

Arizona Department of Corrections Rehabilitation & Reentry

Three Year Return to Incarceration Report

FY 2011 TO FY 2020 RELEASES



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

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1.0 Executive Summary

This report details three-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 2011 to FY 2020 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>Release FY</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 2020, 28.2% were recommitted to ADCRR custody within three years after release – 15.2% due to a technical violation and 13.1% due to a new felony conviction.

Trends from the prior ten years indicate that three-year return to incarceration peaked among releases in FY 2015, and decreased to a ten-year low among releases in FY 2020. The COVID-19 pandemic had significant impacts on the return to incarceration rate - extending into the third year after release. New felony convictions and technical violations have trended downward since releases in FY 2015. Future years of examination are needed to determine whether these declines will continue.

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 three-year return to incarceration rates than men, for both new felony convictions and technical violations
- **Age:** People released prior to the age of 24 had the highest rates of three-year return to incarceration. Return to incarceration rates typically declined as age increased.
 - People released under the age of 18 had the highest ten-year average of new felony conviction return to incarceration, but the lowest ten-year average of technical violations
- **Race/Ethnicity:** On average, people released who identified as African American, Indigenous, or Mexican American had the highest rates of three-year return to incarceration. Those who identified as Mexican National frequently had the lowest.
- **Commitment Offense:** People committed to ADCRR for Property Offenses often had the highest rates of three-year return to incarceration. People committed to ADCRR for Sex Offenses had the lowest rates of overall and new felony conviction return to incarceration.
 - Weapons Offenses reported the lowest ten-year rate of technical violation, but the highest ten-year rate of new felony convictions
 - Escape from Secure Institution was the only offense type to note an increase in new felony conviction return to incarceration between releases in FY 2019 and FY 2020
- **Release to Community Supervision:** People released to ADCRR Community Supervision had lower rates of three-year new felony convictions than those not released to ADCRR Community Supervision.
 - Because PBMS return to incarceration counting rules capture the first return after release, lower

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NFC rates for those on community supervision may be a reflection of them being returned on technical violations

- **Substance Use Needs Score:** People's three-year return to incarceration rates increased as their substance use needs score increased. Those with Score 0 had the lowest rates of three-year return to incarceration, and those with Score 3 had the highest.
 - Unlike prior years, releases with Score 3 in FY 2020 had three-year return to incarceration rates (overall and technical violations) lower than those with Score 2.
- **Mental Health Needs Score:** People with Score 4 often had the highest rates of three-year overall and technical violation return to incarceration. People with Score 3 often had the highest rates of new felony convictions.
 - Recent trends suggest this may be changing. Technical violation return to incarceration has increased as the mental health needs score increased in recent years (FYs 2019-2020).
- **Major Program Completion:** People who completed the Substance Abuse Treatment or Sex Offender Treatment program had the lowest rates of three-year return to incarceration. Functional Literacy, GED/HS Diploma, and CTE programs had the highest rates of return to incarceration
 - On average, those who completed major prison programs had lower rates of three-year new felony convictions than those with no major program completion
 - In recent years, those who completed Functional Literacy and GED/HS Diploma programs and were released in recent years had lower three-year technical violation return to incarceration rates than those who did not complete any major program – contrary to the ten-year average.
- **Transition Program Release:** People released to either the Standard or Drug Transition Program had lower rates of three-year new felony convictions than those not released to a transition program. Transition program releases had higher rates of technical violations than those not released to a transition program.
 - These transition programs involve ADCRR community supervision, so the lower new felony conviction rates for those released to a transition program may be a reflection of them being returned on technical violations
- **Absconding:** Other technical violations make up the majority of three-year technical violations – two-thirds on average.
 - Recent trends (FYs 2019 and 2020) suggest that the rate of absconding by year three after release is increasing, while the rate of technical violations is increasing.

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 three years 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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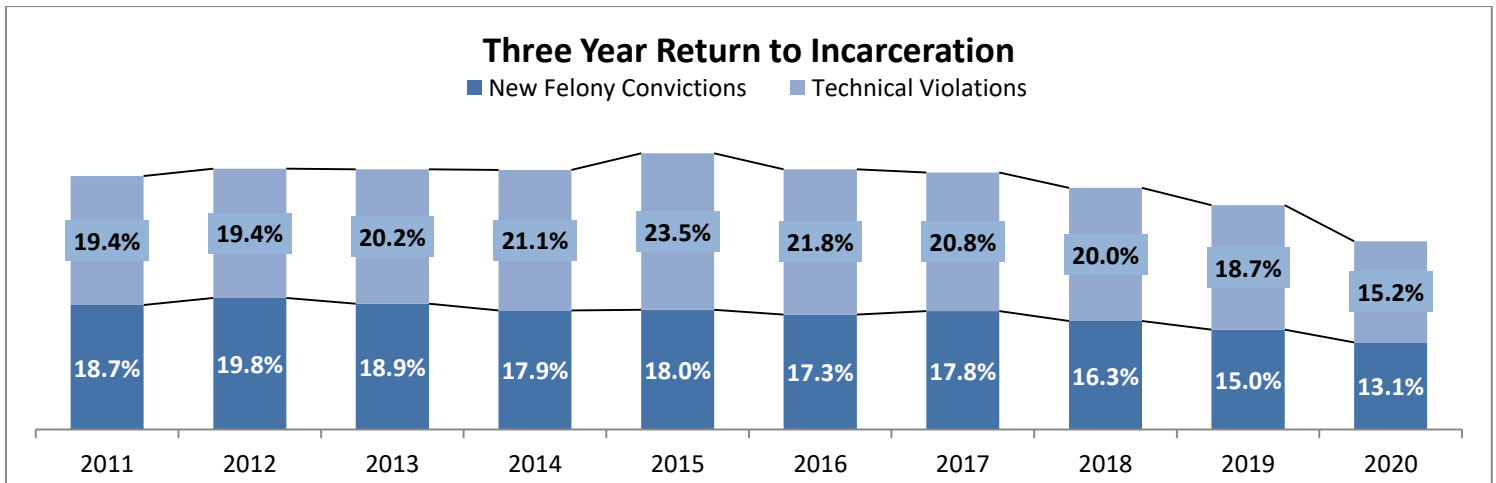
1.0 Three Year Return to Incarceration

1.1 Overall Return to Incarceration

Among releases in FY 2020, the three-year overall return to incarceration rate was 28.2% - 13.1% for new felony convictions (NFCs) and 15.2% for technical violations (TVs).

The average three-year overall return to incarceration rate for people leaving ADCRR facilities was 37.3% across the past ten fiscal years (FYs). Overall return to incarceration peaked for releases in FY 2015 at 41.4% and decreased through releases in FY 2020 to a low of 28.2%.

Releases in FY 2020 reported a 12.7% decrease in new felony convictions (NFCs) and an 18.7% decrease in technical violations (TVs) over FY 2019 - equaling an overall return to incarceration decrease of 16.6% over the prior FY. Overall return to incarceration for FY 2020 releases was 31.9% lower than the peak among releases in FY 2015 and 24.4% lower than the ten-year average for three-year overall return to incarceration.



Release FY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	10 Yr Avg
NFC	18.7%	19.8%	18.9%	17.9%	18.0%	17.3%	17.8%	16.3%	15.0%	13.1%	17.3%
TV	19.4%	19.4%	20.2%	21.1%	23.5%	21.8%	20.8%	20.0%	18.7%	15.2%	20.0%
Overall	38.2%	39.2%	39.1%	39.0%	41.4%	39.0%	38.6%	36.3%	33.8%	28.2%	37.3%

1.2 New Felony Conviction Return to Incarceration

Among releases in FY 2020, the three-year NFC return to incarceration rate was 13.1%. The average three-year NFC return to incarceration rate for people leaving ADCRR facilities was 17.3% across the past ten FYs. NFC return to incarceration peaked for releases in FY 2012 at 19.8%. NFC return to incarceration for releases in FY 2020 was at a ten-year low of 13.1%. Releases in FY 2020 reported a 12.7% decrease in NFC return to incarceration over FY 2019. FY 2020 three-year NFC return to incarceration rates were 33.8% lower than the peak among releases in FY 2012 and 24.3% lower than the ten-year average for three-year NFC return to incarceration.

1.3 Technical Violation Return to Incarceration

Among releases in FY 2020, the three-year TV return to incarceration rate was 15.2%. The average three-year TV return to incarceration rate for people leaving ADCRR facilities was 20.0% across the past ten FYs. TV return to incarceration peaked for releases in FY 2015 at 23.5%. TV return to incarceration for releases in FY 2020 was at a ten-year low of 15.2%. Releases in FY 2020 reported an 18.7% decrease in TV return to incarceration over releases in FY 2019. FY 2020 three-year TV return to incarceration rates were 35.3% lower than the peak among releases in FY 2015 and 24.0% lower than the ten-year average for three-year TV return to incarceration.

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2.0 Inmate Demographics & Three Year Return to Incarceration

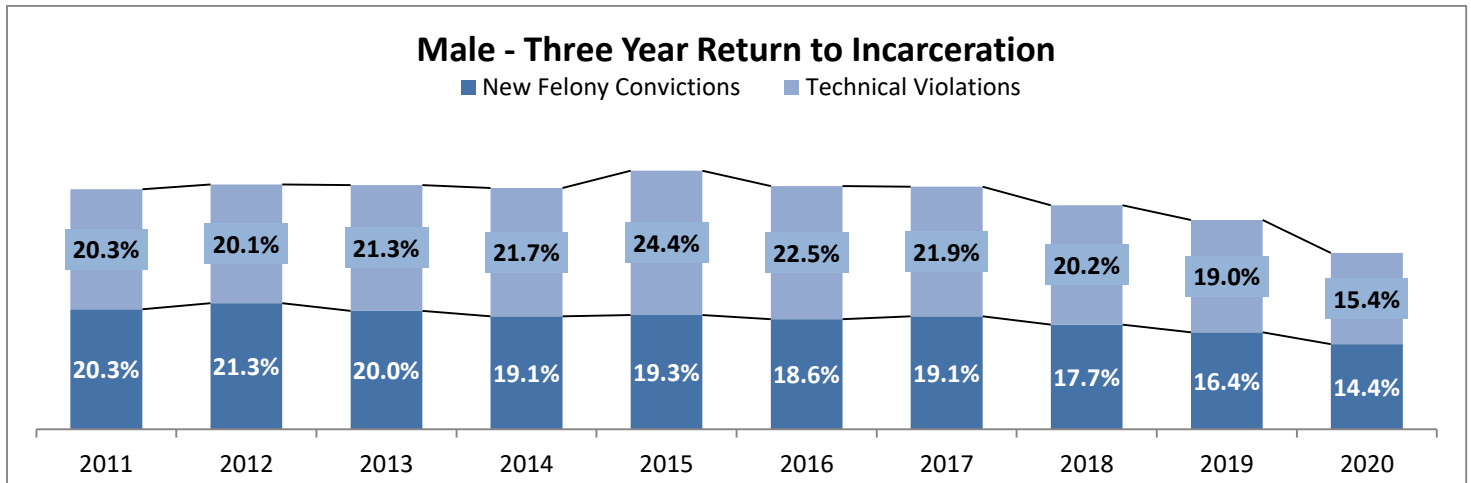
2.1 Gender

2.1.1 Gender & Overall Return to Incarceration

Among releases in FY 2020, the three-year overall return to incarceration rates by gender were 29.7% for males and 20.4% for females. Three-year overall male return to incarceration has averaged 39.3% across the past ten years, compared to 26.7% for females. Across all ten years, female return to incarceration rates were lower than males, by as much as 37.3% (FY 2011) and as little as 25.3% (FY 2018).

Three-year overall male return to incarceration was highest among releases in FY 2015 at 43.6% and decreased to a low of 29.7% in FY 2020. Men released in FY 2020 had an overall three-year return to incarceration rate of 29.7% - a 16.1% decrease over FY 2019. Three-year male overall return to incarceration among releases in FY 2020 was 31.9% lower than the peak in FY 2015 and 24.4% lower than the ten-year average.

Three-year overall female return to incarceration was highest among releases in FY 2015 at 29.8% and decreased to a low of 20.4% in FY 2020. Women released in FY 2020 had an overall three-year return to incarceration rate that was 20.9% lower than FY 2019. Three-year female overall return to incarceration among releases in FY 2020 was 31.5% lower than the peak in FY 2015 and 23.6% lower than the ten-year average.



Release FY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	10 Yr Avg
NFC	20.3%	21.3%	20.0%	19.1%	19.3%	18.6%	19.1%	17.7%	16.4%	14.4%	18.6%
TV	20.3%	20.1%	21.3%	21.7%	24.4%	22.5%	21.9%	20.2%	19.0%	15.4%	20.7%
Overall	40.5%	41.4%	41.2%	40.9%	43.6%	41.0%	41.0%	37.9%	35.4%	29.7%	39.3%

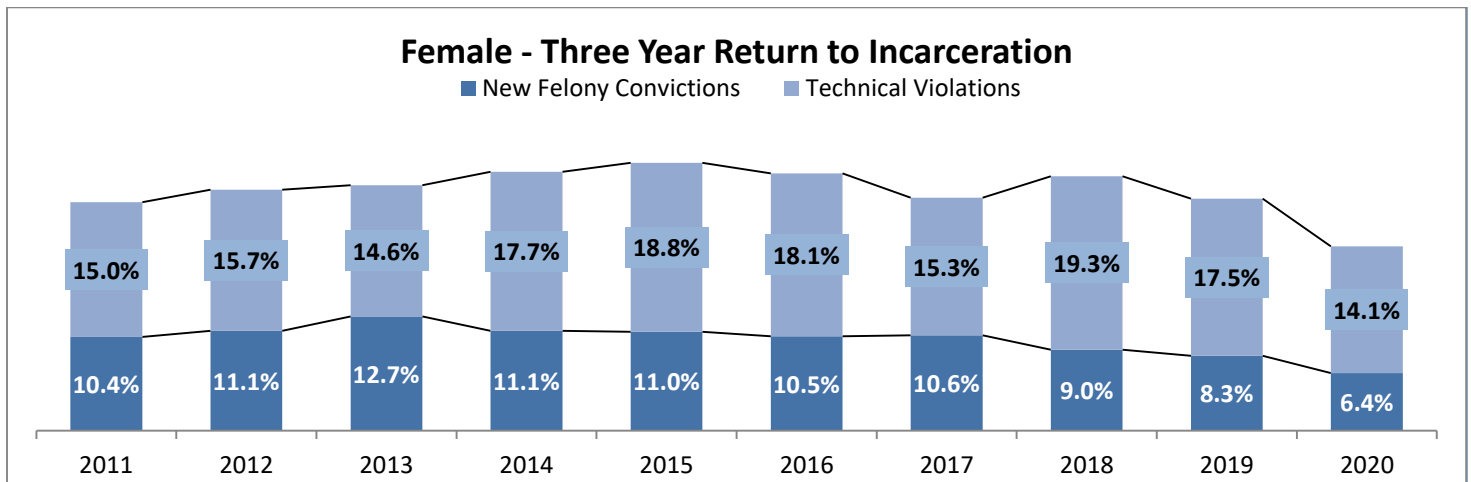
2.1.2 Gender & New Felony Conviction Return to Incarceration

Among releases in FY 2020, the three-year NFC return to incarceration rates by gender were 14.4% for males and 6.4% for females. Three-year male NFC return to incarceration has averaged 18.6% across the past ten years, compared to 10.1% for females. Across all ten years, three-year female NFC return to incarceration rates were lower than males, by as much as 55.6% (FY 2020) and as little as 36.5% (FY 2013).

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Three-year male NFC return to incarceration was highest among releases in FY 2012 at 21.3% and decreased to 18.6% in FY 2016, before increasing to 19.1% in FY 2017. Male three-year NFC return to incarceration rates have been steadily decreasing since. Men released in FY 2020 had a three-year NFC return to incarceration rate of 14.4% - a 12.2% decrease over FY 2019. Three-year male NFC return to incarceration among releases in FY 2020 was 32.4% lower than the peak in FY 2012 and 22.6% lower than the ten-year average.

Three-year female NFC return to incarceration was highest among releases in FY 2013 at 12.7% and decreased to 10.5% in FY 2016 before increasing to 10.6% in FY 2017. Female three-year NFC return to incarceration rates have been steadily decreasing since. Women released in FY 2020 had a three-year NFC return to incarceration rate of 6.4% - a 22.9% decrease over FY 2019. Three-year female NFC return to incarceration among releases in FY 2020 was 49.6% lower than the peak in FY 2013, and 36.6% lower than the ten-year average.



