

Arizona Department of Corrections Rehabilitation & Reentry

One Year Return to Incarceration Report

FY 2013 TO FY 2022 RELEASES



Enhancing public safety across Arizona through modern, effective correctional practices and meaningful engagement.

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#REIMAGININGCORRECTIONS

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1.0 Executive Summary

This report details one-year return to incarceration statistics for people releasing from the Arizona Department of Corrections, Rehabilitation and Reentry for the past ten fiscal years of valid data. Data on releases from FY 2013 to FY 2022 are included in this report. Return to incarceration is defined as a recommitment to ADCRR institutional custody as the result of a new felony conviction or technical violation.

	<i>One Year</i>	<i>Two Year</i>	<i>Three Year</i>
<i>FY of Release</i>	2022	2021	2020
<i>Total Inmates Released</i>	13,649	14,189	15,382
<i>New Felony Convictions</i>	1.6%	6.6%	13.1%
<i>Technical Violations</i>	16.1%	15.7%	15.2%
<i>Overall Return to Incarceration Rate</i>	17.7%	22.3%	28.2%

Among people released from ADCRR custody in FY 2022, 17.7% were recommitted to ADCRR custody within the first year after release. Sixteen percent returned due to a technical violation and 1.6% returned due to a new felony conviction.

Trends from the prior ten years indicate that return to incarceration peaked in FY 2015, and decreased to a ten-year low in FY 2020. The COVID-19 pandemic had significant impacts on the return to incarceration rate, and only in FY 2022 did the return to incarceration rates begin rising towards FY 2019 levels.

This report also details return to incarceration by demographic and criminal history factors, such as gender, age, commitment offense type, and completion of prison programs. Several findings are of note:

- **Gender:** Women had lower return to incarceration rates than men, for both new felony convictions and technical violations.
- **Age:** People released between the ages of 18 and 24 have the highest rates of return to incarceration, on average. Return to incarceration rates tend to decline among every age group thereafter.
- **Race/Ethnicity:** Individuals who identify as African American, Indigenous, or Mexican American had higher rates of return to incarceration than other racial and ethnic groups
- **Commitment Offense:** People sentenced to ADCRR for property offenses and released had higher rates of return to incarceration than other crime categories, especially technical violations
- **Substance Use Needs Score:** People's return to incarceration rates increase as their substance use needs score increases, on average
- **Mental Health Needs Score:** People's return to incarceration rates increase as their mental health score increases. Those with a score of 5 are particularly at risk for technical violation returns.
- **Major Program Completion:** Programs are an important factor for return to incarceration. In particular, Sex Offender Treatment participants demonstrate low levels of return to incarceration. In most cases, program completer return to incarceration rates were lower than return to incarceration rates among people who did not take these programs.
- **Transition Program Release:** People who complete the transition program have lower new felony conviction rates than people who do not complete the transition program.
- **Release to Community Supervision:** People released on community supervision had lower new felony conviction rates than people who do not complete the transition program.

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conviction rates than people released without community supervision

- Note that our method of counting return to incarceration events captures the first return to ADCRR. Lower NFC rates for those on community supervision may be a reflection of them being returned on technical violations
- **Absconding:** On average, 36% of technical violations represent absconding, while 64% represent other technical violations.

2.0 Methodology

Return to incarceration is defined as a recommitment to Arizona Department of Corrections, Rehabilitation and Reentry (ADCRR) institutional custody as the result of a new felony conviction or technical violation. This measure does not include jail, out of state, or federal incarcerations.

The return to incarceration data includes additional counting rules in line with the PBMS methodology. Four points are important:

1. Only the first release per fiscal year is included
2. Only the first re-incarceration to ADCRR is included
 - a. So if an inmate is released in FY 2019 violates his/her community supervision in FY 2019 and is re-released in FY 2019 and is convicted of a new offense within 3 years, we are only counting the technical violation. Thus, by emphasizing the first return to ADCRR, the number of New Felony Convictions is understated. One should not claim, for example, that the percentage of New Felony Convictions is 15.0% for FY 2019 over a three-year period. Rather, over that three-year period, 15.0% of inmates that were released in FY 2019 had a sentence for a New Felony Conviction as their first return to ADCRR after the 2019 release.
3. Inmates returned to prison after being revoked on probation for an offense prior to release from ADCRR are excluded from these analyses.
 - a. For example, a person whose probation was revoked for a 2016 offense in 2020 when released from ADCRR in 2019 does not fit neatly into either category of Technical Violation (which applies to ADCRR community supervision) or a New Felony Conviction (the conviction occurred before they came to ADCRR).
4. Releases to another jurisdiction, like immigration, are excluded

2.1 Measures

All data analyzed for this report is extracted from ADCRR's inmate data system, Arizona Correctional Information System (ACIS). These data only include information on return to incarceration within the one year following release from ADCRR. Anytime a FY is referenced in this report, the FY is referring to the release year. Return to incarceration rates are reported to the first decimal place. Columns may not add up to the total/overall row due to rounding.

Overall Return to Incarceration: Any recommitment to ADCRR for a new felony conviction or a technical violation of ADCRR community supervision.

New Felony Conviction (NFC): Any recommitment to ADCRR for a new crime, either via a direct court commitment or in addition to a technical violation return.

Technical Violation (TV): Any recommitment to ADCRR for a technical violation of ADCRR community supervision without a new felony conviction. Examples include failing a mandated drug test or failing to contact your supervising officer after release.

- Absconding: When an offender moves from an approved residence without permission of the parole officer and/or fails to report. The whereabouts of the offender is unknown.

Return to Incarceration rates are calculated for the following measures

- Gender
- Age Category
- Race/Ethnicity
- Commitment Offense Type

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- Substance Use Needs Score
- Mental Health Needs Score
- Major Program Completion
- Transition Program Release
- Release to ADCRR Community Supervision
- Absconding

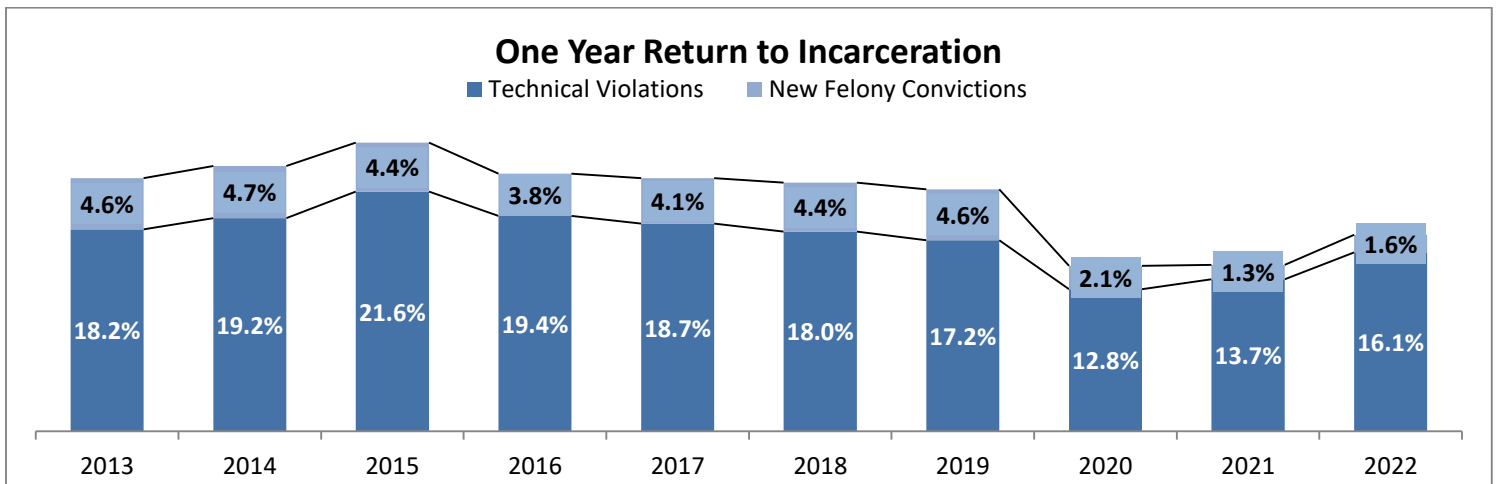
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1.0 One Year Return to Incarceration

1.1 Overall Return to Incarceration

The average one-year overall return to incarceration rate for people leaving ADCRR facilities was 21.0% across the past ten fiscal years (FYs). Overall return to incarceration peaked among releases in FY 2015 at 26.0% and decreased through releases in FY 2020 to a low of 14.9%, which remained at 14.9% for FY 2021, before increasing to 17.7% among releases in FY 2022.

Compared to years prior, FY 2022 saw a 23.1% increase in new felony convictions (NFCs) and a 17.52% increase in technical violations (TVs) over the FY prior (FY 2021) - equaling an overall return to incarceration rate increase of 18.79% over the prior FY. Still, FY 2022 releases have overall return to incarceration rates that are 18.4% lower than releases in FY 2019, and 31.9% lower than the peak in FY 2015.



Release FY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	10 Yr Avg
NFC	4.6%	4.7%	4.4%	3.8%	4.1%	4.4%	4.6%	2.1%	1.3%	1.6%	3.6%
TV	18.2%	19.2%	21.6%	19.4%	18.7%	18.0%	17.2%	12.8%	13.7%	16.1%	17.5%
Overall	22.8%	23.9%	26.0%	23.2%	22.7%	22.4%	21.7%	14.9%	14.9%	17.7%	21.0%

1.2 New Felony Conviction Return to Incarceration

The average one-year NFC return to incarceration rate for people leaving ADCRR facilities was 3.6% across the past ten FYs. NFC return to incarceration rates peaked for releases in FY 2014 at 4.7%. NFC return to incarceration decreased among releases in FY 2015 and FY 2016, and then began increasing to 4.6% among releases in FY 2019. Releases in FY 2021 were at a ten-year low – 1.3% - before increasing slightly among releases in FY 2022 to 1.6%. FY 2022 saw 23.1% increase in NFC return to incarceration over FY 2021, but these rates are still 65.2% lower than releases in FY 2019 and 65.9% than the peak in FY 2014.

1.3 Technical Violation Return to Incarceration

The average one-year TV return to incarceration rate for people leaving ADCRR facilities was 17.5% across the past ten FYs. TV return to incarceration rates peaked in FY 2015, decreased to a historic low of 13.1% in FY

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2020, before increasing among releases in FY 2021 to 13.7% and 16.1% in FY 2022. FY 2022's TV return to incarceration rates are 17.5% higher than FY 2021, but 6.4% lower than FY 2019 and 25.5% lower than the peak among those released in FY 2015.

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2.0 Inmate Demographics & One Year Return to Incarceration

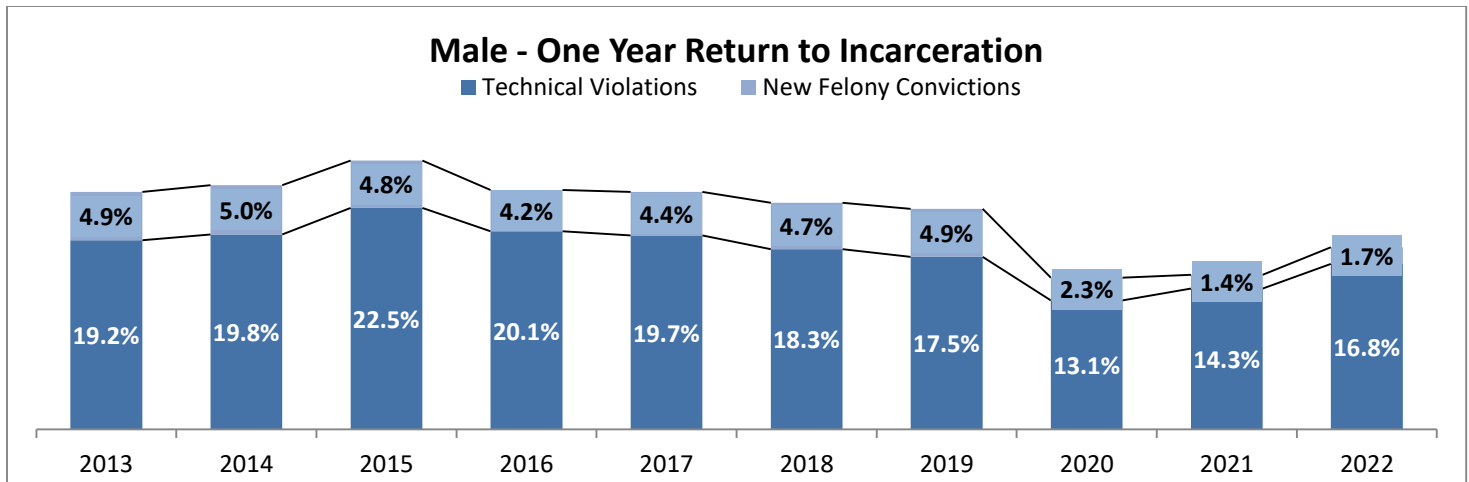
2.1 Gender

2.1.1 Gender & Overall Return to Incarceration

For FY 2022, the one-year overall return to incarceration rates by gender are 18.6% for males and 11.8% for females. One-year overall male return to incarceration has averaged 21.9% across the past ten years, compared to 16.1% for women. Across all ten years, female return to incarceration rates were lower than males, by as much as 8.3 percentage points (34.4% - FY 2013) and as little as 3.2 percentage points (13.97% - FY 2018).

One-year overall male return to incarceration was highest in FY 2015 at 27.2% and decreased every year to a low of 15.4% in FY 2020. Since FY 2020, overall return to incarceration rates for males have been increasing – to 18.6% in FY 2022. Further, FY 2022 overall return to incarceration numbers for males were 18.5% higher than FY 2021.

One-year overall female return to incarceration was highest in FY 2018 at 19.7% and decreased every year to a low of 10.1% in FY 2021. Women released in FY 2022 had an overall one-year return to incarceration rate of 11.8% - a 12.4% increase over FY 2021.



Release FY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	10 Yr Avg
NFC	4.9%	5.0%	4.8%	4.2%	4.4%	4.7%	4.9%	2.3%	1.4%	1.7%	3.8%
TV	19.2%	19.8%	22.5%	20.1%	19.7%	18.3%	17.5%	13.1%	14.3%	16.8%	18.1%
Overall	24.1%	24.8%	27.2%	24.2%	24.0%	22.9%	22.3%	15.4%	15.7%	18.6%	21.9%

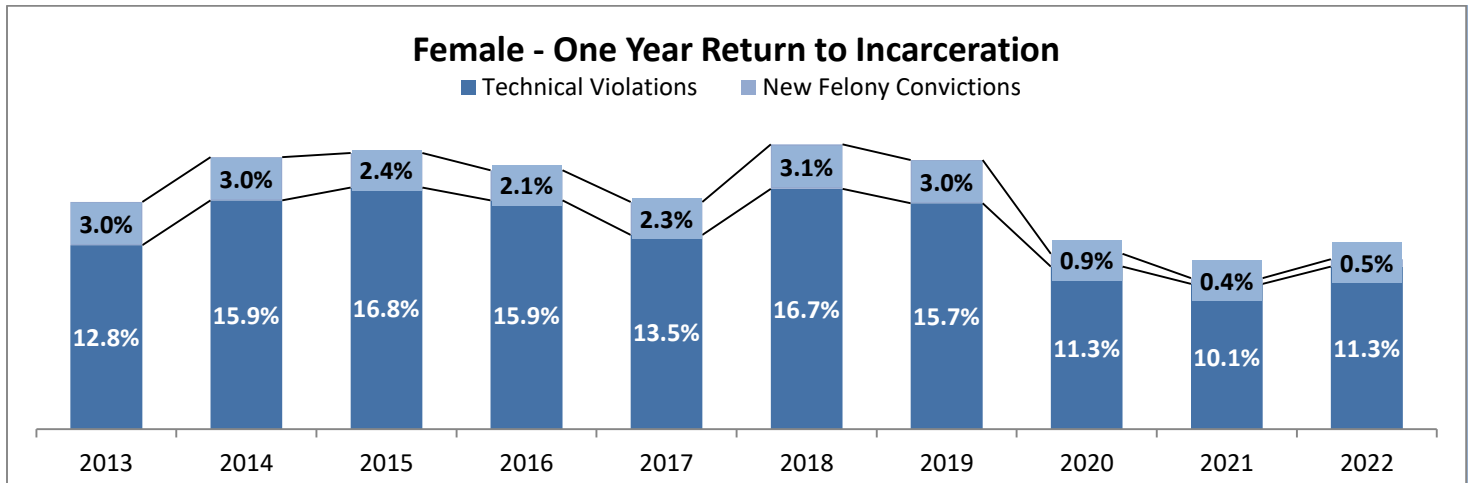
2.1.2 Gender & New Felony Conviction Return to Incarceration

For FY 2022, the one-year NFC return to incarceration rates by gender are 1.7% for males and 0.5% for females. One-year male NFC return to incarceration has averaged 3.8% across the past ten years, compared to 2.1% for women. Across all ten years, one-year female NFC return to incarceration rates were lower than males, by as much as 2.4 percentage points (50.0% - FY 2015) and as little as 1.0 percentage points (71.43% - FY 2021).

