

Arizona Department of Corrections Rehabilitation & Reentry

Two Year Return to Incarceration Report

FY 2012 TO FY 2021 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 two-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 2012 to FY 2021 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 2021, 22.3% were recommitted to ADCRR custody within two years after release – 15.7% due to a technical violation and 6.6% due to a new felony conviction.

Trends from the prior ten years indicate that two-year return to incarceration peaked in FY 2015, and decreased to a ten-year low in FYs 2020 and 2021. The COVID-19 pandemic had significant impacts on the return to incarceration rate - extending into the second year after release. New felony convictions have continued to decline, while technical violations have begun to increase towards FY 2019 rates.

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 two-year return to incarceration rates than men, for both new felony convictions and technical violations
 - While male two-year technical violation return to incarceration increased from FY 2020 to FY 2021, female technical violation return to incarceration continued to decrease
- **Age:** People released prior to the age of 24 had the highest rates of two-year return to incarceration. Return to incarceration rates typically declined as age increased.
 - People released prior to the age of 24 were the only age categories to note a decline in overall two-year return to incarceration between FY 2020 and 2021 – due to decreases in new felony convictions
- **Race/Ethnicity:** People released who identified as African American, Indigenous, or Mexican American had the highest rates of two-year return to incarceration. Those who identified as Mexican National had the lowest.
- **Commitment Offense:** People committed to ADCRR for Property Offenses and released had the highest rates of two-year return to incarceration. People committed to ADCRR for Sex Offenses and released had the lowest rates – particularly for new felony convictions.
 - Financial Offenses were the only offense type to note an increase in new felony conviction return to incarceration between FY 2020 and 2021
- **Release to Community Supervision:** People released to ADCRR Community Supervision had lower rates of two-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 two-year return to incarceration rates increased as their substance use needs score increased. Those with Score 0 had the lowest rates of two-year return to incarceration, and those with Score 3 had the highest.
 - Recent trends suggest that the difference in return to incarceration between the scores may be shrinking – particularly for new felony convictions.
- **Mental Health Needs Score:** People with Score 4 often had the highest rates of two-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 2019-2021).
- **Major Program Completion:** People who completed the Substance Abuse Treatment or Sex Offender Treatment program had the lowest rates of two-year return to incarceration. Functional Literacy and GED/HS Diploma programs had the highest rates of return to incarceration – particularly technical violations.
 - On average, those who completed major prison programs had lower rates of two-year return to incarceration than people who do not complete any major prison programs.
 - Recent trends suggest that Sex Offender Treatment program two-year return to incarceration is increasing – for both new felony convictions and technical violations.
- **Transition Program Release:** People released to either the Standard or Drug Transition Program had lower rates of two-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 NFC 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 two-year technical violations – two-thirds on average.
 - Recent trends suggest that this trend may be changing. In FY 2021, a majority of technical violations were for absconding, and only a minority for 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 two 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

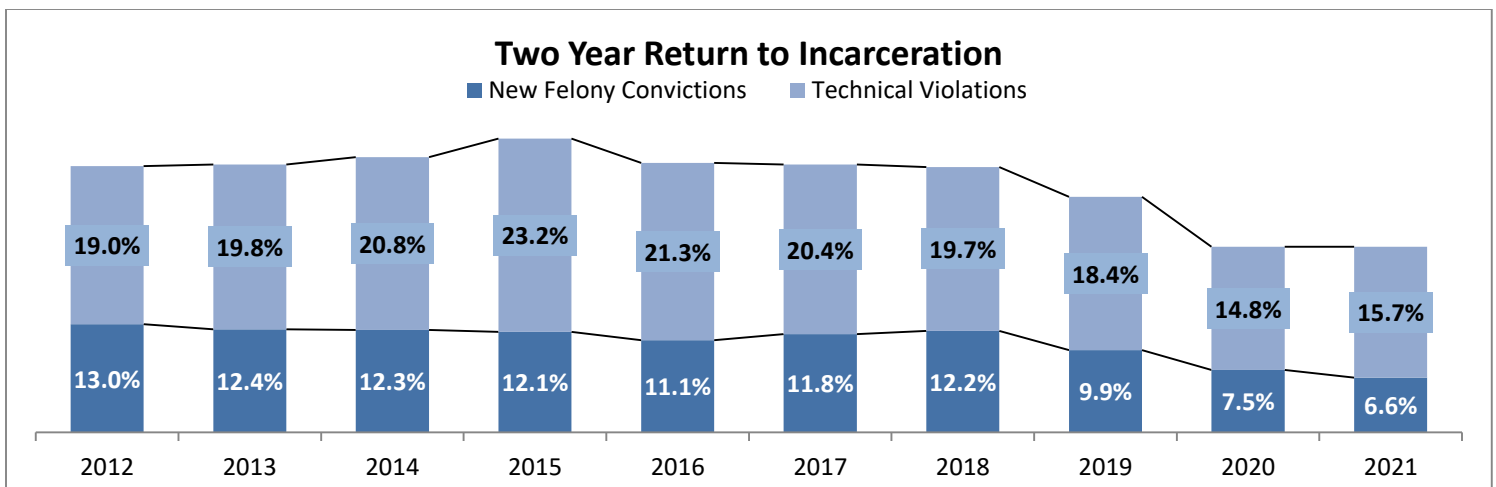
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1.0 Two Year Return to Incarceration

1.1 Overall Return to Incarceration

The average two-year overall return to incarceration rate for people leaving ADCRR facilities was 30.2% across the past ten fiscal years (FYs). Overall return to incarceration peaked for releases in FY 2015 at 35.3% and decreased through releases in FY 2020 to a low of 22.3%, which remained at 22.3% for releases in FY 2021.

Compared to years prior, releases in FY 2021 reported a 12.0% decrease in new felony convictions (NFCs) and a 6.1% increase in technical violations (TVs) over FY 2020 - equaling an overall return to incarceration increase of 0.0% over the prior FY. Overall return to incarceration for FY 2021 releases is 21.2% lower than releases in FY 2019, and 36.8% lower than the peak among releases in FY 2015.



Release FY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	10 Yr Avg
NFC	13.0%	12.4%	12.3%	12.1%	11.1%	11.8%	12.2%	9.9%	7.5%	6.6%	10.9%
TV	19.0%	19.8%	20.8%	23.2%	21.3%	20.4%	19.7%	18.4%	14.8%	15.7%	19.3%
Overall	32.0%	32.2%	33.1%	35.3%	32.4%	32.2%	31.9%	28.3%	22.3%	22.3%	30.2%

1.2 New Felony Conviction Return to Incarceration

Among releases in FY 2021, the two-year NFC return to incarceration rate was 6.6%. The average two-year NFC return to incarceration rate for people leaving ADCRR facilities was 10.9% across the past ten FYs. NFC return to incarceration peaked for releases in FY 2012 at 13.0%. NFC return to incarceration for releases in FY 2021 was at a ten-year low of 6.6%. Releases in FY 2021 reported a 12.0% decrease in NFC return to incarceration over FY 2020. FY 2021 two-year NFC return to incarceration rates are 33.3% lower than releases in FY 2019 and 49.2% lower than the peak among releases in FY 2012.

1.3 Technical Violation Return to Incarceration

Among releases in FY 2021, the two-year TV return to incarceration rate was 15.7%. The average two-year TV return to incarceration rate for people leaving ADCRR facilities was 19.3% across the past ten FYs. TV return to incarceration peaked for releases in FY 2015 at 23.2%. TV return to incarceration for releases in FY 2020 was at

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a ten-year low of 14.8%. Releases in FY 2021 reported a 6.1% increase in TV return to incarceration over releases in FY 2020. FY 2021 two-year TV return to incarceration rates were 12.8% lower than releases in FY 2019 and 29.7% lower than the peak among releases in FY 2015.

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2.0 Inmate Demographics & Two Year Return to Incarceration

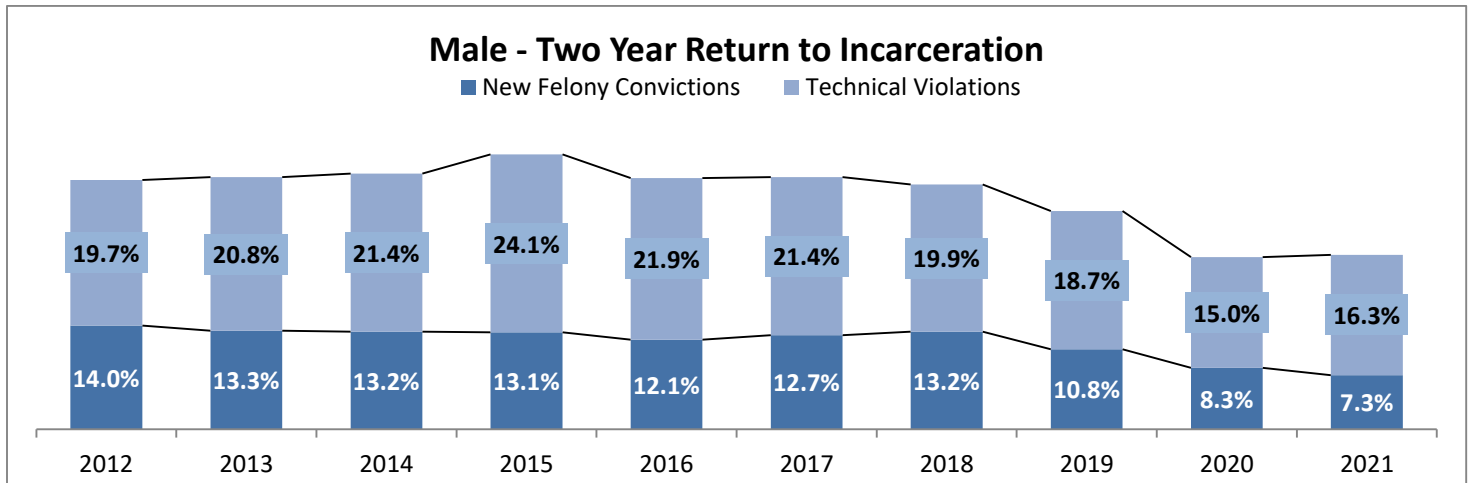
2.1 Gender

2.1.1 Gender & Overall Return to Incarceration

Among releases in FY 2021, the two-year overall return to incarceration rates by gender were 23.6% for males and 14.7% for females. Two-year overall male return to incarceration has averaged 31.7% across the past ten years, compared to 21.9% for females. Across all ten years, female return to incarceration rates were lower than males, by as much as 36.7% (FY 2013) and as little as 22.4% (FY 2018).

Two-year overall male return to incarceration was highest in FY 2015 at 37.2% and decreased to a low of 23.3% in FY 2020. Men released in FY 2021 had an overall two-year return to incarceration rate of 23.6% - a 1.29% increase over FY 2020. Two-year male overall return to incarceration in FY 2021 was 36.6% lower than the peak in FY 2015 and 20.0% lower than FY 2019.

Two-year overall female return to incarceration was highest in FY 2018 at 25.7% and decreased to a low of 14.7% in FY 2021. Women released in FY 2021 had an overall two-year return to incarceration rate that was 13.5% lower than FY 2020. Two-year female overall return to incarceration in FY 2021 was 42.8% lower than the peak in FY 2018 and 33.8% lower than FY 2019.



Release FY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	10 Yr Avg
NFC	14.0%	13.3%	13.2%	13.1%	12.1%	12.7%	13.2%	10.8%	8.3%	7.3%	11.8%
TV	19.7%	20.8%	21.4%	24.1%	21.9%	21.4%	19.9%	18.7%	15.0%	16.3%	19.9%
Overall	33.8%	34.1%	34.6%	37.2%	34.0%	34.1%	33.1%	29.5%	23.3%	23.6%	31.7%

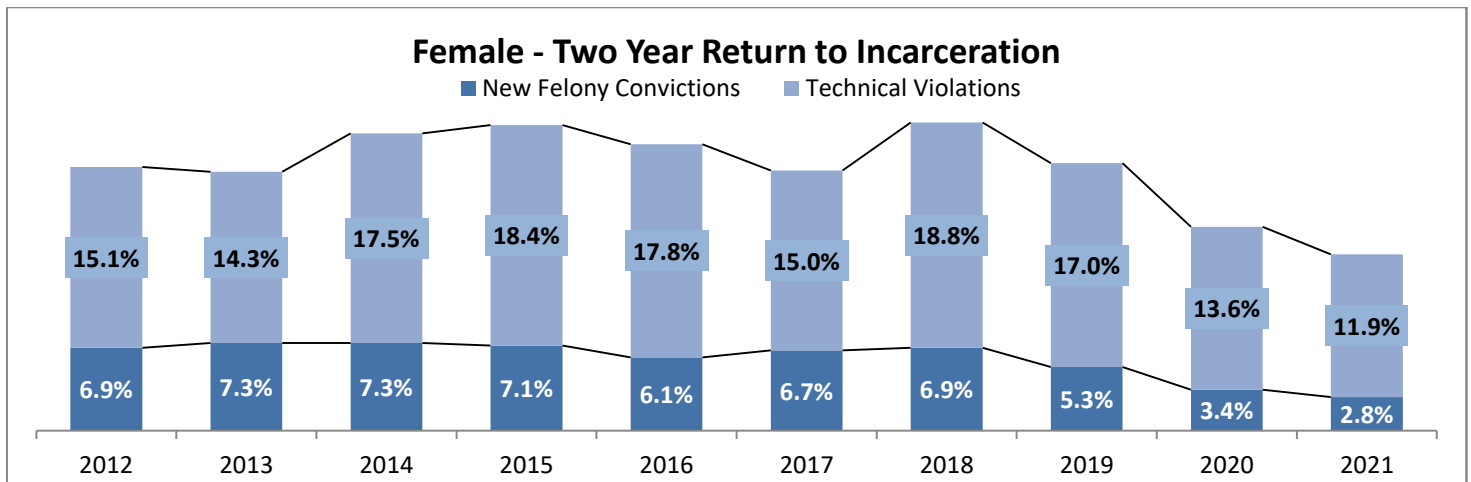
2.1.2 Gender & New Felony Conviction Return to Incarceration

Among releases in FY 2021, the two-year NFC return to incarceration rates by gender were 7.3% for males and 2.8% for females. Two-year male NFC return to incarceration has averaged 11.8% across the past ten years, compared to 6.0% for females. Across all ten years, two-year female NFC return to incarceration rates were lower than males, by as much as 59.0% (FY 2020) and as little as 44.7% (FY 2014).

