15.5%	14.8%
78	8.2%	19.4%	15.9%	15.2%
84	8.4%	20.1%	16.2%	15.7%
90	8.6%	20.7%	16.6%	16.1%
96	8.8%	21.2%	16.8%	16.4%
102	8.9%	21.7%	16.9%	16.5%
108	9.1%	22.2%	17.2%	16.7%
114	9.2%	22.6%	17.4%	16.9%
120	9.4%	23.0%	17.6%	17.1%
126	9.5%	23.4%	17.8%	17.3%
132	9.7%	23.7%	18.0%	17.5%
138	9.8%	24.1%	18.3%	17.6%
144	9.9%	24.4%	18.4%	17.8%
150	10.0%	24.7%	18.5%	17.9%
156	10.1%	25.0%	18.7%	18.1%
162	10.2%	25.3%	18.8%	18.2%
168	10.3%	25.5%	18.9%	18.3%
174	10.4%	25.8%	19.0%	18.5%
180	10.5%	26.0%	19.1%	18.6%
186	10.6%	26.3%	19.2%	18.7%
192	10.7%	26.5%	19.3%	18.8%
198	10.8%	26.7%	19.4%	18.9%
204	10.8%	26.9%	19.5%	19.0%
210	10.9%	27.1%	19.6%	19.1%
216	11.0%	27.3%	19.7%	19.2%
222	11.1%	27.5%	19.8%	19.3%
228	11.2%	27.7%	19.9%	19.4%
Releases	**1,090**	**2,284**	**11,785**	**41,220**

Table 138: Violent Recidivism Rates by Sentence Enhancement (288,122) (continued)

Follow-Up Period (Months)	Dangerous Crime against Children	Offense Committed while Released	Dangerous Offender	Repetitive Offender
234	11.2%	27.9%	20.0%	19.5%
240	11.3%	28.0%	20.1%	19.6%
246	11.4%	28.2%	20.1%	19.7%
252	11.4%	28.4%	20.2%	19.8%
258	11.5%	28.5%	20.3%	19.9%
264	11.6%	28.7%	20.4%	20.0%
270	11.6%	28.9%	20.4%	20.0%
276	11.7%	29.0%	20.5%	20.1%
282	11.7%	29.2%	20.6%	20.2%
288	11.8%	29.3%	20.7%	20.3%
294	11.9%	29.4%	20.7%	20.3%
300	11.9%	29.6%	20.8%	20.4%
306	12.0%	29.7%	20.8%	20.5%
312	12.0%	29.8%	20.9%	20.5%
318	12.1%	30.0%	21.0%	20.6%
324	12.1%	30.1%	21.0%	20.7%
330	12.2%	30.2%	21.1%	20.7%
336	12.2%	30.3%	21.2%	20.8%
342	12.3%	30.5%	21.2%	20.8%
348	12.3%	30.6%	21.3%	20.9%
354	12.4%	30.7%	21.3%	21.0%
360	12.4%	30.8%	21.4%	21.0%
Releases	**1,090**	**2,284**	**11,785**	**41,220**

Figure 357: Violent Recidivism Rates, Dangerous Crime against Children (1,090)

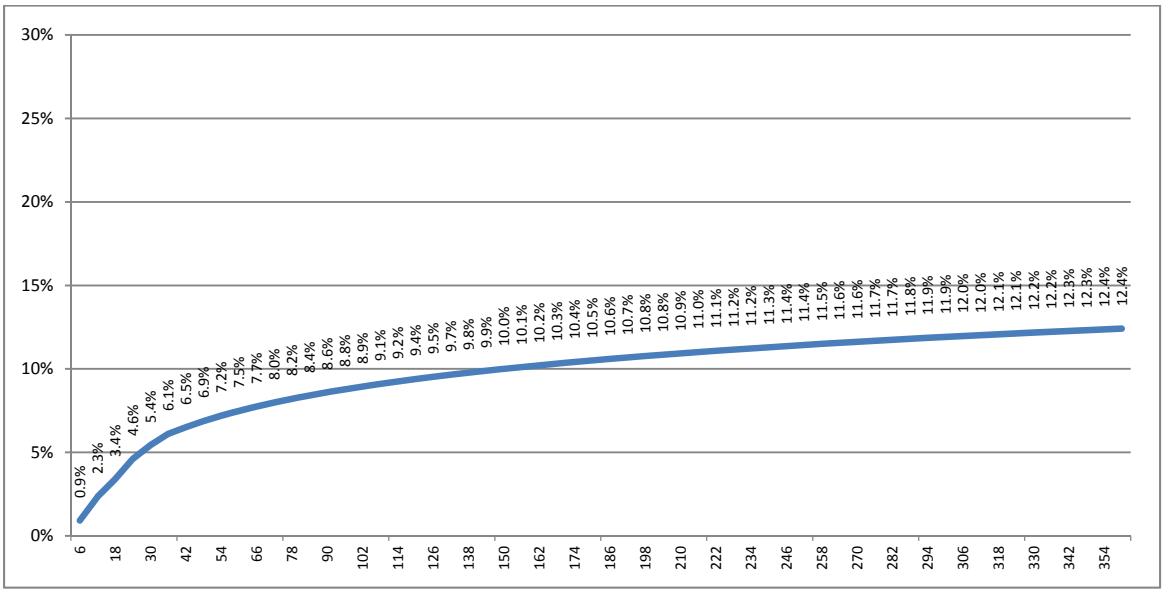


Figure 358: Violent Recidivism Rates, Offense Committed while Rel. from Confinement (2,284)

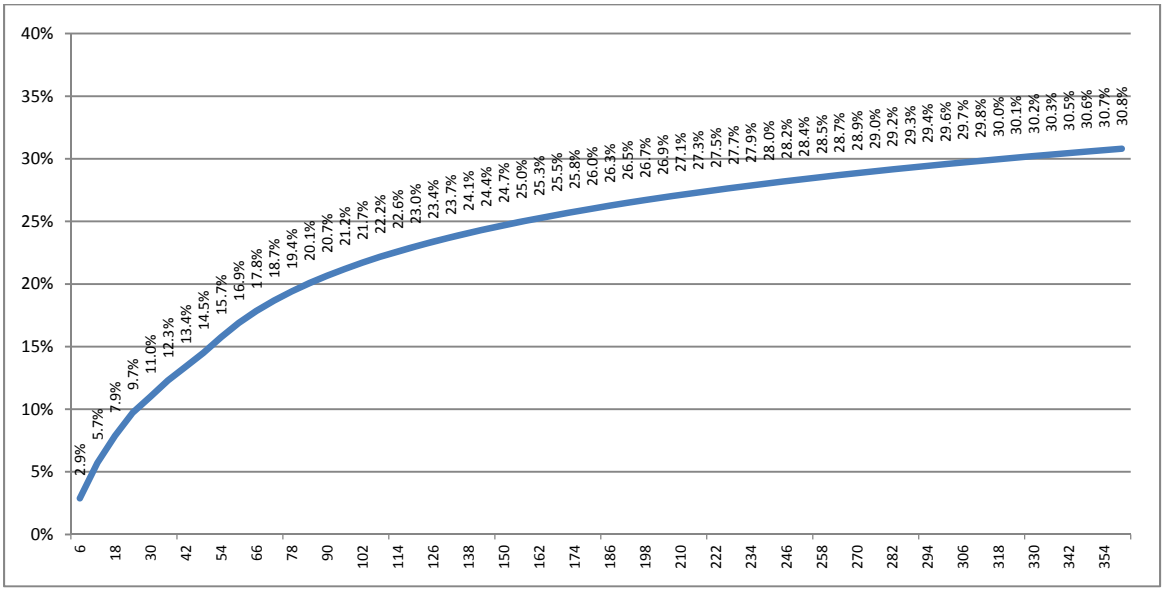


Figure 359: Violent Recidivism Rates, Dangerous Offender (11,785)

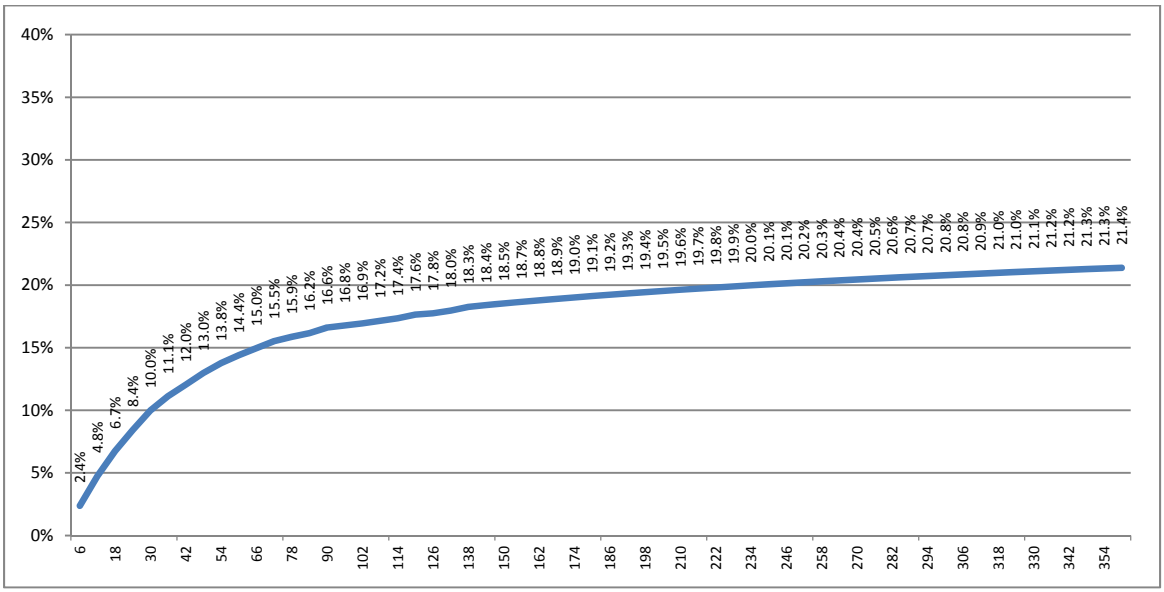
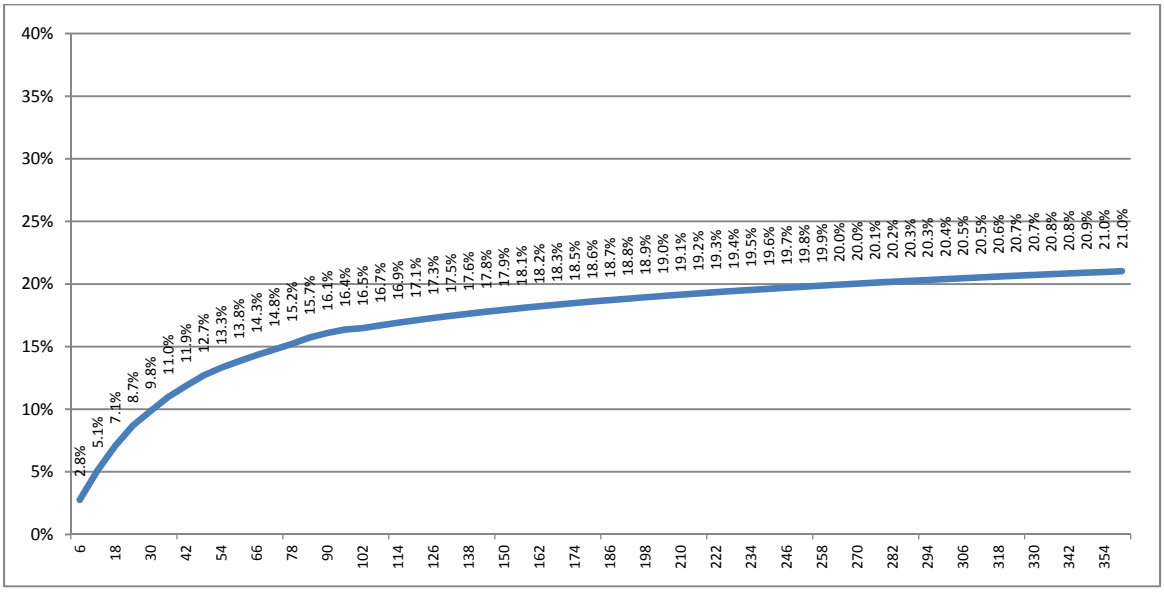


Figure 360: Violent Recidivism Rates, Repetitive Offender (41,220)



With regard to the four enhancement combinations, logic prevails, as the combinations at the extremes are the ones we expect to be there. In effect, dangerousness and repetitiveness are additive when it comes to violent recidivism rates.

Figure 361: Average Violent Recidivism Rate by Sentencing Enhancement Combination

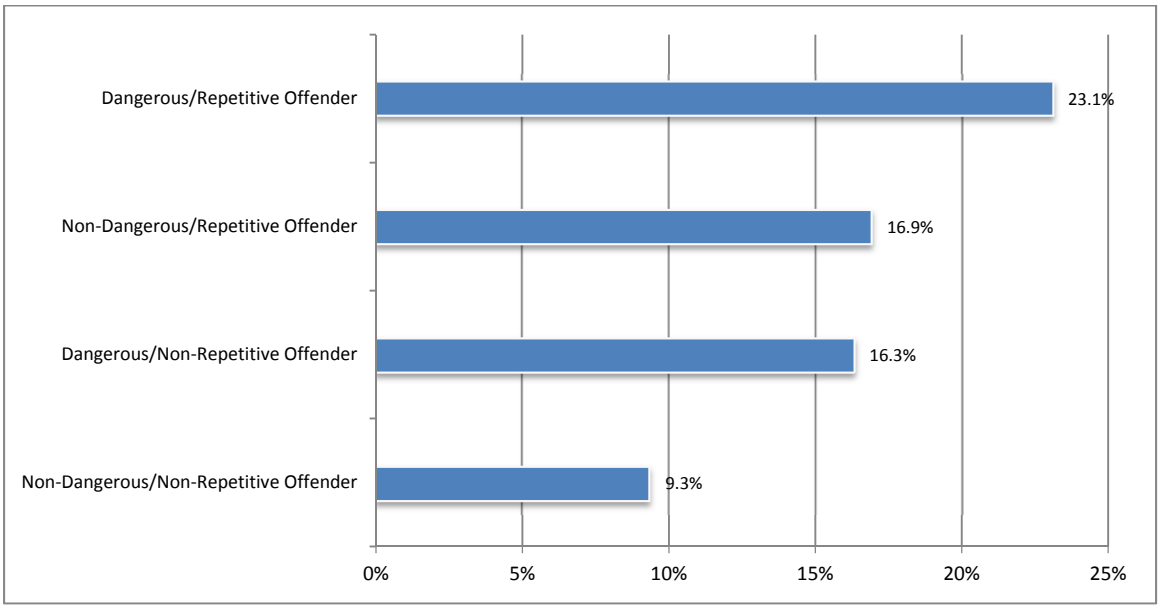


Table 139: Violent Recidivism Rates by Sentence Enhancement Combination (288,122)

Follow-Up Period (Months)	Dangerous/ Repetitive Offender	Dangerous/ Non-Repetitive Offender	Non-Dangerous/ Repetitive Offender	Non-Dangerous. Non-Repetitive Offender
6	2.9%	2.8%	2.2%	1.2%
12	5.5%	5.1%	4.6%	2.4%
18	8.2%	7.0%	6.4%	3.4%
24	9.8%	8.6%	8.1%	4.2%
30	11.8%	9.7%	9.5%	4.9%
36	13.0%	10.8%	10.7%	5.5%
42	14.2%	11.7%	11.5%	6.0%
48	15.1%	12.5%	12.4%	6.4%
54	16.2%	13.1%	13.2%	6.8%
60	16.9%	13.6%	13.8%	7.2%
66	17.6%	14.1%	14.3%	7.5%
72	18.4%	14.5%	14.8%	7.8%
78	19.0%	15.0%	15.1%	8.1%
84	19.5%	15.5%	15.4%	8.4%
90	20.0%	15.8%	15.8%	8.6%
96	20.5%	16.1%	15.9%	8.7%
102	20.9%	16.2%	16.1%	8.9%
108	21.3%	16.4%	16.2%	9.0%
114	21.7%	16.6%	16.3%	9.2%
120	22.0%	16.8%	16.5%	9.3%
126	22.4%	17.0%	16.7%	9.4%
132	22.7%	17.1%	16.9%	9.5%
138	23.0%	17.3%	17.1%	9.6%
144	23.4%	17.4%	17.2%	9.7%
150	23.6%	17.6%	17.3%	9.8%
156	23.9%	17.7%	17.3%	9.8%
162	24.2%	17.9%	17.4%	9.9%
168	24.5%	18.0%	17.5%	10.0%
174	24.7%	18.1%	17.6%	10.1%
180	24.9%	18.2%	17.7%	10.1%
186	25.2%	18.3%	17.7%	10.2%
192	25.4%	18.4%	17.8%	10.3%
198	25.6%	18.5%	17.9%	10.3%
204	25.8%	18.6%	18.0%	10.4%
210	26.0%	18.7%	18.0%	10.5%
216	26.2%	18.8%	18.1%	10.5%
222	26.4%	18.9%	18.1%	10.6%
228	26.6%	19.0%	18.2%	10.6%
Releases	**2,361**	**9,424**	**38,859**	**237,478**

Table 139: Violent Recidivism Rates by Sentencing Enhancement Combination (288,122) (cont.)

Follow-Up Period (Months)	Dangerous/ Repetitive Offender	Dangerous/ Non-Repetitive Offender	Non-Dangerous/ Repetitive Offender	Non-Dangerous. Non-Repetitive Offender
234	26.8%	19.1%	18.3%	10.7%
240	27.0%	19.2%	18.3%	10.7%
246	27.2%	19.3%	18.4%	10.8%
252	27.3%	19.3%	18.4%	10.8%
258	27.5%	19.4%	18.5%	10.9%
264	27.7%	19.5%	18.5%	10.9%
270	27.8%	19.6%	18.6%	11.0%
276	28.0%	19.6%	18.6%	11.0%
282	28.2%	19.7%	18.7%	11.1%
288	28.3%	19.8%	18.7%	11.1%
294	28.4%	19.8%	18.8%	11.1%
300	28.6%	19.9%	18.8%	11.2%
306	28.7%	20.0%	18.9%	11.2%
312	28.9%	20.0%	18.9%	11.3%
318	29.0%	20.1%	19.0%	11.3%
324	29.1%	20.1%	19.0%	11.3%
330	29.3%	20.2%	19.0%	11.4%
336	29.4%	20.3%	19.1%	11.4%
342	29.5%	20.3%	19.1%	11.4%
348	29.7%	20.4%	19.2%	11.5%
354	29.8%	20.4%	19.2%	11.5%
360	29.9%	20.5%	19.2%	11.5%
Releases	**2,361**	**9,424**	**38,859**	**237,478**

Figure 362: Violent Recidivism Rates, Dangerous/Repetitive Offender (2,361)

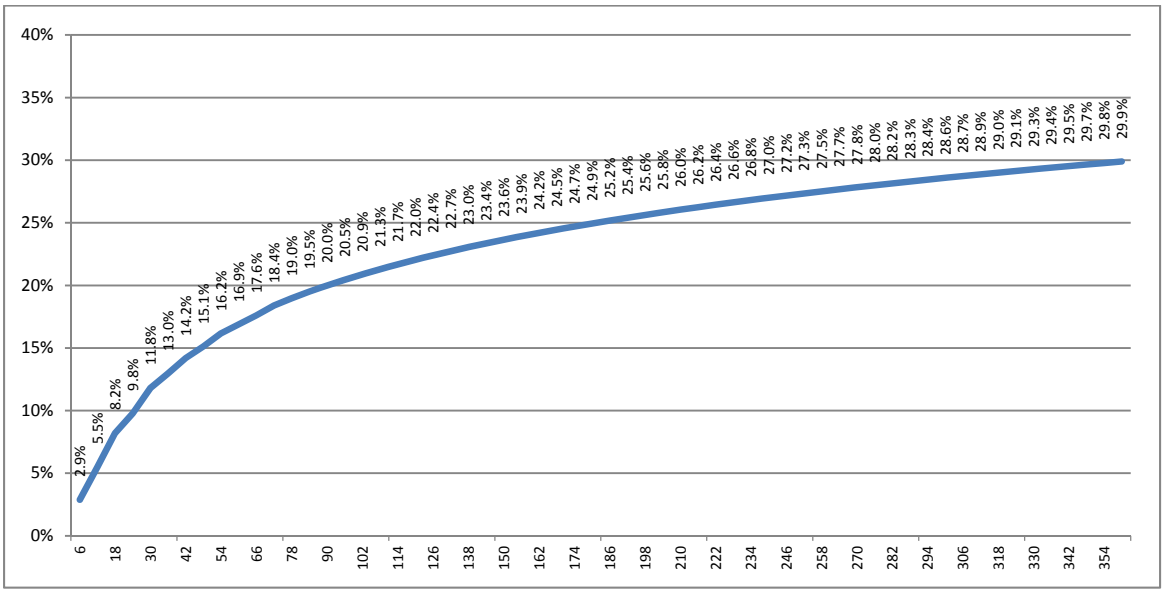


Figure 363: Violent Recidivism Rates, Dangerous/Non-Repetitive Offender (9,424)

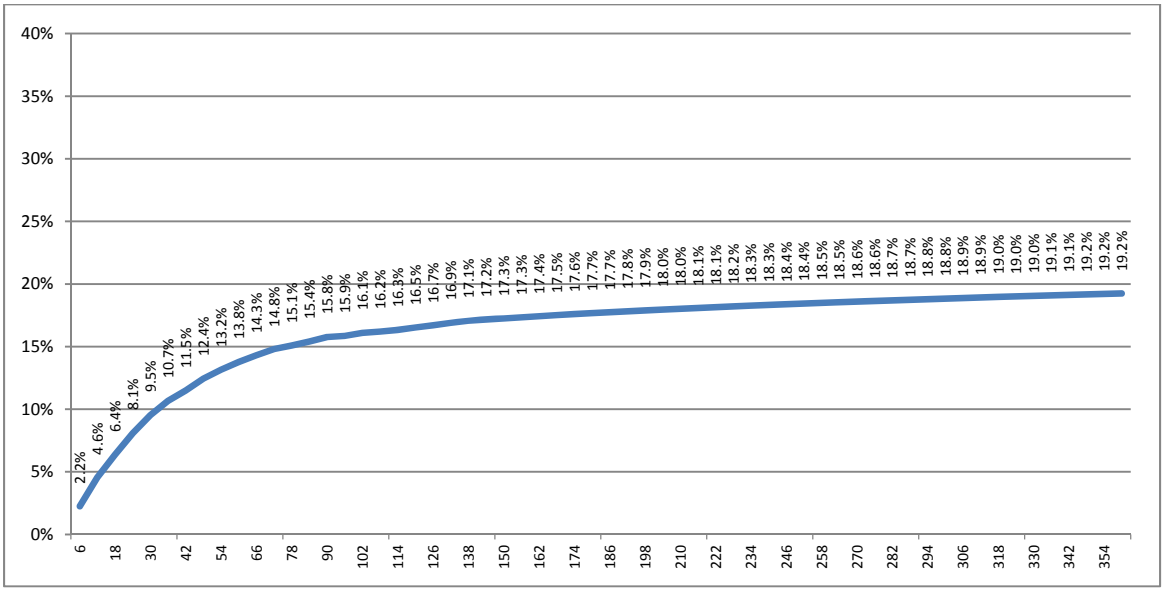


Figure 364: Violent Recidivism Rates, Non-Dangerous/Repetitive Offender (38,859)

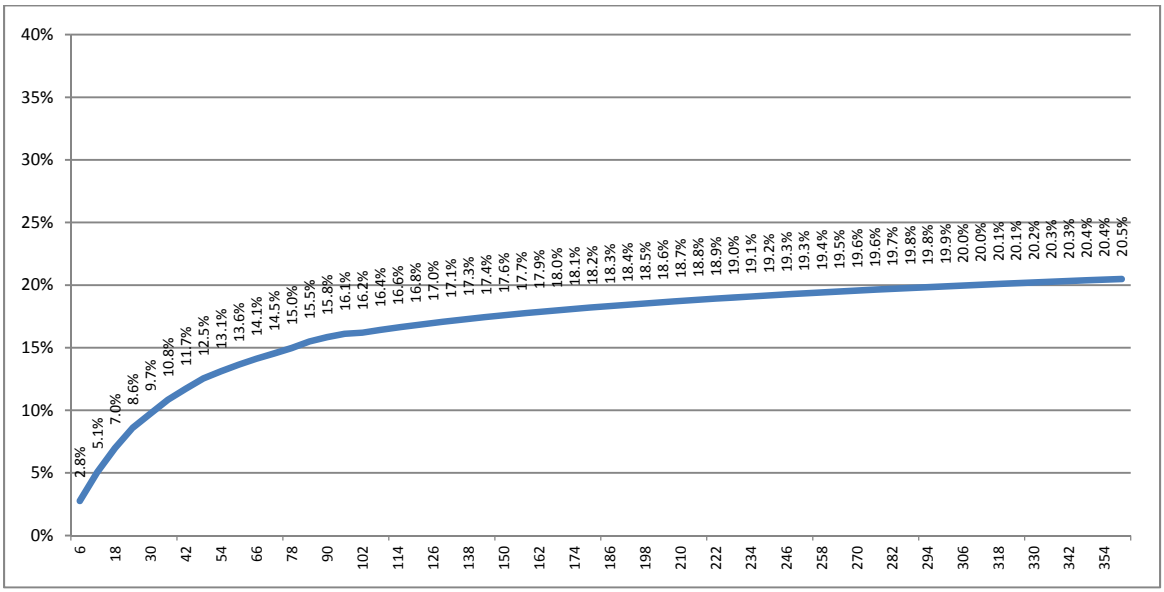
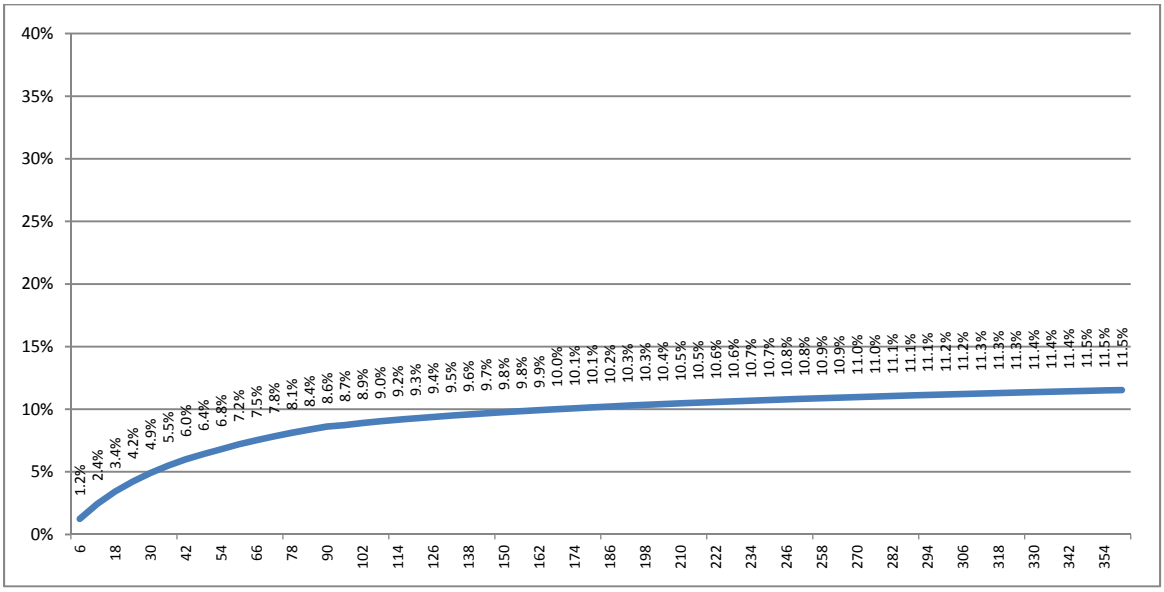
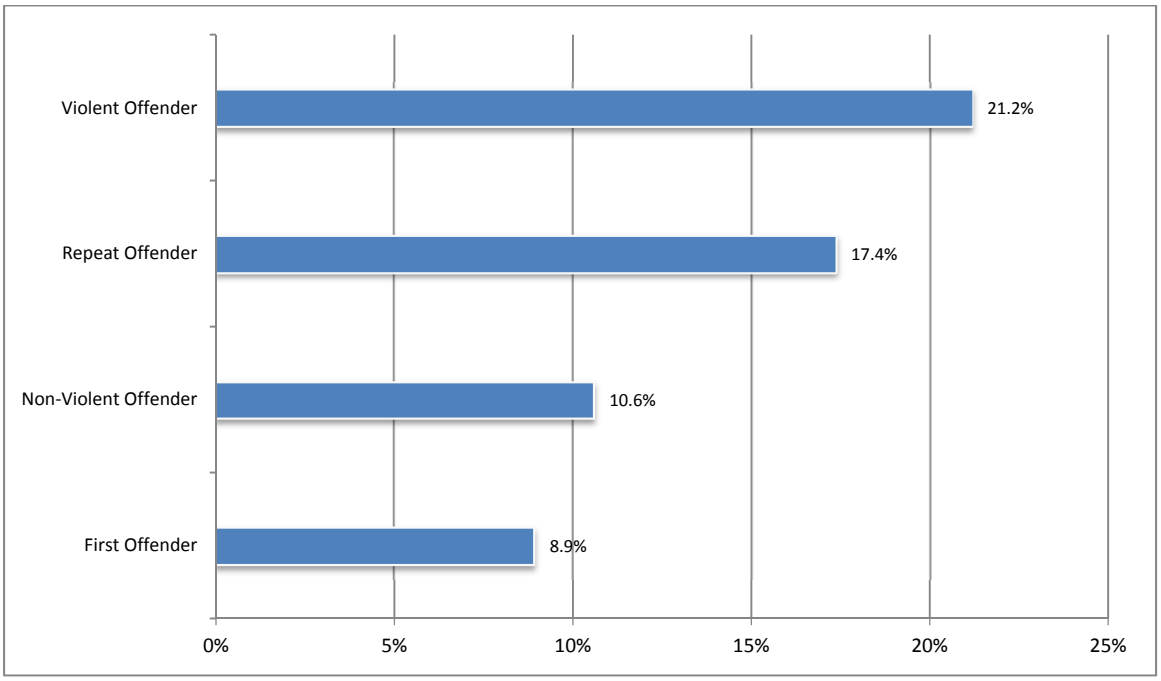


Figure 365: Violent Recidivism Rates, Non-Dangerous/Non-Repetitive Offender (237,478)



Finally, there is the breakout of violent recidivism rates by the four general categories of violence history and prior felony record and by five major sub-populations based on the combinations of the two. Just as was the case with general recidivism rates, violent offenders record the highest violent recidivism rates.

Figure 366: Average Violent Recidivism Rate by Violence History & Prior Felony Record*



*6 to 360 months.

Table 140: Violent Recidivism Rates by Violence History & Prior Felony Record (288,122)

Follow-Up Period (Months)	Violent Offender	Non-Violent Offender	Repeat Offender	First Offender
6	2.9%	1.3%	2.3%	0.9%
12	5.6%	2.5%	4.5%	1.9%
18	7.7%	3.5%	6.2%	2.7%
24	9.5%	4.3%	7.7%	3.4%
30	10.9%	5.0%	8.8%	4.0%
36	12.1%	5.6%	9.8%	4.5%
42	13.1%	6.2%	10.6%	5.1%
48	14.0%	6.7%	11.4%	5.5%
54	14.8%	7.1%	12.0%	6.0%
60	15.5%	7.5%	12.6%	6.4%
66	16.1%	7.9%	13.1%	6.7%
72	16.7%	8.2%	13.6%	7.1%
78	17.3%	8.6%	14.1%	7.4%
84	17.9%	8.9%	14.6%	7.7%
90	18.4%	9.2%	15.0%	7.9%
96	18.8%	9.4%	15.4%	8.1%
102	19.2%	9.7%	15.7%	8.3%
108	19.6%	9.9%	16.0%	8.4%
114	19.9%	10.0%	16.3%	8.6%
120	20.2%	10.2%	16.6%	8.7%
126	20.5%	10.4%	16.9%	8.8%
132	20.8%	10.5%	17.1%	9.0%
138	21.2%	10.7%	17.4%	9.1%
144	21.4%	10.8%	17.6%	9.2%
150	21.7%	10.9%	17.8%	9.3%
156	21.9%	11.1%	18.0%	9.4%
162	22.2%	11.2%	18.2%	9.5%
168	22.4%	11.3%	18.4%	9.6%
174	22.6%	11.4%	18.6%	9.7%
180	22.9%	11.5%	18.8%	9.7%
186	23.1%	11.6%	18.9%	9.8%
192	23.3%	11.7%	19.1%	9.9%
198	23.5%	11.8%	19.3%	10.0%
204	23.7%	11.9%	19.4%	10.1%
210	23.9%	12.0%	19.6%	10.1%
216	24.0%	12.1%	19.7%	10.2%
222	24.2%	12.2%	19.9%	10.3%
228	24.4%	12.3%	20.0%	10.3%
Releases	**129,450**	**158,672**	**219,413**	**68,709**

Table 140: Violent Recidivism Rates by Violence History & Prior Felony Record (continued)

Follow-Up Period (Months)	Violent Offender	Non-Violent Offender	Repeat Offender	First Offender
234	24.5%	12.4%	20.2%	10.4%
240	24.7%	12.4%	20.3%	10.5%
246	24.9%	12.5%	20.4%	10.5%
252	25.0%	12.6%	20.6%	10.6%
258	25.2%	12.7%	20.7%	10.6%
264	25.3%	12.7%	20.8%	10.7%
270	25.5%	12.8%	20.9%	10.7%
276	25.6%	12.9%	21.0%	10.8%
282	25.7%	12.9%	21.2%	10.9%
288	25.9%	13.0%	21.3%	10.9%
294	26.0%	13.1%	21.4%	11.0%
300	26.1%	13.1%	21.5%	11.0%
306	26.3%	13.2%	21.6%	11.1%
312	26.4%	13.3%	21.7%	11.1%
318	26.5%	13.3%	21.8%	11.1%
324	26.6%	13.4%	21.9%	11.2%
330	26.8%	13.4%	22.0%	11.2%
336	26.9%	13.5%	22.1%	11.3%
342	27.0%	13.6%	22.2%	11.3%
348	27.1%	13.6%	22.3%	11.4%
354	27.2%	13.7%	22.4%	11.4%
360	27.3%	13.7%	22.4%	11.4%
Releases	**129,450**	**158,672**	**219,413**	**68,709**

Figure 367: Violent Recidivism Rates, Violent Offenders (129,450)

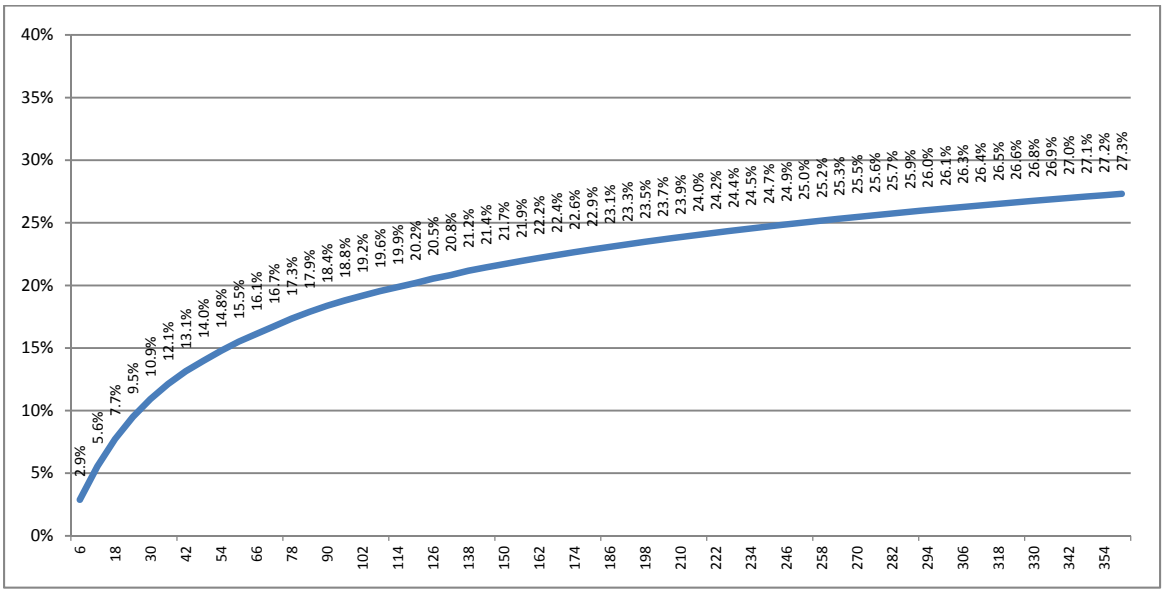


Figure 368: Violent Recidivism Rates, Non-Violent Offenders (158,672)

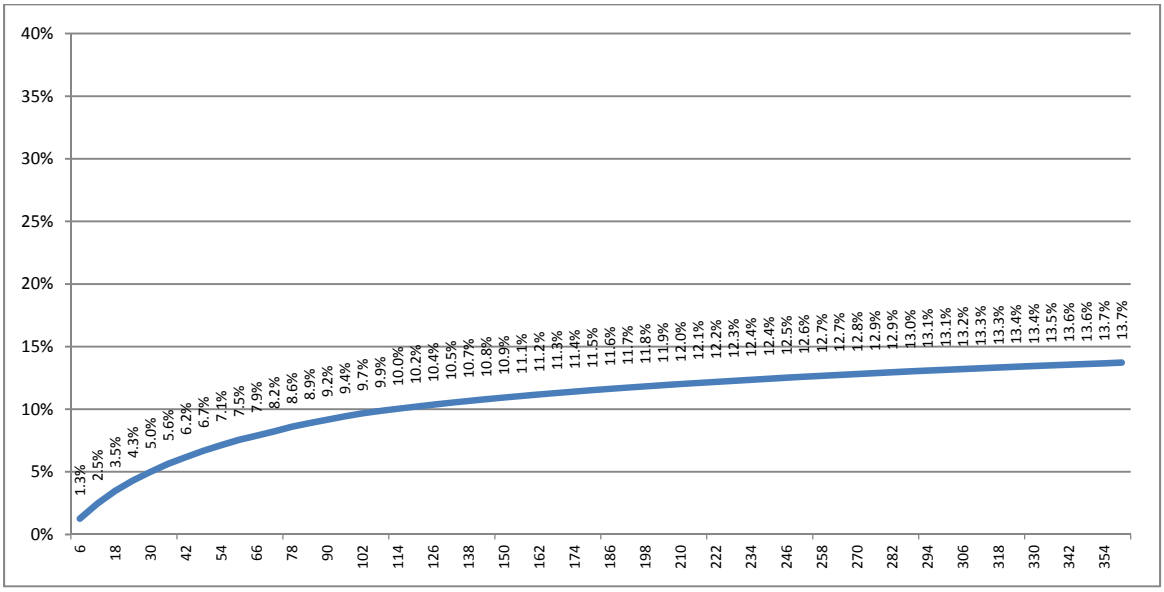


Figure 369: Violent Recidivism Rates, Repeat Offenders (219,413)

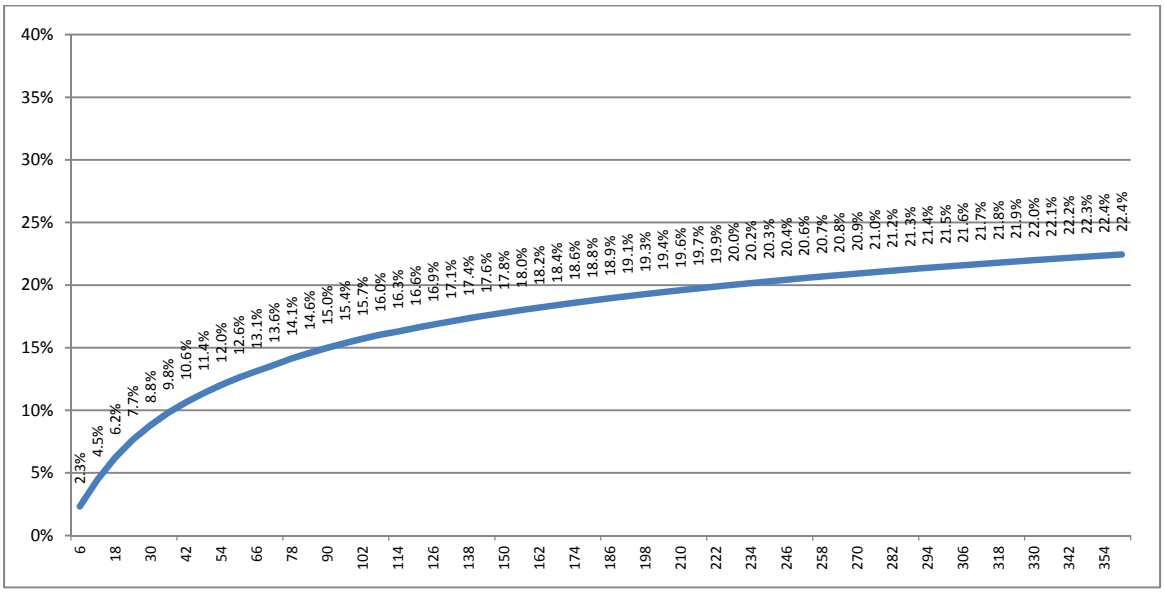


Figure 370: Violent Recidivism Rates, First Offenders (68,709)

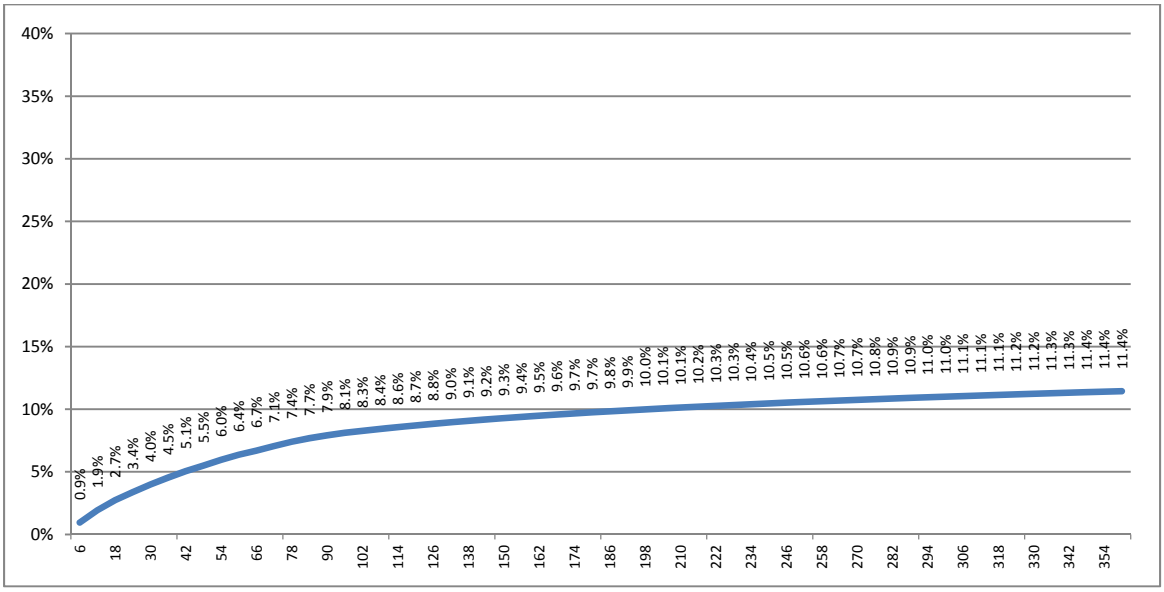
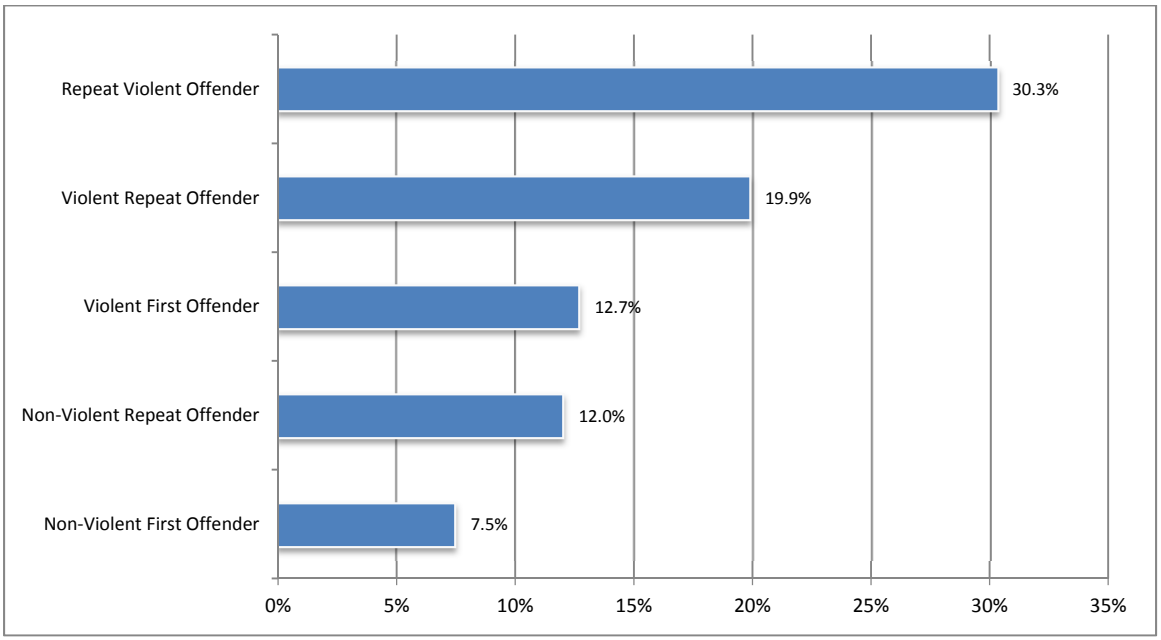


Figure 371: Average Violent Recidivism Rate by Violence History & Prior Felony Record*



*6 to 360 months.