Release FY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	10 Yr Avg
NFC	10.4%	11.1%	12.7%	11.1%	11.0%	10.5%	10.6%	9.0%	8.3%	6.4%	10.1%
TV	15.0%	15.7%	14.6%	17.7%	18.8%	18.1%	15.3%	19.3%	17.5%	14.1%	16.6%
Overall	25.4%	26.8%	27.3%	28.8%	29.8%	28.5%	25.9%	28.3%	25.8%	20.4%	26.7%

2.1.3 Gender & Technical Violation Return to Incarceration

Among releases in FY 2020, the three-year TV return to incarceration rates by gender were 15.4% for males and 14.1% for females. Three-year male TV return to incarceration has averaged 20.7% across the past ten years, compared to 16.6% for females. Across all ten years, three-year female TV return to incarceration rates were lower than males, by as much as 30.1% (FY 2017) and as little as 4.5% (FY 2018).

Three-year male TV return to incarceration was highest among releases in FY 2015 at 24.4% and decreased to 19.0% among releases in FY 2019. Men released in FY 2020 had a three-year TV return to incarceration rate of 15.4% - a 19.0% decrease over FY 2019. Three-year male TV return to incarceration among releases in FY 2020 was 36.9% lower than the peak in FY 2015 and 25.6% lower than the ten-year average.

Three-year female TV return to incarceration was highest among releases in FY 2018 at 19.3% and decreased to

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17.5% among releases in FY 2019. Women released in FY 2020 had a three-year TV return to incarceration rate of 14.1% - a 19.4% decrease over releases in FY 2019. Three-year female TV return to incarceration among releases in FY 2020 was 26.9% lower than the peak in FY 2018, and 15.1% lower than the ten-year average.

2.2 Age at Release

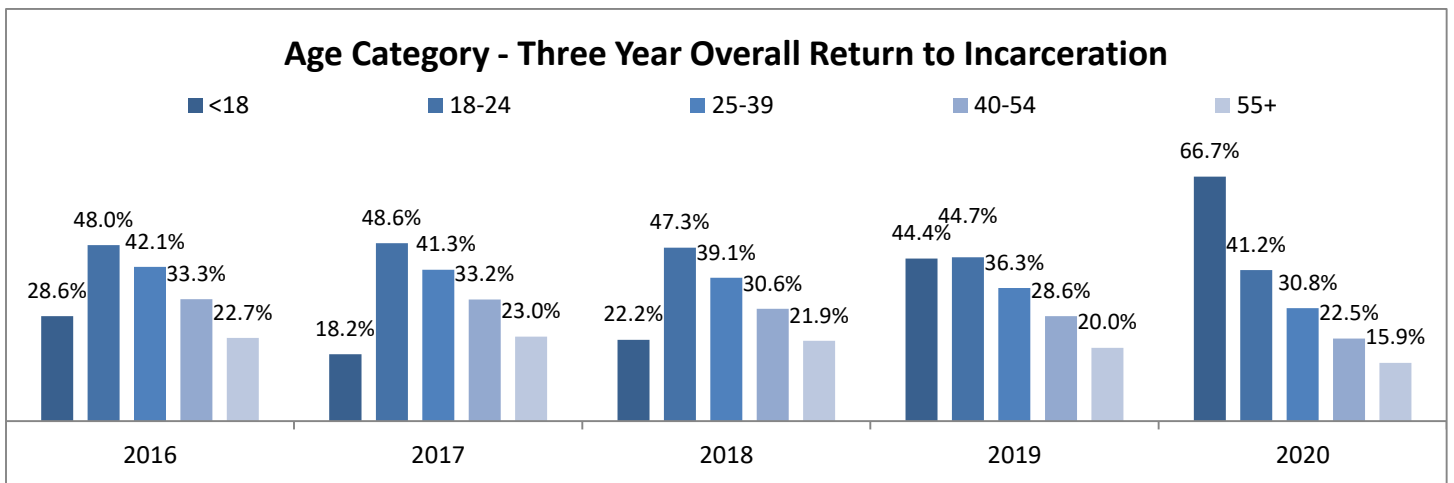
This section details return to incarceration rates by the age group at date of release. The five categories are Under 18, 18-24, 25-39, 40-54, and 55+. These age categories are similar to those used in other ADCRR reports.

2.2.1 Age & Overall Return to Incarceration

Among releases in FY 2020, the three-year overall return to incarceration rates by age category were <18 (66.7%), 18-24 (41.2%), 25-39 (30.8%), 40-54 (22.5%), and 55+ (15.9%).

Across the past ten fiscal years, those released between the ages of 18 and 24 had a three-year overall return to incarceration rate of 46.2%, compared to 44.4% and below for other age categories. Those aged <18 often had the second highest return to incarceration rate, followed by those 25 to 39. Those aged 40 to 54 had the next highest return to incarceration rate, and those aged 55+ often had the lowest return to incarceration rate among all age categories, with an average of 22.1%. In FY 2020, the three-year overall return to incarceration rates followed similar trends as years prior. Those aged <18 had the highest return to incarceration rate, followed by 18-24, then 25-39, then 40-54, and then 55+. The rates for people <18 can fluctuate widely between years. 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 category.

For all age categories aside from releases aged under 18, three-year overall return to incarceration rates were highest among those released in FY 2015. Among those aged under 18, three-year overall return to incarceration was highest among releases in FY 2014. Three-year overall return to incarceration was lowest for those aged 18-24, 25-39, 40-54, and 55+ among releases in FY 2020, while <18 was lowest among releases in FY 2017. FY 2020 three-year overall return to incarceration rates were lower than FY 2019 for releases aged 25-39, 40-54, and 55+. FY 2020 rates were higher than FY 2019 for releases aged <18. Three-year overall return to incarceration rates among releases in FY 2020 were lower than the highest rate for each age category. Aside from those aged <18, releases in FY 2020 remained below the ten year average for three-year overall return to incarceration.



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Release FY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	10 Yr Avg
<18	50.0%	50.0%	43.8%	70.0%	50.0%	28.6%	18.2%	22.2%	44.4%	66.7%	44.4%
18-24	45.2%	46.7%	45.2%	45.5%	49.9%	48.0%	48.6%	47.3%	44.7%	41.2%	46.2%
25-39	39.2%	40.9%	41.6%	42.2%	44.3%	42.1%	41.3%	39.1%	36.3%	30.8%	39.8%
40-54	35.0%	35.0%	34.7%	33.3%	35.6%	33.3%	33.2%	30.6%	28.6%	22.5%	32.2%
55+	23.0%	23.1%	22.7%	24.0%	24.4%	22.7%	23.0%	21.9%	20.0%	15.9%	22.1%
Total	38.2%	39.2%	39.1%	39.0%	41.4%	39.0%	38.6%	36.3%	33.8%	28.2%	37.3%

2.2.2 Age & New Felony Conviction Return to Incarceration

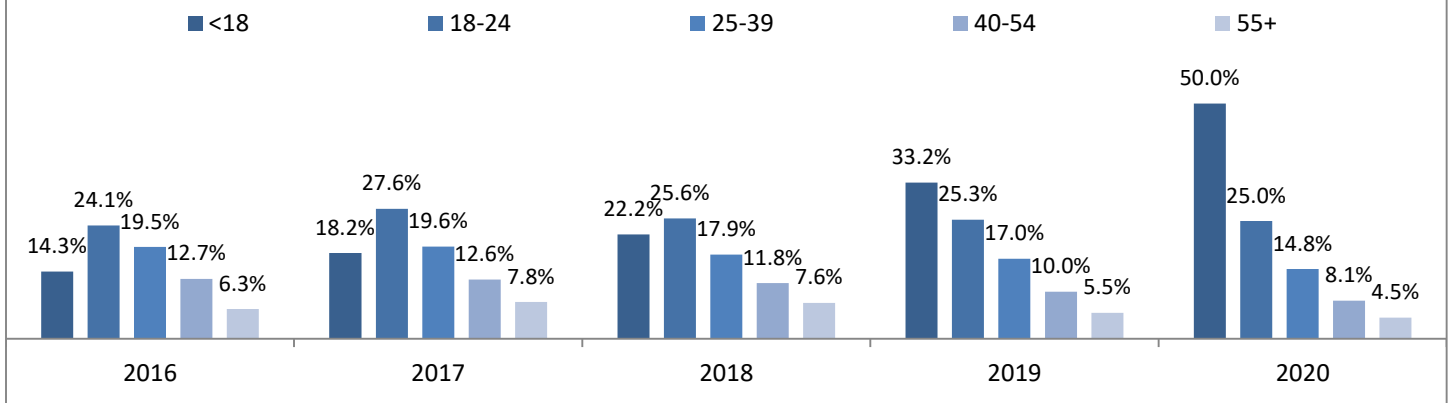
Among releases in FY 2020, the three-year NFC return to incarceration rates by age category were <18 (50.0%), 18-24 (25.0%), 25-39 (14.8%), 40-54 (8.1%), and 55+ (4.5%).

Across the past ten fiscal years, those released under the age of 18 had a three-year NFC return to incarceration rate of 31.9%, compared to 25.3% and below for other age categories. Those aged 18 to 24 often had the second highest return to incarceration rate, followed by those 25 to 39. Those aged 40 to 54 had the next highest return to incarceration rate, and those aged 55+ often had the lowest return to incarceration rate among all age categories, with an average of 6.9%. In FY 2020, the three-year NFC return to incarceration rates followed similar trends as years prior. Those aged <18 had the highest return to incarceration rate, followed by 18-24, then 25-39, then 40-54, and then 55+.

Not all age categories reported their highest rates in the same release years. For example, the highest three-year NFC return to incarceration rates were reported among releases in FY 2020 for <18, FY 2017 for 18-24, FY 2012 for 25-39 and 40-54, and FY 2011 for 55+. Those aged 25-39, 40-54, and 55+ reported their lowest return to incarceration rates among releases in FY 2020. Those aged 18-24 reported their lowest rates among those released in FY 2014, and those aged <18 reported their lowest among those released in FY 2016. Three-year NFC return to incarceration rates among releases in FY 2020 were lower than FY 2019, and lower than the highest rate for each age category (except for <18). Aside from those aged <18, releases in FY 2020 remained below the ten-year average for three-year NFC return to incarceration.

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Age Category - Three Year NFC Return to Incarceration



Release FY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	10 Yr Avg
<18	28.5%	37.4%	24.9%	39.9%	49.9%	14.3%	18.2%	22.2%	33.2%	50.0%	31.9%
18-24	25.8%	27.3%	25.4%	22.6%	24.6%	24.1%	27.6%	25.6%	25.3%	25.0%	25.3%
25-39	19.9%	21.2%	20.9%	20.5%	20.2%	19.5%	19.6%	17.9%	17.0%	14.8%	19.2%
40-54	14.6%	15.5%	14.1%	13.3%	12.6%	12.7%	12.6%	11.8%	10.0%	8.1%	12.5%
55+	8.4%	6.7%	7.6%	6.5%	7.8%	6.3%	7.8%	7.6%	5.5%	4.5%	6.9%
Total	18.7%	19.8%	18.9%	17.9%	18.0%	17.3%	17.8%	16.3%	15.0%	13.1%	17.3%

2.2.3 Age & Technical Violation Return to Incarceration

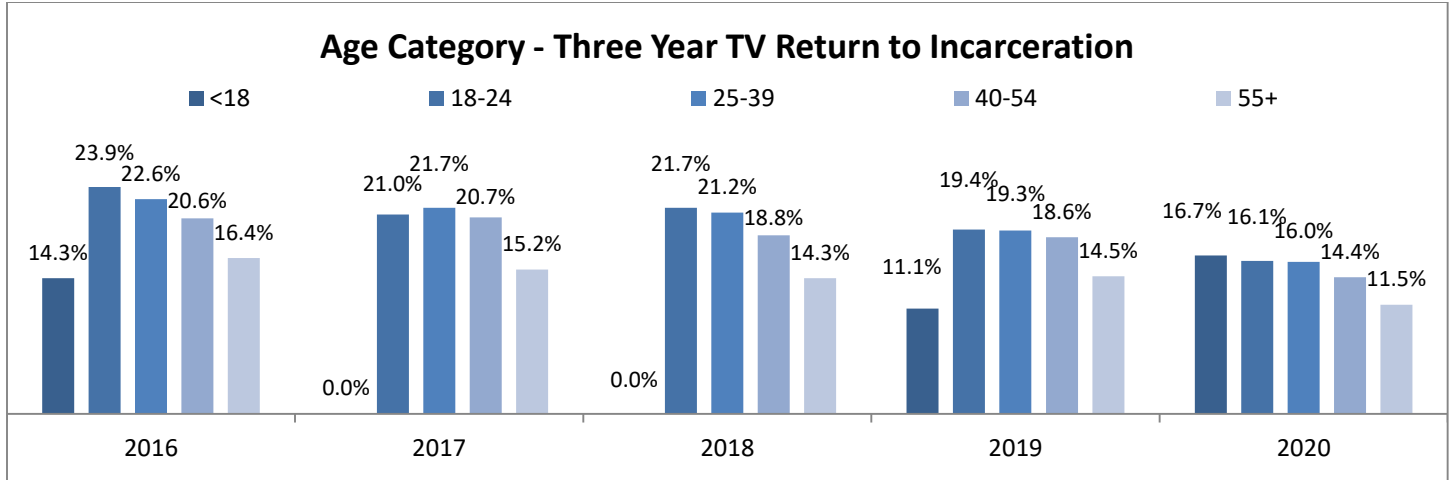
Among releases in FY 2020, the three-year TV return to incarceration rates by age category were <18 (16.7%), 18-24 (16.1%), 25-39 (16.0%), 40-54 (14.4%), and 55+ (11.5%).

Across the past ten fiscal years, those released between the ages of 18 and 24 had a three-year TV return to incarceration rate of 20.9%, compared to 20.6% and below for other age categories. Those aged 25 to 39 often had the second highest return to incarceration rate, followed by those aged 40 to 54. Those aged 55+ had the next highest return to incarceration rate. Those aged <18 had the lowest average return to incarceration among all age categories, with an average of 12.5%. Some years, those aged <18 had the highest return to incarceration rates, others 0.0%. 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 category. In FY 2020, the three-year TV return to incarceration rates followed similar trends as years prior – aside from <18. Those aged <18 had the highest return to incarceration rate, followed by 18-24, then 25-39, then 40-54, and then 55+.

Not all age categories reported their highest rates in the same release years. For example, the highest three-year TV return to incarceration rates were reported among releases in FY 2014 for <18 and 55+, and FY 2015 for 18-24, 25-39 and 40-54. Aside from those aged <18, all age categories reported their lowest three-year TV return to incarceration among releases in FY 2020. Those aged <18 reported their lowest rates among releases in FYs 2015, 2017, and 2018. Three-year TV return to incarceration rates among releases in FY 2020 were lower than

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FY 2019, and lower than the highest rate for each age category (except for <18). Aside from those aged <18, releases in FY 2020 remained below the ten-year average for three-year TV return to incarceration.



Release FY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	10 Yr Avg
<18	21.4%	12.5%	18.8%	30.0%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	16.7%	12.5%
18-24	19.4%	19.4%	19.9%	22.9%	25.3%	23.9%	21.0%	21.7%	19.4%	16.1%	20.9%
25-39	19.3%	19.7%	20.7%	21.7%	24.1%	22.6%	21.7%	21.2%	19.3%	16.0%	20.6%
40-54	20.5%	19.5%	20.6%	20.0%	23.0%	20.6%	20.7%	18.8%	18.6%	14.4%	19.7%
55+	14.6%	16.4%	15.1%	17.5%	16.5%	16.4%	15.2%	14.3%	14.5%	11.5%	15.2%
Total	19.4%	19.4%	20.2%	21.1%	23.5%	21.8%	20.8%	20.0%	18.7%	15.2%	20.0%

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.