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Two-year male NFC return to incarceration was highest in FY 2012 at 14.0% and decreased to 12.1% in in FY 2016, before increasing to 13.2% in FY 2018. Male two-year NFC return to incarceration rates have been steadily decreasing since. Men released in FY 2021 had a two-year NFC return to incarceration rate of 7.3% - a 12.1% decrease over FY 2020. Two-year male NFC return to incarceration in FY 2021 was 47.9% lower than the peak in FY 2012 and 32.4% lower than FY 2019.

Two-year female NFC return to incarceration was highest in FYs 2013 and 2014 at 7.3% and decreased to 6.1% in FY 2016 before increasing to 6.9% in FY 2018. Female two-year NFC return to incarceration rates have been steadily decreasing since. Women released in FY 2021 had a two-year NFC return to incarceration rate of 2.8% - a 17.7% decrease over FY 2020. Two-year female NFC return to incarceration in FY 2021 was 61.6% lower than the peaks in FYs 2013 and 2014, and 47.2% lower than FY 2019.



Release FY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	10 Yr Avg
NFC	6.9%	7.3%	7.3%	7.1%	6.1%	6.7%	6.9%	5.3%	3.4%	2.8%	6.0%
TV	15.1%	14.3%	17.5%	18.4%	17.8%	15.0%	18.8%	17.0%	13.6%	11.9%	15.9%
Overall	22.0%	21.6%	24.8%	25.5%	23.8%	21.7%	25.7%	22.2%	17.0%	14.7%	21.9%

2.1.3 Gender & Technical Violation Return to Incarceration

Among releases in FY 2021, the two-year TV return to incarceration rates by gender were 16.3% for males and 11.9% for females. Two-year male TV return to incarceration has averaged 19.9% across the past ten years, compared to 15.9% for females. Across all ten years, two-year female TV return to incarceration rates were lower than males, by as much as 31.3% (FY 2013) and as little as 5.5% (FY 2018).

Two-year male TV return to incarceration was highest in FY 2015 at 24.1% and decreased steadily through FY 2020 before increasing in FY 2021. Men released in FY 2021 had a two-year TV return to incarceration rate of 16.3% - an 8.7% increase over FY 2020. Two-year male NFC return to incarceration in FY 2021 was 32.4% lower than the peak in FY 2015 and 12.8% lower than FY 2019.

Two-year female TV return to incarceration was highest in FY 2018 at 18.8% and decreased through FY 2021.

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Women released in FY 2021 had a two-year TV return to incarceration rate of 11.9% - a 12.5% decrease over FY 2020. Two-year female TV return to incarceration in FY 2021 was 36.7% lower than the peak in FY 2018, and 30.0% lower than FY 2019.

2.2 Age at Release

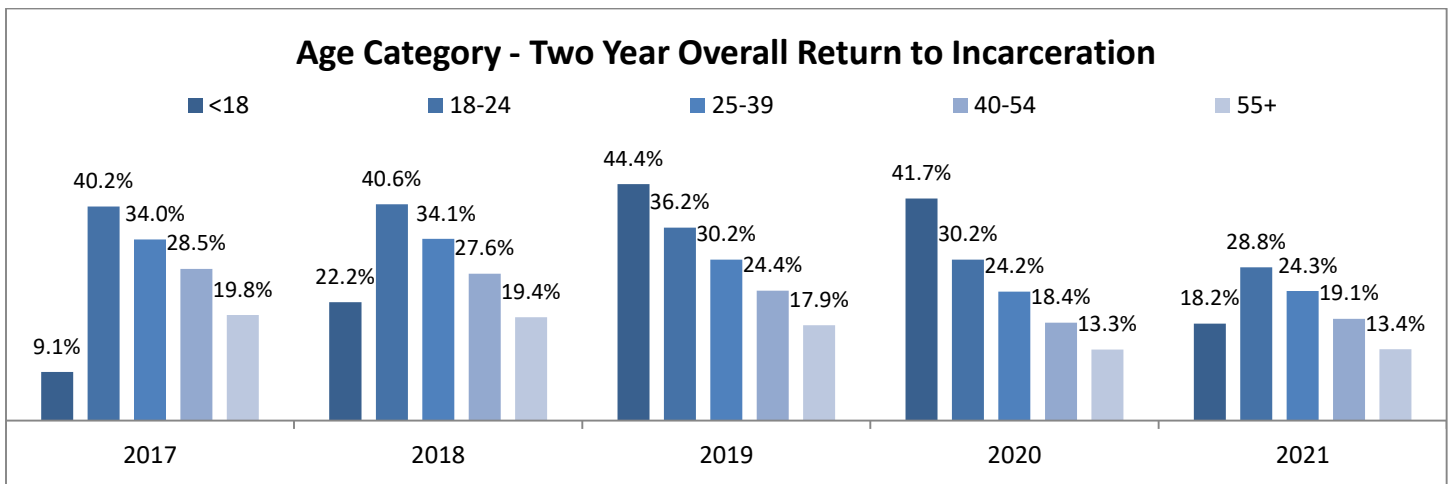
This section details return to incarceration rates by the age group at date of release. The five categories are Under 18, 18-24, 25-39, 40-54, and 55+. These age categories are similar to those used in other ADCRR reports.

2.2.1 Age & Overall Return to Incarceration

Among releases in FY 2021, the two-year overall return to incarceration rates by age category were <18 (18.2%), 18-24 (28.8%), 25-39 (24.3%), 40-54 (19.1%), and 55+ (13.4%).

Across the past ten fiscal years, those released between the ages of 18 and 24 had a two-year overall return to incarceration rate of 37.3%, compared to 32.1% and below for other age categories. Those between the ages of 25 to 39 often had the second highest return to incarceration rate, followed by those 40-54. There was a large range in the return to incarceration rates for people <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 category. Those aged 55+ often had the lowest return to incarceration rate among all age categories, with an average of 18.7%. In FY 2021, the two-year overall return to incarceration rates followed similar trends as years prior. Those between the ages of 18 and 24 had the highest rate of return to incarceration, followed by 25-39, then 40-54, then <18, and then 55+.

For all age categories aside from releases under 18, two-year overall return to incarceration rates were highest among those released in FY 2015. Two-year overall return to incarceration was lowest for those aged 25-39, 40-54, and 55+ in FY 2020, while 18-24 was lowest in FY 2021. Two-year overall return to incarceration was lowest in FY 2017 for <18. FY 2021 two-year overall return to incarceration rates were lower than FY 2020 for releases aged <18 and 18-24. FY 2021 rates were higher than FY 2020 for releases aged 25-39, 40-50, and 55+. Two-year overall return to incarceration rates among releases in FY 2021 were lower than FY 2019 and lower than the highest rate for each age category.



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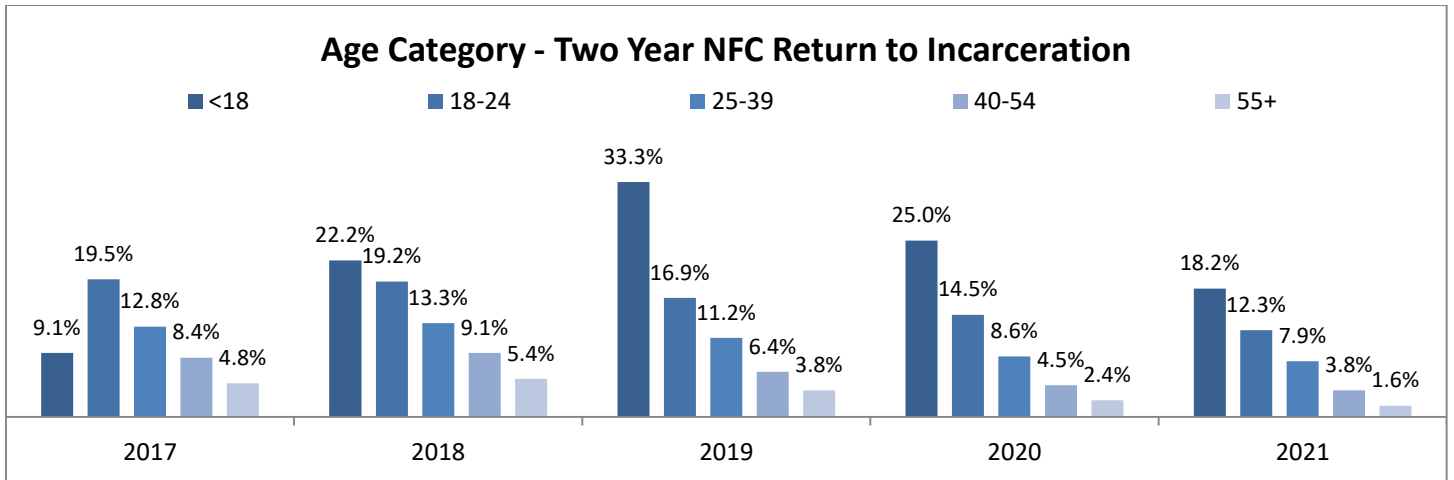
Release FY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	10 Yr Avg
<18	29.4%	33.3%	60.0%	37.5%	25.0%	9.1%	22.2%	44.4%	41.7%	18.2%	32.1%
18-24	37.8%	36.7%	38.9%	42.1%	41.6%	40.2%	40.6%	36.2%	30.2%	28.8%	37.3%
25-39	33.0%	34.2%	35.5%	37.4%	34.3%	34.0%	34.1%	30.2%	24.2%	24.3%	32.1%
40-54	29.1%	28.7%	28.2%	31.1%	27.8%	28.5%	27.6%	24.4%	18.4%	19.1%	26.3%
55+	20.3%	19.9%	22.1%	21.3%	19.5%	19.8%	19.4%	17.9%	13.3%	13.4%	18.7%
Total	32.0%	32.2%	33.1%	35.3%	32.4%	32.2%	31.9%	28.3%	22.3%	22.3%	30.2%

2.2.2 Age & New Felony Conviction Return to Incarceration

Among releases in FY 2021, the two-year NFC return to incarceration rates by age category were <18 (18.2%), 18-24 (12.3%), 25-39 (7.9%), 40-54 (3.8%), and 55+ (1.6%).

Across the past ten fiscal years, those released aged <18 had a two-year NFC return to incarceration rate of 22.2%, compared to 17.0% and below for other age categories. 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. Those between the ages of 18-24 often had the second highest return to incarceration rate, followed by 25-39 and 40-54. Those aged 55+ often had the lowest return to incarceration rate among all age categories, with an average of 4.2%. Among releases in FY 2021, the two-year NFC return to incarceration rates followed similar trends as years prior. Those aged <18 had the highest rate of return to incarceration, followed by 18-24, 25-39, then 40-54, and then 55+.

Age categories did not report their highest rates in the same release years. For example, the highest two-year NFC return to incarceration rates were reported among releases in FY 2012 for 18-24 and 40-54, FY 2014 for 25-39, FY 2015 for <18, and FY 2018 for 55+. All age categories, aside from <18, reported their lowest two-year NFC return to incarceration rates among releases in FY 2021. Those aged <18 reported their lowest rate among those released in FY 2017. Two-year NFC return to incarceration rates among releases in FY 2021 were lower than FY 2019, and lower than the highest rate for each age category (except for <18).