Table 141: Violent Recidivism Rates by Violence History & Prior Felony Record (288,122)

Follow-Up Period (Months)	Repeat Violent Offender	Violent Repeat Offender	Non-Violent Repeat Offender	Violent First Offender	Non-Violent First Offender
6	4.4%	2.7%	1.5%	1.4%	0.8%
12	8.4%	5.2%	2.9%	2.8%	1.6%
18	11.5%	7.2%	4.0%	4.0%	2.2%
24	14.2%	8.9%	5.0%	4.9%	2.8%
30	16.1%	10.2%	5.8%	5.9%	3.3%
36	17.9%	11.3%	6.5%	6.6%	3.8%
42	19.3%	12.3%	7.1%	7.2%	4.2%
48	20.5%	13.1%	7.6%	7.9%	4.6%
54	21.6%	13.8%	8.1%	8.4%	5.0%
60	22.6%	14.5%	8.5%	9.0%	5.3%
66	23.5%	15.0%	8.9%	9.4%	5.7%
72	24.2%	15.7%	9.2%	9.8%	6.0%
78	25.0%	16.2%	9.7%	10.3%	6.3%
84	25.7%	16.8%	10.0%	10.7%	6.5%
90	26.3%	17.3%	10.3%	11.0%	6.8%
96	26.8%	17.7%	10.6%	11.2%	6.9%
102	27.2%	18.1%	10.9%	11.4%	7.0%
108	27.8%	18.4%	11.1%	11.7%	7.2%
114	28.3%	18.7%	11.3%	11.9%	7.3%
120	28.8%	19.0%	11.5%	12.1%	7.4%
126	29.3%	19.3%	11.7%	12.3%	7.5%
132	29.7%	19.6%	11.8%	12.5%	7.6%
138	30.3%	19.8%	12.0%	12.7%	7.7%
144	30.7%	20.1%	12.2%	12.9%	7.8%
150	31.0%	20.4%	12.3%	13.0%	7.9%
156	31.4%	20.6%	12.5%	13.2%	7.9%
162	31.7%	20.8%	12.6%	13.3%	8.0%
168	32.0%	21.0%	12.8%	13.5%	8.1%
174	32.4%	21.2%	12.9%	13.6%	8.1%
180	32.7%	21.5%	13.0%	13.8%	8.2%
186	33.0%	21.7%	13.1%	13.9%	8.3%
192	33.2%	21.8%	13.3%	14.0%	8.3%
198	33.5%	22.0%	13.4%	14.2%	8.4%
204	33.8%	22.2%	13.5%	14.3%	8.4%
210	34.0%	22.4%	13.6%	14.4%	8.5%
216	34.3%	22.6%	13.7%	14.5%	8.5%
222	34.5%	22.7%	13.8%	14.6%	8.6%
228	34.8%	22.9%	13.9%	14.8%	8.6%
Releases	**29,340**	**81,088**	**108,985**	**19,022**	**49,687**

Table 141: Violent Recidivism Rates by Violence History and Prior Felony Record (continued)

Follow-Up Period (Months)	Repeat Violent Offender	Violent Repeat Offender	Non-Violent Repeat Offender	Violent First Offender	Non-Violent First Offender
234	35.0%	23.0%	14.0%	14.9%	8.7%
240	35.2%	23.2%	14.1%	15.0%	8.7%
246	35.5%	23.3%	14.2%	15.1%	8.8%
252	35.7%	23.5%	14.3%	15.2%	8.8%
258	35.9%	23.6%	14.4%	15.3%	8.9%
264	36.1%	23.8%	14.5%	15.4%	8.9%
270	36.3%	23.9%	14.6%	15.5%	8.9%
276	36.5%	24.0%	14.6%	15.5%	9.0%
282	36.7%	24.2%	14.7%	15.6%	9.0%
288	36.9%	24.3%	14.8%	15.7%	9.1%
294	37.0%	24.4%	14.9%	15.8%	9.1%
300	37.2%	24.5%	15.0%	15.9%	9.1%
306	37.4%	24.7%	15.0%	16.0%	9.2%
312	37.6%	24.8%	15.1%	16.0%	9.2%
318	37.7%	24.9%	15.2%	16.1%	9.2%
324	37.9%	25.0%	15.3%	16.2%	9.3%
330	38.1%	25.1%	15.3%	16.3%	9.3%
336	38.2%	25.2%	15.4%	16.4%	9.3%
342	38.4%	25.3%	15.5%	16.4%	9.4%
348	38.5%	25.4%	15.5%	16.5%	9.4%
354	38.7%	25.5%	15.6%	16.6%	9.4%
360	38.9%	25.6%	15.7%	16.6%	9.5%
Releases	**29,340**	**81,088**	**108,985**	**19,022**	**49,687**

Figure 372: Violent Recidivism Rates, Repeat Violent Offenders (29,340)

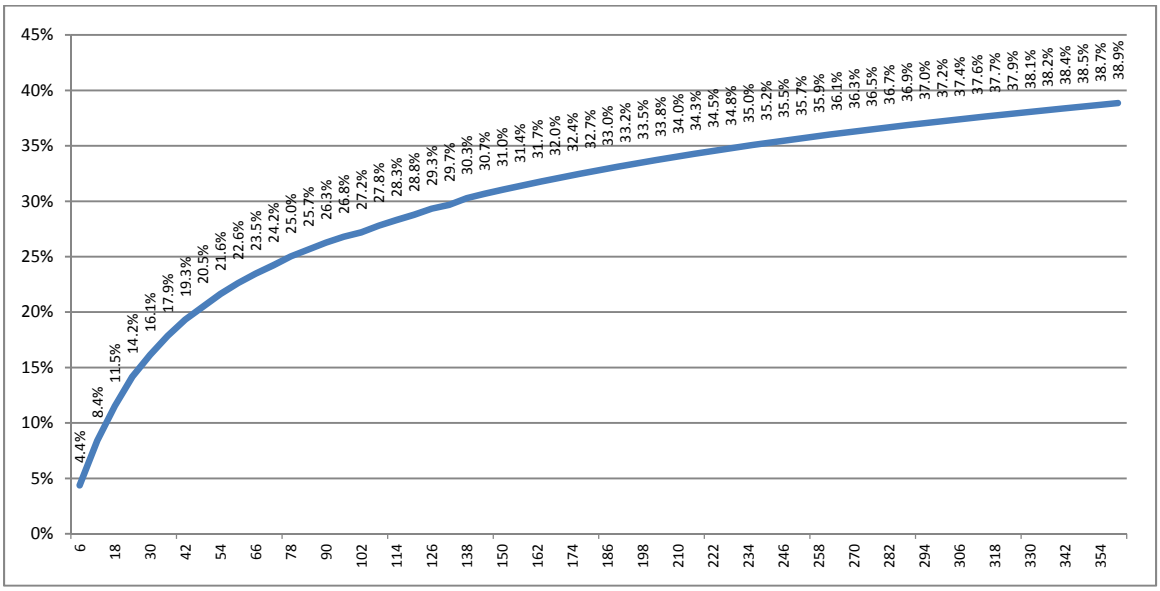


Figure 373: Violent Recidivism Rates, Violent Repeat Offenders (81,088)

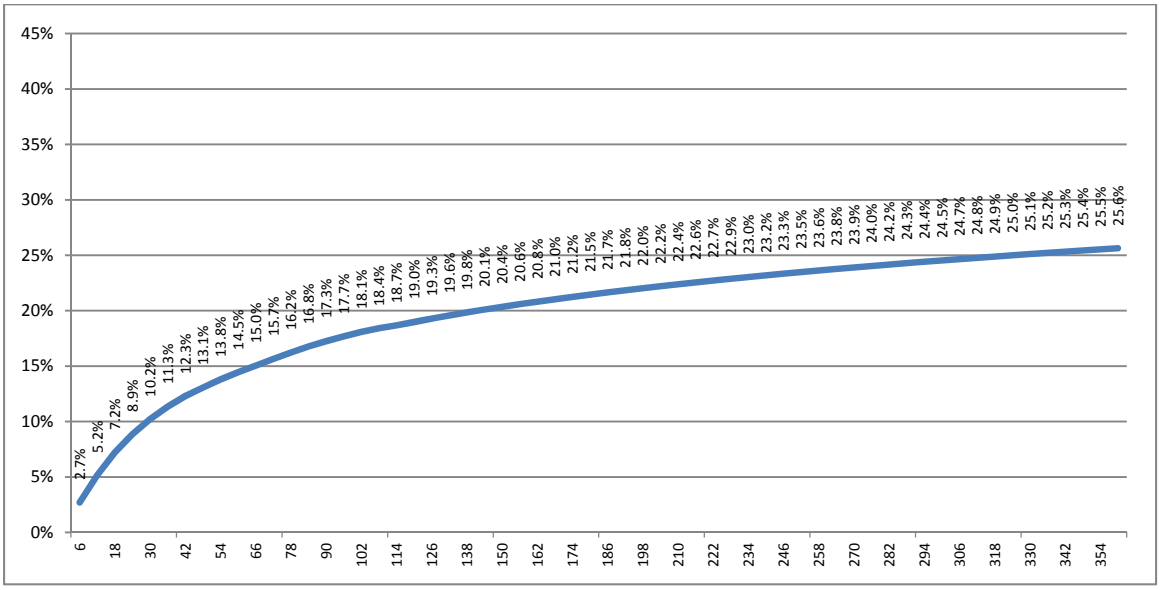


Figure 374: Violent Recidivism Rates, Non-Violent Repeat Offenders (108,985)

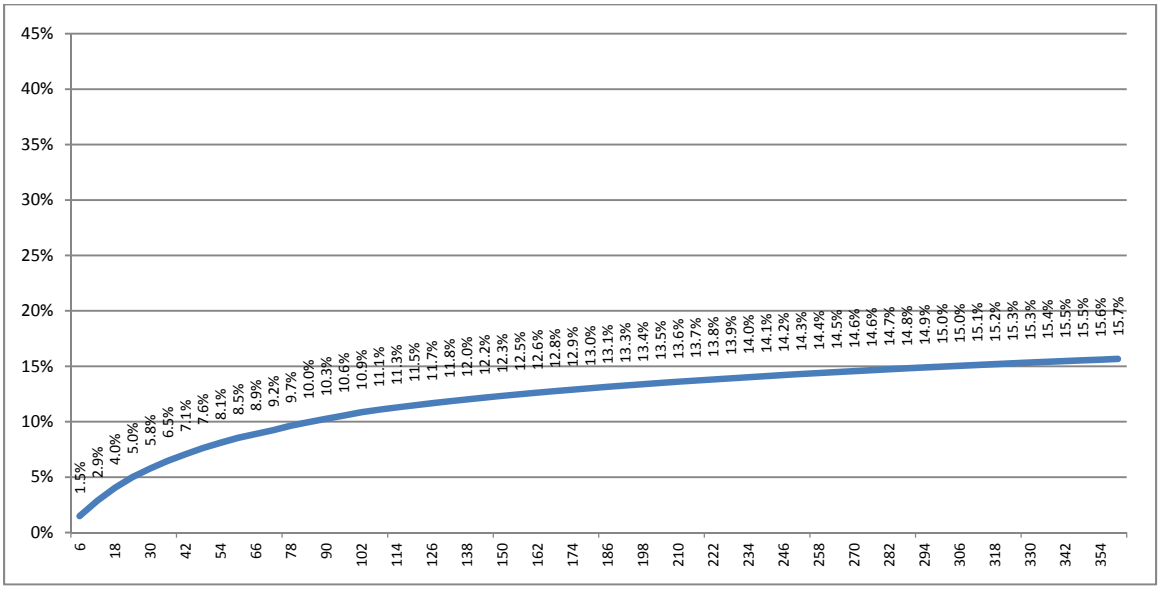


Figure 375: Violent Recidivism Rates, Violent First Offenders (19,022)

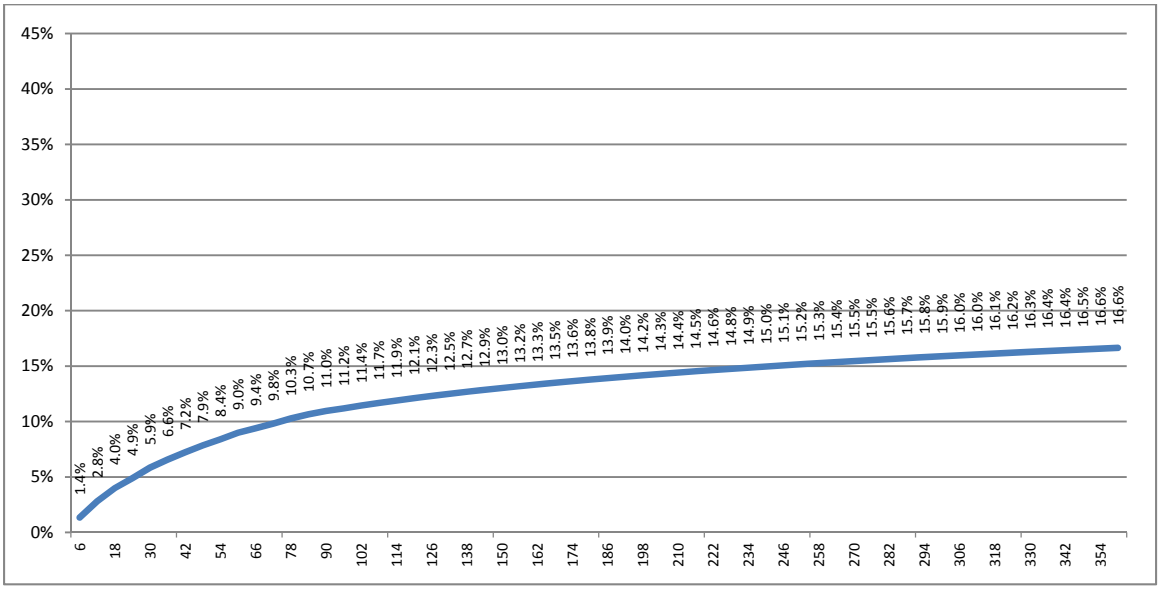
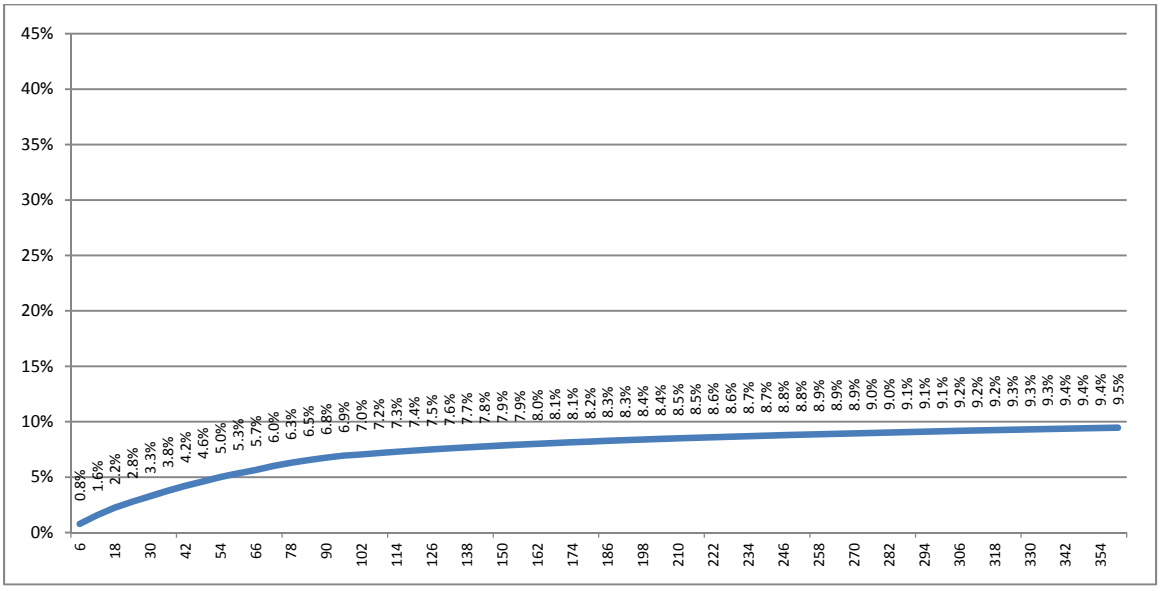


Figure 376: Violent Recidivism Rates, Non-Violent First Offenders (49,687)



As was the case with general recidivism rates, repeat violent offenders record the highest violent recidivism rates. However, this time the gap to the next highest rate is greater. Furthermore, the two categories of non-violent offenders record the lowest violent recidivism rates, as one might expect. ***After 30 years of follow-up, less than 10% (9.5%) of non-violent first offenders will commit a violent felony that will return them to ADC custody!***

Chapter 11: Special Populations

In this chapter, three special populations are profiled as potential targets for an early release program to reduce state expenditures. This includes: 1) Non-Violent First Offenders (NVFOs), 2) inmates serving one year or less, and 3) low risk, non-violent Class 4-6 felons serving two years or less. All information presented in this chapter applies to the inmate population as it was on March 31, 2011. Information is presented regarding: 1) the A.R.S. section of the most serious current offense, 3) the most serious current offense category, 3) the distribution of percent of sentence served (PSS), and 4) the general and violence risk assessments applicable to the inmate. In addition, 3-year general and violent recidivism rates are projected based on these risk assessments. Finally, for NVFOs, the distribution of total-time-to-be-served (TTBS) is provided.

From September 30, 2009, the date of the first prisoner profile, to March 31, 2011, the date of the updated profile, the number of NVFOs in custody dropped from 2,343 to 1,966, or by 16.1%. Among the 1,966 NVFOs imprisoned on March, 31, 2011, the number of drug traffickers was 1,234 or 62.8%, the number with ICE detainers was 974 or 49.5%, the number carrying mandatory prison sentences was 321 or 16.3%, and the number of technical probation violators was 261 or 13.3%. From the first date to the second date, the number of NVFOs who are drug traffickers dropped by 15.5%, the number with ICE detainers fell by 23.3%, the number carrying mandatory prison sentences fell by 23.4%, and the number of technical probation violators fell by 23.2%.

Among the 1,966 NVFOs in custody, the vast majority (80.4%) were committed either for drug trafficking (62.6%) or a property offense (17.8%) as their most serious current offense. In addition, most (89.7%) were committed for a Class 2-4 felony as their most serious current offense. The top five individual offenses were all substance-abuse related, e.g., trafficking in dangerous drugs, trafficking in marijuana, trafficking in narcotic drugs, DUI, and possession of marijuana.

Approximately half of NVFOs (47.1%) were serving less than two years. Just 13.0% were serving five years or more. As of March 31, 2011, more than half of NVFOs (57.2%) had served at least 50% of their total-time-to-be-served.

Due primarily to a lack of criminal history, 87.9% of NVFOs would pose a low risk of recidivism and 90.7% a low risk of violence. Just 4.5% would pose a high risk of recidivism and just 3.9% a high risk of violence. Based on these risk assessments, no more than 15.1% of NVFOs would be expected to commit a new felony within three years of release that would return them to ADC custody, and no more than 3.7% for a new violent felony.

As of March 31, 2011, 1,702 or 4.3% of inmates were serving one year or less. Categories of the most serious current offense for this population included drug possession (26.3%), property offense (25.1%), DUI (20.7%), and violent offense (17.2%). Just 1.7% of this population consisted of current sex offenders. The five most frequent individual offenses included DUI, possession of drug paraphernalia, marijuana possession, aggravated assault, and theft.

Due primarily to the recent shortfall in commitments, 71.9% of this sub-population had served at least 50% of the total time they will serve.

Approximately one-half (48.9%) of this group would pose a low risk of recidivism if released early, and 57.3% a low risk of violent recidivism. About one-fifth (19.6%) would pose a high risk of recidivism and 21.7% a high risk of violent recidivism. Slightly more than one-quarter of this group (25.9%) would be projected to commit a new felony within three years of release that would return them to custody, including 7.5% for a new violent felony.

Compared to NVFOs, this group is 71.5% higher in general risk and 102.7% higher in violence risk. Of the two groups, NVFOs pose by far the lowest risk of recidivism.

An obvious problem with the one year and under population is the relatively high number of higher risk inmates in the group. However, to screen for risk would seriously deplete the numbers. To correct for this problem, the group of inmates serving two years or less were screened for risk, for a history of violence, and for severity of the current offense as measured by the felony class of the most serious current offense. The resulting group of low risk, non-violent, Class 4-6 felons serving two years or less totals to 1,671 or 4.2% of the inmate population.

In terms of the category of the most serious current offense, this group of screened inmates serving two years or less is about equally balanced between property offenses (27.0%), drug possession (26.9%), and DUI (26.5%), with about one-sixth serving time for drug trafficking (16.5%). By definition, none are committed for violent or sex offenses.

About one-third of this group consists of NVFOs (33.2%), with the remaining inmates in the group being non-violent repeat offenders (NVROs) (66.8%). Again, due to the recent commitment shortfall, 63.3% of this special population consists of inmates who have served at least 50% of the total time they will serve.

By definition, all inmates in this group pose a low risk of recidivism, but as many as 54.6% pose at most a very-low risk of recidivism and 61.7% at most a very-low risk of violence. Based on their risk distributions, we project that at most 14.2% of these inmates would commit a new felony within three years of release that would return them to custody, and at most 2.6% for a new violent felony. These rates are substantially less than the corresponding rates for all releasees (30.3% and 8.6%).

Chapter 11 Summary

- *Three special populations are profiled as potential candidates for early release from state prison.*
- *On March 31, 2011, there were 1,966 non-violent first offenders in custody (4.9% of all inmates).*
- *The number of NVFOs in custody is down by 16.1% from the number imprisoned on September 30, 2009 (2,343 or 5.8% of all inmates).*
- *Most NVFOs are committed for drug trafficking (62.8%), have ICE detainers in place (49.5%), are carrying mandatory prison sentences (16.3%), or are technical probation violators (13.3%).*
- *From September 30, 2009 to March 31, 2009, the number of NVFOs with ICE detainers fell by 23.3%, the number with mandatory sentences fell by 23.4%, and the number committed as technical probation violators fell by 23.3%.*
- *The vast majority of NVFOs were committed for Class 2-4 felonies (89.7%).*
- *About one-half (47.1%) of NVFOs are serving under two years, and 57.2% had served at least 50% of the total time they will serve.*
- *Due to a lack of criminal history, 87.9% of NVFOs pose a low risk of recidivism and 90.7% a low risk of violence.*
- *If released early, 15.1% of NVFOs would be expected to commit a new felony within 3 years of release that would return them to custody, including 3.7% with a new violent felony.*
- *On March 31, 2011, there were 1,702 inmates in custody serving one year or less (4.3% of all inmates).*
- *Most of these inmates were committed for drug possession (26.3%), property offenses (25.1%), or DUI (20.7). However, 17.2% were committed for violent offenses and 1.7% for sex offenses.*
- *Due to the recent commitment shortfall, 71.9% of this population had served at least 50% of the total time they will serve.*
- *About one-half (48.9%) of the one year or under group would pose a low risk of recidivism if released early and 57.3% a low risk of violence. However, 19.6% would pose a high risk of recidivism and 21.7% a high risk of violence.*
- *If released early, about one-fourth (25.9%) of this group would commit a new felony within 3 years of release that would return them to prison, including 7.5% with a new violent felony.*
- *Compared to NVFOs, the one year and under group pose a 71.5% higher risk of recidivism and a 102.7% higher risk of violence.*
- *As an alternative to the one year and under group, a special group of 1,671 screened inmates serving two years or less was identified (4.2% of all inmates).*

- *These inmates are all low risk, have no history of felony violence, and are committed for at most Class 4-6 felonies.*
- *Most of these special screened inmates are committed for property offenses (27.0%), drug possession (26.9%), or DUI (26.5%).*
- *About one-third of this group consists of NVFOs (33.2%), with the other being NVROs (non-violent repeat offenders).*
- *Again due to the recent commitment shortfall, 63.3% of this population has served at least 50% of the total time they will serve.*
- *All inmates in this special screened population pose a low risk of recidivism. However, 54.6% pose at most a very-low risk of recidivism and 61.7% at most a very-low risk of violence.*
- *Based on their risk distributions, 14.2% of these inmates would be expected to commit a new felony within three years of early release that would return them to custody, including just 2.6% with a new violent felony.*
- *These rates are substantially less than the corresponding rates (30.3% and 8.6%) for all releases.*

Statistical Profile of Special Populations

In the report Prisoners in Arizona: A Profile of the Inmate Population, a statistical overview was provided of two special populations of potential interest as targets for an early release program to reduce state correctional expenditures. This included the group of Non-Violent First Offenders (NVFOs) and the group of inmates serving one year or less on the current sentence. In this chapter of the report, we provide an update to the previous overview, augmented by a close look at new model risk assessments as they apply to these special populations. We will also profile an alternative early release group consisting of low risk, non-violent, lower class felons serving two years or less. All information appearing in this chapter applies to the March 31, 2011 inmate population of 39,896.

We begin with a look at the most serious current offense for the population of NVFOs. From Table 142 below, we see that the vast majority of NVFOs (1,230=62.6%) are committed for drug trafficking.

Table 142: Most Serious Current Offense, Non-Violent First Offenders (1,966)

Most Serious Current Offense	Felony Class 2	Felony Class 3	Felony Class 4	Felony Class 5	Felony Class 6	All Classes
Trafficking in Dangerous Drugs	320	163	32	0	3	518
Trafficking in Marijuana	63	292	88	12	8	463
Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs	102	101	41	0	3	247
DUI	0	0	189	0	6	195
Possession of Marijuana	0	0	98	0	11	109
Theft	15	23	15	7	32	92
Burglary in the Second Degree	0	50	8	1	1	60
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	0	0	0	0	33	33
Theft of Means of Transportation	0	28	5	0	0	33
Possession of Dangerous Drugs	0	0	20	6	1	27
Burglary in the Third Degree	0	0	19	4	2	25
Fraudulent Schemes and Artifices	14	7	0	0	0	21
Trafficking in Stolen Property	7	8	4	2	0	21
Forgery	0	0	14	1	0	15
Unlawful Use of Means of Transportation	0	0	0	7	7	14
Possession of Burglary Tools	0	0	0	0	12	12
Criminal Trespass in the Third Degree	0	0	0	0	8	8
Illegal Control of an Enterprise	0	8	0	0	0	8
Criminal Damage	0	0	3	1	3	7
Possession of Narcotic Drugs	0	0	6	0	1	7
Criminal Possession of a Forgery Device	0	0	0	0	6	6
Money Laundering	0	3	0	1	0	4
Promoting Prison Contraband	1	2	1	0	0	4
Shoplifting	0	0	1	1	2	4
Other Drug Trafficking	1	0	1	0	0	2
Other Property Offense	2	3	3	3	8	19
Other Escape or Related Offense	0	1	0	2	4	7
Other Public Order/Morals Offense	0	0	1	2	2	5
Grand Total	**525**	**689**	**549**	**50**	**153**	**1,966**

Table 143: Most Serious Current Offense Category, Non-Violent First Offenders (1,966)

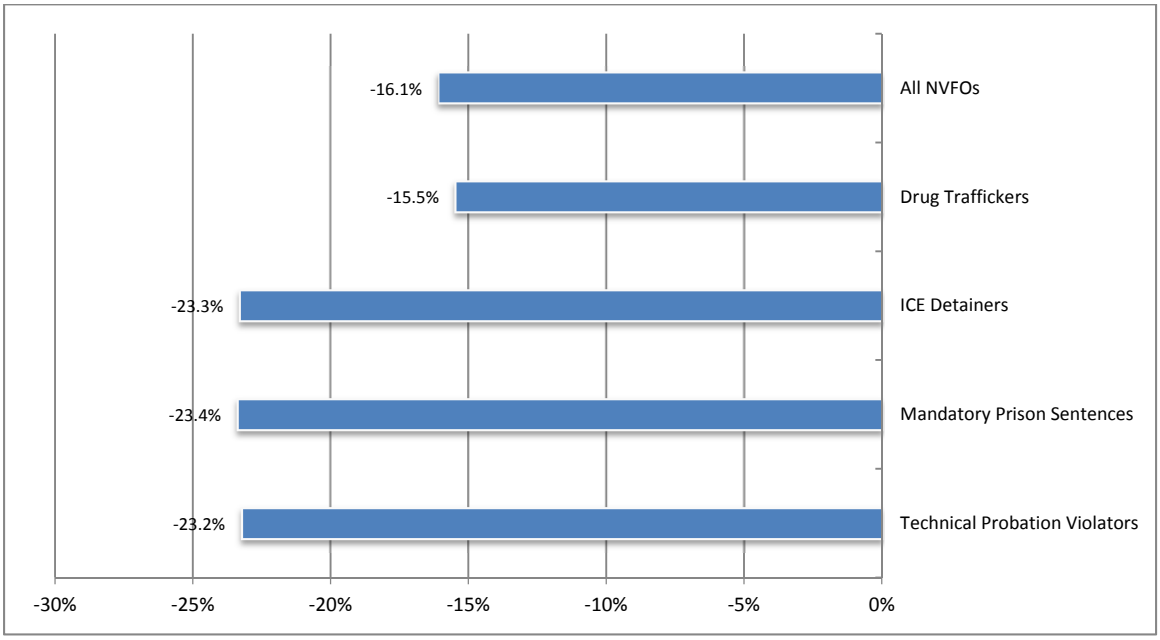
Most Serious Current Offense Category	Felony Class 2	Felony Class 3	Felony Class 4	Felony Class 5	Felony Class 6	All Classes	% of Total
Drug Trafficking	486	556	162	12	14	1,230	62.6%
Property Offense	38	130	72	28	81	349	17.8%
DUI	0	0	189	0	6	195	9.9%
Drug Possession	0	0	124	6	46	176	9.0%
Escape or Related Offense	1	3	1	3	5	13	0.7%
Public Order/Morals Offense	0	0	1	1	1	3	0.2%
Grand Total	**525**	**689**	**549**	**50**	**153**	**1,966**	**100.0%**
% of Total	26.7%	35.0%	27.9%	2.5%	7.8%	100.0%	

In Chapter 7 of the first report, we found that 2,278 or 97.2% of the 2,343 NVFOs in custody as of September 30, 2009 exhibited clearly identifiable characteristics that explain or otherwise justify the use of scarce prison resources to detain them. While we will not update that particular statistic this time around, it is worth a quick look at the major determining characteristics of this group.

1) 1,234 (62.8%) are drug traffickers.
2) 974 (49.5%) carry ICE detainers and are likely undocumented aliens.
3) 321 (16.3%) carry mandatory prison sentences, and
4) 261 (13.3%) are technical probation violators.

Figure 377 below shows the percentage change from September 30, 2009 to March 31, 2011 in the number of NVFOs exhibiting each of the four identifying characteristics listed above.

Figure 377: Percentage Change in Categories of "Non-Violent First Offenders"



Two other important characteristics of NVFOs concern: 1) the total amount of "time-to-be-served (TTBS)" on current sentences and 2) the "percent-of-sentence-served (PSS)." The PSS figure is the percent of the TTBS figure that has been served as of March 31, 2011. Figures 378 and 379 reveal the distributions of NVFOs across TTBS and PSS groups on a percentage basis.

Figure 378: Total-Time-to-be-Served (TTBS) for "Non-Violent First Offenders" (1,966)

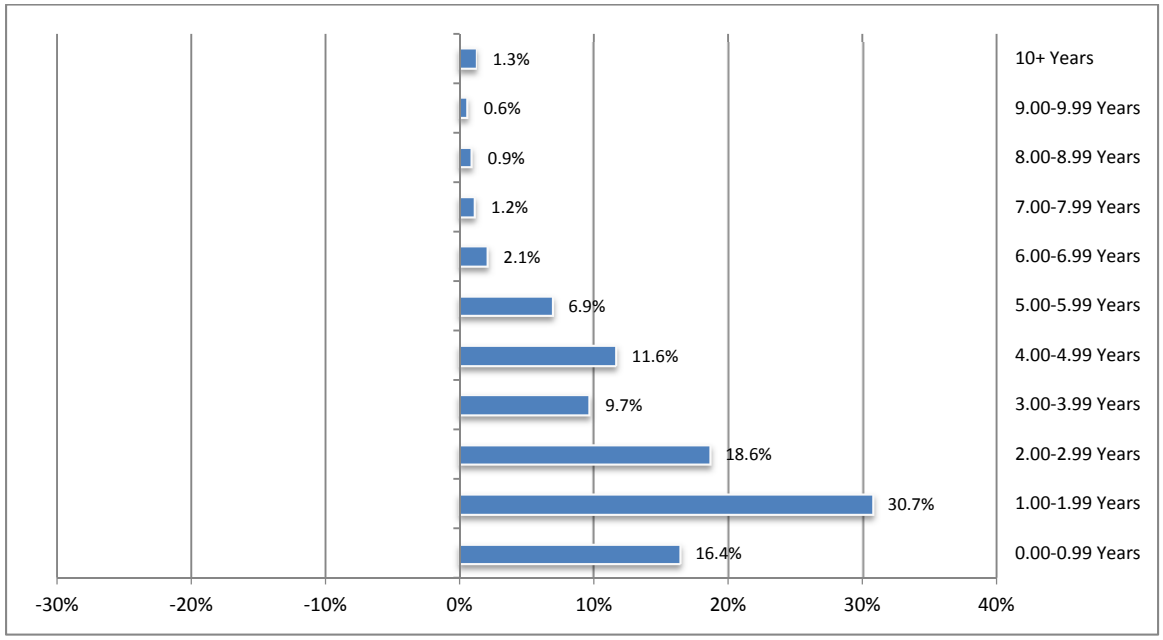
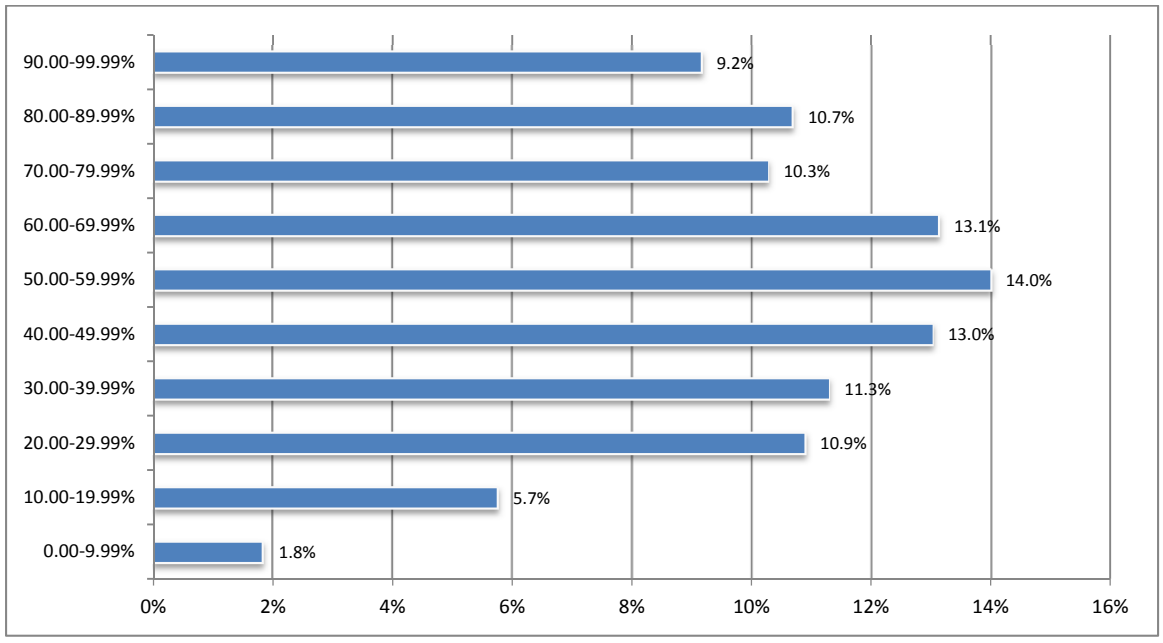


Figure 379: Percent of Sentence Served (PSS) for "Non-Violent First Offenders" (1,966)



According to the above, almost half (926=47.1%) of NVFOs will serve less than two years in prison. Furthermore, as of March 31, 2011, more than half (57.2%) of NVFOs have served at least 50% of their total-time-to-be-served. It remains to consider risk levels for active NVFOs.

Figure 380: Recidivism Risk Levels of "Non-Violent First Offenders" (1,966)

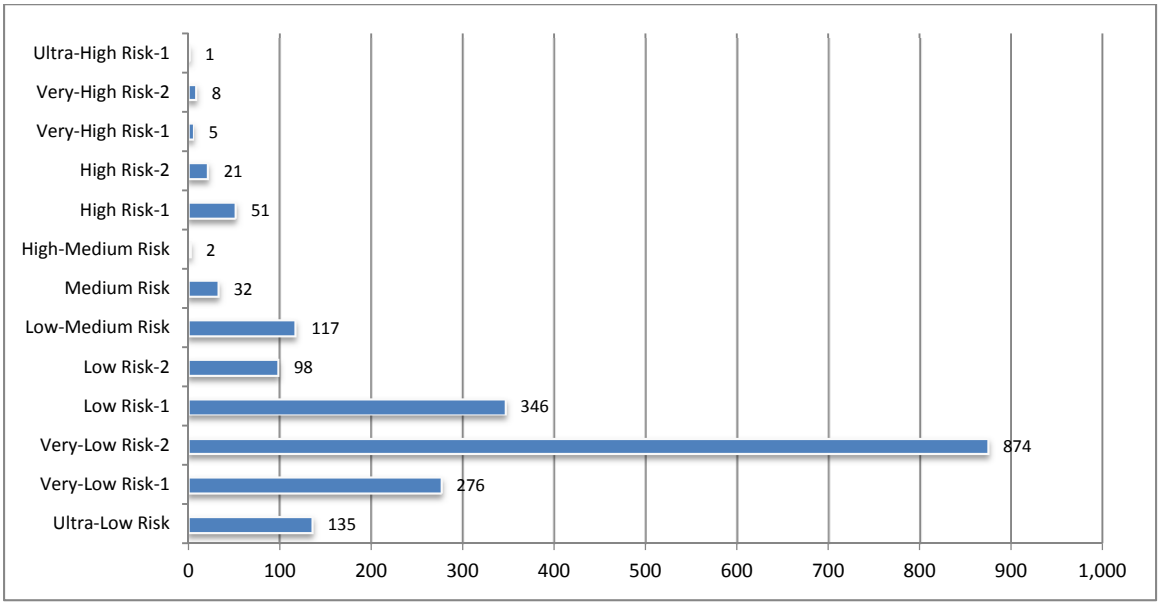
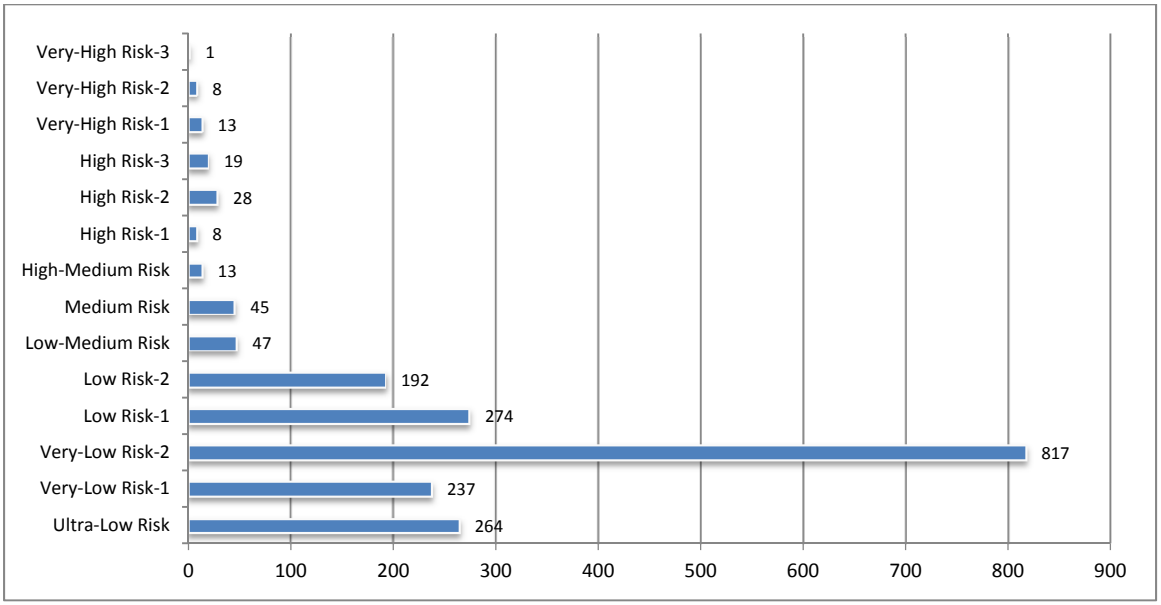


Figure 381: Violent Recidivism Risk Levels of "Non-Violent First Offenders" (1,966)



Due to a lack of relevant risk factors, 1,729 of 1,966 NVFOs in custody (87.9%) would pose at most a low risk of recidivism (including violent recidivism) if released. Just 86 or 4.5% pose a high risk of recidivism or greater, and no more than 77 or 3.9% pose a high risk of violent recidivism or greater.

Figure 382: Projected Recidivism Rates, Non-Violent First Offenders (1,966)

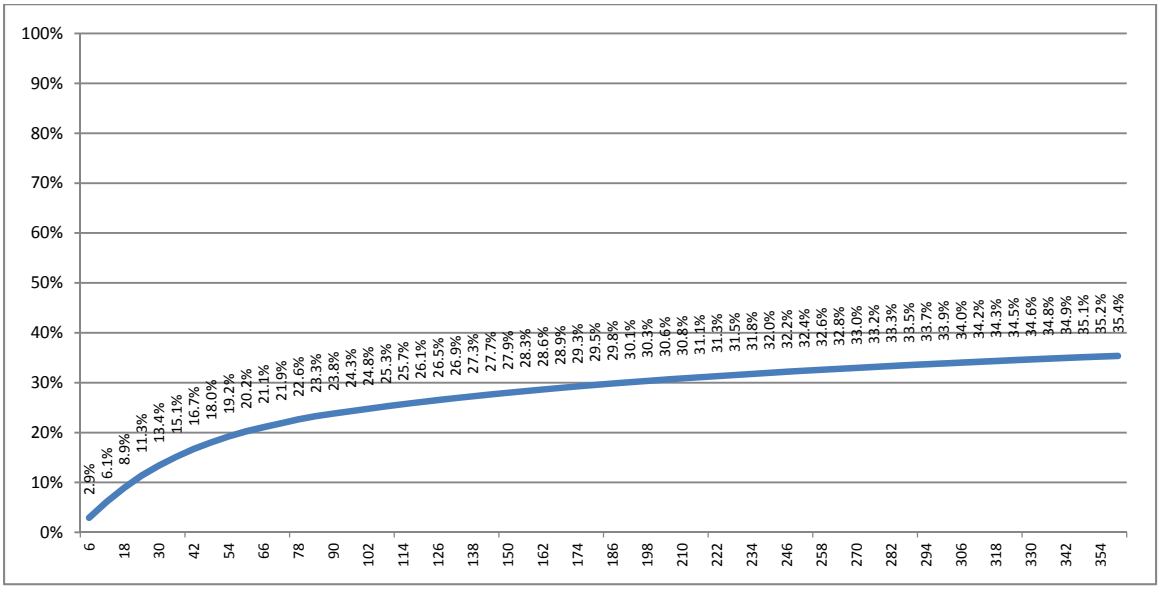
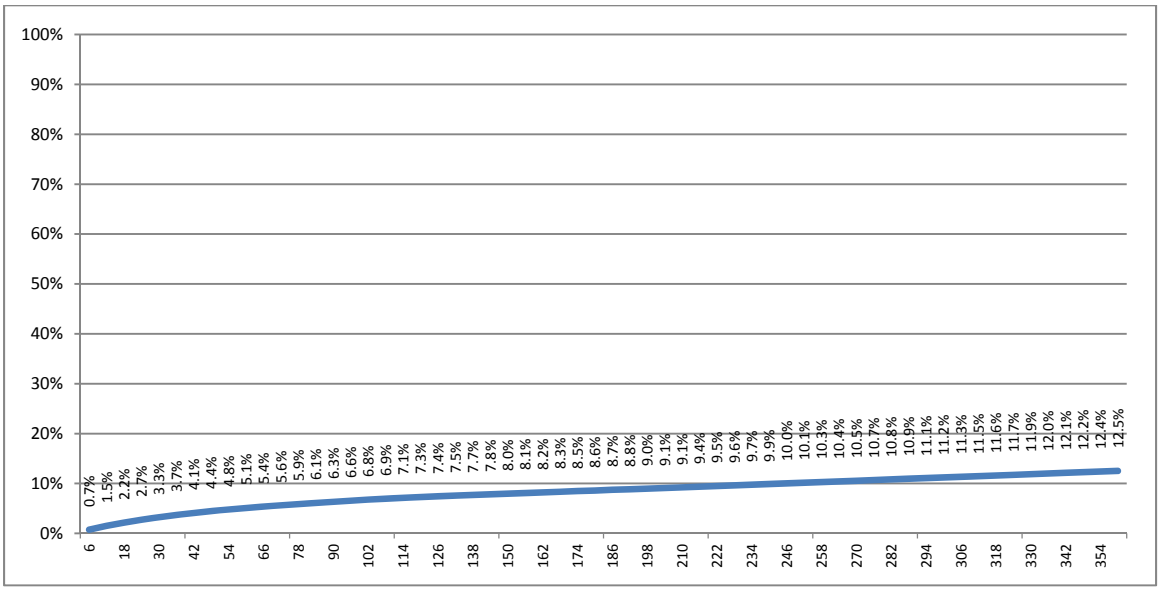


Figure 383: Projected Violent Recidivism Rates, Non-Violent First Offenders (1,966)



Based on the risk level distribution and on known recidivism rates by risk level, we can project out what recidivism rates would be for NVFOs if they were released early. ***According to our calculations, no more than 15.1% of NVFOs would commit a new felony within three years of release that would return them to ADC custody!*** This is almost exactly half the rate (30.3%) for all releasees. In addition, based on their distribution of violence risk, ***we project that no more than 3.7% of NVFOs would commit a new violent felony within three years of release than would return them to custody!*** This is well less than the 3-year rate (8.6%) for all releasees and the projected 3-year violent recidivism rate (10.0%) for all active prisoners. Of course, these comparisons would be even more favorable for NVFOs if they were screened for risk, eliminating all high risk offenders from the calculations.

Summary on Non-Violent First Offenders

Among 1,966 NVFOs in custody as of March 31, 2011:

87.9% pose at most a low risk of recidivism

90.7% pose at most a low risk of violent recidivism

4.5% pose a high risk of recidivism or greater

3.9% pose a high risk of violent recidivism or greater

If released early, within 3 years of release:

15.1% would commit a new felony that would return them to ADC custody

3.7% would commit a new violent felony that would return them to ADC custody

Inmates Serving 1 Year or Less

The remaining special population to be examined in this chapter is that of inmates serving one year or less. This is the "total-time-to-be-served (TTBS)" calculation referred to previously. Every inmate in ADC custody has a projected release date as calculated by the department's time computation unit. Under Truth-in-Sentencing (TIS) requirements, this date would be set so that the inmate would serve 85.7% (6 of every 7 days) of the total sentence, minus up to three months if he/she is eligible for temporary release. Taking the difference between the inmate's sentence begin date (SBD) and the projected release date provides the sought after TTBS measure. As of March 31, 2011, 1,702 or 4.3% of inmates were serving one year or less. This included 48 inmates serving exactly one year.

Table 144: Most Serious Current Offense, Inmates Serving One Year or Less (1,702)

Most Serious Current Offense	Felony Class 4	Felony Class 5	Felony Class 6	All Classes	% of Total
DUI	332	0	20	352	20.7%
Possession, Manufacture, etc. of Drug Paraphernalia	0	1	239	240	14.1%
Possession of Marijuana	12	1	144	157	9.2%
Aggravated Assault	2	17	104	123	7.2%
Theft	1	7	91	99	5.8%
Endangerment	0	0	46	46	2.7%
Criminal Trespass in the First Degree	0	0	45	45	2.6%
Possession of Burglary Tools	0	0	45	45	2.6%
Resisting Arrest	0	0	45	45	2.6%
Unlawful Use of Means of Transportation	0	8	35	43	2.5%
Trafficking in Marijuana	11	10	15	36	2.1%
Criminal Possession of a Forgery Device	0	0	33	33	1.9%
Disorderly Conduct (Reckless Use of Weapon)	0	0	31	31	1.8%
Possession of Dangerous Drugs	10	7	12	29	1.7%
Misconduct Involving Weapons	12	4	11	27	1.6%
Burglary in the Third Degree	4	6	13	23	1.4%
Criminal Damage	1	4	17	22	1.3%
Criminal Impersonation	0	0	21	21	1.2%
Possession of Narcotic Drugs	5	5	10	20	1.2%
Aggravated Domestic Violence	0	8	11	19	1.1%
Forgery	9	5	5	19	1.1%
Robbery	1	7	7	15	0.9%
Sex Offender Registration Violation	6	2	6	14	0.8%
Burglary in the Second Degree	4	1	8	13	0.8%
Trafficking in Dangerous Drugs	6	0	6	12	0.7%
Shoplifting	2	2	8	12	0.7%
Theft of Credit Card-Obtaining Credit Card by Fraud	0	3	9	12	0.7%
Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs	7	0	4	11	0.6%
Grand Total	**427**	**138**	**1,137**	**1,702**	**100.0%**

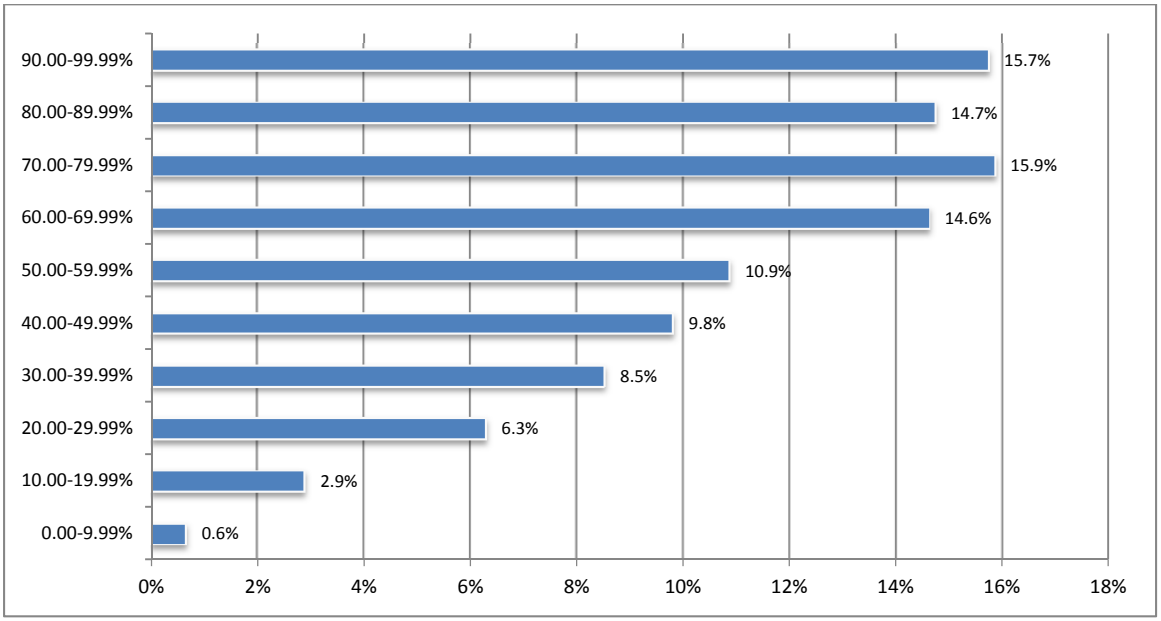
Table 144: Most Serious Current Offense, Inmates Serving One Year or Less (1,702) (continued)

Most Serious Current Offense	Felony Class 4	Felony Class 5	Felony Class 6	All Classes	% of Total
Escape in the Second Degree	0	9	2	11	0.6%
Trafficking in Stolen Property	1	1	9	11	0.6%
Unlawful Flight from Pursuing Law Enforcement Vehicle	0	10	1	11	0.6%
Child or Vulnerable Adult Abuse	0	0	9	9	0.5%
Aggravated Harassment	0	2	6	8	0.5%
Escape in the Third Degree	0	0	7	7	0.4%
Sexual Conduct with a Minor	0	0	6	6	0.4%
Organized Retail Theft	0	2	3	5	0.3%
Prostitution	0	2	2	4	0.2%
Unlawful Discharge of Firearms	0	0	4	4	0.2%
Unlawful Imprisonment	0	0	4	4	0.2%
Failure to Appear in the First Degree	0	2	1	3	0.2%
Fraudulent Schemes and Artifices	0	1	2	3	0.2%
Indecent Exposure to Person Under 15	0	0	3	3	0.2%
Sexual Abuse	0	1	2	3	0.2%
Taking or Knowingly Accepting Identity of Another Person/Entity	0	1	2	3	0.2%
Criminal Simulation	0	0	2	2	0.1%
Fraudulent Use of a Credit Card	0	0	2	2	0.1%
Impersonating a Peace Officer	0	1	1	2	0.1%
Promoting Prison Contraband	0	2	0	2	0.1%
Public Sexual Indecency to a Minor	0	1	1	2	0.1%
Smuggling	0	0	2	2	0.1%
Tampering with Physical Evidence	0	0	2	2	0.1%
Theft of Means of Transportation	0	0	2	2	0.1%
Threatening or Intimidating	0	0	2	2	0.1%
Unlawful Use, etc.-Theft Detection Shielding Devices	0	0	2	2	0.1%
Aggravated Criminal Damage	0	0	1	1	0.1%
Other Offenses	1	5	16	22	1.3%
Grand Total	**427**	**138**	**1,137**	**1,702**	**100.0%**

Table 145: Current Offense Category, Inmates Serving One Year or Less (1,702)

Most Serious Current Offense Category	Felony Class 4	Felony Class 5	Felony Class 6	All Classes	% of Total
Drug Possession	27	15	405	447	26.3%
Property Offense	22	41	364	427	25.1%
DUI	332	0	20	352	20.7%
Violent Offense	15	39	239	293	17.2%
Escape or Related Offense	0	23	58	81	4.8%
Drug Trafficking	25	10	25	60	3.5%
Sex Offense	6	5	18	29	1.7%
Public Order/Morals Offense	0	5	8	13	0.8%
Grand Total	**427**	**138**	**1,137**	**1,702**	**100.0%**
% of Total	25.1%	8.1%	66.8%	100.0%	-

Figure 384: Percent of Sentence Served (PSS), Inmates Serving One Year or Less (1,702)



Most likely an artifact of a reduction in commitments for this group, fully 71.9% of inmates serving one year or less have served at least one-half of the total time they will serve. Last but not least, we need to take a look at risk levels and projected recidivism rates for this group.

Figure 385: Recidivism Risk Levels, Inmates Serving One Year or Less (1,702)

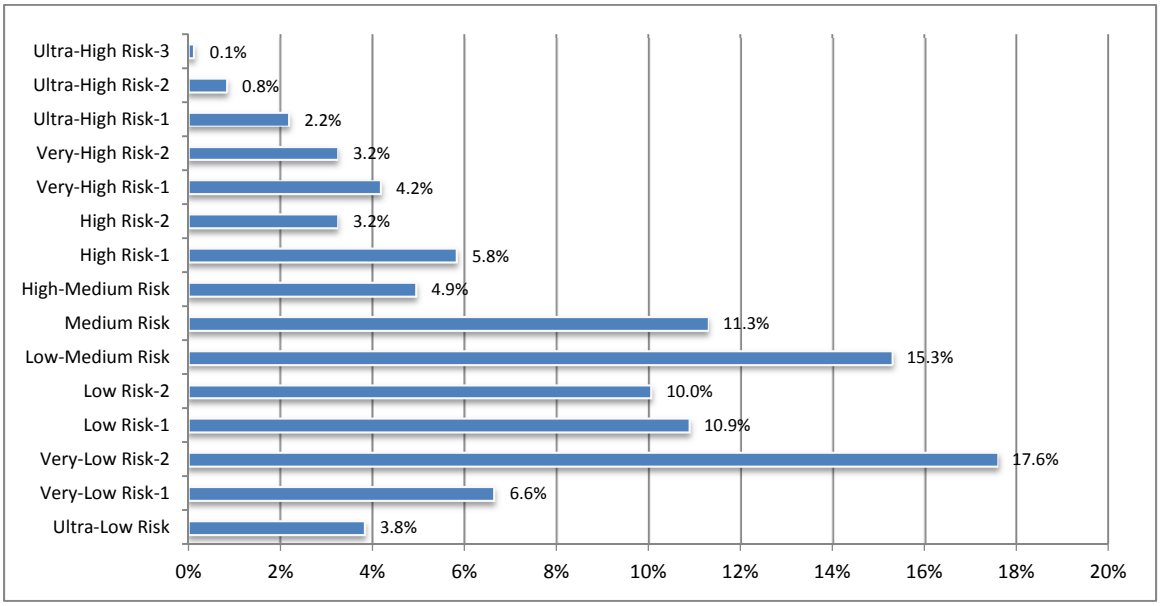
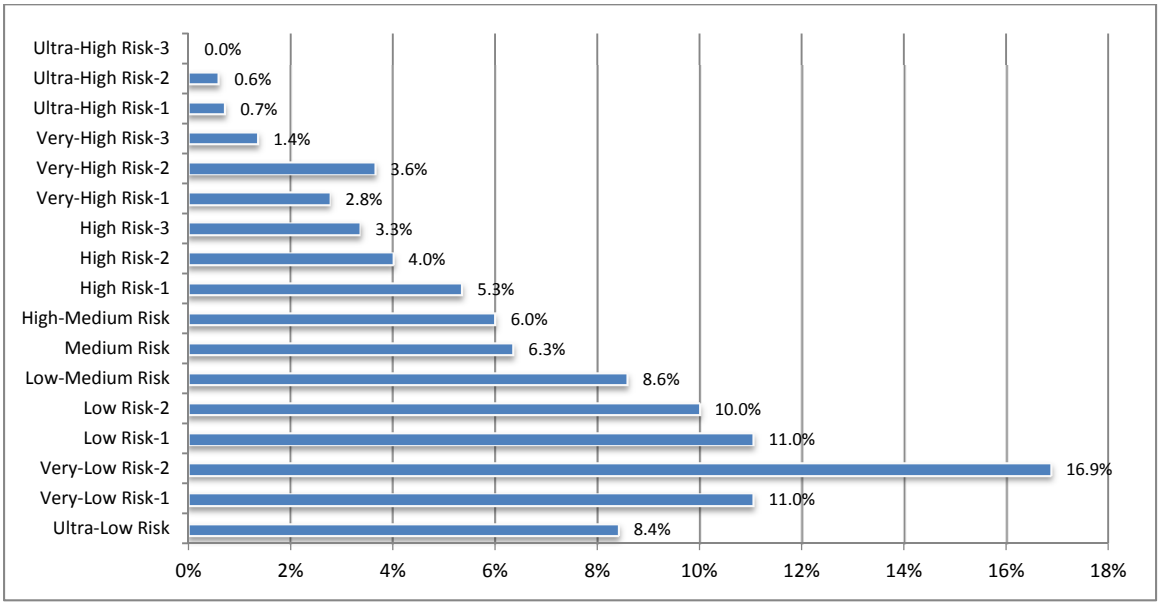


Figure 386: Violent Recidivism Risk Levels, Inmates Serving One Year or Less (1,702)



In part due to the disproportionate number of inmates serving a short flat term as a condition of probation for DUI (250 or 14.7%), as many as 833 or 48.9% of inmates in this category pose a low risk of recidivism or lower. No more than 333 or 19.6% pose a high risk of recidivism or greater. Additionally, as many as 976 or 57.3% pose a low risk of violent recidivism or lower, and 370 or 21.7% a high risk of violence or greater. Of the 1,702, 751 or 44.1% pose a low risk of recidivism or violent recidivism.