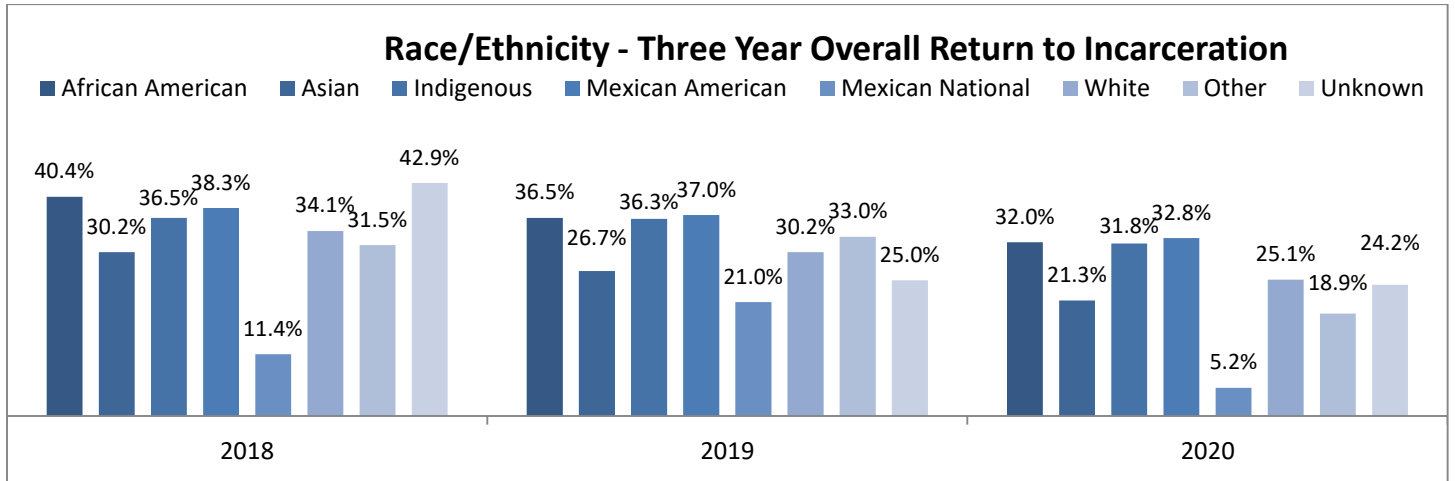
2.3.1 Race/Ethnicity & Overall Return to Incarceration

Among releases in FY 2020, the three-year overall return to incarceration rates by race/ethnicity were White (25.1%), African American (32.0%), Indigenous (31.8%), Mexican American (32.8%), Mexican National (5.2%), Asian (21.3%), Other (18.9%), and Unknown (24.2%).

Across the past ten FYs, three-year overall return to incarceration rates were lowest among Mexican Nationals or releases with an Unknown race/ethnicity, and highest among African American or Mexican American releases. Most racial/ethnic categories reported their highest return to incarceration rates among releases in FY 2015. The lowest return to incarceration rate for most categories was reported among releases in FY 2020 (except Unknown).

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All releases in FY 2020 reported decreases in three-year overall return to incarceration compared to FY 2019. FY 2020s three-year overall return to incarceration rates remained below each category's peak return to incarceration rate for all racial/ethnic categories. In addition, aside from Unknown, FY 2020s three-year overall return to incarceration rates remained below each category's ten year average of three-year overall return to incarceration.



Release FY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	10 Yr Avg
African American	43.8%	40.8%	45.3%	43.3%	44.1%	44.9%	43.9%	40.4%	36.5%	32.0%	41.5%
Asian	27.5%	27.9%	22.6%	19.0%	29.1%	31.4%	27.3%	30.2%	26.7%	21.3%	26.3%
Indigenous	34.6%	38.1%	35.5%	38.3%	39.8%	36.3%	38.3%	36.5%	36.3%	31.8%	36.6%
Mexican American	40.5%	42.3%	41.5%	41.9%	43.9%	41.6%	41.9%	38.3%	37.0%	32.8%	40.2%
Mexican National	14.5%	10.8%	10.8%	13.8%	20.0%	12.6%	15.8%	11.4%	21.0%	5.2%	13.6%
White	36.1%	37.6%	37.3%	36.8%	39.9%	36.7%	35.1%	34.1%	30.2%	25.1%	34.9%
Other	35.1%	33.3%	28.8%	25.0%	30.2%	31.8%	34.5%	31.5%	33.0%	18.9%	30.2%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	42.9%	25.0%	24.2%	14.2%
Total	38.2%	39.2%	39.1%	39.0%	41.4%	39.0%	38.6%	36.3%	33.8%	28.2%	37.3%

2.3.2 Race/Ethnicity & New Felony Conviction Return to Incarceration

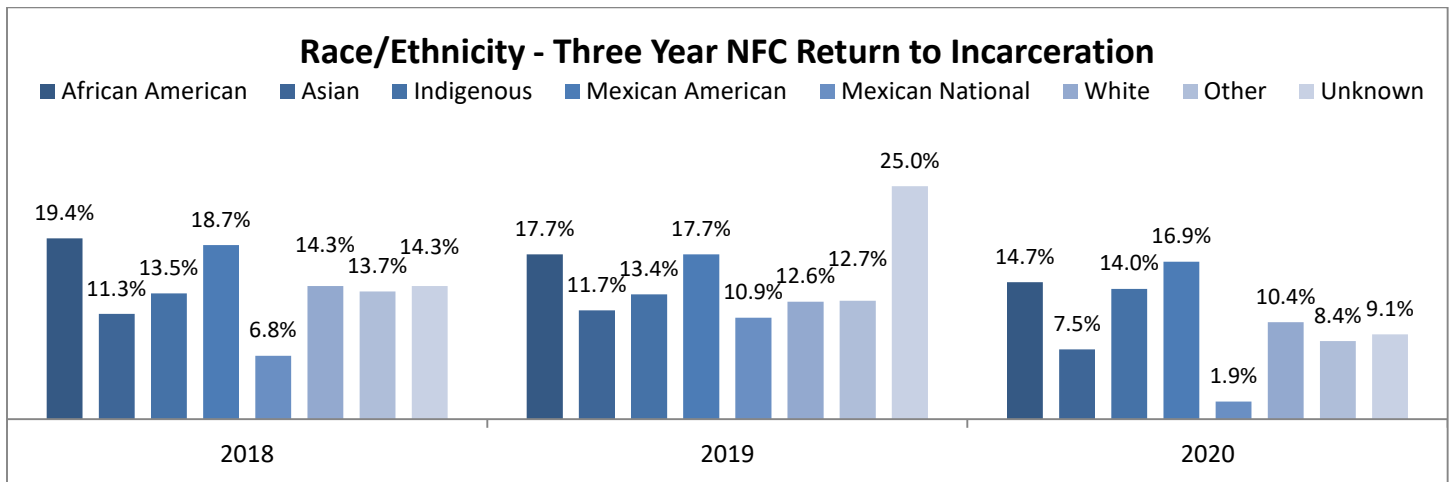
Among releases in FY 2020, the three-year NFC return to incarceration rates by race/ethnicity were White (10.4%), African American (14.7%), Indigenous (14.0%), Mexican American (16.9%), Mexican National (1.9%), Asian (7.5%), Other (8.4%), and Unknown (9.1%).

Across the past ten FYs, three-year NFC return to incarceration rates were lowest among Mexican Nationals or

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releases with an Unknown race/ethnicity, and highest among African American or Mexican American releases. Three-year NFC return to incarceration was highest in different FYs for different categories. For example, White releases reported a high of 18.1% among releases in FY 2012, compared to a high of 17.0% among Indigenous releases in FY 2015. Releases in FY 2020 reported the historically lowest return to incarceration rate for most racial/ethnic categories (except Unknown and Indigenous).

Among releases in FY 2020, those who identified as Indigenous showed increases in three-year NFC return to incarceration compared to FY 2019. All other racial/ethnic categories reported decreases in three-year NFC return to incarceration compared to FY 2019. FY 2020s three-year NFC return to incarceration rates remained below each category's peak return to incarceration rate for all racial/ethnic groups. All racial/ethnic categories, aside from Unknown, had FY 2020 three-year NFC return to incarceration rates below the category's ten-year average.



Release FY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	10 Yr Avg
African American	21.1%	20.7%	21.7%	20.2%	20.5%	21.2%	20.1%	19.4%	17.7%	14.7%	19.7%
Asian	20.0%	11.6%	7.5%	8.6%	16.4%	11.8%	18.2%	11.3%	11.7%	7.5%	12.5%
Indigenous	14.1%	16.1%	16.2%	15.4%	17.0%	13.9%	14.7%	13.5%	13.4%	14.0%	14.8%
Mexican American	21.7%	23.1%	22.3%	20.9%	20.2%	19.7%	20.4%	18.7%	17.7%	16.9%	20.2%
Mexican National	10.4%	6.0%	7.8%	9.2%	10.3%	8.7%	8.8%	6.8%	10.9%	1.9%	8.1%
White	17.0%	18.1%	16.5%	16.0%	16.0%	15.3%	15.8%	14.3%	12.6%	10.4%	15.2%
Other	10.3%	19.0%	14.4%	9.9%	14.7%	12.7%	16.4%	13.7%	12.7%	8.4%	13.2%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	25.0%	9.1%	4.8%

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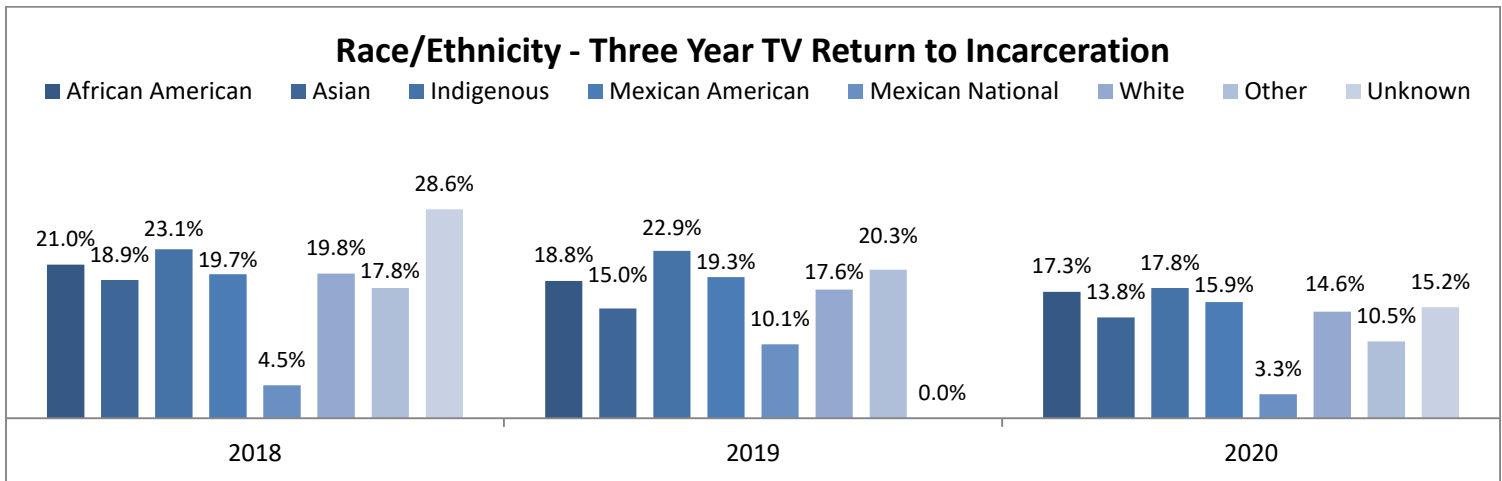
Release FY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	10 Yr Avg
Total	18.7%	19.8%	18.9%	17.9%	18.0%	17.3%	17.8%	16.3%	15.0%	13.1%	17.3%

2.3.3 Race/Ethnicity & Technical Violation Return to Incarceration

Among releases in FY 2020, the three-year TV return to incarceration rates by race/ethnicity were White (14.6%), African American (17.3%), Indigenous (17.8%), Mexican American (15.9%), Mexican National (3.3%), Asian (13.8%), Other (10.5%), and Unknown (15.2%).

Across the past ten FYs, three-year TV return to incarceration rates were lowest among Mexican Nationals or releases with an Unknown race/ethnicity, and highest among African American or Indigenous releases. Three-year TV return to incarceration was highest in different FYs for different groups. For example, White releases reported a high of 23.9% among releases in FY 2015, compared to a high of 19.6% among Asian releases in FY 2016. Releases in FY 2020 reported the historically lowest return to incarceration rate for most racial/ethnic categories (except Unknown, Mexican National, and Asian).

Among releases in FY 2020, those who identified as Unknown increases in three-year TV return to incarceration compared to FY 2019. All other racial/ethnic categories reported decreases in three-year TV return to incarceration compared to FY 2019. FY 2020s three-year TV return to incarceration rates remained below each category's peak return to incarceration rate. Most racial/ethnic categories, aside from Unknown and Asian, had FY 2020 three-year TV return to incarceration rates below the category's ten-year average.



Release FY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	10 Yr Avg
African American	22.7%	20.0%	23.6%	23.1%	23.5%	23.6%	23.8%	21.0%	18.8%	17.3%	21.7%
Asian	7.5%	16.3%	15.1%	10.3%	12.7%	19.6%	9.1%	18.9%	15.0%	13.8%	13.8%
Indigenous	20.5%	21.9%	19.3%	22.9%	22.7%	22.4%	23.6%	23.1%	22.9%	17.8%	21.7%

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Release FY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	10 Yr Avg
Mexican American	18.8%	19.2%	19.2%	21.1%	23.8%	21.9%	21.4%	19.7%	19.3%	15.9%	20.0%
Mexican National	4.0%	4.8%	3.0%	4.6%	9.7%	3.9%	7.0%	4.5%	10.1%	3.3%	5.5%
White	19.0%	19.5%	20.8%	20.9%	23.9%	21.4%	19.4%	19.8%	17.6%	14.6%	19.7%
Other	24.7%	14.3%	14.4%	15.1%	15.5%	19.1%	18.2%	17.8%	20.3%	10.5%	17.0%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	28.6%	0.0%	15.2%	9.4%
Total	19.4%	19.4%	20.2%	21.1%	23.5%	21.8%	20.8%	20.0%	18.7%	15.2%	20.0%

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

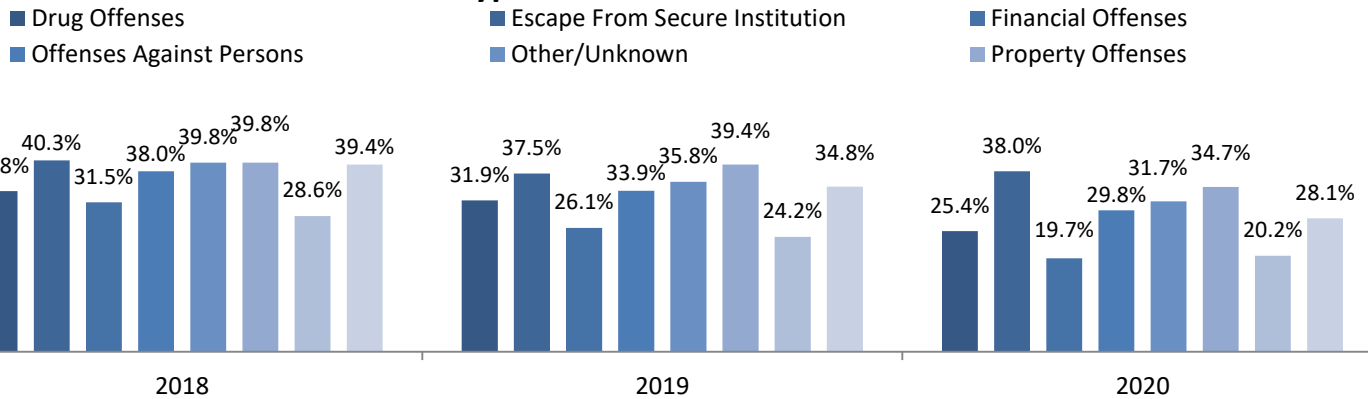
Among releases in FY 2020, three-year overall return to incarceration rates by offense type were Drug Offenses (25.4%), Escape from Secure Institution (38.0%), Financial Offenses (19.7%), Offenses against Persons (29.8%), Other/Unknown (31.7%), Property Offenses (34.7%), Sex Offenses (20.2%), and Weapons Offenses (28.1%).

Across the past ten FYs, three-year overall return to incarceration rates were typically highest among people convicted of Property Offenses (e.g., burglary, arson) or Escape from Secure Institution and lowest among people convicted of Financial Offenses or Sex Offenses. Property Offenses have a 44.7% ten-year average return to incarceration rate, compared to 29.7% for Sex Offenses.