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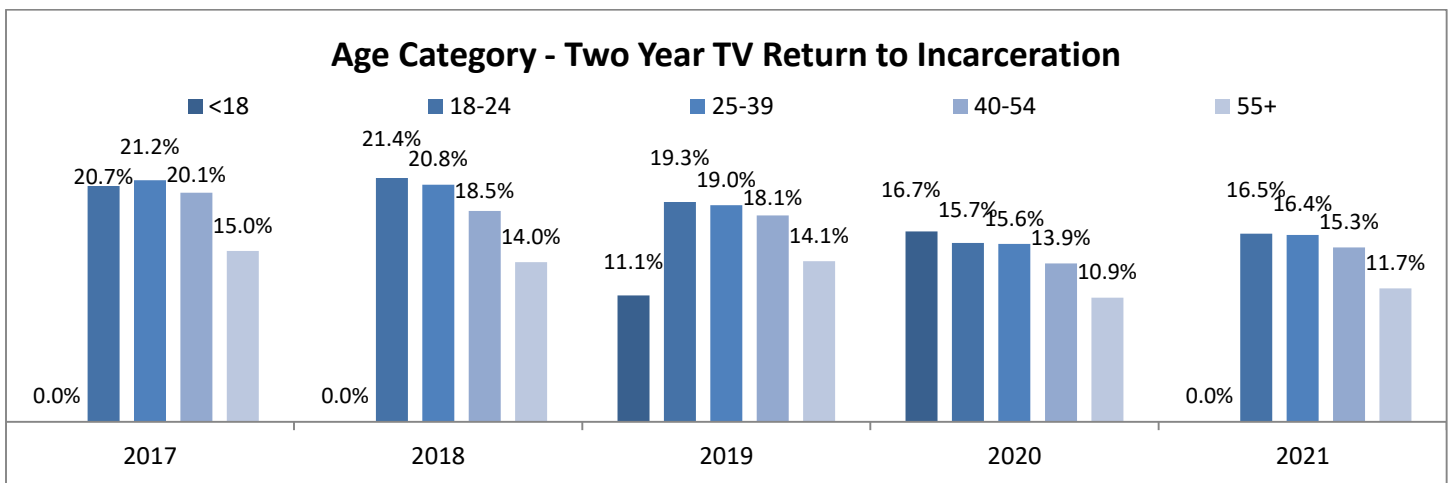
Release FY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	10 Yr Avg
<18	17.6%	16.7%	30.0%	37.5%	12.5%	9.1%	22.2%	33.3%	25.0%	18.2%	22.2%
18-24	18.7%	17.2%	16.4%	17.2%	18.1%	19.5%	19.2%	16.9%	14.5%	12.3%	17.0%
25-39	13.7%	13.9%	14.1%	13.5%	12.1%	12.8%	13.3%	11.2%	8.6%	7.9%	12.1%
40-54	10.0%	8.6%	8.6%	8.5%	7.9%	8.4%	9.1%	6.4%	4.5%	3.8%	7.6%
55+	4.8%	4.9%	4.8%	5.3%	3.8%	4.8%	5.4%	3.8%	2.4%	1.6%	4.2%
Total	13.0%	12.4%	12.3%	12.1%	11.1%	11.8%	12.2%	9.9%	7.5%	6.6%	10.9%

2.2.3 Age & Technical Violation Return to Incarceration

Among releases in FY 2021, the two-year TV return to incarceration rates by age category were <18 (0.0%), 18-24 (16.5%), 25-39 (16.4%), 40-54 (15.3%), and 55+ (11.7%).

Across the past ten fiscal years, those released aged 18 to 24 or 25 to 39 had the highest rates of two-year TV return to incarceration. Those aged 18 to 24 had a two-year TV rate of 20.3%, compared to 20.0% among those aged 25 to 39. All other age categories reported a ten-year average of 18.7% or below. Those between the ages of 40-54 were often the next lowest, and followed by 55+. Those aged <18 had the lowest ten-year average, but some years reported the highest rate while other years reported 0.0%. Among releases in FY 2021, the two-year TV return to incarceration rates followed similar trends as years prior. Those aged 18-24 had the highest rate of return to incarceration, followed by 25-39, 40-54, 55+, then <18.

Age categories did not report their highest rates in the same release years. For example, the highest two-year TV return to incarceration rates for those aged 18-24, 25-39, and 40-54 were reported among releases in FY 2015, while <18 and 55+ reported their highest rates among releases in FY 2014. For all age categories aside from <18, two-year TV return to incarceration was lowest among releases in 2020. Those aged <18 reported 0.0% TV return to incarceration for several release years (FYs 2015, 2017, 2018, 2021). FY 2021 two-year TV return to incarceration rates are higher than FY 2020s for all age categories aside from <18. Across all categories, two-year TV return to incarceration rates among releases in FY 2021 were lower than FY 2019, and lower than the highest rate for each age category.



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Release FY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	10 Yr Avg
<18	11.8%	16.7%	30.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	16.7%	0.0%	9.9%
18-24	19.1%	19.6%	22.5%	25.0%	23.5%	20.7%	21.4%	19.3%	15.7%	16.5%	20.3%
25-39	19.3%	20.3%	21.4%	23.9%	22.2%	21.2%	20.8%	19.0%	15.6%	16.4%	20.0%
40-54	19.1%	20.2%	19.5%	22.6%	19.8%	20.1%	18.5%	18.1%	13.9%	15.3%	18.7%
55+	15.5%	14.9%	17.3%	16.1%	15.7%	15.0%	14.0%	14.1%	10.9%	11.7%	14.5%
Total	19.0%	19.8%	20.8%	23.2%	21.3%	20.4%	19.7%	18.4%	14.8%	15.7%	19.3%

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 2021, the two-year overall return to incarceration rates by race/ethnicity were White (20.1%), African American (26.8%), Indigenous (24.9%), Mexican American (25.4%), Mexican National (4.1%), Asian (14.3%), Other (20.3%), and Unknown (25.5%).

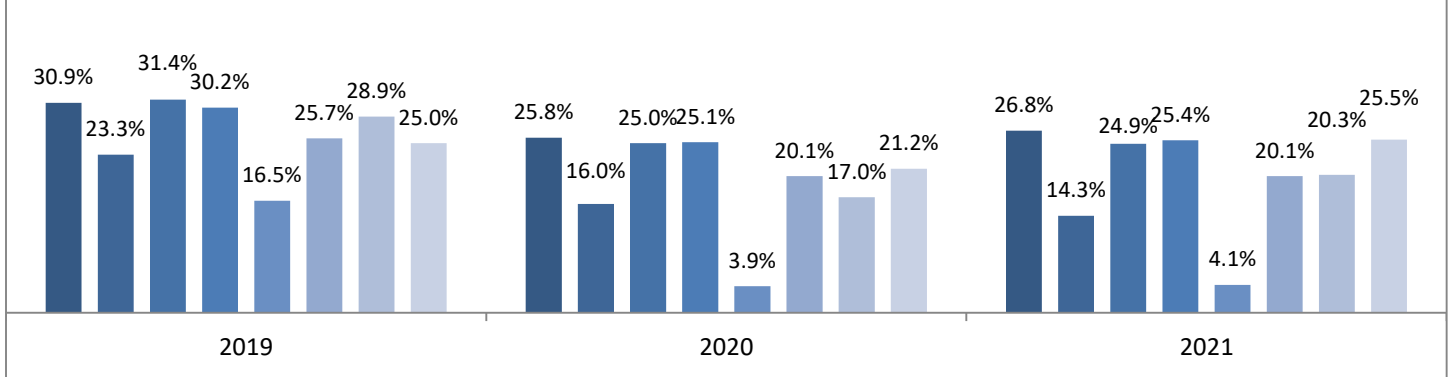
Across the past ten FYs, two-year overall return to incarceration rates were lowest among Mexican Nationals or releases with an Unknown race/ethnicity, and highest among African American or Mexican American releases. Two-year overall return to incarceration was highest in different FYs for different groups. For example, White releases reported a high of 34.4% in FY 2015, compared to a high of 38.1% for African American releases in FY 2013. The lowest return to incarceration rate for most racial/ethnic groups was reported in FY 2020 or 2021 (except Unknown).

Among releases in FY 2021, those who identified as African American, Mexican American, Mexican National, Other, or Unknown showed increases in two-year overall return to incarceration compared to FY 2020. Releases who identified as Indigenous or Asian showed decreases in two-year overall return to incarceration compared to FY 2020. Releases who identified as White showed no change in their return to incarceration rate compared to FY 2020. FY 2021's two-year overall return to incarceration rates remained below each group's peak return to incarceration rate and FY 2019 for most racial/ethnic groups (except Unknown).

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Race/Ethnicity - Two Year Overall Return to Incarceration

■ African American ■ Asian ■ Indigenous ■ Mexican American ■ Mexican National ■ White ■ Other ■ Unknown



Release FY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	10 Yr Avg
African American	33.1%	38.1%	37.2%	37.6%	36.5%	37.0%	35.8%	30.9%	25.8%	26.8%	33.9%
Asian	20.9%	20.4%	17.2%	21.8%	28.8%	25.0%	22.6%	23.3%	16.0%	14.3%	21.0%
Indigenous	32.0%	29.5%	32.2%	34.3%	30.6%	32.1%	31.8%	31.4%	25.0%	24.9%	30.4%
Mexican American	33.9%	33.4%	35.1%	36.9%	34.3%	34.4%	33.4%	30.2%	25.1%	25.4%	32.2%
Mexican National	10.0%	7.8%	11.5%	17.7%	9.2%	12.1%	9.1%	16.5%	3.9%	4.1%	10.2%
White	31.0%	31.0%	31.4%	34.4%	30.7%	29.5%	30.1%	25.7%	20.1%	20.1%	28.4%
Other	25.7%	25.2%	20.8%	24.6%	27.2%	28.7%	29.1%	28.9%	17.0%	20.3%	24.8%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	42.9%	25.0%	21.2%	25.5%	16.5%
Total	32.0%	32.2%	33.1%	35.3%	32.4%	32.2%	31.9%	28.3%	22.3%	22.3%	30.2%

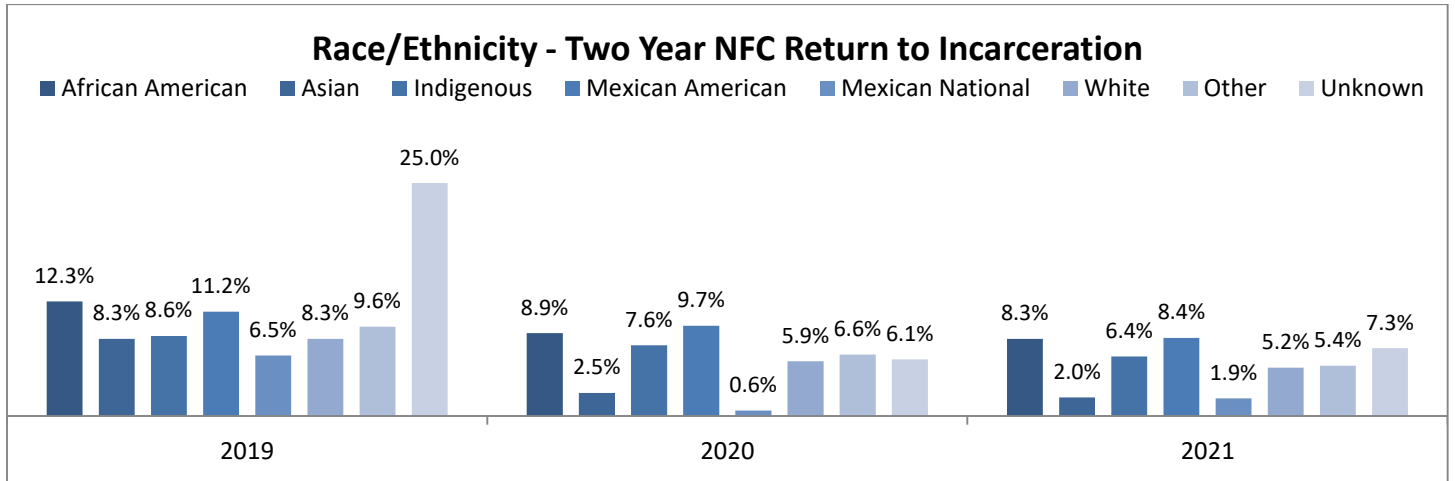
2.3.2 Race/Ethnicity & New Felony Conviction Return to Incarceration

Among releases in FY 2021, the two-year NFC return to incarceration rates by race/ethnicity were White (5.2%), African American (8.3%), Indigenous (6.4%), Mexican American (8.4%), Mexican National (1.9%), Asian (2.0%), Other (5.4%), and Unknown (7.3%).

Across the past ten FYs, two-year NFC 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. Two-year NFC return to incarceration was highest in different FYs for different groups. For example, White releases reported a high of 11.9% among releases in FY 2012, compared to a high of 8.8% for Mexican National releases in FY 2015. Releases in FY 2020 or 2021 reported the historically lowest return to incarceration rate for most racial/ethnic groups (except Unknown).

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Among releases in FY 2021, those who identified as Mexican National or Unknown showed increases in two-year NFC return to incarceration compared to FY 2020. Releases who identified as White, African American, Indigenous, Mexican American, Asian, or Other showed decreases in two-year NFC return to incarceration compared to FY 2020. FY 2021s two-year NFC return to incarceration rates remained below each group's peak return to incarceration rate and FY 2019 for all racial/ethnic groups.