Based on their risk distributions, we project that 25.9% of these inmates would commit a new felony within three years of release that would return them to custody, including 7.5% who would do so with a new violent felony. These rates are less than the corresponding rates for all releasees (30.3% and 8.6%). Thus, comparatively speaking, these inmates do constitute a lower risk group. However, their projected 3-year recidivism rate is 71.5% greater and their projected violent recidivism rate 102.7% greater than projected rates for NVFOs. ***Of the two groups, NVFOs pose by far the lower risk of recidivism!***

Figure 387: Projected Recidivism Rates, Inmates Serving One Year or Less (1,702)

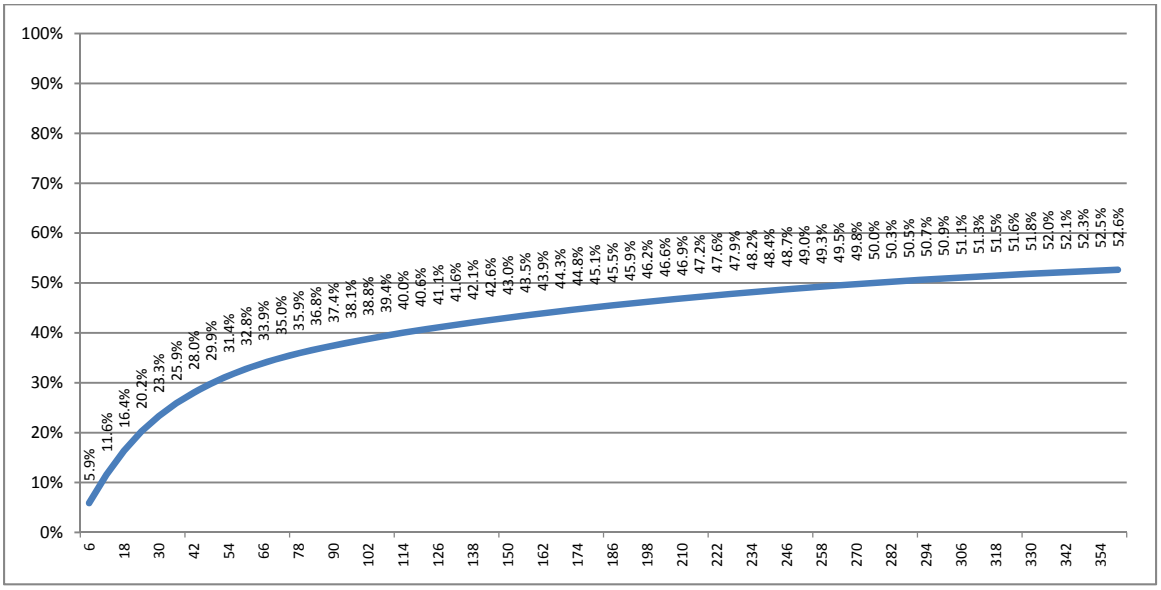
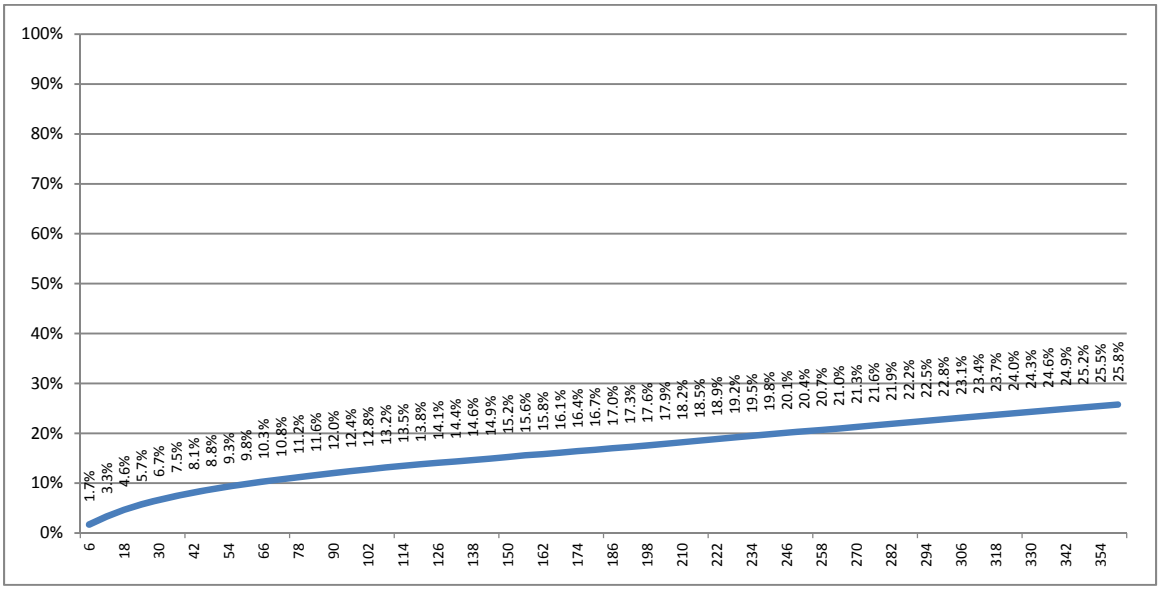


Figure 388: Projected Violent Recidivism Rates, Inmates Serving One Year or Less (1,702)



Special Screening of Inmates Serving Two Years or Less

One of the problems with releasing inmates serving one year or less is that a not insignificant number of these inmates (55.9%) fail to pass the test of posing a low risk of recidivism, including violent recidivism. One alternative to this group would consist only of low risk inmates serving two years or less. To make this group as attractive as possible, we would also require that they have no history of felony violence and that they be convicted of only lower class (Class 4-6) felonies. The number of inmates satisfying all of these criteria as of March 31, 2011 is 1,671, just slightly less than the number of inmates serving one year or less (1,702). The following constitutes a profile of this alternative early release population.

Table 146: Most Serious Current Offense, Screened Inmates Serving Two Years or Less (1,671)*

Most Serious Current Offense	Felony Class 4	Felony Class 5	Felony Class 6	All Classes	% of Total
DUI	430	0	12	442	26.5%
Possession Marijuana	124	1	34	159	9.5%
Possession of Dangerous Drugs	109	17	3	129	7.7%
Trafficking in Marijuana	103	10	11	124	7.4%
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	0	0	100	100	6.0%
Forgery	73	8	1	82	4.9%
Trafficking in Dangerous Drugs	77	0	4	81	4.8%
Theft	25	14	41	80	4.8%
Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs	63	0	2	65	3.9%
Possession of Narcotic Drugs	50	5	5	60	3.6%
Burglary in the Third Degree	44	4	4	52	3.1%
Unlawful Use of Means of Transportation	0	11	15	26	1.6%
Taking/Knowingly Accepting Identity of Another Person/Entity	18	5	1	24	1.4%
Criminal Possession of a Forgery Device	0	0	19	19	1.1%
Shoplifting	11	5	3	19	1.1%
Trafficking in Stolen Property	11	3	5	19	1.1%
Possession of Burglary Tools	0	0	18	18	1.1%
Burglary in the Second Degree	11	2	3	16	1.0%
Criminal Impersonation	0	0	13	13	0.8%
Organized Retail Theft	8	4	1	13	0.8%
Theft of a Credit Card or Obtaining Credit Card by Fraud	0	10	3	13	0.8%
Unlawful Flight from Pursuing Law Enforcement Vehicle	0	13	0	13	0.8%
Criminal Trespass in the Third Degree	0	0	12	12	0.7%
Escape in the Second Degree	0	11	1	12	0.7%
Criminal Damage	3	1	6	10	0.6%
Theft of Means of Transportation	10	0	0	10	0.6%
Resisting Arrest	0	0	7	7	0.4%
Escape in the Third Degree	0	0	5	5	0.3%
Use of Wire/Electronic Comm.-Drug Related Transactions	4	1	0	5	0.3%
Smuggling	2	0	2	4	0.2%
Aggravated Taking of Identity of Another Person or Entity	2	0	1	3	0.2%
Failure to Appear in the First Degree	0	2	1	3	0.2%
Other Offenses	13	9	11	33	2.0%
Grand Total	**1,191**	**136**	**344**	**1,671**	**100.0%**

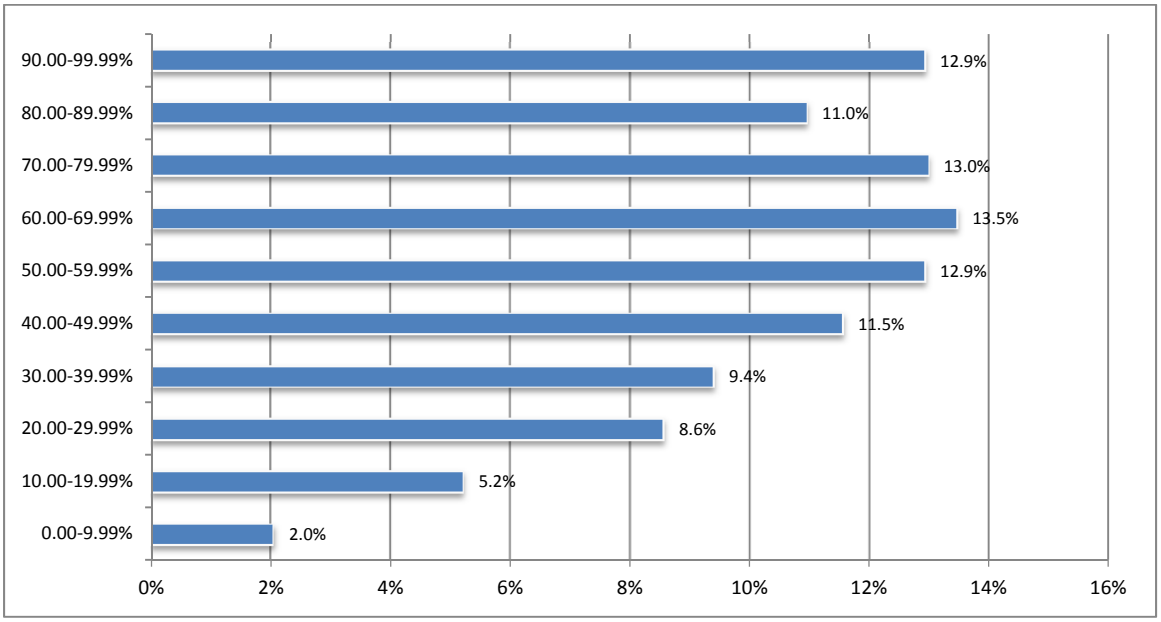
*Low risk, non-violent, Class 4-6 felons.

Table 147: Current Offense Category, Screened Inmates Serving Two Years or Less (1,671)*

Most Serious Current Offense Category	Felony Class 4	Felony Class 5	Felony Class 6	All Classes	% of Total
Property Offense	228	69	155	452	27.0%
Drug Possession	283	24	142	449	26.9%
DUI	430	0	12	442	26.5%
Drug Trafficking	248	11	17	276	16.5%
Escape or Related Offense	0	27	14	41	2.5%
Public Order/Morals Offense	2	5	4	11	0.7%
Grand Total	**1,191**	**136**	**344**	**1,671**	**100.0%**
% of Total	71.3%	8.1%	20.6%	100.0%	-

*Low risk, non-violent, Class 4-6 felons.

Figure 389: Percent of Sentence Served (PSS), Screened Inmates Serving Two Years or Less



About one-third (555 or 33.2%) of this group consists of NVFOs, while the remaining 1,116 or 66.8% are non-violent repeat offenders (NVROs). Most likely an artifact of commitment attenuation, 1,057 or 63.3% of inmates in this special category have served at least one-half of the total time they will serve. Finally, we break out general and violence risk levels and project recidivism rates for this group.

Figure 390: Recidivism Risk Levels, Screened Inmates Serving Two Years or Less

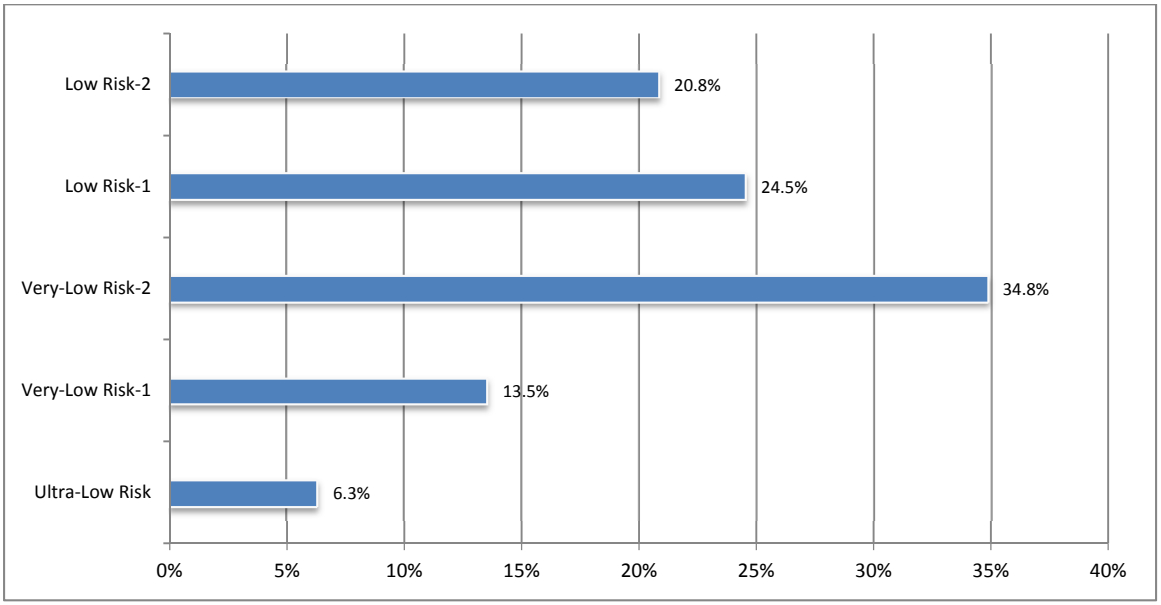


Figure 391: Violent Recidivism Risk Levels, Screened Inmates Serving Two Years or Less

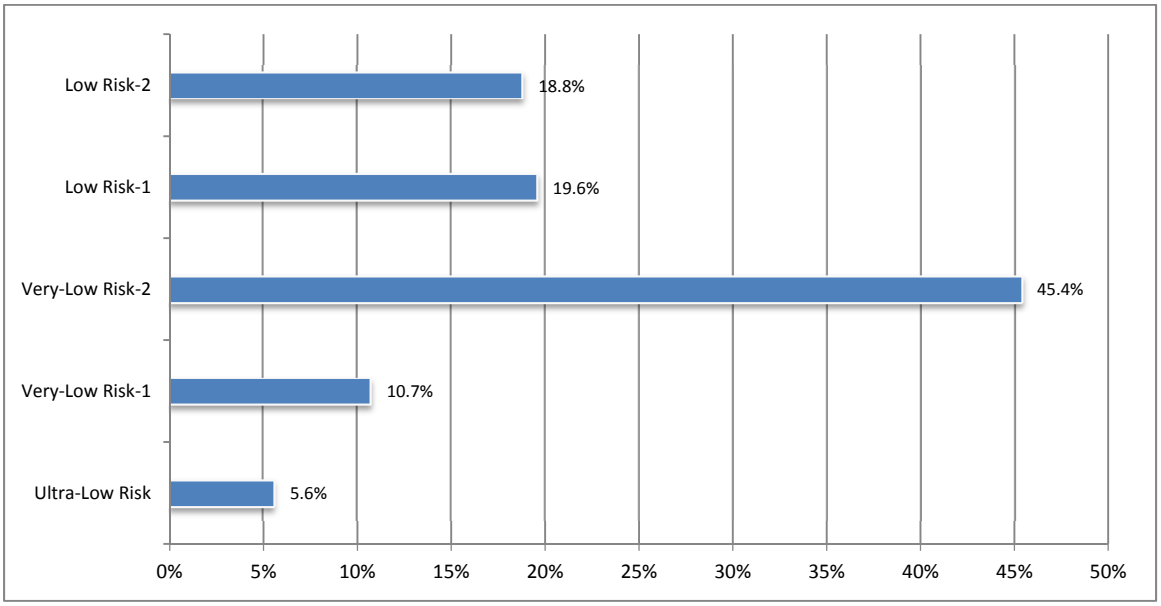


Figure 392: Proj. Recidivism Rates, Screened Inmates Serving Two Years or Less

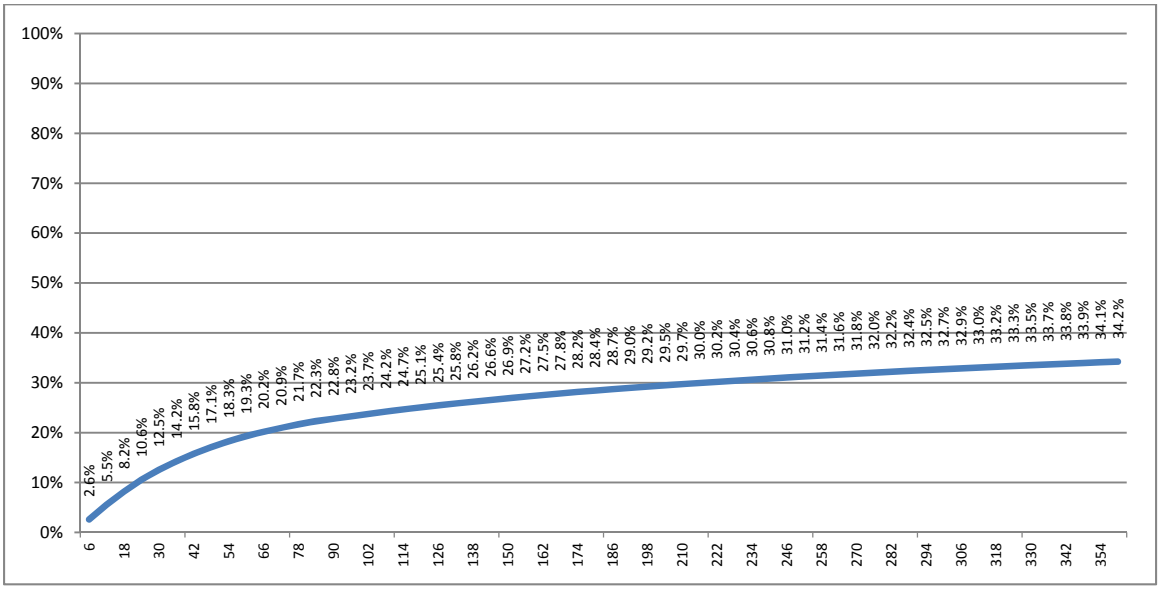
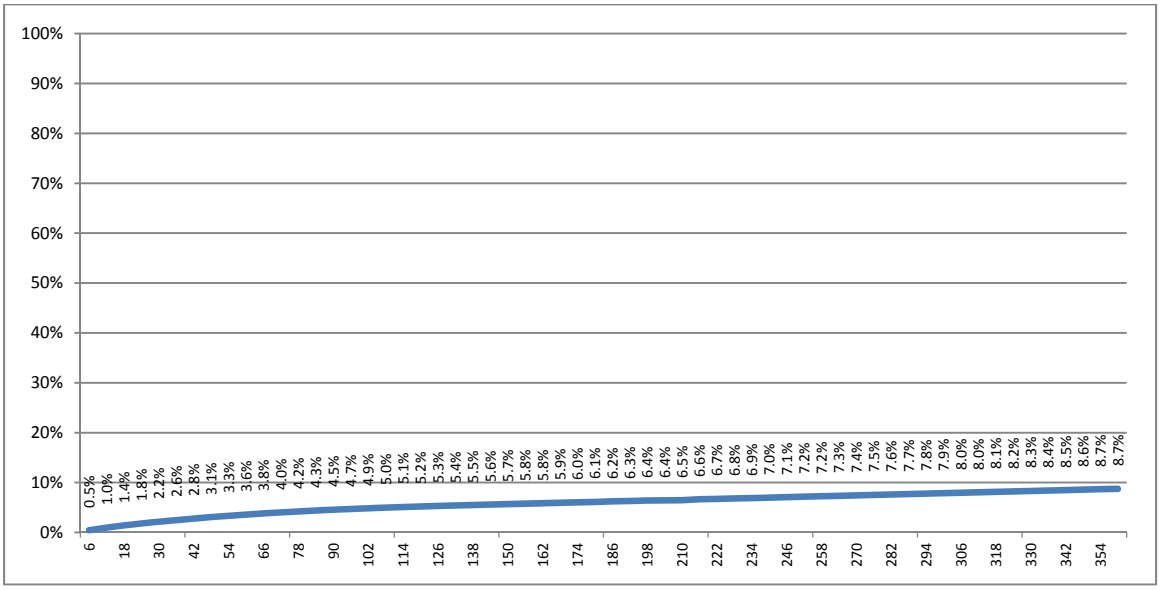


Figure 393: Proj. Violent Recidivism Rates, Screened Inmates Serving Two Years or Less



Based on their risk distributions, we project that 14.2% of these inmates would commit a new felony within three years of release that would return them to custody, including 2.6% who would do so with a new violent felony. These rates are considerably less than the corresponding rates for all releasees (30.3% and 8.6%), and also less than the corresponding rates for NVFOs (15.1% and 3.7%). This is due to the fact that they are screened for risk in advance, prior to any possible early release consideration!

Chapter 12: Risk and Major Sub-Populations

With regard to the flow of offenders through the prison system in Arizona, there are three population sectors that we seek to compare across the dimensions of general recidivism risk and violence risk: admissions, releases, and prison population. If the criminal justice system is functioning as expected, risk assessments should decrease along with the natural time progression from admission to prison population to release, especially so with regard to violence risk. In this chapter, we put some numbers to this hypothesis, relating them to several important inmate dimensions, including the five major sub-populations, the felony class and the sentence enhancement category. In all cases, the projected 3-year recidivism rate and the projected 3-year violent recidivism rate based on the corresponding risk assessments are used in the comparison,

The only significant difference in risk assessments across the three population sectors relates to offender age. There are minor differences associated with committing new crimes while incarcerated, but we will ignore those differences and concentrate on the issue of aging. In calculating inmate risk assessments, we use age at admission, age at release, and current age for active prisoners. Since inmates age from admission to release, and are always older when released than when incarcerated, we would expect risk assessments for releases to be the lowest of the three.

However, this is simply not the case. One can view the prison population as a whole as consisting of those who've been denied release, thereby continuing the aging process while incarcerated. In short, release may be viewed as interrupting or cutting short the natural aging process. The net effect of this pattern is that active inmates pose a lower risk of recidivism than do releases. As expected, the projected 3-year general recidivism rate for admissions is the greatest of the three (31.4%), followed by releases (30.1%), and prison population (28.9%).

This difference holds up across all five major sub-populations, e.g., the projected 3-year recidivism rate for repeat violent offenders decreases from 40.5% for admissions, to 38.1% for releases, and finally to 34.6% for active prisoners. Across all three populations sectors, the natural progression in general risk is from repeat violent offender (highest) to violent repeat offender, to non-violent repeat offender, to violent first offender, and finally to non-violent first offender (lowest). The following shows the variation in the projected 3-year recidivism rate for admissions across the five major sub-populations.

- *Repeat Violent Offender (40.5%).*
- *Violent Repeat Offender (36.7%)*
- *Non-Violent Repeat Offender (32.9%)*
- *Violent First Offender (20.1%)*
- *Non-Violent First Offender (18.2%)*

The situation with violence risk is slightly different. As with general risk, violence risk across all five major sub-populations always decreases in moving from admissions (highest) to releases to prison population (lowest). However, there are two significant differences. First, given that higher violence risk sub-populations serve more time and tend to accumulate in prison, active prisoners pose a higher risk of violence (10.0%) than do admissions (9.3%) or releasees (8.5%). The other difference is that violent first offenders always pose a greater risk of violent recidivism than do non-violent repeat offenders.

The following shows the variation in the projected 3-year violent recidivism rate for admissions across the five major sub-populations.

- *Repeat Violent Offender (18.2%).*
- *Violent Repeat Offender (12.2%)*
- *Violent First Offender (8.3%)*
- *Non-Violent Repeat Offender (6.7%)*
- *Non-Violent First Offender (4.4%)*

Finally, the question arises as to whether or not risk correlates with the factors that best predict time-served, i.e., felony class and sentence enhancement. If so, then additional time-served would generally work well to protect the public. We begin with projected 3-year general recidivism rates for admissions broken out by felony class and enhancement, integrating major sub-populations into the comparison.

- *Dangerous/Repetitive Offender (41.0%)*
- *Repeat Violent Offender (40.5%).*
- *Non-Dangerous/Repetitive Offender (39.2%)*
- *Offense Committed while Released from Confinement (37.3%)*
- *Violent Repeat Offender (36.7%)*
- *Felony Class 3 (33.1%)*
- *Non-Violent Repeat Offender (32.9%)*
- *Dangerous/Non-Repetitive Offender (32.3%)*
- *Felony Class 6 (32.3%)*
- *Felony Class 1 (31.9%)*
- *Felony Class 2 (32.1%)*
- *Felony Class 5 (30.6%)*
- *Non-Dangerous/Non-Repetitive Offender (30.2%)*
- *Felony Class 4 (30.0%)*
- *Violent First Offender (20.1%)*
- *Non-Violent First Offender (18.2%)*
- *Dangerous Crimes against Children (18.1%)*

Clearly, felony class does not correlate very well with general recidivism risk, but enhancement category does correlate with the exception of dangerous crimes against children. How about violence risk?

- *Repeat Violent Offender (18.2%).*
- *Dangerous/Repetitive Offender (16.7%)*
- *Dangerous/Non-Repetitive Offender (14.4%)*
- *Felony Class 1 (14.4%)*
- *Violent Repeat Offender (12.2%)*
- *Offense Committed while Released from Confinement (11.1%)*
- *Non-Dangerous/Repetitive Offender (11.0%)*
- *Felony Class 3 (10.8%)*
- *Felony Class 2 (10.7%)*
- *Felony Class 6 (9.4%)*

- *Non-Dangerous/Non-Repetitive Offender (8.7%)*
- *Felony Class 5 (8.4%)*
- *Violent First Offender (8.3%)*
- *Felony Class 4 (8.0%)*
- *Dangerous Crimes against Children (7.0%)*
- *Non-Violent Repeat Offender (6.7%)*
- *Non-Violent First Offender (4.4%)*

In reference to violence risk, we see a much stronger correlation of felony class and enhancement category with risk. The "right" categories are at the top of the list in this comparison. As expected, Repeat Violent Offender (18.2%), with both current and prior violence, is at the top, with the next in line being Dangerous/Repetitive Offender (16.7%), again as expected. Referencing the overall rate of 9.3% for admissions as a benchmark, other higher violence risk categories include: Dangerous/Non-Repetitive Offender, Felony Class 1, Violent Repeat Offender, Offense Committed while Released from Confinement, Non-Dangerous/Repetitive Offender, Felony Class 3, Felony Class 2, and Felony Class 6. Among these categories, the only one that seems out of place is Felony Class 6. However, there are generally pretty sound reasons for committing a Class 6 felon, such as a history of violence.

The rank order of these categories among releases and prison population is similar to the preceding with the one major difference being that the rates are not as high due to aging. The exception to this is the order of the six felony classes in relation to general risk. Among admissions, the three highest felony classes generally pose the higher risk of recidivism. However, among active prisoners, those committed for lower class felonies pose the higher risk of recidivism. This is due to the greater impact of aging, i.e., serving longer prison terms, in the three highest classes.

Chapter 12 Summary

- *The purpose of this chapter is to compare general and violence risk across population sectors, i.e., admissions, releases and prison population, and across major sub-populations.*
- *Comparisons are made in terms of the projected 3-year recidivism rate (general risk) and the projected 3-year violent recidivism rate (violence risk).*
- *There is a strong correlation of both general and violence risk with major sub-population.*
- *For both general and violence risk, and for each of the five major sub-populations, the progression in risk is always from admissions (highest) to releases to prison population (lowest).*
- *This same progression in general risk applies at the overall population sector level.*
- *Despite lower violence risk at each sub-population level, prison population is higher overall in violence risk than admissions.*
- *There is a significant correlation between general risk and sentence enhancement.*
- *There is a strong correlation of violence risk with sentence enhancement.*
- *There is at most a slight (moderate) correlation of general (violence) risk with felony class.*

Risk-Related Comparisons

In Chapter 1, a brief profile of the Arizona prison population was provided that included a break-out of four major inmate sub-populations. In Chapters 8 and 9, we expanded the list to five and developed general and violent recidivism rates for all five. In this chapter, we expand our view to consider both general and violence risk assessments for the five major sub-populations across the spectrum of admissions, releases and prison population. We also consider felony class and sentence enhancement.

The only difference in the three risk assessments (general or violence) for any given offender relates to his or her age. The obvious choice is to use age at admission in the case of admissions, age at release in the case of releases, and current age in the case of active prisoners. For any of the three populations, these three methods of inmate classification provide a perfect blend of the past (major sub-population) and future (risk assessments).

In addition to a look at the distribution of risk levels (Tables 152-157), it helps to have a handle, and the handle we elect to use is the 3-year recidivism rate in the case of the general risk assessment and the 3-year violent recidivism rate in the case of violence risk. Based on its risk distribution, a single projected 3-year recidivism rate is provided as an overall assessment of risk for the sub-population, e.g., violence risk for admitted NVFOs. To serve as a basis for comparison, the same is provided for the total population sector, e.g., for all admissions. Tables 150-151 and Figures 394-401 provide a summary overview of the detailed information appearing in Tables 152-157. Note from Table 150 that the order of risk is always admissions, then releases, then prison population, regardless of the population category being considered. The same may be said for violence risk with one exception, the active prison population is higher in violence risk than either admissions or releases. ***This is the case despite the fact that admissions and releases pose a greater violence risk across all sub-populations!***

Table 150: Projected 3-Year Recidivism by Population Sector & Major Sub-Population

Major Sub-Population	Admissions	Releases	Prison Population
Repeat Violent Offender	40.5%	38.1%	34.6%
Violent Repeat Offender	36.7%	35.2%	32.1%
Non-Violent Repeat Offender	32.9%	31.8%	28.3%
Violent First Offender	20.1%	19.3%	15.7%
Non-Violent First Offender	18.2%	17.9%	15.1%
All Categories	**31.4%**	**30.1%**	**28.9%**

Table 151: Projected 3-Year Violent Recidivism by Population Sector & Major Sub-Population

Major Sub-Population	Admissions	Releases	Prison Population
Repeat Violent Offender	18.2%	16.7%	16.3%
Violent Repeat Offender	12.2%	11.3%	11.0%
Non-Violent Repeat Offender	6.7%	6.3%	5.7%
Violent First Offender	8.3%	7.6%	6.2%
Non-Violent First Offender	4.4%	4.2%	3.7%
All Categories	**9.3%**	**8.5%**	**10.0%**

This apparent paradox is explained by the fact that the prison population is heavily biased toward the high end of the scale, i.e., toward repeat violent and violent repeat offenders. Since these groups are rated much higher in violence risk, their higher frequency among active prisoners pushes up the overall violence assessment in comparison to admissions and releases. Aging obviously explains the higher risk profile of admissions in comparison to releases. Since active prisoners are obviously older than they were when admitted, that would help explain why admissions in any category are rated higher than active population. The pattern that is difficult to explain is why releases in all five sub-population categories pose a higher risk of both types than do active prisoners. Clearly, inmates are older when released than during their period of incarceration. The difference is that not releasing inmates is equivalent to aging the prison population. They go hand-in-hand! In effect, release interrupts the normal aging process! One of the functions of incarceration, whether intended or not, is to age inmates out of their criminal tendencies.

Figure 394: Projected 3-Year Recidivism Rate by Population Sector

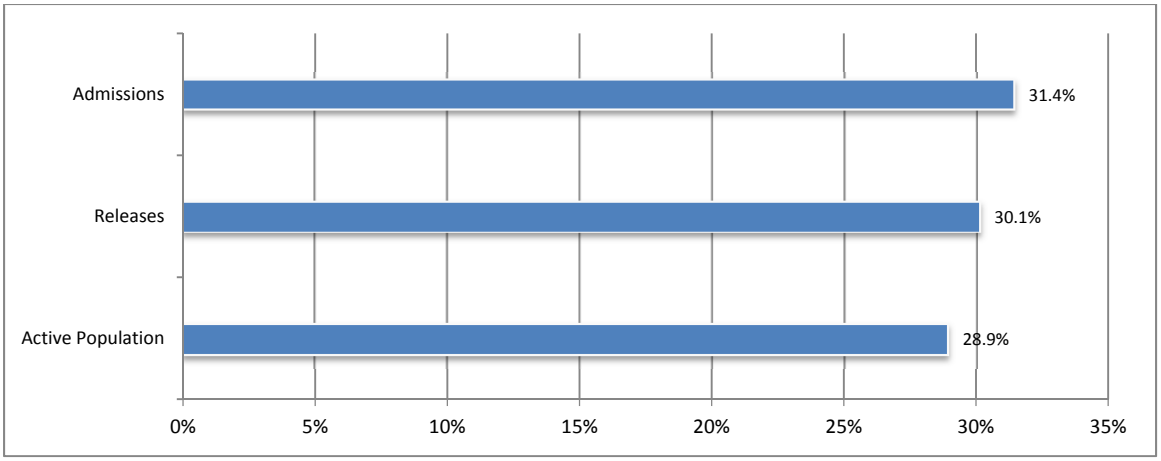


Figure 395: Projected 3-Year Violent Recidivism Rate by Population Sector

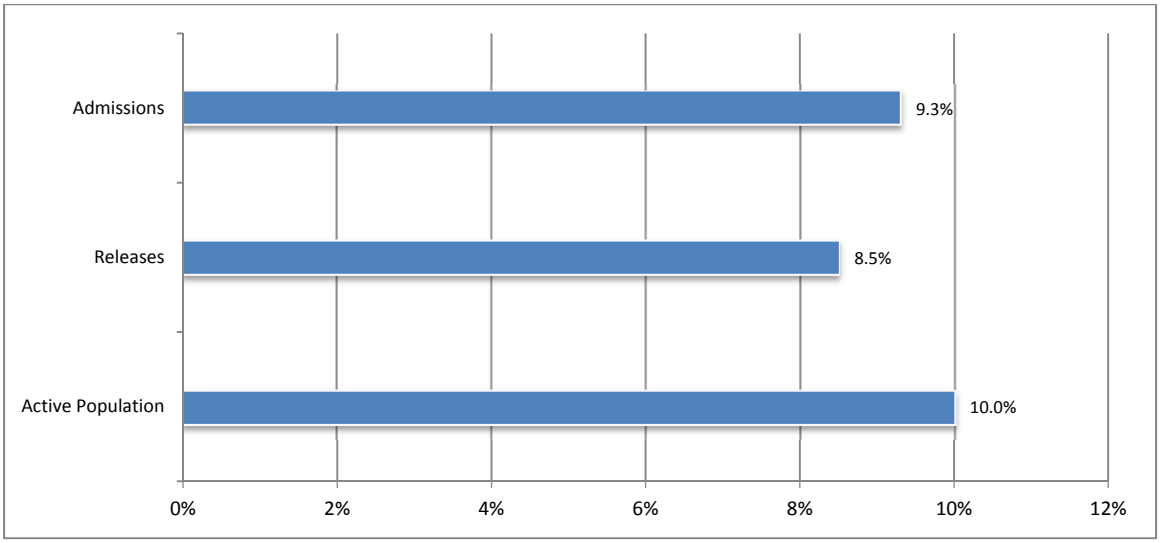


Figure 396: Prison Admissions, Projected 3-Year Recidivism Rate by Major Sub-Population

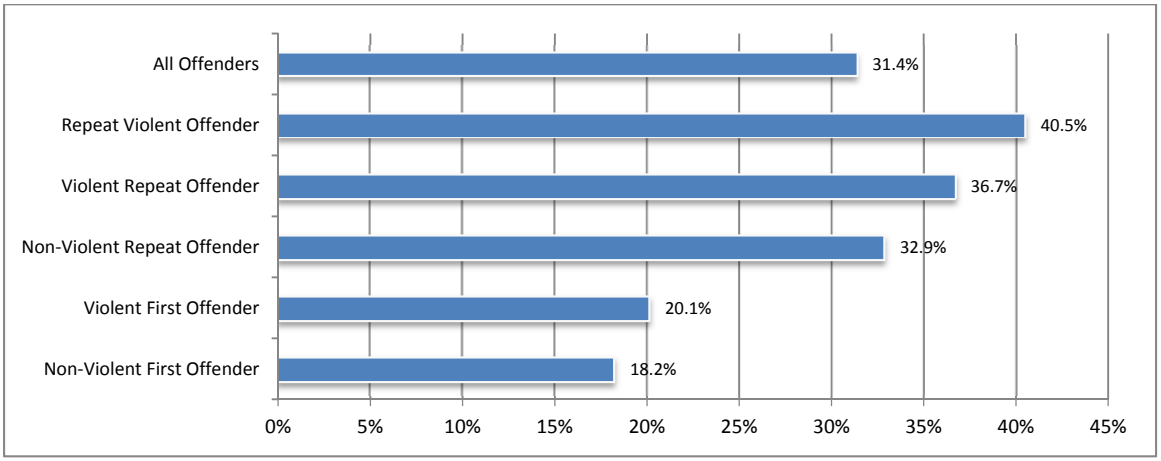


Figure 397: Prison Releases, Projected 3-Year Recidivism Rate by Major Sub-Population

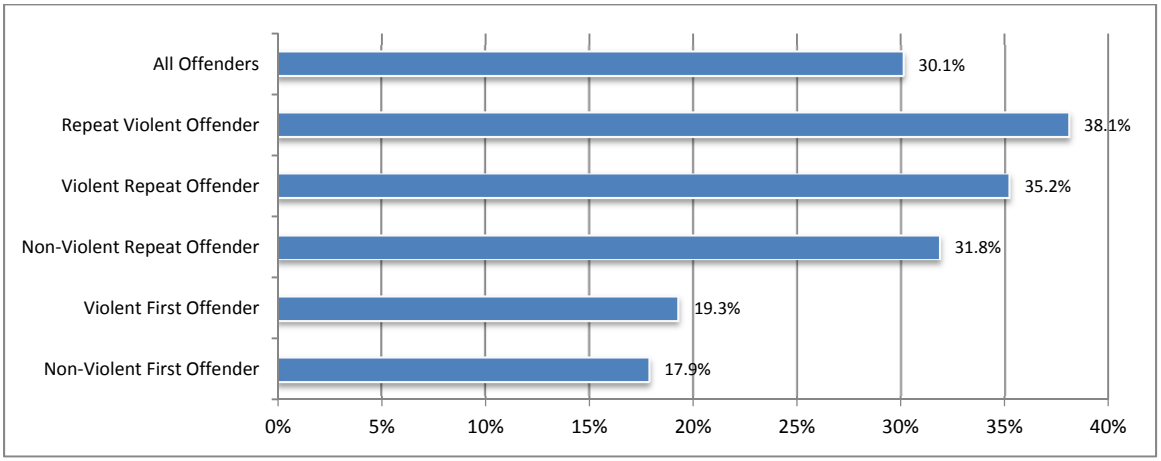


Figure 398: Prison Population, Projected 3-Year Recidivism Rate by Major Sub-Population

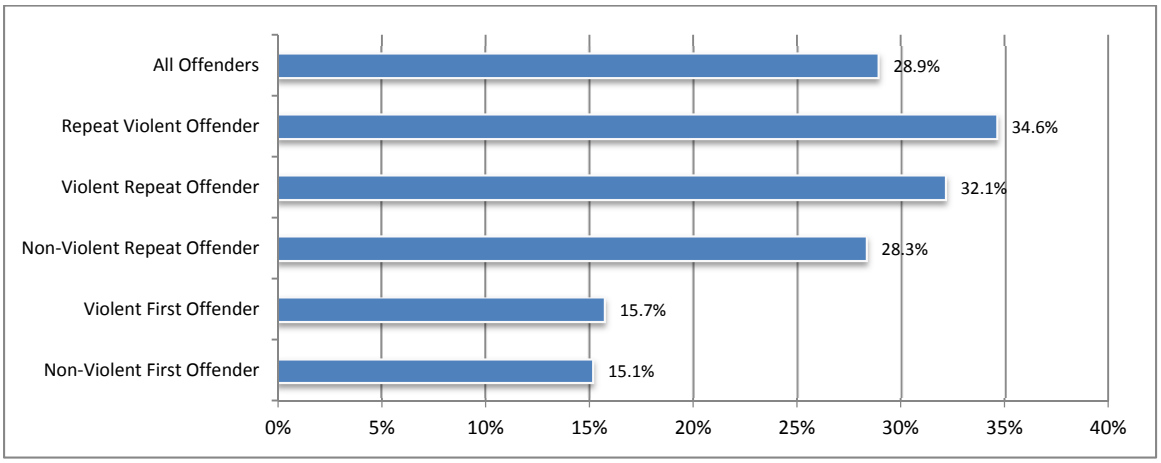


Figure 399: Prison Admissions, Proj. 3-Year Violent Recidivism Rate by Major Sub-Population

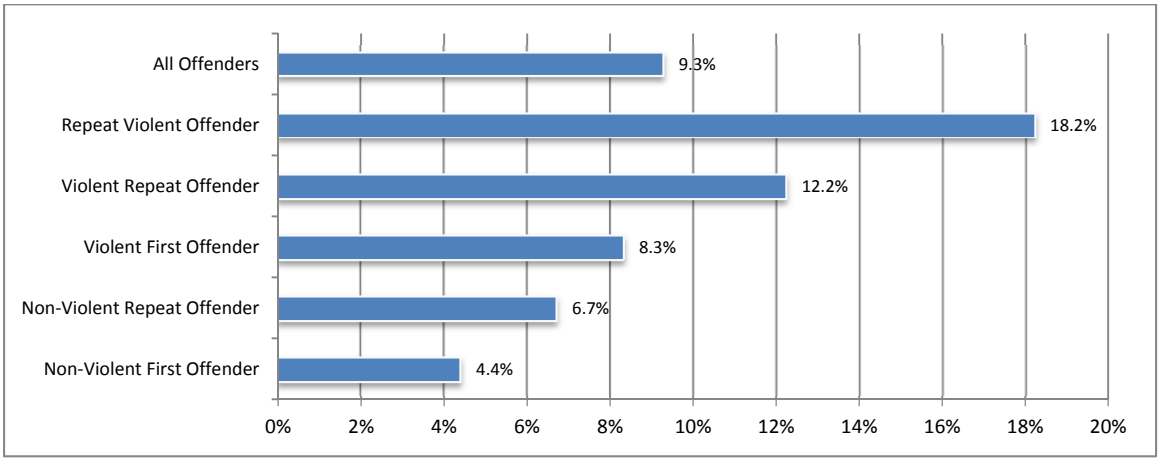


Figure 400: Prison Releases, Proj. 3-Year Violent Recidivism Rate by Major Sub-Population

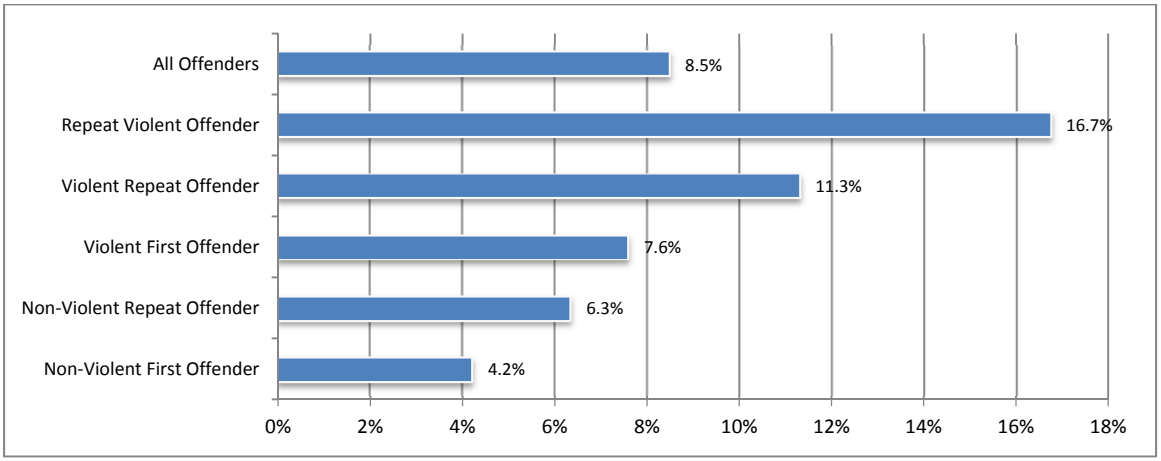


Figure 401: Prison Population, Proj. 3-Year Violent Recidivism Rate by Major Sub-Population

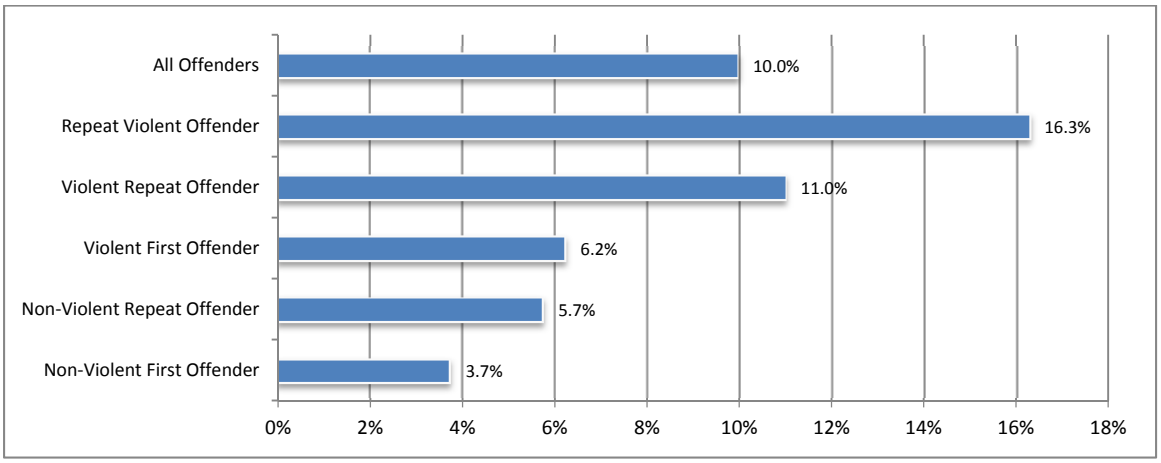


Table 152: Arizona Prison Admissions, General Risk Level by Major Sub-Population (349,305)

General Risk Level	Repeat Violent Offender	Violent Repeat Offender	Non-Violent Repeat Offender	Violent First Offender	Non-Violent First Offender	All Categories
Ultra-High Risk-3	795	1,180	707	14	27	2,723
Ultra-High Risk-2	2,302	4,076	3,296	7	26	9,707
Ultra-High Risk-1	4,155	7,604	5,281	216	299	17,555
Very-High Risk-2	2,720	4,982	4,265	294	584	12,845
Very-High Risk-1	2,268	4,580	3,647	861	643	11,999
High Risk-2	2,722	7,185	6,332	1,146	1,267	18,652
High Risk-1	4,014	11,799	15,308	1,346	1,648	34,115
High-Medium Risk	3,732	10,897	16,875	36	41	31,581
Medium Risk	4,665	13,428	18,721	631	1,874	39,319
Low-Medium Risk	4,877	13,187	20,727	3,322	6,901	49,014
Low Risk-2	2,925	8,700	12,571	2,618	6,211	33,025
Low Risk-1	1,382	4,883	7,341	4,565	8,330	26,501
Very-Low Risk-2	775	4,492	7,844	8,029	20,803	41,943
Very-Low Risk-1	321	1,334	2,728	2,641	6,274	13,298
Ultra-Low Risk	262	1,052	1,340	1,750	2,624	7,028
All Levels	**37,915**	**99,379**	**126,983**	**27,476**	**57,552**	**349,305**
3-Year Recidivism	**40.5%**	**36.7%**	**32.9%**	**20.1%**	**18.2%**	**31.4%**

Table 153: Arizona Prison Admissions, Violence Risk Level by Major Sub-Population (349,305)

Violence Risk Level	Repeat Violent Offender	Violent Repeat Offender	Non-Violent Repeat Offender	Violent First Offender	Non-Violent First Offender	All Categories
Ultra-High Risk-3	1,283	404	16	43	0	1,746
Ultra-High Risk-2	1,779	2,531	173	253	25	4,761
Ultra-High Risk-1	3,275	3,229	277	309	23	7,113
Very-High Risk-3	1,415	3,859	981	836	230	7,321
Very-High Risk-2	4,177	6,503	3,316	992	779	15,767
Very-High Risk-1	1,862	4,197	3,600	536	929	11,124
High Risk-3	3,334	4,942	4,745	680	693	14,394
High Risk-2	6,213	2,211	5,338	202	723	14,687
High Risk-1	7,348	13,330	2,778	670	145	24,271
High-Medium Risk	4,561	13,353	2,813	2,675	696	24,098
Medium Risk	916	11,127	8,169	2,997	2,603	25,812
Low-Medium Risk	1,296	10,280	9,549	3,253	2,704	27,082
Low Risk-2	1	7,178	16,557	3,740	6,272	33,748
Low Risk-1	1	8,295	29,103	5,163	8,341	50,903
Very-Low Risk-2	304	5,207	26,045	3,177	13,784	48,517
Very-Low Risk-1	58	1,173	7,590	781	12,920	22,522
Ultra-Low Risk	92	1,560	5,933	1,169	6,685	15,439
All Levels	**37,915**	**99,379**	**126,983**	**27,476**	**57,552**	**349,305**
3-Year Recidivism	**18.2%**	**12.2%**	**6.7%**	**8.3%**	**4.4%**	**9.3%**

Table 154: Arizona Prison Releases, General Risk Level by Major Sub-Population (309,857)

Risk Level	Repeat Violent Offender	Violent Repeat Offender	Non-Violent Repeat Offender	Violent First Offender	Non-Violent First Offender	All Categories
Ultra-High Risk-3	397	756	544	7	21	1,725
Ultra-High Risk-2	1,434	2,929	2,512	14	30	6,919
Ultra-High Risk-1	2,447	5,038	4,065	102	178	11,830
Very-High Risk-2	2,233	4,484	4,049	234	499	11,499
Very-High Risk-1	2,473	4,680	3,885	367	630	12,035
High Risk-2	2,413	6,057	5,437	829	1,247	15,983
High Risk-1	2,720	8,965	12,282	1,239	1,393	26,599
High-Medium Risk	2,921	9,079	14,693	34	39	26,766
Medium Risk	3,769	11,580	16,893	455	1,553	34,250
Low-Medium Risk	4,470	12,274	19,702	2,378	6,514	45,338
Low Risk-2	2,893	8,469	12,553	2,019	5,967	31,901
Low Risk-1	1,535	4,867	7,580	2,888	7,299	24,169
Very-Low Risk-2	862	4,362	7,883	6,410	20,242	39,759
Very-Low Risk-1	380	1,435	2,923	2,293	6,319	13,350
Ultra-Low Risk	377	1,261	1,570	1,738	2,788	7,734
All Levels	**31,324**	**86,236**	**116,571**	**21,007**	**54,719**	**309,857**
3-Year Recidivism	**38.1%**	**35.2%**	**31.8%**	**19.3%**	**17.9%**	**30.1%**

Table 155: Arizona Prison Releases, Violence Risk Level by Major Sub-Population (309,857)

Risk Level	Repeat Violent Offender	Violent Repeat Offender	Non-Violent Repeat Offender	Violent First Offender	Non-Violent First Offender	All Categories
Ultra-High Risk-3	572	205	10	17		804
Ultra-High Risk-2	801	999	84	116	8	2,008
Ultra-High Risk-1	2,510	2,397	222	293	24	5,446
Very-High Risk-3	1,003	2,887	501	356	116	4,863
Very-High Risk-2	3,461	5,446	2,434	648	642	12,631
Very-High Risk-1	1,513	3,851	3,090	496	866	9,816
High Risk-3	2,298	3,822	4,385	568	762	11,835
High Risk-2	5,043	2,249	5,373	265	795	13,725
High Risk-1	6,562	10,123	2,778	492	145	20,100
High-Medium Risk	4,519	11,263	1,726	1,163	393	19,064
Medium Risk	981	9,877	6,250	2,028	1,921	21,057
Low-Medium Risk	1,506	9,776	8,195	2,489	2,677	24,643
Low Risk-2	1	6,766	14,284	3,102	5,430	29,583
Low Risk-1	1	8,058	27,034	4,214	8,029	47,336
Very-Low Risk-2	401	5,521	25,785	2,826	13,260	47,793
Very-Low Risk-1	54	1,252	7,867	742	12,808	22,723
Ultra-Low Risk	98	1,744	6,553	1,192	6,843	16,430
All Levels	**31,324**	**86,236**	**116,571**	**21,007**	**54,719**	**309,857**
3-Year Recidivism	**16.7%**	**11.3%**	**6.3%**	**7.6%**	**4.2%**	**8.5%**

Table 156: Arizona Prisoners, General Risk Level by Major Sub-Population (39,896)

Risk Level	Repeat Violent Offender	Violent Repeat Offender	Non-Violent Repeat Offender	Violent First Offender	Non-Violent First Offender	All Categories
Ultra-High Risk-3	46	27	6	0	0	79
Ultra-High Risk-2	185	135	56	0	0	376
Ultra-High Risk-1	540	597	203	5	1	1,346
Very-High Risk-2	706	743	334	5	8	1,796
Very-High Risk-1	1,135	1,066	546	20	5	2,772
High Risk-2	858	927	460	129	21	2,395
High Risk-1	507	898	523	393	51	2,372
High-Medium Risk	534	911	877	11	2	2,335
Medium Risk	984	1,809	1,582	36	32	4,443
Low-Medium Risk	1,239	1,838	1,840	186	117	5,220
Low Risk-2	923	1,216	1,212	127	98	3,576
Low Risk-1	622	998	954	693	346	3,613
Very-Low Risk-2	492	1,047	1,067	1,720	874	5,200
Very-Low Risk-1	347	479	466	723	276	2,291
Ultra-Low Risk	458	447	232	810	135	2,082
All Levels	**9,576**	**13,138**	**10,358**	**4,858**	**1,966**	**39,896**
3-Year Recidivism	**34.6%**	**32.1%**	**28.3%**	**15.7%**	**15.1%**	**28.9%**

Table 157: Arizona Prisoners, Violence Risk Level by Major Sub-Population (39,896)

Risk Level	Repeat Violent Offender	Violent Repeat Offender	Non-Violent Repeat Offender	Violent First Offender	Non-Violent First Offender	All Categories
Ultra-High Risk-3	77	3	0	0	0	80
Ultra-High Risk-2	135	67	1	5	0	208
Ultra-High Risk-1	842	247	4	8	0	1,101
Very-High Risk-3	174	375	7	20	1	577
Very-High Risk-2	1,456	912	102	121	8	2,599
Very-High Risk-1	543	752	177	123	13	1,608
High Risk-3	798	760	348	137	19	2,062
High Risk-2	1,126	556	640	138	28	2,488
High Risk-1	1,621	1,471	379	47	8	3,526
High-Medium Risk	1,417	1,407	179	189	13	3,205
Medium Risk	274	1,140	396	300	45	2,155
Low-Medium Risk	859	1,355	524	475	47	3,260
Low Risk-2	0	1,183	1,128	702	192	3,205
Low Risk-1	0	1,560	2,039	1,051	274	4,924
Very-Low Risk-2	252	839	2,766	742	817	5,416
Very-Low Risk-1	1	222	776	266	237	1,502
Ultra-Low Risk	1	289	892	534	264	1,980
All Levels	**9,576**	**13,138**	**10,358**	**4,858**	**1,966**	**39,896**
3-Year Recidivism	**16.3%**	**11.0%**	**5.7%**	**6.2%**	**3.7%**	**10.0%**

Given what we know about their risk distributions, we can project recidivism rates for each of the five major sub-populations. The results are revealed in Figures 402-411 below. Please take note of the fact that projected and actual recidivism rates for any inmate population differ to the extent that inmates in prison differ from those released from prison. Generally speaking, you would expect that those in prison in any category would pose a greater risk of recidivism than those released in the same category. However, expectations such as this are not always fulfilled!