Most offense types had their highest three-year overall return to incarceration rate among releases in FYs 2015 or 2016 – except for Sex Offenses (FY 2013) and Weapons Offenses (FY 2013). All offense types reported their lowest return to incarceration rate among releases in FY 2020, except for Escape from Secure Institution (FY 2011). For FY 2020, only Escape from Secure Institution reported decreases in three-year overall return to incarceration compared to releases in FY 2019 – all other offense categories showed decreases. FY 2020s three-year overall return to incarceration rates for all offense types have not returned to their highest three-year overall return to incarceration rate. Additionally, among FY 2020 releases, all age categories had return to incarceration rates below their category's ten-year average for three-year overall return to incarceration.

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Commitment Offense Type - Three Year Overall Return to Incarceration



Release FY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	10 Yr Avg
Drug Offenses	32.8%	33.3%	33.1%	35.1%	37.8%	35.9%	34.9%	33.8%	31.9%	25.4%	33.4%
Escape From Secure Institution	36.8%	46.6%	45.3%	41.5%	52.6%	53.6%	46.3%	40.3%	37.5%	38.0%	43.9%
Financial Offenses	33.7%	38.1%	34.1%	33.6%	36.6%	38.5%	34.4%	31.5%	26.1%	19.7%	32.6%
Offenses Against Persons	38.3%	38.2%	38.7%	38.4%	40.9%	36.8%	39.9%	38.0%	33.9%	29.8%	37.3%
Other/Unknown	39.9%	41.8%	39.5%	41.2%	43.7%	41.9%	40.8%	39.8%	35.8%	31.7%	39.6%
Property Offenses	47.5%	49.0%	48.9%	46.1%	49.8%	46.2%	45.9%	39.8%	39.4%	34.7%	44.7%
Sex Offenses	33.9%	31.3%	34.5%	33.2%	30.4%	31.9%	28.9%	28.6%	24.2%	20.2%	29.7%
Weapons Offenses	43.9%	47.3%	47.6%	43.7%	42.3%	42.3%	37.7%	39.4%	34.8%	28.1%	40.7%
Total	38.2%	39.2%	39.1%	39.0%	41.4%	39.0%	38.6%	36.3%	33.8%	28.2%	37.3%

2.4.2 Commitment Offense Type & New Felony Conviction Return to Incarceration

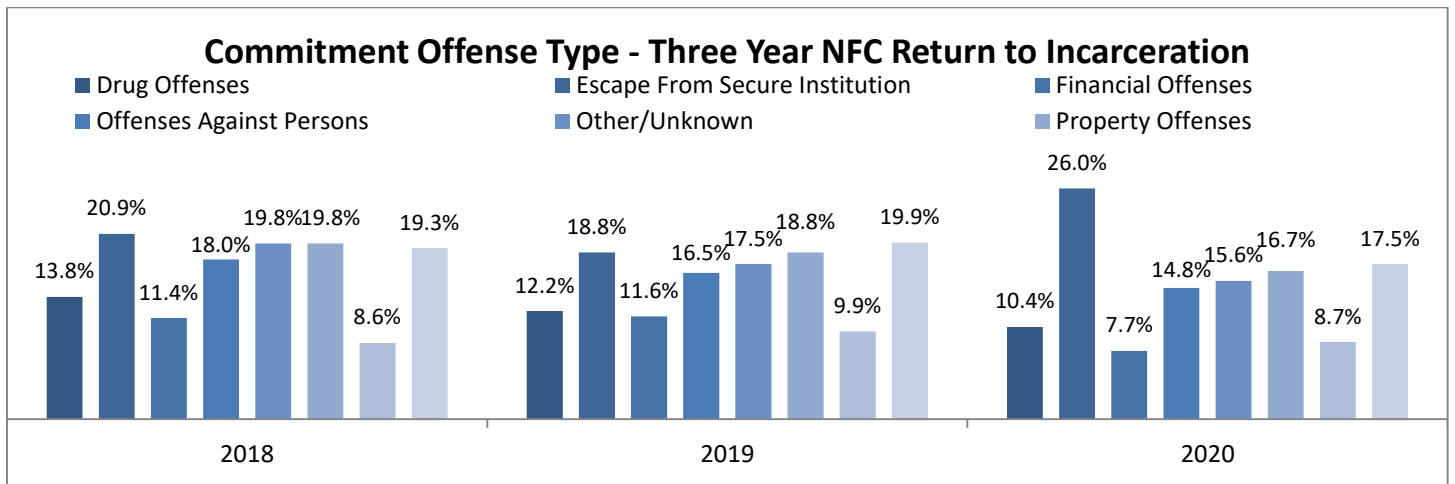
Among releases in FY 2020, three-year NFC return to incarceration rates by offense type were Drug Offenses (10.4%), Escape from Secure Institution (26.0%), Financial Offenses (7.7%), Offenses against Persons (14.8%), Other/Unknown (15.6%), Property Offenses (16.7%), Sex Offenses (8.7%), and Weapons Offenses (17.5%).

Across the past ten FYs, three-year NFC return to incarceration rates were typically highest among people convicted of Property Offenses (e.g., burglary, arson) or Weapons Offenses, and lowest among people convicted

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of Financial Offenses, Drug Offenses, or Sex Offenses. Weapons Offenses have a 23.0% ten-year average three-year NFC return to incarceration rate, compared to 10.0% for Sex Offenses.

Most offense types reported their highest three-year NFC return to incarceration rate among releases in FY 2012 – except for Escape from Secure Institution (FY 20120), Offenses against Persons (FY 2017), and Sex Offenses (FY 2011). Most offense types reported their lowest three-year NFC return to incarceration rate among releases in FY 2020 – except for Escape from Secure Institution (FY 2011) and Sex Offenses (FY 2017). For FY 2020, most offense types reported decreases in three-year NFC return to incarceration compared to releases in FY 2019. Only Escape from Secure Institution reported an increase over releases in FY 2019. Three-year NFC return to incarceration rates for all offense types have not returned to their highest three-year NFC return to incarceration rate. Aside from Escape from Secure Institution, all offense types remained below their ten-year averages for three-year NFC return to incarceration.



Release FY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	10 Yr Avg
Drug Offenses	15.9%	16.7%	15.8%	15.5%	15.6%	14.4%	14.7%	13.8%	12.2%	10.4%	14.5%
Escape From Secure Institution	11.8%	25.9%	18.8%	23.1%	15.8%	21.4%	20.9%	20.9%	18.8%	26.0%	20.3%
Financial Offenses	14.8%	19.7%	15.2%	15.5%	14.3%	17.4%	17.1%	11.4%	11.6%	7.7%	14.5%
Offenses Against Persons	19.1%	18.6%	18.8%	18.3%	18.1%	16.7%	19.3%	18.0%	16.5%	14.8%	17.8%
Other/Unknown	20.9%	21.2%	20.3%	20.5%	20.1%	19.8%	20.3%	19.8%	17.5%	15.6%	19.6%
Property Offenses	24.2%	25.3%	24.2%	20.9%	22.4%	21.9%	22.1%	19.8%	18.8%	16.7%	21.6%
Sex Offenses	12.6%	10.3%	11.0%	10.6%	10.2%	10.3%	8.0%	8.6%	9.9%	8.7%	10.0%

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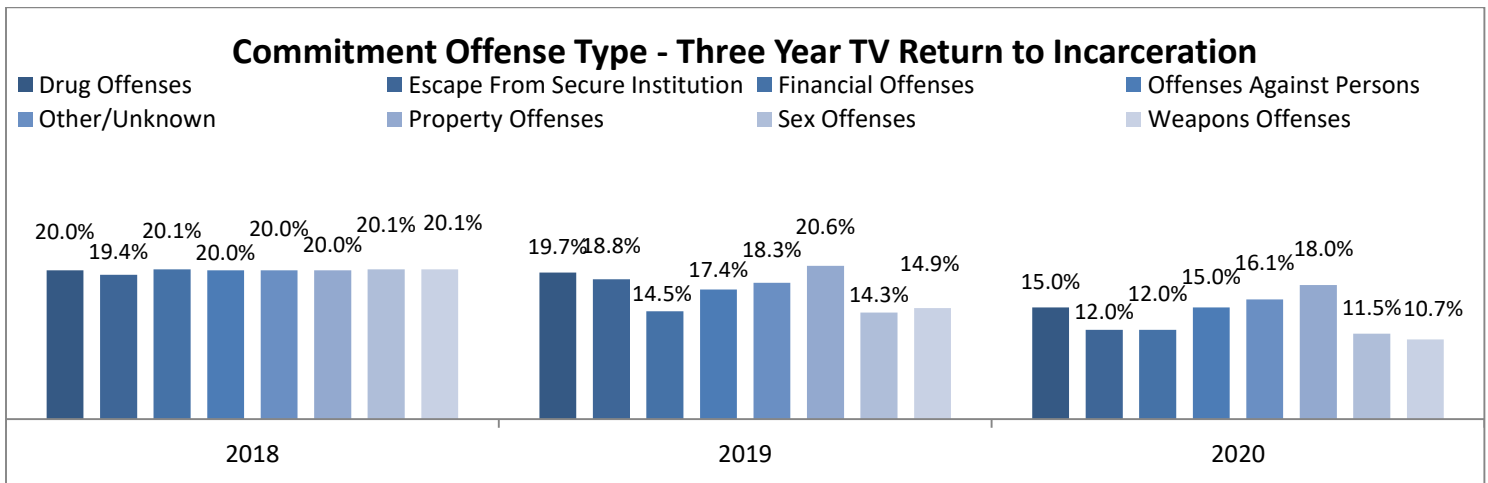
Release FY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	10 Yr Avg
Weapons Offenses	23.1%	28.9%	26.9%	25.9%	22.6%	24.1%	21.9%	19.3%	19.9%	17.5%	23.0%
Total	18.7%	19.8%	18.9%	17.9%	18.0%	17.3%	17.8%	16.3%	15.0%	13.1%	17.3%

2.4.3 Commitment Offense Type & Technical Violation Return to Incarceration

Among releases in FY 2020, three-year TV return to incarceration rates by offense type were Drug Offenses (15.0%), Escape from Secure Institution (12.0%), Financial Offenses (12.0%), Offenses against Persons (15.0%), Other/Unknown (16.1%), Property Offenses (18.0%), Sex Offenses (11.5%), and Weapons Offenses (10.7%).

Across the past ten FYs, three-year TV return to incarceration rates were typically highest among people convicted of Escape from Secure Institution or Property Offenses, and lowest among people convicted of Financial Offenses or Weapons Offenses. Escape from Secure Institution had a 23.5% ten-year average three-year TV return to incarceration rate, compared to 17.7% for Weapons Offenses.

Most offense types reported their highest three-year TV return to incarceration rate among releases in FY 2012 – except for Sex Offenses (FY 2013) and Weapons Offenses (FY 2011). All offense types reported their lowest three-year TV return to incarceration rate among releases in FY 2020. For FY 2020, all offense types reported decreases in three-year TV return to incarceration compared to releases in FY 2019. Three-year TV return to incarceration rates for all offense types have not returned to their highest rate. All offense types remained below their ten-year averages for three-year TV return to incarceration.



Release FY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	10 Yr Avg
Drug Offenses	16.9%	16.6%	17.3%	19.7%	22.2%	21.4%	20.2%	20.0%	19.7%	15.0%	18.9%
Escape From Secure Institution	25.0%	20.7%	26.6%	18.5%	36.8%	32.1%	25.4%	19.4%	18.8%	12.0%	23.5%

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<i>Release FY</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</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>10 Yr Avg</i>
<i>Financial Offenses</i>	18.9%	18.4%	18.9%	18.1%	22.4%	21.1%	17.3%	20.1%	14.5%	12.0%	18.2%
<i>Offenses Against Persons</i>	19.2%	19.6%	19.9%	20.1%	22.8%	20.1%	20.6%	20.0%	17.4%	15.0%	19.5%
<i>Other/Unknown</i>	19.1%	20.6%	19.2%	20.6%	23.6%	22.1%	20.5%	20.0%	18.3%	16.1%	20.0%
<i>Property Offenses</i>	23.3%	23.8%	24.7%	25.1%	27.4%	24.3%	23.8%	20.0%	20.6%	18.0%	23.1%
<i>Sex Offenses</i>	21.3%	21.0%	23.4%	22.6%	20.2%	21.6%	20.9%	20.1%	14.3%	11.5%	19.7%
<i>Weapons Offenses</i>	20.8%	18.5%	20.7%	17.8%	19.7%	18.1%	15.8%	20.1%	14.9%	10.7%	17.7%
<i>Total</i>	19.4%	19.4%	20.2%	21.1%	23.5%	21.8%	20.8%	20.0%	18.7%	15.2%	20.0%

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.

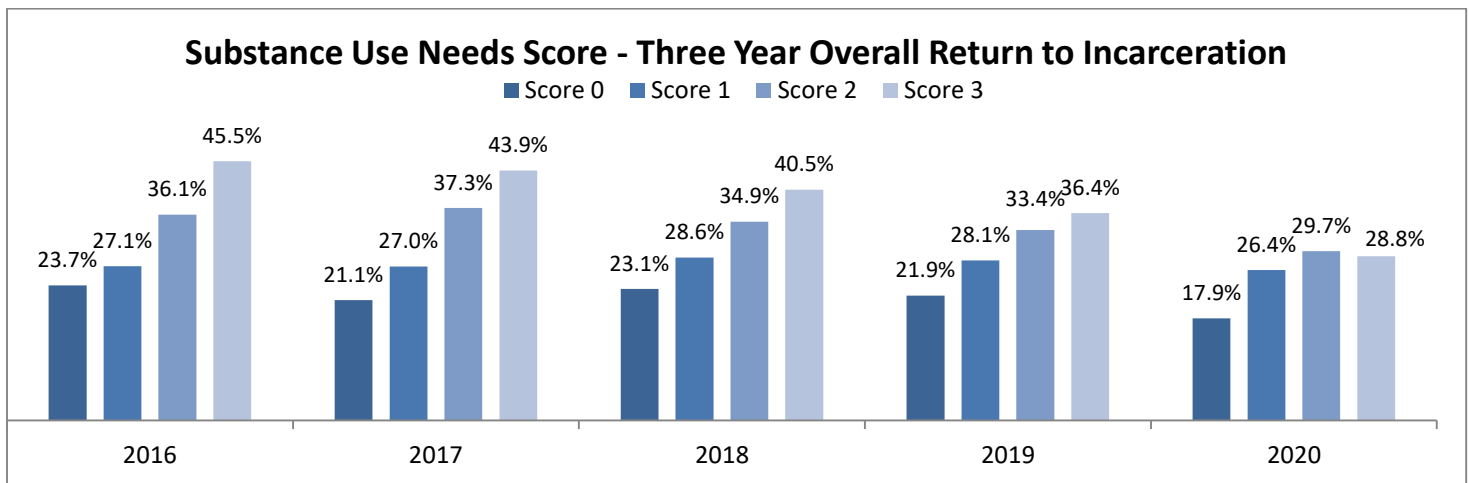
- Score 0: No Need
- Score 1: Need for Education, But Not Treatment
- Score 2: Moderate Need for Treatment
- Score 3: Intense Need for Treatment

3.1.1 Substance Use Needs & Overall Return to Incarceration

Among releases in FY 2020, the three-year overall return to incarceration rates by substance use needs score were Score 0 (17.9%), Score 1 (26.4%), Score 2 (29.7%), and Score 3 (28.8%).

Across the past ten years, the three-year overall return to incarceration rate has increased as the substance use needs score increases. Releases with Score 0 had the lowest three-year overall return to incarceration rate, followed by Score 1, Score 2, and Score 3. Releases with Score 0 have averaged a three-year overall return to incarceration rate of 20.2% across the past ten years, compared to 42.7% among Score 3. These trends may be changing, as releases in FY 2020 with Score 2 reported three-year overall return to incarceration rate that was higher than Score 3.

Three-year overall return to incarceration was highest in different FYs for different substance use needs scores. Releases with a Score 1 or 2 reported their highest three-year return to incarceration rates among releases in FY 2015. Score 0 reported their highest among releases in FY 2016, and Score 3 in FY 2012. Scores 2 and 3 reported their lowest three-year return to incarceration rates among releases in FY 2020. Score 0 reported their lowest among releases in FY 2011, and Score 1 in FY 2014. Among releases in FY 2020, all scores reported decreases in their three-year overall return to incarceration compared to FY 2019. All of the FY 2020 three-year overall return to incarceration rates remained below the peak rate for each score and below each score's ten year average.