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One-year male NFC return to incarceration was highest in FY 2014 at 5.0% and decreased to 4.2% in in FY 2016, before increasing to 4.9% in FY 2019. Male NFC return to incarceration rates decreased in FY 2020 and FY 2021, to a low of 1.4%. Men released in FY 2022 had a one-year NFC return to incarceration rate of 1.7% - a 21.4% increase over FY 2021. One-year male return to incarceration in FY 2022 was 66.0% lower than the peak in FY 2014 and 65.39% lower than FY 2019.

One-year female NFC return to incarceration was highest in FY 2018 at 3.1% and decreased a low of 0.4% in FY 2021. Women released in FY 2022 had a one-year NFC return to incarceration rate of 0.5% - a 25% increase over FY 2021. One-year female NFC return to incarceration in FY 2022 was 83.9% lower than the peak in FY 2018 and 83.3% lower than FY 2019.



Release FY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	10 Yr Avg
NFC	3.0%	3.0%	2.4%	2.1%	2.3%	3.1%	3.0%	0.9%	0.4%	0.5%	2.1%
TV	12.8%	15.9%	16.8%	15.9%	13.5%	16.7%	15.7%	11.3%	10.1%	11.3%	14.0%
Overall	15.8%	19.0%	19.3%	17.9%	15.8%	19.7%	18.8%	12.2%	10.5%	11.8%	16.1%

2.1.3 Gender & Technical Violation Return to Incarceration

For FY 2022, the one-year TV return to incarceration rates by gender are 16.8% for males and 11.3% for females. One-year male TV return to incarceration has averaged 18.1% across the past ten years, compared to 14.0% for women. Across all ten years, one-year female TV return to incarceration rates were lower than males, by as much as 6.4 percentage points (33.3% - FY 2013) and as little as 1.6 percentage points (8.7% - FY 2018).

One-year male TV return to incarceration was highest in FY 2015 at 22.5% and decreased every year to a low of 13.1% in FY 2020. Men released in FY 2022 had a one-year TV return to incarceration rate of 16.8% - a 17.5% increase over FY 2021. One-year male TV return to incarceration in FY 2022 was 25.3% lower than the peak in FY 2015 and 4.0% lower than FY 2019.

One-year female TV return to incarceration was highest in FY 2015 at 16.8% and decreased to 13.5% in FY 2017 before increasing to 16.7% in FY 2018. Female TV return to incarceration rates decreased across FYs 2019 to 2021 to a low of 10.1%. Women released in FY 2022 had a one-year TV return to incarceration rate of

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11.3% - an 11.9% increase over FY 2021. One-year female TV return to incarceration in FY 2022 was 32.7% lower than the peak in FY 2015 and 28.0% lower than FY 2019.

2.2 Age at Release

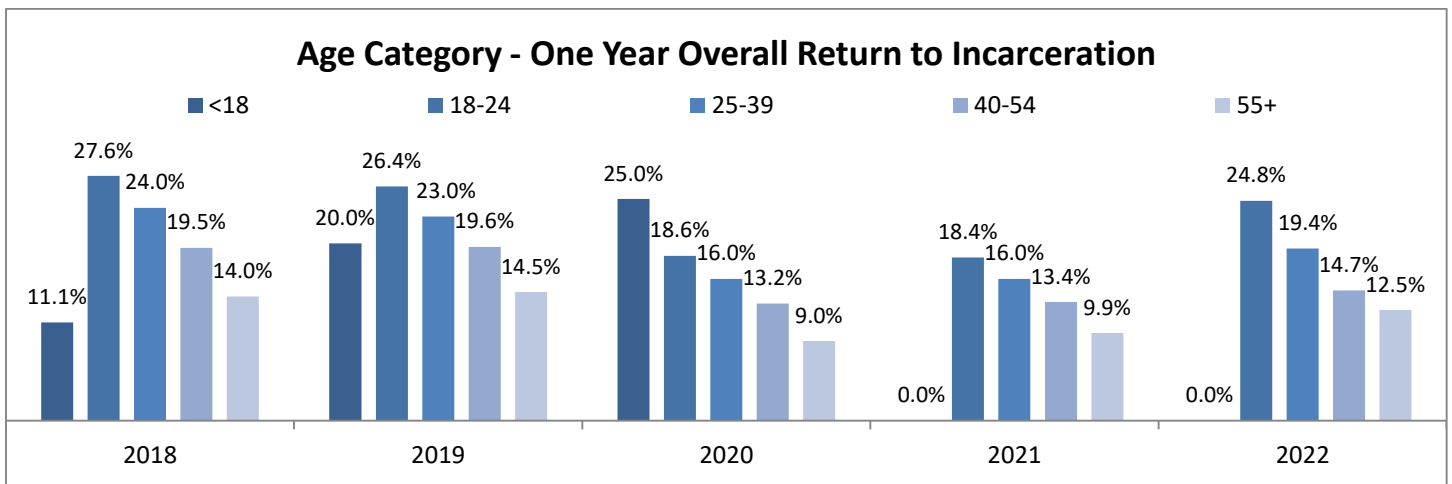
This section details return to incarceration rates by the age group at date of release. The five categories are Under 18, 18-24, 25-39, 40-54, and 55+. These age categories are similar to those used in other ADCRR reports.

2.2.1 Age & Overall Return to Incarceration

For FY 2022, the one-year overall return to incarceration rates by age category are as follows: Under 18 (0.0%), 18-24 (24.8%), 25-39 (19.4%), 40-54 (14.7%), and 55+ (12.5%).

Among releases across the past ten years, people released from an ADCRR facility between the ages of 18 and 24 have the highest rates of return to incarceration among any age group, aside from FY 2020. On average, those released between the ages of 18 and 24 had a one-year overall return to incarceration rate of 25.4%, compared to 22.2% and below for other age groups. Those between the ages of 25 and 39 often had the second highest return to incarceration rate, followed by those 40 to 54. There was a large range in the return to incarceration rates for people under 18, as few people are sentenced to and released from ADCRR as a juvenile, so a single person recidivating can have a large impact on the return to incarceration rate for this age group. Those aged 55+ often had the lowest return to incarceration rate among all age groups, with an average of 14.0%. In FY 2022, the overall return to incarceration rate follows similar trends as years prior. Those between the ages of 18 and 24 have the highest rate of return to incarceration, followed by 25 to 39, then 40-54, then 55+, then under 18.

For all age groups aside from releases under 18, one-year overall return to incarceration rates were highest among those released in FY 2015, and return to incarceration rates were lowest in FYs 2020 or 2021. The low rates in FYs 2020 and 2021 have been followed by increases in return to incarceration over the prior FY in FY 2022. Among all age groups, one-year overall return to incarceration rates among releases in FY 2022 were lower than rates among releases in FY 2019.



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Release FY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	10 Yr Avg
<18	22.2%	36.4%	12.5%	12.5%	0.0%	11.1%	20.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.0%
18-24	25.6%	28.4%	29.4%	28.8%	26.0%	27.6%	26.4%	18.6%	18.4%	24.8%	25.4%
25-39	23.9%	25.0%	27.1%	24.1%	23.9%	24.0%	23.0%	16.0%	16.0%	19.4%	22.2%
40-54	21.0%	21.0%	23.9%	20.7%	21.2%	19.5%	19.6%	13.2%	13.4%	14.7%	18.8%
55+	15.1%	17.0%	17.2%	15.9%	14.8%	14.0%	14.5%	9.0%	9.9%	12.5%	14.0%
Total	22.8%	23.9%	26.0%	23.2%	22.7%	22.4%	21.7%	14.9%	14.9%	17.7%	21.0%

2.2.2 Age & New Felony Conviction Return to Incarceration

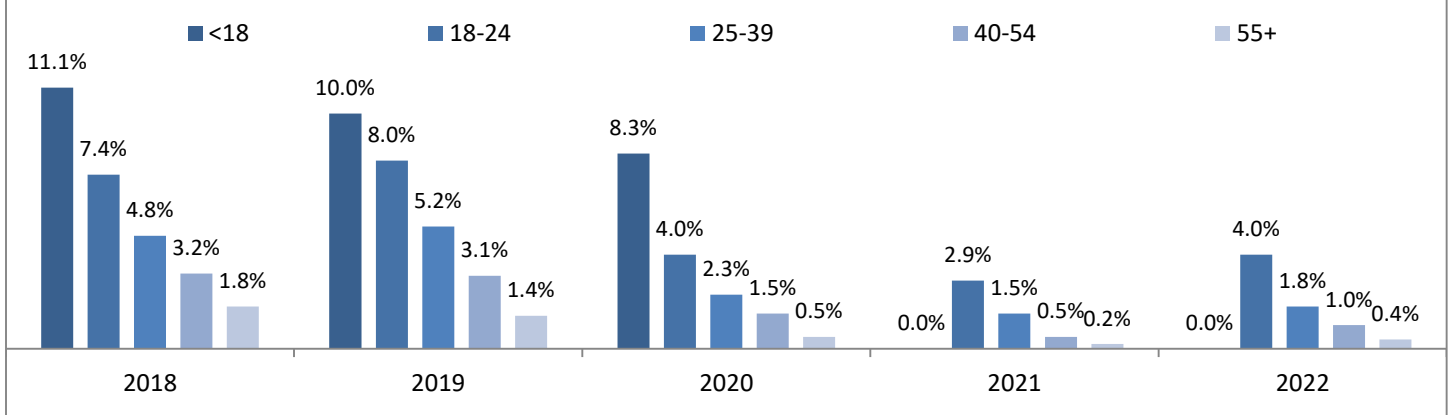
For FY 2022, the one-year NFC return to incarceration rates by age category are as follows: Under 18 (0.0%), 18-24 (4.0%), 25-39 (1.8%), 40-54 (1.0%), and 55+ (0.4%).

Among releases across the past ten years, the highest rates of NFC return to incarceration were among people released from an ADCRR facility under the age of 18 (FYs 2014, 2015, 2018, 2019, and 2020) or people released between the ages of 18 and 24 (FYs 2013, 2016, 2017, 2021, and 2022). On average, those released between the ages of 18 and 24 have a one-year NFC return to incarceration rate of 6.0%, compared to 5.7% and below for other age groups. Those between the ages of 25 and 39 have consistently had the third highest NFC return to incarceration rate, followed by those 40 to 54. Those released under the age of 18 ranged in NFC return to incarceration rates, due to the small number of individuals committed to ADCRR as a juvenile, and subsequently released under the age of 18. Those aged 55+ had low NFC return to incarceration rates compared to the other age groups. In FY 2022, the NFC return to incarceration rate follows similar trends as years prior. Those between the ages of 18 and 24 have the highest rate of return to incarceration, followed by 25 to 39, then 40-54, then 55+, then under 18.

New felony convictions were higher in different years dependent on the age group. For example, for releases aged 18-24, NFC return to incarceration was highest in FY 2019 at 8.0% and lowest in FY 2021 at 2.9%. For releases aged 40-54, NFC return to incarceration was highest in FY 2014 at 3.4% and lowest in FY 2021 at 0.5%. The low rates in FY 2021 have been followed by increases in return to incarceration in FY 2022 – except for under 18. Among all age groups, one-year overall return to incarceration rates among releases in FY 2022 were lower than rates among releases in FY 2019 and lower than the highest rates for each age group.

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Age Category - One Year NFC Return to Incarceration



Release FY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	10 Yr Avg
<18	5.6%	9.1%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	10.0%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	5.7%
18-24	7.1%	7.0%	5.7%	6.8%	6.9%	7.4%	8.0%	4.0%	2.9%	4.0%	6.0%
25-39	5.2%	5.1%	5.0%	3.9%	4.4%	4.8%	5.2%	2.3%	1.5%	1.8%	3.9%
40-54	2.7%	3.4%	3.1%	2.8%	2.8%	3.2%	3.1%	1.5%	0.5%	1.0%	2.4%
55+	1.6%	1.7%	2.2%	1.5%	1.4%	1.8%	1.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.4%	1.3%
Total	4.6%	4.7%	4.4%	3.8%	4.1%	4.4%	4.6%	2.1%	1.3%	1.6%	3.6%

2.2.3 Age & Technical Violation Return to Incarceration

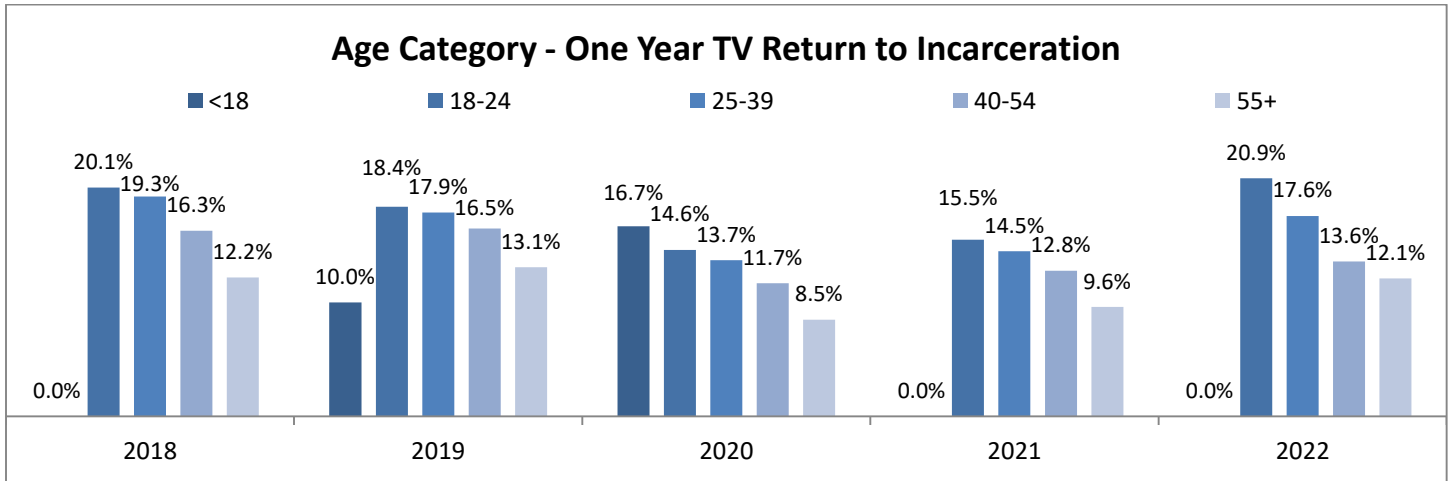
For FY 2022, the one-year TV return to incarceration rates by age category are as follows: Under 18 (0.0%), 18-24 (20.9%), 25-39 (17.6%), 40-54 (13.6%), and 55+ (12.1%).

Among releases across the past ten years, the highest rates of TV return to incarceration were among people released between the ages of 18 and 24. On average, those released between the ages of 18 and 24 have a one-year TV return to incarceration rate of 19.4%, compared to 18.3% for those released between the ages of 25 and 39. The lowest average TV return to incarceration rate is among those under the age of 18 (8.3%), followed by those aged 55+ (12.7%). In FY 2022, the TV return to incarceration rate follows the same trend as the ten year averages suggest. Those between the ages of 18 and 24 have the highest rate of return to incarceration, followed by 25 to 39, then 40-54, then 55+, then under 18.

Technical violations were highest in FY 2015 and lowest in FY 2020 for all age groups except for under 18. For releases under 18, TV return to incarceration was highest in FY 2020 at 16.7% and lowest at 0.0% in FYs 2015, 2017, 2018, 2021, and 2022. The low rates in FY 2020 have been followed by increases in return to incarceration in FYs 2021 and 2022 – except for under 18. The TV return to incarceration rates in FY 2022 for those aged 18-24 are the highest they have been since FY 2016, while all the other age groups remain below their FY 2019 rate – making the FY 2022 rate the fourth highest for 18 to 24 year olds in the past ten years. The TV return to incarceration rate for 18 to 24 year olds increased by 34.8% over FY 2021– no other age group saw an increase more than 26.0%.