Figure 402: Projected Recidivism Rates, Repeat Violent Offenders (9,576)

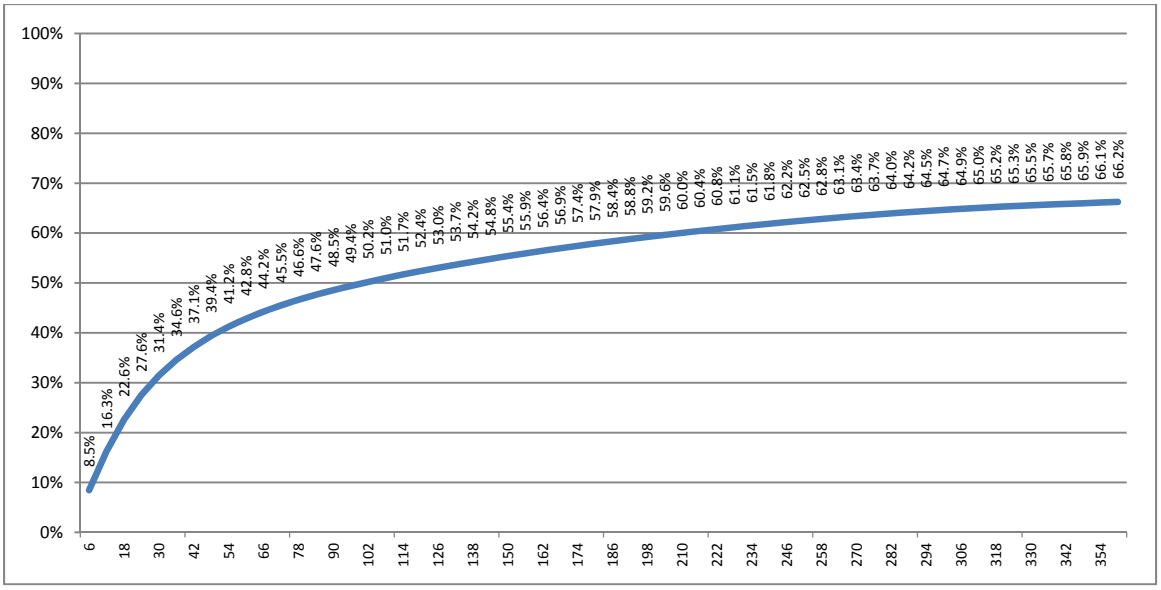


Figure 403: Projected Recidivism Rates, Violent Repeat Offenders (13,138)

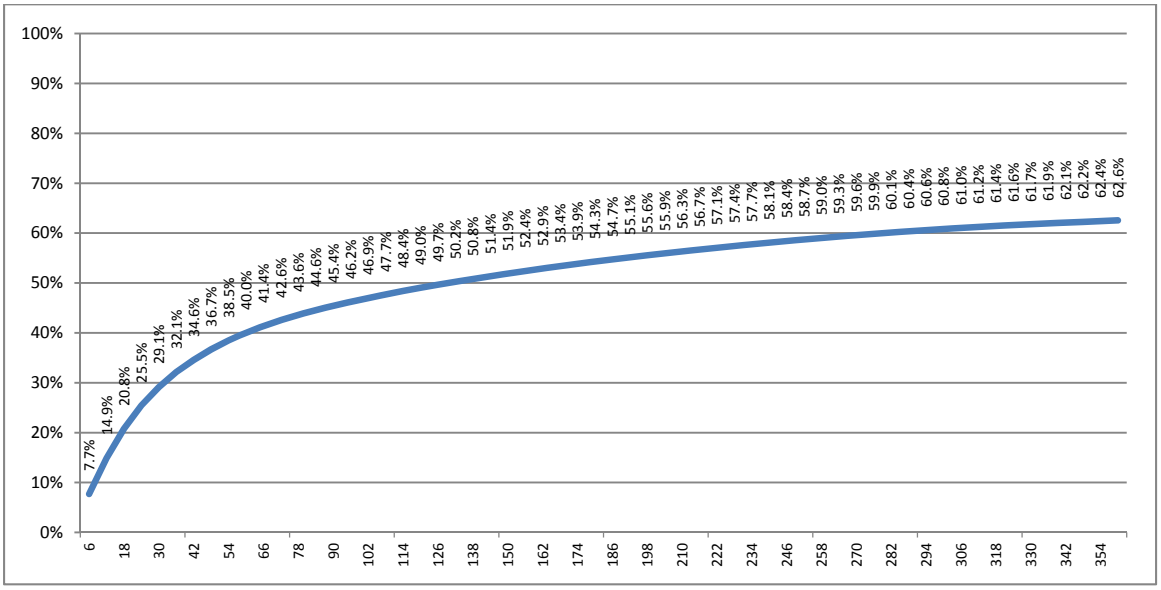


Figure 404: Projected Recidivism Rates, Non-Violent Repeat Offenders (10,358)

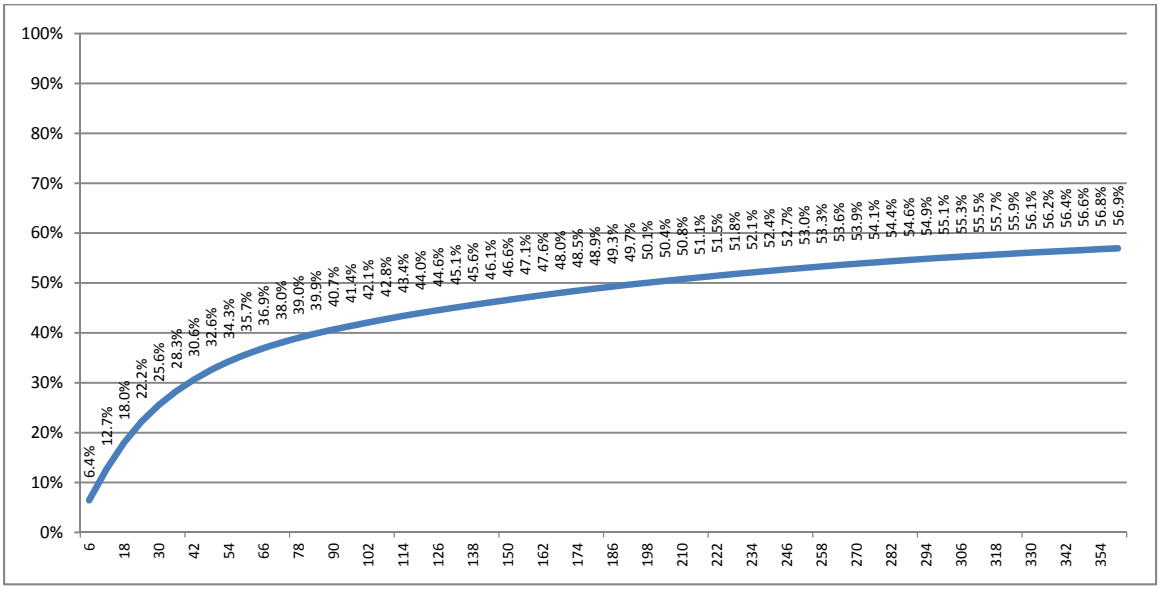


Figure 405: Projected Recidivism Rates, Violent First Offenders (4,858)

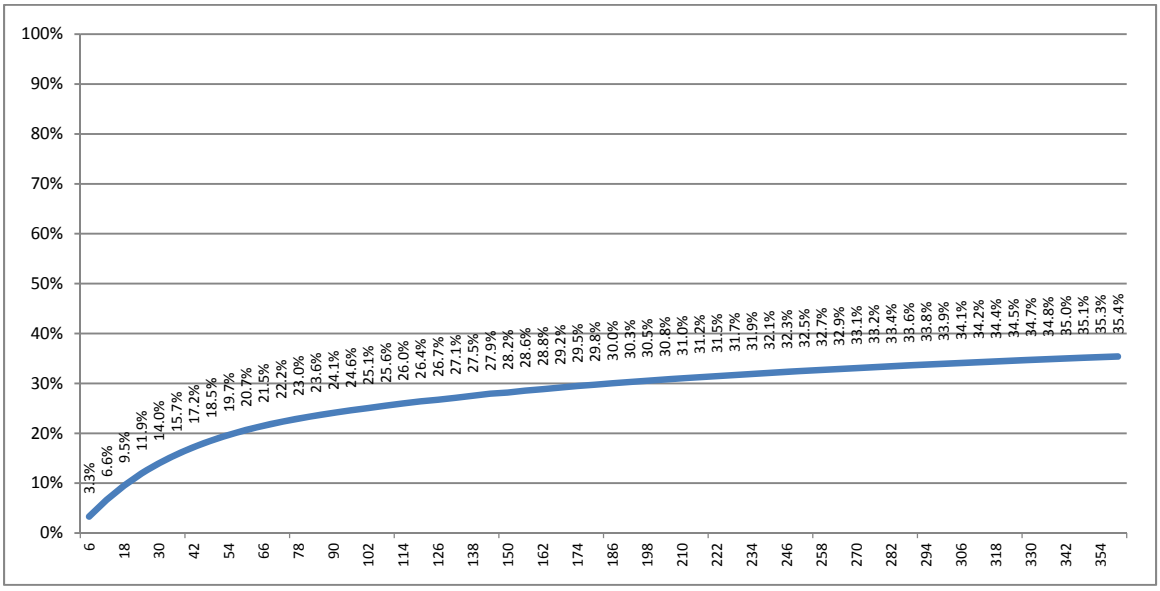


Figure 406: Projected Recidivism Rates, Non-Violent First Offenders (1,966)

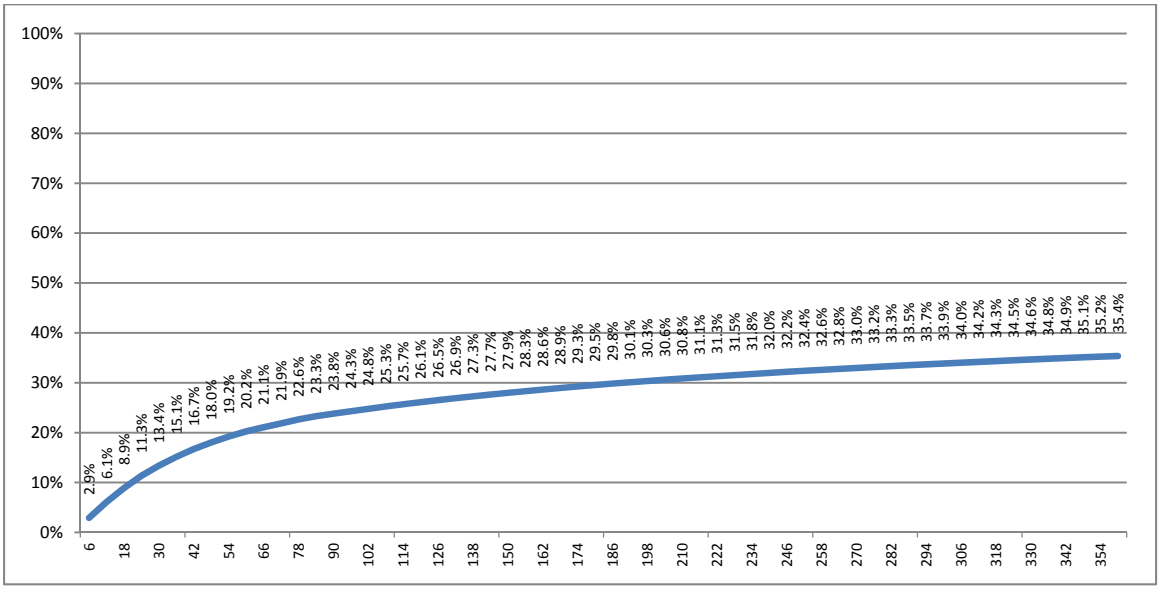


Figure 407: Projected Violent Recidivism Rates, Repeat Violent Offenders (9,576)

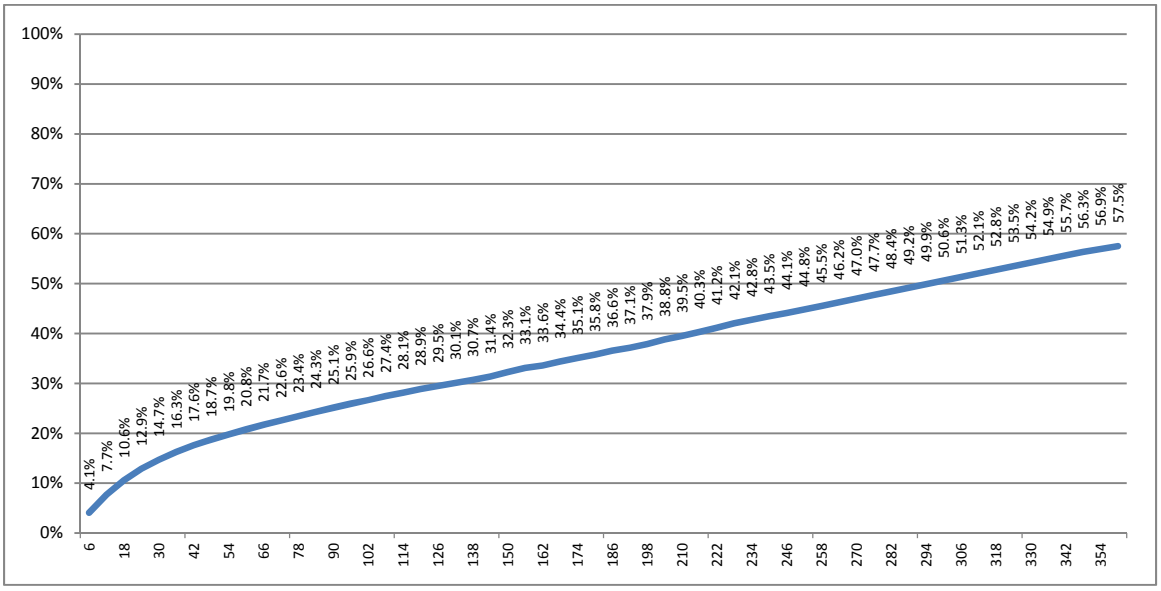


Figure 408: Projected Violent Recidivism Rates, Violent Repeat Offenders (13,138)

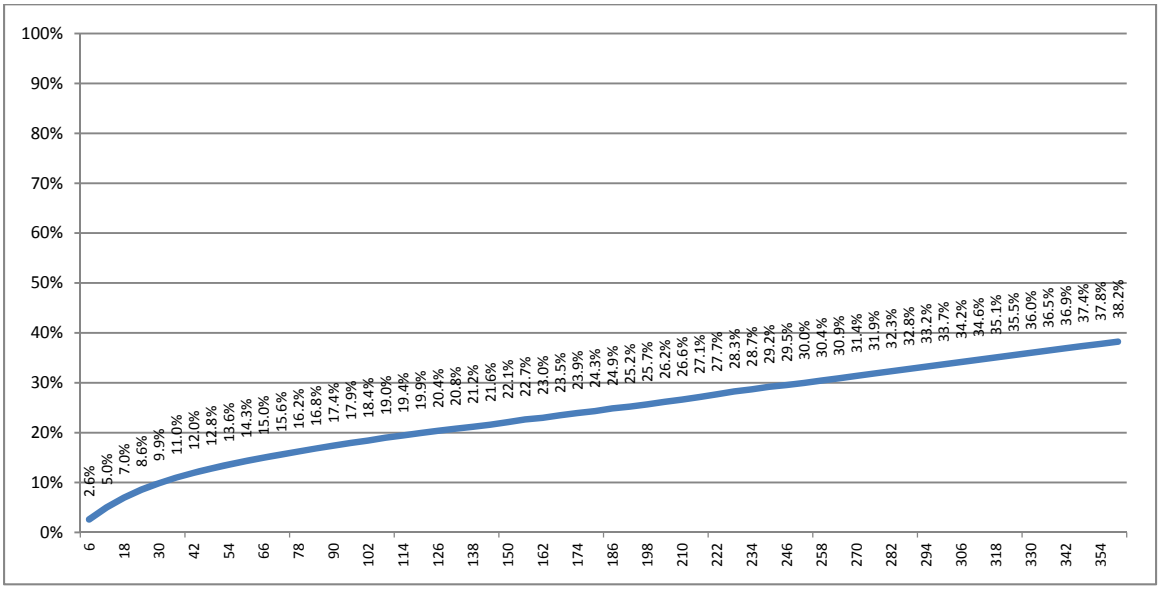


Figure 409: Projected Recidivism Rates, Non-Violent Repeat Offenders (10,358)

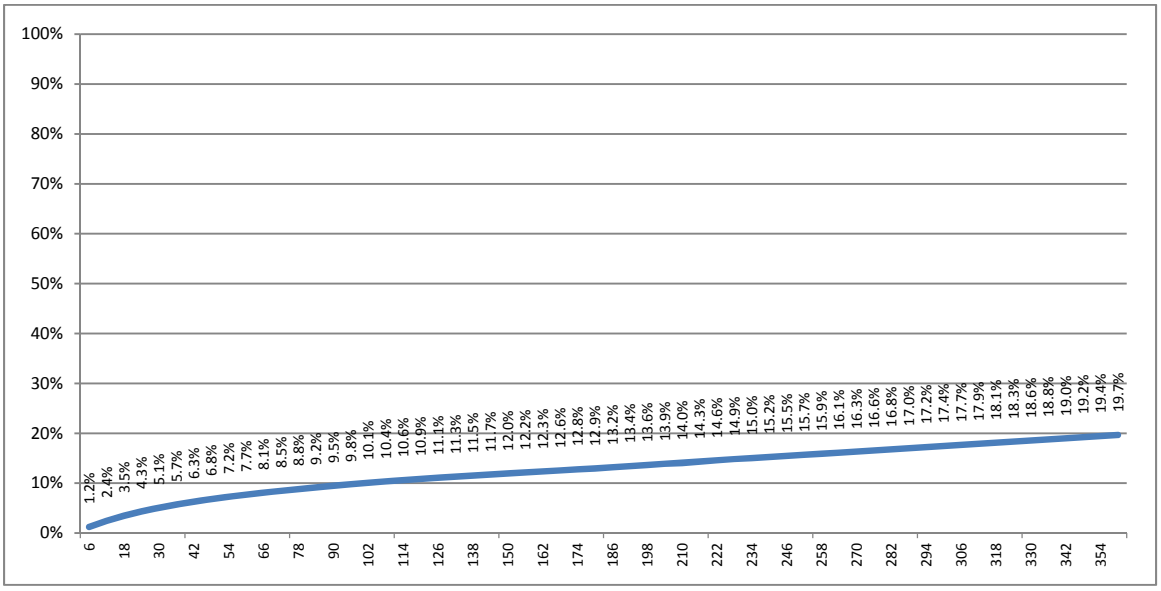


Figure 410: Projected Violent Recidivism Rates, Violent First Offenders (4,858)

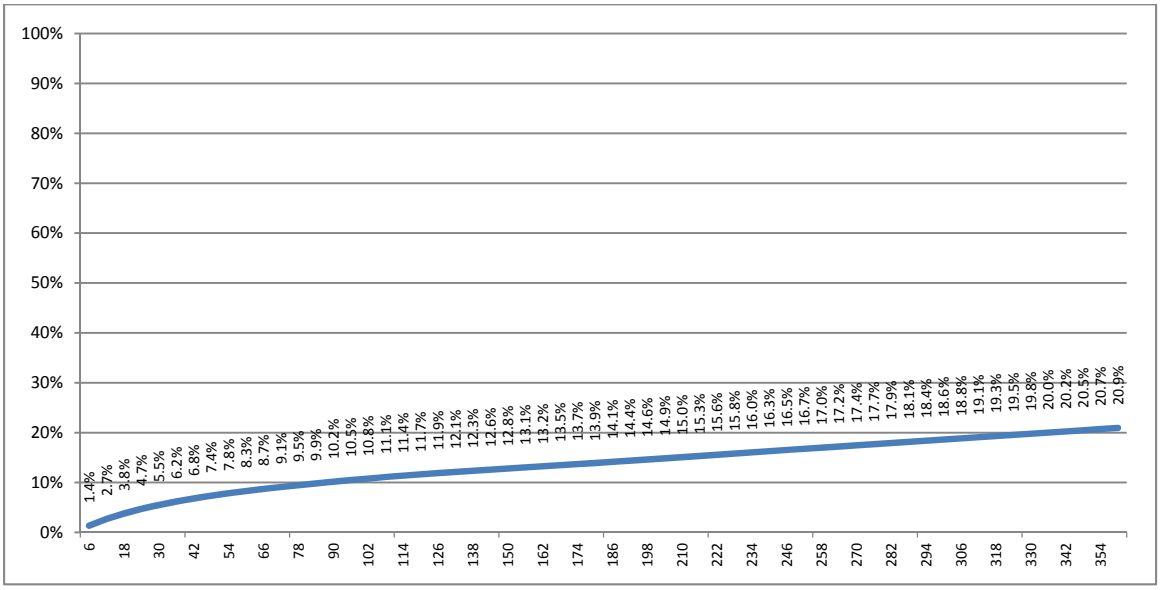
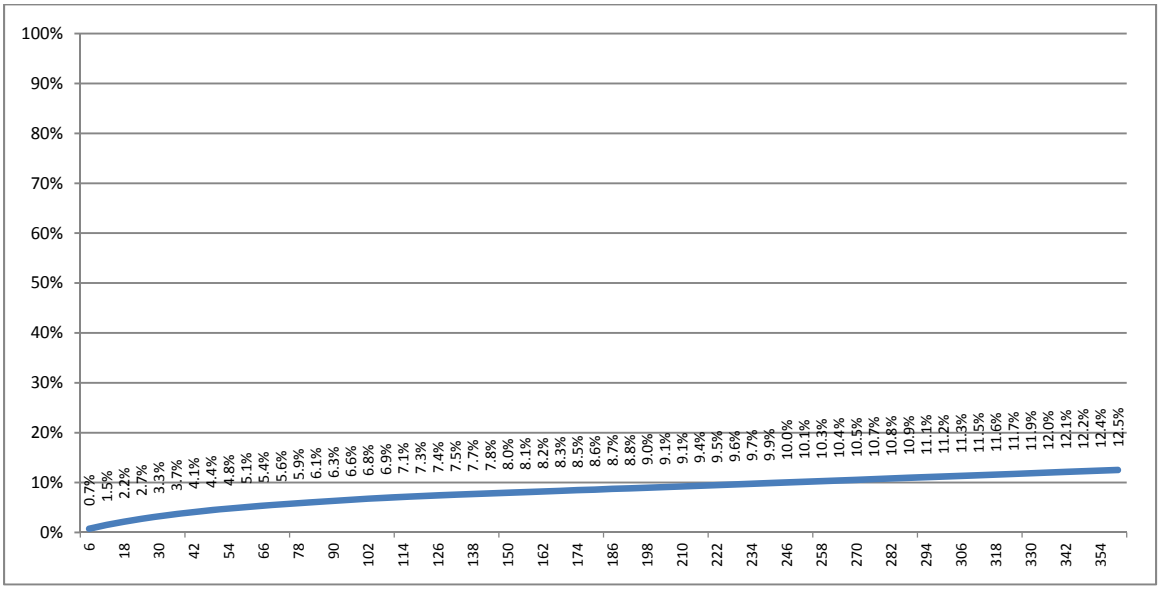


Figure 411: Projected Violent Recidivism Rates, Non-Violent First Offenders (1,966)



Regarding general incarceration policy, we already know from the time-served chapter that felony class and sentencing enhancement category provide strong, if not the best, indicators of time-served. The question that remains unanswered is whether or not these same categories associate with recidivism risk!

Table 158: Prison Admissions, General Risk Level by Felony Class (349,305)

General Risk Level	Felony Class 1	Felony Class 2	Felony Class 3	Felony Class 4	Felony Class 5	Felony Class 6	All Classes*
Ultra-High Risk-3	74	416	706	688	319	519	2,723
Ultra-High Risk-2	66	900	2,474	2,815	1,119	2,328	9,707
Ultra-High Risk-1	191	2,313	4,953	4,850	1,697	3,546	17,555
Very-High Risk-2	136	1,720	3,421	3,625	1,128	2,812	12,845
Very-High Risk-1	189	1,767	2,998	3,572	970	2,484	11,999
High Risk-2	165	2,129	3,853	6,324	1,957	4,194	18,652
High Risk-1	208	3,147	7,373	11,382	3,847	8,129	34,115
High-Medium Risk	108	2,909	6,652	10,984	3,636	7,268	31,581
Medium Risk	225	4,081	8,070	13,013	4,143	9,747	39,319
Low-Medium Risk	287	5,113	9,390	14,840	5,014	14,284	49,014
Low Risk-2	201	3,364	5,569	10,462	3,542	9,789	33,025
Low Risk-1	256	3,443	5,391	9,037	2,856	5,444	26,501
Very-Low Risk-2	427	5,198	8,167	17,024	5,445	5,548	41,943
Very-Low Risk-1	168	1,720	2,643	5,574	1,442	1,700	13,298
Ultra-Low Risk	107	1,090	1,460	2,837	771	723	7,028
All Levels	**2,808**	**39,310**	**73,120**	**117,027**	**37,886**	**78,515**	**349,305**

*Includes old code and interstate compact cases.

Table 159: Prison Admissions, Violence Risk Level by Felony Class (349,305)

Violence Risk Level	Felony Class 1	Felony Class 2	Felony Class 3	Felony Class 4	Felony Class 5	Felony Class 6	All Classes*
Ultra-High Risk-3	89	423	542	327	161	204	1,746
Ultra-High Risk-2	110	940	1,521	939	378	873	4,761
Ultra-High Risk-1	155	1,192	1,936	1,819	658	1,350	7,113
Very-High Risk-3	124	1,177	2,152	1,730	642	1,486	7,321
Very-High Risk-2	243	2,187	4,115	4,194	1,470	3,544	15,767
Very-High Risk-1	129	1,294	2,894	3,098	1,128	2,574	11,124
High Risk-3	166	1,854	3,812	4,044	1,326	3,180	14,394
High Risk-2	126	1,836	3,517	4,718	1,427	3,040	14,687
High Risk-1	253	2,719	5,641	7,596	2,526	5,510	24,271
High-Medium Risk	263	3,037	5,720	6,915	2,327	5,784	24,098
Medium Risk	164	2,436	5,354	7,642	2,672	7,511	25,812
Low-Medium Risk	190	2,896	5,516	8,199	2,552	7,675	27,082
Low Risk-2	212	3,532	6,991	10,105	3,569	9,291	33,748
Low Risk-1	296	5,621	10,158	16,209	5,073	13,434	50,903
Very-Low Risk-2	181	5,505	9,711	16,802	6,085	10,051	48,517
Very-Low Risk-1	41	1,222	1,667	14,022	3,892	1,648	22,522
Ultra-Low Risk	66	1,439	1,873	8,668	2,000	1,360	15,439
All Levels	**2,808**	**39,310**	**73,120**	**117,027**	**37,886**	**78,515**	**349,305**

*Includes old code and interstate compact cases.

Table 160: Prison Releases, General Risk Level by Felony Class (309,857)

General Risk Level	Felony Class 1	Felony Class 2	Felony Class 3	Felony Class 4	Felony Class 5	Felony Class 6	All Classes*
Ultra-High Risk-3	3	137	413	492	241	439	1,725
Ultra-High Risk-2	2	426	1,533	1,998	870	2,086	6,919
Ultra-High Risk-1	16	857	2,818	3,585	1,400	3,149	11,830
Very-High Risk-2	9	1,092	3,139	3,253	1,141	2,863	11,499
Very-High Risk-1	19	1,478	3,183	3,688	1,050	2,606	12,035
High Risk-2	42	1,558	3,237	5,408	1,795	3,913	15,983
High Risk-1	30	1,971	5,053	9,003	3,313	7,205	26,599
High-Medium Risk	16	1,872	5,116	9,347	3,363	7,035	26,766
Medium Risk	26	2,551	6,705	11,509	3,971	9,451	34,250
Low-Medium Risk	39	3,635	8,331	14,024	4,986	14,259	45,338
Low Risk-2	60	2,637	5,260	10,520	3,579	9,770	31,901
Low Risk-1	39	2,173	4,658	8,850	2,812	5,559	24,169
Very-Low Risk-2	119	3,739	7,576	17,087	5,581	5,549	39,759
Very-Low Risk-1	75	1,489	2,779	5,724	1,474	1,757	13,350
Ultra-Low Risk	106	1,112	1,836	3,032	824	766	7,734
All Levels	**601**	**26,727**	**61,637**	**107,520**	**36,400**	**76,407**	**309,857**

*Includes old code and interstate compact cases.

Table 161: Prison Releases, Violence Risk Level by Felony Class (309,857)

Violence Risk Level	Felony Class 1	Felony Class 2	Felony Class 3	Felony Class 4	Felony Class 5	Felony Class 6	All Classes*
Ultra-High Risk-3	1	94	244	201	107	157	804
Ultra-High Risk-2	2	180	490	465	226	645	2,008
Ultra-High Risk-1	15	658	1,506	1,424	549	1,294	5,446
Very-High Risk-3	9	508	1,321	1,188	525	1,306	4,863
Very-High Risk-2	25	1,366	3,052	3,490	1,294	3,390	12,631
Very-High Risk-1	17	832	2,614	2,709	1,074	2,566	9,816
High Risk-3	19	1,206	3,016	3,443	1,207	2,933	11,835
High Risk-2	41	1,492	3,306	4,440	1,408	3,019	13,725
High Risk-1	40	1,752	4,439	6,324	2,279	5,239	20,100
High-Medium Risk	54	1,552	4,102	5,881	2,137	5,299	19,064
Medium Risk	23	1,310	3,840	6,331	2,407	7,122	21,057
Low-Medium Risk	49	1,969	4,807	7,574	2,545	7,643	24,643
Low Risk-2	40	2,230	5,809	8,933	3,364	9,169	29,583
Low Risk-1	82	4,174	9,298	15,284	5,043	13,367	47,336
Very-Low Risk-2	81	4,671	9,773	16,756	6,206	10,146	47,793
Very-Low Risk-1	35	1,184	1,864	14,009	3,900	1,696	22,723
Ultra-Low Risk	68	1,549	2,156	9,068	2,129	1,416	16,430
All Levels	**601**	**26,727**	**61,637**	**107,520**	**36,400**	**76,407**	**309,857**

*Includes old code and interstate compact cases.

Table 162: Prison Population, General Risk Level by Felony Class (39,896)

General Risk Level	Felony Class 1	Felony Class 2	Felony Class 3	Felony Class 4	Felony Class 5	Felony Class 6	All Classes*
Ultra-High Risk-3	2	29	23	19	4	2	79
Ultra-High Risk-2	22	86	129	103	16	20	376
Ultra-High Risk-1	76	362	420	368	50	70	1,346
Very-High Risk-2	52	523	595	479	58	89	1,796
Very-High Risk-1	178	887	912	633	74	88	2,772
High Risk-2	252	786	670	544	53	90	2,395
High Risk-1	171	691	719	602	79	110	2,372
High-Medium Risk	43	479	774	830	88	120	2,335
Medium Risk	109	1,088	1,460	1,359	171	247	4,443
Low-Medium Risk	185	1,459	1,644	1,467	163	302	5,220
Low Risk-2	192	1,130	988	975	93	195	3,576
Low Risk-1	196	1,290	1,066	832	79	150	3,613
Very-Low Risk-2	369	2,230	1,447	881	90	176	5,200
Very-Low Risk-1	258	998	624	319	25	59	2,291
Ultra-Low Risk	250	1,027	506	169	37	30	2,082
All Levels	**2,355**	**13,065**	**11,977**	**9,580**	**1,080**	**1,748**	**39,896**

*Includes old code and interstate compact cases.

Table 163: Prison Population, Violence Risk Level by Felony Class (39,896)

Violence Risk Level	Felony Class 1	Felony Class 2	Felony Class 3	Felony Class 4	Felony Class 5	Felony Class 6	All Classes*
Ultra-High Risk-3	8	32	27	10	3	0	80
Ultra-High Risk-2	11	79	67	33	9	9	208
Ultra-High Risk-1	106	418	315	217	20	25	1,101
Very-High Risk-3	32	210	179	110	14	32	577
Very-High Risk-2	245	893	762	533	72	93	2,599
Very-High Risk-1	102	509	527	358	50	62	1,608
High Risk-3	143	677	691	418	50	81	2,062
High Risk-2	179	734	776	607	93	99	2,488
High Risk-1	198	1,079	1,100	863	128	158	3,526
High-Medium Risk	216	1,059	1,003	671	86	150	3,205
Medium Risk	94	621	714	536	68	122	2,155
Low-Medium Risk	207	1,167	927	711	78	158	3,260
Low Risk-2	118	951	1,013	848	94	181	3,205
Low Risk-1	240	1,569	1,435	1,341	123	215	4,924
Very-Low Risk-2	255	1,756	1,601	1,418	119	246	5,416
Very-Low Risk-1	75	494	365	476	27	62	1,502
Ultra-Low Risk	126	817	475	430	46	55	1,980
All Levels	**2,355**	**13,065**	**11,977**	**9,580**	**1,080**	**1,748**	39,896

*Includes old code and interstate compact cases

Table 164: Prison Admissions, General Risk Level by Enhancement Category (349,305)

General Risk Level	Dangerous Crimes against Children	Offense Committed while Released	Dangerous/ Repetitive	Dangerous/ Non-Repetitive	Non-Dangerous/ Repetitive	Non-Dangerous/ Non-Repetitive	All Categories
Ultra-High Risk-3	0	12	60	255	551	1,845	2,723
Ultra-High Risk-2	13	36	103	365	1,830	7,360	9,707
Ultra-High Risk-1	38	51	172	1,287	3,306	12,701	17,555
Very-High Risk-2	28	30	139	810	2,409	9,429	12,845
Very-High Risk-1	38	27	155	922	2,429	8,428	11,999
High Risk-2	44	61	112	919	4,114	13,402	18,652
High Risk-1	129	118	138	1,231	5,100	27,399	34,115
High-Medium Risk	104	117	142	796	4,803	25,609	31,581
Medium Risk	147	149	222	1,126	5,984	31,691	39,319
Low-Medium Risk	331	150	220	1,543	5,566	41,204	49,014
Low Risk-2	273	59	166	1,010	3,051	28,466	33,025
Low Risk-1	343	17	46	1,603	1,365	23,127	26,501
Very-Low Risk-2	938	12	26	2,319	585	38,063	41,943
Very-Low Risk-1	508	4	14	753	233	11,786	13,298
Ultra-Low Risk	419	4	12	493	145	5,955	7,028
All Levels	**3,353**	**847**	**1,737**	**15,432**	**41,471**	**286,465**	**349,305**

Table 165: Prison Admissions, Violence Risk Level by Enhancement Category (349,305)

Violence Risk Level	Dangerous Crimes against Children	Offense Committed while Released	Dangerous/ Repetitive	Dangerous/ Non-Repetitive	Non-Dangerous/ Repetitive	Non-Dangerous/ Non-Repetitive	All Categories
Ultra-High Risk-3	4	13	50	339	178	1,162	1,746
Ultra-High Risk-2	16	11	46	733	401	3,554	4,761
Ultra-High Risk-1	26	26	162	789	1,151	4,959	7,113
Very-High Risk-3	23	17	66	762	881	5,572	7,321
Very-High Risk-2	54	48	206	1,363	2,733	11,363	15,767
Very-High Risk-1	41	26	84	658	1,972	8,343	11,124
High Risk-3	88	43	140	886	2,417	10,820	14,394
High Risk-2	104	33	181	716	3,172	10,481	14,687
High Risk-1	237	103	228	1,359	4,007	18,337	24,271
High-Medium Risk	285	71	180	1,617	3,354	18,591	24,098
Medium Risk	195	80	92	951	2,941	21,553	25,812
Low-Medium Risk	270	64	91	1,227	3,219	22,211	27,082
Low Risk-2	301	93	68	1,184	3,389	28,713	33,748
Low Risk-1	753	113	95	1,552	5,751	42,639	50,903
Very-Low Risk-2	554	83	34	833	4,283	42,730	48,517
Very-Low Risk-1	156	12	7	188	838	21,321	22,522
Ultra-Low Risk	246	11	7	275	784	14,116	15,439
All Levels	**3,353**	**847**	**1,737**	**15,432**	**41,471**	**286,465**	**349,305**

Table 166: Prison Releases, General Risk Level by Enhancement Category (309,857)

General Risk Level	Dangerous Crimes against Children	Offense Committed while Released	Dangerous/ Repetitive	Dangerous/ Non-Repetitive	Non-Dangerous/ Repetitive	Non-Dangerous/ Non-Repetitive	All Categories
Ultra-High Risk-3	0	0	12	61	296	1,356	1,725
Ultra-High Risk-2	3	20	25	128	920	5,823	6,919
Ultra-High Risk-1	7	23	61	289	1,936	9,514	11,830
Very-High Risk-2	11	33	40	422	1,557	9,426	11,499
Very-High Risk-1	20	35	76	552	2,435	8,917	12,035
High Risk-2	22	54	80	580	3,251	11,996	15,983
High Risk-1	36	56	39	706	3,275	22,487	26,599
High-Medium Risk	45	85	49	408	3,194	22,985	26,766
Medium Risk	36	138	95	522	4,449	29,010	34,250
Low-Medium Risk	87	159	125	805	4,904	39,258	45,338
Low Risk-2	84	76	96	600	3,032	28,013	31,901
Low Risk-1	103	30	61	596	1,639	21,740	24,169
Very-Low Risk-2	218	19	36	1,539	772	37,175	39,759
Very-Low Risk-1	237	10	25	608	326	12,144	13,350
Ultra-Low Risk	342	11	18	583	228	6,552	7,734
All Levels	**1,251**	**749**	**838**	**8,399**	**32,224**	**266,396**	**309,857**

Table 167: Prison Releases, Violence Risk Level by Enhancement Category (309,857)

Violence Risk Level	Dangerous Crimes against Children	Offense Committed while Released	Dangerous/ Repetitive	Dangerous/ Non-Repetitive	Non-Dangerous/ Repetitive	Non-Dangerous/ Non-Repetitive	All Categories
Ultra-High Risk-3	0	2	4	54	50	694	804
Ultra-High Risk-2	2	2	10	95	104	1,795	2,008
Ultra-High Risk-1	7	8	42	391	613	4,385	5,446
Very-High Risk-3	2	14	14	216	364	4,253	4,863
Very-High Risk-2	25	33	102	704	1,852	9,915	12,631
Very-High Risk-1	12	22	36	438	1,266	8,042	9,816
High Risk-3	31	31	54	474	1,804	9,441	11,835
High Risk-2	33	40	73	506	2,610	10,463	13,725
High Risk-1	76	64	101	821	2,852	16,186	20,100
High-Medium Risk	84	57	106	706	2,532	15,579	19,064
Medium Risk	57	49	55	391	2,098	18,407	21,057
Low-Medium Risk	117	75	69	637	2,620	21,125	24,643
Low Risk-2	73	68	39	720	2,481	26,202	29,583
Low Risk-1	153	138	66	1,036	4,889	41,054	47,336
Very-Low Risk-2	276	108	49	705	4,167	42,488	47,793
Very-Low Risk-1	88	17	8	194	938	21,478	22,723
Ultra-Low Risk	215	21	10	311	984	14,889	16,430
All Levels	**1,251**	**749**	**838**	**8,399**	**32,224**	**266,396**	**309,857**

Table 168: Prison Population, General Risk Level by Enhancement Category (39,896)

General Risk Level	Dangerous Crimes against Children	Offense Committed while Released	Dangerous/ Repetitive	Dangerous/ Non-Repetitive	Non-Dangerous/ Repetitive	Non-Dangerous/ Non-Repetitive	All Categories
Ultra-High Risk-3	0	1	5	21	35	17	79
Ultra-High Risk-2	0	3	12	61	163	137	376
Ultra-High Risk-1	4	7	42	217	506	570	1,346
Very-High Risk-2	31	5	78	292	646	744	1,796
Very-High Risk-1	26	21	154	539	1,001	1,031	2,772
High Risk-2	42	27	99	541	747	939	2,395
High Risk-1	54	11	30	545	629	1,103	2,372
High-Medium Risk	60	7	48	177	886	1,157	2,335
Medium Risk	105	28	91	442	1,412	2,365	4,443
Low-Medium Risk	226	21	102	652	1,368	2,851	5,220
Low Risk-2	296	34	90	390	872	1,894	3,576
Low Risk-1	266	35	58	656	575	2,023	3,613
Very-Low Risk-2	554	39	47	1,233	271	3,056	5,200
Very-Low Risk-1	490	22	32	445	127	1,175	2,291
Ultra-Low Risk	698	19	35	373	92	865	2,082
All Levels	**2,852**	**280**	**923**	**6,584**	**9,330**	**19,927**	**39,896**

Table 169: Prison Population, Violence Risk Level by Enhancement Category (39,896)

Violence Risk Level	Dangerous Crimes against Children	Offense Committed while Released	Dangerous/ Repetitive	Dangerous/ Non-Repetitive	Non-Dangerous/ Repetitive	Non-Dangerous/ Non-Repetitive	All Categories
Ultra-High Risk-3	0	1	2	32	19	26	80
Ultra-High Risk-2	1	0	5	57	31	114	208
Ultra-High Risk-1	21	9	74	342	255	400	1,101
Very-High Risk-3	9	2	15	146	119	286	577
Very-High Risk-2	36	29	149	664	790	931	2,599
Very-High Risk-1	27	8	64	375	448	686	1,608
High Risk-3	54	12	63	440	637	856	2,062
High Risk-2	82	15	97	442	862	990	2,488
High Risk-1	228	37	117	595	1,015	1,534	3,526
High-Medium Risk	318	49	127	536	801	1,374	3,205
Medium Risk	154	6	34	307	479	1,175	2,155
Low-Medium Risk	416	43	62	559	661	1,519	3,260
Low Risk-2	134	8	22	554	675	1,812	3,205
Low Risk-1	357	18	44	745	1,089	2,671	4,924
Very-Low Risk-2	510	25	29	469	952	3,431	5,416
Very-Low Risk-1	158	8	9	138	250	939	1,502
Ultra-Low Risk	347	10	10	183	247	1,183	1,980
All Levels	**2,852**	**280**	**923**	**6,584**	**9,330**	**19,927**	**39,896**

Table 170: Prison Admissions, Enhancement Category by Felony Class (349,305)

Enhancement Category	Felony Class 1	Felony Class 2	Felony Class 3	Felony Class 4	Felony Class 5	Felony Class 6	All Classes
Dangerous Crimes against Children	72	2,345	915	12	7	2	3,353
Offense Committed while Released	19	156	234	218	122	98	847
Dangerous/Repetitive	143	876	492	144	43	38	1,737
Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	1,855	6,328	5,781	767	98	596	15,432
Non-Dangerous/Repetitive	46	4,019	11,743	16,773	4,135	3,755	41,471
Non-Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	673	24,586	53,955	99,113	33,481	74,026	286,465
Grand Total	**2,808**	**39,310**	**73,120**	**117,027**	**37,886**	**78,515**	**349,305**

Table 171: Prison Admissions, Projected 3-Year Recidivism by Enhancement by Felony Class

Enhancement Category	Felony Class 1	Felony Class 2	Felony Class 3	Felony Class 4	Felony Class 5	Felony Class 6	All Classes
Dangerous Crimes against Children	24.0%	16.9%	20.4%	28.7%	21.0%	20.6%	18.1%
Offense Committed while Released	38.8%	36.8%	38.7%	37.6%	35.5%	35.6%	37.3%
Dangerous/Repetitive	37.6%	41.4%	41.8%	38.9%	47.2%	45.7%	41.0%
Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	32.7%	33.4%	31.4%	32.2%	33.7%	29.3%	32.3%
Non-Dangerous/Repetitive	35.4%	37.6%	41.1%	38.3%	38.8%	40.4%	39.2%
Non-Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	28.7%	30.3%	31.7%	28.5%	29.5%	31.9%	30.2%
Grand Total	**31.9%**	**31.2%**	**33.1%**	**30.0%**	**30.6%**	**32.3%**	**31.4%**

Table 172: Prison Admissions, Proj. 3-Year Violent Recidivism by Enhancement by Felony Class

Enhancement Category	Felony Class 1	Felony Class 2	Felony Class 3	Felony Class 4	Felony Class 5	Felony Class 6	All Classes
Dangerous Crimes against Children	10.3%	6.5%	8.0%	10.8%	6.5%	7.8%	7.0%
Offense Committed while Released	14.5%	13.0%	12.2%	10.4%	8.9%	9.2%	11.1%
Dangerous/Repetitive	15.4%	16.9%	17.1%	14.4%	18.5%	14.6%	16.7%
Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	15.1%	15.0%	13.7%	13.4%	13.7%	12.7%	14.4%
Non-Dangerous/Repetitive	12.3%	14.0%	11.8%	10.3%	10.5%	11.6%	11.0%
Non-Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	12.9%	9.7%	10.2%	7.5%	8.1%	9.2%	8.7%
Grand Total	**14.4%**	**10.7%**	**10.8%**	**8.0%**	**8.4%**	**9.4%**	**9.3%**

Table 173: Prison Releases, Enhancement Category by Felony Class

Enhancement Category	Felony Class 1	Felony Class 2	Felony Class 3	Felony Class 4	Felony Class 5	Felony Class 6	All Classes
Dangerous Crimes against Children	12	597	626	11	4	1	1,251
Offense Committed while Released	3	110	210	208	120	98	749
Dangerous/Repetitive	22	358	283	102	35	37	838
Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	316	2,773	4,017	647	86	553	8,399
Non-Dangerous/Repetitive	12	3,225	8,601	13,171	3,727	3,488	32,224
Non-Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	236	19,664	47,900	93,381	32,428	72,230	266,396
Grand Total	**601**	**26,727**	**61,635**	**107,520**	**36,400**	**76,407**	**309,857**

Table 174: Prison Releases, Projected 3-Year Recidivism by Enhancement by Felony Class

Enhancement Category	Felony Class 1	Felony Class 2	Felony Class 3	Felony Class 4	Felony Class 5	Felony Class 6	All Classes
Dangerous Crimes against Children	15.8%	13.0%	18.4%	24.7%	12.0%	25.5%	15.8%
Offense Committed while Released	25.9%	29.2%	34.4%	34.6%	33.4%	34.1%	33.5%
Dangerous/Repetitive	21.8%	34.7%	35.7%	35.7%	45.2%	43.1%	35.2%
Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	22.9%	30.0%	28.0%	30.3%	30.8%	28.3%	28.7%
Non-Dangerous/Repetitive	26.5%	32.9%	38.1%	36.0%	37.2%	39.5%	36.7%
Non-Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	19.9%	28.8%	30.4%	27.6%	28.8%	31.5%	29.4%
Grand Total	**21.7%**	**29.1%**	**31.3%**	**28.7%**	**29.7%**	**31.8%**	**30.1%**

Table 175: Prison Releases, Projected 3-Year Violent Recidivism by Enhancement by Felony Class

Enhancement Category	Felony Class 1	Felony Class 2	Felony Class 3	Felony Class 4	Felony Class 5	Felony Class 6	All Classes
Dangerous Crimes against Children	5.7%	4.8%	6.9%	8.6%	4.9%	2.8%	5.9%
Offense Committed while Released	7.9%	8.8%	9.7%	9.1%	7.9%	8.5%	8.9%
Dangerous/Repetitive	8.9%	12.7%	14.0%	12.9%	16.5%	12.2%	13.3%
Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	9.3%	12.4%	11.7%	12.1%	12.1%	11.1%	11.9%
Non-Dangerous/Repetitive	7.8%	9.2%	10.3%	9.2%	10.0%	10.3%	9.8%
Non-Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	7.7%	8.7%	9.4%	7.1%	7.7%	8.8%	8.2%
Grand Total	**8.5%**	**9.1%**	**9.7%**	**7.4%**	**7.9%**	**8.9%**	**8.5%**

Table 176: Arizona Prisoners, Enhancement Category by Felony Class

Enhancement Category	Felony Class 1	Felony Class 2	Felony Class 3	Felony Class 4	Felony Class 5	Felony Class 6	All Classes
Dangerous Crimes against Children	83	1,895	867	3	2	2	2,852
Offense Committed while Released	40	155	65	17	0	2	280
Dangerous/Repetitive	144	530	199	41	7	2	923
Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	1,523	3,321	1,588	114	6	31	6,584
Non-Dangerous/Repetitive	61	1,875	3,287	3,541	315	247	9,330
Non-Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	504	5,289	5,971	5,864	750	1,464	19,927
Grand Total	**2,355**	**13,065**	**11,977**	**9,580**	**1,080**	**1,748**	**39,896**

Table 177: AZ Prisoners, Projected 3-Year Recidivism by Enhancement by Felony Class

Enhancement Category	Felony Class 1	Felony Class 2	Felony Class 3	Felony Class 4	Felony Class 5	Felony Class 6	All Classes
Dangerous Crimes against Children	18.5%	13.8%	18.7%	41.3%	32.2%	12.9%	15.5%
Offense Committed while Released	25.5%	27.2%	26.5%	27.4%	-	33.2%	26.8%
Dangerous/Repetitive	31.0%	36.3%	37.8%	34.5%	48.8%	33.9%	35.8%
Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	26.9%	29.1%	29.1%	27.2%	35.9%	30.5%	28.6%
Non-Dangerous/Repetitive	30.6%	34.3%	37.3%	35.8%	37.2%	38.0%	36.1%
Non-Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	24.8%	25.5%	27.3%	28.5%	29.8%	29.2%	27.3%
Grand Total	**26.5%**	**26.5%**	**29.8%**	**31.2%**	**32.1%**	**30.4%**	**28.9%**

Table 178: AZ Prisoners, Projected 3-Year Violent Recidivism by Enhancement by Felony Class

Enhancement Category	Felony Class 1	Felony Class 2	Felony Class 3	Felony Class 4	Felony Class 5	Felony Class 6	All Classes
Dangerous Crimes against Children	7.8%	6.0%	7.8%	16.1%	10.2%	10.0%	6.6%
Offense Committed while Released	10.8%	11.8%	10.6%	8.4%	-	13.2%	11.2%
Dangerous/Repetitive	13.7%	15.5%	15.4%	13.6%	17.6%	15.0%	15.1%
Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	11.5%	12.7%	12.6%	11.5%	12.2%	13.2%	12.4%
Non-Dangerous/Repetitive	14.5%	11.4%	11.2%	10.7%	11.9%	12.4%	11.1%
Non-Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	10.9%	8.7%	9.2%	8.3%	9.8%	8.8%	8.8%
Grand Total	**11.5%**	**10.0%**	**10.2%**	**9.3%**	**10.5%**	**9.4%**	**10.0%**

From the distributions tabulated above, here are summaries of projected 3-year recidivism rates and violent recidivism rates by felony class and enhancement category for the three population sectors.