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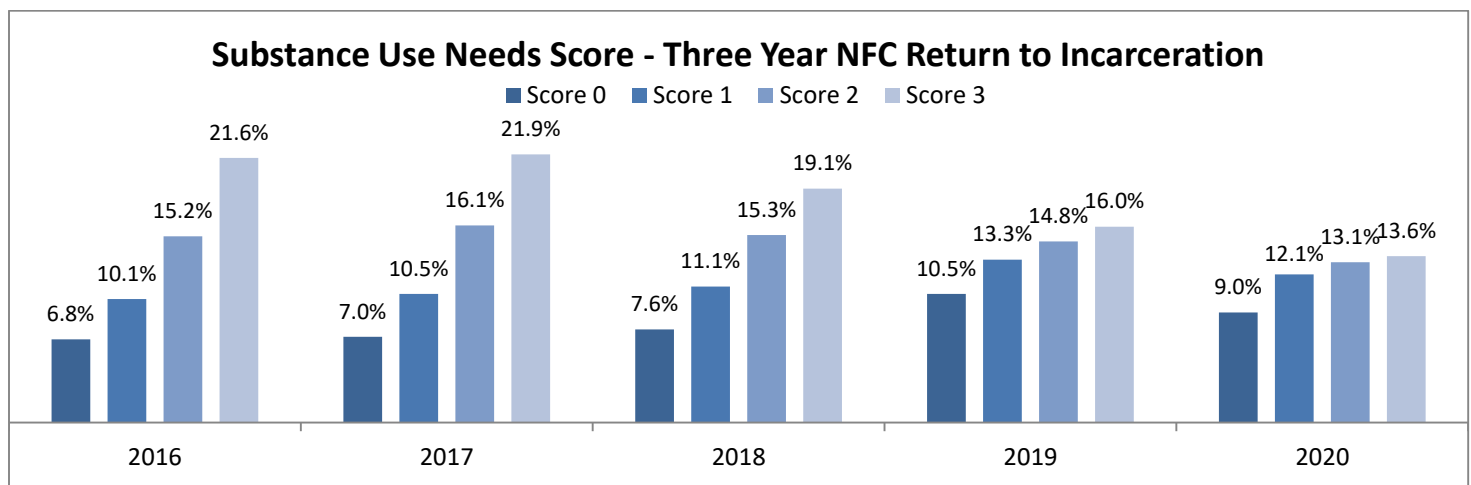
Release FY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	10 Yr Avg
Score 0	17.0%	18.6%	19.3%	19.5%	19.5%	23.7%	21.1%	23.1%	21.9%	17.9%	20.2%
Score 1	26.0%	26.5%	25.3%	24.2%	30.1%	27.1%	27.0%	28.6%	28.1%	26.4%	26.9%
Score 2	34.8%	35.2%	36.6%	36.6%	40.0%	36.1%	37.3%	34.9%	33.4%	29.7%	35.5%
Score 3	45.6%	47.4%	46.3%	46.1%	46.7%	45.5%	43.9%	40.5%	36.4%	28.8%	42.7%
Total	38.2%	39.2%	39.1%	39.0%	41.4%	39.0%	38.6%	36.3%	33.8%	28.2%	37.3%

3.1.2 Substance Use Needs & New Felony Conviction Return to Incarceration

Among releases in FY 2020, the three-year NFC return to incarceration rates by substance use needs score were Score 0 (9.0%), Score 1 (12.1%), Score 2 (13.1%), and Score 3 (13.6%).

Across the past ten years, the three-year NFC return to incarceration rate has increased as the substance use needs score increases. Releases with Score 0 had the lowest three-year NFC return to incarceration rate, followed by Score 1, Score 2, and Score 3. Releases with Score 0 have averaged a three-year NFC return to incarceration rate of 6.8% across the past ten years, compared to 20.9% among Score 3.

Three-year NFC return to incarceration was highest in different FYs for different substance use needs scores. Releases with a Score 0 or 1 reported their highest three-year return to incarceration rates among releases in FY 2019. Score 2 reported their highest among releases in FY 2013, and Score 3 in FY 2012. Scores 0 and 1 reported their lowest three-year return to incarceration rates among releases in FY 2013. Scores 2 and 3 reported their lowest among releases in FY 2020. In FY 2020, all scores reported decreases in their three-year NFC return to incarceration compared to FY 2019. All of the FY 2020 three-year NFC rates remained below the peak rate for each score. Releases in FY 2020 with a substance abuse score of 0 or 1 reported three-year NFC return to incarceration rates above their ten-year average.



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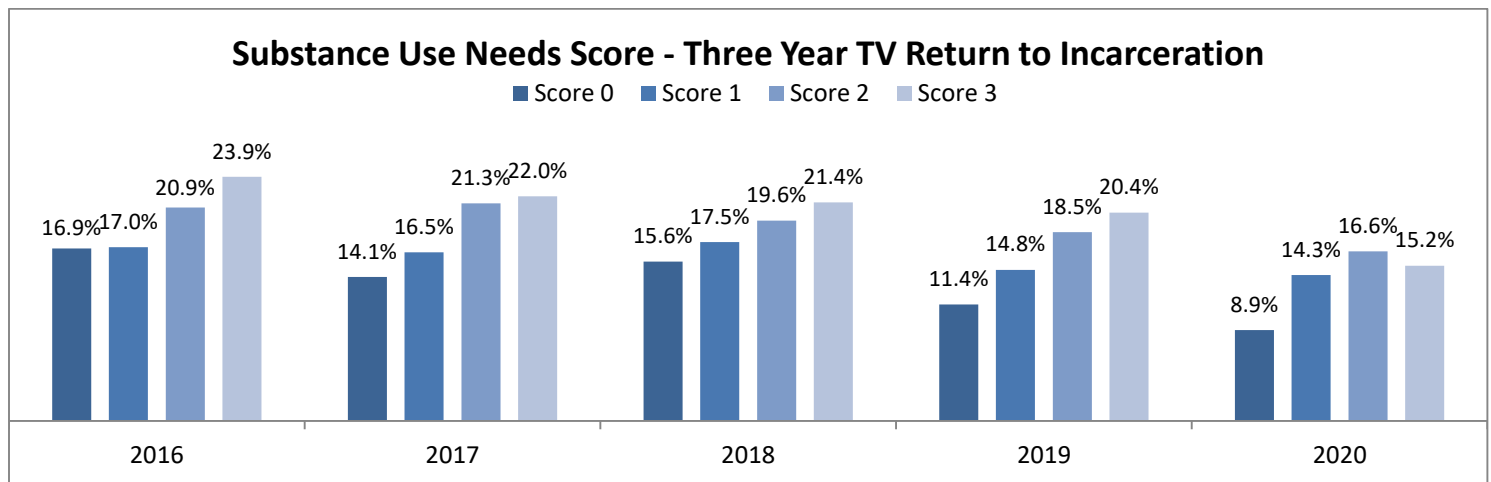
Release FY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	10 Yr Avg
Score 0	5.6%	5.0%	4.7%	5.3%	6.3%	6.8%	7.0%	7.6%	10.5%	9.0%	6.8%
Score 1	10.0%	11.6%	7.8%	9.6%	10.6%	10.1%	10.5%	11.1%	13.3%	12.1%	10.7%
Score 2	16.5%	17.4%	17.6%	16.5%	16.3%	15.2%	16.1%	15.3%	14.8%	13.1%	15.9%
Score 3	23.7%	25.0%	23.8%	22.1%	21.8%	21.6%	21.9%	19.1%	16.0%	13.6%	20.9%
Total	18.7%	19.8%	18.9%	17.9%	18.0%	17.3%	17.8%	16.3%	15.0%	13.1%	17.3%

3.1.3 Substance Use Needs & Technical Violation Return to Incarceration

Among releases in FY 2020, the three-year TV return to incarceration rates by substance use needs score were Score 0 (8.9%), Score 1 (14.3%), Score 2 (16.6%), and Score 3 (15.2%).

Across the past ten years, the three-year TV return to incarceration rate has increased as the substance use needs score increases. Releases with Score 0 had the lowest three-year TV return to incarceration rate, followed by Score 1, Score 2, and Score 3. Releases with Score 0 have averaged a three-year TV return to incarceration rate of 13.4% across the past ten years, compared to 21.9% among Score 3. Releases in FY 2020 differed from the prior years, as releases with a Score 2 had higher three-year technical violation return to incarceration than those with a Score 3.

Releases with Score 1, 2, or 3 reported their highest three-year TV return to incarceration rates among releases in FY 2015. Score 0 reported their highest among releases in FY 2016. All scores reported their lowest among releases in FY 2020. In FY 2020, all scores reported decreases in their three-year TV return to incarceration compared to FY 2019. All of the FY 2020 three-year TV return to incarceration rates remained below the peak rate for each score and below each score's ten-year average.



Release FY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	10 Yr Avg
Score 0	11.5%	13.6%	14.7%	14.2%	13.2%	16.9%	14.1%	15.6%	11.4%	8.9%	13.4%

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Release FY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	10 Yr Avg
Score 1	16.0%	14.9%	17.5%	14.6%	19.5%	17.0%	16.5%	17.5%	14.8%	14.3%	16.3%
Score 2	18.3%	17.8%	19.0%	20.2%	23.7%	20.9%	21.3%	19.6%	18.5%	16.6%	19.6%
Score 3	21.9%	22.4%	22.4%	24.0%	24.9%	23.9%	22.0%	21.4%	20.4%	15.2%	21.9%
Total	19.4%	19.4%	20.2%	21.1%	23.5%	21.8%	20.8%	20.0%	18.7%	15.2%	20.0%

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

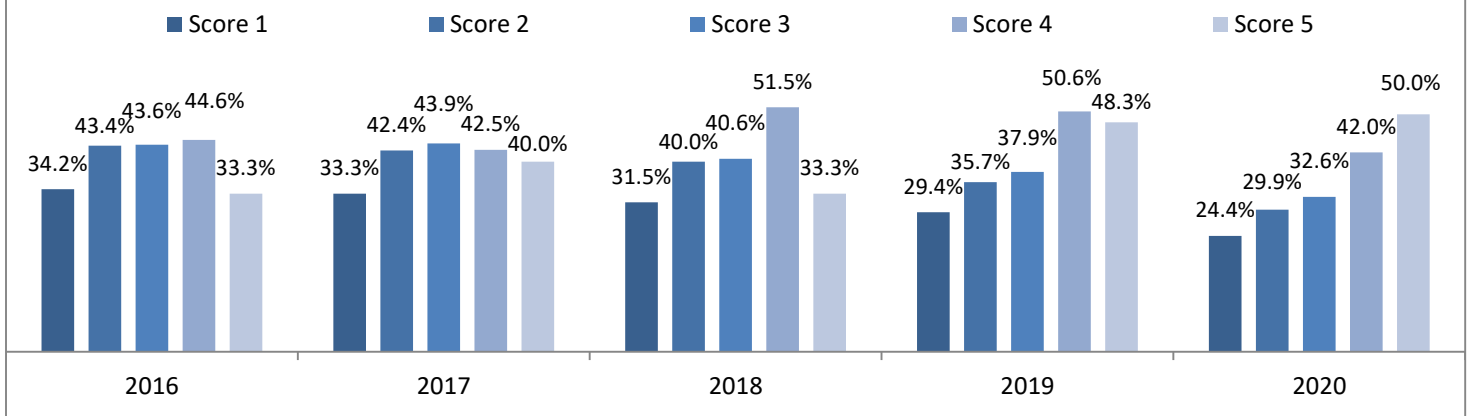
Among releases in FY 2020, the three-year overall return to incarceration rates by mental health needs score were Score 1 (24.4%), Score 2 (29.9%), Score 3 (32.6%), Score 4 (42.0%), and Score 5 (50.0%).

Across the past ten years, releases with a Score 4 have averaged the highest rates of three-year overall return to incarceration, followed by Score 3, then Score 2, then Score 1, and lastly Score 5. For example, Score 4 has averaged an overall return to incarceration rate of 45.4% across the past ten years, compared to 29.6% among Score 5. Releases in FY 2020 differed from the prior years, as releases with a Score 5 had higher three-year overall return to incarceration than those with a Score 4. Three-year overall return to incarceration among those with a Score 5 has been increasing in recent years.

Three-year overall return to incarceration was highest in different FYs for different mental health needs scores. Releases with a Score 1, 2, or 3 reported their highest three-year return to incarceration rates among releases in FY 2015. Score 4 reported their highest among releases in FY 2014, and Score 5 in FY 2020. Scores 1, 2, and 3 reported their lowest three-year return to incarceration rates among releases in FY 2020. Score 4 reported their lowest among releases in FY 2012 and Score 5 among releases in FYs 2011 to 2013. In FY 2020, Scores 1, 2, 3, and 4 reported decreases in their three-year overall return to incarceration, compared to FY 2019. Releases in FY 2020 with Score 5 reported an increase over FY 2019. FY 2020 releases with Scores 1 to 4 had three-year overall return to incarceration rates that remained below the peak rate for each score. Only FY 2020 releases with Score 5 reported a three-year overall return to incarceration rate above their ten-year average, and above the peak return to incarceration rate for this score.

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Mental Health Needs Score - Three Year Overall Return to Incarceration



Release FY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	10 Yr Avg
Score 1	35.6%	36.0%	35.0%	35.6%	37.4%	34.2%	33.3%	31.5%	29.4%	24.4%	33.2%
Score 2	40.0%	42.5%	43.0%	42.9%	44.6%	43.4%	42.4%	40.0%	35.7%	29.9%	40.4%
Score 3	42.2%	43.5%	44.5%	42.3%	45.8%	43.6%	43.9%	40.6%	37.9%	32.6%	41.7%
Score 4	47.7%	40.9%	32.9%	59.0%	42.5%	44.6%	42.5%	51.5%	50.6%	42.0%	45.4%
Score 5	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	48.1%	42.9%	33.3%	40.0%	33.3%	48.3%	50.0%	29.6%
Total	38.2%	39.2%	39.1%	39.0%	41.4%	39.0%	38.6%	36.3%	33.8%	28.2%	37.3%

3.2.2 Mental Health Needs & New Felony Conviction Return to Incarceration

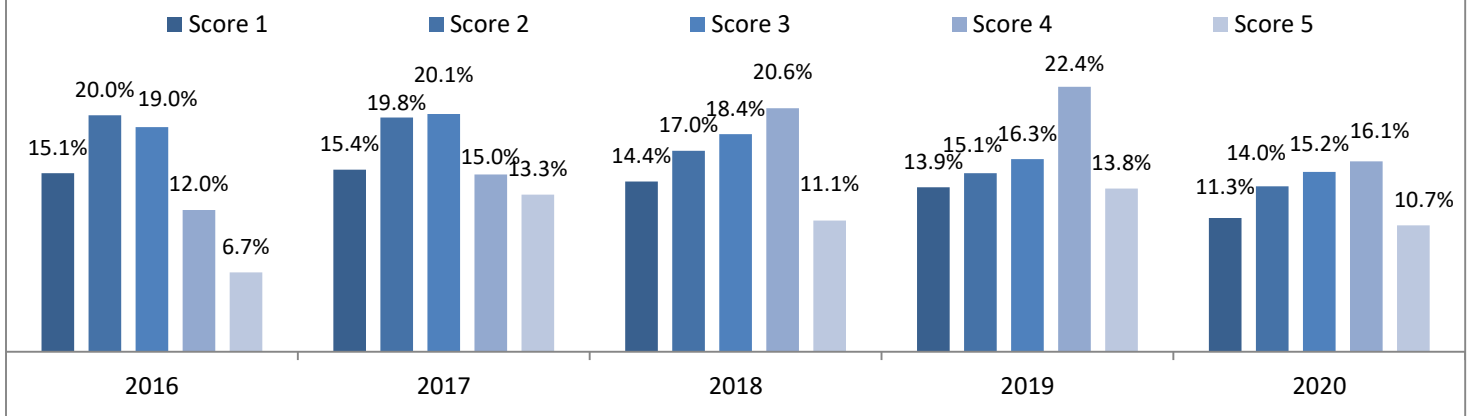
Among releases in FY 2020, the three-year NFC return to incarceration rates by mental health needs score were Score 1 (11.3%), Score 2 (14.0%), Score 3 (15.2%), Score 4 (16.1%), and Score 5 (10.7%).

Across the past ten years, releases with a Score 3 have averaged the highest rates of three-year NFC return to incarceration, followed by Score 2, then Score 4, then Score 1, and lastly Score 5. For example, Score 3 has averaged an NFC return to incarceration rate of 19.0% across the past ten years, compared to 11.4% among Score 5. Releases in recent years differed from prior years, as releases with a Score 4 had higher three-year NFC return to incarceration than those with a Score 3.