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Age Category - One Year TV Return to Incarceration



Release FY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	10 Yr Avg
<18	16.7%	27.3%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%
18-24	18.5%	21.3%	23.7%	22.0%	19.1%	20.1%	18.4%	14.6%	15.5%	20.9%	19.4%
25-39	18.7%	19.9%	22.1%	20.1%	19.5%	19.3%	17.9%	13.7%	14.5%	17.6%	18.3%
40-54	18.3%	17.6%	20.8%	18.0%	18.3%	16.3%	16.5%	11.7%	12.8%	13.6%	16.4%
55+	13.5%	15.3%	15.0%	14.4%	13.4%	12.2%	13.1%	8.5%	9.6%	12.1%	12.7%
Total	18.2%	19.2%	21.6%	19.4%	18.7%	18.0%	17.2%	12.8%	13.7%	16.1%	17.5%

2.3 Race/Ethnicity

This section details return to incarceration rates by the race, ethnicity, or nationality of the releasing individual. These age categories are similar to those used in other ADCRR reports.

2.3.1 Race/Ethnicity & Overall Return to Incarceration

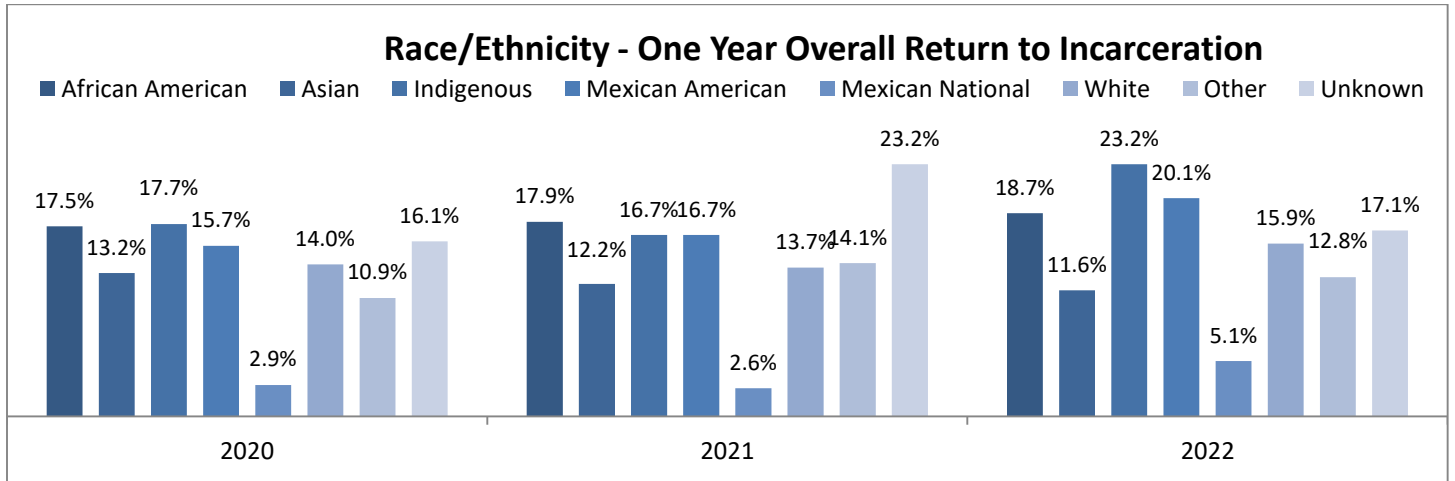
For FY 2022, the one-year overall return to incarceration rates by Race/Ethnicity are as follows: White (15.9%), African American (18.7%), Indigenous (23.2%), Mexican American (20.1%), Mexican National (5.1%), Asian (11.6%), Other (12.8%), and Unknown (17.1%).

Across the past ten FYs, one-year overall return to incarceration rates were lowest among Mexican Nationals or individuals with an Unknown race/ethnicity, and highest among African American or Indigenous individuals. One-year overall return to incarceration was highest in different FYs for different groups. For example, White individuals saw a high of 26.0% in FY 2015, compared to a high of 28.1% for African American individuals in FY 2013. FYs 2015 and 2019 reported higher than years' prior return to incarceration rates for many of the groups. FYs 2020 and 2021 reported the lowest return to incarceration rate for most of the groups.

For FY 2022, releases who identify as White, African American, Indigenous, Mexican American, and Mexican

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National showed increases in one-year overall return to incarceration over FY 2021. Releases who identified as Asian, Other, or Unknown all showed decreases in one-year overall return to incarceration over FY 2021. Despite these differences, FY 2022's one-year overall return to incarceration rates remained below their peak return to incarceration rates and FY 2019 (except Unknown).



Release FY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	10 Yr Avg
African American	28.1%	26.7%	27.2%	25.8%	25.9%	23.1%	23.2%	17.5%	17.9%	18.7%	23.4%
Asian	16.7%	8.3%	14.5%	25.0%	15.9%	17.0%	18.0%	13.2%	12.2%	11.6%	15.2%
Indigenous	21.1%	24.3%	25.8%	24.6%	24.1%	23.8%	26.3%	17.7%	16.7%	23.2%	22.8%
Mexican American	22.3%	24.5%	26.3%	23.2%	23.7%	22.8%	22.6%	15.7%	16.7%	20.1%	21.8%
Mexican National	3.6%	6.1%	8.7%	6.1%	7.7%	5.2%	12.1%	2.9%	2.6%	5.1%	6.0%
White	22.6%	23.1%	26.0%	22.6%	21.2%	22.1%	19.9%	14.0%	13.7%	15.9%	20.1%
Other	20.0%	17.4%	18.8%	20.4%	20.1%	19.5%	22.5%	10.9%	14.1%	12.8%	17.7%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	28.6%	11.1%	16.1%	23.2%	17.1%	14.6%
Total	22.8%	23.9%	26.0%	23.2%	22.7%	22.4%	21.7%	14.9%	14.9%	17.7%	21.0%

2.3.2 Race/Ethnicity & New Felony Conviction Return to Incarceration

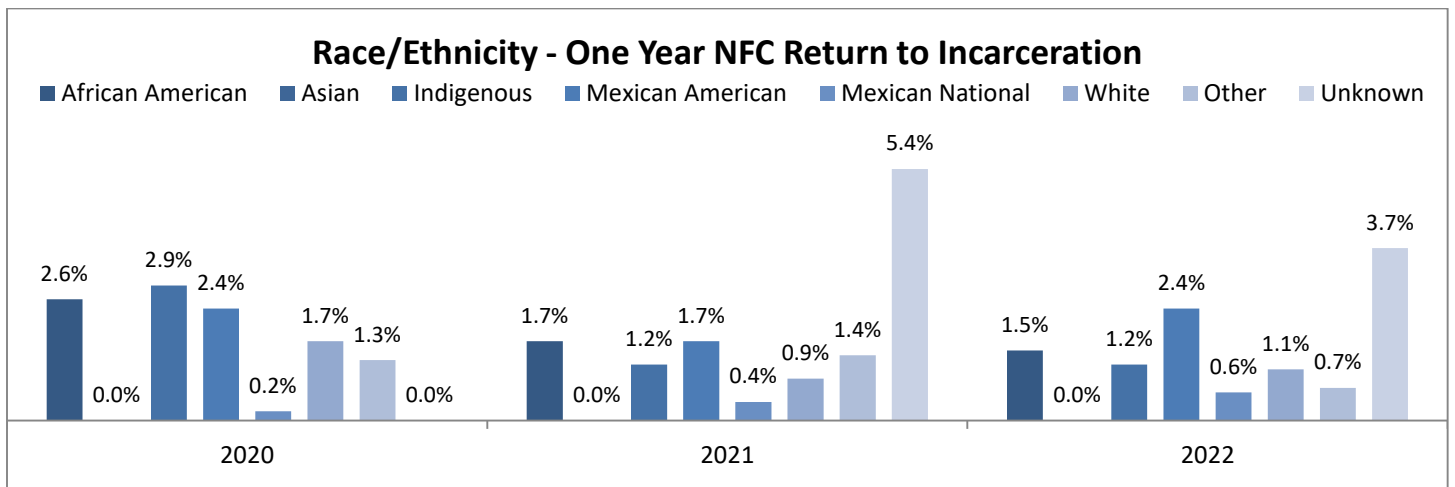
For FY 2022, the one-year NFC return to incarceration rates by race/ethnicity are as follows: White (1.5%), African American (0.0%), Indigenous (1.2%), Mexican American (2.4%), Mexican National (0.6%), Asian (0.7%), Other (3.7%), and Unknown (1.1%).

Across the past ten FYs, one-year NFC return to incarceration rates were lowest among Mexican Nationals and highest among African American or Mexican American individuals.

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Releases in FYs 2018 and 2019 reported higher than years' prior NFC return to incarceration rates for many of the groups. Releases in FYs 2020 and 2021 reported the lowest NFC return to incarceration rate for most of the groups.

For FY 2022, releases who identified as White, Mexican American, or Mexican National showed increases in one-year NFC return to incarceration over FY 2021. Releases who identified as African American, Other, or Unknown showed decreases in one-year NFC return to incarceration compared to FY 2021. Releases who identified as Indigenous or had a return to incarceration rate that remained similar to FY 2021 in FY 2022. Despite these differences, FY 2022's one-year NFC return to incarceration rates were below the highest rates for each group in the past ten years, and lower than FY 2019.



Release FY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	10 Yr Avg
African American	6.3%	6.1%	5.7%	4.6%	4.7%	4.8%	6.2%	2.6%	1.7%	1.5%	4.4%
Asian	3.7%	1.7%	1.8%	5.8%	9.1%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%
Indigenous	4.4%	3.1%	4.8%	4.3%	2.7%	3.8%	4.9%	2.9%	1.2%	1.2%	3.3%
Mexican American	5.2%	5.7%	4.6%	3.8%	4.7%	5.1%	4.8%	2.4%	1.7%	2.4%	4.0%
Mexican National	1.2%	1.5%	1.3%	2.3%	0.9%	0.7%	2.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	1.1%
White	3.8%	4.0%	3.9%	3.6%	3.6%	4.0%	3.8%	1.7%	0.9%	1.1%	3.0%
Other	6.4%	3.9%	3.8%	2.5%	4.7%	3.4%	5.0%	1.3%	1.4%	0.7%	3.3%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	5.4%	3.7%	2.0%
Total	4.6%	4.7%	4.4%	3.8%	4.1%	4.4%	4.6%	2.1%	1.3%	1.6%	3.6%

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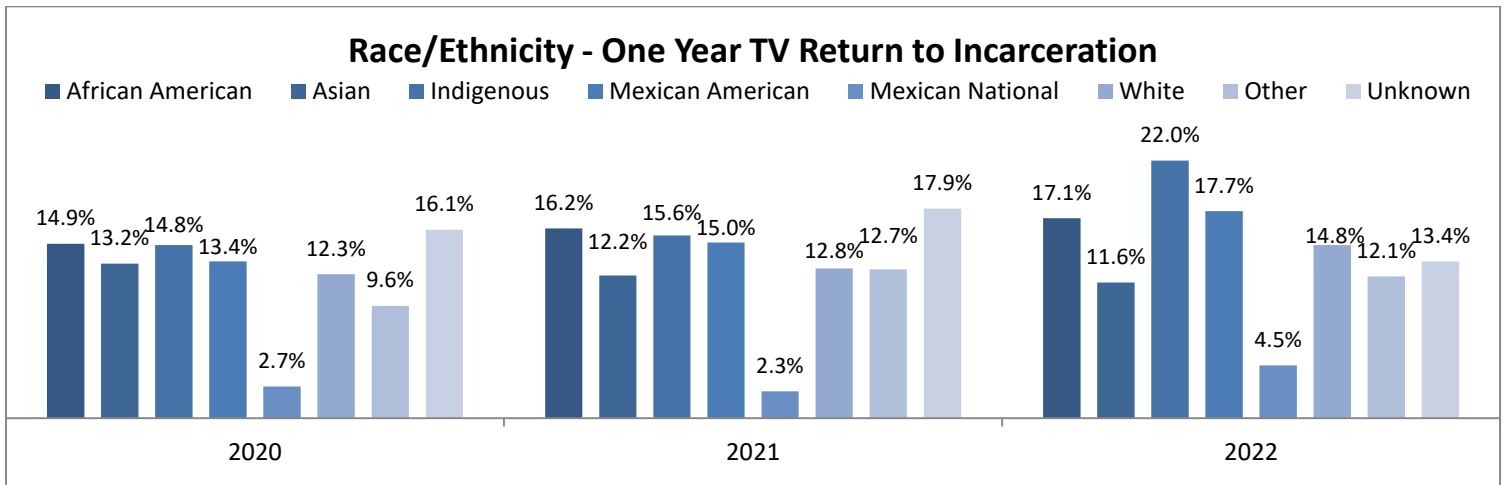
2.3.3 Race/Ethnicity & Technical Violation Return to Incarceration

For FY 2022, the one-year TV return to incarceration rates by race/ethnicity are as follows: White (14.8%), African American (17.1%), Indigenous (22.0%), Mexican American (17.7%), Mexican National (4.5%), Asian (11.6%), Other (12.1%), and Unknown (13.4%).

Across the past ten FYs, one-year TV return to incarceration rates were lowest among Mexican Nationals and highest among African American or Indigenous individuals.

One-year TV return to incarceration was highest in different FYs for different groups. Releases in FYs 2015 and 2019 represented the highest TV return to incarceration rate for most of the groups. FYs 2020 and 2021 reported the lowest TV return to incarceration rate for most of the groups.

For FY 2022, releases who identified as White, African American, Indigenous, Mexican American, and Mexican National showed increases in one-year TV return to incarceration over FY 2021. Releases who identified as Asian, Unknown, or Other showed decreases in one-year TV return to incarceration compared to FY 2021. Despite these differences, FY 2022's one-year TV return to incarceration rates were below the highest rate in the past ten years for each group. FY 2022 TV return to incarceration rates have raised above FY 2019 return to incarceration rates among individuals who identified as African American, Indigenous, or Unknown only. The other groups remained below FY 2019 TV return to incarceration rates.



Release FY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	10 Yr Avg
African American	21.8%	20.6%	21.5%	21.2%	21.2%	18.4%	17.0%	14.9%	16.2%	17.1%	19.0%
Asian	13.0%	6.7%	12.7%	19.2%	6.8%	17.0%	14.8%	13.2%	12.2%	11.6%	12.7%
Indigenous	16.8%	21.2%	21.1%	20.3%	21.4%	20.0%	21.4%	14.8%	15.6%	22.0%	19.5%
Mexican American	17.1%	18.8%	21.7%	19.4%	19.0%	17.7%	17.8%	13.4%	15.0%	17.7%	17.8%
Mexican	2.4%	4.6%	7.4%	3.8%	6.8%	4.4%	9.9%	2.7%	2.3%	4.5%	4.9%

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Release FY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	10 Yr Avg
National											
White	18.8%	19.2%	22.1%	19.0%	17.6%	18.1%	16.1%	12.3%	12.8%	14.8%	17.1%
Other	13.6%	13.5%	15.0%	17.9%	15.4%	16.1%	17.5%	9.6%	12.7%	12.1%	14.3%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	28.6%	0.0%	16.1%	17.9%	13.4%	12.6%
Total	18.2%	19.2%	21.6%	19.4%	18.7%	18.0%	17.2%	12.8%	13.7%	16.1%	17.5%

2.4 Commitment Offense Type

This section details return to incarceration rates by the most serious offense of a releasing individual. Note that the category 'Drug Offense' includes both use and sales offenses.

Note that Escape from Secure Institution refers to an escape from any secure institution – a mental hospital, a juvenile facility, a jail, or prison. A sample of these cases suggests that a majority are escapes from police during arrest or escapes from jail work release. Only a small number represent escapes from an ADCRR facility.