Release FY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	10 Yr Avg
African American	13.6%	14.9%	14.5%	14.4%	13.6%	13.7%	15.1%	12.3%	8.9%	8.3%	12.9%
Asian	4.7%	5.6%	8.6%	9.1%	9.6%	15.9%	3.8%	8.3%	2.5%	2.0%	7.0%
Indigenous	11.0%	10.7%	9.5%	12.1%	8.7%	9.0%	9.5%	8.6%	7.6%	6.4%	9.3%
Mexican American	15.1%	14.6%	14.4%	13.4%	12.8%	13.4%	14.1%	11.2%	9.7%	8.4%	12.7%
Mexican National	5.3%	4.8%	6.9%	8.8%	5.4%	5.2%	4.5%	6.5%	0.6%	1.9%	5.0%
White	11.9%	10.6%	10.9%	10.7%	9.9%	10.6%	10.5%	8.3%	5.9%	5.2%	9.5%
Other	11.4%	11.2%	6.5%	9.2%	8.2%	10.8%	11.5%	9.6%	6.6%	5.4%	9.0%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	25.0%	6.1%	7.3%	5.3%
Total	13.0%	12.4%	12.3%	12.1%	11.1%	11.8%	12.2%	9.9%	7.5%	6.6%	10.9%

2.3.3 Race/Ethnicity & Technical Violation Return to Incarceration

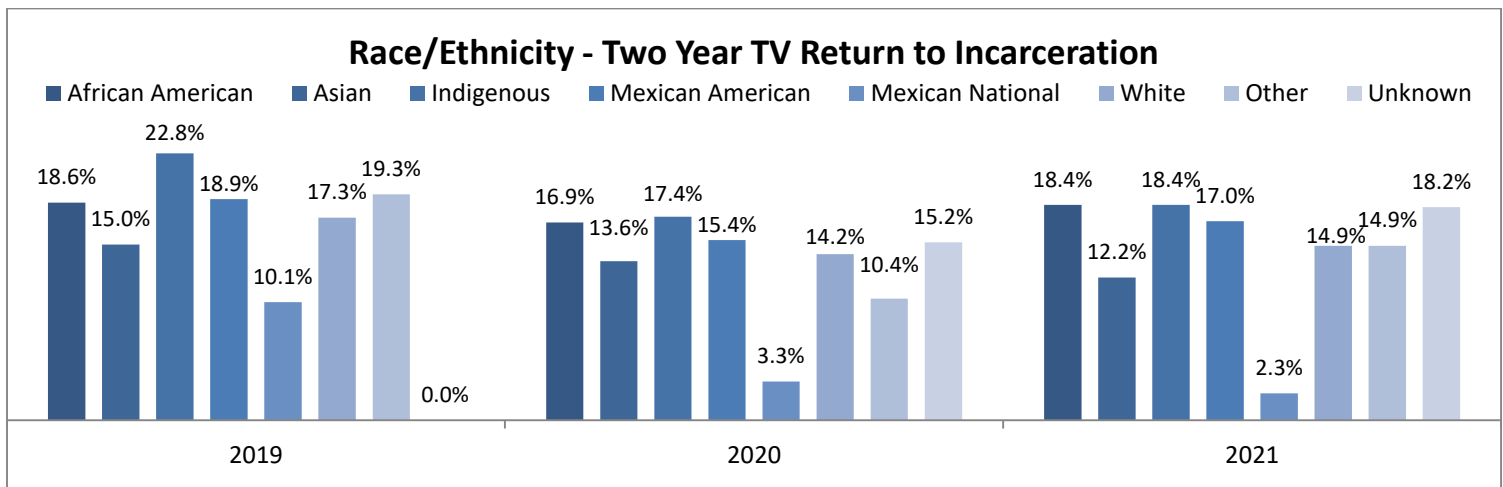
Among releases in FY 2021, the two-year TV return to incarceration rates by race/ethnicity were White (14.9%), African American (18.4%), Indigenous (18.4%), Mexican American (17.0%), Mexican National (2.3%), Asian (12.2%), Other (14.9%), and Unknown (18.2%).

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

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releases with an Unknown race/ethnicity, and highest among Indigenous or African American releases. Two-year TV return to incarceration was highest in different FYs for different groups. For example, White releases reported a high of 23.6% among releases in FY 2015, compared to a high of 23.1% for Indigenous releases in FY 2017. Releases in FY 2020 or 2021 reported the historically lowest return to incarceration rate for most racial/ethnic groups (except Unknown).

Among releases in FY 2021, those who identified as White, African American, Indigenous, Mexican American, Other, or Unknown showed increases in two-year TV return to incarceration compared to FY 2020. Releases who identified as Mexican National or Asian showed decreases in two-year TV return to incarceration compared to FY 2020. FY 2021s two-year TV return to incarceration rates remained below each group's peak return to incarceration rate and FY 2019 for most racial/ethnic groups (except Unknown).



Release FY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	10 Yr Avg
African American	19.6%	23.3%	22.7%	23.2%	22.9%	23.4%	20.7%	18.6%	16.9%	18.4%	21.0%
Asian	16.3%	14.8%	8.6%	12.7%	19.2%	9.1%	18.9%	15.0%	13.6%	12.2%	14.0%
Indigenous	21.0%	18.8%	22.7%	22.2%	21.9%	23.1%	22.3%	22.8%	17.4%	18.4%	21.1%
Mexican American	18.8%	18.8%	20.7%	23.5%	21.5%	21.0%	19.3%	18.9%	15.4%	17.0%	19.5%
Mexican National	4.7%	3.0%	4.6%	8.8%	3.8%	6.9%	4.5%	10.1%	3.3%	2.3%	5.2%
White	19.1%	20.4%	20.5%	23.6%	20.9%	19.0%	19.6%	17.3%	14.2%	14.9%	19.0%
Other	14.3%	14.0%	14.3%	15.4%	19.0%	18.0%	17.6%	19.3%	10.4%	14.9%	15.7%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	28.6%	0.0%	15.2%	18.2%	11.2%
Total	19.0%	19.8%	20.8%	23.2%	21.3%	20.4%	19.7%	18.4%	14.8%	15.7%	19.3%

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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.

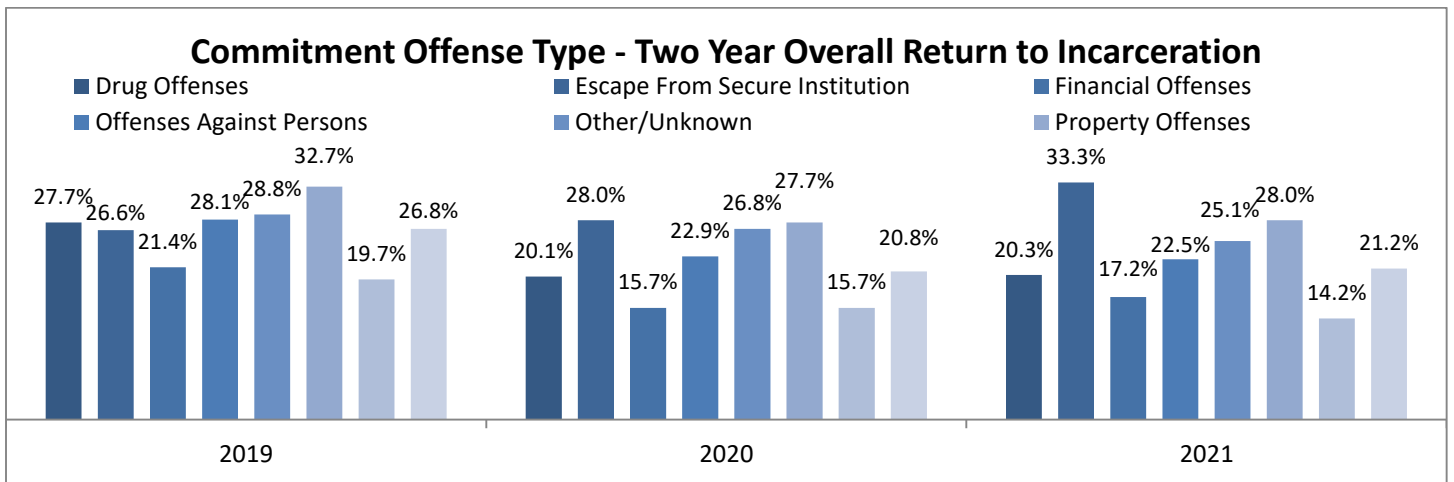
Note that Escape from Secure Institution refers to an escape from any secure institution – a mental hospital, a juvenile facility, a jail, or prison. A sample of these cases suggests that a majority are escapes from police during arrest or escapes from jail work release. Only a small number represent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

2.4.1 Commitment Offense Type & Overall Return to Incarceration

Among releases in FY 2021, two-year overall return to incarceration rates by offense type were Drug Offenses (20.3%), Escape from Secure Institution (33.3%), Financial Offenses (17.2%), Offenses against Persons (22.5%), Other/Unknown (25.1%), Property Offenses (28.0%), Sex Offenses (14.2%), and Weapons Offenses (21.2%).

Across the past ten FYs, two-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 36.7% ten-year average return to incarceration rate, compared to 24.0% for Sex Offenses.

Most offense types had their highest two-year overall return to incarceration rate among releases in FY 2015 – except for Financial, Sex, and Weapons Offenses. All offense types reported their lowest return to incarceration rate among releases in FY 2020 or FY 2021. For FY 2021, only Offenses against Persons, Sex Offenses, and Other/ Unknown reported decreases in two-year overall return to incarceration compared to releases in FY 2020 – all other offense categories showed increases. Two-year overall return to incarceration rates for all offense types have not returned to their highest two-year overall return to incarceration rate, and most remain below their FY 2019 return to incarceration rate (except for Escape from Secure Institution).



Release FY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	10 Yr Avg
Drug Offenses	26.7%	27.2%	29.8%	32.3%	30.3%	29.4%	29.2%	27.7%	20.1%	20.3%	27.3%

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Release FY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	10 Yr Avg
Escape From Secure Institution	34.5%	40.0%	35.4%	47.4%	44.6%	38.2%	30.9%	26.6%	28.0%	33.3%	35.9%
Financial Offenses	30.0%	28.2%	28.4%	30.5%	31.1%	28.0%	27.3%	21.4%	15.7%	17.2%	25.8%
Offenses Against Persons	31.5%	31.0%	32.6%	34.7%	30.3%	33.6%	32.2%	28.1%	22.9%	22.5%	29.9%
Other/Unknown	33.4%	33.6%	35.7%	37.2%	33.9%	32.7%	35.1%	28.8%	26.8%	25.1%	32.2%
Property Offenses	41.1%	40.9%	38.8%	42.8%	38.2%	38.4%	38.0%	32.7%	27.7%	28.0%	36.7%
Sex Offenses	26.6%	29.8%	28.7%	27.6%	27.2%	25.8%	24.8%	19.7%	15.7%	14.2%	24.0%
Weapons Offenses	36.8%	37.7%	36.5%	33.0%	33.4%	28.0%	30.1%	26.8%	20.8%	21.2%	30.4%
Total	32.0%	32.2%	33.1%	35.3%	32.4%	32.2%	31.9%	28.3%	22.3%	22.3%	30.2%

2.4.2 Commitment Offense Type & New Felony Conviction Return to Incarceration

Among releases in FY 2021, two-year NFC return to incarceration rates by offense type were Drug Offenses (4.7%), Escape from Secure Institution (12.1%), Financial Offenses (4.6%), Offenses against Persons (7.7%), Other/Unknown (9.9%), Property Offenses (9.1%), Sex Offenses (3.1%), and Weapons Offenses (7.2%).

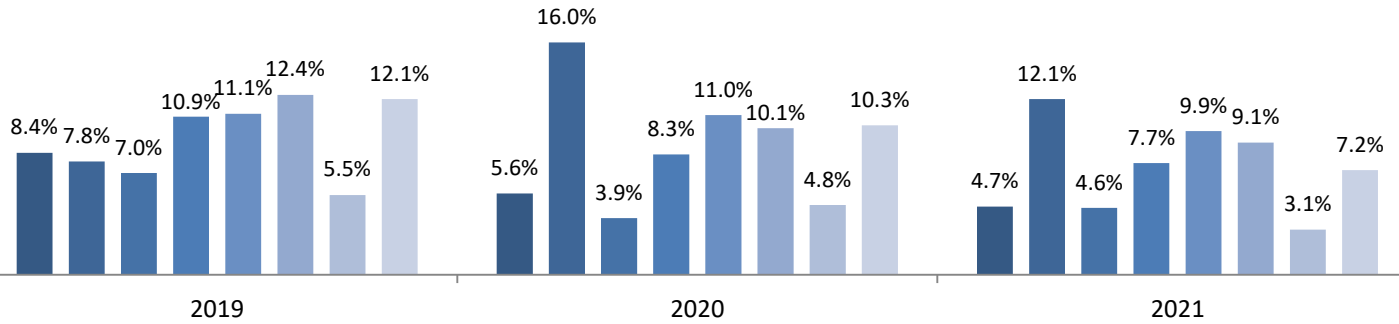
Across the past ten FYs, two-year NFC return to incarceration rates were typically highest among people convicted of Property Offenses (e.g., burglary, arson) or Weapons Offenses, and lowest among people convicted of Financial Offenses or Sex Offenses. Property Offenses and Weapons Offenses have a 14.0% ten-year average return to incarceration rate, compared to 5.8% for Sex Offenses.

Two-year NFC return to incarceration was highest in different FYs for different offense types. For example, Drug Offense releases reported a high of 11.5% among releases in FYs 2012 and 2015, compared to a high of 10.5% for Financial Offenses releases in FY 2017. Most offense types reported their lowest two-year NFC return to incarceration rate among releases in FY 2021 – except for Escape from Secure Institution (FY 2019) and Financial Offenses (FY 2020). For FY 2021, most offense types reported decreases in two-year NFC return to incarceration compared to releases in FY 2020. Only Financial Offenses reported an increase over releases in FY 2020. Two-year NFC return to incarceration rates for all offense types have not returned to their highest two-year NFC return to incarceration rate, and most remain below their FY 2019 return to incarceration rate (except for Escape from Secure Institution).