Three-year NFC return to incarceration was highest in different FYs for different mental health needs scores. Releases with a Score 1 or 3 reported their highest three-year return to incarceration rates among releases in FY 2012. Scores 4 and 5 reported their highest among releases in FY 2014, and Score 2 among releases in FY 2013. Scores 1, 2, and 3 reported their lowest three-year return to incarceration rates among releases in FY 2020. Score 4 reported their lowest among releases in FY 2013, and Score 5 among releases in FYs 2011 to 2013. Among releases in FY 2020, all scores reported decreases in their three-year NFC return to incarceration, compared to releases in FY 2019. All of the FY 2020 three-year NFC return to incarceration rates remain below the peak rate for each score and below the ten-year average for each score.

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Mental Health Needs Score - Three Year NFC Return to Incarceration



Release FY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	10 Yr Avg
Score 1	18.5%	19.0%	17.4%	17.2%	16.2%	15.1%	15.4%	14.4%	13.9%	11.3%	15.8%
Score 2	18.1%	19.9%	20.9%	17.3%	18.7%	20.0%	19.8%	17.0%	15.1%	14.0%	18.1%
Score 3	19.6%	21.2%	20.4%	19.3%	20.3%	19.0%	20.1%	18.4%	16.3%	15.2%	19.0%
Score 4	18.2%	18.2%	7.1%	25.6%	11.0%	12.0%	15.0%	20.6%	22.4%	16.1%	16.6%
Score 5	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	29.6%	28.6%	6.7%	13.3%	11.1%	13.8%	10.7%	11.4%
Total	18.7%	19.8%	18.9%	17.9%	18.0%	17.3%	17.8%	16.3%	15.0%	13.1%	17.3%

3.2.3 Mental Health Needs & Technical Violation Return to Incarceration

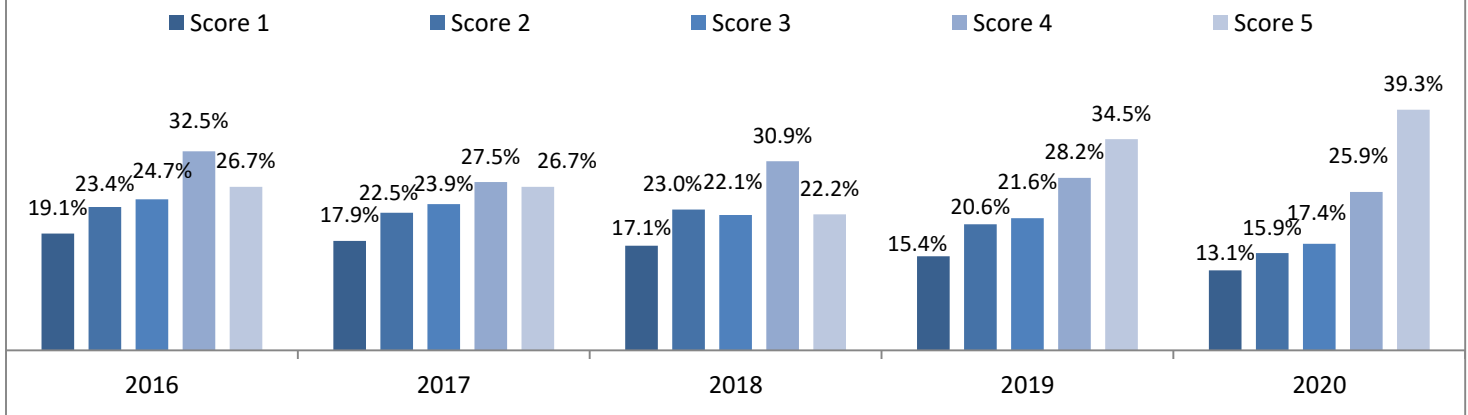
Among releases in FY 2020, the three-year TV return to incarceration rates by mental health needs score were Score 1 (13.1%), Score 2 (15.9%), Score 3 (17.4%), Score 4 (25.9%), and Score 5 (39.3%).

Across the past ten years, releases with a Score 4 have averaged the highest rates of three-year TV return to incarceration, followed by Score 3, then Score 2, then Score 1, and lastly Score 5. For example, Score 4 has averaged an NFC return to incarceration rate of 28.8% across the past ten years, compared to 18.2% among Score 5. Releases since FY 2019 differed from prior years, as releases with a Score 5 had higher three-year TV return to incarceration than those with a Score 4.

Three-year TV return to incarceration was highest in different FYs for different mental health needs scores. Releases with a Score 1, 2, or 3 reported their highest three-year return to incarceration rates among releases in FY 2015. Score 4 reported their highest among releases in FY 2014, and Score 5 in FY 2020. Scores 1, 2, and 3 reported their lowest three-year return to incarceration rates among releases in FY 2020. Score 4 reported their lowest among releases in FY 2012 and Score 5 among releases in FYs 2011 to 2013. In FY 2020, Scores 1, 2, 3, and 4 reported decreases in their three-year TV return to incarceration, compared to FY 2019. Releases in FY 2020 with Score 5 reported an increase over FY 2019. FY 2020 releases with Scores 1 to 4 had three-year TV return to incarceration rates that remained below the peak rate for each score. Only FY 2020 releases with Score 5 reported a three-year TV return to incarceration rate above their ten-year average and above the peak return to incarceration rate for this score.

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Mental Health Needs Score - Three Year TV Return to Incarceration



Release FY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	10 Yr Avg
Score 1	17.1%	17.0%	17.5%	18.4%	21.2%	19.1%	17.9%	17.1%	15.4%	13.1%	17.4%
Score 2	21.8%	22.6%	22.1%	25.5%	25.9%	23.4%	22.5%	23.0%	20.6%	15.9%	22.3%
Score 3	22.6%	22.3%	24.0%	23.0%	25.5%	24.7%	23.9%	22.1%	21.6%	17.4%	22.7%
Score 4	29.5%	22.7%	25.7%	33.3%	31.5%	32.5%	27.5%	30.9%	28.2%	25.9%	28.8%
Score 5	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.5%	14.3%	26.7%	26.7%	22.2%	34.5%	39.3%	18.2%
Total	19.4%	19.4%	20.2%	21.1%	23.5%	21.8%	20.8%	20.0%	18.7%	15.2%	20.0%

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.

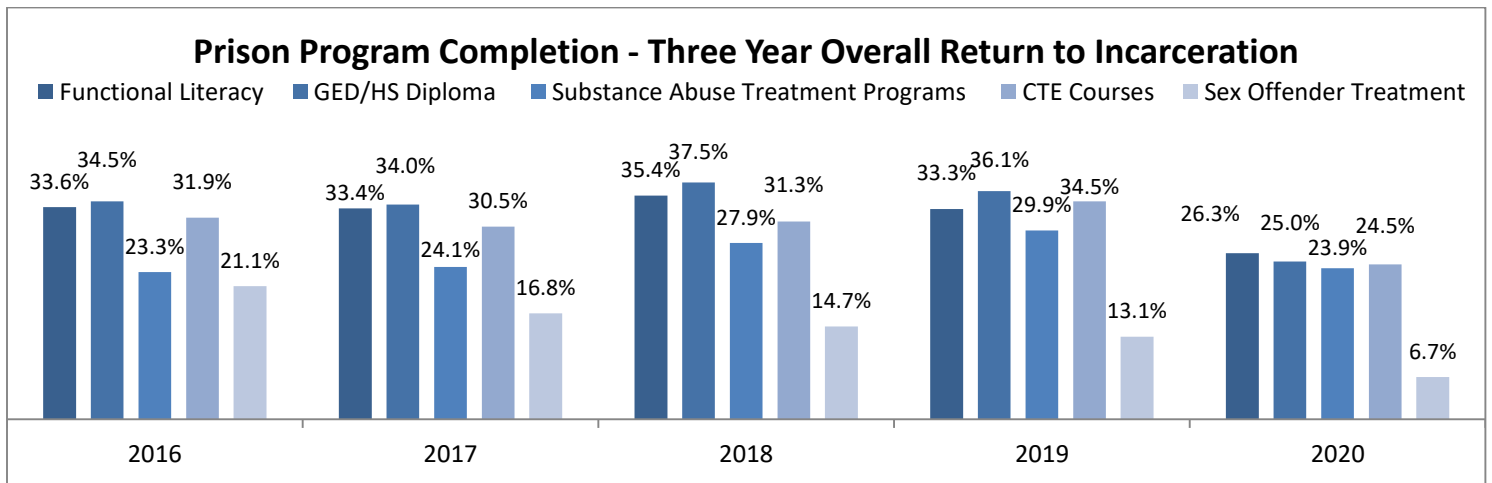
3.3.1 Completion of Prison Programs & Overall Return to Incarceration

Among releases in FY 2020, the three-year overall return to incarceration rates by major program completion were Functional Literacy (26.3%), GED/HS Diploma (25.0%), Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (23.9%), Sex Offender Treatment (6.7%), and CTE Courses (24.5%).

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Across the past ten years, completers of Substance Abuse Treatment (26.6%) and Sex Offender Treatment (17.4%) have the lowest rates of three-year overall return to incarceration, compared to other program completers. Completers of Functional Literacy (35.9%) and GED/HS Diploma (37.3%) programs typically have the highest rates of three-year overall return to incarceration. Only among releases in FY 2015 did the three-year overall return to incarceration rate of Functional Literacy, GED/HS Diploma, and CTE Course completers exceed the rate among those with no major program completion. For all other FYs, program completers had three-year overall return to incarceration rates below those with no major program completion.

Three-year overall return to incarceration for program completers was highest among releases in FY 2015 for all programs. Most programs reported their lowest three-year overall return to incarceration rates among releases in FY 2020. Substance Abuse Treatment Programs reported their lowest rate among releases in FY 2011. Compared to FY 2019, all programs reported decreased return to incarceration rates among releases in FY 2020. For all programs, three-year overall return to incarceration rates for releases in FY 2020 remained below the peak rate for each program and below each program's ten-year average.



Release FY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	10 Yr Avg
Functional Literacy	35.6%	36.0%	35.6%	34.5%	54.8%	33.6%	33.4%	35.4%	33.3%	26.3%	35.9%
GED/HS Diploma	38.5%	38.4%	37.2%	35.2%	56.6%	34.5%	34.0%	37.5%	36.1%	25.0%	37.3%
Substance Abuse Treatment Programs	23.2%	25.3%	25.4%	25.8%	37.6%	23.3%	24.1%	27.9%	29.9%	23.9%	26.6%
CTE Courses	37.6%	38.9%	38.3%	35.3%	53.8%	31.9%	30.5%	31.3%	34.5%	24.5%	35.7%
Sex Offender Treatment	13.4%	16.0%	21.9%	22.6%	27.7%	21.1%	16.8%	14.7%	13.1%	6.7%	17.4%

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Release FY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	10 Yr Avg
No Major Program Completion Return to Incarceration Rate	41.8%	43.3%	43.0%	43.4%	45.5%	43.5%	43.2%	38.1%	34.1%	29.0%	40.5%

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

Among releases in FY 2020, the three-year NFC return to incarceration rates by major program completion were Functional Literacy (12.8%), GED/HS Diploma (14.0%), Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (14.6%), Sex Offender Treatment (5.3%), and CTE Courses (15.1%).

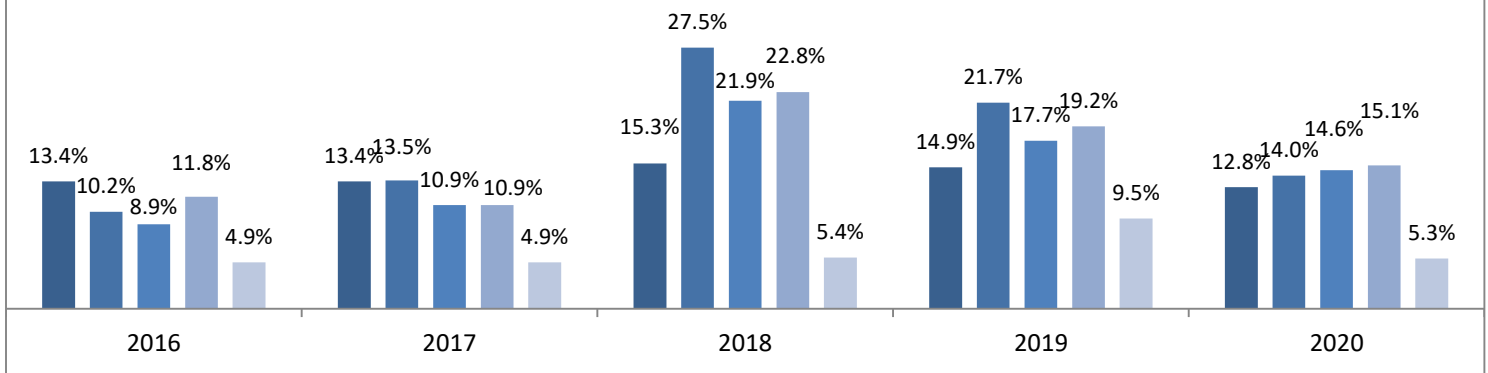
Across the past ten years, completers of Substance Abuse Treatment (12.7%) and Sex Offender Treatment (4.3%) have the lowest rates of three-year NFC return to incarceration, compared to other program completers. Completers of GED/HS Diploma (16.4%) and CTE (15.3%) programs typically have the highest rates of three-year NFC return to incarceration. In more recent years (FYs 2018-2020), the three-year NFC return to incarceration rate of most program (Functional Literacy, GED/HS Diploma, Substance Abuse Programs, and CTE Courses) completers exceed the rate among those with no major program completion. For all other FYs, and Sex Offender Treatment, program completers had three-year NFC return to incarceration rates below those with no major program completion.

Three-year NFC return to incarceration for program completers was highest in different FYs for different programs. For example, GED/HS Diploma, Substance Abuse Treatment Programs, CTE Courses reported their highest three-year NFC return to incarceration rates among releases in FY 2018. Functional Literacy reported their highest rate among releases in FY 2012, while Sex Offender Treatment programs reported theirs among releases in FY 2019. GED/HS Diploma, Substance Abuse Treatment Programs, and CTE courses reported their lowest three-year NFC return to incarceration rate among releases in FY 2016. Functional Literacy reported their lowest rate among releases in FY 2020, and Sex Offender treatment among releases in FY 2011. Compared to FY 2019, all programs reported decreased return to incarceration rates among releases in FY 2020. For all programs, three-year NFC return to incarceration rates for releases in FY 2020 remained below the peak rate for each program. Only among Substance Abuse Treatment Programs and Sex Offender Treatment Programs did FY 2020 three-year NFC return to incarceration rates exceed the ten-year average for each program.