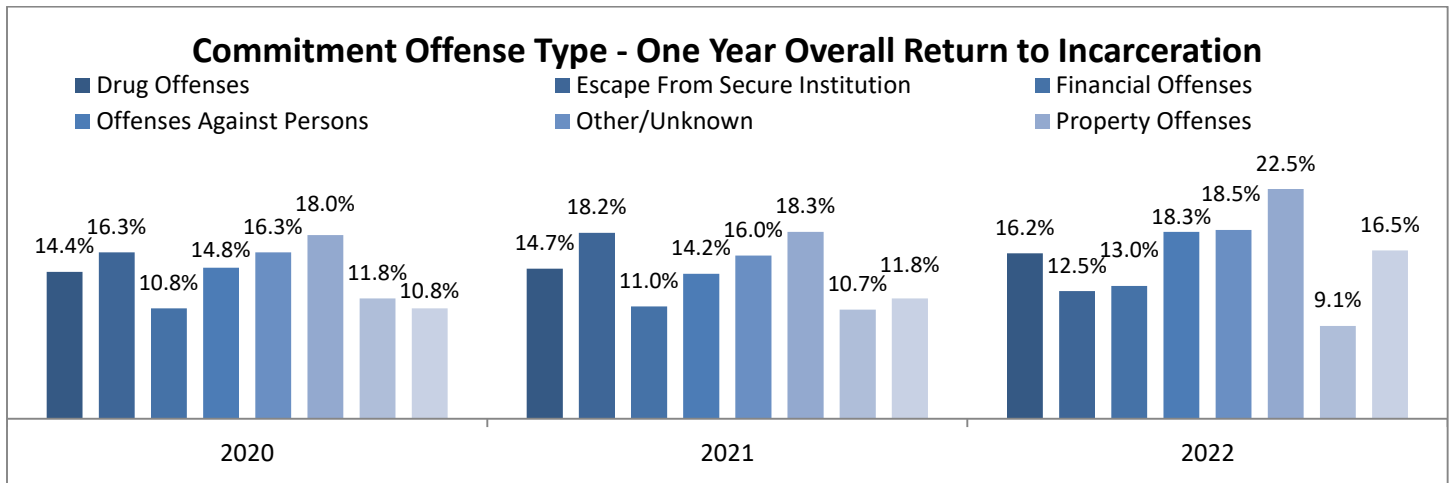
2.4.1 Commitment Offense Type & Overall Return to Incarceration

The FY 2022 overall return to incarceration rates by offense type are as follows: Drug Offenses (16.2%), Escape from Secure Institution (12.5%), Financial Offenses (13.0%), Offenses against Persons (18.3%), Other/Unknown (18.5%), Property Offenses (22.5%), Sex Offenses (9.1%), and Weapons Offenses (16.5%).

Across the past ten FYs, one-year overall return to incarceration rates were typically highest among people convicted of Property Offenses (e.g., burglary, arson) and typically lowest among people convicted of Financial Offenses (e.g., fraud, identity theft). Property offenses have a 25.3% return to incarceration rate, compared to 17.1% for Financial Offenses.

Aside from Weapons and Sex Offenses, all offense types had their highest one-year overall return to incarceration rate in FY 2015. All but sex offenses reported their lowest return to incarceration rate in FY 2020 or FY 2021. The return to incarceration rate for sex offenses has been decreasing since FY 2016, suggesting that FY 2022's 9.1% return to incarceration rate may be a reflection of an existing trend – and not a remnant of the COVID-19 pandemic. Only Escape from Secure Institution and Sex Offenses reported decreases in return to incarceration over the prior FY – all other offense categories showed increases. Despite these increases, one-year overall return to incarceration rates for all offense groups have not yet returned to FY 2019 rates, nor have they returned to their peak overall return to incarceration rates as of FY 2022.

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Release FY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	10 Yr Avg
Drug Offenses	19.4%	22.2%	24.1%	22.3%	21.7%	21.4%	22.2%	14.4%	14.7%	16.2%	19.9%
Escape From Secure Institution	28.4%	26.5%	39.0%	38.6%	27.1%	19.1%	18.2%	16.3%	18.2%	12.5%	24.4%
Financial Offenses	20.3%	18.8%	23.0%	20.7%	17.6%	19.6%	15.9%	10.8%	11.0%	13.0%	17.1%
Offenses Against Persons	22.2%	22.2%	24.9%	21.3%	22.7%	21.1%	20.3%	14.8%	14.2%	18.3%	20.2%
Other/Unknown	20.9%	25.1%	26.7%	25.2%	23.4%	24.4%	22.5%	16.3%	16.0%	18.5%	21.9%
Property Offenses	28.8%	28.6%	31.4%	27.1%	26.7%	26.3%	25.0%	18.0%	18.3%	22.5%	25.3%
Sex Offenses	23.2%	22.9%	21.1%	21.7%	20.7%	20.3%	16.2%	11.8%	10.7%	9.1%	17.8%
Weapons Offenses	26.5%	23.0%	23.3%	19.3%	18.4%	19.9%	18.1%	10.8%	11.8%	16.5%	18.8%
Total	22.8%	23.9%	25.9%	23.2%	22.7%	22.4%	21.7%	14.9%	14.9%	17.7%	21.0%

2.4.2 Commitment Offense Type & New Felony Conviction Return to Incarceration

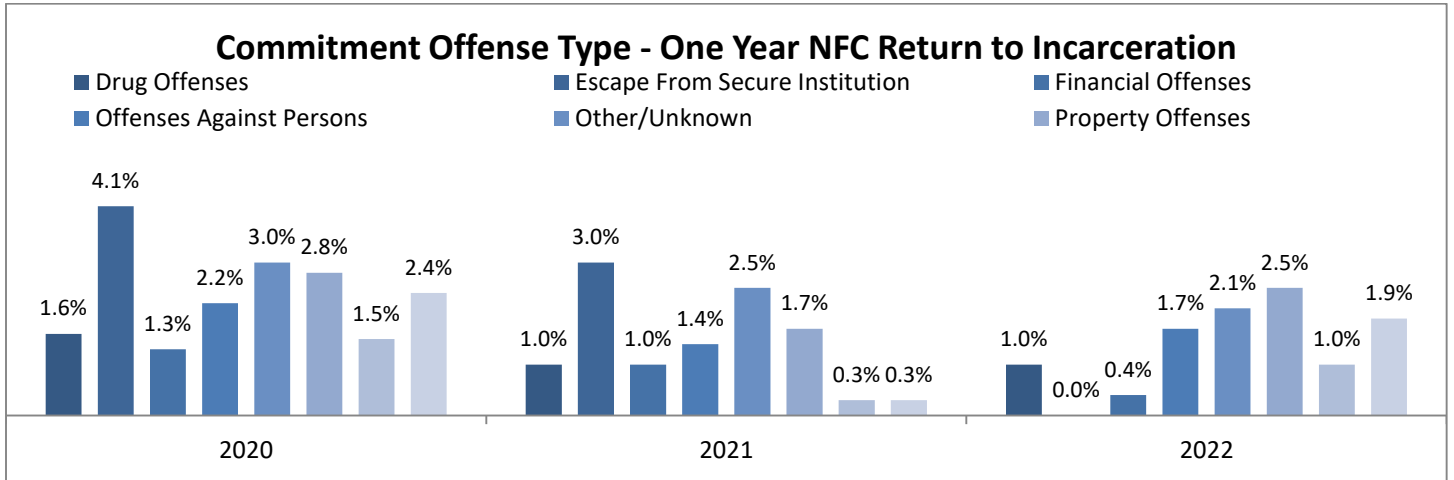
The FY 2022 NFC return to incarceration rates by offense type are as follows: Drug Offenses (1.0%), Escape from Secure Institution (0.0%), Financial Offenses (0.4%), Offenses against Persons (1.7%), Other/Unknown (2.1%), Property Offenses (2.5%), Sex Offenses (1.0%), and Weapons Offenses (1.9%).

Across the past ten FYs, one-year NFC return to incarceration rates were typically highest among people convicted of Escape from a Secure Institution or Property Crimes (e.g., burglary, arson) and typically lowest

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among people convicted of Financial Offenses (e.g., fraud, identity theft) or Sex Offenses.

Most offense types had their highest one-year NFC return to incarceration rate in FY 2014 and lowest return to incarceration rate in FYs 2021 or 2022. In FY 2022, Escape from Secure Institution, Financial Offenses, and Other/Unknown reported decreases in NFC return to incarceration over the prior FY – all other offense categories showed increases. Despite these increases, one-year NFC return to incarceration rates for all offense groups have not yet returned to FY 2019 rates, nor have they returned to their peak NFC rates as of FY 2022.



Release FY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	10 Yr Avg
Drug Offenses	3.7%	4.1%	3.9%	3.2%	3.6%	3.7%	4.1%	1.6%	1.0%	1.0%	3.0%
Escape From Secure Institution	4.5%	8.8%	7.3%	8.8%	4.3%	7.4%	1.5%	4.1%	3.0%	0.0%	5.0%
Financial Offenses	3.8%	3.5%	2.2%	3.1%	3.8%	3.8%	2.9%	1.3%	1.0%	0.4%	2.6%
Offenses Against Persons	4.4%	4.6%	3.8%	3.6%	4.2%	4.7%	4.4%	2.2%	1.4%	1.7%	3.5%
Other/Unknown	3.9%	6.0%	5.2%	5.0%	4.9%	6.8%	6.0%	3.0%	2.5%	2.1%	4.5%
Property Offenses	6.4%	5.6%	6.0%	5.1%	5.2%	4.9%	6.0%	2.8%	1.7%	2.5%	4.6%
Sex Offenses	2.1%	2.4%	2.4%	1.9%	1.3%	2.9%	2.6%	1.5%	0.3%	1.0%	1.8%
Weapons Offenses	7.1%	6.8%	4.9%	3.9%	3.8%	5.8%	4.4%	2.4%	0.3%	1.9%	4.1%
Total	4.6%	4.7%	4.4%	3.8%	4.1%	4.4%	4.6%	2.1%	1.3%	1.6%	3.6%

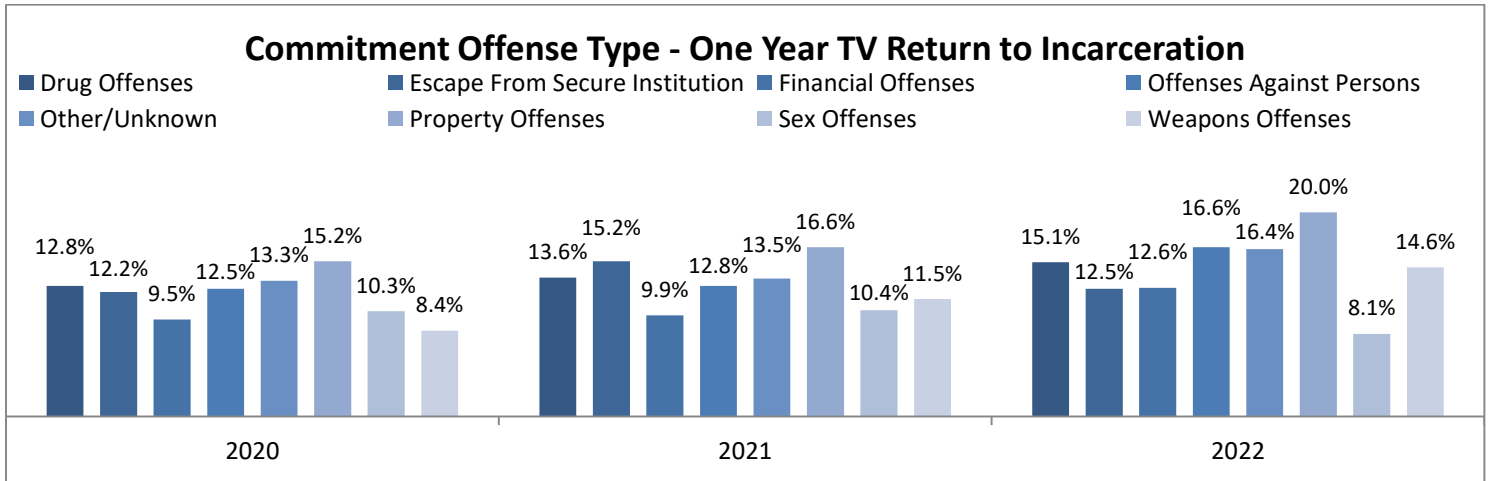
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2.4.3 Commitment Offense Type & Technical Violation Return to Incarceration

The FY 2022 TV return to incarceration rates by offense type are as follows: Drug Offenses (15.1%), Escape from Secure Institution (12.5%), Financial Offenses (12.6%), Offenses against Persons (16.6%), Other/Unknown (16.4%), Property Offenses (20.0%), Sex Offenses (8.1%), and Weapons Offenses (14.6%).

Across the past ten FYs, one-year TV return to incarceration rates were typically highest among people convicted of Escape from a Secure Institution or Property Crimes (e.g., burglary, arson) and typically lowest among people convicted of Financial Offenses (e.g., fraud, identity theft), Sex Offenses, or Weapons Offenses dependent on the FY.

Most offense types had their highest one-year TV return to incarceration rate in FY 2014 and lowest return to incarceration rate in FY 2020. In FY 2022, Escape from Secure Institution and Sex Offenses reported showed lower TV return to incarceration than FY 2021 – all other offense categories showed increases. FY 2022 rates have returned to FY 2019 levels for people convicted of Offenses against Persons, Property Offenses, and Weapon's Offenses. No offense category has returned to their highest rate.



Release FY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	10 Yr Avg
Drug Offenses	15.7%	18.2%	20.2%	19.1%	18.1%	17.7%	18.1%	12.8%	13.6%	15.1%	16.9%
Escape From Secure Institution	23.9%	17.6%	31.7%	29.8%	22.9%	11.8%	16.7%	12.2%	15.2%	12.5%	19.4%
Financial Offenses	16.5%	15.2%	20.8%	17.5%	13.8%	15.8%	13.1%	9.5%	9.9%	12.6%	14.5%
Offenses Against Persons	17.8%	17.6%	21.0%	17.7%	18.5%	16.4%	15.9%	12.5%	12.8%	16.6%	16.7%
Other/Unknown	17.0%	19.1%	21.5%	20.2%	18.5%	17.6%	16.5%	13.3%	13.5%	16.4%	17.4%

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<i>Release FY</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>10 Yr Avg</i>
<i>Property Offenses</i>	22.4%	23.0%	25.4%	22.0%	21.5%	21.4%	18.9%	15.2%	16.6%	20.0%	20.6%
<i>Sex Offenses</i>	21.1%	20.5%	18.7%	19.8%	19.5%	17.5%	13.6%	10.3%	10.4%	8.1%	16.0%
<i>Weapons Offenses</i>	19.5%	16.2%	18.3%	15.4%	14.6%	14.1%	13.7%	8.4%	11.5%	14.6%	14.6%
<i>Total</i>	18.2%	19.2%	21.6%	19.4%	18.7%	18.0%	17.2%	12.8%	13.7%	16.1%	17.5%

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3.0 Correctional Programming

3.1 Substance Use Needs

ADCRR measures substance abuse needs via a four-point scale, with higher scores representing greater needs for substance abuse education and/or treatment.

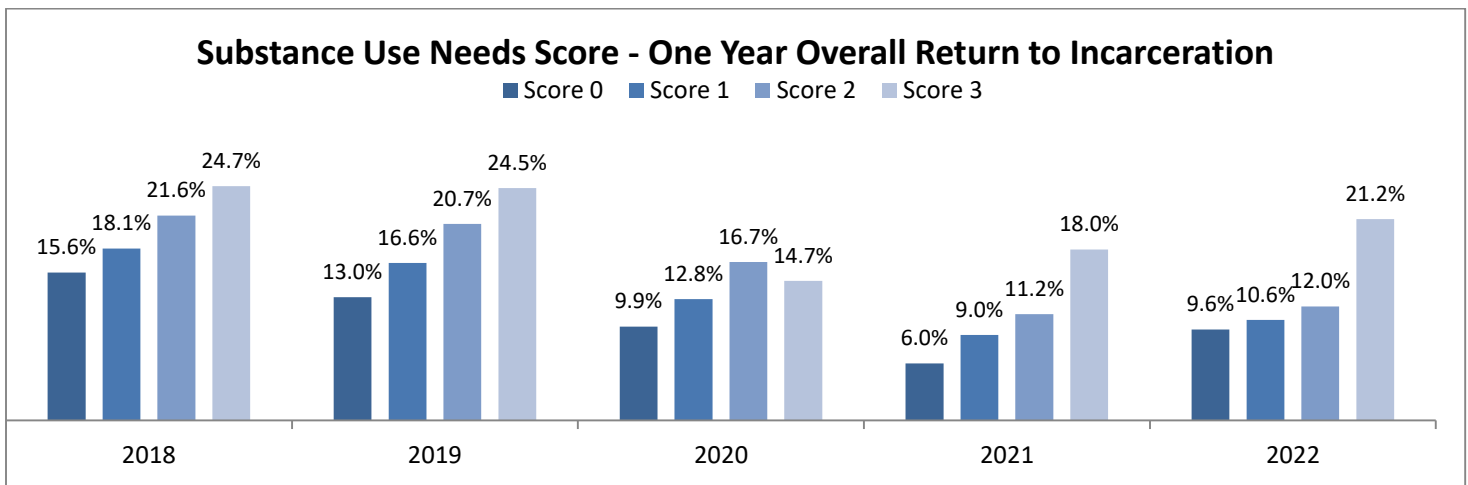
- Score 0: No Need
- Score 1: Need for Education, But Not Treatment
- Score 2: Moderate Need for Treatment
- Score 3: Intense Need for Treatment

3.1.1 Substance Use Needs & Overall Return to Incarceration

The FY 2022 overall return to incarceration rates by substance use needs score are as follows: Score 0 (9.6%), Score 1 (10.6%), Score 2 (12.0%), and Score 3 (21.2%).