Table 179: Projected 3-Year Recidivism Rates by Felony Class by Population Sector

Felony Class	Admissions	Releases	Prison Population
Class 1	31.9%	21.7%	26.5%
Class 2	31.2%	29.1%	26.5%
Class 3	33.1%	31.3%	29.8%
Class 4	30.0%	28.7%	31.2%
Class 5	30.6%	29.7%	32.1%
Class 6	32.3%	31.8%	30.4%
All Classes	**31.4%**	**30.1%**	**28.9%**

Table 180: Projected 3-Year Violent Recidivism Rates by Felony Class by Population Sector

Felony Class	Admissions	Releases	Prison Population
Class 1	14.4%	8.5%	11.5%
Class 2	10.7%	9.1%	10.0%
Class 3	10.8%	9.7%	10.2%
Class 4	8.0%	7.4%	9.3%
Class 5	8.4%	7.9%	10.5%
Class 6	9.4%	8.9%	9.4%
All Classes	**9.3%**	**8.5%**	**10.0%**

Table 181: Projected 3-Year Recidivism Rates by Enhancement Category by Population Sector

Enhancement Category	Admissions	Releases	Prison Population
Dangerous Crimes against Children	18.1%	15.8%	15.5%
Offense Committed while Released	37.3%	33.5%	26.8%
Dangerous/Repetitive	41.0%	35.2%	35.8%
Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	32.3%	28.7%	28.6%
Non-Dangerous/Repetitive	39.2%	36.7%	36.1%
Non-Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	30.2%	29.4%	27.3%
All Categories	**31.4%**	**30.1%**	**28.9%**

Table 182: Proj. 3-Year Violent Recidivism Rates by Enhancement Category by Population Sector

Enhancement Category	Admissions	Releases	Prison Population
Dangerous Crimes against Children	7.0%	5.9%	6.6%
Offense Committed while Released	11.1%	8.9%	11.2%
Dangerous/Repetitive	16.7%	13.3%	15.1%
Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	14.4%	11.9%	12.4%
Non-Dangerous/Repetitive	11.0%	9.8%	11.1%
Non-Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	8.7%	8.2%	8.8%
All Categories	**9.3%**	**8.5%**	**10.0%**

A close examination of Tables 179-182 in comparison to Tables 150-151 reveals the following:

1) Compared to the five major sub-populations, across which there was very substantial variation in risk, there is very little variation in general risk across the six felony classes among admissions and releases. However, Class 1 felons among releasees and Class 1 and 2 felons among active prisoners pose a significantly lower risk of recidivism than do other class felons.
2) There is a greater degree of variation in violence risk than general risk across the six felony classes among admissions, with higher class felons posing the highest levels of risk. The same may be said for releases, but to a lesser degree. However, there is very little variation in violence risk across felony classes among active prisoners, the one exception being Class 1 felons, who pose a higher degree of violence risk than do lower class felons.
3) Across enhancement categories, dangerous/repetitive and non-dangerous/repetitive offenders pose the highest levels of general risk in all three population sectors. In contrast, and as might be expected, dangerous/repetitive and dangerous/non-repetitive offenders pose the highest level of violence risk in all three population sectors.
4) Offenders convicted of dangerous crimes against children pose the lowest levels of both general risk and violence risk across all three population sectors.
5) In comparison to all felony classes and enhancement categories, non-violent first offenders (NVFOs) pose a substantially lower risk of recidivism and violence (Tables 133 and 134), and this is true in all three population sectors. Particularly, NVFOs pose approximately half the degree of violence risk of non-dangerous/non-repetitive offenders in all three population sectors.

Chapter 13: Home Arrest and Recidivism

As input to possible deliberations regarding early release alternatives, short-term general and violent recidivism rates for home arrest releasees were compared with similar rates for inmates released by other Pre-TIS mechanisms, i.e., parole, work furlough, mandatory release, etc. In so doing, we controlled for risk to make sure we were getting an "apples-to-apples" comparison.

The results show that home arrest releasees recorded significantly lower recidivism rates of both types, and especially so for violent recidivism and for short follow-up periods. For follow-ups ranging from 6 to 36 months, home arrest recidivism rates averaged 13.2% less than rates for other Pre-TIS releasees of similar general risk. However, the differences were greater for follow-ups from 6 to 18 months: 21.1% less after 6 months, 23.8% less after 12 months, and 18.2% after 18 months.

The differences in violent recidivism rates were even greater. Across six follow-up periods up to 36 months, home arrest violent recidivism rates averaged 29.4% less, including 58.0% less after 6 months, 43.0% less after 12 months, and 30.5% less after 18 months.

Additionally, the comparisons were particularly favorable to home arrest releasees in the higher risk categories, where recidivism is of greatest concern. After 12 months, general recidivism rates were less by 30% or more across all five of the highest general risk levels (very-high and ultra-high risk). Even more striking is the fact that violent recidivism rates were less by 40% or more across the eight highest violence risk levels, including 60% or greater reductions in five of the eight highest risk levels.

These results suggest that home arrest offers a viable alternative to regular community supervision for inmates released early to reduce state expenditures.

Chapter 13 Summary

- *Recidivism rates over short-term follow-up periods were compared between home arrest releasees and inmates of similar risk released by other Pre-TIS mechanisms.*
- *Over six follow-up periods, home arrest general recidivism rates averaged 13.2% less and violent recidivism rates 29.4% less.*
- *Differences were greater for the shortest follow-up periods. After 12 months, home arrest general recidivism rates were less by 23.8% and violent recidivism rates less by 43.0%.*
- *Differences were greater at the highest risk levels, including 30% or more across the five highest general risk levels and 60% or more across five of the eight highest violence risk levels.*
- *Recidivism study results indicate that home arrest offers a viable alternative to regular community supervision for early releasees.*

Home Arrest as an Early Release Alternative

Since the enactment of Truth-in-Sentencing in 1994, most early release alternatives have gone by the wayside, the exceptions being temporary release and the SB 1291 Transition Program for drug offenders. However, one of those former early release alternatives, home arrest, may provide a viable alternative to incarceration for any special population targeted for early release. Home arrest, which involves home detention enforced by electronic monitoring, could provide a cost effective alternative to incarceration, but only if recidivism rates for home arrest releasees would be significantly less than they would otherwise be under normal release to the community.

In this chapter, we consider what the record shows regarding the recidivism patterns of inmates released on home arrest in the Pre-TIS era in comparison to inmates of similar risk released by other means. Specifically, we compare home arrest recidivism rates with rates for inmates released via one of the following Pre-TIS mechanisms:

1) Parole (regular and early),
2) Work Furlough,
3) Mandatory release,
4) Provisional release,
5) Earned credit release,
6) Expiration of sentence,
7) TR to any of the aforementioned.

Because we are interested in the short-term prognosis for early releasees, we will limit consideration to recidivism rates for periods extending from six months to three years. Longer term recidivism rates are basically irrelevant in this context.

Table 183: General Recidivism Rates by Risk Level, Home Arrest Releases (6,149)*

Follow-Up Period→ General Risk↓	Releases	6	12	18	24	30	36
Ultra-High Risk-3	64	25.0%	35.9%	50.0%	60.9%	70.3%	73.4%
Ultra-High Risk-2	143	12.6%	24.5%	35.7%	44.1%	55.2%	62.2%
Ultra-High Risk-1	197	14.7%	23.4%	31.0%	40.1%	49.2%	55.8%
Very-High Risk-2	255	12.5%	22.7%	32.9%	42.7%	52.5%	59.2%
Very-High Risk-1	283	7.4%	16.6%	28.6%	38.2%	45.9%	51.9%
High Risk-2	255	9.0%	17.3%	25.1%	31.4%	41.6%	46.3%
High Risk-1	613	8.3%	14.8%	22.0%	27.4%	32.8%	36.7%
High-Medium Risk	686	7.3%	14.0%	21.0%	27.8%	32.8%	38.5%
Medium Risk	843	7.4%	12.0%	17.1%	22.2%	26.7%	29.7%
Low-Medium Risk	1,153	5.8%	9.3%	13.8%	19.4%	24.0%	28.0%
Low Risk-2	604	4.0%	7.8%	11.6%	18.2%	21.0%	23.7%
Low Risk-1	329	2.4%	6.4%	8.8%	11.9%	14.0%	17.6%
Very-Low Risk-2	541	2.4%	6.5%	9.4%	12.2%	15.3%	17.0%
Very-Low Risk-1	131	1.5%	5.3%	7.6%	9.2%	9.9%	10.7%
Ultra-Low Risk	52	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
All Levels	**6,149**	**6.8%**	**12.3%**	**18.1%**	**24.0%**	**29.1%**	**33.0%**

*Includes TR to home arrest.

Table 184: General Recidivism Rates by Risk Level, Other Pre-TIS Releases (63,401)*

Follow-Up Period→ General Risk↓	Releases	6	12	18	24	30	36
Ultra-High Risk-3	371	31.5%	53.9%	64.4%	71.2%	76.8%	82.2%
Ultra-High Risk-2	927	22.7%	39.6%	52.5%	63.2%	69.6%	73.4%
Ultra-High Risk-1	1,514	20.1%	35.8%	48.0%	56.7%	62.0%	65.7%
Very-High Risk-2	1,708	19.1%	34.7%	44.4%	53.7%	60.3%	65.5%
Very-High Risk-1	1,468	12.6%	25.8%	37.3%	46.4%	52.5%	57.7%
High Risk-2	2,351	12.5%	24.2%	33.5%	40.1%	45.6%	49.9%
High Risk-1	5,882	11.9%	21.6%	28.8%	34.0%	38.6%	42.0%
High-Medium Risk	7,744	9.1%	17.0%	23.7%	28.7%	32.5%	35.7%
Medium Risk	8,302	7.6%	14.9%	20.6%	25.1%	28.6%	31.2%
Low-Medium Risk	11,505	5.5%	10.9%	15.5%	19.2%	22.4%	25.2%
Low Risk-2	7,109	4.2%	8.4%	12.1%	15.3%	18.1%	20.2%
Low Risk-1	4,084	3.5%	7.0%	9.8%	11.8%	13.5%	15.1%
Very-Low Risk-2	6,617	2.9%	5.7%	8.0%	9.9%	11.7%	13.0%
Very-Low Risk-1	2,338	1.8%	3.5%	4.5%	5.7%	6.7%	7.7%
Ultra-Low Risk	1,481	0.6%	1.6%	2.4%	3.2%	3.6%	3.9%
All Levels	**63,401**	**7.6%**	**14.3%**	**19.7%**	**23.9%**	**27.3%**	**30.0%**

*Includes parole, work furlough, mandatory release, provisional release, earned credit release, expiration of sentence, and TR to any of these releases.

Table 185: % Difference in Recidivism Rates, Home Arrest versus Other Pre-TIS Releases

Follow-Up Period→ General Risk↓	Releases	6	12	18	24	30	36
Ultra-High Risk-3	435	-20.7%	-33.3%	-22.4%	-14.4%	-8.5%	-10.7%
Ultra-High Risk-2	1,070	-44.4%	-38.2%	-32.1%	-30.3%	-20.6%	-15.2%
Ultra-High Risk-1	1,711	-26.9%	-34.8%	-35.4%	-29.2%	-20.5%	-15.0%
Very-High Risk-2	1,963	-34.5%	-34.5%	-25.9%	-20.4%	-12.9%	-9.6%
Very-High Risk-1	1,751	-41.1%	-35.7%	-23.3%	-17.7%	-12.4%	-10.0%
High Risk-2	2,606	-27.9%	-28.7%	-25.1%	-21.7%	-8.8%	-7.3%
High Risk-1	6,495	-29.9%	-31.2%	-23.4%	-19.3%	-15.0%	-12.7%
High-Medium Risk	8,430	-20.3%	-17.5%	-11.4%	-3.0%	0.9%	7.7%
Medium Risk	9,145	-3.1%	-19.7%	-17.2%	-11.7%	-6.5%	-4.9%
Low-Medium Risk	12,658	5.0%	-14.6%	-11.3%	1.1%	7.3%	11.4%
Low Risk-2	7,713	-4.6%	-7.0%	-4.1%	18.8%	15.9%	17.0%
Low Risk-1	4,413	-31.0%	-8.9%	-10.5%	0.6%	3.3%	16.5%
Very-Low Risk-2	7,158	-17.2%	13.0%	18.4%	22.9%	31.3%	30.8%
Very-Low Risk-1	2,469	-15.0%	52.4%	68.4%	59.8%	48.7%	39.6%
Ultra-Low Risk	1,533	-100.0%	-100.0%	-100.0%	-100.0%	-100.0%	-100.0%
All Levels	**69,550**	**-10.5%**	**-14.0%**	**-8.0%**	**0.2%**	**6.6%**	**10.2%**

*Includes TR to home arrest.

Table 186: Violent Recidivism Rates by Risk Level, Home Arrest Releases (6,149)*

Follow-Up Period→ / General Risk↓	Releases	6	12	18	24	30	36
Ultra-High Risk-3	30	3.3%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	20.0%	20.0%
Ultra-High Risk-2	33	0.0%	9.1%	15.2%	21.2%	24.2%	27.3%
Ultra-High Risk-1	82	3.7%	6.1%	9.8%	14.6%	22.0%	22.0%
Very-High Risk-3	123	1.6%	4.1%	9.8%	13.0%	22.0%	26.0%
Very-High Risk-2	277	1.8%	7.2%	10.8%	13.0%	16.6%	19.9%
Very-High Risk-1	214	0.9%	1.4%	5.6%	7.9%	9.3%	11.7%
High Risk-3	279	0.4%	2.9%	5.4%	8.6%	9.7%	10.8%
High Risk-2	279	0.7%	3.9%	7.5%	10.8%	11.8%	12.2%
High Risk-1	407	2.0%	4.7%	6.6%	8.6%	9.8%	9.8%
High-Medium Risk	415	1.2%	2.7%	4.1%	6.3%	7.5%	9.6%
Medium Risk	532	1.5%	2.6%	4.3%	5.3%	7.3%	8.6%
Low-Medium Risk	566	0.9%	1.8%	3.4%	4.6%	5.8%	6.5%
Low Risk-2	815	0.9%	1.8%	2.9%	4.3%	5.0%	5.6%
Low Risk-1	1,085	0.2%	0.7%	1.2%	2.3%	3.2%	4.2%
Very-Low Risk-2	806	0.5%	0.7%	1.2%	1.9%	2.2%	2.5%
Very-Low Risk-1	112	0.0%	1.8%	2.7%	2.7%	3.6%	3.6%
Ultra-Low Risk	94	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
All Levels	**6,149**	**0.9%**	**2.3%**	**3.9%**	**5.5%**	**6.9%**	**7.9%**

*Includes TR to home arrest.

Table 187: Violent Recidivism Rates by Risk Level, Other Pre-TIS Releases (63,401)*

Follow-Up Period→ / General Risk↓	Releases	6	12	18	24	30	36
Ultra-High Risk-3	147	14.3%	21.8%	29.3%	36.1%	39.5%	42.2%
Ultra-High Risk-2	186	13.4%	18.3%	26.9%	29.6%	30.6%	33.3%
Ultra-High Risk-1	574	8.0%	15.5%	21.3%	26.7%	30.5%	33.3%
Very-High Risk-3	695	4.9%	10.6%	17.3%	21.0%	24.5%	25.9%
Very-High Risk-2	1,631	6.7%	12.3%	16.2%	18.8%	21.5%	23.5%
Very-High Risk-1	1,469	5.1%	9.9%	13.7%	16.4%	18.9%	20.6%
High Risk-3	1,849	3.9%	7.9%	10.8%	13.0%	15.0%	16.8%
High Risk-2	2,239	4.1%	7.1%	9.2%	11.1%	12.3%	13.7%
High Risk-1	4,122	2.6%	5.1%	7.2%	9.1%	10.6%	12.1%
High-Medium Risk	4,265	2.3%	4.7%	6.4%	7.8%	9.1%	10.4%
Medium Risk	5,168	2.0%	3.6%	5.1%	5.9%	6.8%	7.6%
Low-Medium Risk	6,069	1.2%	2.4%	3.3%	4.4%	5.2%	6.0%
Low Risk-2	7,931	0.9%	1.9%	2.8%	3.6%	4.3%	5.1%
Low Risk-1	12,335	0.8%	1.6%	2.2%	2.8%	3.4%	3.9%
Very-Low Risk-2	10,838	0.4%	0.9%	1.3%	1.7%	2.1%	2.4%
Very-Low Risk-1	1,772	0.5%	0.8%	1.0%	1.2%	1.6%	1.7%
Ultra-Low Risk	2,111	0.1%	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%
All Levels	**63,401**	**1.7%**	**3.3%**	**4.6%**	**5.6%**	**6.6%**	**7.4%**

*Includes parole, work furlough, mandatory release, provisional release, earned credit release, expiration of sentence, and TR to any of these releases.

Table 188: % Difference in Violent Recidivism Rates, Home Arrest versus Other Pre-TIS Releases

Follow-Up Period→ General Risk↓	Releases	6	12	18	24	30	36
Ultra-High Risk-3	177	-76.7%	-69.4%	-77.2%	-81.5%	-49.3%	-52.6%
Ultra-High Risk-2	219	-100.0%	-50.3%	-43.6%	-28.3%	-20.9%	-18.2%
Ultra-High Risk-1	656	-54.3%	-60.7%	-54.1%	-45.1%	-28.0%	-34.0%
Very-High Risk-3	818	-66.8%	-61.8%	-43.5%	-38.1%	-10.3%	0.5%
Very-High Risk-2	1,908	-73.2%	-41.4%	-33.3%	-31.0%	-22.6%	-15.7%
Very-High Risk-1	1,683	-81.7%	-85.8%	-59.0%	-51.6%	-50.4%	-43.2%
High Risk-3	2,128	-90.9%	-63.7%	-50.3%	-34.0%	-35.6%	-36.1%
High Risk-2	2,518	-82.6%	-44.1%	-17.8%	-3.3%	-4.0%	-10.8%
High Risk-1	4,529	-25.0%	-8.4%	-8.2%	-5.5%	-7.3%	-18.5%
High-Medium Risk	4,680	-47.0%	-43.5%	-36.0%	-19.8%	-17.5%	-7.4%
Medium Risk	5,700	-23.8%	-27.3%	-14.7%	-11.1%	7.6%	13.4%
Low-Medium Risk	6,635	-28.5%	-25.5%	0.4%	4.8%	12.7%	9.3%
Low Risk-2	8,746	-7.9%	-3.3%	5.7%	18.7%	16.3%	11.6%
Low Risk-1	13,420	-77.0%	-52.6%	-45.3%	-16.7%	-4.4%	9.2%
Very-Low Risk-2	11,644	31.2%	-17.7%	-6.0%	8.4%	7.1%	1.9%
Very-Low Risk-1	1,884	-100.0%	126.0%	179.2%	115.7%	126.0%	111.0%
Ultra-Low Risk	2,205	-100.0%	-100.0%	-100.0%	-100.0%	-100.0%	-100.0%
All Levels	**69,550**	**-47.6%**	**-29.6%**	**-14.4%**	**-2.8%**	**5.6%**	**7.4%**

*Includes TR to home arrest.

The results show substantially lower recidivism rates for home arrest releasees, and especially so for higher risk offenders and for violent recidivism. The tables below compare actual recidivism rates for home arrest releasees with simulated rates, where the simulation applies non-home arrest recidivism rates per risk level to home arrest releases. In this case, the simulation shows what home arrest recidivism rates would be if home arrestees recorded the same recidivism rates "per risk level" as other releasees.

Table 189: Actual Versus Simulated Recidivism Rates, Home Arrest Releases (6,149)

Follow-Up Period (Mos.)	Simulated Recidivism Rate	Actual Recidivism Rate	% Difference
6	8.6%	6.8%	-21.1%
12	16.2%	12.3%	-23.8%
18	22.2%	18.1%	-18.2%
24	26.8%	24.0%	-10.6%
30	30.5%	29.1%	-4.7%
36	33.4%	33.0%	-1.2%
Average	**22.9%**	**20.6%**	**-13.2%**

Table 190: Actual Versus Simulated Violent Recidivism Rates, Home Arrest Releases (6,149)

Follow-Up Period (Mos.)	Simulated Recidivism Rate	Actual Recidivism Rate	% Difference
6	2.1%	0.9%	-58.0%
12	4.1%	2.3%	-43.0%
18	5.6%	3.9%	-30.5%
24	6.9%	5.5%	-20.5%
30	8.0%	6.9%	-13.1%
36	8.9%	7.9%	-11.2%
Average	**5.9%**	**4.6%**	**-29.4%**

The simulation results show that general recidivism rates are reduced by approximately 20-25% for short follow-up periods (6 to 18 months), but attenuating as the length of follow-up is extended. Across follow-ups from 6 to 36 months, the average reduction comes to 13.2%. The reductions in the violent recidivism rate are much greater, topping out at nearly 60% for a 6-month follow-up, and averaging 29.4% across all six follow-up periods. ***Clearly, limiting the mobility of released offenders via electronic monitoring in a home setting serves to significantly curtail their criminal activities. A close look at Tables 182 and 185 reveals that this is especially true for high risk offenders!***

Should the Arizona Legislature elect to implement an early release program for any portion of the inmate population, they would be well advised to require home arrest for at least the higher risk portion of the release population.

Appendix A

Mean Cost Rating Calculations

The Mean Cost Rating (MCR) is a statistical measure of the degree of correlation between a rank-ordered independent variable (e.g., a risk assessment) and a dichotomous dependent variable (e.g., recidivism or no recidivism). MCR is a special case of Somers' D statistic. Assuming a rank-ordered independent variable with n values (categories, e.g., risk levels) R_1 to R_n, and a dichotomous dependent (outcome) variable with values 0 and 1, then MCR may be calculated as follows:

$$MCR = \Sigma f_{i+1} g_i - \Sigma g_{i+1} f_i, \; i = 1 \text{ to } n-1, \text{ where}$$

f_i = cumulative relative frequency of R_i with outcome 0

g_i = cumulative relative frequency of R_i with outcome 1

Example

Table A-1: MCR Calculation, Recidivism by General Risk Level (192 Month Follow-Up)

General Risk Level (Ri)	Recidivism Rate	Freq. (0)	Freq. (1)	Relative Freq. (0)	Relative Freq. (1)	Cum. Relative Freq. (0)	Cum. Relative Freq. (1)
Ultra-High Risk-3	97.1%	48	1,596	0.000	0.011	0.000	0.011
Ultra-High Risk-2	95.0%	326	6,238	0.002	0.042	0.003	0.052
Ultra-High Risk-1	92.8%	802	10,410	0.006	0.069	0.009	0.122
Very-High Risk-2	93.2%	740	10,187	0.005	0.068	0.014	0.190
Very-High Risk-1	90.5%	1,077	10,215	0.008	0.068	0.022	0.258
High Risk-2	78.0%	3,317	11,739	0.024	0.078	0.046	0.336
High Risk-1	65.4%	8,610	16,299	0.062	0.109	0.108	0.445
High-Medium Risk	58.8%	10,372	14,814	0.075	0.099	0.183	0.544
Medium Risk	53.3%	14,955	17,078	0.108	0.114	0.291	0.658
Low-Medium Risk	45.5%	23,281	19,437	0.168	0.130	0.459	0.788
Low Risk-2	39.7%	18,136	11,959	0.131	0.080	0.591	0.867
Low Risk-1	31.9%	14,997	7,027	0.108	0.047	0.699	0.914
Very-Low Risk-2	27.4%	25,780	9,706	0.186	0.065	0.885	0.979
Very-Low Risk-1	19.3%	9,803	2,351	0.071	0.016	0.956	0.995
Ultra-Low Risk	11.6%	6,033	789	0.044	0.005	1.000	1.000
All Levels	**52.0%**	**138,277**	**149,845**	**1.000**	**1.000**	**-**	**-**

MCR = 0.003 x 0.011 + 0.009 x 0.052 + 0.014 x 0.122 + 0.022 x 0.190 + 0.046 x 0.258 +

0.108 x 0.336 + 0.183 x 0.445 + 0.291 x 0.544 + 0.459 x 0.658 + 0.591 x 0.788 + 0.699 x 0.867 +

0.885 x 0.914 + 0.956 x 0.979 + 1.000 x 0.995 - 0.052 x 0.000 – 0.122 x 0.003 – 0.190 x 0.009 –

0.258 x 0.014 – 0.336 x 0.022 – 0.445 x 0.046 – 0.544 x 0.108 – 0.658 x 0.183 – 0.788 x 0.291 –

0.867 x 0.459 – 0.914 x 0.591 – 0.979 x 0.699 – 0.995 x 0.885 – 1.000 x 0.956 = 4.408 – 3.901 = **0.507**

The value of the Mean Costing Rating (MCR) may be calculated for any group of released inmates for any length of follow-up. Accordingly, the value of MCR was plotted as it varies with time for both the general risk assessment and the violence risk assessment. In the case of the general risk assessment, the outcome variable is either 0 (no recidivism) or 1 (recidivism), and in the case of the violence risk assessment is either 0 (no violent recidivism) or 1 (violent recidivism). The results show that, with the exception of short follow-up periods, the value of MCR increases as the length of the follow-up is extended. This occurs because the extent of the Type I error of over-classification is minimized.

Figure A-1: Mean Cost Rating, General Risk Assessment, 6 to 360 Months (288,122)

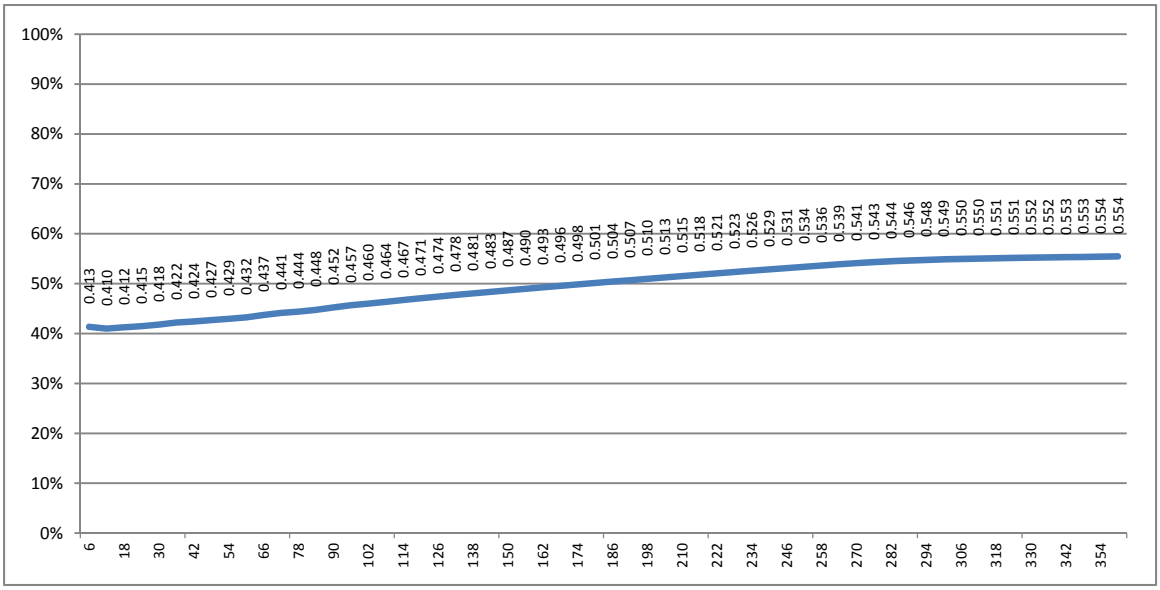
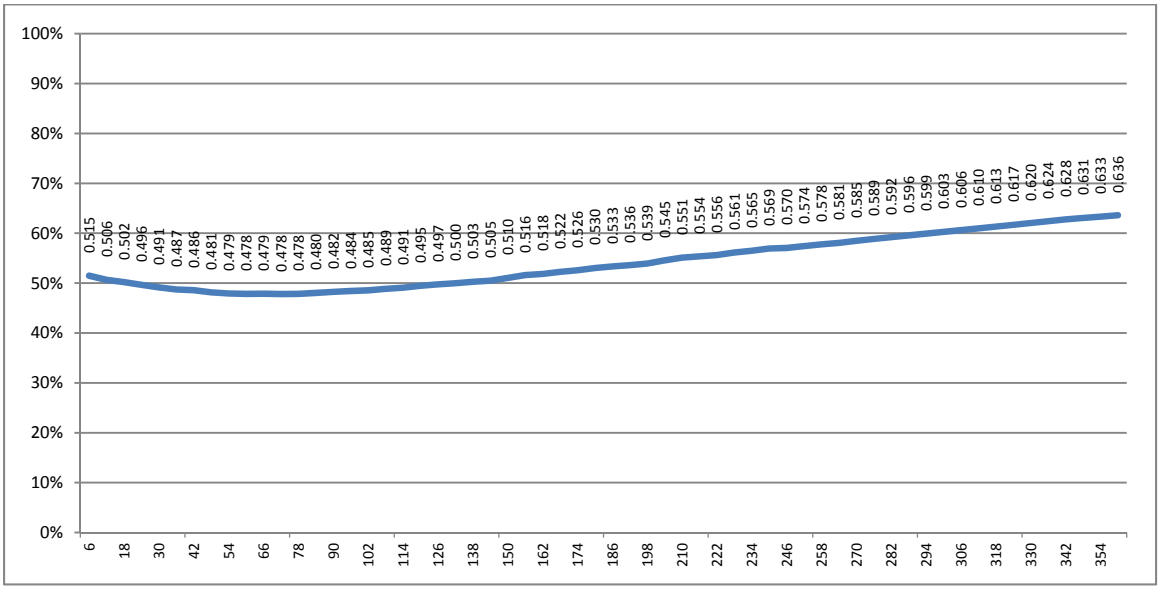


Figure A-2: Mean Cost Rating, Violence Risk Assessment, 6 to 360 Months (288,122)



Appendix B

Truth-in-Sentencing and Crime Rates, 1991-2010

As noted in Chapter 6, Arizona was one of 30 states, including the District of Columbia, to implement Truth-in-Sentencing (TIS) during the decade of the nineties. These states included the following: Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin. The 21 states avoiding the move to TIS during the nineties included: Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Nevada, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

In Chapter 5, we commented on the fact that the national crime rate peaked in 1991. From that year through 2010, the U.S. crime rate dropped by 43.3%. The following charts compare declines in crime rates in all reported crime categories between TIS and Non-TIS states over the period 1991-2010. The results show that percentage declines were greater in TIS states in nine (9) of the 10 categories.

<u>Percentage Declines in Crime Rates (1991-2010)</u>

- All Reported Crime: TIS (-44.6%); Non-TIS (-39.3%)
- Violent Crime: TIS (-49.1%); Non-TIS (-37.7%)
- Property Crime: TIS (-43.9%); Non-TIS (-39.5%)
- Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter: TIS (-50.6%); Non-TIS (-53.1%)
- Forcible Rape: TIS (-37.9%); Non-TIS (-26.9%)
- Robbery: TIS (-58.7%); Non-TIS (-43.8%)
- Aggravated Assault: TIS (-43.7%); Non-TIS States (-35.7%)
- Burglary: TIS (-45.1%); Non-TIS (-41.3%)
- Larceny-Theft: TIS (-39.1%); Non-TIS (-34.7%)
- Motor Vehicle Theft: TIS (-64.2%); Non-TIS (-62.0%)

Across four (4) violent crime categories, the average difference in the percentage decline came to 7.9%. In comparison, across the three (3) property crime categories, the average difference in the percentage decline was 3.5%. This difference is consistent with the fact that most TIS states adopted the 85% rule only for Part I violent crimes.

Figure B-1: Crime Rate, "TIS" States, 1991 to 2010 (-44.6%)

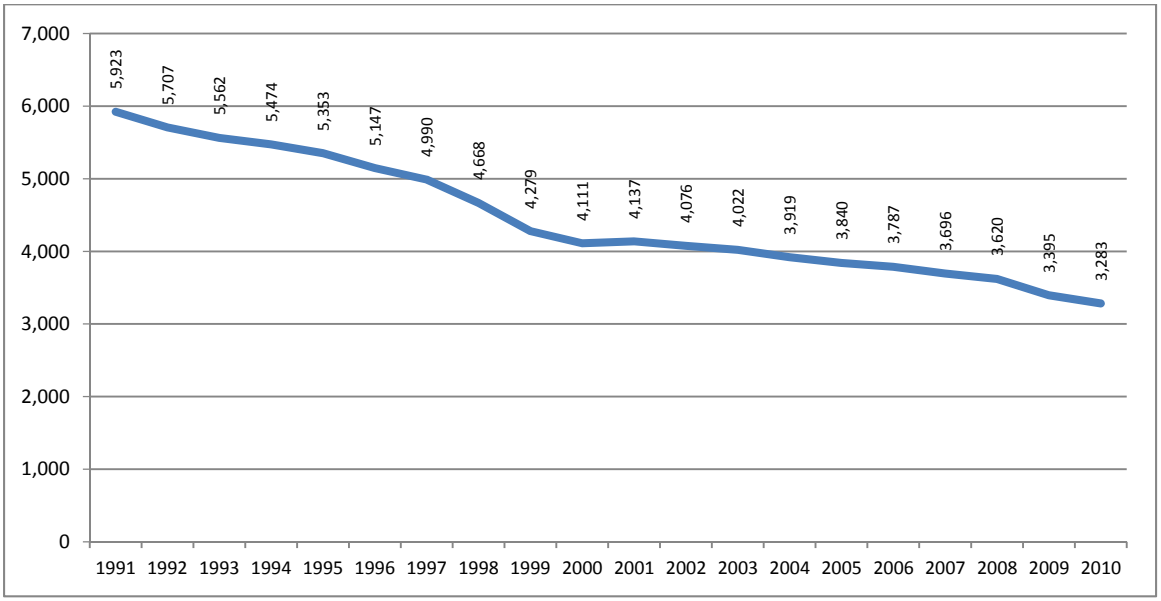


Figure B-2: Crime Rate, "Non-TIS" States, 1991 to 2010 (-39.3%)

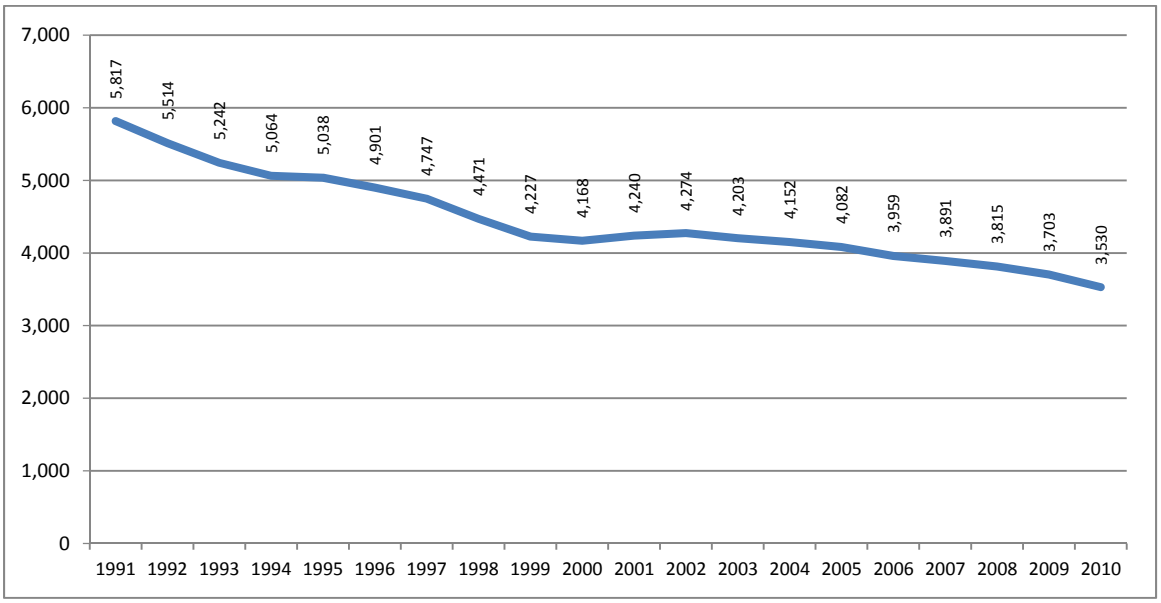


Figure B-3: Violent Crime Rate, "TIS" States, 1991 to 2010 (-49.1%)

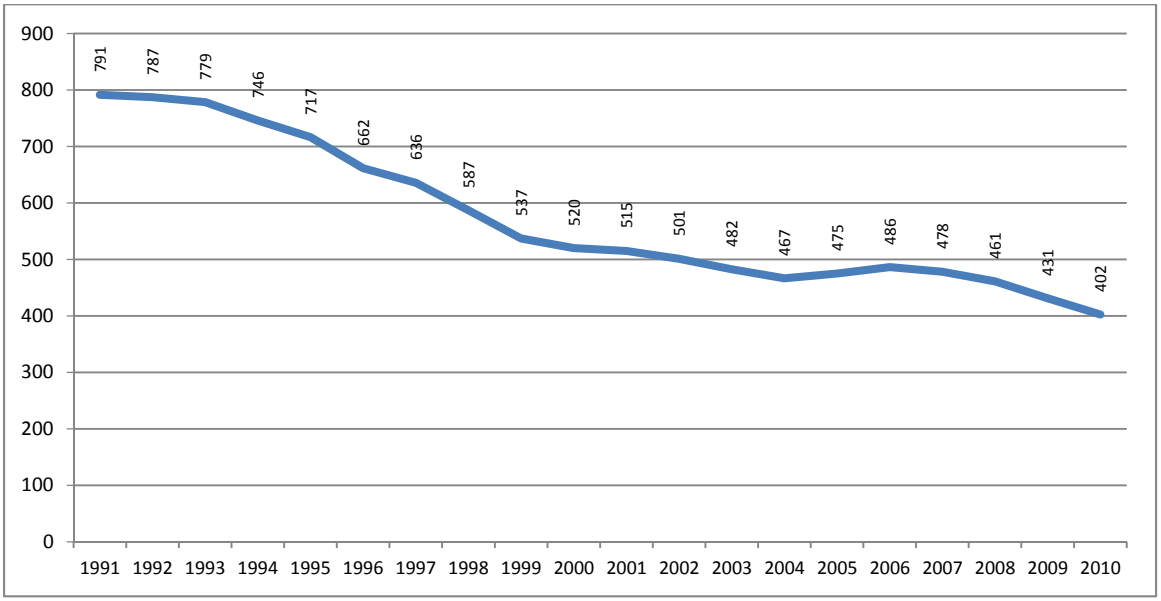


Figure B-4: Violent Crime Rate, "Non-TIS" States, 1991 to 2010 (-37.7%)

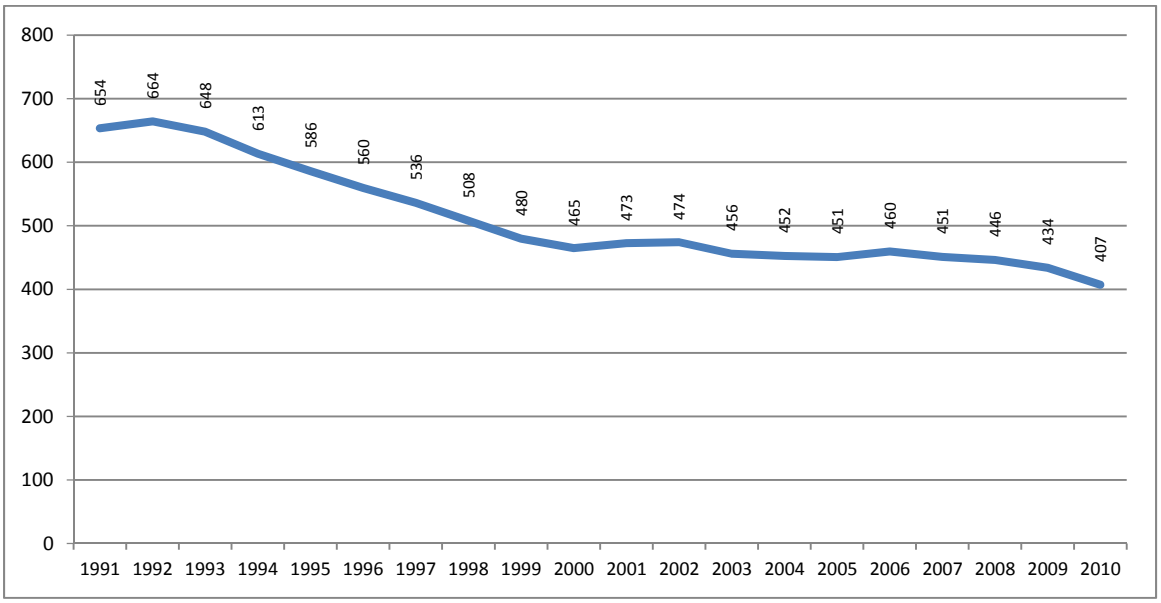


Figure B-5: Property Crime Rate, "TIS" States, 1991 to 2010 (-43.9%)

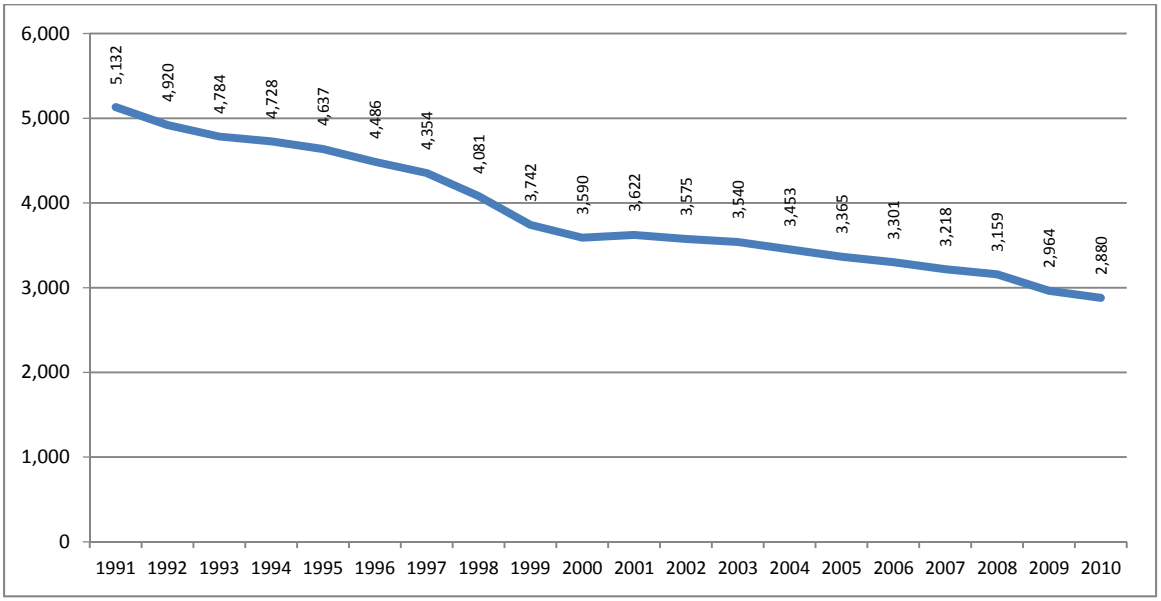


Figure B-6: Property Crime Rate, "Non-TIS" States, 1991 to 2010 (-39.5%)

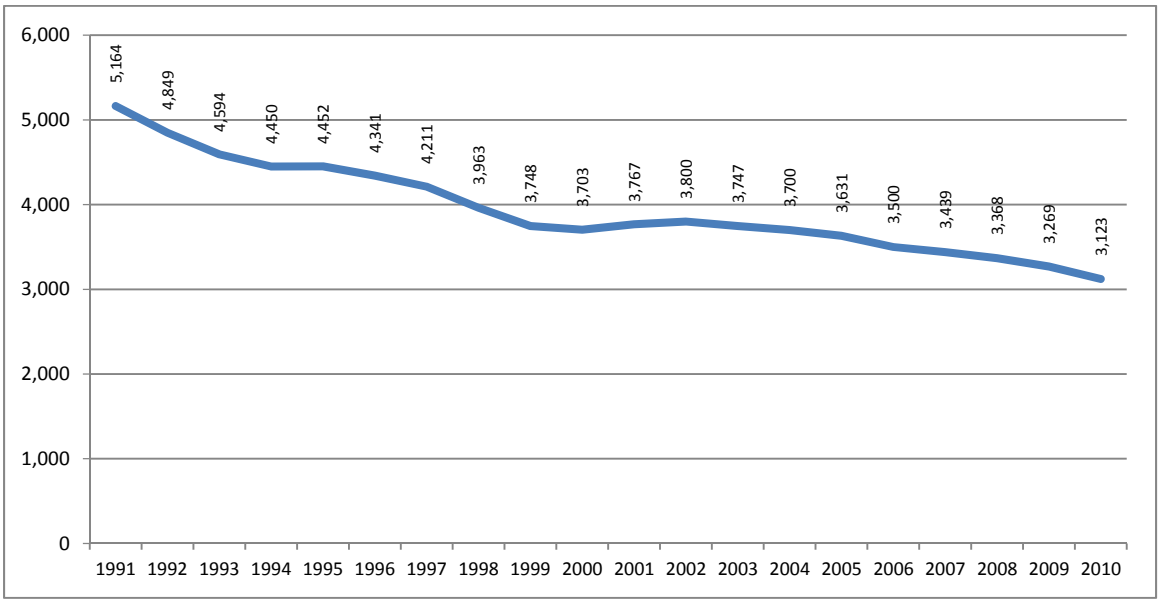
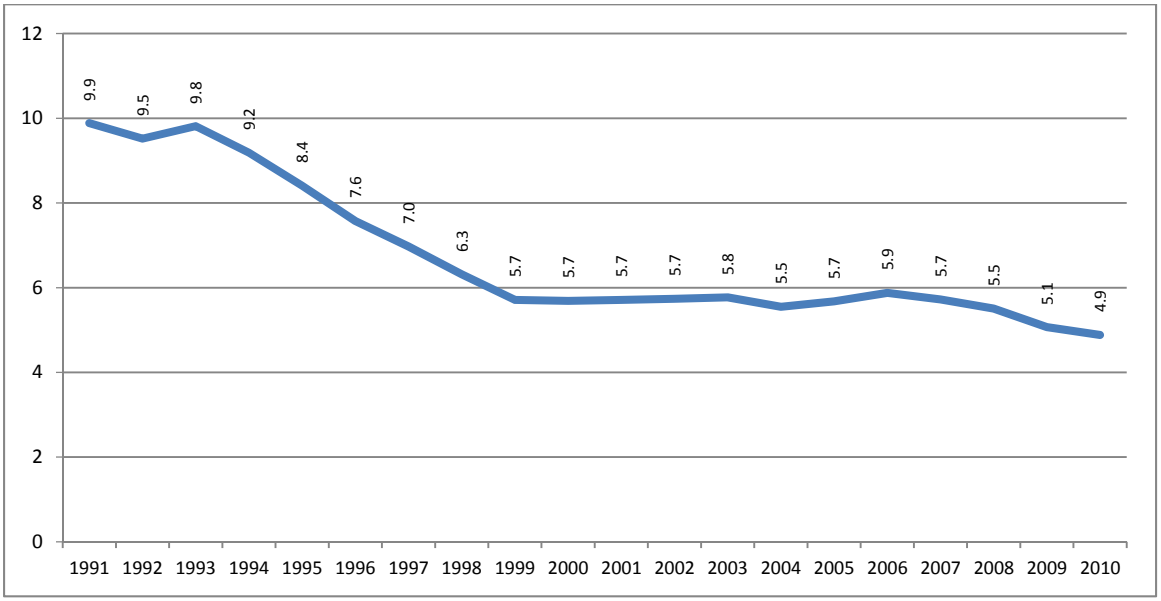
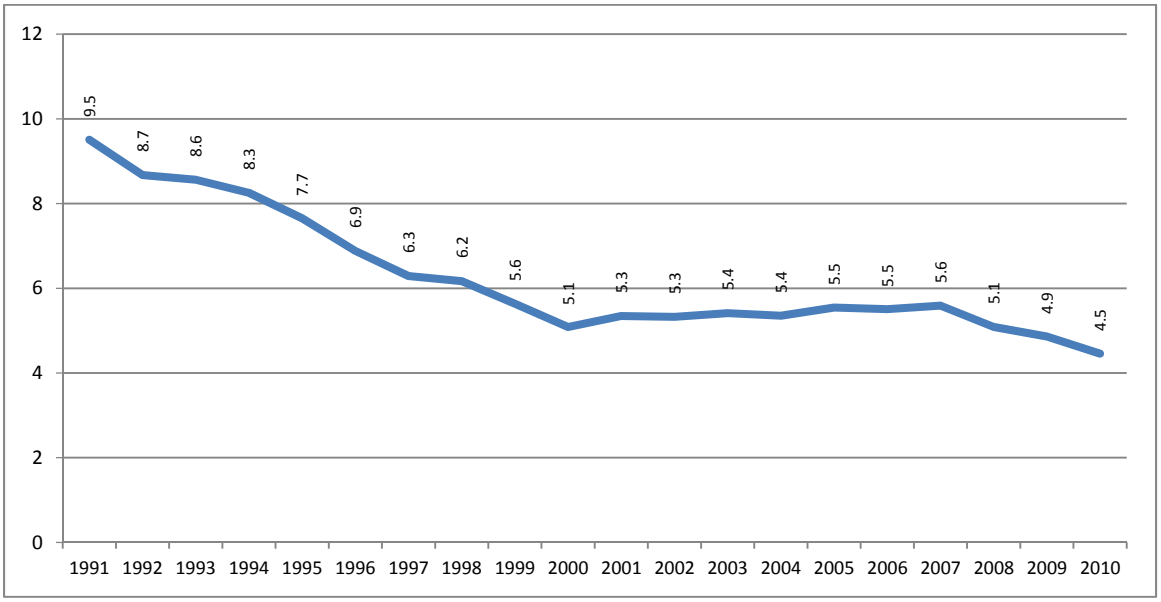


Figure B-7: Murder Rate,* "TIS" States, 1991 to 2010 (-50.6%)



Including non-negligent manslaughter

Figure B-8: Murder Rate,* "Non-TIS" States, 1991 to 2010 (-53.1%)



*Including non-negligent manslaughter.