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Commitment Offense Type - Two Year NFC Return to Incarceration

■ Drug Offenses
 ■ Escape From Secure Institution
 ■ Financial Offenses
■ Offenses Against Persons
 ■ Other/Unknown
 ■ Property Offenses



Release FY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	10 Yr Avg
Drug Offenses	10.5%	10.2%	10.3%	10.5%	9.4%	9.6%	10.1%	8.4%	5.6%	4.7%	8.9%
Escape From Secure Institution	15.5%	13.8%	16.9%	10.5%	14.3%	13.2%	19.1%	7.8%	16.0%	12.1%	13.9%
Financial Offenses	12.3%	9.6%	10.7%	8.3%	10.5%	11.5%	8.9%	7.0%	3.9%	4.6%	8.7%
Offenses Against Persons	12.1%	11.6%	13.0%	12.2%	10.7%	13.2%	13.8%	10.9%	8.3%	7.7%	11.4%
Other/Unknown	13.7%	14.7%	15.2%	14.1%	12.3%	12.9%	15.3%	11.1%	11.0%	9.9%	13.0%
Property Offenses	17.8%	16.7%	14.1%	15.6%	14.4%	15.0%	14.7%	12.4%	10.1%	9.1%	14.0%
Sex Offenses	6.0%	6.9%	6.7%	7.6%	5.8%	5.3%	6.0%	5.5%	4.8%	3.1%	5.8%
Weapons Offenses	18.7%	17.3%	18.8%	13.2%	15.8%	12.5%	14.2%	12.1%	10.3%	7.2%	14.0%
Total	13.0%	12.4%	12.3%	12.1%	11.1%	11.8%	12.2%	9.9%	7.5%	6.6%	10.9%

2.4.3 Commitment Offense Type & Technical Violation Return to Incarceration

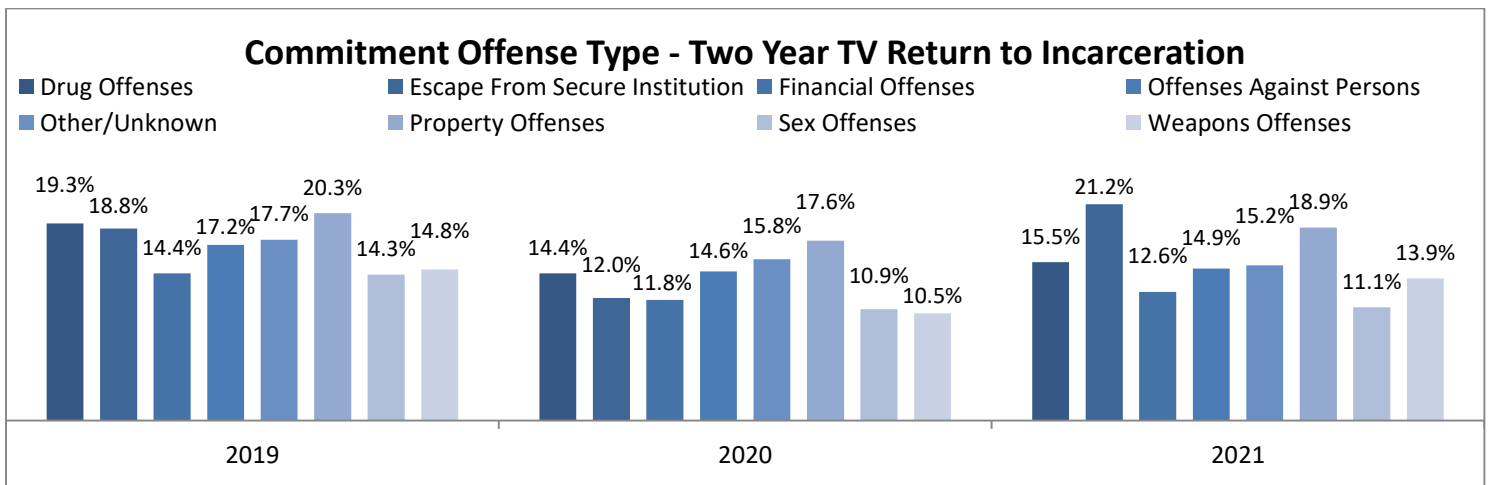
Among releases in FY 2021, two-year TV return to incarceration rates by offense type were Drug Offenses (15.5%), Escape from Secure Institution (21.2%), Financial Offenses (12.6%), Offenses against Persons (14.9%), Other/Unknown (15.2%), Property Offenses (18.9%), Sex Offenses (11.1%), and Weapons Offenses (13.9%).

Across the past ten FYs, two-year TV 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

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convicted of Sex Offenses or Weapons Offenses. Property Offenses have a 22.7% ten-year average return to incarceration rate, compared to 16.4% for Weapons Offenses.

Most offense types reported their highest two-year TV return to incarceration rate among releases in FY 2015 – except for Sex Offenses and Weapons Offenses (FY 2013). Most offense types reported their lowest two-year TV return to incarceration rate among releases in FY 2020 – except for Escape from Secure Institution (FY 2018) and Other/Unknown (FY 2021). For FY 2021, most offense types reported increases in two-year TV return to incarceration compared to releases in FY 2020. Only Other/Unknown reported a decrease over releases in FY 2020. Two-year TV return to incarceration rates for all offense types have not returned to their highest two-year TV return to incarceration rate, and most remain below their FY 2019 return to incarceration rate (except for Escape from Secure Institution).



Release FY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	10 Yr Avg
Drug Offenses	16.2%	17.0%	19.5%	21.8%	20.9%	19.8%	19.1%	19.3%	14.4%	15.5%	18.4%
Escape From Secure Institution	19.0%	26.2%	18.5%	36.8%	30.4%	25.0%	11.8%	18.8%	12.0%	21.2%	22.0%
Financial Offenses	17.8%	18.6%	17.7%	22.2%	20.6%	16.4%	18.4%	14.4%	11.8%	12.6%	17.1%
Offenses Against Persons	19.4%	19.5%	19.6%	22.5%	19.6%	20.3%	18.4%	17.2%	14.6%	14.9%	18.6%
Other/Unknown	19.8%	18.9%	20.5%	23.1%	21.6%	19.8%	19.7%	17.7%	15.8%	15.2%	19.2%
Property Offenses	23.3%	24.2%	24.7%	27.2%	23.8%	23.4%	23.3%	20.3%	17.6%	18.9%	22.7%
Sex Offenses	20.6%	22.9%	22.0%	20.0%	21.4%	20.5%	18.8%	14.3%	10.9%	11.1%	18.3%

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<i>Release FY</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>2021</i>	<i>10 Yr Avg</i>
<i>Weapons Offenses</i>	18.1%	20.5%	17.7%	19.8%	17.6%	15.5%	15.9%	14.8%	10.5%	13.9%	16.4%
<i>Total</i>	19.0%	19.8%	20.8%	23.2%	21.3%	20.4%	19.7%	18.4%	14.8%	15.7%	19.3%

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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.

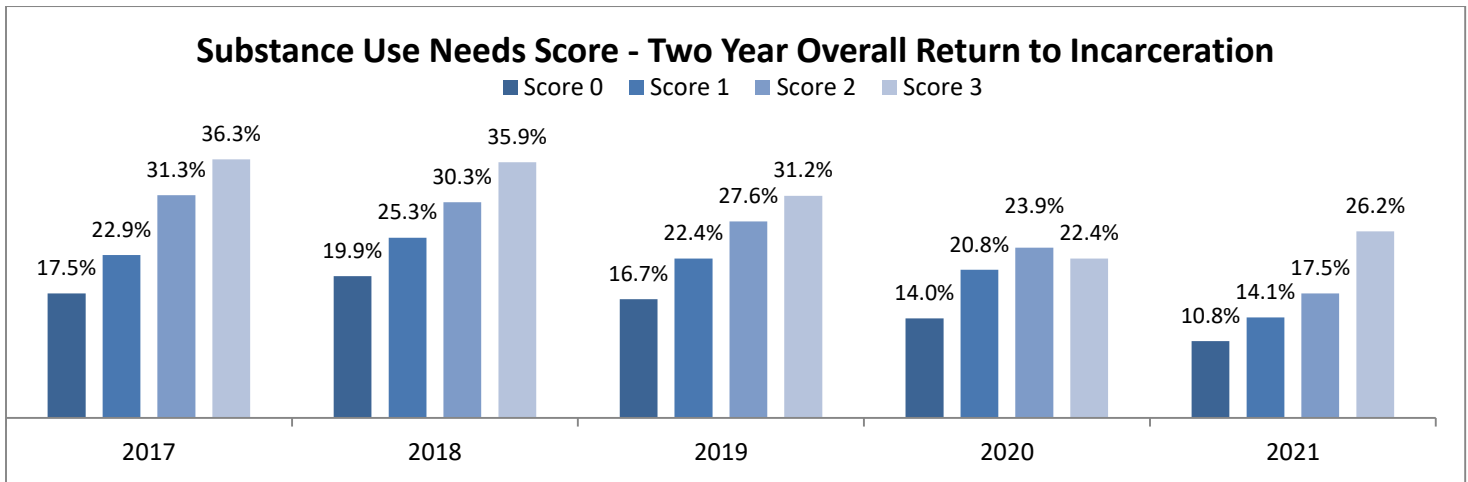
- Score 0: No Need
- Score 1: Need for Education, But Not Treatment
- Score 2: Moderate Need for Treatment
- Score 3: Intense Need for Treatment

3.1.1 Substance Use Needs & Overall Return to Incarceration

Among releases in FY 2021, the two-year overall return to incarceration rates by substance use needs score were Score 0 (10.8%), Score 1 (14.1%), Score 2 (17.5%), and Score 3 (26.2%).

Across the past ten years, the two-year overall return to incarceration rate has increased as the substance use needs score increases. Releases with Score 0 had the lowest two-year overall return to incarceration rate, followed by Score 1, Score 2, and Score 3. Releases with Score 0 have averaged a two-year overall return to incarceration rate of 16.8% across the past ten years, compared to 34.4% among Score 3.

Two-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 two-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 2014. Scores 0, 1, and 2 reported their lowest two-year return to incarceration rates among releases in FY 2021, while Score 3 reported their lowest in FY 2020. In FY 2021, Scores 0, 1, and 2 reported decreases in their two-year overall return to incarceration compared to FY 2020. Score 3 reported an increase in two-year overall return to incarceration compared to FY 2020. All of the FY 2021 two-year overall return to incarceration rates remain below the peak rate for each score and below FY 2019 rates.



Release FY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	10 Yr Avg
Score 0	17.0%	17.4%	16.9%	17.5%	20.2%	17.5%	19.9%	16.7%	14.0%	10.8%	16.8%

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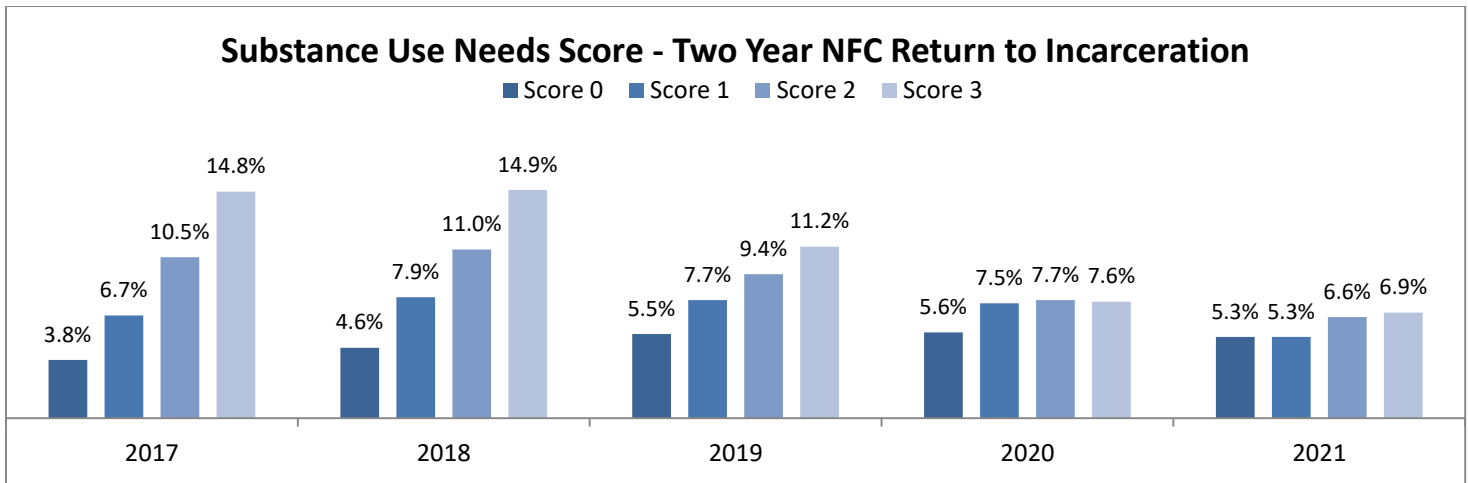
Release FY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	10 Yr Avg
Score 1	22.1%	21.8%	20.4%	26.4%	22.9%	22.9%	25.3%	22.4%	20.8%	14.1%	21.9%
Score 2	28.7%	30.0%	30.8%	34.5%	30.2%	31.3%	30.3%	27.6%	23.9%	17.5%	28.5%
Score 3	38.5%	37.9%	39.3%	39.2%	37.4%	36.3%	35.9%	31.2%	22.4%	26.2%	34.4%
Total	32.0%	32.2%	33.1%	35.3%	32.4%	32.2%	31.9%	28.3%	22.3%	22.3%	30.2%

3.1.2 Substance Use Needs & New Felony Conviction Return to Incarceration

Among releases in FY 2021, the two-year NFC return to incarceration rates by substance use needs score were Score 0 (5.3%), Score 1 (5.3%), Score 2 (6.6%), and Score 3 (6.9%).

Across the past ten years, the two-year NFC return to incarceration rate has increased as the substance use needs score increases. The two exceptions are FY 2020 and FY 2021 – release years that overlap with the COVID-19 pandemic. Releases with Score 0 have averaged a two-year NFC return to incarceration rate of 4.4% across the past ten years, compared to 13.2% among Score 3.

Two-year NFC return to incarceration was highest in different FYs for different substance use needs scores. For example, Score 1 was highest among releases in FY 2018 at 7.9%, while Score 2 was highest among releases in FY 2013 at 11.4%. Scores 0, 2, and 3 reported their lowest two-year NFC return to incarceration rates among releases in FY 2021, while Score 1 reported their lowest in FY 2013. In FY 2021, all scores reported decreases in their two-year NFC return to incarceration compared to releases in FY 2020. All of the FY 2021 two-year NFC return to incarceration rates remain below the peak rate for each score and below FY 2019 rates.