Among releases from FY 2013 to FY 2022, the return to incarceration rate increased as the substance use needs score increased. In other words, those with score 0 typically have the lowest return to incarceration rate and those with score 3 have the highest return to incarceration rate. For example, those with a score of zero have averaged an overall return to incarceration rate of 12.7% across the past ten years compared to 23.7% among those with a score of 3.

Among those with a substance use needs score of 1-3, one-year overall return to incarceration rates were the highest in FY 2015 and lowest in FYs 2020 or 2021. Among those with substance use needs scores of zero, one-year overall return to incarceration rates were highest in FY 2016 and lowest in FY 2021. Compared to FY 2021, all score groups for FY 2022 showed increases over the prior FY. All of the FY 2022 return to incarceration rates remain below the peak rate for each score and below FY 2019 numbers.



Release FY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	10 Yr Avg
Score 0	15.0%	13.1%	14.2%	16.6%	13.5%	15.6%	13.0%	9.9%	6.0%	9.6%	12.7%
Score 1	17.5%	15.1%	19.2%	16.7%	16.5%	18.1%	16.6%	12.8%	9.0%	10.6%	15.2%

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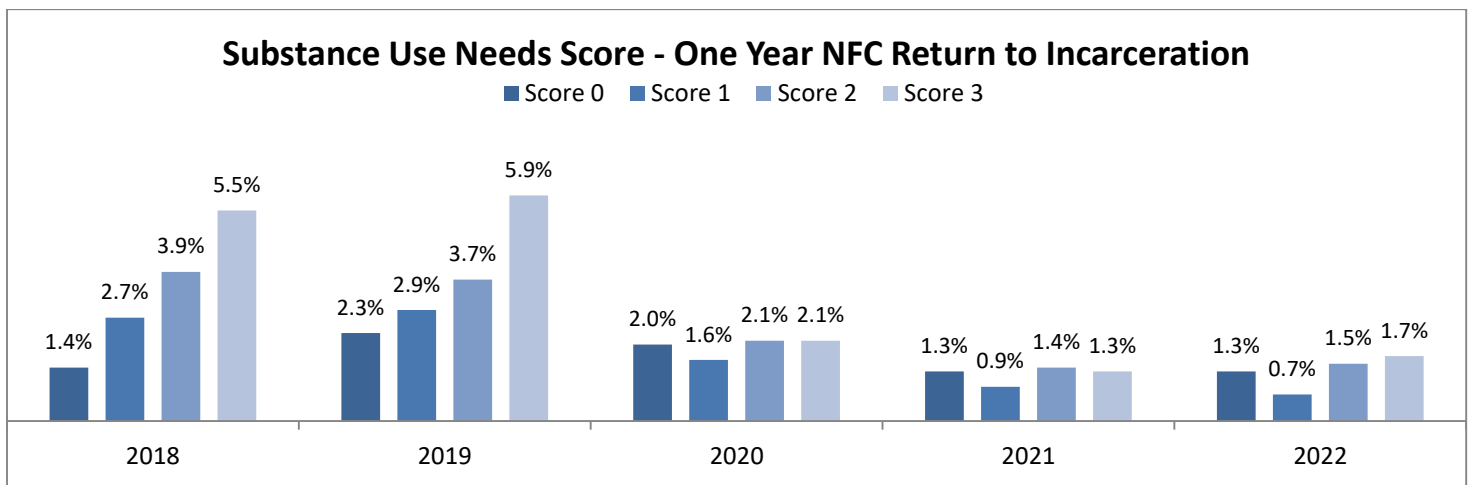
Release FY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	10 Yr Avg
Score 2	21.5%	22.5%	25.4%	21.9%	22.2%	21.6%	20.7%	16.7%	11.2%	12.0%	19.6%
Score 3	25.9%	28.0%	28.7%	26.3%	25.4%	24.7%	24.5%	14.7%	18.0%	21.2%	23.7%
Total	22.8%	23.9%	26.0%	23.2%	22.7%	22.4%	21.7%	14.9%	14.9%	17.7%	21.0%

3.1.2 Substance Use Needs & New Felony Conviction Return to Incarceration

The FY 2022 NFC return to incarceration rates by substance use needs score are as follows: Score 0 (1.3%), Score 1 (0.7%), Score 2 (1.5%), and Score 3 (1.7%).

Among releases FY 2013 to FY 2022, the NFC return to incarceration rate increased as the substance use needs score increased. In other words, those with score 0 typically have the lowest NFC return to incarceration rate and those with score 3 have the highest NFC return to incarceration rate. For example, those with a score of zero have averaged a NFC return to incarceration rate of 1.6% across the past ten years compared to 4.4% among those with a score of 3.

One-year NFC return to incarceration was highest in FYs 2014 (scores 2 and 3) and 2019 (scores 0 and 1), and lowest in FYs 2013 (score 0) and 2021 (scores 1, 2, and 3). Compared to FY 2021, FY 2022 return to incarceration rates for scores 2 and 3 showed increases over the prior FY, while score 1 showed a decrease and score 0 remained the same. All of the FY 2022 return to incarceration rates remain below the peak rate for each score and below FY 2019 numbers.



Release FY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	10 Yr Avg
Score 0	1.2%	0.8%	1.8%	2.3%	1.4%	1.4%	2.3%	2.0%	1.3%	1.3%	1.6%
Score 1	1.8%	2.1%	1.5%	2.0%	2.0%	2.7%	2.9%	1.6%	0.9%	0.7%	1.8%
Score 2	4.3%	4.2%	3.9%	3.4%	3.5%	3.9%	3.7%	2.1%	1.4%	1.5%	3.2%

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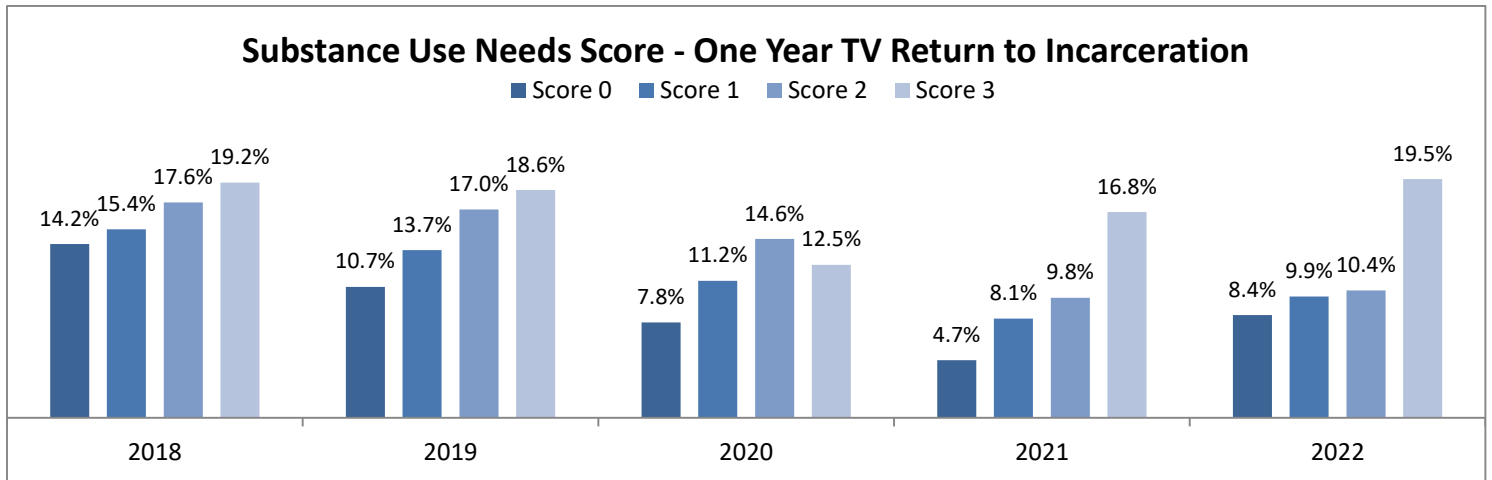
Release FY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	10 Yr Avg
Score 3	5.8%	6.1%	5.6%	4.7%	5.3%	5.5%	5.9%	2.1%	1.3%	1.7%	4.4%
Total	4.6%	4.7%	4.4%	3.8%	4.1%	4.4%	4.6%	2.1%	1.3%	1.6%	3.6%

3.1.3 Substance Use Needs & Technical Violation Return to Incarceration

The FY 2022 TV return to incarceration rates by substance use needs score are as follows: Score 0 (8.4%), Score 1 (9.9%), Score 2 (10.4%), and Score 3 (19.5%).

Overall, the one-year TV return to incarceration rate increased as the substance use needs score increased. In other words, those with score 0 typically have the lowest TV return to incarceration rate and those with score 3 have the highest TV return to incarceration rate. For example, those with a score of zero have averaged a TV return to incarceration rate of 11.1% across the past ten years compared to 19.3% among those with a score of 3.

Among those with a substance use needs score of 1, 2 or 3, one-year TV return to incarceration rates were the highest in FY 2015 and lowest in FYs 2020 (score 3) and 2021 (scores 1 and 2). Among those with substance use needs scores of zero, one-year TV rates were highest in FY 2016 and lowest in FY 2021. Compared to FY 2021, FY 2022 return to incarceration rates for all scores showed an increase over the prior FY. All of the FY 2022 return to incarceration rates remain below the peak rate for each score and all but score 3 remained below FY 2019 numbers.



Release FY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	10 Yr Avg
Score 0	13.8%	12.3%	12.4%	14.4%	12.2%	14.2%	10.7%	7.8%	4.7%	8.4%	11.1%
Score 1	15.6%	13.1%	17.7%	14.7%	14.6%	15.4%	13.7%	11.2%	8.1%	9.9%	13.4%
Score 2	17.2%	18.3%	21.5%	18.6%	18.7%	17.6%	17.0%	14.6%	9.8%	10.4%	16.4%
Score 3	20.1%	21.8%	23.1%	21.5%	20.1%	19.2%	18.6%	12.5%	16.8%	19.5%	19.3%

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Total	18.2%	19.2%	21.6%	19.4%	18.7%	18.0%	17.2%	12.8%	13.7%	16.1%	17.5%
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3.2 Mental Health Needs

ADCRR measures mental health needs via a five-point scale, with higher scores representing greater needs for mental health treatment.

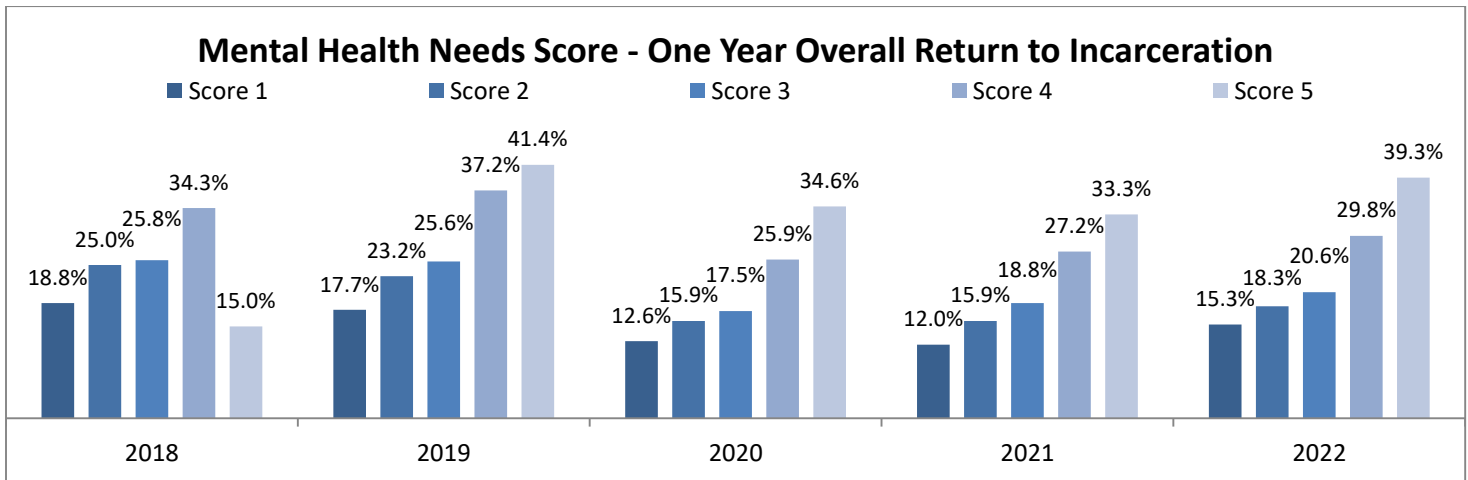
- Score 1: No Need
- Score 2: Low Need
- Score 3: Includes Both Moderate Need and Moderate to High Need Inmates
- Score 4: High Need
- Score 5: Acute Need

3.2.1 Mental Health Needs & Overall Return to Incarceration

The FY 2022 one-year overall return to incarceration rates by Mental Health Needs Score are as follows: Score 1 (15.3%), Score 2 (18.3%), Score 3 (20.6%), Score 4 (29.8%), and Score 5 (39.3%).

People released with a Score 4 or 5 typically have the highest rates of one-year overall return to incarceration, followed by score 3, then 2, then 1. For example, those with a score of 1 have averaged an overall return to incarceration rate of 17.9% across the past ten years compared to 31.4% among those with a score of 4 and 25.7% among those with a score of 5. Due to the small number of people who scored 5 on their mental health needs score, one individual recidivating can have a significant impact on the return to incarceration rate.

Return to incarceration was highest in different FYs for different mental health scores. For example, scores 1, 2, and 3 reported their highest rates in FY 2015, compared to FY 2014 for score 4 and FY 2019 for score 5. For scores 1, 2, 3, and 4, overall return to incarceration was lowest in FY 2020. For score 5, return to incarceration was lowest in FY 2013. Compared to FY 2021, all mental health scores showed an increase over the prior FY. All of the FY 2022 return to incarceration rates remain below the peak rate for each score and below FY 2019 numbers.