Figure B-9: Forcible Rape Rate, "TIS" States, 1991 to 2010 (-37.9%)

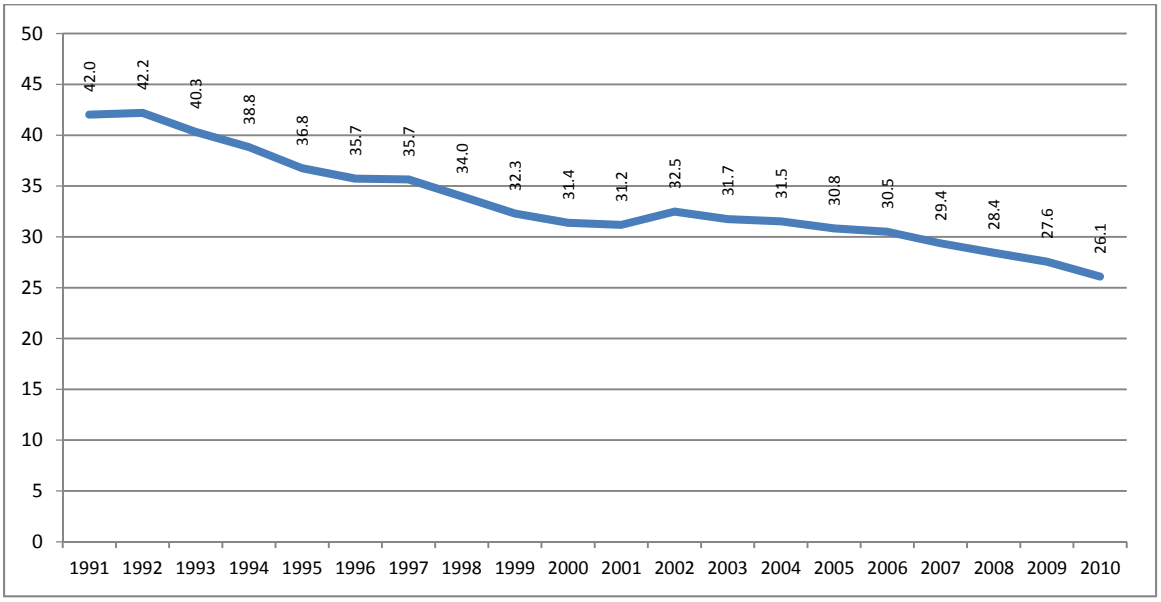


Figure B-10: Forcible Rape Rate, "Non-TIS" States, 1991 to 2010 (-26.9%)

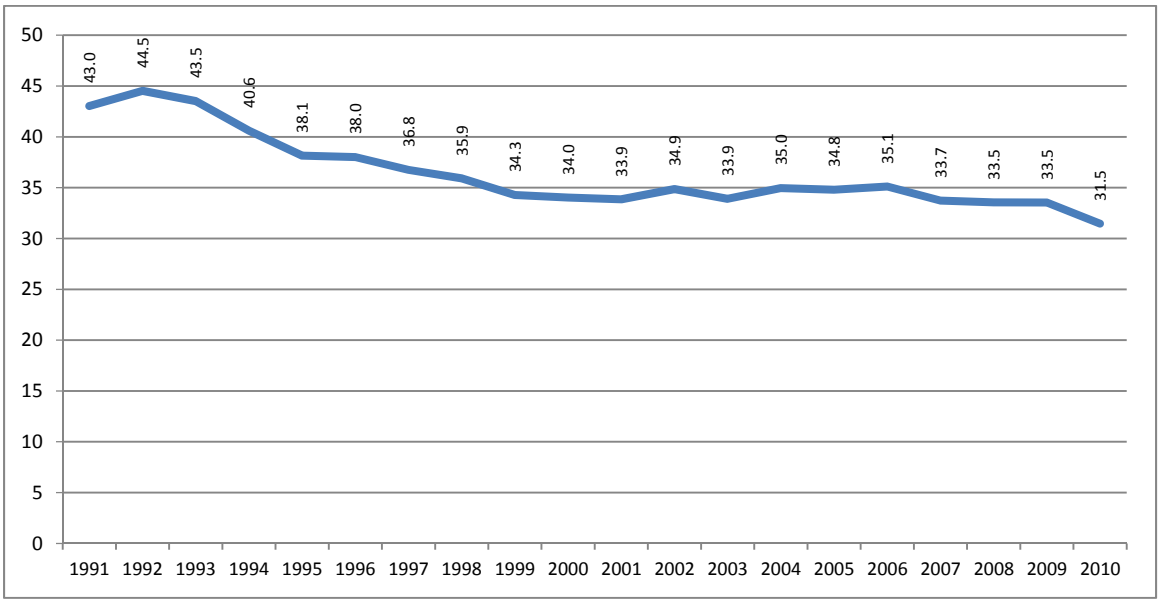


Figure B-11: Robbery Rate, "TIS" States, 1991 to 2010 (-58.7%)

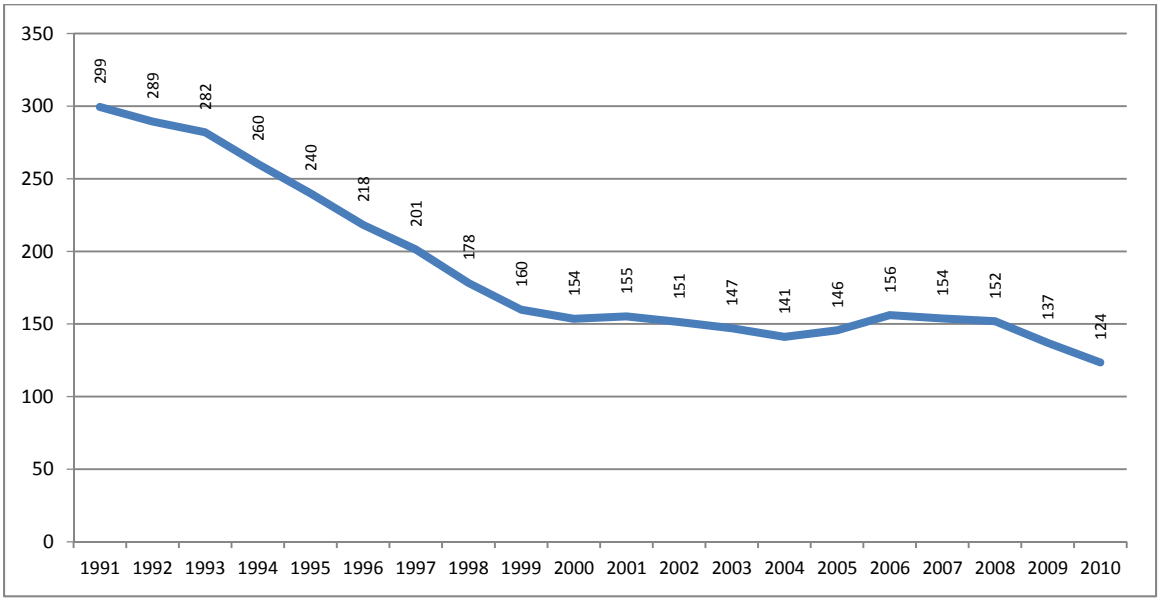


Figure B-12: Robbery Rate, "Non-TIS" States, 1991 to 2010 (-43.8%)

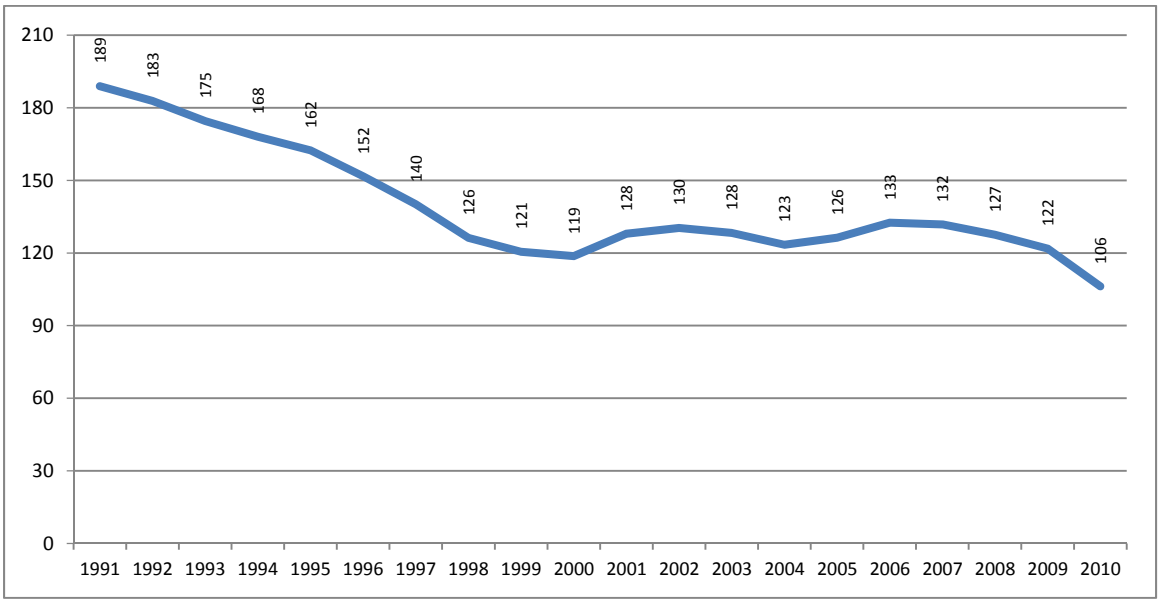


Figure B-13: Aggravated Assault Rate, "TIS" States, 1991 to 2010 (-43.7%)

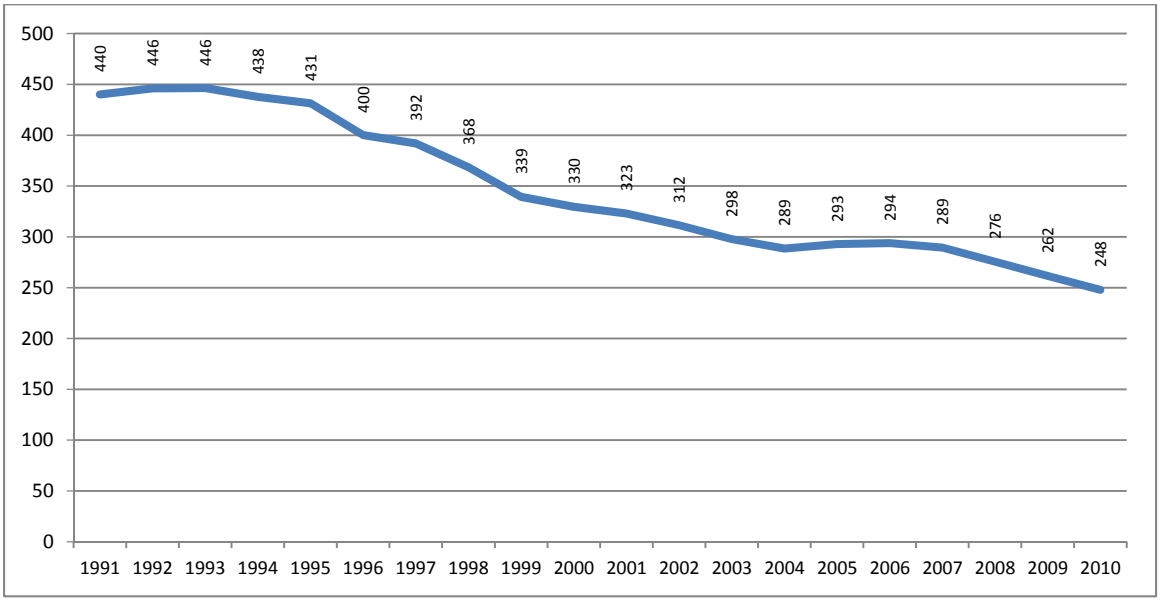


Figure B-14: Aggravated Assault Rate, "Non-TIS" States, 1991 to 2010 (-35.7%)

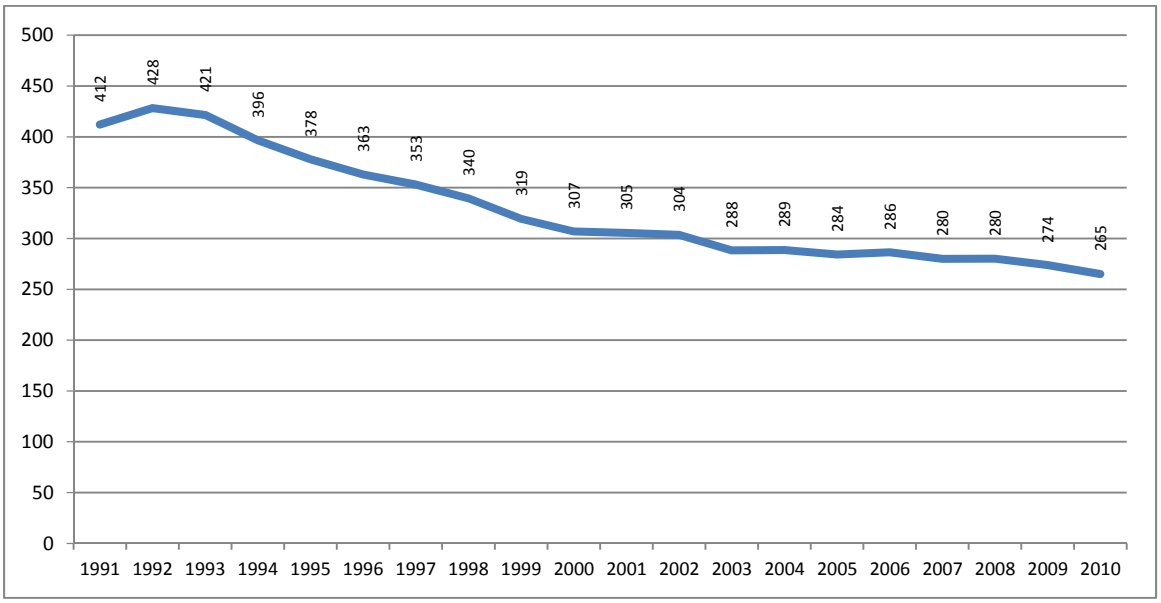


Figure B-15: Burglary Rate, "TIS" States, 1991 to 2010 (-45.1%)

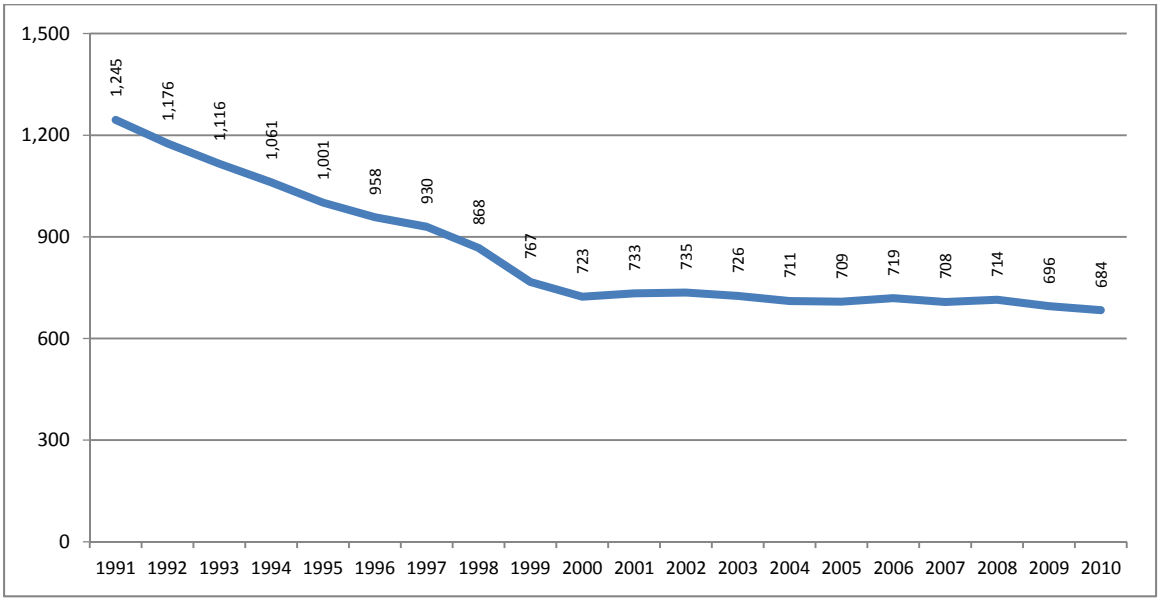


Figure B-16: Burglary Rate, "Non-TIS" States, 1991 to 2010 (-41.3%)

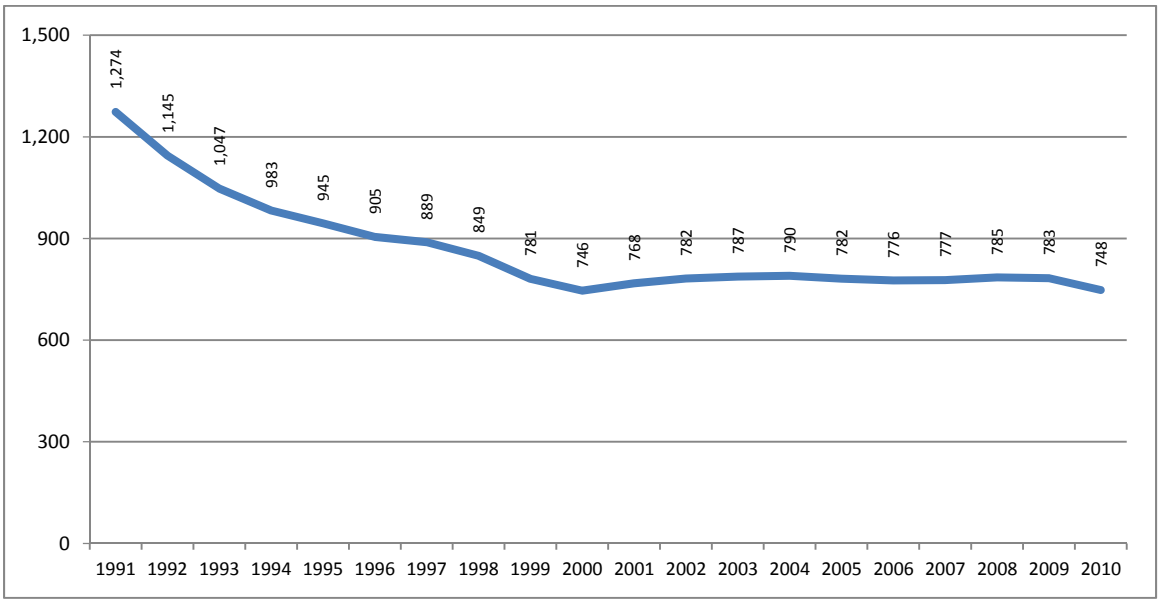


Figure B-17: Larceny-Theft Rate, "TIS" States, 1991 to 2010 (-39.1%)

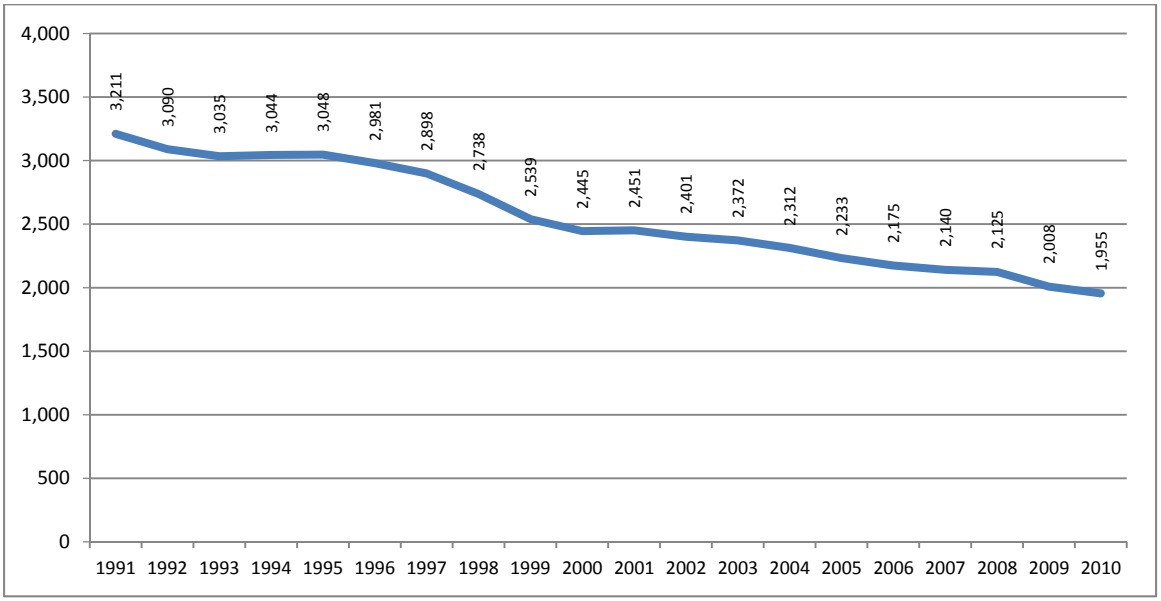


Figure B-18: Larceny-Theft Rate, "Non-TIS" States, 1991 to 2010 (-34.7%)

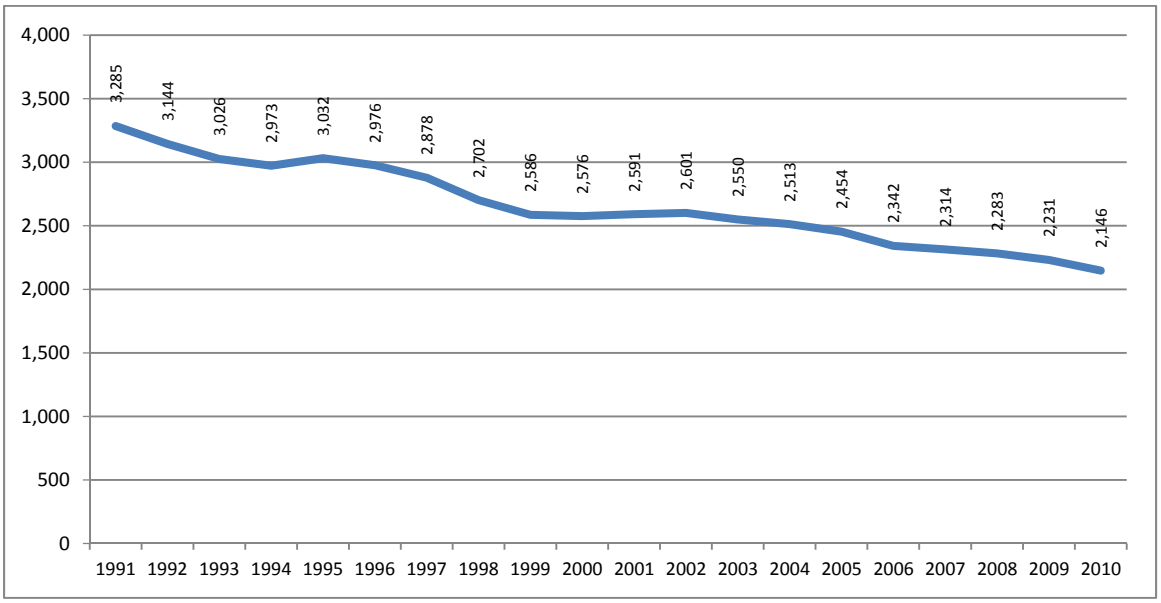


Figure B-19: Motor Vehicle Theft Rate, "TIS" States, 1991 to 2010 (-64.2%)

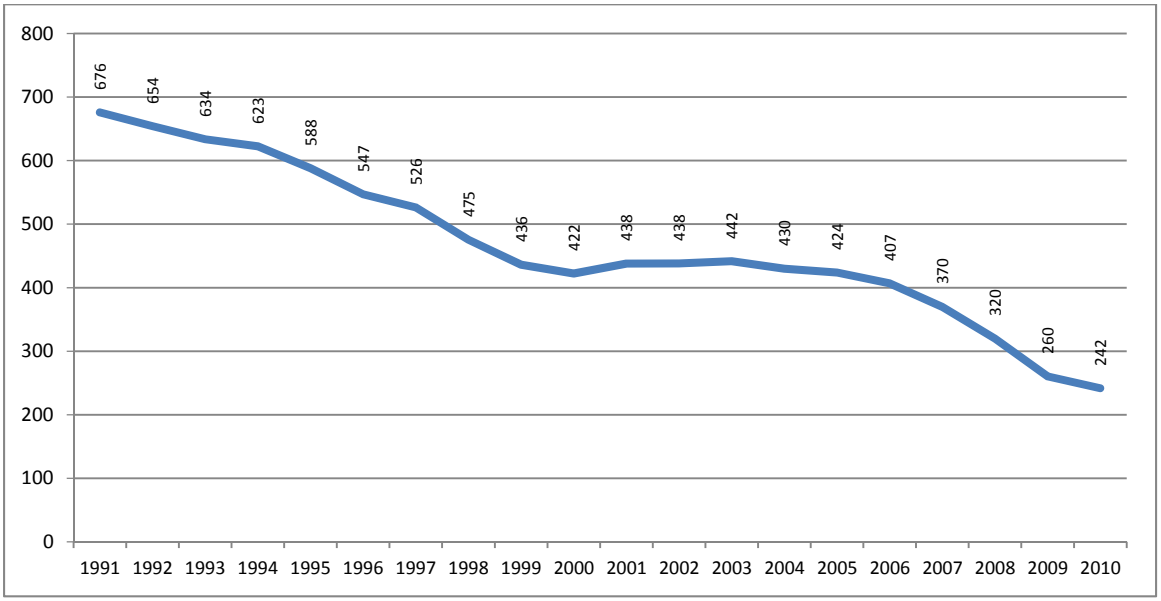
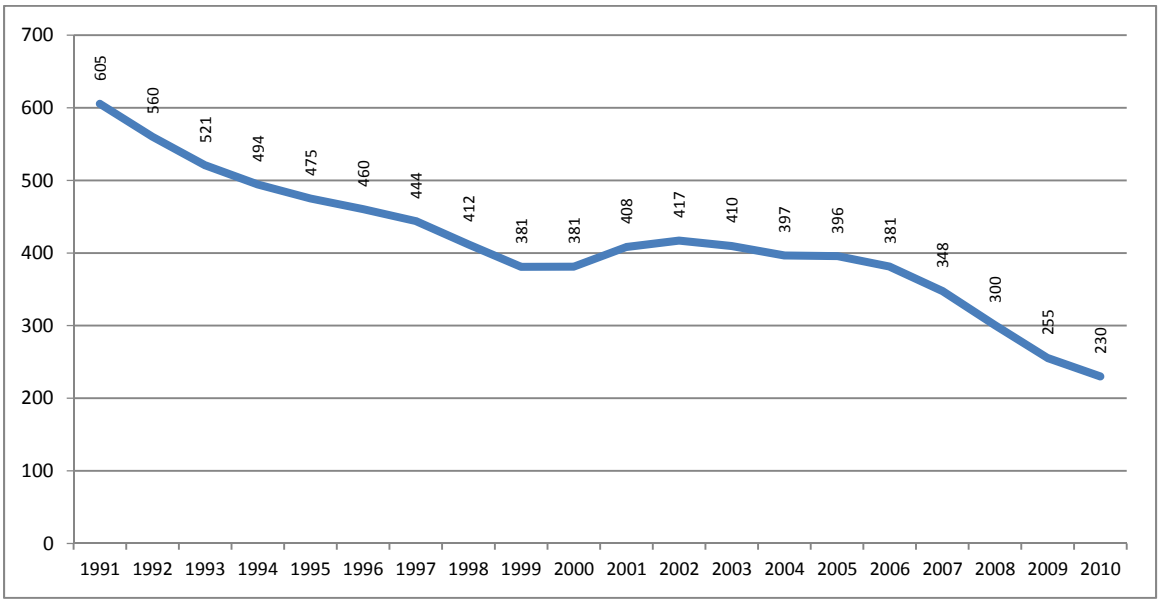


Figure B-20: Motor Vehicle Theft Rate, "Non-TIS" States, 1991 to 2010 (-62.0%)



Appendix Table C-1: Court Commitments by Quarter, Apache County, 1985-2011

Quarter	Direct Court Commitment	Probation Violator (T)	Probation Violator (NO)	Other Violator (NO)	Condition of Probation	Total
1985-1st	1	0	0	0	0	1
1985-2nd	4	0	0	0	0	4
1985-3rd	2	0	0	0	0	2
1985-4th	4	1	0	0	0	5
1986-1st	2	1	0	0	0	3
1986-2nd	11	1	0	0	0	12
1986-3rd	2	1	0	0	0	3
1986-4th	6	2	0	0	1	9
1987-1st	3	0	0	0	0	3
1987-2nd	1	0	0	0	1	2
1987-3rd	3	0	0	0	0	3
1987-4th	6	0	0	0	0	6
1988-1st	3	2	0	0	0	5
1988-2nd	8	1	0	0	0	9
1988-3rd	9	0	0	0	1	10
1988-4th	2	0	0	0	0	2
1989-1st	6	0	0	1	1	8
1989-2nd	6	0	0	0	0	6
1989-3rd	4	1	0	0	1	6
1989-4th	7	0	0	0	1	8
1990-1st	2	0	0	0	0	2
1990-2nd	5	0	0	0	1	6
1990-3rd	5	1	0	0	0	6
1990-4th	10	0	0	0	1	11
1991-1st	2	0	0	0	0	2
1991-2nd	4	2	0	0	0	6
1991-3rd	7	1	0	0	0	8
1991-4th	3	0	0	0	0	3
1992-1st	4	1	1	0	0	6
1992-2nd	2	2	0	0	0	4
1992-3rd	3	0	0	1	0	4
1992-4th	9	1	1	0	0	11
1993-1st	6	0	0	0	1	7
1993-2nd	4	2	0	0	1	7
1993-3rd	3	0	0	0	0	3
1993-4th	6	0	0	0	1	7
1994-1st	10	0	0	0	3	13
1994-2nd	7	1	0	0	0	8
1994-3rd	2	0	0	0	0	2
1994-4th	7	1	0	0	0	8
1995-1st	3	1	1	0	0	5
1995-2nd	5	2	1	0	0	8
1995-3rd	4	1	0	0	1	6
1995-4th	4	1	0	1	1	7
1996-1st	8	2	2	0	1	13
1996-2nd	5	3	0	0	1	9
1996-3rd	4	4	0	0	1	9
1996-4th	5	5	0	0	0	10
Total	**711**	**225**	**59**	**9**	**199**	**1,203**

Appendix Table C-1: Court Commitments by Quarter, Apache County, 1985-2011 (continued)

Quarter	Direct Court Commitment	Probation Violator (T)	Probation Violator (NO)	Other Violator (NO)	Condition of Probation	Total
1997-1st	5	1	0	0	2	8
1997-2nd	6	0	0	0	1	7
1997-3rd	5	3	0	0	1	9
1997-4th	5	0	1	0	3	9
1998-1st	3	1	0	0	0	4
1998-2nd	4	0	1	0	2	7
1998-3rd	6	1	0	0	2	9
1998-4th	5	3	0	0	1	9
1999-1st	9	0	0	0	4	13
1999-2nd	11	0	0	0	2	13
1999-3rd	4	2	1	0	1	8
1999-4th	4	0	0	0	1	5
2000-1st	5	1	0	1	3	10
2000-2nd	10	5	0	1	2	18
2000-3rd	5	1	0	0	1	7
2000-4th	4	0	0	0	0	4
2001-1st	9	5	0	0	5	19
2001-2nd	9	4	1	1	3	18
2001-3rd	6	1	0	0	2	9
2001-4th	6	0	1	0	0	7
2002-1st	4	2	0	0	6	12
2002-2nd	3	1	2	0	4	10
2002-3rd	8	4	0	0	3	15
2002-4th	10	1	0	0	5	16
2003-1st	6	1	0	0	2	9
2003-2nd	10	3	1	0	9	23
2003-3rd	11	3	0	0	5	19
2003-4th	1	2	0	0	5	8
2004-1st	3	2	0	0	6	11
2004-2nd	14	1	2	1	4	22
2004-3rd	4	4	0	0	3	11
2004-4th	12	2	2	0	3	19
2005-1st	9	2	0	0	8	19
2005-2nd	10	6	0	0	5	21
2005-3rd	8	5	3	0	4	20
2005-4th	9	1	5	1	3	19
2006-1st	16	3	0	0	5	24
2006-2nd	11	7	2	0	4	24
2006-3rd	7	3	1	0	10	21
2006-4th	8	10	0	0	4	22
2007-1st	10	4	2	0	5	21
2007-2nd	4	9	3	0	5	21
2007-3rd	19	7	2	0	6	34
2007-4th	9	5	2	0	1	17
2008-1st	14	7	1	0	1	23
2008-2nd	13	3	3	0	2	21
2008-3rd	17	3	3	1	5	29
2008-4th	14	6	0	0	2	22
Total	**711**	**225**	**59**	**9**	**199**	**1,203**

Appendix Table C-1: Court Commitments by Quarter, Apache County, 1985-2011 (continued)

Quarter	Direct Court Commitment	Probation Violator (T)	Probation Violator (NO)	Other Violator (NO)	Condition of Probation	Total
2009-1st	10	6	4	0	2	22
2009-2nd	18	1	0	0	4	23
2009-3rd	16	5	0	0	0	21
2009-4th	11	1	0	0	5	17
2010-1st	6	1	2	0	2	11
2010-2nd	3	4	2	0	0	9
2010-3rd	11	12	0	0	3	26
2010-4th	8	7	2	0	0	17
2011-1st	9	4	3	0	3	19
2011-2nd	5	8	1	0	0	14
Total	**711**	**225**	**59**	**9**	**199**	**1,203**

Appendix Table C-2: Court Commitments by Quarter, Cochise County, 1985-2011

Quarter	Direct Court Commitment	Probation Violator (T)	Probation Violator (NO)	Other Violator (NO)	Condition of Probation	Total
1985-1st	7	1	1	0	0	9
1985-2nd	11	1	0	0	1	13
1985-3rd	5	1	1	0	0	7
1985-4th	14	0	0	0	0	14
1986-1st	19	4	1	0	0	24
1986-2nd	11	4	0	0	2	17
1986-3rd	13	2	0	1	0	16
1986-4th	10	1	0	0	2	13
1987-1st	15	1	0	0	0	16
1987-2nd	14	2	1	0	5	22
1987-3rd	16	2	0	1	0	19
1987-4th	23	2	0	0	5	30
1988-1st	18	3	0	0	8	29
1988-2nd	15	4	0	0	2	21
1988-3rd	12	3	0	0	9	24
1988-4th	12	5	0	0	6	23
1989-1st	14	3	0	1	3	21
1989-2nd	15	0	0	0	1	16
1989-3rd	29	2	0	0	2	33
1989-4th	23	1	0	1	0	25
1990-1st	24	4	0	2	2	32
1990-2nd	15	3	0	0	2	20
1990-3rd	20	6	2	0	0	28
1990-4th	17	4	0	0	2	23
1991-1st	29	4	1	0	2	36
1991-2nd	43	5	0	2	3	53
1991-3rd	24	2	0	0	2	28
1991-4th	23	7	0	1	1	32
1992-1st	25	6	3	1	1	36
1992-2nd	22	6	1	1	4	34
1992-3rd	32	7	0	1	1	41
1992-4th	14	9	0	0	2	25
1993-1st	29	5	3	0	0	37
1993-2nd	23	5	1	0	2	31
1993-3rd	46	10	2	1	2	61
1993-4th	24	5	0	0	0	29
1994-1st	30	6	1	0	1	38
1994-2nd	32	6	1	0	1	40
1994-3rd	27	16	2	2	1	48
1994-4th	24	5	4	0	0	33
1995-1st	12	8	1	0	2	23
1995-2nd	36	8	0	0	1	45
1995-3rd	27	13	0	2	1	43
1995-4th	20	8	1	0	0	29
1996-1st	24	9	2	1	1	37
1996-2nd	29	6	1	0	1	37
1996-3rd	21	5	1	0	1	28
1996-4th	33	4	0	1	0	38
Total	**3,140**	**940**	**223**	**49**	**184**	**4,536**

Appendix Table C-2: Court Commitments by Quarter, Cochise County, 1985-2011 (continued)

Quarter	Direct Court Commitment	Probation Violator (T)	Probation Violator (NO)	Other Violator (NO)	Condition of Probation	Total
1997-1st	27	3	2	0	0	32
1997-2nd	23	5	0	1	1	30
1997-3rd	21	6	2	1	1	31
1997-4th	10	7	2	0	0	19
1998-1st	17	3	0	0	3	23
1998-2nd	19	1	0	0	2	22
1998-3rd	26	5	2	3	3	39
1998-4th	41	3	3	0	2	49
1999-1st	22	3	0	0	0	25
1999-2nd	23	7	2	1	2	35
1999-3rd	24	8	0	1	2	35
1999-4th	23	13	0	0	3	39
2000-1st	14	5	1	0	2	22
2000-2nd	27	4	0	0	0	31
2000-3rd	26	7	2	1	4	40
2000-4th	31	7	1	0	1	40
2001-1st	16	14	1	1	0	32
2001-2nd	35	10	2	0	4	51
2001-3rd	47	10	1	0	3	61
2001-4th	41	7	1	2	2	53
2002-1st	32	11	1	0	2	46
2002-2nd	44	15	3	1	3	66
2002-3rd	33	11	0	0	2	46
2002-4th	41	8	2	0	2	53
2003-1st	53	8	2	0	1	64
2003-2nd	46	20	3	0	2	71
2003-3rd	39	18	5	1	1	64
2003-4th	41	20	4	1	3	69
2004-1st	32	19	6	0	4	61
2004-2nd	40	20	6	2	1	69
2004-3rd	35	17	2	0	1	55
2004-4th	44	22	5	1	0	72
2005-1st	19	12	7	0	1	39
2005-2nd	27	19	5	1	2	54
2005-3rd	32	12	3	0	2	49
2005-4th	30	16	5	0	0	51
2006-1st	32	10	7	0	4	53
2006-2nd	37	13	4	0	0	54
2006-3rd	30	14	6	1	4	55
2006-4th	37	13	3	1	1	55
2007-1st	34	17	7	1	1	60
2007-2nd	36	18	7	0	1	62
2007-3rd	56	23	3	0	3	85
2007-4th	34	10	5	0	0	49
2008-1st	37	11	6	0	1	55
2008-2nd	21	18	2	2	0	43
2008-3rd	35	10	3	0	3	51
2008-4th	46	14	4	0	0	64
Total	**3,140**	**940**	**223**	**49**	**184**	**4,536**

Appendix Table C-2: Court Commitments by Quarter, Cochise County, 1985-2011 (continued)

Quarter	Direct Court Commitment	Probation Violator (T)	Probation Violator (NO)	Other Violator (NO)	Condition of Probation	Total
2009-1st	65	12	3	0	3	83
2009-2nd	44	19	5	0	6	74
2009-3rd	65	22	7	2	0	96
2009-4th	50	9	5	0	4	68
2010-1st	61	16	8	0	1	86
2010-2nd	56	13	4	0	2	75
2010-3rd	49	13	4	4	0	70
2010-4th	67	18	5	0	2	92
2011-1st	55	24	10	1	3	93
2011-2nd	71	23	3	0	1	98
Total	**3,140**	**940**	**223**	**49**	**184**	**4,536**

Appendix Table C-3: Court Commitments by Quarter, Coconino County, 1985-2011

Quarter	Direct Court Commitment	Probation Violator (T)	Probation Violator (NO)	Other Violator (NO)	Condition of Probation	Total
1985-1st	26	2	1	0	1	30
1985-2nd	22	2	1	0	4	29
1985-3rd	26	2	0	0	1	29
1985-4th	18	3	1	0	4	26
1986-1st	16	5	2	1	5	29
1986-2nd	18	8	3	1	1	31
1986-3rd	18	8	6	0	5	37
1986-4th	13	7	4	0	6	30
1987-1st	28	5	9	1	6	49
1987-2nd	26	4	5	0	10	45
1987-3rd	20	11	2	0	7	40
1987-4th	31	6	3	1	5	46
1988-1st	39	9	5	0	8	61
1988-2nd	33	9	7	0	10	59
1988-3rd	26	3	3	0	9	41
1988-4th	33	4	3	0	8	48
1989-1st	17	9	4	0	8	38
1989-2nd	22	12	5	1	7	47
1989-3rd	27	10	6	0	2	45
1989-4th	37	7	4	0	3	51
1990-1st	49	11	7	0	5	72
1990-2nd	36	14	4	2	3	59
1990-3rd	32	12	3	0	3	50
1990-4th	26	7	5	2	3	43
1991-1st	23	10	3	1	2	39
1991-2nd	19	14	4	1	3	41
1991-3rd	37	6	4	0	1	48
1991-4th	33	10	4	3	3	53
1992-1st	19	5	4	0	1	29
1992-2nd	36	8	5	0	3	52
1992-3rd	24	14	5	0	1	44
1992-4th	20	8	5	1	6	40
1993-1st	32	5	1	0	4	42
1993-2nd	19	7	4	0	3	33
1993-3rd	28	7	6	1	4	46
1993-4th	21	6	3	1	3	34
1994-1st	26	5	2	0	4	37
1994-2nd	24	11	3	1	5	44
1994-3rd	36	9	3	1	4	53
1994-4th	39	9	3	1	3	55
1995-1st	30	8	5	0	9	52
1995-2nd	33	13	2	1	6	55
1995-3rd	36	11	2	0	7	56
1995-4th	45	14	1	1	9	70
1996-1st	52	16	0	1	6	75
1996-2nd	46	16	2	2	10	76
1996-3rd	52	24	6	2	8	92
1996-4th	36	28	8	2	5	79
Total	**3,951**	**1,861**	**392**	**61**	**840**	**7,105**

Appendix Table C-3: Court Commitments by Quarter, Coconino County, 1985-2011 (continued)

Quarter	Direct Court Commitment	Probation Violator (T)	Probation Violator (NO)	Other Violator (NO)	Condition of Probation	Total
1997-1st	43	24	2	0	6	75
1997-2nd	42	27	4	1	4	78
1997-3rd	32	27	5	0	4	68
1997-4th	44	27	5	4	5	85
1998-1st	23	22	6	0	4	55
1998-2nd	38	23	3	1	6	71
1998-3rd	29	18	2	0	9	58
1998-4th	33	24	6	0	7	70
1999-1st	35	18	0	0	3	56
1999-2nd	39	30	4	1	9	83
1999-3rd	29	16	6	2	10	63
1999-4th	27	32	2	3	7	71
2000-1st	32	22	6	3	12	75
2000-2nd	41	20	2	1	13	77
2000-3rd	31	21	2	0	13	67
2000-4th	31	14	3	0	15	63
2001-1st	46	29	2	0	19	96
2001-2nd	42	15	5	0	13	75
2001-3rd	35	16	3	0	20	74
2001-4th	26	21	2	0	13	62
2002-1st	30	24	3	0	11	68
2002-2nd	42	17	2	1	8	70
2002-3rd	48	21	3	0	10	82
2002-4th	47	11	3	1	9	71
2003-1st	29	21	3	1	7	61
2003-2nd	41	17	7	0	6	71
2003-3rd	35	24	3	1	5	68
2003-4th	29	19	1	0	12	61
2004-1st	42	25	2	0	14	83
2004-2nd	41	29	1	0	12	83
2004-3rd	51	32	2	0	20	105
2004-4th	42	27	1	1	18	89
2005-1st	55	21	2	0	26	104
2005-2nd	38	23	2	0	18	81
2005-3rd	42	31	4	0	10	87
2005-4th	53	24	1	0	9	87
2006-1st	54	48	4	1	14	121
2006-2nd	64	19	2	0	12	97
2006-3rd	65	36	9	1	13	124
2006-4th	72	38	3	2	28	143
2007-1st	51	22	4	0	9	86
2007-2nd	70	18	3	1	8	100
2007-3rd	58	49	11	1	7	126
2007-4th	73	38	4	0	10	125
2008-1st	76	40	8	0	10	134
2008-2nd	47	33	3	0	6	89
2008-3rd	42	31	6	0	5	84
2008-4th	51	22	9	0	7	89
Total	**3,951**	**1,861**	**392**	**61**	**840**	**7,105**

Appendix Table C-3: Court Commitments by Quarter, Coconino County, 1985-2011 (continued)

Quarter	Direct Court Commitment	Probation Violator (T)	Probation Violator (NO)	Other Violator (NO)	Condition of Probation	Total
2009-1st	53	18	2	0	14	87
2009-2nd	41	20	5	0	15	81
2009-3rd	51	27	5	3	17	103
2009-4th	48	16	3	0	11	78
2010-1st	41	21	6	0	11	79
2010-2nd	44	21	6	0	4	75
2010-3rd	39	23	5	1	6	74
2010-4th	51	30	3	0	6	90
2011-1st	34	22	0	0	0	56
2011-2nd	58	23	3	1	6	91
Total	**3,951**	**1,861**	**392**	**61**	**840**	**7,105**

Appendix Table C-4: Court Commitments by Quarter, Gila County, 1985-2011

Quarter	Direct Court Commitment	Probation Violator (T)	Probation Violator (NO)	Other Violator (NO)	Condition of Probation	Total
1985-1st	4	0	0	0	0	4
1985-2nd	6	3	0	0	0	9
1985-3rd	1	0	0	0	0	1
1985-4th	10	0	0	0	0	10
1986-1st	3	1	0	0	0	4
1986-2nd	7	1	0	0	1	9
1986-3rd	6	0	0	0	0	6
1986-4th	9	1	1	0	0	11
1987-1st	11	1	0	0	0	12
1987-2nd	11	1	0	1	0	13
1987-3rd	8	3	0	1	0	12
1987-4th	9	2	0	0	0	11
1988-1st	11	2	1	0	0	14
1988-2nd	11	3	1	0	0	15
1988-3rd	8	5	4	0	0	17
1988-4th	14	7	0	0	0	21
1989-1st	8	7	1	0	0	16
1989-2nd	18	2	3	1	0	24
1989-3rd	5	3	1	0	0	9
1989-4th	13	1	1	0	0	15
1990-1st	10	0	0	1	0	11
1990-2nd	11	4	0	0	0	15
1990-3rd	10	4	0	0	1	15
1990-4th	8	4	0	0	0	12
1991-1st	15	2	1	0	0	18
1991-2nd	9	3	3	2	0	17
1991-3rd	8	4	0	0	0	12
1991-4th	14	1	3	0	0	18
1992-1st	15	7	0	0	0	22
1992-2nd	7	3	1	0	1	12
1992-3rd	5	4	0	0	1	10
1992-4th	18	5	1	0	0	24
1993-1st	13	0	3	0	0	16
1993-2nd	12	4	1	1	0	18
1993-3rd	12	5	1	1	0	19
1993-4th	12	4	0	0	0	16
1994-1st	15	5	1	0	0	21
1994-2nd	17	9	1	0	1	28
1994-3rd	19	7	0	0	0	26
1994-4th	14	3	3	2	2	24
1995-1st	17	12	5	1	3	38
1995-2nd	16	7	0	0	1	24
1995-3rd	17	3	0	0	5	25
1995-4th	18	5	2	1	6	32
1996-1st	26	7	1	2	11	47
1996-2nd	11	2	2	1	5	21
1996-3rd	23	11	5	1	11	51
1996-4th	16	5	2	0	6	29
Total	**1,862**	**741**	**190**	**32**	**400**	**3,225**

Appendix Table C-4: Court Commitments by Quarter, Gila County, 1985-2011 (continued)

Quarter	Direct Court Commitment	Probation Violator (T)	Probation Violator (NO)	Other Violator (NO)	Condition of Probation	Total
1997-1st	27	4	0	1	2	34
1997-2nd	13	4	2	0	3	22
1997-3rd	25	3	1	0	5	34
1997-4th	14	6	2	1	4	27
1998-1st	12	8	5	0	5	30
1998-2nd	27	10	6	0	10	53
1998-3rd	12	8	3	1	8	32
1998-4th	22	10	3	1	8	44
1999-1st	13	8	6	0	13	40
1999-2nd	19	14	4	0	7	44
1999-3rd	16	9	5	0	10	40
1999-4th	26	4	2	1	6	39
2000-1st	23	7	6	0	5	41
2000-2nd	17	12	1	0	5	35
2000-3rd	16	13	5	0	10	44
2000-4th	21	5	4	0	6	36
2001-1st	21	14	1	0	12	48
2001-2nd	15	5	1	0	2	23
2001-3rd	14	13	4	0	4	35
2001-4th	9	8	3	0	3	23
2002-1st	9	8	2	0	4	23
2002-2nd	19	17	5	0	5	46
2002-3rd	25	11	1	1	8	46
2002-4th	16	11	0	0	7	34
2003-1st	18	15	1	0	2	36
2003-2nd	21	8	0	1	8	38
2003-3rd	17	9	4	0	5	35
2003-4th	17	12	2	0	2	33
2004-1st	22	7	4	0	8	41
2004-2nd	24	5	1	0	11	41
2004-3rd	20	8	4	0	6	38
2004-4th	33	5	0	0	5	43
2005-1st	23	8	1	0	2	34
2005-2nd	24	7	0	0	4	35
2005-3rd	33	10	2	0	6	51
2005-4th	26	12	1	0	3	42
2006-1st	23	10	3	0	9	45
2006-2nd	29	12	3	0	0	44
2006-3rd	29	15	0	0	4	48
2006-4th	28	13	1	1	3	46
2007-1st	28	9	1	0	6	44
2007-2nd	29	11	1	0	5	46
2007-3rd	27	10	3	0	13	53
2007-4th	44	7	4	0	4	59
2008-1st	17	12	3	0	5	37
2008-2nd	33	13	2	0	8	56
2008-3rd	31	8	4	0	11	54
2008-4th	41	17	0	0	10	68
Total	**1,862**	**741**	**190**	**32**	**400**	**3,225**