Release FY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	10 Yr Avg
Score 0	3.7%	3.1%	3.3%	4.6%	4.3%	3.8%	4.6%	5.5%	5.6%	5.3%	4.4%
Score 1	7.8%	4.7%	6.4%	7.1%	6.3%	6.7%	7.9%	7.7%	7.5%	5.3%	6.7%

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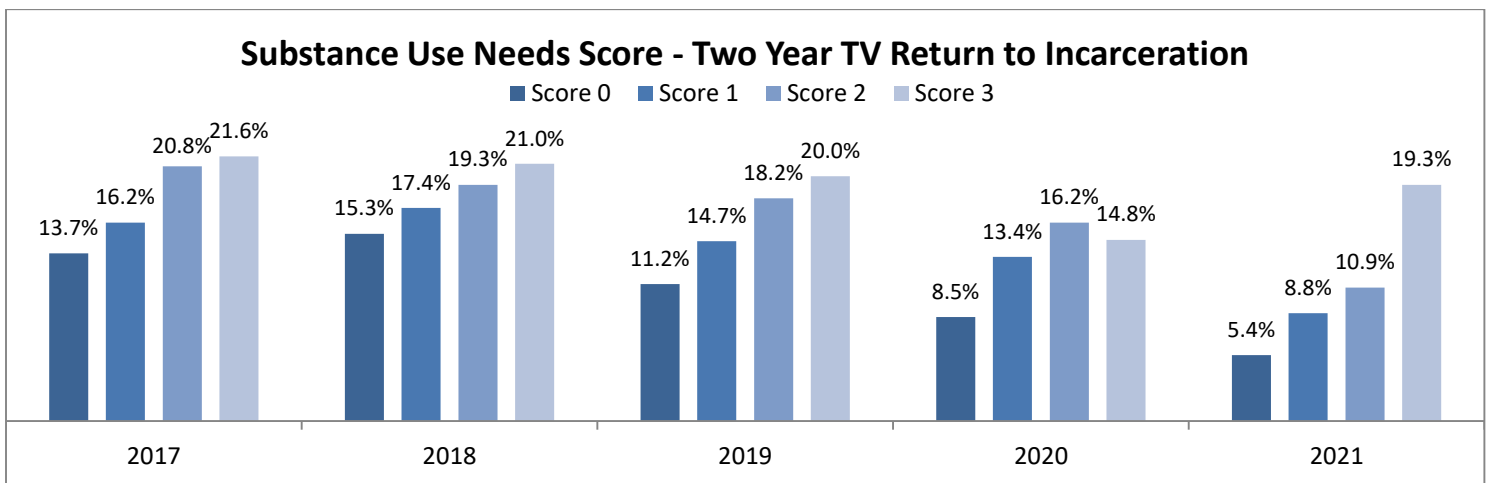
Release FY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	10 Yr Avg
Score 2	11.3%	11.4%	10.9%	11.2%	9.8%	10.5%	11.0%	9.4%	7.7%	6.6%	10.0%
Score 3	16.4%	15.8%	15.6%	14.6%	14.0%	14.8%	14.9%	11.2%	7.6%	6.9%	13.2%
Total	13.0%	12.4%	12.3%	12.1%	11.1%	11.8%	12.2%	9.9%	7.5%	6.6%	10.9%

3.1.3 Substance Use Needs & Technical Violation Return to Incarceration

Among releases in FY 2021, the two-year TV return to incarceration rates by substance use needs score were Score 0 (5.4%), Score 1 (8.8%), Score 2 (10.9%), and Score 3 (19.3%).

Across the past ten years, the two-year TV return to incarceration rate has increased as the substance use needs score increases. The one exception is FY 2020 – a release year that overlaps with the COVID-19 pandemic. Releases with Score 0 have averaged a two-year TV return to incarceration rate of 12.4% across the past ten years, compared to 21.3% among Score 3.

Two-year TV return to incarceration was highest among releases in FY 2015 for Scores 1, 2, and 3. Score 0 reported their highest among releases in FY 2016. Scores 0, 1, and 2 reported their lowest two-year TV return to incarceration rates among releases in FY 2021, while Score 3 reported their lowest in FY 2020. In FY 2021, Scores 0, 1, and 2 reported decreases in their two-year TV return to incarceration compared to releases in FY 2020. Score 3 reported an increase over releases in FY 2020. All of the FY 2021 two-year TV return to incarceration rates remain below the peak rate for each score and below FY 2019 rates.



Release FY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	10 Yr Avg
Score 0	13.4%	14.2%	13.6%	13.0%	16.0%	13.7%	15.3%	11.2%	8.5%	5.4%	12.4%
Score 1	14.3%	17.1%	14.0%	19.3%	16.6%	16.2%	17.4%	14.7%	13.4%	8.8%	15.2%
Score 2	17.4%	18.6%	19.8%	23.4%	20.4%	20.8%	19.3%	18.2%	16.2%	10.9%	18.5%

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Release FY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	10 Yr Avg
Score 3	22.1%	22.1%	23.8%	24.6%	23.4%	21.6%	21.0%	20.0%	14.8%	19.3%	21.3%
Total	19.0%	19.8%	20.8%	23.2%	21.3%	20.4%	19.7%	18.4%	14.8%	15.7%	19.3%

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.

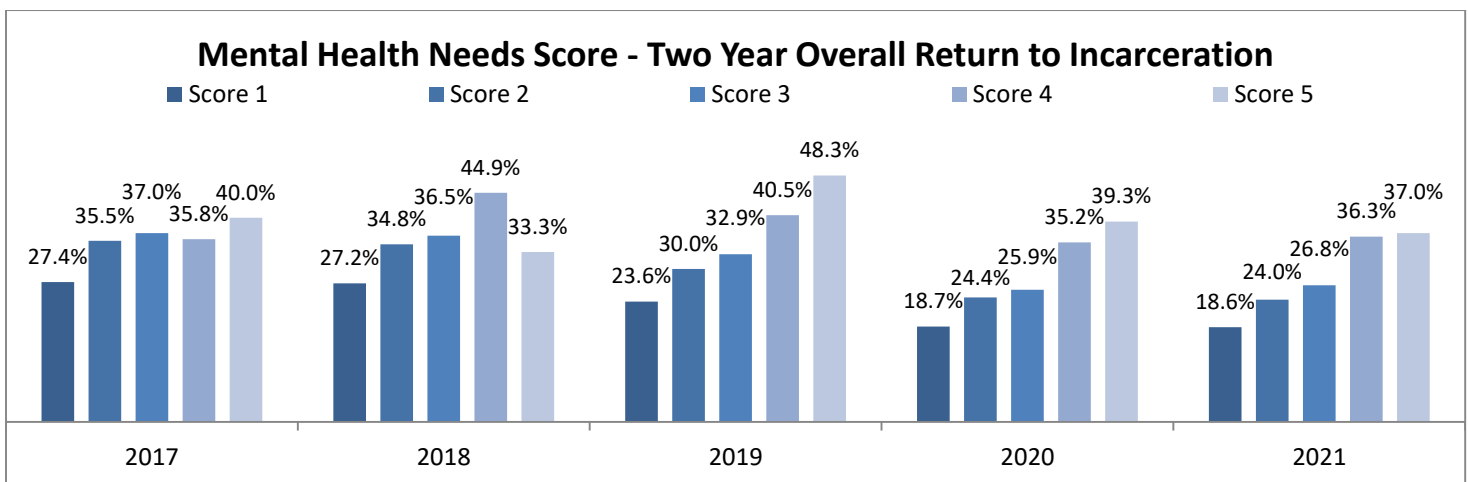
- Score 1: No Need
- Score 2: Low Need
- Score 3: Includes Both Moderate Need and Moderate to High Need Inmates
- Score 4: High Need
- Score 5: Acute Need

3.2.1 Mental Health Needs & Overall Return to Incarceration

Among releases in FY 2021, the two-year overall return to incarceration rates by mental health needs score were Score 1 (18.6%), Score 2 (24.0%), Score 3 (26.8%), Score 4 (36.3%), and Score 5 (37.0%).

Across the past ten years, releases with a Score 4 or 5 typically have the highest rates of two-year overall return to incarceration, followed by Score 3, then Score 2, then Score 1. For example, Score 1 has averaged an overall return to incarceration rate of 26.2% across the past ten years, compared to 38.8% among Score 4 and 29.4% among Score 5. Due to the small number of people who Score 5 on their mental health needs score, one individual recidivating can have a significant impact on the return to incarceration rate.

Two-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 two-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 2019. Scores 1, 2, and 5 reported their lowest two-year return to incarceration rates among releases in FY 2021, while Scores 3 and 4 reported their lowest in FY 2020. In FY 2021, Scores 1, 2, and 5 reported decreases in their two-year overall return to incarceration, compared to FY 2020. Scores 3 and 4 reported increases in their two-year overall return to incarceration compared to FY 2020. All of the FY 2021 two-year overall return to incarceration rates remain below the peak rate for each score and below FY 2019 rates.



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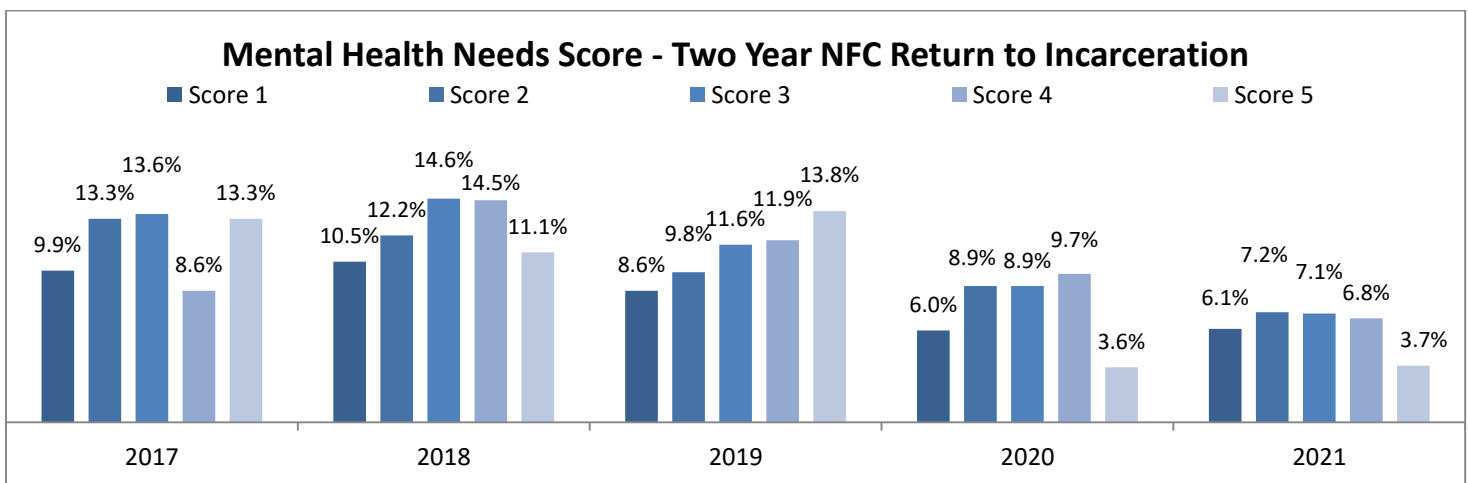
Release FY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	10 Yr Avg
Score 1	28.7%	28.4%	29.7%	31.6%	28.3%	27.4%	27.2%	23.6%	18.7%	18.6%	26.2%
Score 2	35.4%	36.2%	37.2%	38.4%	35.3%	35.5%	34.8%	30.0%	24.4%	24.0%	33.1%
Score 3	36.3%	36.8%	36.1%	39.1%	36.8%	37.0%	36.5%	32.9%	25.9%	26.8%	34.4%
Score 4	34.5%	28.6%	50.6%	41.3%	40.0%	35.8%	44.9%	40.5%	35.2%	36.3%	38.8%
Score 5	0.0%	0.0%	40.7%	28.6%	26.7%	40.0%	33.3%	48.3%	39.3%	37.0%	29.4%
Total	32.0%	32.2%	33.1%	35.3%	32.4%	32.2%	31.9%	28.3%	22.3%	22.3%	30.2%

3.2.2 Mental Health Needs & New Felony Conviction Return to Incarceration

Among releases in FY 2021, the two-year NFC return to incarceration rates by mental health needs score were Score 1 (6.1%), Score 2 (7.2%), Score 3 (7.1%), Score 4 (6.8%), and Score 5 (3.7%).

Across the past ten years, releases with a Score 3 typically have the highest rates of two-year NFC return to incarceration, followed by Score 2, then Score 4, then Score 1, then Score 5. For example, Score 5 has averaged a NFC return to incarceration rate of 8.2% across the past ten years, compared to 12.3% among Score 3 and 11.7% among Score 2.

Two-year NFC return to incarceration was highest in different FYs for different mental health needs scores. For example, Score 1 reported their highest return to incarceration among releases in FY 2012 at 12.1%, compared to Score 4 in FY 2014 at 17.7%. Scores 2 and 3 reported their lowest two-year NFC return to incarceration rates among releases in FY 2021, while Score 1 was lowest in FY 2020. Score 4 was lowest in FY 2013, and Score 5 in FYs 2012, 2013, and 2015. Among releases in FY 2021, Scores 2, 3, and 4 reported decreases in their two-year NFC return to incarceration, compared to FY 2020. Scores 1 and 5 reported increases in their two-year NFC return to incarceration compared to FY 2020. All of the FY 2021 two-year NFC return to incarceration rates remain below the peak rate for each score and below FY 2019 rates.