Release FY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	10 Yr Avg
Score 1	19.5%	20.7%	23.1%	20.0%	19.3%	18.8%	17.7%	12.6%	12.0%	15.3%	17.9%

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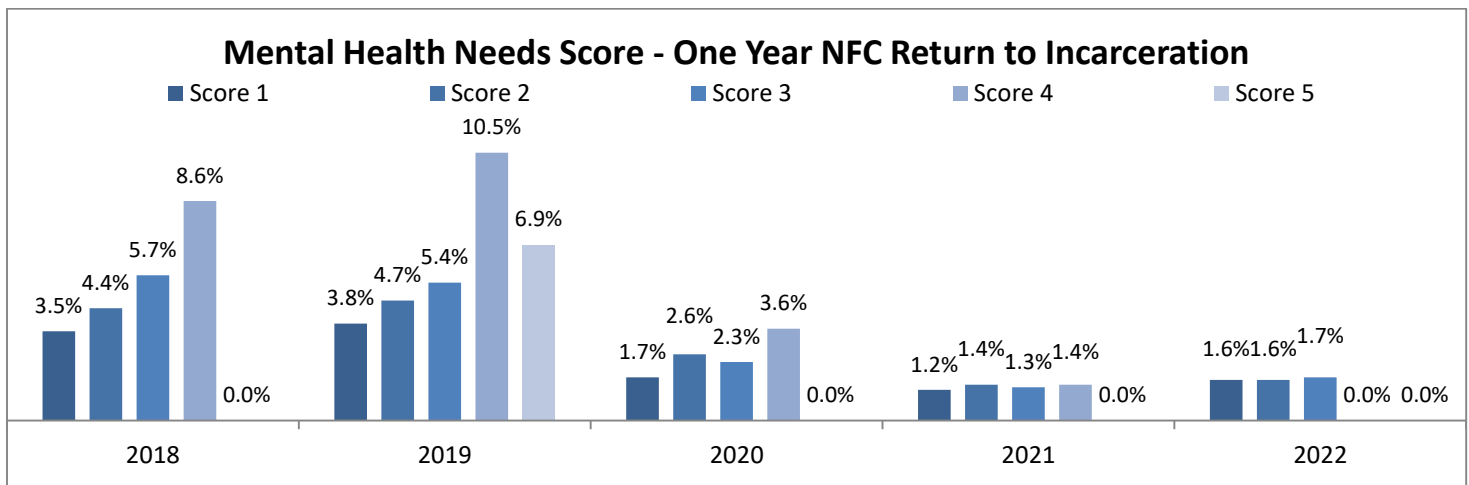
Release FY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	10 Yr Avg
Score 2	25.4%	27.6%	28.6%	24.7%	24.6%	25.0%	23.2%	15.9%	15.9%	18.3%	22.9%
Score 3	27.3%	26.8%	28.8%	27.1%	26.5%	25.8%	25.6%	17.5%	18.8%	20.6%	24.5%
Score 4	28.2%	38.3%	31.2%	31.4%	30.5%	34.3%	37.2%	25.9%	27.2%	29.8%	31.4%
Score 5	0.0%	26.7%	13.3%	26.7%	26.7%	15.0%	41.4%	34.6%	33.3%	39.3%	25.7%
Total	22.8%	23.9%	26.0%	23.2%	22.7%	22.4%	21.7%	14.9%	14.9%	17.7%	21.0%

3.2.2 Mental Health Needs & New Felony Conviction Return to Incarceration

The FY 2022 NFC return to incarceration rates by Mental Health Needs Score are as follows: Score 1 (1.6%), Score 2 (1.6%), Score 3 (1.7%), Score 4 (0.0%), and Score 5 (0.0%).

People released with a score of 4 typically have the highest rates of NFC return to incarceration, followed by score 3, then 2, then 1. People released with a score of 5 are so few that their spikes in NFC return to incarceration (FYs 2014, 2019) are due to one or two individuals recidivating. For example, those with a score of 1 have averaged a NFC return to incarceration rate of 3.1% across the past ten years compared to 4.4% among those with a score of 4.

NFC return to incarceration was highest in different FYs for different mental health scores. Score 1 and 5 peaked in FY 2014, score 2 in FY 2013, score 3 in FY 2018, and score 4 in FY 2019. Score 5 had reported a 0.0% NFC return to incarceration rate for most years included. Scores 1, 2, and 3 had their lowest rates in FY 2021, while score 4 had their lowest rate in FY 2015. Compared to FY 2021, mental health scores 1, 2, and 3 showed increases in NFC return to incarceration over FY 2021. Score 4 showed a decrease over FY 2021, while score 5 remained unchanged. All of the FY 2022 NFC return to incarceration rates remain below the peak rate for each score and below FY 2019 numbers.



Release FY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	10 Yr Avg
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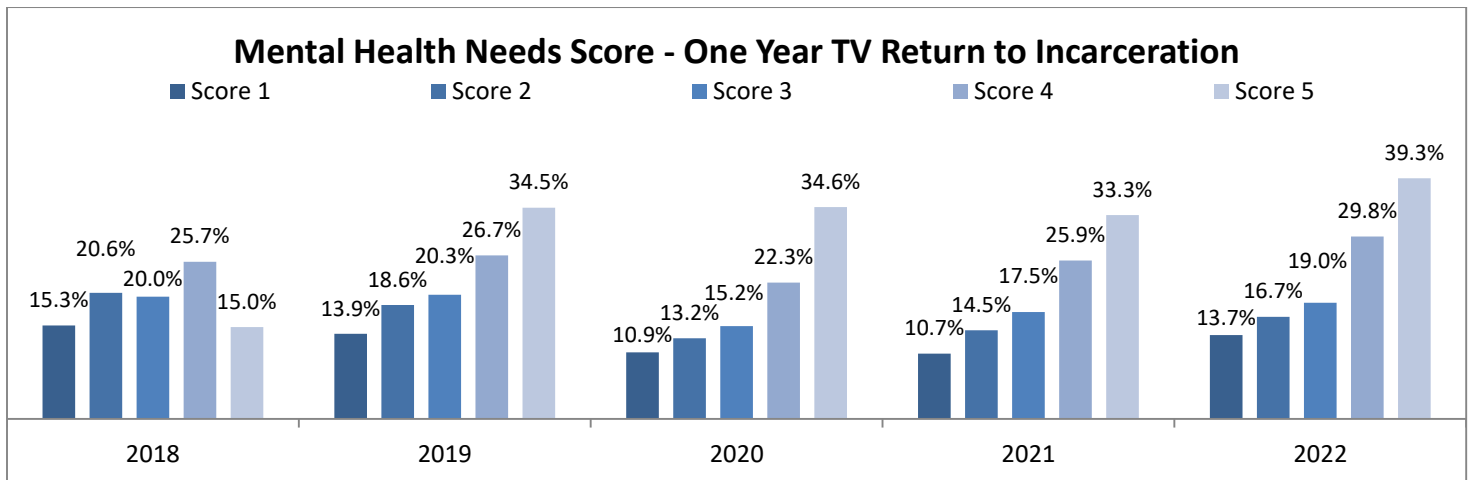
Release FY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	10 Yr Avg
Score 1	4.0%	4.4%	3.8%	3.1%	3.5%	3.5%	3.8%	1.7%	1.2%	1.6%	3.1%
Score 2	5.7%	4.6%	4.9%	4.3%	4.4%	4.4%	4.7%	2.6%	1.4%	1.6%	3.9%
Score 3	5.0%	5.2%	5.1%	4.6%	4.6%	5.7%	5.4%	2.3%	1.3%	1.7%	4.1%
Score 4	2.8%	8.6%	1.3%	2.3%	4.9%	8.6%	10.5%	3.6%	1.4%	0.0%	4.4%
Score 5	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%
Total	4.6%	4.7%	4.4%	3.8%	4.1%	4.4%	4.6%	2.1%	1.3%	1.6%	3.6%

3.2.3 Mental Health Needs & Technical Violation Return to Incarceration

The FY 2022 TV return to incarceration rates by Mental Health Needs Score are as follows: Score 1 (13.7%), Score 2 (16.7%), Score 3 (19.0%), Score 4 (29.8%), and Score 5 (39.3%).

People released with a score of 4 or 5 typically have the highest TV return to incarceration rate, followed 3, then 2, then 1. People released with a score of 5 fluctuate widely in their TV return to incarceration rate, given the low number of individuals evaluated at this level of need. For example, those with a score of 1 have averaged a TV return to incarceration rate of 14.8% across the past ten years, compared to 27.0% among those with a score of 4 and 24.0% among those with a score of 5.

TV return to incarceration was highest in different FYs for different mental health scores. Scores 1, 2, 3, and 4 reported their highest TV return to incarceration rates in FY 2015, while score 5 reported the highest in FY 2022. Scores 2, 3, and 4 had their lowest rates in FY 2020, while score 1 had their lowest rate in FY 2021 and score 5 had their lowest in FY 2013. Compared to FY 2021, all mental health scores showed an increase in TV return to incarceration over the prior FY. FY 2022 represented the peak rate for score five, where FY 2022 also surpassed 2019 TV return to incarceration rates. Score 4 also reported TV return to incarceration rates higher than FY 2019's rates.



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Release FY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	10 Yr Avg
Score 1	15.5%	16.3%	19.2%	16.8%	15.8%	15.3%	13.9%	10.9%	10.7%	13.7%	14.8%
Score 2	19.7%	23.0%	23.7%	20.4%	20.1%	20.6%	18.6%	13.2%	14.5%	16.7%	19.1%
Score 3	22.3%	21.6%	23.8%	22.5%	21.9%	20.0%	20.3%	15.2%	17.5%	19.0%	20.4%
Score 4	25.4%	29.6%	29.9%	29.1%	25.6%	25.7%	26.7%	22.3%	25.9%	29.8%	27.0%
Score 5	0.0%	16.7%	13.3%	26.7%	26.7%	15.0%	34.5%	34.6%	33.3%	39.3%	24.0%
Total	18.2%	19.2%	21.6%	19.4%	18.7%	18.0%	17.2%	12.8%	13.7%	16.1%	17.5%

3.3 Completion of Major Programs

ADCRR offers a number of evidence-based in-prison programs called 'Major Programs.' Completion of these major programs is important for one's release date, in-prison work opportunities, and custody level. People's program completion during their releasing incarceration period is considered, and programs have been re-categorized into the following groups

- Functional Literacy: E001
- GED/HS Diploma: E003, E007, E009 *only includes those who received their GED/HS Diploma while incarcerated
- Substance Abuse Treatment Programs: A011, A021, A025, A031
- Career Technical Education (CTE) Courses: Programs beginning with W
- Sex Offender Treatment: S044, S045

Only completions of these programs are counted. Administrative discharges or removals are not marked as completions.

3.3.1 Completion of Prison Programs & Overall Return to Incarceration

The FY 2022 overall return to incarceration rates by major program completion are as follows: Functional Literacy (15.6%), GED/HS Diploma (12.1%), Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (12.6%), CTE Courses (11.9%), and Sex Offender Treatment (1.1%).

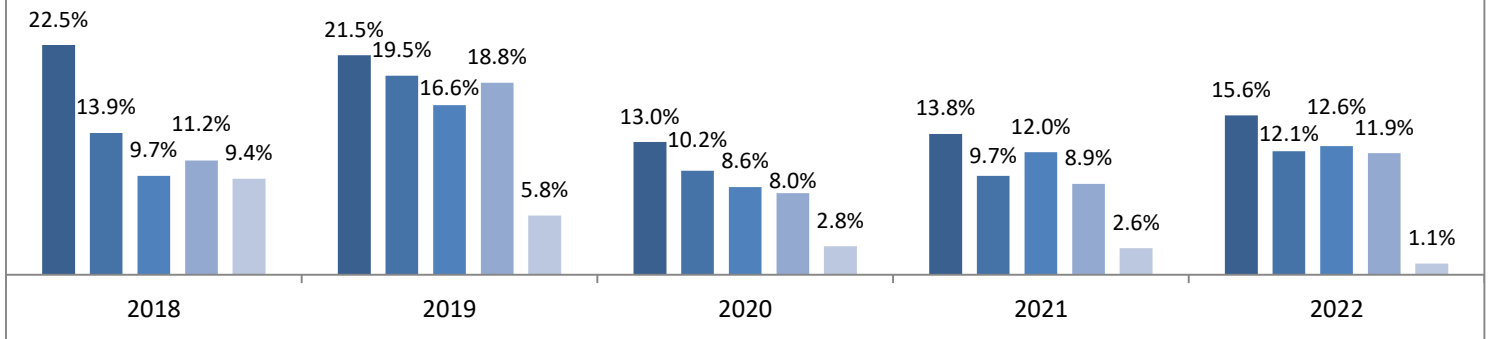
Completers of Substance Abuse Treatment and Sex Offender Treatment typically have the lowest rates of one-year overall return to incarceration, compared to other program completers. Completers of Functional Literacy and GED/HS Diploma programs typically have the highest rates of one-year overall return to incarceration. Despite these differences between programs, none of the examined programs in any FY reached the one-year overall return to incarceration rate of non-major program completers.

Return to incarceration was highest in different FYs for different programs. Functional Literacy return to incarceration rates were highest in FY 2017, while GED/HS Diploma return to incarceration rates were highest in FY 2015. All programs reported their lowest return to incarceration rates in FYs 2020, 2021, or 2022. Compared to FY 2021, all programs except Sex Offender Treatment reported increased return to incarceration rates over the prior FY. For FY 2022, Sex Offender Treatment reported decreased return to incarceration compared to FY 2021. All of the FY 2022 return to incarceration rates remain below the peak rate for each program and below FY 2019 numbers.

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Prison Program Completion - One Year Overall Return to Incarceration

■ Functional Literacy ■ GED/HS Diploma ■ Substance Abuse Treatment Programs ■ CTE Courses ■ Sex Offender Treatment



Release FY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	10 Yr Avg
Functional Literacy	20.6%	22.2%	23.3%	20.4%	24.0%	22.5%	21.5%	13.0%	13.8%	15.6%	19.7%
GED/HS Diploma	21.4%	21.1%	23.1%	19.9%	22.0%	13.9%	19.5%	10.2%	9.7%	12.1%	17.3%
Substance Abuse Treatment Programs	14.1%	14.7%	15.7%	13.9%	15.1%	9.7%	16.6%	8.6%	12.0%	12.6%	13.3%
CTE Courses	22.1%	21.3%	23.2%	18.2%	22.3%	11.2%	18.8%	8.0%	8.9%	11.9%	16.6%
Sex Offender Treatment	15.2%	15.6%	13.6%	15.0%	14.5%	9.4%	5.8%	2.8%	2.6%	1.1%	9.6%
No Major Program Completion Return to Incarceration Rate	25.1%	26.2%	28.4%	25.8%	25.1%	25.9%	23.0%	16.0%	16.4%	19.7%	23.2%

3.3.2 Completion of Prison Programs & New Felony Conviction Return to Incarceration

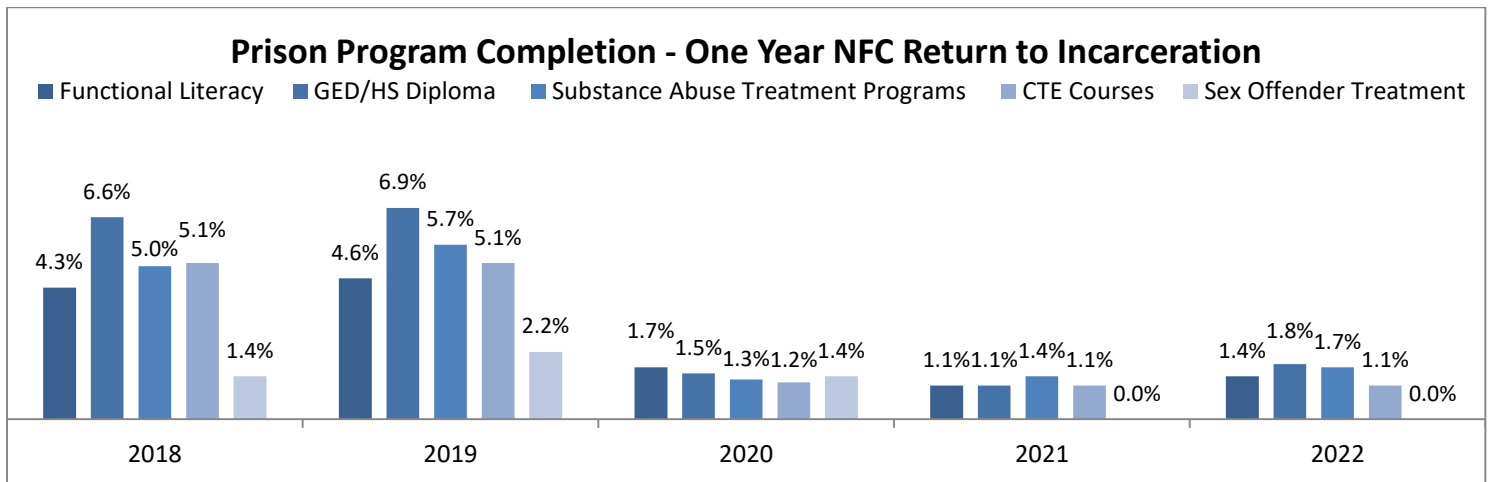
The FY 2022 NFC return to incarceration rates by major program completion are as follows: Functional Literacy (1.4%), GED/HS Diploma (1.8%), Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (1.7%), CTE Courses (1.1%), and Sex Offender Treatment (0.0%).