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Prison Program Completion - Three Year NFC Return to Incarceration

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



Release FY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	10 Yr Avg
Functional Literacy	15.1%	16.3%	15.6%	13.5%	14.0%	13.4%	13.4%	15.3%	14.9%	12.8%	14.4%
GED/HS Diploma	16.2%	16.8%	16.3%	13.5%	13.8%	10.2%	13.5%	27.5%	21.7%	14.0%	16.4%
Substance Abuse Treatment Programs	9.9%	11.2%	10.9%	10.8%	10.0%	8.9%	10.9%	21.9%	17.7%	14.6%	12.7%
CTE Courses	14.8%	16.0%	15.6%	13.0%	13.3%	11.8%	10.9%	22.8%	19.2%	15.1%	15.3%
Sex Offender Treatment	1.2%	1.7%	4.2%	3.2%	3.0%	4.9%	4.9%	5.4%	9.5%	5.3%	4.3%
No Major Program Completion Return to Incarceration Rate	22.7%	23.7%	22.6%	22.0%	21.3%	20.6%	21.4%	14.5%	13.6%	12.9%	19.5%

3.3.3 Completion of Prison Programs & Technical Violation Return to Incarceration

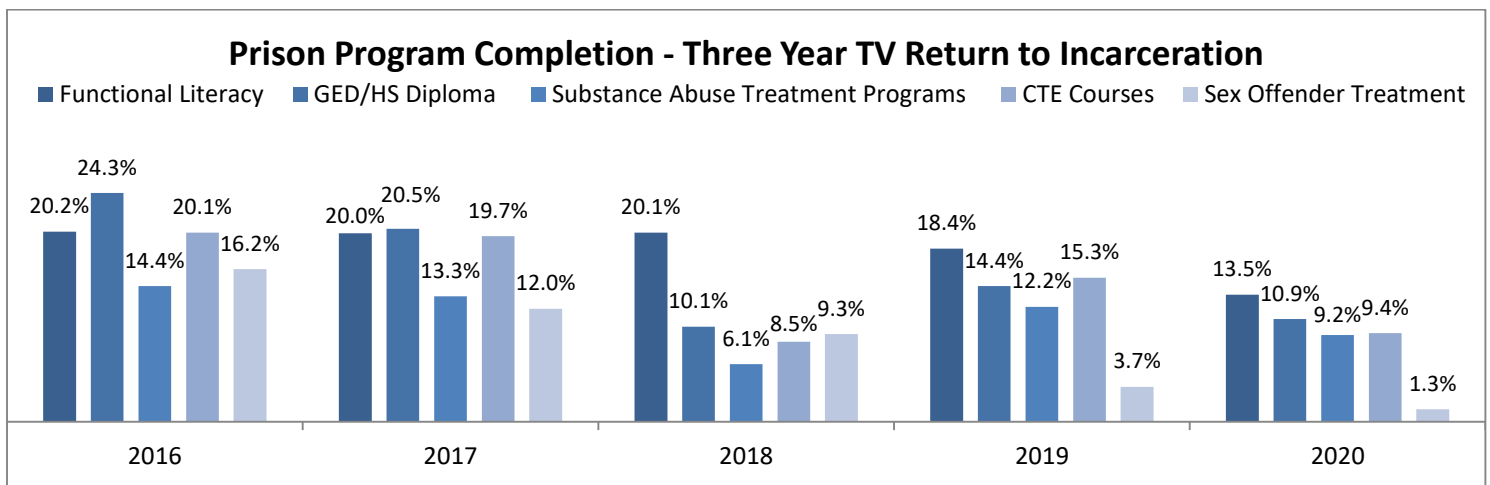
Among releases in FY 2020, the three-year TV return to incarceration rates by major program completion were Functional Literacy (13.5%), GED/HS Diploma (10.9%), Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (9.2%), Sex Offender Treatment (1.3%), and CTE Courses (9.4%).

Across the past ten years, completers of Substance Abuse (14.0%) and Sex Offender Treatment (13.1%) have the lowest rates of three-year TV return to incarceration, compared to other program completers. Completers of Functional Literacy (21.4%) and GED/HS Diploma (21.0%) programs typically have the highest rates of three-year TV return to incarceration. Major program completers for many programs reported three-year TV return to incarceration rates higher than those with no major program completion among releases in FYs 2011 to 2016 –

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with FY 2015 having no programs with return to incarceration rates below those with no completion. Only among releases in FY 2017 do all programs report three-year TV return to incarceration rates below those with no major program completion. Among releases in more recent FYs, program completers continue to report lower return to incarceration than those with no program completion.

Three-year TV return to incarceration for program completers was highest for all programs among releases in FY 2015. GED/HS Diploma, Substance Abuse Treatment Programs, and CTE courses reported their lowest three-year TV return to incarceration rate among releases in FY 2018. Functional Literacy and Sex Offender treatment reported their lowest rate among releases in FY 2020. Compared to FY 2019, all programs reported decreased return to incarceration rates among releases in FY 2020. For all programs, three-year TV return to incarceration rates for releases in FY 2020 remained below the peak rate and below the ten-year average for each program.



Release FY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	10 Yr Avg
Functional Literacy	20.5%	19.6%	19.9%	21.1%	40.7%	20.2%	20.0%	20.1%	18.4%	13.5%	21.4%
GED/HS Diploma	22.3%	21.6%	20.9%	21.8%	42.7%	24.3%	20.5%	10.1%	14.4%	10.9%	21.0%
Substance Abuse Treatment Programs	13.3%	14.1%	14.5%	15.1%	27.6%	14.4%	13.3%	6.1%	12.2%	9.2%	14.0%
CTE Courses	22.9%	22.8%	22.7%	22.2%	40.5%	20.1%	19.7%	8.5%	15.3%	9.4%	20.4%
Sex Offender Treatment	12.2%	14.3%	17.7%	19.4%	24.5%	16.2%	12.0%	9.3%	3.7%	1.3%	13.1%

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<i>Release FY</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</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>10 Yr Avg</i>
<i>No Major Program Completion Return to Incarceration Rate</i>	19.1%	19.6%	20.5%	21.4%	24.2%	23.0%	21.9%	23.6%	20.5%	16.1%	21.0%

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

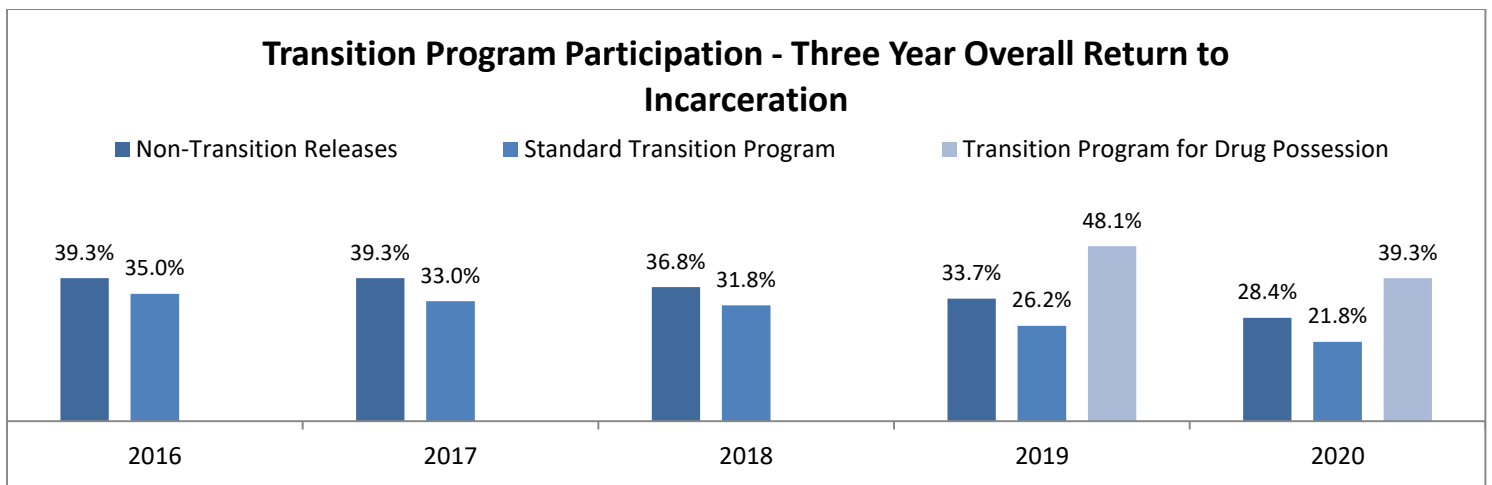
These programs provide 90 days early release from ADCRR institutional custody under community supervision to engage in classes and treatment in the community. Note that the DTP was instituted in FY 2019.

4.1.1 Transition Program & Overall Return to Incarceration

Among releases in FY 2020, the three-year overall return to incarceration rates by transition program participation were Standard Transition Program (STP; 21.8%), Drug Transition Program (DTP; 39.3%), and Non-Transition Program (28.4%).

The average three-year overall return to incarceration rate for the STP was 30.6%. The average three-year overall return to incarceration rate for the DTP was 43.7%, compared to 37.7% for Non-Transition Program releases. This means that on average, STP releases have 30.0% lower return to incarceration than DTP releases, and 18.8% lower return to incarceration than Non-Transition Program releases. On average, DTP releases have 42.8% higher return to incarceration than STP releases, and 15.9% higher return to incarceration than Non-Transition releases.

The STP three-year overall return to incarceration rates were highest among releases in FY 2015 at 38.3%, and decreased to 26.2% among releases in FY 2019. STP releases in FY 2020 reported a 19.5% decrease in return to incarceration over FY 2019. The DTP release code was not in the return to incarceration data until FY 2019 releases, so data is only reported for two years of releases (FY 2019 – FY 2020). DTP three-year overall return to incarceration rates were highest in FY 2019 at 48.1%, then decreased in FY 2020 to 39.3%. DTP releases in FY 2020 reported an 18.3% decrease in return to incarceration over FY 2019. Three-year overall return to incarceration rates for the STP and the DTP in FY 2020 remained below the highest rate for each program, and below the ten-year average.



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Release FY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	10 Yr Avg
Standard Transition Program	31.8%	27.6%	28.0%	32.5%	38.3%	35.0%	33.0%	31.8%	26.2%	21.8%	30.6%
Transition Program for Drug Possession	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	48.1%	39.3%	43.7%
Non-Transition Return to Incarceration Rate	38.7%	40.2%	39.9%	39.4%	41.6%	39.3%	39.3%	36.8%	33.7%	28.4%	37.7%

4.1.2 Transition Program & New Felony Conviction Return to Incarceration

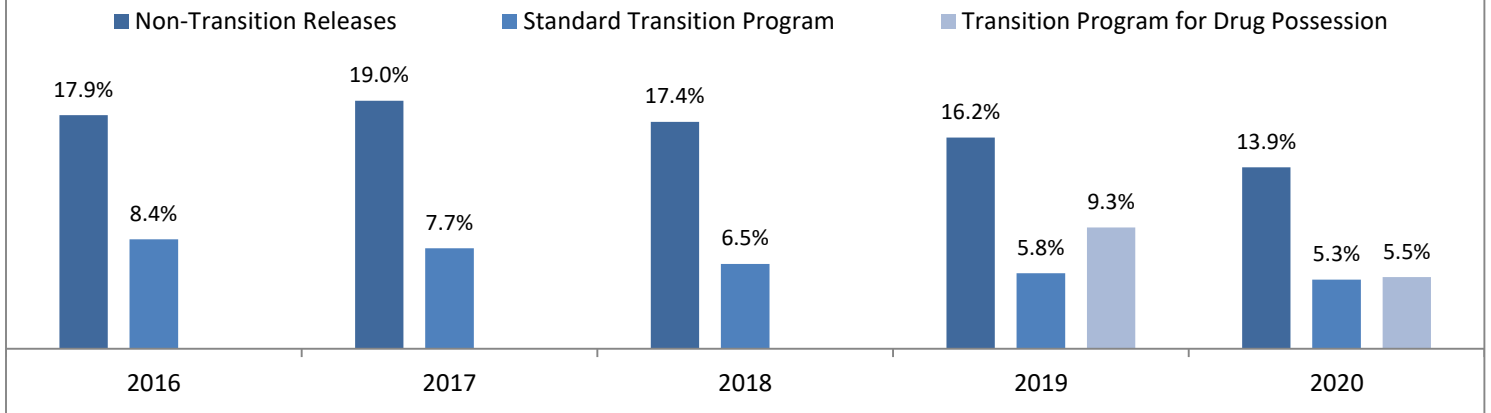
Among releases in FY 2020, the three-year NFC return to incarceration rates by transition program participation were Standard Transition Program (STP; 5.3%), Drug Transition Program (DTP; 5.5%), and Non-Transition Program (13.9%).

The average three-year NFC return to incarceration rate for the STP was 7.4%. The average three-year NFC return to incarceration rate for the DTP was 7.4%, compared to 18.2% for Non-Transition Program releases. This means that on average, STP releases had similar return to incarceration as DTP releases, and 59.3% lower return to incarceration than Non-Transition Program releases. On average, DTP releases had similar return to incarceration as STP releases, and 59.3% lower return to incarceration than Non-Transition releases.

The STP three-year NFC return to incarceration rates were highest among releases in FY 2011 at 9.6%, and decreased to 5.8% among releases in FY 2019. STP releases in FY 2020 reported an 8.6% decrease in return to incarceration over FY 2019. The DTP release code was not in the return to incarceration data until FY 2019 releases, so data is only reported for two years of releases (FY 2019 – FY 2020). DTP three-year NFC return to incarceration rates were highest in FY 2019 at 9.3%, and then decreased in FY 2020 to 5.5%. DTP releases in FY 2020 reported a 40.9% decrease in return to incarceration over FY 2019. Three-year NFC return to incarceration rates for the STP and the DTP among releases in FY 2020 remained below the highest rate for each program, and below the ten-year average.

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Transition Program Participation - Three Year NFC Return to Incarceration



Release FY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	10 Yr Avg
Standard Transition Program	9.6%	9.2%	7.6%	7.2%	7.0%	8.4%	7.7%	6.5%	5.8%	5.3%	7.4%
Transition Program for Drug Possession									9.3%	5.5%	7.4%
Non-Transition Return to Incarceration Rate	19.5%	20.7%	19.6%	18.6%	18.7%	17.9%	19.0%	17.4%	16.2%	13.9%	18.2%

4.1.3 Transition Program & Technical Violation Return to Incarceration

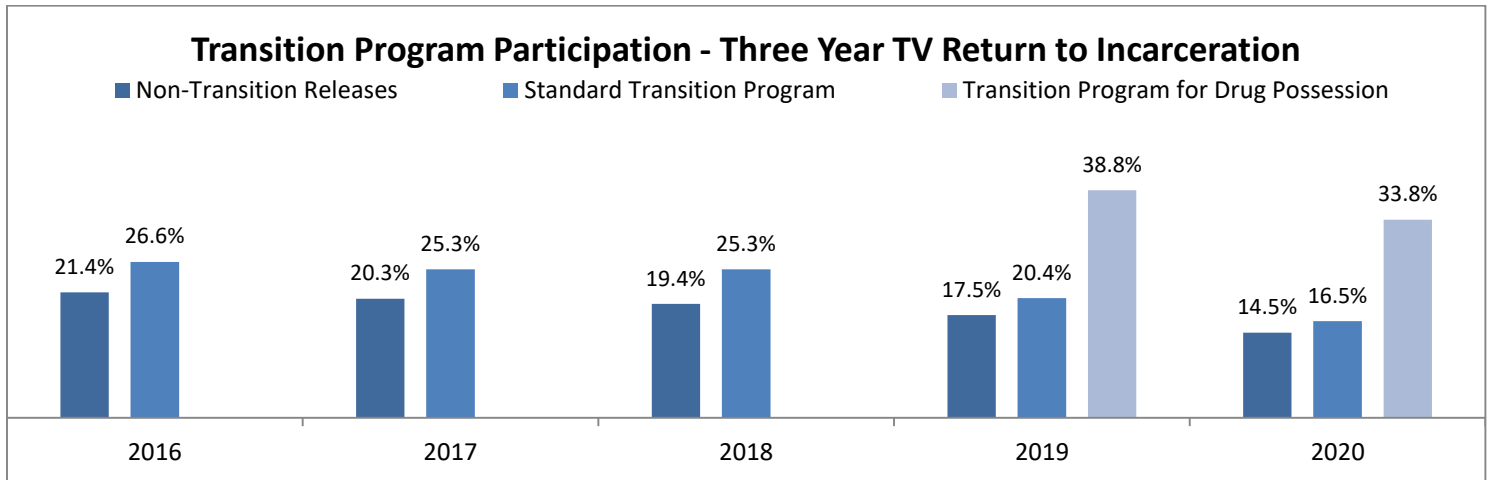
Among releases in FY 2020, the three-year TV return to incarceration rates by transition program participation were Standard Transition Program (STP; 16.5%), Drug Transition Program (DTP; 33.8%), and Non-Transition Program (14.5%).

The average three-year TV return to incarceration rate for the STP was 23.2%. The average three-year TV return to incarceration rate for the DTP was 36.3%, compared to 19.6% for Non-Transition Program releases. This means that on average, STP releases have 36.1% lower return to incarceration than DTP releases, and 18.4% higher return to incarceration than Non-Transition Program releases. On average, DTP releases have 56.5% higher return to incarceration than STP releases, and 85.2% higher return to incarceration than Non-Transition releases.

The STP three-year TV return to incarceration rates were highest among releases in FY 2015 at 31.3%, and decreased to 20.4% among releases in FY 2019. STP releases in FY 2020 reported a 19.1% decrease in return to incarceration over FY 2019. The DTP release code was not in the return to incarceration data until FY 2019 releases, so data is only reported for two years of releases (FY 2019 – FY 2020). DTP three-year NFC return to incarceration rates were highest in FY 2019 at 38.8%, and then decreased in FY 2020 to 33.8%. DTP releases in

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FY 2020 reported a 12.9% decrease in return to incarceration over FY 2019. Three-year TV return to incarceration rates for the STP and the DTP among releases in FY 2020 remained below the highest rate for each program, and below the ten-year average.