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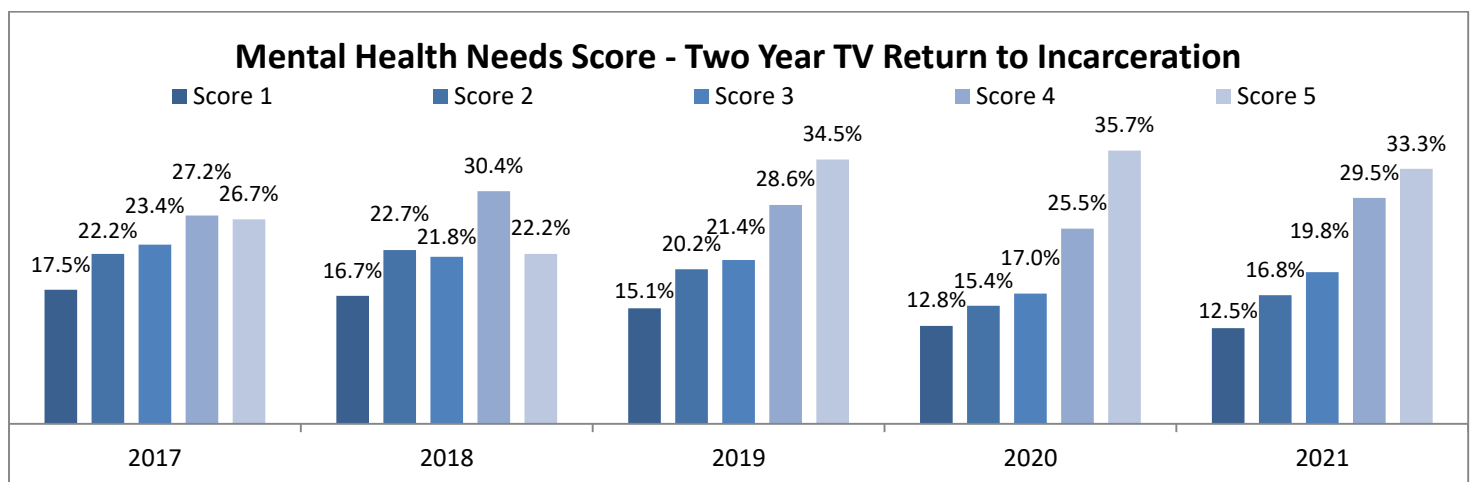
Release FY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	10 Yr Avg
Score 1	12.1%	11.3%	11.7%	10.8%	9.7%	9.9%	10.5%	8.6%	6.0%	6.1%	9.7%
Score 2	13.5%	14.5%	12.0%	12.8%	12.6%	13.3%	12.2%	9.8%	8.9%	7.2%	11.7%
Score 3	14.3%	13.2%	13.3%	13.9%	12.5%	13.6%	14.6%	11.6%	8.9%	7.1%	12.3%
Score 4	11.8%	2.9%	17.7%	10.7%	8.2%	8.6%	14.5%	11.9%	9.7%	6.8%	10.3%
Score 5	0.0%	0.0%	22.2%	14.3%	0.0%	13.3%	11.1%	13.8%	3.6%	3.7%	8.2%
Total	13.0%	12.4%	12.3%	12.1%	11.1%	11.8%	12.2%	9.9%	7.5%	6.6%	10.9%

3.2.3 Mental Health Needs & Technical Violation Return to Incarceration

Among releases in FY 2021, the two-year TV return to incarceration rates by mental health needs score were Score 1 (12.5%), Score 2 (16.8%), Score 3 (19.8%), Score 4 (29.5%), and Score 5 (33.3%).

Across the past ten years, releases with a Score 4 typically have the highest rates of two-year TV return to incarceration, followed by Score 3, then Score 2, then Score 5, then Score 1. For example, Score 1 has averaged a TV return to incarceration rate of 16.6% across the past ten years, compared to 28.5% among Score 4 and 22.1% among Score 3. Recent years (FYs 2019-2021) suggest that these trends may be changing, as two-year TV return to incarceration rates have increased as the mental health needs score increases (e.g., Score 1 lowest, Score 5 highest).

Two-year TV return to incarceration was highest in different FYs for different mental health needs scores. Scores 1, 2, and 3 reported their highest two-year TV return to incarceration rates among releases in FY 2015. Score 4 reported their highest in FY 2014, and Score 5 in FY 2020. Scores 2 and 3 reported their lowest two-year TV return to incarceration rates among releases in FY 2020, while Score 1 was lowest in FY 2021. Score 4 was lowest in FY 2012, and Score 5 in FYs 2012 and 2013. Among releases in FY 2021, Scores 2, 3, and 4 reported increases in their two-year TV return to incarceration, compared to FY 2020. Scores 1 and 5 reported decreases in their two-year TV return to incarceration compared to FY 2020. All of the FY 2021 two-year TV return to incarceration rates remain below the peak rate for each score, and most remained below FY 2019 rates (except Score 4).



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Release FY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	10 Yr Avg
Score 1	16.6%	17.1%	18.0%	20.9%	18.6%	17.5%	16.7%	15.1%	12.8%	12.5%	16.6%
Score 2	21.9%	21.7%	25.1%	25.7%	22.7%	22.2%	22.7%	20.2%	15.4%	16.8%	21.4%
Score 3	22.0%	23.6%	22.8%	25.2%	24.2%	23.4%	21.8%	21.4%	17.0%	19.8%	22.1%
Score 4	22.7%	25.7%	32.9%	30.7%	31.8%	27.2%	30.4%	28.6%	25.5%	29.5%	28.5%
Score 5	0.0%	0.0%	18.5%	14.3%	26.7%	26.7%	22.2%	34.5%	35.7%	33.3%	21.2%
Total	19.0%	19.8%	20.8%	23.2%	21.3%	20.4%	19.7%	18.4%	14.8%	15.7%	19.3%

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 2021, the two-year overall return to incarceration rates by major program completion were Functional Literacy (21.5%), GED/HS Diploma (18.6%), Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (21.0%), Sex Offender Treatment (6.8%), and CTE Courses (17.1%).

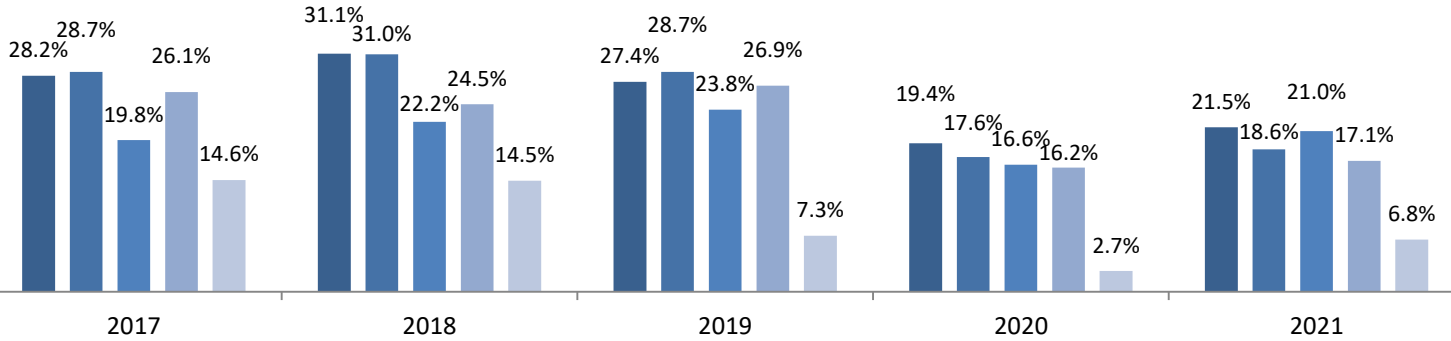
Across the past ten years, completers of Substance Abuse Treatment (21.4%) and Sex Offender Treatment (14.2%) have the lowest rates of two-year overall return to incarceration, compared to other program completers. Completers of Functional Literacy (28.7%) and GED/HS Diploma (29.0%) programs typically have the highest rates of two-year overall return to incarceration. Only among releases in FY 2016 did the two-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 two-year overall return to incarceration rates below those with no major program completion.

Two-year overall return to incarceration for program completers was highest among releases in FY 2016 for all programs. All programs reported their lowest two-year overall return to incarceration rates in FY 2020. Compared to FY 2020, all programs reported increased return to incarceration rates among releases in FY 2021. For all programs, two-year overall return to incarceration rates for releases in FY 2021 remained below the peak rate for each program and below FY 2019 rates.

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Prison Program Completion - Two Year Overall Return to Incarceration

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



Release FY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	10 Yr Avg
Functional Literacy	29.8%	29.4%	29.6%	31.4%	38.8%	28.2%	31.1%	27.4%	19.4%	21.5%	28.7%
GED/HS Diploma	31.4%	30.6%	29.9%	31.9%	41.6%	28.7%	31.0%	28.7%	17.6%	18.6%	29.0%
Substance Abuse Treatment Programs	20.6%	20.8%	21.6%	21.3%	26.6%	19.8%	22.2%	23.8%	16.6%	21.0%	21.4%
CTE Courses	32.0%	31.7%	29.5%	30.9%	36.5%	26.1%	24.5%	26.9%	16.2%	17.1%	27.1%
Sex Offender Treatment	15.6%	19.4%	19.1%	15.5%	26.4%	14.6%	14.5%	7.3%	2.7%	6.8%	14.2%
No Major Program Completion Return to Incarceration Rate	35.2%	35.3%	36.6%	39.0%	36.0%	35.7%	34.2%	29.4%	23.5%	23.0%	32.8%

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

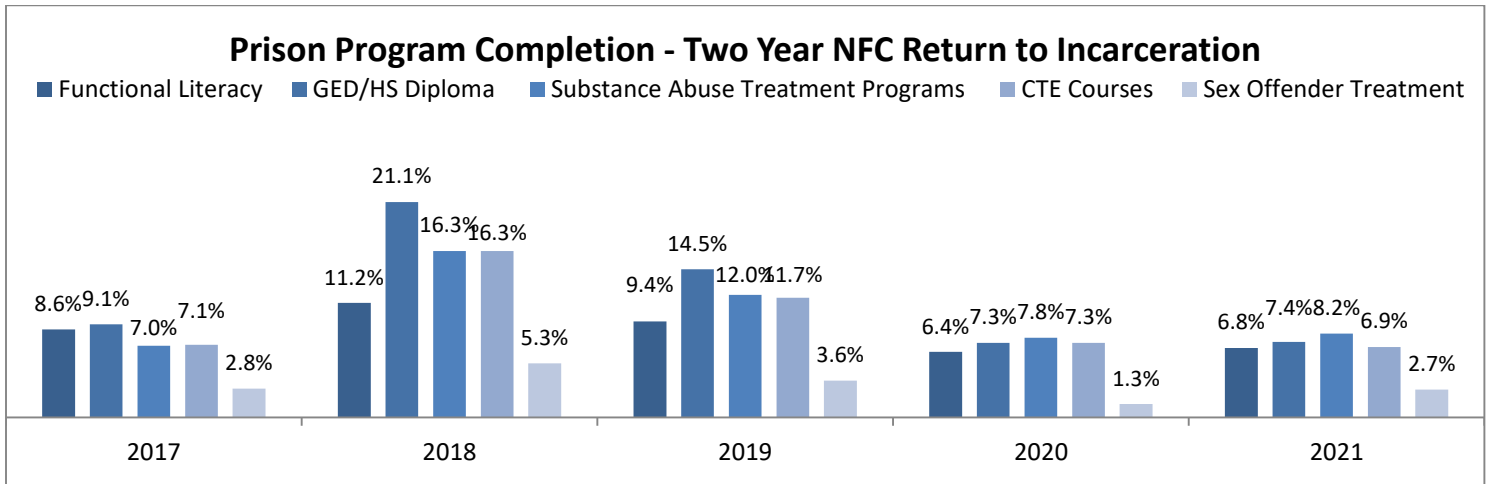
Among releases in FY 2021, the two-year NFC return to incarceration rates by major program completion were Functional Literacy (6.8%), GED/HS Diploma (7.4%), Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (8.2%), Sex Offender Treatment (2.7%), and CTE Courses (6.9%).

Across the past ten years, completers of Substance Abuse Treatment (8.3%) and Sex Offender Treatment (14.2%) have the lowest rates of two-year NFC return to incarceration, compared to other program completers. Completers of GED/HS Diploma (10.3%) and CTE Course (9.1%) programs typically have the highest rates of two-year NFC return to incarceration. In recent years, the two-year NFC return to incarceration rate of program completers – particularly GED/HS Diploma, Substance Abuse Treatment, and CTE Courses – has met or

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exceeded the two-year NFC return to incarceration rate of non-program completers.

Two-year NFC return to incarceration for program completers was highest among releases in FY 2018 for all programs. Most programs reported their lowest two-year NFC return to incarceration rates among releases in FY 2020. CTE Courses reported their lowest two-year NFC return to incarceration rate among releases in FY 2021. Only CTE Courses reported a decrease in return to incarceration in FY 2021, compared to FY 2020. For all programs, two-year NFC return to incarceration rates for releases in FY 2021 remained below the peak rate for each program and below FY 2019 rates.