Completers of Sex Offender Treatment typically have the lowest rates of one-year NFC return to incarceration, compared to other program completers. Completers of Functional Literacy and GED/HS Diploma programs typically had the highest rate of one-year NFC return to incarceration. One-year NFC return to incarceration rates for program completers was equal to or higher than non-completers for the following programs: CTE Courses (FYs 2018 and 2019), Functional Literacy (FYs 2018 and 2019), GED/HS Diploma (FYs 201, 2019, and 2021),

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and Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (FYs 2018, 2019, and 2021). None of the other programs in any other FYs had program completer one-year NFC return to incarceration rates reach the non-major program completer return to incarceration rate.

NFC return to incarceration was highest in different FYs for different programs. Functional Literacy, GED/HS Diploma, and Substance Abuse Treatment programs reported their highest in FY 2015, compared to FYs 2018 and 2019 for CTE courses and FY 2019 for Sex Offender Treatment. All programs reported their lowest NFC return to incarceration rates in FYs 2020, 2021, or 2022. Compared to FY 2021, all programs except Sex Offender Treatment reported increased NFC return to incarceration rates in FY 2022 over the prior FY. For FY 2022, Sex Offender Treatment reported decreased NFC return to incarceration compared to FY 2021. All of the FY 2022 NFC return to incarceration rates remain below the peak rate for each program and below FY 2019 numbers.



Release FY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	10 Yr Avg
Functional Literacy	3.1%	3.3%	2.5%	2.7%	2.8%	4.3%	4.6%	1.7%	1.1%	1.4%	2.8%
GED/HS Diploma	3.8%	2.8%	2.8%	1.5%	2.8%	6.6%	6.9%	1.5%	1.1%	1.8%	3.2%
Substance Abuse Treatment Programs	1.6%	1.6%	2.1%	1.8%	2.0%	5.0%	5.7%	1.3%	1.4%	1.7%	2.4%
CTE Courses	3.2%	2.6%	3.1%	2.0%	2.2%	5.1%	5.1%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	2.1%
Sex Offender Treatment	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	2.2%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%

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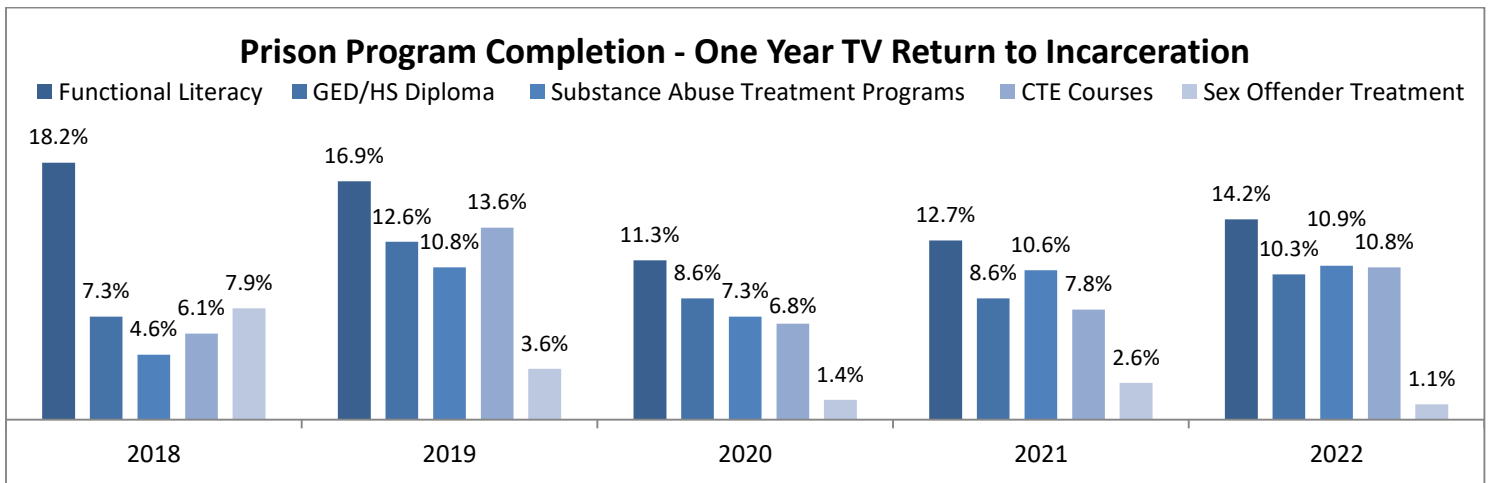
Release FY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	10 Yr Avg
No Major Program Completion Return to Incarceration Rate	6.2%	6.3%	5.7%	4.8%	5.0%	4.3%	4.1%	2.3%	1.3%	1.8%	4.2%

3.3.3 Completion of Prison Programs & Technical Violation Return to Incarceration

The FY 2022 TV return to incarceration rates by major program completion are as follows: Functional Literacy (14.2%), GED/HS Diploma (10.3%), Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (10.9%), CTE Courses (10.8%), and Sex Offender Treatment (1.1%).

Completers of Substance Abuse Treatment and Sex Offender Treatment typically have the lowest rates of one-year TV return to incarceration, compared to other program completers. Completers of Functional Literacy, GED/HS Diploma, and CTE programs typically have the highest rates of one-year TV return to incarceration. One-year TV return to incarceration rates for program completers was equal to or higher than non-completers for the following programs: CTE Courses (FYs 2013 and 2017) and Functional Literacy (FY 2017). None of the other programs in any other FYs had program completer one-year TV return to incarceration rates reach the non-major program completer return to incarceration rate.

TV return to incarceration was highest in different FYs for different programs. Functional Literacy, GED/HS Diploma, and Substance Abuse Treatment programs reported their highest in FY 2015, compared to FY 2017 for CTE courses and FY 2014 for Sex Offender Treatment. GED/HS Diploma, Substance Abuse Programs, and CTE courses all reported their lowest TV return to incarceration rates in FY 2018, compared to FY 2020 for Functional Literacy and FY 2022 for Sex Offender Treatment. Compared to FY 2021, all programs except Sex Offender Treatment reported increased TV return to incarceration rates in FY 2022 over the prior FY. For FY 2022, Sex Offender Treatment reported decreased TV return to incarceration rates compared to FY 2021. All of FY 2022 TV return to incarceration rates remain below the peak rate for each program. All programs except for Substance Abuse Treatment reported FY 2022 TV return to incarceration rates that were lower than FY 2019.



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<i>Release FY</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>10 Yr Avg</i>
<i>Functional Literacy</i>	17.5%	18.8%	20.8%	17.7%	21.2%	18.2%	16.9%	11.3%	12.7%	14.2%	16.9%
<i>GED/HS Diploma</i>	17.6%	18.4%	20.3%	18.4%	19.2%	7.3%	12.6%	8.6%	8.6%	10.3%	14.1%
<i>Substance Abuse Treatment Programs</i>	12.5%	13.1%	13.6%	12.1%	13.0%	4.6%	10.8%	7.3%	10.6%	10.9%	10.9%
<i>CTE Courses</i>	18.9%	18.7%	20.0%	16.2%	20.1%	6.1%	13.6%	6.8%	7.8%	10.8%	13.9%
<i>Sex Offender Treatment</i>	13.1%	15.6%	13.6%	13.6%	13.1%	7.9%	3.6%	1.4%	2.6%	1.1%	8.6%
<i>No Major Program Completion Return to Incarceration Rate</i>	18.9%	20.0%	22.7%	21.0%	20.1%	21.6%	18.9%	13.7%	15.2%	17.9%	19.0%

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4.0 Community Reentry

4.1 Transition Program Release

ADCRR offers two release transition programs to assist people leaving prison in returning to their communities.

- Standard Transition Program for Non-Violent Offenders
- Transition Program for Drug Possession

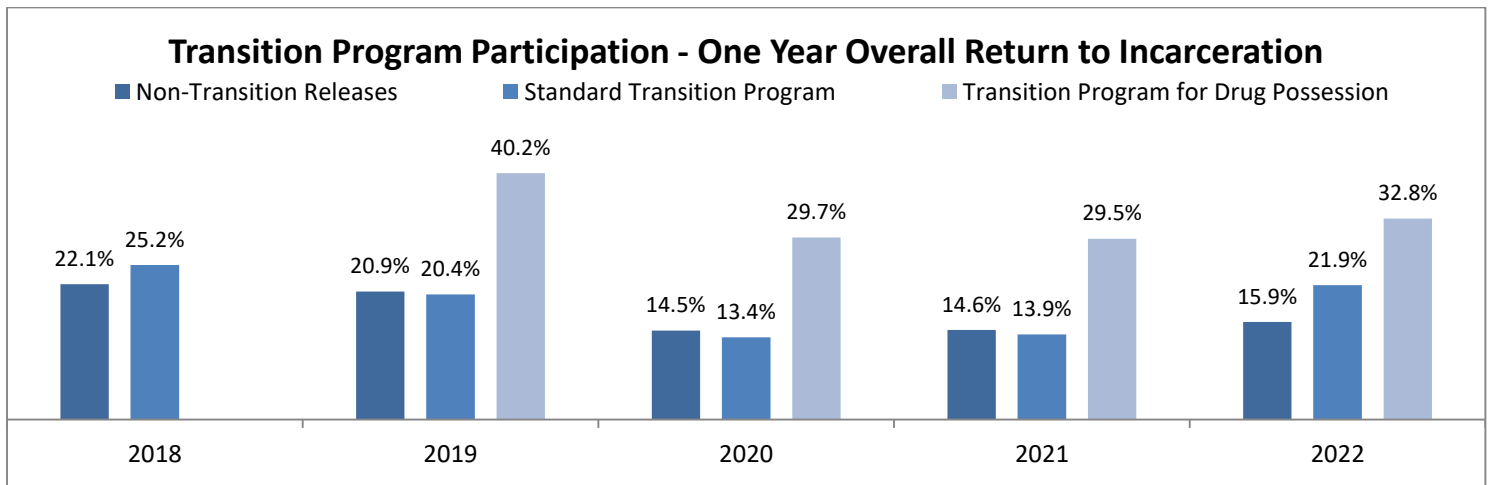
These programs provide 90 days early release from ADCRR institutional custody under community supervision to engage in classes and treatment in the community.

4.1.1 Transition Program & Overall Return to Incarceration

In FY 2022, the STP overall return to incarceration rate was 21.9% - an 8.0 percentage point increase over FY 2021. Among those released in FY 2022, the DTP overall return to incarceration rate was 32.8% - a 3.3 percentage point increase over FY 2021. In comparison, the non-transition program return to incarceration rate was 15.9% in FY 2022 – a 1.3 percentage point increase over FY 2021.

The average one-year return to incarceration rate for those released to the Standard Transition Program (STP) was 21.8%. The average one-year return to incarceration rate for those released to the Drug Transition Program (DTP) was 33.1%, compared to 20.6% for those not in any transition program.

The STP one-year return to incarceration rates peaked in FY 2015 at 30.4%, and decreased to a ten-year historic low of 13.4% in FY 2020. The DTP release code was not in the return to incarceration data until FY 2019 releases, so data is only reported for four years of releases (FY 2019 – FY 2022). DTP one year return to incarceration rates peaked in FY 2019 at 40.2%, then decreased in FY 2020 and FY 2021 to a low of 29.5%, before increasing in FY 2022.



Release FY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	10 Yr Avg
Standard Transition Program	19.0%	25.4%	30.4%	24.2%	24.2%	25.2%	20.4%	13.4%	13.9%	21.9%	21.8%

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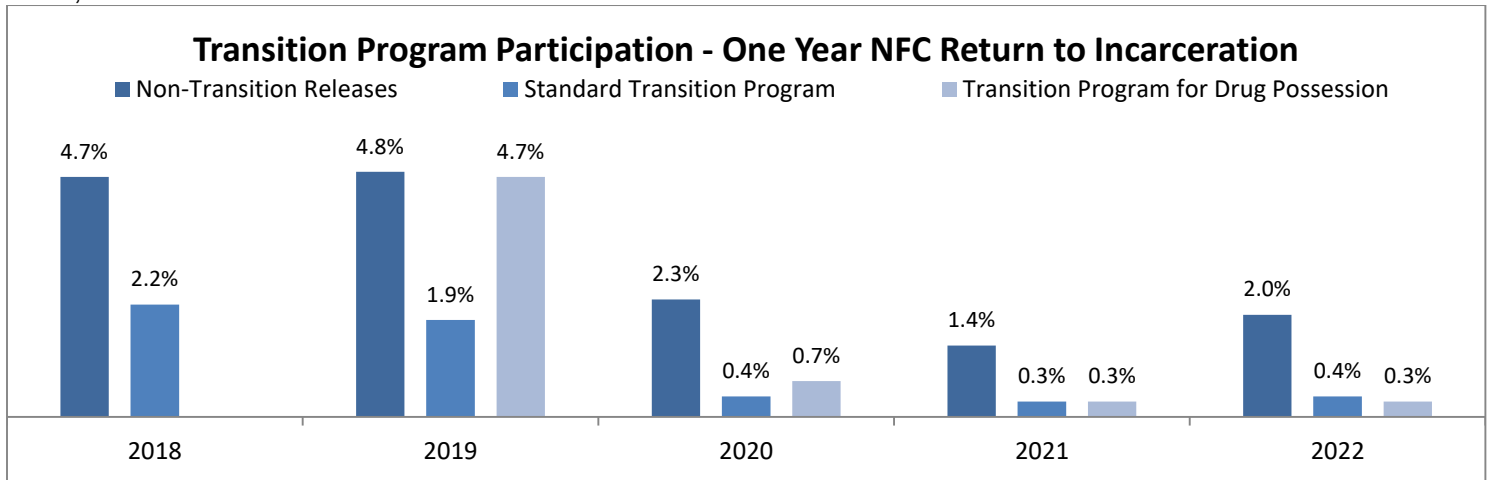
Release FY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	10 Yr Avg
Transition Program for Drug Possession	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.2%	29.7%	29.5%	32.8%	33.1%
Non-Transition Return to Incarceration Rate	23.1%	23.8%	25.7%	23.2%	22.6%	22.1%	20.9%	14.5%	14.6%	15.9%	20.6%

4.1.2 Transition Program & New Felony Conviction Return to Incarceration

In FY 2022, the STP NFC return to incarceration rate was 0.4% - a 0.1 percentage point increase over FY 2021. The DTP NFC return to incarceration rate was 0.3% - a 0.0 percentage point increase over FY 2021. In comparison, the non-transition program return to incarceration rate was 2.0% in FY 2022 – a 0.6 percentage point increase over FY 2021.

The average one-year NFC return to incarceration rate for those released to the Standard Transition Program (STP) was 1.3%. The average one-year NFC return to incarceration rate for those released to the Drug Transition Program (DTP) was 1.5%, compared to 3.8% for those not in any transition program.

The STP one-year NFC return to incarceration rates peaked in FY 2018 at 2.2%, and decreased to a ten-year historic low of 0.3% in FY 2021. DTP one-year NFC return to incarceration rates were highest in FY 2019 at 4.7%, and then decreased to a low of 0.3% in FY 2021 and FY 2022.