Appendix Table C-4: Court Commitments by Quarter, Gila County, 1985-2011 (continued)

Quarter	Direct Court Commitment	Probation Violator (T)	Probation Violator (NO)	Other Violator (NO)	Condition of Probation	Total
2009-1st	30	9	1	2	8	50
2009-2nd	28	12	2	0	4	46
2009-3rd	30	11	3	1	3	48
2009-4th	18	12	1	0	4	35
2010-1st	20	15	2	0	3	40
2010-2nd	17	10	4	1	4	36
2010-3rd	19	13	3	1	7	43
2010-4th	23	11	4	3	4	45
2011-1st	31	11	3	0	9	54
2011-2nd	17	9	1	0	7	34
Total	**1,862**	**741**	**190**	**32**	**400**	**3,225**

Appendix Table C-5: Court Commitments by Quarter, Graham County, 1985-2011

Quarter	Direct Court Commitment	Probation Violator (T)	Probation Violator (NO)	Other Violator (NO)	Condition of Probation	Total
1985-1st	6	0	0	0	0	6
1985-2nd	7	0	0	1	2	10
1985-3rd	6	0	0	0	0	6
1985-4th	4	0	0	0	0	4
1986-1st	3	0	0	0	3	6
1986-2nd	6	0	0	0	1	7
1986-3rd	5	0	0	0	1	6
1986-4th	2	0	1	0	5	8
1987-1st	5	0	0	0	1	6
1987-2nd	4	0	0	0	0	4
1987-3rd	9	3	0	1	0	13
1987-4th	1	1	1	0	1	4
1988-1st	7	2	2	0	1	12
1988-2nd	15	4	0	0	2	21
1988-3rd	13	0	0	0	0	13
1988-4th	3	0	0	1	2	6
1989-1st	4	1	1	0	1	7
1989-2nd	10	0	0	0	3	13
1989-3rd	5	1	1	0	1	8
1989-4th	4	0	0	0	1	5
1990-1st	3	2	0	0	3	8
1990-2nd	5	1	0	0	0	6
1990-3rd	6	0	1	1	1	9
1990-4th	2	1	0	0	1	4
1991-1st	7	1	0	0	2	10
1991-2nd	3	1	1	0	0	5
1991-3rd	8	2	2	0	0	12
1991-4th	2	2	2	3	0	9
1992-1st	14	2	0	0	0	16
1992-2nd	3	2	1	1	0	7
1992-3rd	7	1	1	0	0	9
1992-4th	4	0	0	0	0	4
1993-1st	7	3	0	0	0	10
1993-2nd	5	1	0	2	0	8
1993-3rd	4	0	0	0	0	4
1993-4th	5	2	1	0	0	8
1994-1st	5	3	1	2	0	11
1994-2nd	1	3	1	0	2	7
1994-3rd	9	2	0	0	0	11
1994-4th	5	2	3	0	1	11
1995-1st	7	3	0	0	1	11
1995-2nd	8	4	1	0	0	13
1995-3rd	12	9	1	2	0	24
1995-4th	5	2	0	1	2	10
1996-1st	20	2	1	0	1	24
1996-2nd	5	4	1	1	3	14
1996-3rd	7	3	1	0	4	15
1996-4th	5	8	1	0	1	15
Total	**930**	**435**	**129**	**28**	**247**	**1,769**

Appendix Table C-5: Court Commitments by Quarter, Graham County, 1985-2011 (continued)

Quarter	Direct Court Commitment	Probation Violator (T)	Probation Violator (NO)	Other Violator (NO)	Condition of Probation	Total
1997-1st	9	2	0	1	1	13
1997-2nd	9	0	0	0	1	10
1997-3rd	6	1	2	0	2	11
1997-4th	10	2	1	0	1	14
1998-1st	15	2	0	0	4	21
1998-2nd	14	5	0	1	0	20
1998-3rd	17	7	0	0	2	26
1998-4th	7	4	2	1	0	14
1999-1st	7	3	1	1	2	14
1999-2nd	11	1	0	0	2	14
1999-3rd	6	2	2	0	2	12
1999-4th	15	1	4	0	5	25
2000-1st	16	8	1	0	5	30
2000-2nd	11	3	3	0	4	21
2000-3rd	7	2	1	0	3	13
2000-4th	10	4	0	0	0	14
2001-1st	7	0	2	1	6	16
2001-2nd	12	5	1	0	4	22
2001-3rd	7	2	1	0	5	15
2001-4th	10	4	1	0	5	20
2002-1st	7	1	4	0	2	14
2002-2nd	12	5	7	0	5	29
2002-3rd	11	11	2	2	8	34
2002-4th	6	4	1	0	2	13
2003-1st	6	5	1	0	2	14
2003-2nd	10	10	1	0	3	24
2003-3rd	11	7	1	0	1	20
2003-4th	11	9	3	0	3	26
2004-1st	5	6	2	0	3	16
2004-2nd	17	13	3	1	2	36
2004-3rd	9	9	4	0	2	24
2004-4th	6	7	0	0	0	13
2005-1st	18	8	4	0	5	35
2005-2nd	12	10	1	0	2	25
2005-3rd	13	10	1	0	7	31
2005-4th	12	13	1	1	4	31
2006-1st	8	10	0	0	6	24
2006-2nd	8	11	2	0	7	28
2006-3rd	15	4	0	0	1	20
2006-4th	10	2	1	0	1	14
2007-1st	19	10	1	0	2	32
2007-2nd	7	15	2	0	3	27
2007-3rd	9	6	0	0	5	20
2007-4th	17	6	1	0	4	28
2008-1st	7	1	3	0	6	17
2008-2nd	9	4	0	0	2	15
2008-3rd	10	9	1	0	5	25
2008-4th	10	7	3	1	4	25
Total	**930**	**435**	**129**	**28**	**247**	**1,769**

Appendix Table C-5: Court Commitments by Quarter, Graham County, 1985-2011 (continued)

Quarter	Direct Court Commitment	Probation Violator (T)	Probation Violator (NO)	Other Violator (NO)	Condition of Probation	Total
2009-1st	13	11	2	0	7	33
2009-2nd	18	6	2	0	8	34
2009-3rd	11	5	2	0	7	25
2009-4th	21	13	5	0	3	42
2010-1st	15	6	5	0	12	38
2010-2nd	13	16	3	1	5	38
2010-3rd	12	5	4	0	0	21
2010-4th	7	9	2	1	2	21
2011-1st	10	6	3	0	3	22
2011-2nd	16	9	3	0	2	30
Total	**930**	**435**	**129**	**28**	**247**	**1,769**

Appendix Table C-6: Court Commitments by Quarter, Greenlee County, 1985-2011

Quarter	Direct Court Commitment	Probation Violator (T)	Probation Violator (NO)	Other Violator (NO)	Condition of Probation	Total
1985-2nd	1	1	0	0	0	2
1985-4th	1	0	0	0	0	1
1986-2nd	1	0	0	0	0	1
1986-3rd	4	0	0	1	0	5
1986-4th	1	0	0	0	0	1
1987-1st	2	0	0	0	0	2
1987-2nd	1	0	0	0	0	1
1987-3rd	1	0	1	0	0	2
1987-4th	3	0	0	0	0	3
1988-1st	2	0	0	0	0	2
1988-2nd	2	0	0	0	0	2
1988-4th	1	0	0	0	0	1
1989-1st	1	0	0	0	0	1
1989-3rd	3	2	0	0	1	6
1989-4th	5	1	0	0	0	6
1990-1st	1	0	0	0	0	1
1990-2nd	2	0	0	0	0	2
1990-3rd	1	0	0	0	0	1
1990-4th	3	0	0	0	0	3
1991-1st	2	0	0	0	0	2
1991-2nd	0	1	0	0	0	1
1991-3rd	0	1	0	0	0	1
1992-1st	2	1	0	0	0	3
1992-2nd	1	0	0	0	0	1
1992-3rd	0	1	0	0	0	1
1992-4th	1	0	0	0	0	1
1993-1st	2	0	0	0	0	2
1993-2nd	1	0	0	0	0	1
1993-3rd	3	1	0	0	0	4
1994-1st	3	1	1	0	0	5
1994-2nd	4	0	0	0	0	4
1994-4th	2	0	0	0	0	2
1995-1st	5	0	1	0	1	7
1995-2nd	4	0	0	0	0	4
1995-3rd	4	0	0	0	4	8
1995-4th	5	0	0	0	2	7
1996-1st	5	1	0	0	7	13
1996-2nd	3	0	0	0	1	4
1996-3rd	6	0	0	0	3	9
1996-4th	4	1	0	0	2	7
1997-1st	1	1	0	0	1	3
1997-2nd	1	1	0	0	0	2
1997-3rd	1	1	1	0	3	6
1997-4th	0	0	0	0	1	1
1998-1st	2	4	0	0	1	7
1998-2nd	2	1	0	0	2	5
1998-3rd	0	1	0	0	1	2
1998-4th	3	2	0	0	0	5
Total	**213**	**107**	**17**	**2**	**74**	**413**

Appendix Table C-6: Court Commitments by Quarter, Greenlee County, 1985-2011 (continued)

Quarter	Direct Court Commitment	Probation Violator (T)	Probation Violator (NO)	Other Violator (NO)	Condition of Probation	Total
1999-2nd	0	0	0	0	2	2
1999-3rd	2	0	0	0	0	2
1999-4th	1	1	0	0	0	2
2000-1st	1	0	0	0	0	1
2000-2nd	1	0	0	0	0	1
2000-3rd	3	1	0	0	0	4
2000-4th	6	2	0	0	0	8
2001-1st	4	6	0	0	2	12
2001-2nd	2	1	0	0	1	4
2001-3rd	4	2	0	0	0	6
2001-4th	1	3	0	0	1	5
2002-1st	0	0	1	0	0	1
2002-2nd	1	3	0	0	2	6
2002-3rd	4	1	0	0	0	5
2002-4th	2	1	0	0	0	3
2003-1st	5	0	1	0	1	7
2003-2nd	2	2	1	0	0	5
2003-3rd	5	0	0	0	2	7
2003-4th	4	1	0	0	1	6
2004-1st	5	2	0	0	0	7
2004-2nd	2	2	0	0	2	6
2004-3rd	2	2	0	0	2	6
2004-4th	5	2	0	0	0	7
2005-1st	0	2	0	0	1	3
2005-3rd	5	4	0	1	1	11
2005-4th	0	1	0	0	1	2
2006-1st	1	1	0	0	0	2
2006-2nd	1	1	0	0	0	2
2006-3rd	4	1	0	0	2	7
2006-4th	0	1	0	0	0	1
2007-1st	2	3	0	0	6	11
2007-2nd	1	4	0	0	1	6
2007-3rd	5	2	0	0	1	8
2007-4th	1	2	1	0	1	5
2008-1st	3	0	0	0	1	4
2008-2nd	4	2	2	0	0	8
2008-3rd	0	5	1	0	0	6
2008-4th	2	4	0	0	0	6
2009-1st	2	4	0	0	2	8
2009-2nd	4	1	0	0	2	7
2009-3rd	4	4	2	0	2	12
2009-4th	1	1	0	0	2	4
2010-1st	1	2	1	0	1	5
2010-2nd	2	1	0	0	0	3
2010-3rd	0	2	1	0	1	4
2010-4th	0	0	0	0	1	1
2011-1st	2	2	0	0	1	5
2011-2nd	3	2	2	0	1	8
Total	**213**	**107**	**17**	**2**	**74**	**413**

Appendix Table C-7: Court Commitments by Quarter, La Paz County, 1985-2011

Quarter	Direct Court Commitment	Probation Violator (T)	Probation Violator (NO)	Other Violator (NO)	Condition of Probation	Total
1985-1st	4	0	0	0	0	4
1985-2nd	5	0	0	0	0	5
1985-3rd	3	0	0	0	1	4
1985-4th	6	1	0	0	1	8
1986-1st	9	2	0	0	2	13
1986-2nd	5	2	0	0	0	7
1986-3rd	4	0	0	0	1	5
1986-4th	5	2	0	0	2	9
1987-1st	9	2	0	0	2	13
1987-2nd	9	2	0	0	6	17
1987-3rd	3	0	0	0	2	5
1987-4th	8	3	1	0	3	15
1988-1st	8	1	0	0	4	13
1988-2nd	7	2	0	0	4	13
1988-3rd	7	3	0	0	3	13
1988-4th	15	3	0	0	1	19
1989-1st	9	4	1	0	5	19
1989-2nd	9	1	0	0	1	11
1989-3rd	13	1	0	0	5	19
1989-4th	4	2	0	0	3	9
1990-1st	6	3	0	0	1	10
1990-2nd	5	3	0	1	4	13
1990-3rd	8	0	0	0	2	10
1990-4th	11	5	0	0	1	17
1991-1st	12	2	0	1	1	16
1991-2nd	14	3	0	1	7	25
1991-3rd	6	2	0	0	4	12
1991-4th	7	2	0	0	2	11
1992-1st	11	0	0	1	4	16
1992-2nd	6	2	0	0	2	10
1992-3rd	11	5	0	0	4	20
1992-4th	8	4	0	0	1	13
1993-1st	13	1	0	0	1	15
1993-2nd	8	2	0	0	3	13
1993-3rd	11	0	0	2	2	15
1993-4th	12	2	0	0	1	15
1994-1st	10	2	0	0	0	12
1994-2nd	9	1	0	0	2	12
1994-3rd	10	1	0	1	1	13
1994-4th	13	1	0	0	1	15
1995-1st	21	2	0	2	2	27
1995-2nd	14	1	0	0	1	16
1995-3rd	24	2	0	2	0	28
1995-4th	16	2	0	0	1	19
1996-1st	14	1	1	1	2	19
1996-2nd	11	0	0	0	5	16
1996-3rd	16	0	0	0	1	17
1996-4th	15	3	1	0	4	23
Total	**1,140**	**276**	**27**	**19**	**305**	**1,767**

Appendix Table C-7: Court Commitments by Quarter, La Paz County, 1985-2011 (continued)

Quarter	Direct Court Commitment	Probation Violator (T)	Probation Violator (NO)	Other Violator (NO)	Condition of Probation	Total
1997-1st	20	1	0	1	3	25
1997-2nd	9	5	0	0	5	19
1997-3rd	5	2	0	0	2	9
1997-4th	16	2	0	1	2	21
1998-1st	19	2	0	0	8	29
1998-2nd	25	2	0	1	4	32
1998-3rd	26	6	0	0	0	32
1998-4th	28	5	0	0	7	40
1999-1st	22	4	0	0	3	29
1999-2nd	16	5	1	0	3	25
1999-3rd	9	6	0	0	3	18
1999-4th	8	2	0	0	1	11
2000-1st	13	3	0	0	6	22
2000-2nd	19	7	0	1	2	29
2000-3rd	23	3	1	0	5	32
2000-4th	13	2	0	0	7	22
2001-1st	6	3	1	0	4	14
2001-2nd	11	2	0	1	5	19
2001-3rd	5	5	0	0	3	13
2001-4th	17	5	0	0	5	27
2002-1st	14	1	1	0	6	22
2002-2nd	11	4	0	0	6	21
2002-3rd	10	4	0	0	6	20
2002-4th	13	2	1	0	7	23
2003-1st	9	2	1	0	8	20
2003-2nd	12	4	0	0	2	18
2003-3rd	7	4	0	0	3	14
2003-4th	6	1	1	0	6	14
2004-1st	12	4	1	0	4	21
2004-2nd	17	6	1	0	5	29
2004-3rd	10	1	1	0	3	15
2004-4th	17	1	0	0	4	22
2005-1st	10	4	1	0	1	16
2005-2nd	4	0	0	0	1	5
2005-3rd	10	1	0	0	2	13
2005-4th	6	2	0	0	1	9
2006-1st	3	3	0	0	5	11
2006-2nd	8	2	0	0	2	12
2006-3rd	9	6	1	1	1	18
2006-4th	5	4	0	0	0	9
2007-1st	6	6	1	0	0	13
2007-2nd	8	6	0	0	5	19
2007-3rd	8	4	0	0	2	14
2007-4th	6	2	0	0	3	11
2008-1st	3	4	1	1	2	11
2008-2nd	9	0	0	0	2	11
2008-3rd	10	6	0	0	1	17
2008-4th	5	2	0	0	3	10
Total	**1,140**	**276**	**27**	**19**	**305**	**1,767**

Appendix Table C-7: Court Commitments by Quarter, La Paz County, 1985-2011 (continued)

Quarter	Direct Court Commitment	Probation Violator (T)	Probation Violator (NO)	Other Violator (NO)	Condition of Probation	Total
2009-1st	14	6	1	0	2	23
2009-2nd	10	3	0	0	2	15
2009-3rd	13	3	1	0	5	22
2009-4th	10	2	2	0	1	15
2010-1st	17	2	1	0	6	26
2010-2nd	16	3	0	0	4	23
2010-3rd	14	3	2	0	4	23
2010-4th	4	5	0	0	1	10
2011-1st	8	6	1	0	3	18
2011-2nd	12	2	1	0	2	17
Total	**1,140**	**276**	**27**	**19**	**305**	**1,767**

Appendix Table C-8: Court Commitments by Quarter, Maricopa County, 1985-2011

Quarter	Direct Court Commitment	Probation Violator (T)	Probation Violator (NO)	Other Violator (NO)	Condition of Probation	Total
1985-1st	306	60	28	10	2	406
1985-2nd	380	102	22	19	27	550
1985-3rd	386	121	32	15	53	607
1985-4th	377	133	72	18	28	628
1986-1st	338	137	65	15	41	596
1986-2nd	416	159	79	26	55	735
1986-3rd	304	121	42	8	52	527
1986-4th	376	147	71	18	99	711
1987-1st	533	198	103	30	123	987
1987-2nd	432	167	81	25	104	809
1987-3rd	316	187	45	16	92	656
1987-4th	297	143	54	6	98	598
1988-1st	368	201	68	12	116	765
1988-2nd	519	317	112	14	65	1,027
1988-3rd	239	221	36	7	47	550
1988-4th	488	341	102	9	45	985
1989-1st	594	372	108	20	51	1,145
1989-2nd	340	234	67	13	49	703
1989-3rd	504	384	102	27	60	1,077
1989-4th	482	310	59	12	76	939
1990-1st	513	346	92	14	73	1,038
1990-2nd	528	287	97	22	75	1,009
1990-3rd	541	302	84	22	91	1,040
1990-4th	539	281	83	27	73	1,003
1991-1st	512	276	76	34	97	995
1991-2nd	489	272	82	35	98	976
1991-3rd	448	276	96	24	81	925
1991-4th	538	303	101	29	143	1,114
1992-1st	487	275	86	30	156	1,034
1992-2nd	566	283	115	36	165	1,165
1992-3rd	525	279	127	38	108	1,077
1992-4th	495	273	143	39	124	1,074
1993-1st	517	320	109	38	145	1,129
1993-2nd	557	363	136	43	135	1,234
1993-3rd	519	351	142	37	131	1,180
1993-4th	614	417	140	38	133	1,342
1994-1st	562	375	151	48	162	1,298
1994-2nd	608	436	143	44	138	1,369
1994-3rd	528	505	126	46	125	1,330
1994-4th	586	397	154	47	137	1,321
1995-1st	558	446	125	46	171	1,346
1995-2nd	624	480	166	43	146	1,459
1995-3rd	542	503	137	43	130	1,355
1995-4th	511	331	104	38	127	1,111
1996-1st	615	372	151	34	149	1,321
1996-2nd	572	360	147	45	146	1,270
1996-3rd	565	392	137	44	173	1,311
1996-4th	624	411	186	41	152	1,414
Total	**89,230**	**44,122**	**23,061**	**3,403**	**17,505**	**177,321**

Appendix Table C-8: Court Commitments by Quarter, Maricopa County, 1985-2011 (continued)

Quarter	Direct Court Commitment	Probation Violator (T)	Probation Violator (NO)	Other Violator (NO)	Condition of Probation	Total
1997-1st	616	381	136	40	179	1,352
1997-2nd	678	417	183	34	256	1,568
1997-3rd	664	418	182	19	227	1,510
1997-4th	846	375	225	48	229	1,723
1998-1st	787	364	181	36	251	1,619
1998-2nd	793	498	223	48	238	1,800
1998-3rd	677	487	233	36	241	1,674
1998-4th	805	560	238	34	209	1,846
1999-1st	699	442	217	22	245	1,625
1999-2nd	704	463	225	20	216	1,628
1999-3rd	565	442	230	31	230	1,498
1999-4th	655	445	216	24	143	1,483
2000-1st	546	404	222	16	186	1,374
2000-2nd	729	482	217	29	157	1,614
2000-3rd	689	512	252	26	167	1,646
2000-4th	849	392	261	25	186	1,713
2001-1st	781	404	240	20	176	1,621
2001-2nd	870	485	264	17	219	1,855
2001-3rd	753	491	231	21	198	1,694
2001-4th	945	532	269	25	204	1,975
2002-1st	849	466	257	27	219	1,818
2002-2nd	1,039	547	320	32	260	2,198
2002-3rd	927	595	315	26	247	2,110
2002-4th	1,060	565	292	43	233	2,193
2003-1st	1,077	785	338	38	217	2,455
2003-2nd	1,145	879	315	31	232	2,602
2003-3rd	1,034	706	310	22	223	2,295
2003-4th	1,092	522	319	32	223	2,188
2004-1st	967	512	271	30	235	2,015
2004-2nd	1,033	565	294	39	230	2,161
2004-3rd	1,079	618	349	44	269	2,359
2004-4th	1,211	615	336	32	187	2,381
2005-1st	1,040	535	315	29	174	2,093
2005-2nd	1,048	537	330	23	198	2,136
2005-3rd	1,079	682	362	26	228	2,377
2005-4th	1,276	654	436	38	221	2,625
2006-1st	1,163	640	467	39	247	2,556
2006-2nd	1,432	663	488	41	245	2,869
2006-3rd	1,247	688	379	46	252	2,612
2006-4th	1,368	695	394	45	222	2,724
2007-1st	1,268	733	401	40	196	2,638
2007-2nd	1,394	776	405	50	208	2,833
2007-3rd	1,366	676	433	45	256	2,776
2007-4th	1,600	530	372	30	212	2,744
2008-1st	1,635	578	392	37	236	2,878
2008-2nd	1,759	557	446	58	274	3,094
2008-3rd	1,719	538	429	31	267	2,984
2008-4th	1,814	530	413	34	193	2,984
Total	**89,230**	**44,122**	**23,061**	**3,403**	**17,505**	**177,321**

Appendix Table C-8: Court Commitments by Quarter, Maricopa County, 1985-2011 (continued)

Quarter	Direct Court Commitment	Probation Violator (T)	Probation Violator (NO)	Other Violator (NO)	Condition of Probation	Total
2009-1st	1,776	473	437	37	236	2,959
2009-2nd	1,936	500	403	59	240	3,138
2009-3rd	1,784	504	399	56	242	2,985
2009-4th	1,640	363	362	45	185	2,595
2010-1st	1,643	343	358	40	213	2,597
2010-2nd	1,722	297	364	55	184	2,622
2010-3rd	1,653	341	339	58	226	2,617
2010-4th	1,465	293	326	40	178	2,302
2011-1st	1,483	340	304	44	193	2,364
2011-2nd	1,478	320	362	45	180	2,385
Total	**89,230**	**44,122**	**23,061**	**3,403**	**17,505**	**177,321**

Appendix Table C-9: Court Commitments by Quarter, Mohave County, 1985-2011

Quarter	Direct Court Commitment	Probation Violator (T)	Probation Violator (NO)	Other Violator (NO)	Condition of Probation	Total
1985-1st	20	1	0	0	1	22
1985-2nd	28	3	0	0	2	33
1985-3rd	27	1	0	1	2	31
1985-4th	25	5	2	0	4	36
1986-1st	17	2	3	0	1	23
1986-2nd	25	4	3	0	4	36
1986-3rd	23	7	2	1	4	37
1986-4th	20	13	2	0	8	43
1987-1st	36	4	0	0	1	41
1987-2nd	32	15	1	1	2	51
1987-3rd	18	10	0	2	3	33
1987-4th	21	12	0	1	3	37
1988-1st	43	5	2	2	1	53
1988-2nd	40	15	0	1	11	67
1988-3rd	44	10	2	1	2	59
1988-4th	38	14	1	0	2	55
1989-1st	47	17	0	1	1	66
1989-2nd	47	15	3	0	2	67
1989-3rd	41	17	0	0	2	60
1989-4th	34	22	1	1	1	59
1990-1st	42	11	3	0	2	58
1990-2nd	36	20	2	0	2	60
1990-3rd	39	15	2	1	2	59
1990-4th	41	5	3	1	3	53
1991-1st	48	15	3	0	7	73
1991-2nd	44	20	2	2	5	73
1991-3rd	34	10	4	0	4	52
1991-4th	36	11	8	0	9	64
1992-1st	36	16	9	1	5	67
1992-2nd	56	27	11	0	3	97
1992-3rd	43	15	2	1	3	64
1992-4th	53	21	5	0	9	88
1993-1st	40	20	7	0	4	71
1993-2nd	55	29	9	4	5	102
1993-3rd	55	29	3	3	3	93
1993-4th	47	27	2	2	0	78
1994-1st	40	33	10	0	8	91
1994-2nd	40	41	4	1	5	91
1994-3rd	60	34	2	3	7	106
1994-4th	50	40	10	1	1	102
1995-1st	40	40	6	2	7	95
1995-2nd	47	34	12	0	4	97
1995-3rd	41	42	6	3	4	96
1995-4th	40	34	8	3	2	87
1996-1st	55	29	5	4	6	99
1996-2nd	46	29	8	0	8	91
1996-3rd	66	31	9	5	4	115
1996-4th	43	36	7	4	13	103
Total	**6,775**	**3,421**	**701**	**126**	**789**	**11,812**

Appendix Table C-9: Court Commitments by Quarter, Mohave County, 1985-2011 (continued)

Quarter	Direct Court Commitment	Probation Violator (T)	Probation Violator (NO)	Other Violator (NO)	Condition of Probation	Total
1997-1st	68	43	7	5	9	132
1997-2nd	61	37	11	4	5	118
1997-3rd	73	41	14	2	9	139
1997-4th	58	36	11	1	7	113
1998-1st	73	40	5	4	12	134
1998-2nd	117	62	5	4	9	197
1998-3rd	78	50	10	3	5	146
1998-4th	81	56	11	0	8	156
1999-1st	63	39	11	1	12	126
1999-2nd	59	45	12	0	7	123
1999-3rd	78	50	12	0	7	147
1999-4th	71	44	5	5	6	131
2000-1st	67	24	6	2	10	109
2000-2nd	55	36	6	0	14	111
2000-3rd	51	34	10	0	10	105
2000-4th	43	29	3	0	13	88
2001-1st	51	37	5	0	19	112
2001-2nd	56	50	11	1	14	132
2001-3rd	59	30	9	1	14	113
2001-4th	82	37	8	1	21	149
2002-1st	79	55	9	0	8	151
2002-2nd	90	46	10	1	12	159
2002-3rd	59	61	9	0	18	147
2002-4th	79	58	12	1	9	159
2003-1st	63	49	8	0	11	131
2003-2nd	80	63	12	1	11	167
2003-3rd	96	47	6	2	10	161
2003-4th	74	56	12	1	10	153
2004-1st	81	51	13	1	18	164
2004-2nd	82	54	14	1	8	159
2004-3rd	74	56	13	1	2	146
2004-4th	81	43	11	1	5	141
2005-1st	80	64	8	1	12	165
2005-2nd	78	49	13	1	11	152
2005-3rd	104	56	4	1	16	181
2005-4th	102	52	10	2	5	171
2006-1st	99	52	7	2	12	172
2006-2nd	121	37	4	1	7	170
2006-3rd	109	48	3	1	10	171
2006-4th	119	32	5	3	9	168
2007-1st	131	20	6	1	12	170
2007-2nd	147	39	4	0	10	200
2007-3rd	143	34	11	0	12	200
2007-4th	131	37	6	0	10	184
2008-1st	105	54	8	2	8	177
2008-2nd	142	44	13	2	10	211
2008-3rd	111	44	8	1	13	177
2008-4th	85	37	8	1	7	138
Total	**6,775**	**3,421**	**701**	**126**	**789**	**11,812**

Appendix Table C-9: Court Commitments by Quarter, Mohave County, 1985-2011 (continued)

Quarter	Direct Court Commitment	Probation Violator (T)	Probation Violator (NO)	Other Violator (NO)	Condition of Probation	Total
2009-1st	75	25	5	3	12	120
2009-2nd	77	35	6	1	13	132
2009-3rd	90	48	7	1	14	160
2009-4th	86	32	15	0	9	142
2010-1st	90	31	10	1	8	140
2010-2nd	54	39	8	0	5	106
2010-3rd	69	42	15	3	10	139
2010-4th	70	31	14	1	12	128
2011-1st	88	44	11	0	8	151
2011-2nd	88	30	7	0	9	134
Total	**6,775**	**3,421**	**701**	**126**	**789**	**11,812**

Appendix Table C-10: Court Commitments by Quarter, Navajo County, 1985-2011

Quarter	Direct Court Commitment	Probation Violator (T)	Probation Violator (NO)	Other Violator (NO)	Condition of Probation	Total
1985-1st	22	1	0	1	3	27
1985-2nd	14	1	0	0	6	21
1985-3rd	10	0	1	0	5	16
1985-4th	13	0	0	0	4	17
1986-1st	11	0	1	0	2	14
1986-2nd	13	0	0	0	3	16
1986-3rd	4	0	0	0	1	5
1986-4th	4	0	0	0	0	4
1987-1st	11	0	0	0	0	11
1987-2nd	12	1	0	0	0	13
1987-3rd	11	2	0	0	0	13
1987-4th	15	3	1	0	0	19
1988-1st	16	1	0	0	4	21
1988-2nd	11	1	0	0	0	12
1988-3rd	17	2	1	0	1	21
1988-4th	11	0	0	0	2	13
1989-1st	11	1	1	0	1	14
1989-2nd	3	0	0	0	3	6
1989-3rd	8	2	1	0	0	11
1989-4th	18	1	0	0	6	25
1990-1st	15	0	0	0	7	22
1990-2nd	12	2	0	0	4	18
1990-3rd	23	0	0	2	4	29
1990-4th	16	1	0	2	3	22
1991-1st	15	3	0	0	1	19
1991-2nd	13	3	0	0	6	22
1991-3rd	18	2	0	1	2	23
1991-4th	13	3	3	0	4	23
1992-1st	18	2	0	0	7	27
1992-2nd	16	1	2	0	3	22
1992-3rd	14	4	1	0	1	20
1992-4th	13	6	3	0	3	25
1993-1st	14	3	0	1	5	23
1993-2nd	19	2	0	1	2	24
1993-3rd	25	2	0	3	2	32
1993-4th	15	0	0	0	5	20
1994-1st	36	6	2	1	5	50
1994-2nd	25	4	0	0	9	38
1994-3rd	19	10	1	0	5	35
1994-4th	30	9	1	0	7	47
1995-1st	16	8	0	0	12	36
1995-2nd	27	15	1	0	12	55
1995-3rd	21	5	0	0	9	35
1995-4th	30	5	1	0	13	49
1996-1st	44	8	0	0	12	64
1996-2nd	33	7	0	2	8	50
1996-3rd	35	6	1	0	10	52
1996-4th	23	8	1	2	16	50
Total	**2,469**	**715**	**270**	**48**	**861**	**4,363**

Appendix Table C-10: Court Commitments by Quarter, Navajo County, 1985-2011 (continued)

Quarter	Direct Court Commitment	Probation Violator (T)	Probation Violator (NO)	Other Violator (NO)	Condition of Probation	Total
1997-1st	21	4	1	0	20	46
1997-2nd	26	6	5	1	12	50
1997-3rd	21	5	3	1	18	48
1997-4th	27	6	1	2	6	42
1998-1st	27	8	4	0	9	48
1998-2nd	30	6	3	1	11	51
1998-3rd	24	2	1	0	13	40
1998-4th	22	8	1	0	9	40
1999-1st	24	7	2	0	14	47
1999-2nd	16	5	3	0	11	35
1999-3rd	13	3	5	0	14	35
1999-4th	16	3	0	0	3	22
2000-1st	24	2	3	0	10	39
2000-2nd	17	6	3	0	18	44
2000-3rd	31	6	0	3	9	49
2000-4th	25	7	4	1	4	41
2001-1st	22	6	1	1	16	46
2001-2nd	15	8	6	1	9	39
2001-3rd	25	10	3	0	6	44
2001-4th	27	14	7	0	8	56
2002-1st	24	8	3	1	7	43
2002-2nd	33	3	3	0	6	45
2002-3rd	37	8	3	0	12	60
2002-4th	32	5	1	1	17	56
2003-1st	35	13	4	0	9	61
2003-2nd	34	13	7	2	19	75
2003-3rd	42	11	5	1	10	69
2003-4th	30	18	5	0	11	64
2004-1st	26	8	3	0	11	48
2004-2nd	33	6	3	2	13	57
2004-3rd	30	17	7	1	18	73
2004-4th	26	8	2	0	8	44
2005-1st	22	7	1	0	7	37
2005-2nd	25	15	2	0	5	47
2005-3rd	34	13	6	2	12	67
2005-4th	24	17	2	0	6	49
2006-1st	22	12	11	0	12	57
2006-2nd	19	7	3	0	15	44
2006-3rd	29	17	3	0	14	63
2006-4th	44	18	6	1	12	81
2007-1st	30	13	4	0	11	58
2007-2nd	32	8	7	1	13	61
2007-3rd	26	21	3	1	10	61
2007-4th	36	21	7	1	9	74
2008-1st	35	12	11	1	13	72
2008-2nd	41	15	5	0	8	69
2008-3rd	31	17	7	0	15	70
2008-4th	42	14	5	1	14	76
Total	**2,469**	**715**	**270**	**48**	**861**	**4,363**

Appendix Table C-10: Court Commitments by Quarter, Navajo County, 1985-2011 (continued)

Quarter	Direct Court Commitment	Probation Violator (T)	Probation Violator (NO)	Other Violator (NO)	Condition of Probation	Total
2009-1st	26	10	3	0	15	54
2009-2nd	30	15	6	2	9	62
2009-3rd	30	12	5	0	10	57
2009-4th	29	7	9	1	11	57
2010-1st	36	10	4	0	13	63
2010-2nd	33	8	5	0	11	57
2010-3rd	29	12	12	0	13	66
2010-4th	29	15	5	1	11	61
2011-1st	36	15	6	1	9	67
2011-2nd	31	3	7	0	4	45
Total	**2,469**	**715**	**270**	**48**	**861**	**4,363**

Appendix Table C-11: Court Commitments by Quarter, Pima County, 1985-2011

Quarter	Direct Court Commitment	Probation Violator (T)	Probation Violator (NO)	Other Violator (NO)	Condition of Probation	Total
1985-1st	126	9	2	3	0	140
1985-2nd	166	14	1	3	2	186
1985-3rd	129	14	4	7	3	157
1985-4th	124	11	6	5	2	148
1986-1st	144	20	4	2	3	173
1986-2nd	154	30	4	3	4	195
1986-3rd	128	26	4	7	5	170
1986-4th	144	30	3	7	14	198
1987-1st	155	35	8	6	15	219
1987-2nd	145	38	9	4	25	221
1987-3rd	153	57	6	5	10	231
1987-4th	136	43	5	3	16	203
1988-1st	139	57	3	4	20	223
1988-2nd	117	44	8	4	21	194
1988-3rd	127	55	2	2	20	206
1988-4th	125	63	4	4	22	218
1989-1st	149	59	4	2	24	238
1989-2nd	121	53	2	6	14	196
1989-3rd	153	53	8	1	18	233
1989-4th	155	42	4	5	21	227
1990-1st	194	57	3	4	10	268
1990-2nd	183	80	7	10	11	291
1990-3rd	183	82	8	7	16	296
1990-4th	181	70	5	8	23	287
1991-1st	197	81	4	4	15	301
1991-2nd	201	69	4	8	31	313
1991-3rd	177	89	8	10	34	318
1991-4th	180	80	9	7	30	306
1992-1st	170	65	7	10	48	300
1992-2nd	195	86	4	8	31	324
1992-3rd	242	72	5	13	38	370
1992-4th	287	99	10	16	45	457
1993-1st	239	114	7	7	60	427
1993-2nd	232	103	2	6	55	398
1993-3rd	254	109	6	10	45	424
1993-4th	230	96	11	13	47	397
1994-1st	270	95	7	10	52	434
1994-2nd	259	103	7	10	54	433
1994-3rd	262	91	7	14	54	428
1994-4th	233	80	9	14	42	378
1995-1st	228	99	3	8	37	375
1995-2nd	291	130	3	14	43	481
1995-3rd	267	99	3	13	38	420
1995-4th	254	105	5	9	36	409
1996-1st	234	120	9	5	42	410
1996-2nd	283	118	9	5	51	466
1996-3rd	285	122	12	11	52	482
1996-4th	315	96	11	11	56	489
Total	**27,165**	**10,865**	**1,432**	**669**	**2,130**	**42,261**

Appendix Table C-11: Court Commitments by Quarter, Pima County, 1985-2011 (continued)

Quarter	Direct Court Commitment	Probation Violator (T)	Probation Violator (NO)	Other Violator (NO)	Condition of Probation	Total
1997-1st	281	109	4	8	35	437
1997-2nd	336	103	3	5	33	480
1997-3rd	288	119	11	6	18	442
1997-4th	291	93	7	5	13	409
1998-1st	274	114	4	9	31	432
1998-2nd	292	108	7	6	24	437
1998-3rd	277	146	4	9	21	457
1998-4th	345	124	8	7	21	505
1999-1st	298	142	9	8	18	475
1999-2nd	299	151	11	8	4	473
1999-3rd	255	184	8	8	8	463
1999-4th	242	140	8	10	5	405
2000-1st	247	134	9	10	13	413
2000-2nd	251	135	7	4	13	410
2000-3rd	231	150	7	4	11	403
2000-4th	260	120	7	3	10	400
2001-1st	260	116	6	1	7	390
2001-2nd	255	151	8	2	7	423
2001-3rd	277	146	14	3	6	446
2001-4th	312	145	10	3	14	484
2002-1st	242	103	17	5	17	384
2002-2nd	258	117	15	3	10	403
2002-3rd	256	131	9	1	13	410
2002-4th	278	110	10	10	13	421
2003-1st	223	100	12	4	11	350
2003-2nd	250	111	20	8	12	401
2003-3rd	221	111	16	4	13	365
2003-4th	257	88	20	6	4	375
2004-1st	288	126	19	4	11	448
2004-2nd	275	108	16	5	15	419
2004-3rd	320	104	23	2	10	459
2004-4th	294	117	27	6	16	460
2005-1st	280	112	19	4	8	423
2005-2nd	275	162	16	3	7	463
2005-3rd	296	177	21	6	13	513
2005-4th	305	140	23	5	12	485
2006-1st	295	156	30	12	12	505
2006-2nd	307	160	36	6	9	518
2006-3rd	328	160	39	3	9	539
2006-4th	370	137	27	0	13	547
2007-1st	317	166	28	4	7	522
2007-2nd	319	129	27	4	7	486
2007-3rd	357	177	22	3	13	572
2007-4th	405	154	46	2	8	615
2008-1st	424	141	40	9	13	627
2008-2nd	362	118	35	8	12	535
2008-3rd	444	132	30	5	15	626
2008-4th	448	152	31	7	13	651
Total	**27,165**	**10,865**	**1,432**	**669**	**2,130**	**42,261**

Appendix Table C-11: Court Commitments by Quarter, Pima County, 1985-2011 (continued)

Quarter	Direct Court Commitment	Probation Violator (T)	Probation Violator (NO)	Other Violator (NO)	Condition of Probation	Total
2009-1st	394	109	38	2	13	556
2009-2nd	452	116	42	12	16	638
2009-3rd	402	132	38	7	16	595
2009-4th	418	138	39	5	13	613
2010-1st	364	123	33	6	12	538
2010-2nd	299	105	32	6	23	465
2010-3rd	299	113	21	5	17	455
2010-4th	341	110	29	8	14	502
2011-1st	307	115	30	9	13	474
2011-2nd	308	112	28	3	10	461
Total	**27,165**	**10,865**	**1,432**	**669**	**2,130**	**42,261**

Appendix Table C-12: Court Commitments by Quarter, Pinal County, 1985-2011

Quarter	Direct Court Commitment	Probation Violator (T)	Probation Violator (NO)	Other Violator (NO)	Condition of Probation	Total
1985-1st	20	2	2	0	0	24
1985-2nd	11	5	1	0	1	18
1985-3rd	18	3	4	2	0	27
1985-4th	26	5	2	2	2	37
1986-1st	16	5	3	0	1	25
1986-2nd	11	6	2	1	1	21
1986-3rd	18	4	2	1	3	28
1986-4th	32	7	2	1	2	44
1987-1st	41	8	4	1	2	56
1987-2nd	28	4	2	0	0	34
1987-3rd	29	3	3	4	1	40
1987-4th	26	11	1	1	0	39
1988-1st	20	8	4	0	4	36
1988-2nd	21	5	3	0	0	29
1988-3rd	33	13	3	0	1	50
1988-4th	21	9	2	0	4	36
1989-1st	30	3	11	0	1	45
1989-2nd	22	7	3	0	0	32
1989-3rd	23	11	5	0	0	39
1989-4th	26	14	8	2	0	50
1990-1st	19	7	4	0	0	30
1990-2nd	22	18	1	0	1	42
1990-3rd	18	8	1	1	0	28
1990-4th	18	8	5	0	1	32
1991-1st	23	7	2	1	0	33
1991-2nd	26	12	0	1	3	42
1991-3rd	18	17	4	0	2	41
1991-4th	20	15	2	2	1	40
1992-1st	21	10	3	1	2	37
1992-2nd	18	15	5	2	2	42
1992-3rd	23	10	1	1	5	40
1992-4th	37	10	0	1	3	51
1993-1st	19	25	2	1	4	51
1993-2nd	41	20	1	0	9	71
1993-3rd	42	29	3	0	5	79
1993-4th	44	16	2	1	5	68
1994-1st	42	18	6	2	11	79
1994-2nd	25	18	0	0	5	48
1994-3rd	38	24	5	5	5	77
1994-4th	36	18	3	1	3	61
1995-1st	37	22	1	1	5	66
1995-2nd	53	22	6	2	4	87
1995-3rd	52	34	2	2	5	95
1995-4th	41	32	5	5	4	87
1996-1st	60	29	5	3	6	103
1996-2nd	42	26	3	1	2	74
1996-3rd	47	38	5	0	3	93
1996-4th	34	30	6	1	6	77
Total	**6,604**	**2,977**	**667**	**166**	**428**	**10,842**

Appendix Table C-12: Court Commitments by Quarter, Pinal County, 1985-2011 (continued)

Quarter	Direct Court Commitment	Probation Violator (T)	Probation Violator (NO)	Other Violator (NO)	Condition of Probation	Total
1997-1st	40	35	8	2	4	89
1997-2nd	50	51	12	2	4	119
1997-3rd	44	35	2	1	3	85
1997-4th	43	42	6	1	5	97
1998-1st	58	34	11	2	6	111
1998-2nd	61	39	11	2	10	123
1998-3rd	50	40	9	0	7	106
1998-4th	65	56	12	1	3	137
1999-1st	49	38	6	1	5	99
1999-2nd	55	34	3	2	2	96
1999-3rd	48	47	3	2	3	103
1999-4th	53	37	6	1	4	101
2000-1st	31	34	3	3	6	77
2000-2nd	54	58	4	3	13	132
2000-3rd	60	39	4	1	4	108
2000-4th	36	31	9	2	3	81
2001-1st	35	21	3	0	4	63
2001-2nd	71	39	5	2	3	120
2001-3rd	61	30	2	0	6	99
2001-4th	69	26	6	1	3	105
2002-1st	69	31	9	0	6	115
2002-2nd	77	26	3	1	9	116
2002-3rd	75	33	4	1	4	117
2002-4th	70	29	3	2	3	107
2003-1st	79	23	5	1	4	112
2003-2nd	70	21	5	2	5	103
2003-3rd	71	32	6	3	7	119
2003-4th	59	51	5	0	5	120
2004-1st	78	29	9	3	3	122
2004-2nd	102	39	10	0	1	152
2004-3rd	79	28	7	1	4	119
2004-4th	107	45	9	2	2	165
2005-1st	73	40	5	3	5	126
2005-2nd	109	22	13	1	4	149
2005-3rd	107	45	10	1	6	169
2005-4th	131	48	20	1	3	203
2006-1st	104	36	13	2	4	159
2006-2nd	134	49	15	1	3	202
2006-3rd	106	43	5	3	2	159
2006-4th	82	37	13	5	2	139
2007-1st	125	49	10	2	6	192
2007-2nd	106	53	7	2	8	176
2007-3rd	121	45	7	3	7	183
2007-4th	90	36	9	1	1	137
2008-1st	135	44	14	2	4	199
2008-2nd	151	45	12	2	3	213
2008-3rd	131	47	14	2	14	208
2008-4th	127	32	15	1	7	182
Total	**6,604**	**2,977**	**667**	**166**	**428**	**10,842**

Appendix Table C-12: Court Commitments by Quarter, Pinal County, 1985-2011 (continued)

Quarter	Direct Court Commitment	Probation Violator (T)	Probation Violator (NO)	Other Violator (NO)	Condition of Probation	Total
2009-1st	181	50	13	4	7	255
2009-2nd	177	45	17	1	4	244
2009-3rd	132	41	9	3	12	197
2009-4th	114	39	9	5	7	174
2010-1st	136	51	16	1	20	224
2010-2nd	121	46	17	6	12	202
2010-3rd	142	55	8	3	6	214
2010-4th	146	53	13	8	1	221
2011-1st	114	57	11	2	3	187
2011-2nd	152	45	22	6	1	226
Total	**6,604**	**2,977**	**667**	**166**	**428**	**10,842**

Appendix Table C-13: Court Commitments by Quarter, Santa Cruz County, 1985-2011

Quarter	Direct Court Commitment	Probation Violator (T)	Probation Violator (NO)	Other Violator (NO)	Condition of Probation	Total
1985-1st	1	0	0	0	0	1
1985-2nd	14	0	0	0	0	14
1985-3rd	6	0	0	0	0	6
1985-4th	16	0	0	0	0	16
1986-1st	9	0	0	1	1	11
1986-2nd	19	3	0	0	0	22
1986-3rd	8	2	0	1	0	11
1986-4th	12	0	1	0	0	13
1987-1st	16	2	0	0	0	18
1987-2nd	14	2	0	1	0	17
1987-3rd	6	1	0	0	0	7
1987-4th	16	0	1	0	0	17
1988-1st	10	0	1	0	0	11
1988-2nd	9	1	0	1	0	11
1988-3rd	10	5	1	0	0	16
1988-4th	15	3	0	1	1	20
1989-1st	13	2	0	2	1	18
1989-2nd	11	0	0	0	0	11
1989-3rd	8	0	1	0	0	9
1989-4th	12	1	0	0	0	13
1990-1st	7	0	1	1	0	9
1990-2nd	8	0	1	0	0	9
1990-3rd	18	2	0	4	0	24
1990-4th	8	1	0	0	0	9
1991-1st	10	3	4	0	0	17
1991-2nd	12	3	2	0	0	17
1991-3rd	13	1	1	1	0	16
1991-4th	17	4	0	0	0	21
1992-1st	11	3	0	0	0	14
1992-2nd	13	1	2	1	0	17
1992-3rd	16	2	0	0	0	18
1992-4th	8	2	1	0	0	11
1993-1st	22	1	0	1	0	24
1993-2nd	14	3	0	0	0	17
1993-3rd	29	2	3	0	0	34
1993-4th	32	2	1	2	0	37
1994-1st	25	3	1	2	1	32
1994-2nd	13	3	0	0	0	16
1994-3rd	17	1	1	1	1	21
1994-4th	16	4	0	1	0	21
1995-1st	15	1	1	1	0	18
1995-2nd	28	4	2	2	1	37
1995-3rd	12	3	2	1	0	18
1995-4th	27	2	3	0	0	32
1996-1st	26	0	1	1	0	28
1996-2nd	17	4	0	0	0	21
1996-3rd	30	9	1	2	0	42
1996-4th	7	2	0	0	0	9
Total	**1,323**	**325**	**72**	**31**	**30**	**1,781**

Appendix Table C-13: Court Commitments by Quarter, Santa Cruz County, 1985-2011 (cont.)

Quarter	Direct Court Commitment	Probation Violator (T)	Probation Violator (NO)	Other Violator (NO)	Condition of Probation	Total
1997-1st	9	2	0	0	0	11
1997-2nd	7	3	1	1	0	12
1997-3rd	13	5	0	0	0	18
1997-4th	11	2	1	0	0	14
1998-1st	10	1	0	0	0	11
1998-2nd	17	2	1	0	1	21
1998-3rd	16	2	2	0	0	20
1998-4th	15	0	1	0	0	16
1999-1st	7	0	0	0	0	7
1999-2nd	5	1	1	0	0	7
1999-3rd	11	1	1	0	1	14
1999-4th	5	2	0	0	0	7
2000-1st	10	1	2	0	0	13
2000-2nd	6	0	0	0	1	7
2000-3rd	9	4	0	0	0	13
2000-4th	7	1	0	0	0	8
2001-1st	8	2	2	0	0	12
2001-2nd	9	3	1	0	0	13
2001-3rd	8	3	0	0	0	11
2001-4th	8	3	0	0	0	11
2002-1st	4	1	0	0	0	5
2002-2nd	7	7	2	0	0	16
2002-3rd	5	3	0	0	0	8
2002-4th	6	4	1	0	1	12
2003-1st	8	2	0	0	0	10
2003-2nd	9	0	0	0	0	9
2003-3rd	7	2	2	0	0	11
2003-4th	2	2	0	0	0	4
2004-1st	6	3	0	0	0	9
2004-2nd	6	3	1	0	0	10
2004-3rd	10	4	1	0	0	15
2004-4th	9	3	0	0	0	12
2005-1st	12	4	0	0	0	16
2005-2nd	8	8	2	0	0	18
2005-3rd	17	7	0	0	2	26
2005-4th	12	4	1	0	0	17
2006-1st	15	7	2	0	1	25
2006-2nd	13	7	0	0	2	22
2006-3rd	13	5	2	0	3	23
2006-4th	17	9	0	1	1	28
2007-1st	9	7	0	0	0	16
2007-2nd	17	4	1	0	2	24
2007-3rd	23	4	0	0	1	28
2007-4th	8	4	0	0	0	12
2008-1st	13	4	0	0	1	18
2008-2nd	9	5	0	1	0	15
2008-3rd	17	13	1	0	1	32
2008-4th	22	9	2	0	0	33
Total	**1,323**	**325**	**72**	**31**	**30**	**1,781**

Appendix Table C-13: Court Commitments by Quarter, Santa Cruz County, 1985-2011 (cont.)