Release FY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	10 Yr Avg
Standard Transition Program	22.2%	18.4%	20.4%	25.3%	31.3%	26.6%	25.3%	25.3%	20.4%	16.5%	23.2%
Transition Program for Drug Possession									38.8%	33.8%	36.3%
Non-Transition Return to Incarceration Rate	19.2%	19.5%	20.2%	20.8%	23.0%	21.4%	20.3%	19.4%	17.5%	14.5%	19.6%

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

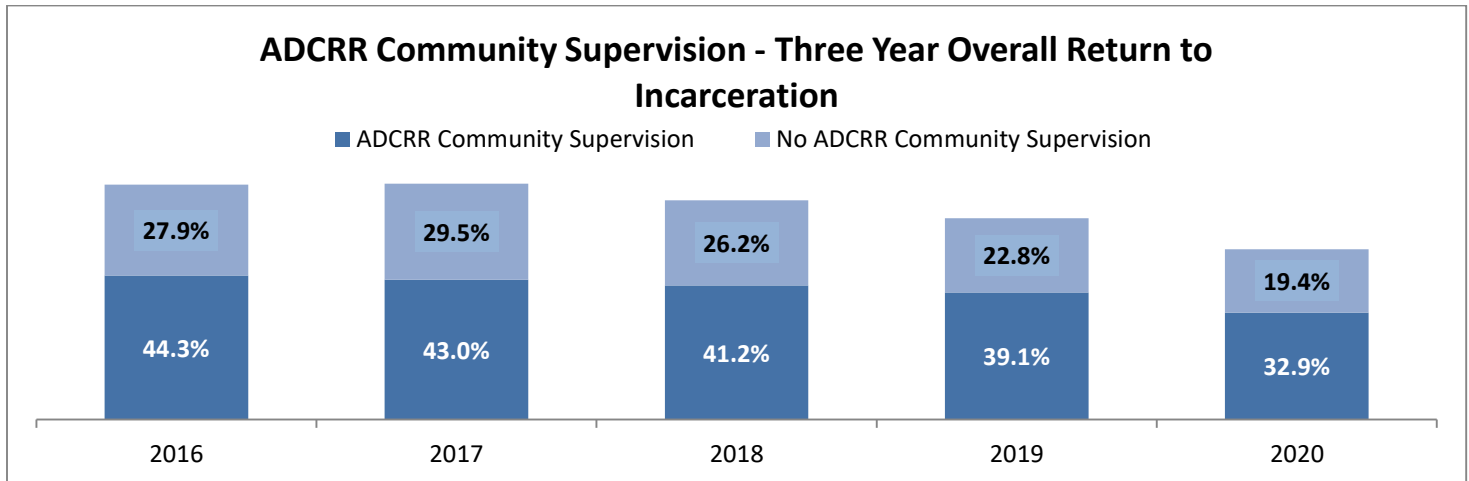
Among releases in FY 2020, three-year overall return to incarceration rates by ADCRR community supervision after release were Community Supervision (32.9%) and No Community Supervision (19.4%). Across the past ten years, those released with Community Supervision had higher three-year overall return to incarceration rates (41.8%) than those released with No Community Supervision (26.9%). Three-year overall return to incarceration rates have differed between those released with and without community supervision by as much as 41.7% (FY

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2019) and as little as 29.8% (FY 2012). These large differences in overall return to incarceration, as the following sections demonstrate, are due to the lack of technical violations of community supervision among those released with No Community Supervision.

Three-year overall return to incarceration for people released with Community Supervision was highest among releases in FY 2015 at 47.0% and decreased every year to a low of 32.9% in FY 2020. Releases in FY 2020 reported a 15.9% decrease in three-year overall return to incarceration compared to releases in FY 2019. Three-year overall return to incarceration for those released with Community Supervision in FY 2020 was 30.0% lower than the peak in FY 2015 and 21.3% lower than the ten-year average.

Three-year overall return to incarceration for people released with No Community Supervision was highest among releases in FY 2012 at 29.7%, eventually decreasing to 19.4% in FY 2020. Releases with No Community Supervision reported a 14.9% decrease in three-year overall return to incarceration compared to releases in FY 2019. Three-year overall return to incarceration for those released with No Community Supervision in FY 2020 was 34.7% lower than the peak in FY 2012 and 27.9% lower than the ten-year average.



Release FY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	10 Yr Avg
Release to ADCRR Community Supervision	41.5%	42.3%	43.4%	43.4%	47.0%	44.3%	43.0%	41.2%	39.1%	32.9%	41.8%
Release Without ADCRR Community Supervision	28.6%	29.7%	28.0%	28.0%	28.8%	27.9%	29.5%	26.2%	22.8%	19.4%	26.9%
Total	38.2%	39.2%	39.1%	39.0%	41.4%	39.0%	38.6%	36.3%	33.8%	28.2%	37.3%

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

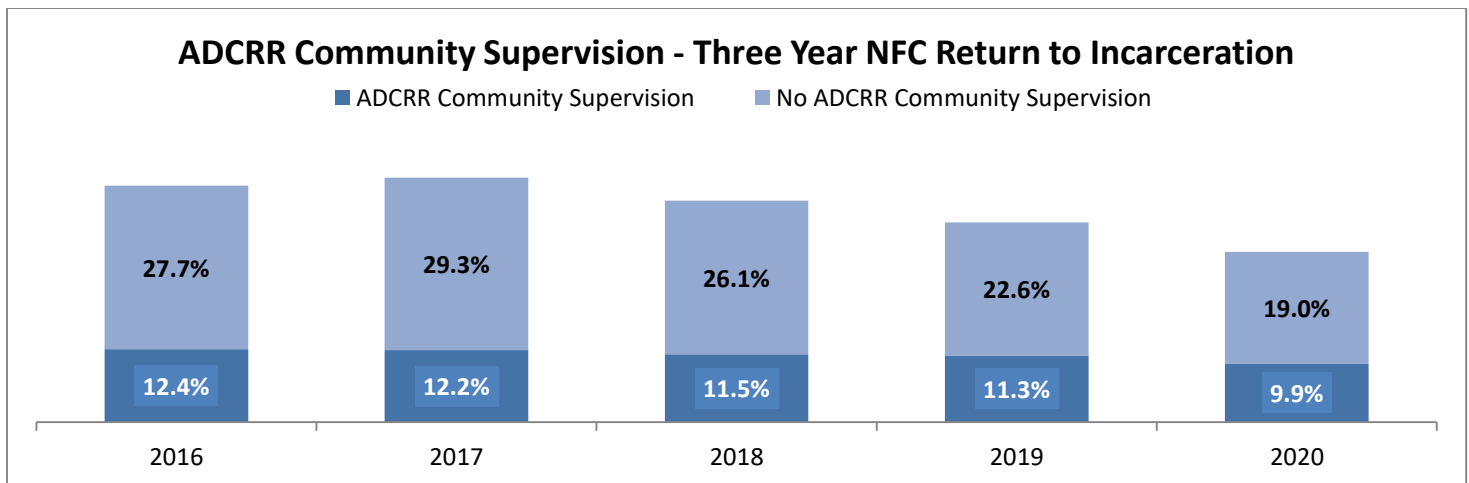
Among releases in FY 2020, three-year NFC return to incarceration rates by ADCRR community supervision after release were Community Supervision (9.9%) and No Community Supervision (19.0%). Across the past ten

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years, those released with Community Supervision had lower three-year NFC return to incarceration rates (13.2%) than those released with No Community Supervision (26.7%). Three-year NFC return to incarceration rates have differed between those released with and without community supervision by as much as 58.4% (FY 2017) and as little as 43.7% (FY 2012).

Three-year NFC return to incarceration for people released with Community Supervision was highest among releases in FY 2012 at 16.6% and decreased to a low of 9.9% in FY 2020. Releases in FY 2020 reported a 12.4% decrease in three-year NFC return to incarceration compared to releases in FY 2019. Three-year NFC return to incarceration for those released with Community Supervision in FY 2020 was 40.4% lower than the peak in FY 2012 and 25.0% lower than the ten-year average.

Three-year NFC return to incarceration for people released with No Community Supervision was highest among releases in FY 2012 at 29.5%, eventually decreasing to a low of 19.0% in FY 2020. Releases with No Community Supervision reported a 15.9% decrease in three-year NFC return to incarceration compared to releases in FY 2019. Three-year NFC return to incarceration for those released with No Community Supervision in FY 2020 was 35.6% lower than the peak in FY 2012 and 28.8% lower than the ten-year average.



Release FY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	10 Yr Avg
Release to ADCRR Community Supervision	15.4%	16.6%	15.4%	13.9%	13.2%	12.4%	12.2%	11.5%	11.3%	9.9%	13.2%
Release Without ADCRR Community Supervision	28.5%	29.5%	27.8%	27.8%	28.7%	27.7%	29.3%	26.1%	22.6%	19.0%	26.7%
Total	18.7%	19.8%	18.9%	17.9%	18.0%	17.3%	17.8%	16.3%	15.0%	13.1%	17.3%

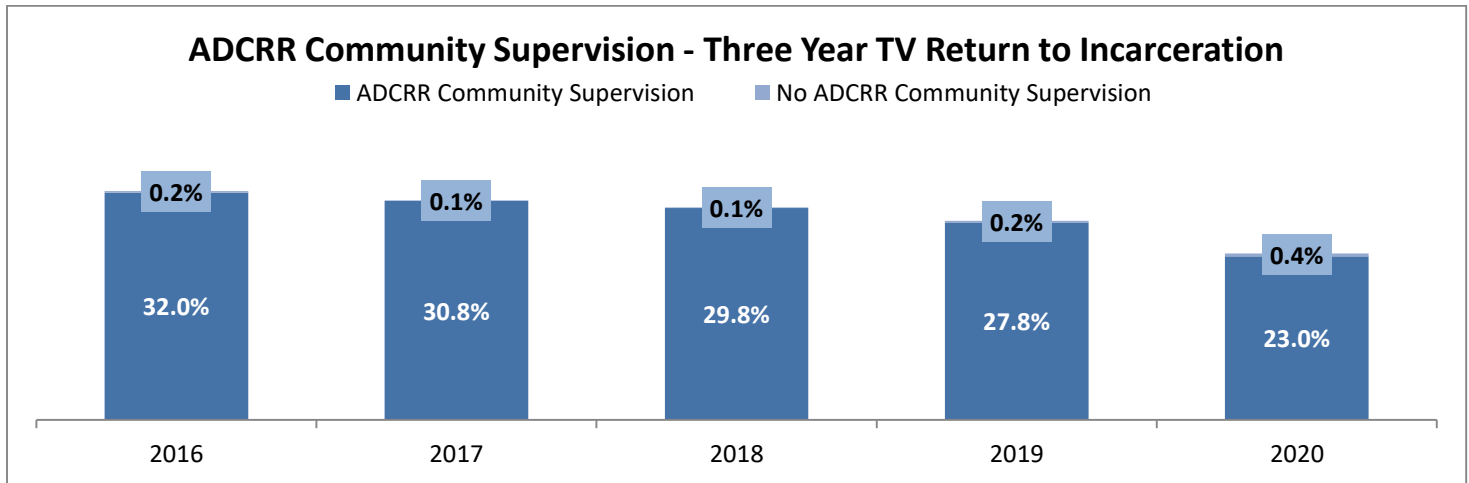
4.2.3 Release to Community Supervision & Technical Violation Return to Incarceration

Among releases in FY 2020, three-year TV return to incarceration rates by ADCRR community supervision after

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release were Community Supervision (23.0%) and No Community Supervision (0.4%). Across the past ten years, those released with Community Supervision had higher three-year TV return to incarceration rates (28.7%) than those released with No Community Supervision (0.2%). Additional releases or concurrent sentences may have led to the capture of a small number of TVs among those released with No Community Supervision.

Three-year TV return to incarceration for people released with Community Supervision was highest among releases in FY 2015 at 33.8% and decreased to a low of 23.0% in FY 2020. Releases in FY 2020 reported a 17.3% decrease in three-year TV return to incarceration compared to releases in FY 2019. Three-year TV return to incarceration for those released with Community Supervision in FY 2020 was 32.0% lower than the peak in FY 2015 and 19.9% lower than the ten-year average.



Release FY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	10 Yr Avg
Release to ADCRR Community Supervision	26.1%	25.7%	28.0%	29.5%	33.8%	32.0%	30.8%	29.8%	27.8%	23.0%	28.7%
Release Without ADCRR Community Supervision	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%
Total	19.4%	19.4%	20.2%	21.1%	23.5%	21.8%	20.8%	20.0%	18.7%	15.2%	20.0%

4.3 Absconding

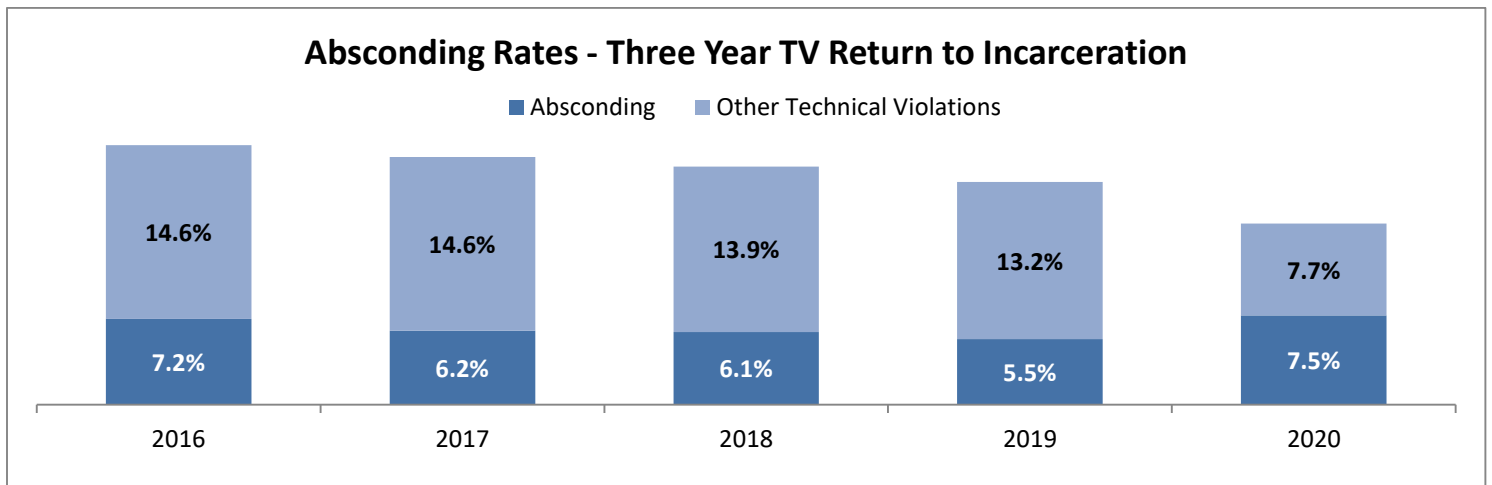
Technical violations can occur for several reasons, one of which being absconding. ADCRR defines absconding as when an offender moves from an approved residence without permission of the parole officer and/or fails to report. The whereabouts of the offender is unknown.

Among releases in FY 2020, 7.5% of releases absconded from supervision and an additional 7.7% of releases had some other technical violation – equaling a total three-year TV return to incarceration rate of 15.2%. Across

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the past ten fiscal years, the average three-year TV return to incarceration rate has been 20.0% - 6.6% absconding and 13.5% other technical violations.

Three-year absconding rates were lowest among those released in FY 2019, where only 5.5% of those released absconded. Absconding has been higher than average among those released in FY 2020 – where 7.5% absconded. Releases in FY 2020 have the highest absconding rate in the last 10 years – potentially influenced by COVID-19. Releases in FY 2020 also had the lowest other technical violations rate in the past ten years, at 7.7%. Releases in FY 2020 had an absconding rate 36.4% higher than releases in FY 2019, and a 41.7% lower other technical violation rate.



Release FY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	10 Yr Avg
Absconding From Supervision	6.0%	6.9%	6.7%	6.4%	7.2%	7.2%	6.2%	6.1%	5.5%	7.5%	6.6%
Other Technical Violations	13.5%	12.5%	13.5%	14.7%	16.3%	14.6%	14.6%	13.9%	13.2%	7.7%	13.5%
Total Technical Violations	19.4%	19.4%	20.2%	21.1%	23.5%	21.8%	20.8%	20.0%	18.7%	15.2%	20.0%