Release FY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	10 Yr Avg
Standard Transition Program	1.0%	1.9%	1.3%	1.4%	1.9%	2.2%	1.9%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	1.3%

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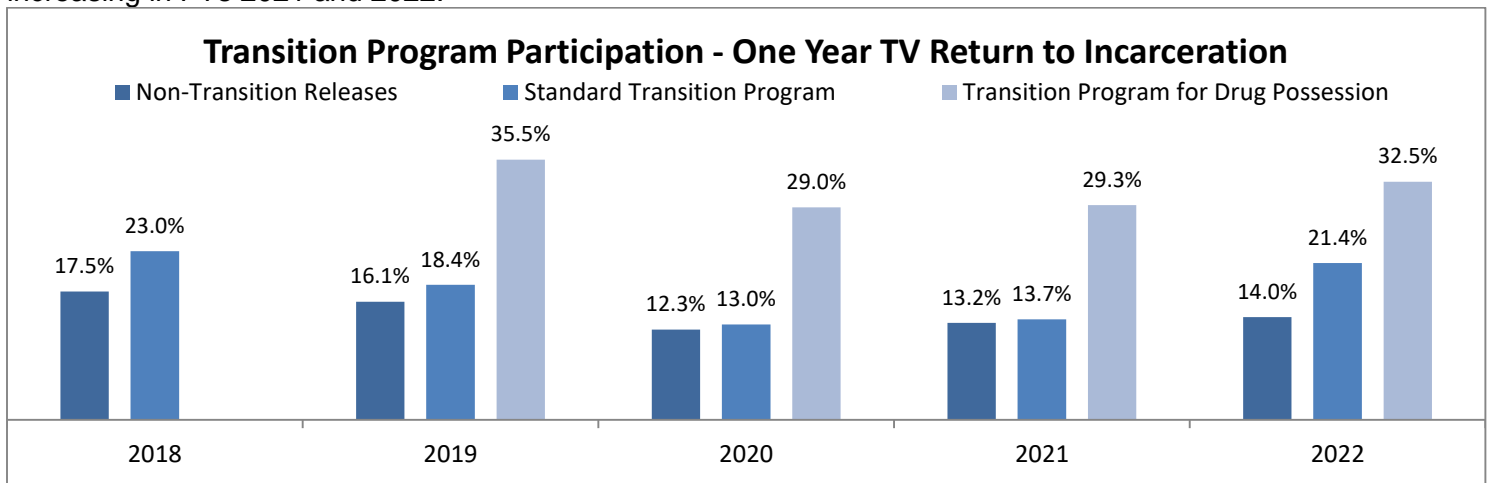
Release FY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	10 Yr Avg
Transition Program for Drug Possession	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.7%	0.7%	0.3%	0.3%	1.5%
Non-Transition Return to Incarceration Rate	4.8%	4.9%	4.6%	4.0%	4.3%	4.7%	4.8%	2.3%	1.4%	2.0%	3.8%

4.1.3 Transition Program & Technical Violation Return to Incarceration

In FY 2022, the STP TV return to incarceration rate was 21.4% - a 7.7 percentage point increase over FY 2021. The DTP TV return to incarceration rate was 32.5% - a 3.2 percentage point increase over FY 2021. In comparison, the non-transition program return to incarceration rate was 14.0% in FY 2022 – a 0.8 percentage point increase over FY 2021.

The average one-year TV return to incarceration rate for those released to the Standard Transition Program (STP) was 20.5%. The average one-year TV return to incarceration rate for those released to the Drug Transition Program (DTP) was 31.6%, compared to 16.9% for those not in any transition program.

The STP one-year TV return to incarceration rates peaked in FY 2015 at 29.1%, and decreased to a ten-year historic low of 13.0% in FY 2020, before increasing in FYs 2021 and 2022. DTP one-year TV return to incarceration rates were highest in FY 2019 at 35.5%, and then decreased to a low of 29.0% in FY 2020, before increasing in FYs 2021 and 2022.



Release FY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	10 Yr Avg
Standard Transition Program	18.0%	23.5%	29.1%	22.9%	22.3%	23.0%	18.4%	13.0%	13.7%	21.4%	20.5%

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Release FY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	10 Yr Avg
<i>Transition Program for Drug Possession</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.5%	29.0%	29.3%	32.5%	31.6%
<i>Non-Transition Return to Incarceration Rate</i>	18.2%	18.9%	21.1%	19.2%	18.2%	17.5%	16.1%	12.3%	13.2%	14.0%	16.9%

4.2 Release to Community Supervision

This section details return to incarceration rates by whether the individual released to a term of ADCRR community supervision. These calculations do not include releases to county probation as releases to ADCRR community supervision. Releases without supervision include Absolute Discharges and Direct Custody to Probation releases.

4.2.1 Release to Community Supervision & Overall Return to Incarceration

The FY 2022 overall return to incarceration rate among those released to a term of ADCRR community supervision was 24.4%, compared to 3.6% among those not released to a term of ADCRR community supervision. These large differences, as the following sections demonstrate, are due to the lack of technical violations of community supervision among those not released to a term of community supervision.

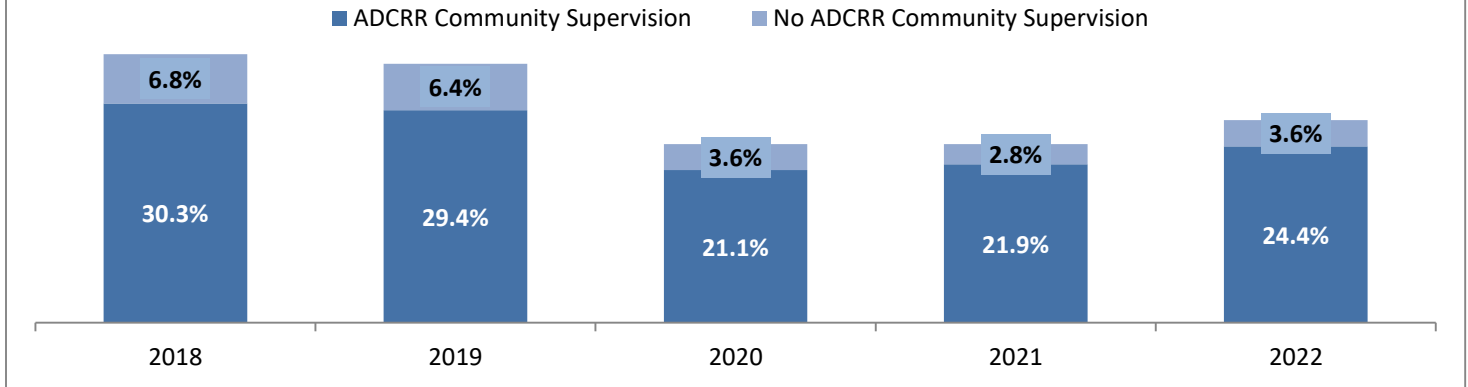
Among releases across the past ten years, those released to a term of ADCRR community supervision had higher one-year overall return to incarceration rates (28.5%) than those who were not released to a term of ADCRR community supervision (5.8%).

One-year overall return to incarceration for people released to a term of ADCRR community supervision was highest in FY 2015 at 34.9% and decreased every year to 21.1% in FY 2020. Since FY 2020, return to incarceration rates have increased to 24.4% in FY 2022. The FY 2022 rate is 30.1% lower than the peak in FY 2015 and 17.0% lower than FY 2019. Still, FY 2022 showed an 11.4% increase over FY 2021.

One-year overall return to incarceration for those released without ADCRR community supervision was highest in FY 2014 at 7.7% and lowest in FY 2021 at 2.8%. The return to incarceration rates of people released without a term of community supervision have been relatively stable – ranging between 6.3% and 7.7% from FY 2013 to FY 2019 – compared to the rates for people released with supervision. Since FY 2021, the one-year overall return to incarceration rate for people released without community supervision has increased by 28.6%. While not reaching FY 2019 numbers, the FY 2022 rate has returned to FY 2020 levels.

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ADCRR Community Supervision - One Year Overall Return to Incarceration



Release FY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	10 Yr Avg
Release to ADCRR Community Supervision	29.2%	30.7%	34.9%	31.6%	31.0%	30.3%	29.4%	21.1%	21.9%	24.4%	28.5%
Release Without ADCRR Community Supervision	7.2%	7.7%	6.8%	6.4%	6.3%	6.8%	6.4%	3.6%	2.8%	3.6%	5.8%
Total	22.8%	23.9%	26.0%	23.2%	22.7%	22.4%	21.7%	14.9%	14.9%	17.7%	21.0%

4.2.2 Release to Community Supervision & New Felony Conviction Return to Incarceration

The FY 2022 NFC return to incarceration rate among those released to a term of ADCRR community supervision was 0.6%, compared to 3.5% among those not released to a term of ADCRR community supervision.

Among releases across the past ten years, those released to a term of ADCRR community supervision had lower one-year NFC return to incarceration rates (2.5%) than those who were not released to a term of ADCRR community supervision (5.6%).

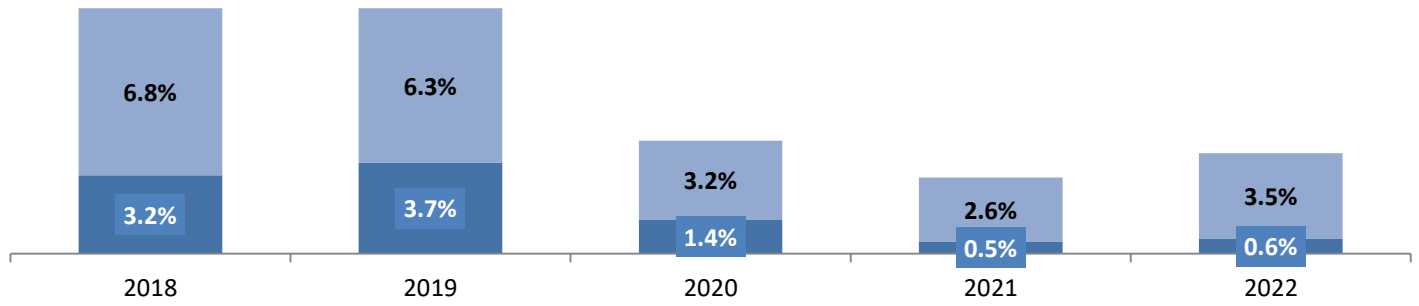
One-year NFC return to incarceration rates for people released to a term of ADCRR community supervision was highest in FY 2019 at 3.7% and decreased to a low of 0.5% in FY 2021. The FY 2022 rate was 83.8% lower than the peak in FY 2019 and 20.0% higher than FY 2021.

One-year NFC return to incarceration for those released without ADCRR community supervision was highest in FY 2014 at 7.5% and lowest in FY 2021 at 2.6%. Since FY 2021, the one-year NFC return to incarceration rate for people released without community supervision has increased by 34.6% but has not yet reached FY 2019 numbers.

Arizona Department of Corrections Rehabilitation & Reentry

ADCRR Community Supervision - One Year NFC Return to Incarceration

■ ADCRR Community Supervision ■ No ADCRR Community Supervision



Release FY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	10 Yr Avg
Release to ADCRR Community Supervision	3.6%	3.5%	3.3%	2.6%	3.0%	3.2%	3.7%	1.4%	0.5%	0.6%	2.5%
Release Without ADCRR Community Supervision	7.1%	7.5%	6.7%	6.3%	6.2%	6.8%	6.3%	3.2%	2.6%	3.5%	5.6%
Total	4.6%	4.7%	4.4%	3.8%	4.1%	4.4%	4.6%	2.1%	1.3%	1.6%	3.6%

4.2.3 Release to Community Supervision & Technical Violation Return to Incarceration

The FY 2022 TV return to incarceration rate among those released to a term of ADCRR community supervision was 23.8%, compared to 0.1% among those not released to a term of ADCRR community supervision.

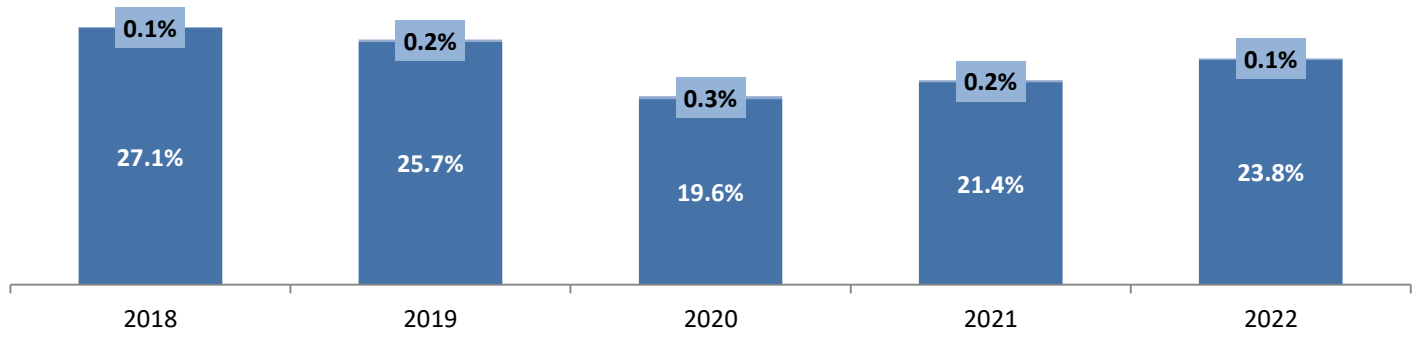
Among releases across the past ten years, those released to a term of ADCRR community supervision had lower one-year TV return to incarceration rates (25.9%) than those who were not released to a term of ADCRR community supervision (0.1%).

One-year TV return to incarceration rates for people released to a term of ADCRR community supervision was highest in FY 2015 at 31.6% and decreased to a low of 19.6% in FY 2021. The FY 2022 rate was 24.7% lower than the peak in FY 2015 and 11.2% greater than FY 2021.

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ADCRR Community Supervision - One Year TV Return to Incarceration

■ ADCRR Community Supervision ■ No ADCRR Community Supervision



Release FY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	10 Yr Avg
Release to ADCRR Community Supervision	25.6%	27.2%	31.6%	29.0%	28.0%	27.1%	25.7%	19.6%	21.4%	23.8%	25.9%
Release Without ADCRR Community Supervision	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Total	18.2%	19.2%	21.6%	19.4%	18.7%	18.0%	17.2%	12.8%	13.7%	16.1%	17.5%

4.3 Absconding

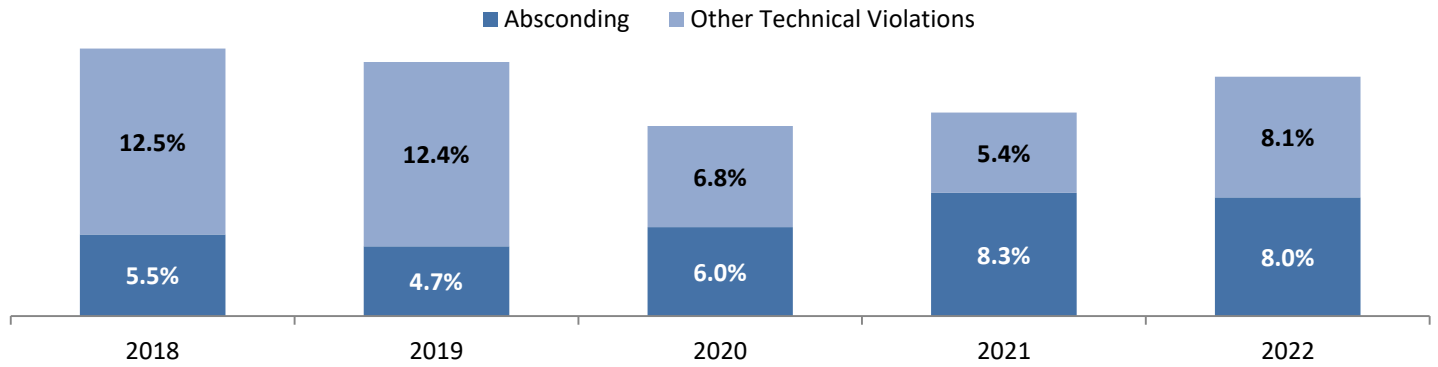
Technical violations can occur for several reasons, one of which being absconding. ADCRR defines absconding as when an offender moves from an approved residence without permission of the parole officer and/or fails to report. The whereabouts of the offender is unknown.

In FY 2022, 8.0% of releases absconded from supervision and an additional 8.1% of releases had some other technical violation – equaling a total one-year TV return to incarceration rate of 16.1. Across the past ten fiscal years, the average one-year TV return to incarceration rate has been 17.5% - 6.3% absconding and 11.2% other technical violations.

Absconding rates were lowest among those released in FY 2019, where only 4.7% of those released absconded. Absconding has been higher than average among those released in FY 2021 and FY 2022 – where 8.3% and 8.0% of those released in those respective FYs absconded. Releases in FY 2021 have the highest absconding rate in the last 10 years – potentially influenced by COVID-19 or the housing crisis. Releases in FY 2021 also had the lowest other technical violations rate in the past ten years, at 5.4%. Releases in FY 2022 had an absconding rate 0.3 percentage points lower than releases in FY 2021, but had a 2.7 percentage point higher other technical violation rate than FY 2021.

Arizona Department of Corrections Rehabilitation & Reentry

Absconding Rates - One Year TV Return to Incarceration



Release FY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	10 Yr Avg
Absconding From Supervision	6.0%	5.8%	6.4%	6.3%	5.5%	5.5%	4.7%	6.0%	8.3%	8.0%	6.3%
Other Technical Violations	12.2%	13.4%	15.1%	13.1%	13.2%	12.5%	12.4%	6.8%	5.4%	8.1%	11.2%
Total Technical Violations	18.2%	19.2%	21.6%	19.4%	18.7%	18.0%	17.2%	12.8%	13.7%	16.1%	17.5%