Quarter	Direct Court Commitment	Probation Violator (T)	Probation Violator (NO)	Other Violator (NO)	Condition of Probation	Total
2009-1st	16	6	1	0	2	25
2009-2nd	12	6	1	0	0	19
2009-3rd	12	8	1	0	0	21
2009-4th	30	8	0	0	1	39
2010-1st	16	5	1	0	1	23
2010-2nd	19	8	1	0	1	29
2010-3rd	4	5	0	0	0	9
2010-4th	9	9	2	0	1	21
2011-1st	7	4	1	0	0	12
2011-2nd	7	5	0	0	0	12
Total	**1,323**	**325**	**72**	**31**	**30**	**1,781**

Appendix Table C-14: Court Commitments by Quarter, Yavapai County, 1985-2011

Quarter	Direct Court Commitment	Probation Violator (T)	Probation Violator (NO)	Other Violator (NO)	Condition of Probation	Total
1985-1st	18	2	0	0	0	20
1985-2nd	21	3	1	0	2	27
1985-3rd	18	4	2	0	2	26
1985-4th	30	3	0	0	1	34
1986-1st	27	2	1	0	0	30
1986-2nd	24	1	0	0	0	25
1986-3rd	21	5	0	0	3	29
1986-4th	34	2	0	1	8	45
1987-1st	26	4	1	1	1	33
1987-2nd	39	4	0	0	3	46
1987-3rd	30	4	1	3	2	40
1987-4th	26	9	1	0	2	38
1988-1st	37	2	1	1	3	44
1988-2nd	47	6	1	2	5	61
1988-3rd	28	7	1	0	3	39
1988-4th	40	6	2	0	3	51
1989-1st	41	6	2	1	3	53
1989-2nd	54	9	0	0	7	70
1989-3rd	36	7	0	0	1	44
1989-4th	32	6	1	0	7	46
1990-1st	32	6	2	0	1	41
1990-2nd	38	10	1	0	3	52
1990-3rd	37	18	1	2	1	59
1990-4th	34	8	0	1	1	44
1991-1st	38	9	0	0	2	49
1991-2nd	22	8	2	0	1	33
1991-3rd	26	7	2	0	1	36
1991-4th	26	5	1	0	1	33
1992-1st	32	8	1	0	0	41
1992-2nd	35	10	0	0	1	46
1992-3rd	34	10	0	3	2	49
1992-4th	30	8	1	0	4	43
1993-1st	29	8	0	2	1	40
1993-2nd	30	7	1	0	1	39
1993-3rd	20	12	2	2	0	36
1993-4th	28	9	0	1	1	39
1994-1st	31	23	0	1	5	60
1994-2nd	45	10	1	1	3	60
1994-3rd	32	10	0	1	2	45
1994-4th	35	19	0	2	2	58
1995-1st	36	10	3	1	3	53
1995-2nd	35	13	3	1	7	59
1995-3rd	34	17	1	0	8	60
1995-4th	41	18	3	1	6	69
1996-1st	44	14	2	2	17	79
1996-2nd	48	23	6	1	14	92
1996-3rd	39	22	2	0	7	70
1996-4th	31	26	5	0	8	70
Total	**6,175**	**2,624**	**954**	**152**	**1,268**	**11,173**

Appendix Table C-14: Court Commitments by Quarter, Yavapai County, 1985-2011 (continued)

Quarter	Direct Court Commitment	Probation Violator (T)	Probation Violator (NO)	Other Violator (NO)	Condition of Probation	Total
1997-1st	48	24	5	2	19	98
1997-2nd	38	26	7	1	12	84
1997-3rd	52	16	4	1	9	82
1997-4th	46	30	7	1	12	96
1998-1st	48	26	2	3	11	90
1998-2nd	46	35	3	4	17	105
1998-3rd	43	32	1	2	17	95
1998-4th	52	34	5	1	14	106
1999-1st	22	26	3	0	17	68
1999-2nd	44	37	2	1	17	101
1999-3rd	29	33	5	0	19	86
1999-4th	36	29	3	0	15	83
2000-1st	44	36	6	0	16	102
2000-2nd	39	25	7	2	23	96
2000-3rd	35	33	3	1	17	89
2000-4th	28	18	4	1	10	61
2001-1st	39	24	3	0	17	83
2001-2nd	44	31	4	0	12	91
2001-3rd	41	22	11	3	22	99
2001-4th	65	32	9	1	12	119
2002-1st	38	21	7	0	17	83
2002-2nd	55	28	12	2	22	119
2002-3rd	47	38	9	1	12	107
2002-4th	66	24	8	0	17	115
2003-1st	51	34	10	0	22	117
2003-2nd	81	36	14	1	8	140
2003-3rd	88	31	11	1	6	137
2003-4th	79	43	9	3	16	150
2004-1st	67	39	22	1	13	142
2004-2nd	75	48	12	0	11	146
2004-3rd	79	63	22	2	27	193
2004-4th	99	71	15	1	17	203
2005-1st	88	62	21	4	17	192
2005-2nd	89	57	11	3	11	171
2005-3rd	70	49	18	3	20	160
2005-4th	95	42	23	6	21	187
2006-1st	99	55	22	2	25	203
2006-2nd	112	54	28	6	36	236
2006-3rd	113	56	21	6	41	237
2006-4th	107	55	13	3	18	196
2007-1st	110	43	27	2	31	213
2007-2nd	144	66	37	3	45	295
2007-3rd	131	52	32	2	31	248
2007-4th	162	48	27	1	34	272
2008-1st	169	41	24	3	27	264
2008-2nd	147	34	25	6	17	229
2008-3rd	120	63	38	4	26	251
2008-4th	150	48	42	4	36	280
Total	**6,175**	**2,624**	**954**	**152**	**1,268**	**11,173**

Appendix Table C-14: Court Commitments by Quarter, Yavapai County, 1985-2011 (continued)

Quarter	Direct Court Commitment	Probation Violator (T)	Probation Violator (NO)	Other Violator (NO)	Condition of Probation	Total
2009-1st	116	39	33	5	24	217
2009-2nd	135	31	34	3	25	228
2009-3rd	129	32	28	6	14	209
2009-4th	98	30	21	0	11	160
2010-1st	99	34	23	1	19	176
2010-2nd	96	34	23	6	24	183
2010-3rd	90	28	18	3	20	159
2010-4th	91	27	21	1	10	150
2011-1st	94	25	21	2	18	160
2011-2nd	86	34	23	0	12	155
Total	**6,175**	**2,624**	**954**	**152**	**1,268**	**11,173**

Appendix Table C-15: Court Commitments by Quarter, Yuma County, 1985-2011

Quarter	Direct Court Commitment	Probation Violator (T)	Probation Violator (NO)	Other Violator (NO)	Condition of Probation	Total
1985-1st	36	0	1	0	0	37
1985-2nd	59	2	0	1	1	63
1985-3rd	36	1	0	0	0	37
1985-4th	38	2	0	0	0	40
1986-1st	34	2	2	1	0	39
1986-2nd	47	1	4	3	0	55
1986-3rd	30	0	0	0	0	30
1986-4th	58	2	1	1	1	63
1987-1st	64	3	1	1	6	75
1987-2nd	46	4	1	0	0	51
1987-3rd	49	2	1	1	9	62
1987-4th	39	4	0	1	8	52
1988-1st	37	13	2	1	2	55
1988-2nd	49	3	1	2	2	57
1988-3rd	51	7	3	4	2	67
1988-4th	55	4	0	0	6	65
1989-1st	35	7	1	2	2	47
1989-2nd	84	7	2	0	6	99
1989-3rd	42	7	2	1	0	52
1989-4th	45	6	3	1	2	57
1990-1st	44	10	1	2	5	62
1990-2nd	40	8	0	1	4	53
1990-3rd	54	11	1	1	4	71
1990-4th	57	7	1	2	6	73
1991-1st	41	16	3	0	3	63
1991-2nd	65	8	3	3	5	84
1991-3rd	50	15	0	4	3	72
1991-4th	54	12	1	3	5	75
1992-1st	36	11	2	2	6	57
1992-2nd	57	15	3	2	8	85
1992-3rd	52	18	1	2	5	78
1992-4th	40	10	3	2	7	62
1993-1st	55	13	1	1	14	84
1993-2nd	52	5	2	1	14	74
1993-3rd	37	10	3	2	18	70
1993-4th	31	16	1	4	13	65
1994-1st	64	14	4	6	17	105
1994-2nd	51	21	2	1	16	91
1994-3rd	59	25	9	2	12	107
1994-4th	43	30	1	2	9	85
1995-1st	52	22	3	1	18	96
1995-2nd	69	26	3	1	14	113
1995-3rd	63	26	6	4	9	108
1995-4th	54	20	5	0	12	91
1996-1st	73	28	2	1	20	124
1996-2nd	72	26	3	5	29	135
1996-3rd	89	25	4	1	26	145
1996-4th	81	27	3	5	19	135
Total	**7,065**	**2,523**	**403**	**151**	**913**	**11,055**

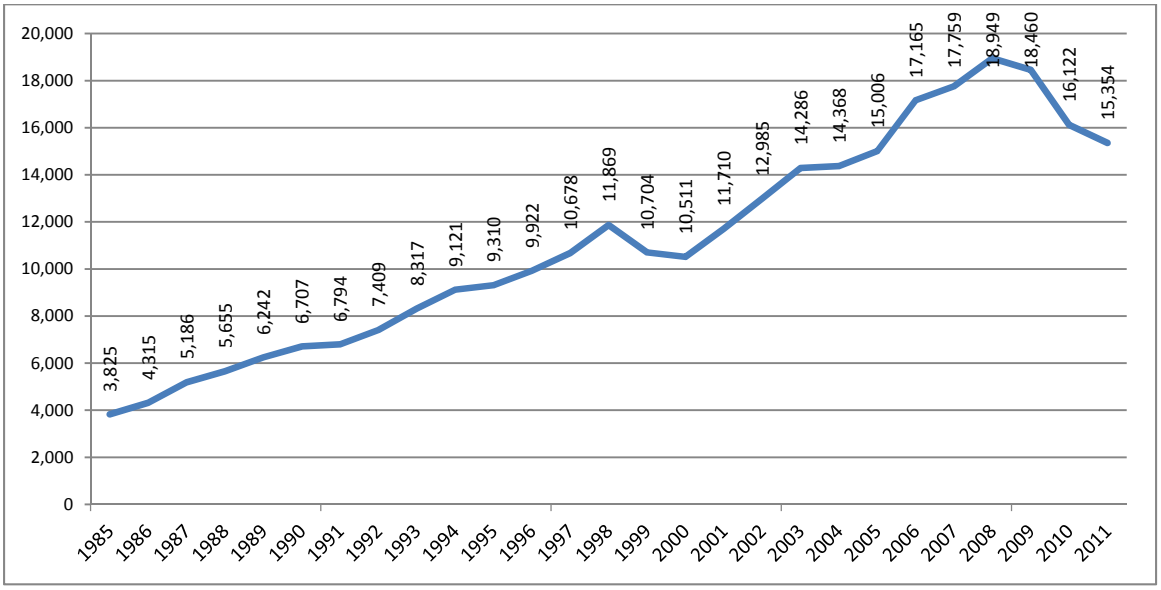
Appendix Table C-15: Court Commitments by Quarter, Yuma County, 1985-2011 (continued)

Quarter	Direct Court Commitment	Probation Violator (T)	Probation Violator (NO)	Other Violator (NO)	Condition of Probation	Total
1997-1st	86	28	7	2	18	141
1997-2nd	55	35	8	2	16	116
1997-3rd	95	47	3	3	17	165
1997-4th	77	25	6	1	15	124
1998-1st	66	32	2	2	13	115
1998-2nd	63	32	5	0	27	127
1998-3rd	89	29	2	2	15	137
1998-4th	88	48	2	0	17	155
1999-1st	51	30	6	3	16	106
1999-2nd	61	33	3	2	12	111
1999-3rd	52	25	4	3	17	101
1999-4th	78	37	3	0	13	131
2000-1st	43	19	3	2	5	72
2000-2nd	45	34	7	1	11	98
2000-3rd	48	27	3	2	9	89
2000-4th	57	24	5	2	9	97
2001-1st	49	38	4	0	9	100
2001-2nd	65	30	4	2	11	112
2001-3rd	59	34	6	0	7	106
2001-4th	74	37	3	0	11	125
2002-1st	65	28	5	1	10	109
2002-2nd	68	30	5	0	9	112
2002-3rd	51	29	1	1	2	84
2002-4th	64	30	3	2	7	106
2003-1st	49	18	2	4	9	82
2003-2nd	53	39	5	1	6	104
2003-3rd	64	39	2	1	10	116
2003-4th	66	53	7	1	3	130
2004-1st	65	31	6	0	5	107
2004-2nd	73	32	8	2	5	120
2004-3rd	75	50	5	3	6	139
2004-4th	89	30	8	2	3	132
2005-1st	77	44	8	0	9	138
2005-2nd	92	59	9	3	10	173
2005-3rd	81	48	7	2	9	147
2005-4th	88	54	4	1	5	152
2006-1st	82	43	8	2	10	145
2006-2nd	94	50	2	1	9	156
2006-3rd	108	42	5	1	6	162
2006-4th	101	31	9	1	8	150
2007-1st	89	47	6	1	6	149
2007-2nd	83	29	5	1	4	122
2007-3rd	104	33	6	2	7	152
2007-4th	115	31	2	1	7	156
2008-1st	111	36	6	0	8	161
2008-2nd	87	31	3	1	6	128
2008-3rd	89	32	7	1	10	139
2008-4th	95	29	8	1	3	136
Total	**7,065**	**2,523**	**403**	**151**	**913**	**11,055**

Appendix Table C-15: Court Commitments by Quarter, Yuma County, 1985-2011 (continued)

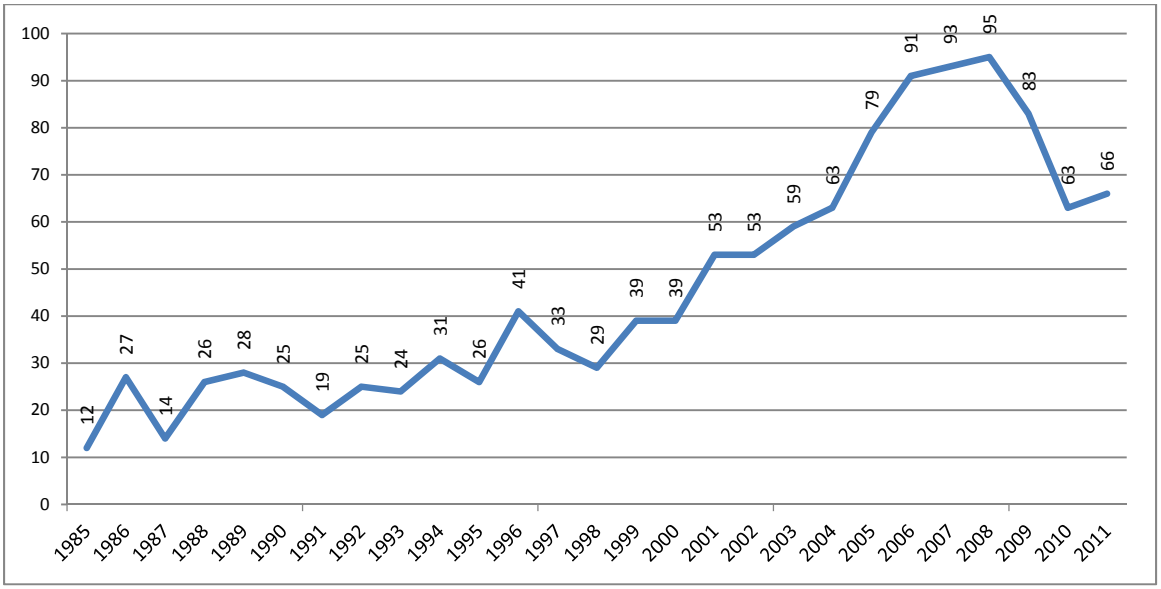
Quarter	Direct Court Commitment	Probation Violator (T)	Probation Violator (NO)	Other Violator (NO)	Condition of Probation	Total
2009-1st	92	23	5	1	9	130
2009-2nd	103	26	4	0	11	144
2009-3rd	115	35	7	0	10	167
2009-4th	127	27	12	0	12	178
2010-1st	75	32	7	0	11	125
2010-2nd	122	24	9	0	6	161
2010-3rd	93	32	9	0	10	144
2010-4th	83	32	6	0	5	126
2011-1st	90	32	4	2	6	134
2011-2nd	117	16	6	1	5	145
Total	**7,065**	**2,523**	**403**	**151**	**913**	**11,055**

Appendix Figure C-1: Total Court Commitments, Statewide, 1985-2011 (291,052)*



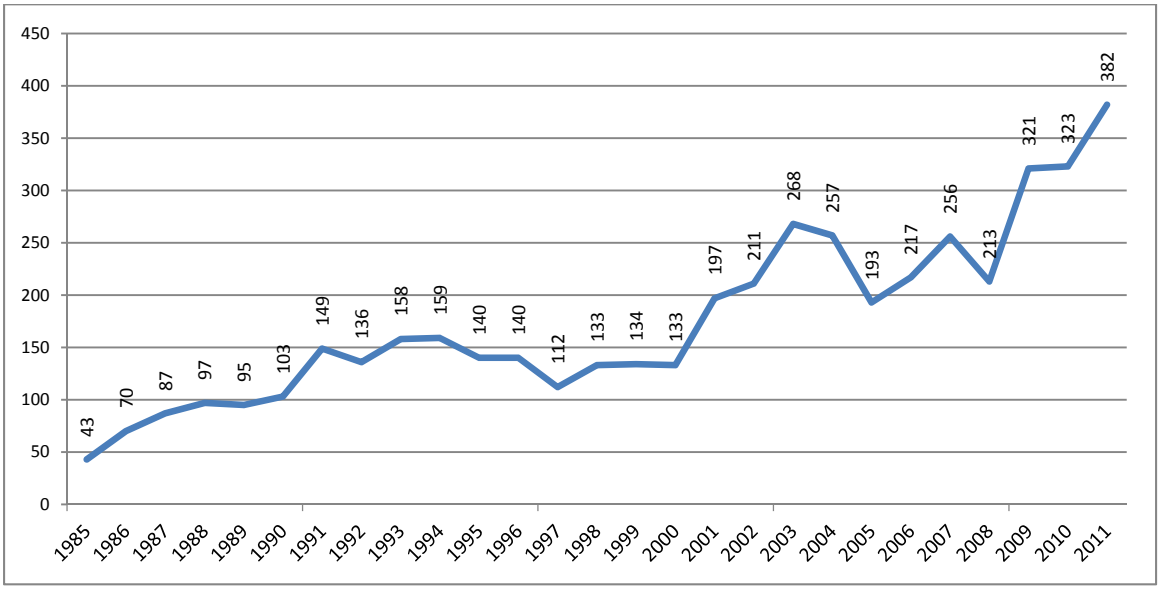
*The figure for 2011 is extrapolated from 6 months to a full year.

Appendix Figure C-2: Total Court Commitments, Apache County, 1985-2011 (1,203)*



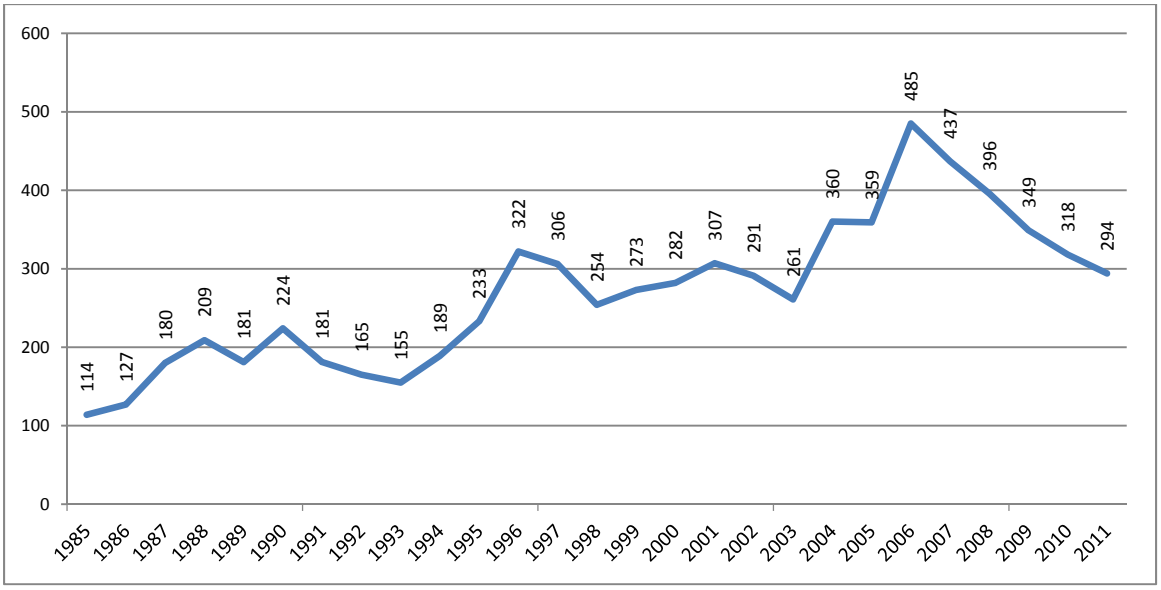
*The figure for 2011 is extrapolated from 6 months to a full year.

Appendix Figure C-3: Total Court Commitments, Cochise County, 1985-2011 (4,536)*



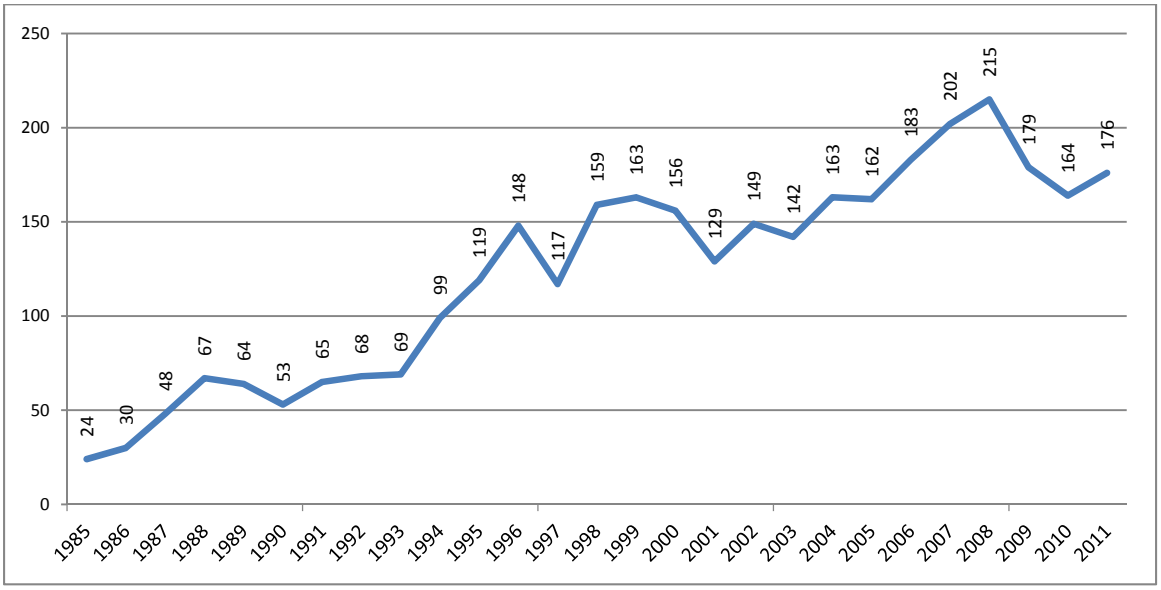
*The figure for 2011 is extrapolated from 6 months to a full year.

Appendix Figure C-4: Total Court Commitments, Coconino County, 1985-2011 (7,105)*



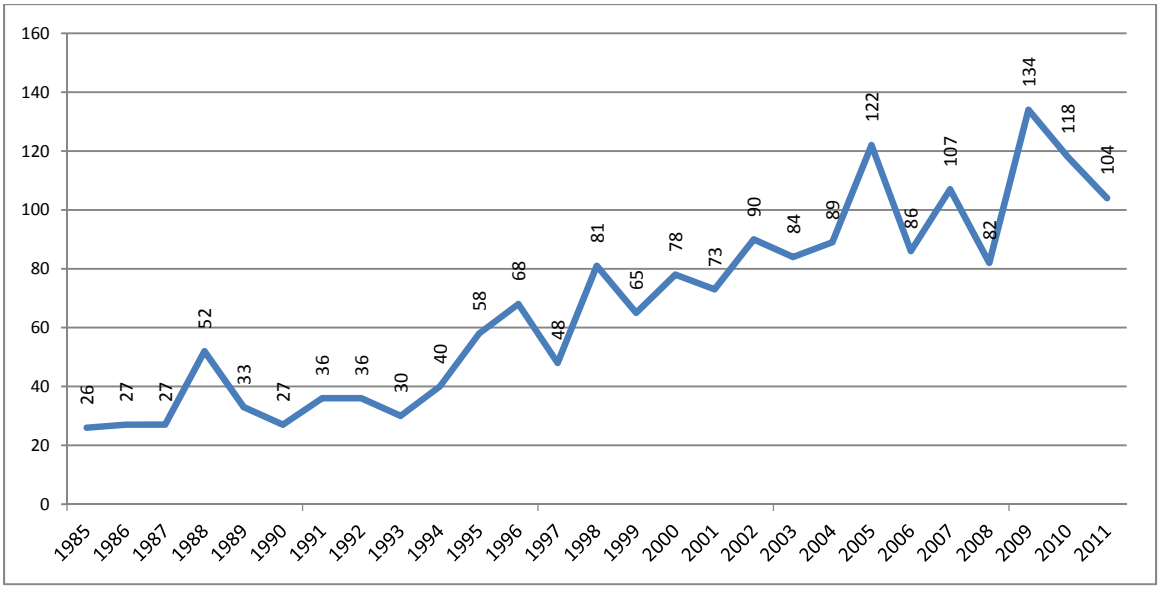
*The figure for 2011 is extrapolated from 6 months to a full year.

Appendix Figure C-5: Total Court Commitments, Gila County, 1985-2011 (3,225)*



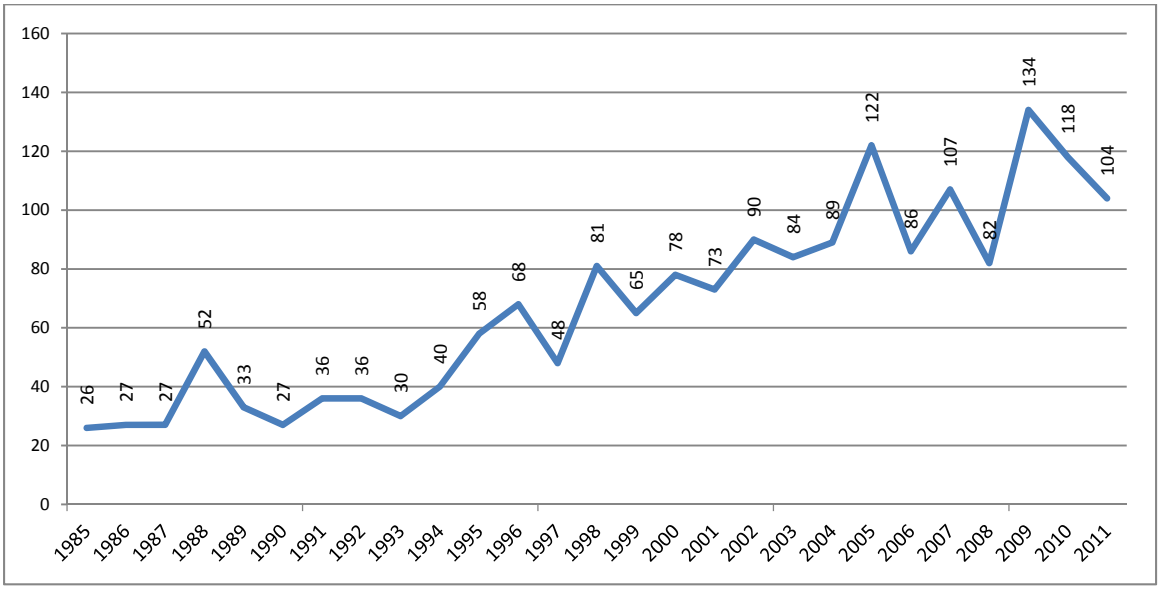
*The figure for 2011 is extrapolated from 6 months to a full year.

Appendix Figure C-6: Total Court Commitments, Graham County, 1985-2011 (1,769)*



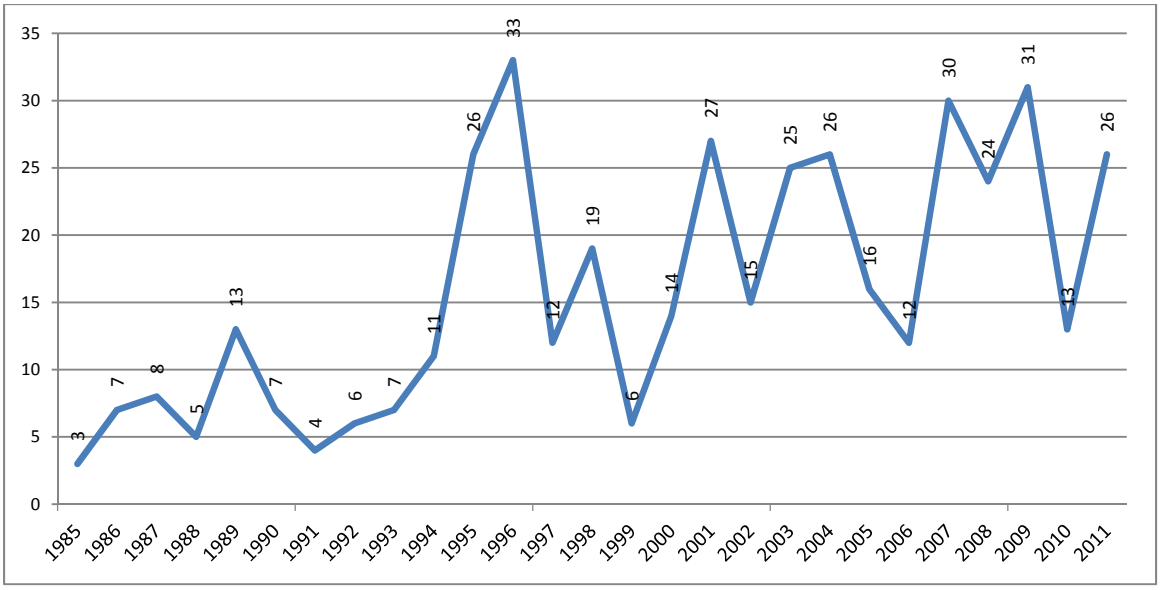
*The figure for 2011 is extrapolated from 6 months to a full year.

Appendix Figure C-7: Total Court Commitments, Graham County, 1985-2011 (1,769)*



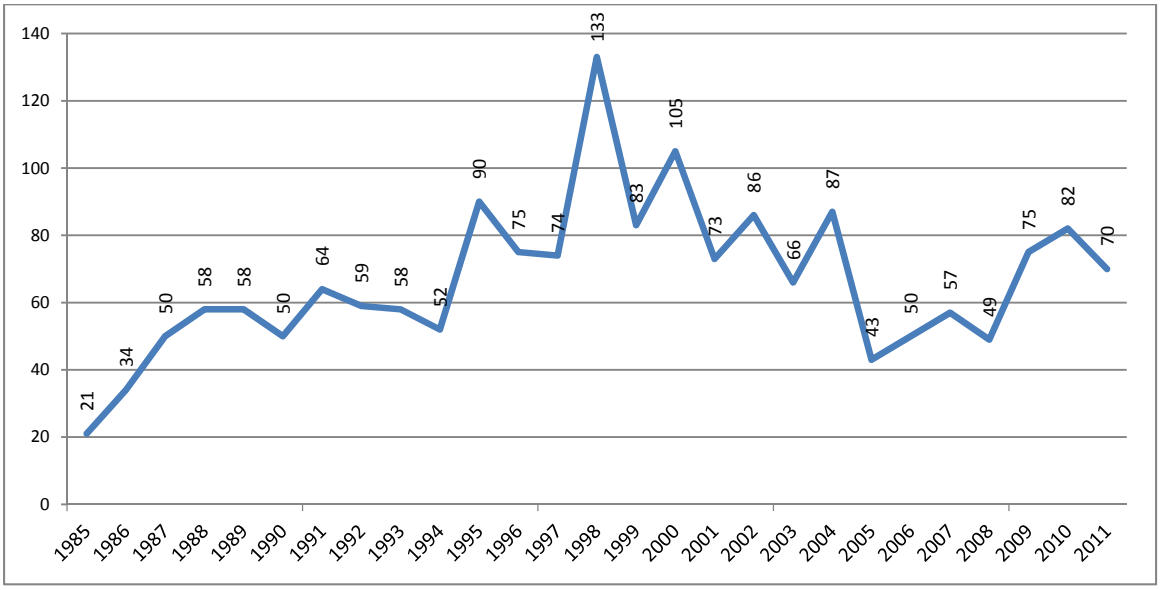
*The figure for 2011 is extrapolated from 6 months to a full year.

Appendix Figure C-8: Total Court Commitments, Greenlee County, 1985-2011 (413)



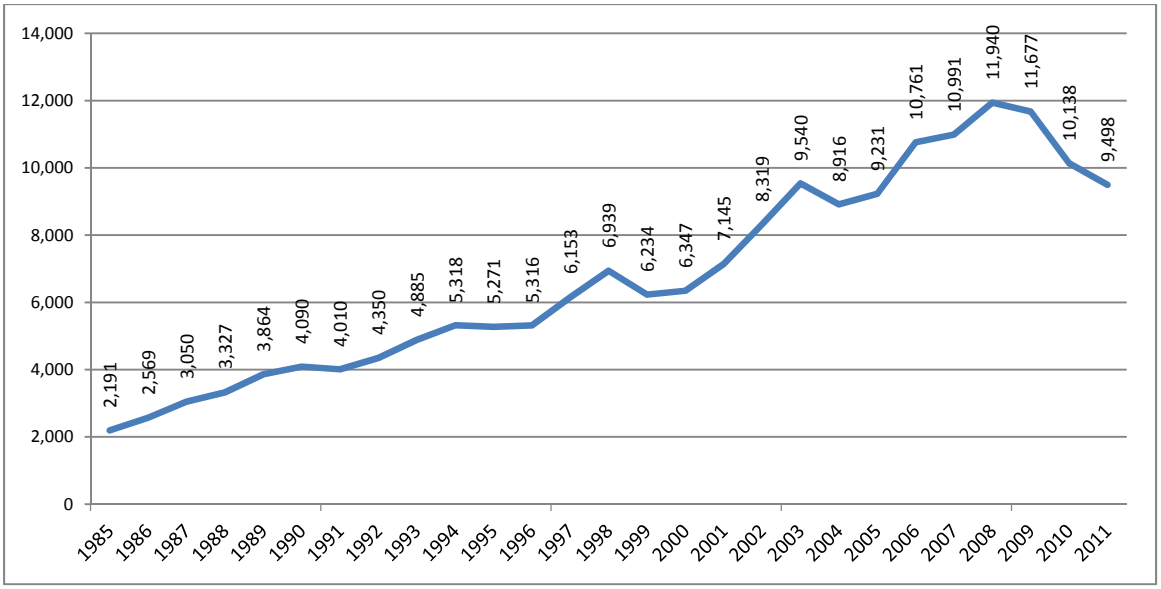
*The figure for 2011 is extrapolated from 6 months to a full year.

Appendix Figure C-9: Total Court Commitments, La Paz County, 1985-2011 (1,767)*



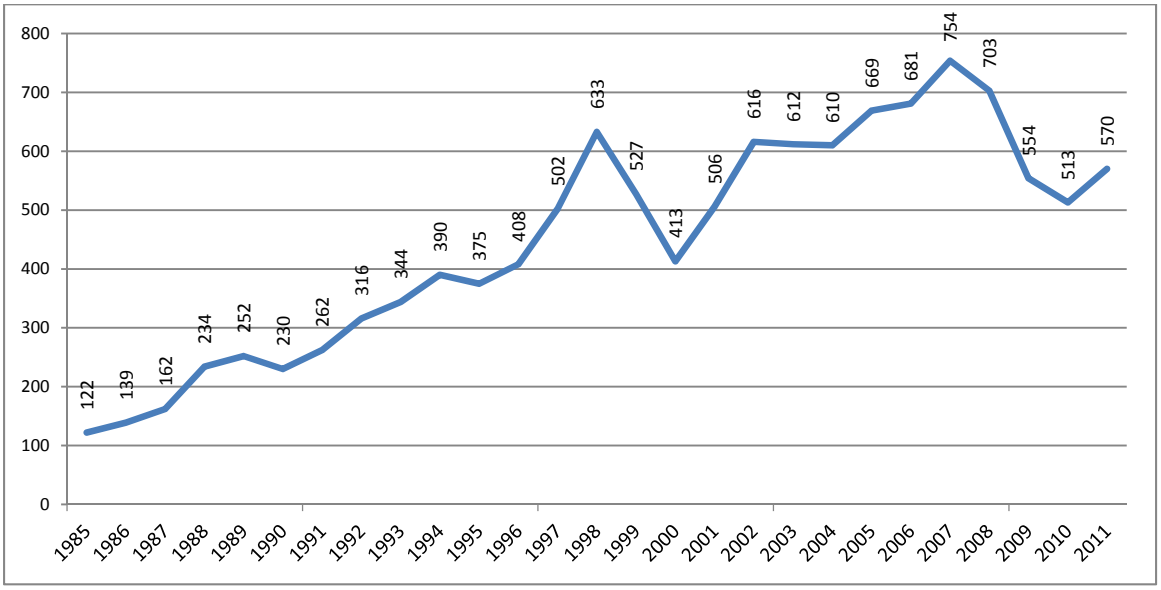
*The figure for 2011 is extrapolated from 6 months to a full year.

Appendix Figure C-10: Total Court Commitments, Maricopa County, 1985-2011 (177,321)*



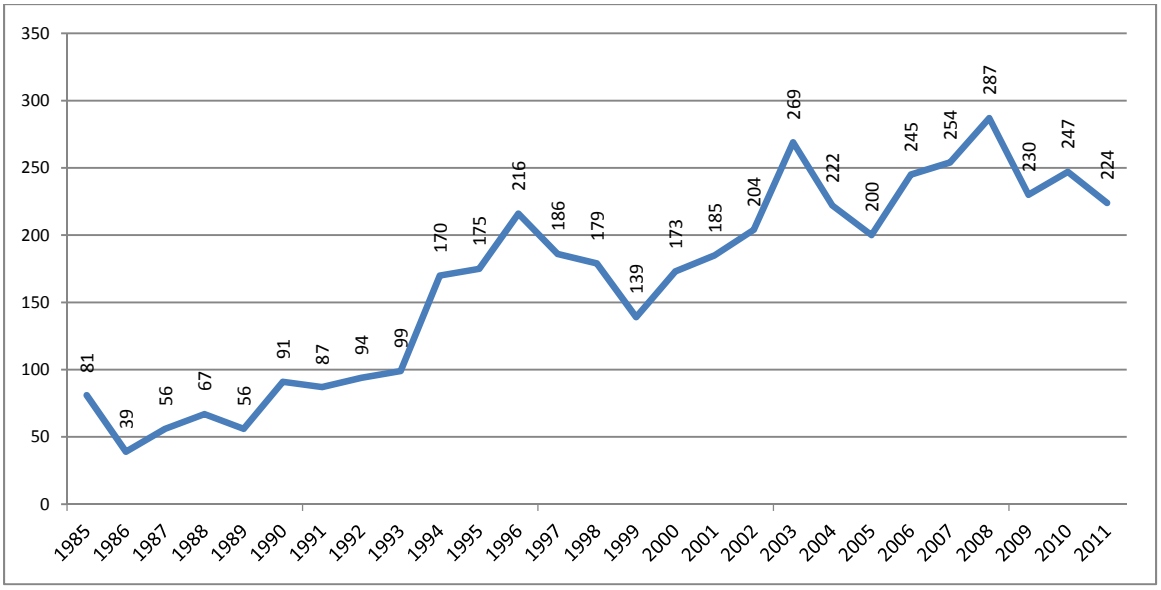
*The figure for 2011 is extrapolated from 6 months to a full year.

Appendix Figure C-11: Total Court Commitments, Mohave County, 1985-2011 (11,812)*



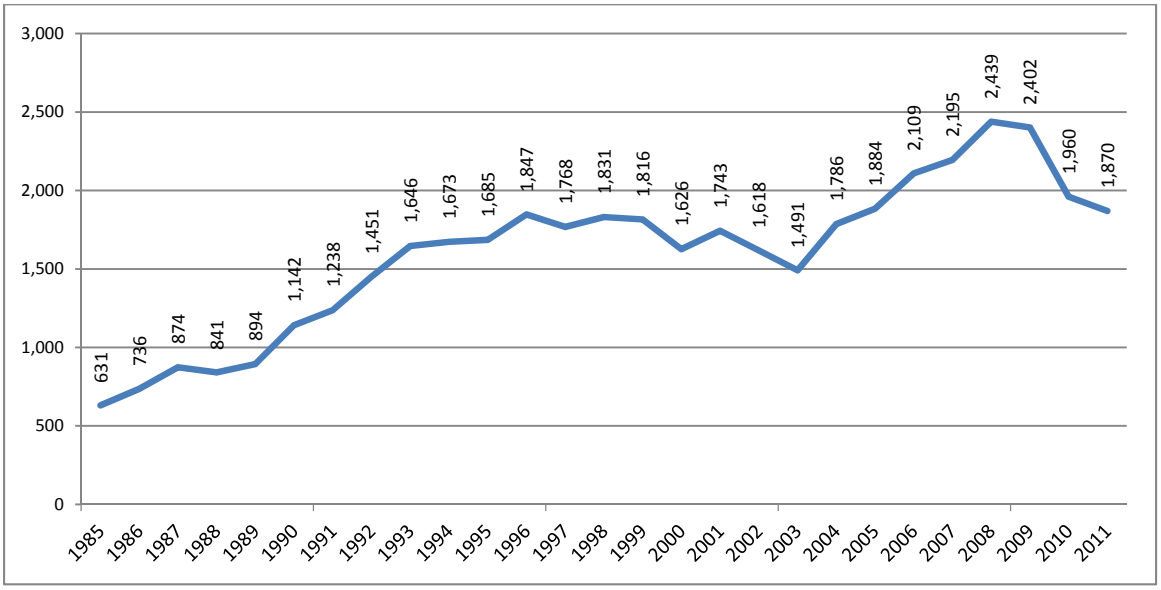
*The figure for 2011 is extrapolated from 6 months to a full year.

Appendix Figure C-12: Total Court Commitments, Navajo County, 1985-2011 (4,363)*



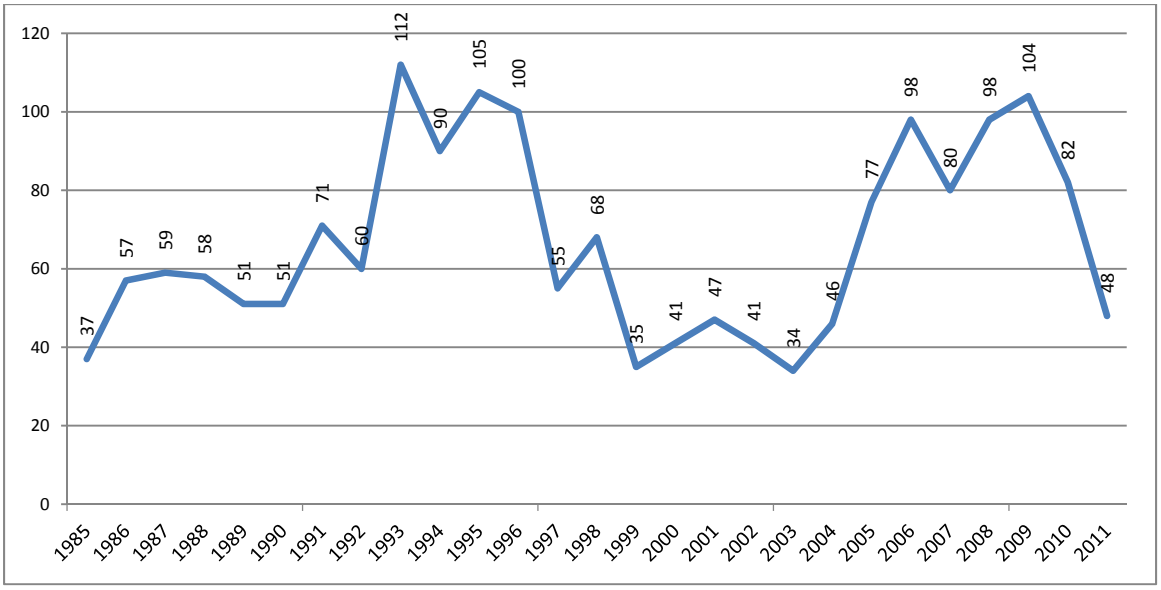
*The figure for 2011 is extrapolated from 6 months to a full year.

Appendix Figure C-13: Total Court Commitments, Pima County, 1985-2011 (42,261)*



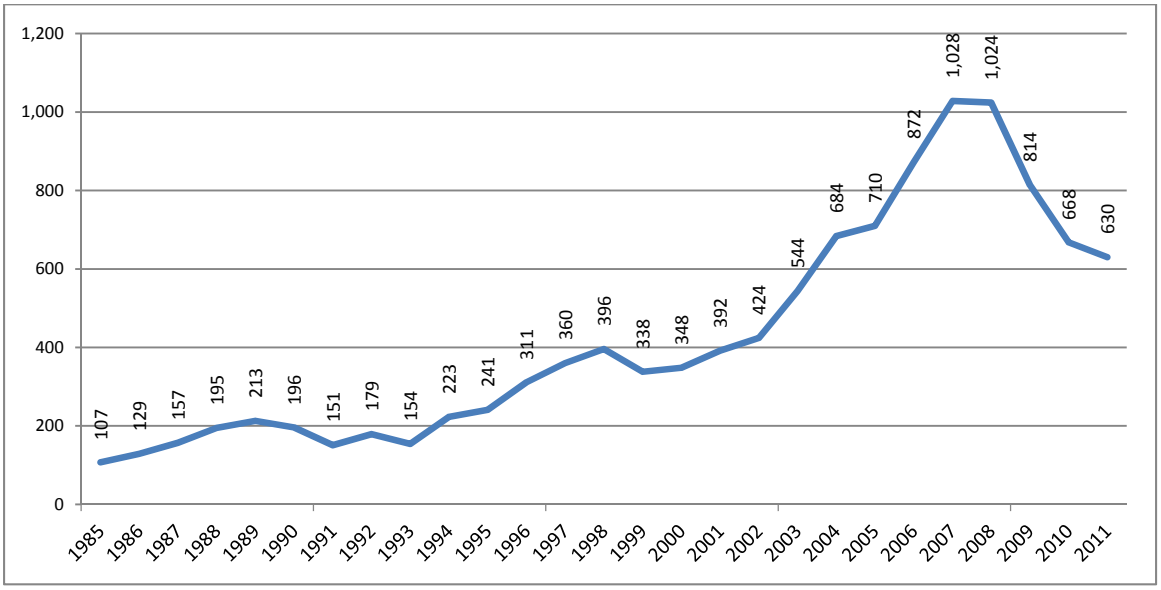
*The figure for 2011 is extrapolated from 6 months to a full year.

Appendix Figure C-14: Total Court Commitments, Santa Cruz County, 1985-2011 (1,781)*



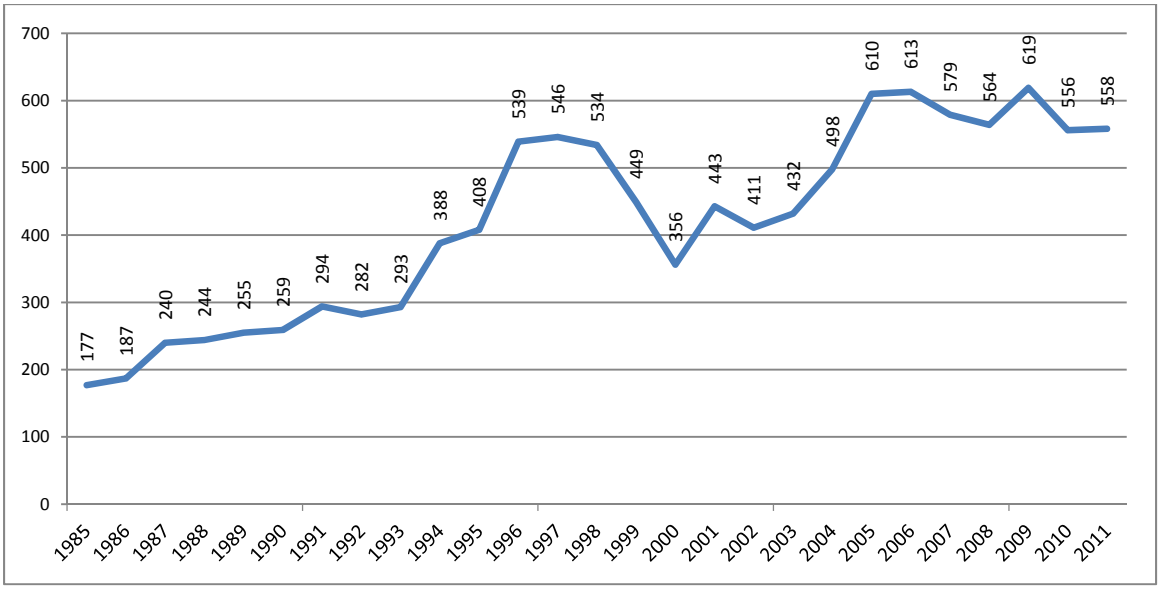
*The figure for 2011 is extrapolated from 6 months to a full year.

Appendix Figure C-15: Total Court Commitments, Yavapai County, 1985-2011 (11,173)*



*The figure for 2011 is extrapolated from 6 months to a full year.

Appendix Figure C-16: Total Court Commitments, Yuma County, 1985-2011 (11,055)*



*The figure for 2011 is extrapolated from 6 months to a full year.

Curriculum Vitae

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EDUCATION

1967. B.S., Mathematics, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa
1969. M.S., Mathematics, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa
1971. Ph.D., Mathematics, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa

EMPLOYMENT

August 1988 to May 2007
Research Manager (Retired)
Arizona Department of Corrections, Phoenix, Arizona

July 1985 to August 1988
Planning Director
Arizona Board of Pardons and Paroles, Phoenix, Arizona

April 1978 to July 1985
Research Manager
Iowa Statistical Analysis Center, Governor's Office for Planning and Programming
Concurrently: Parole Guidelines Project Manager, Iowa Board of Parole, Des Moines, Iowa

February 1975 to April 1978
Research Statistician
Bureau of Correctional Evaluation, Iowa Department of Social Services, Des Moines, Iowa

June 1971 to January 1975
Assistant Professor of Mathematics
University of Dubuque, Dubuque, Iowa

September 1969 to February 1971
Instructor of Mathematics
Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa

June 1967 to September 1969
Graduate Teaching Assistant
Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa

AWARDS

1973. Outstanding Educator of America, University of Dubuque, Dubuque, Iowa

1983. Co-Winner, J. Paul Sylvestre Award for Excellence in Criminal Justice Statistics; Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

1983. Certificate of Appreciation for Outstanding Contribution to Criminal Justice Statistics in Developing Techniques for Risk Assessment; Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

1993. Governor's Award for Excellence, State of Arizona

2000. Supervisor of the Year, Arizona Department of Corrections

2005. Flagship Award, Arizona Department of Corrections.

PUBLICATIONS (Partial Listing)

Community Corrections in Iowa, co-author with Darold Powers, Bureau of Correctional Evaluation, Iowa Department of Social Services, 1975.

Evaluation of the Ft. Des Moines Community Corrections Facility, Bureau of Correctional Evaluation, Iowa Department of Social Services, 1976.

Iowa Adult Corrections Masterplan, co-author with Susan Sleeper, Iowa Crime Commission and Iowa Department of Social Services, 1977.

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"Targeting the 'Superfelon'," Guest Editorial for The Des Moines Register, Des Moines, Iowa, October 1986.

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"Parole Risk Assessment: A Tool for Managing Prison Populations and Recidivism," Observations on Parole: A Collection of Readings from Western Europe, Canada and the United States, Association of Paroling Authorities International, November 1987.

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Prison Siting Analysis: A Comparison of Proposed Sites near Florence and Buckeye, Arizona, July 1995.

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Inmate Population Profile: December 31, 1995, prepared for the Criminal Justice Review Committee of the State of Arizona, October 1996.

STAFTRAK Summary Report: July - December 1996, Arizona Department of Corrections, March 1997.

Inmate Assaults on Staff: 1994 - 1996, Arizona Department of Corrections, June 1997.

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