Release FY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	10 Yr Avg
Functional Literacy	10.7%	9.9%	8.9%	8.7%	8.6%	8.6%	11.2%	9.4%	6.4%	6.8%	8.9%
GED/HS Diploma	10.1%	10.2%	8.6%	8.3%	6.0%	9.1%	21.1%	14.5%	7.3%	7.4%	10.3%
Substance Abuse Treatment Programs	6.9%	6.4%	6.6%	6.2%	5.3%	7.0%	16.3%	12.0%	7.8%	8.2%	8.3%
CTE Courses	9.7%	9.4%	7.8%	8.2%	7.0%	7.1%	16.3%	11.7%	7.3%	6.9%	9.1%
Sex Offender Treatment	1.6%	3.1%	1.1%	1.9%	2.1%	2.8%	5.3%	3.6%	1.3%	2.7%	2.6%
No Major Program Completion Return to Incarceration Rate	15.9%	15.3%	15.5%	14.9%	13.5%	14.3%	11.0%	9.2%	7.8%	6.0%	12.3%

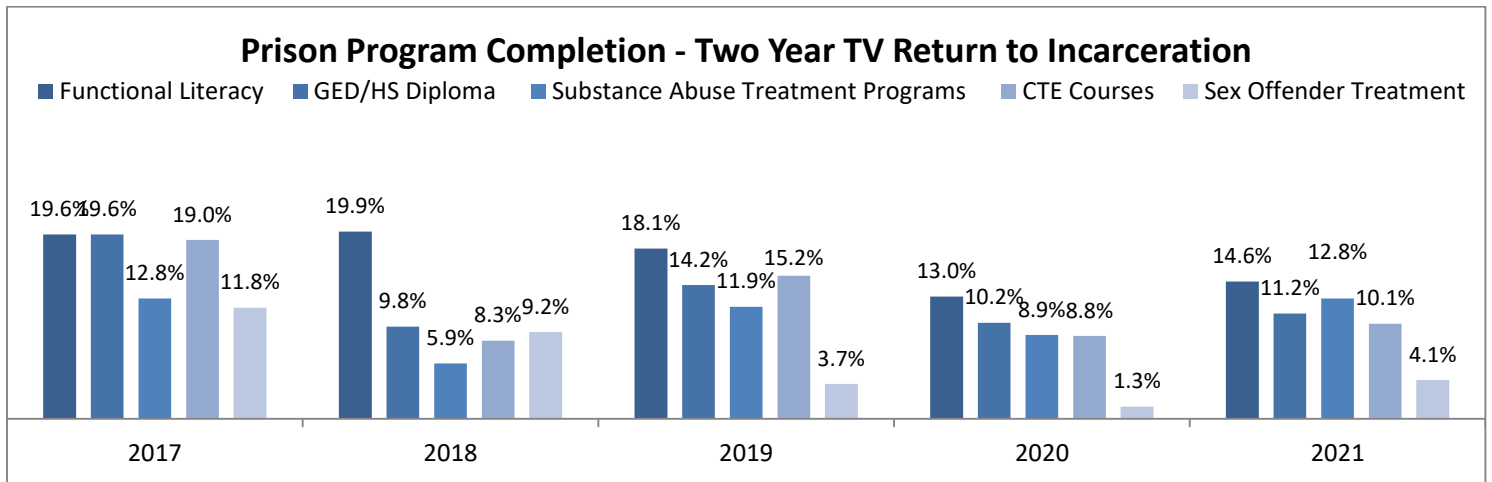
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3.3.3 Completion of Prison Programs & Technical Violation Return to Incarceration

Among releases in FY 2021, the two-year TV return to incarceration rates by major program completion were Functional Literacy (14.6%), GED/HS Diploma (11.2%), Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (12.8%), Sex Offender Treatment (4.1%), and CTE Courses (10.1%).

Across the past ten years, completers of Substance Abuse Treatment (13.2%) and Sex Offender Treatment (11.7%) have the lowest rates of two-year TV return to incarceration, compared to other program completers. Completers of Functional Literacy (19.7%) and GED/HS Diploma (18.7%) programs typically have the highest rates of two-year TV return to incarceration. The return to incarceration rates for program completion releases in FYs 2012, 2013, 2014, 2016 exceeded the two-year TV return to incarceration rate among those with no major program completion – particularly for GED/HS Diploma and CTE Courses.

Two-year TV return to incarceration for program completers was highest among releases in FY 2016 for all programs. All programs reported their lowest two-year TV return to incarceration rates among releases in FY 2020. Compared to FY 2020, all programs reported increased return to incarceration rates among releases in FY 2021. Two-year TV return to incarceration rates for releases in FY 2021 remained below the peak rate for each program. Most programs in FY 2021 also remained below the FY 2019 two-year TV return to incarceration rate, except for Substance Abuse Treatment and Sex Offender Treatment.



Release FY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	10 Yr Avg
Functional Literacy	19.1%	19.5%	20.7%	22.7%	30.2%	19.6%	19.9%	18.1%	13.0%	14.6%	19.7%
GED/HS Diploma	21.3%	20.4%	21.2%	23.5%	35.6%	19.6%	9.8%	14.2%	10.2%	11.2%	18.7%
Substance Abuse Treatment Programs	13.7%	14.4%	14.9%	15.1%	21.3%	12.8%	5.9%	11.9%	8.9%	12.8%	13.2%
CTE Courses	22.3%	22.2%	21.7%	22.7%	29.5%	19.0%	8.3%	15.2%	8.8%	10.1%	18.0%

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<i>Release FY</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>2021</i>	<i>10 Yr Avg</i>
<i>Sex Offender Treatment</i>	13.9%	16.4%	18.1%	13.7%	24.4%	11.8%	9.2%	3.7%	1.3%	4.1%	11.7%
<i>No Major Program Completion Return to Incarceration Rate</i>	19.3%	20.1%	21.2%	24.0%	22.5%	21.5%	23.3%	20.1%	15.7%	17.0%	20.5%

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

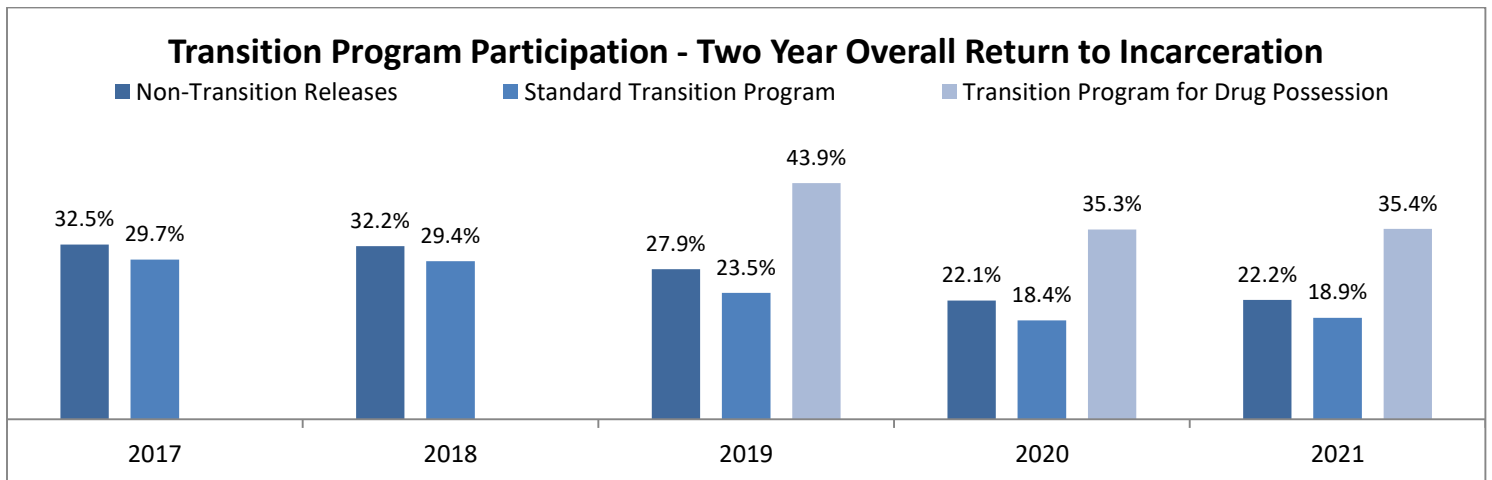
These programs provide 90 days early release from ADCRR institutional custody under community supervision to engage in classes and treatment in the community. Note that the DTP was instituted in FY 2019.

4.1.1 Transition Program & Overall Return to Incarceration

Among releases in FY 2021, the two-year overall return to incarceration rates by transition program participation were Standard Transition Program (STP; 18.9%), Drug Transition Program (DTP; 35.4%), and Non-Transition Program (22.2%).

The average two-year overall return to incarceration rate for the STP was 26.1%. The average two-year overall return to incarceration rate for the DTP was 38.2%, compared to 30.4% for Non-Transition Program releases. This means that on average, STP releases have 31.7% lower return to incarceration than DTP releases, and 14.1% lower return to incarceration than Non-Transition Program releases. On average, DTP releases have 46.4% higher return to incarceration than STP releases, and 25.7% higher return to incarceration than Non-Transition releases.

The STP two-year overall return to incarceration rates were highest in FY 2015 at 34.7%, and decreased to a low of 18.4% in FY 2020. STP releases in FY 2021 reported a 2.7% increase in return to incarceration over FY 2020. The DTP release code was not in the return to incarceration data until FY 2019 releases, so data is only reported for three years of releases (FY 2019 – FY 2021). DTP two-year overall return to incarceration rates were highest in FY 2019 at 43.9%, then decreased in FY 2020 to a low of 35.3%. DTP releases in FY 2021 reported a 0.3% increase in return to incarceration over FY 2020. Two-year overall return to incarceration rates for the STP and the DTP in FY 2021 remained below the highest rate for each program, and below the FY 2019 rates.



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Release FY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	10 Yr Avg
Standard Transition Program	22.5%	24.3%	29.5%	34.7%	30.5%	29.7%	29.4%	23.5%	18.4%	18.9%	26.1%
Transition Program for Drug Possession	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	43.9%	35.3%	35.4%	38.2%
Non-Transition Return to Incarceration Rate	32.8%	32.8%	33.3%	35.3%	32.5%	32.5%	32.2%	27.9%	22.1%	22.2%	30.4%

4.1.2 Transition Program & New Felony Conviction Return to Incarceration

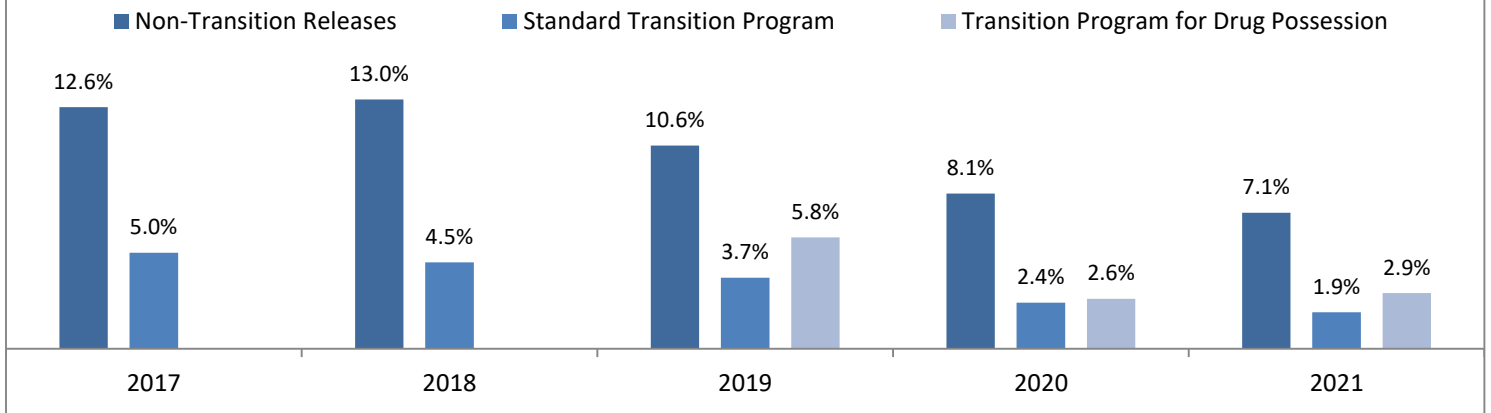
Among releases in FY 2021, the two-year NFC return to incarceration rates by transition program participation were Standard Transition Program (STP; 1.9%), Drug Transition Program (DTP; 2.9%), and Non-Transition Program (7.1%).

The average two-year NFC return to incarceration rate for the STP was 3.9%. The average two-year NFC return to incarceration rate for the DTP was 3.8%, compared to 11.5% for Non-Transition Program releases. This means that on average, STP releases have 2.6% higher NFC return to incarceration than DTP releases, and 66.1% lower return to incarceration than Non-Transition Program releases. On average, DTP releases have 2.6% lower NFC return to incarceration than STP releases, and 67.0% lower return to incarceration than Non-Transition releases.

The STP two-year NFC return to incarceration rates were highest in FY 2015 at 5.0%, and decreased to a low of 1.9% in FY 2021. STP releases in FY 2021 reported a 20.8% decrease in return to incarceration over FY 2020. DTP two-year NFC return to incarceration rates were highest in FY 2019 at 43.9%, and then decreased in FY 2020 to a low of 2.6%. DTP releases in FY 2021 reported an 11.5% increase in return to incarceration over FY 2020. The two-year NFC return to incarceration rates for the STP and DTP in FY 2021 remained below the highest rate for each program, and below the FY 2019 rates.

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Transition Program Participation - Two Year NFC Return to Incarceration



Release FY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	10 Yr Avg
Standard Transition Program	4.9%	4.2%	4.2%	4.1%	4.3%	5.0%	4.5%	3.7%	2.4%	1.9%	3.9%
Transition Program for Drug Possession	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.8%	2.6%	2.9%	3.8%
Non-Transition Return to Incarceration Rate	13.7%	12.9%	12.8%	12.7%	11.6%	12.6%	13.0%	10.6%	8.1%	7.1%	11.5%

4.1.3 Transition Program & Technical Violation Return to Incarceration

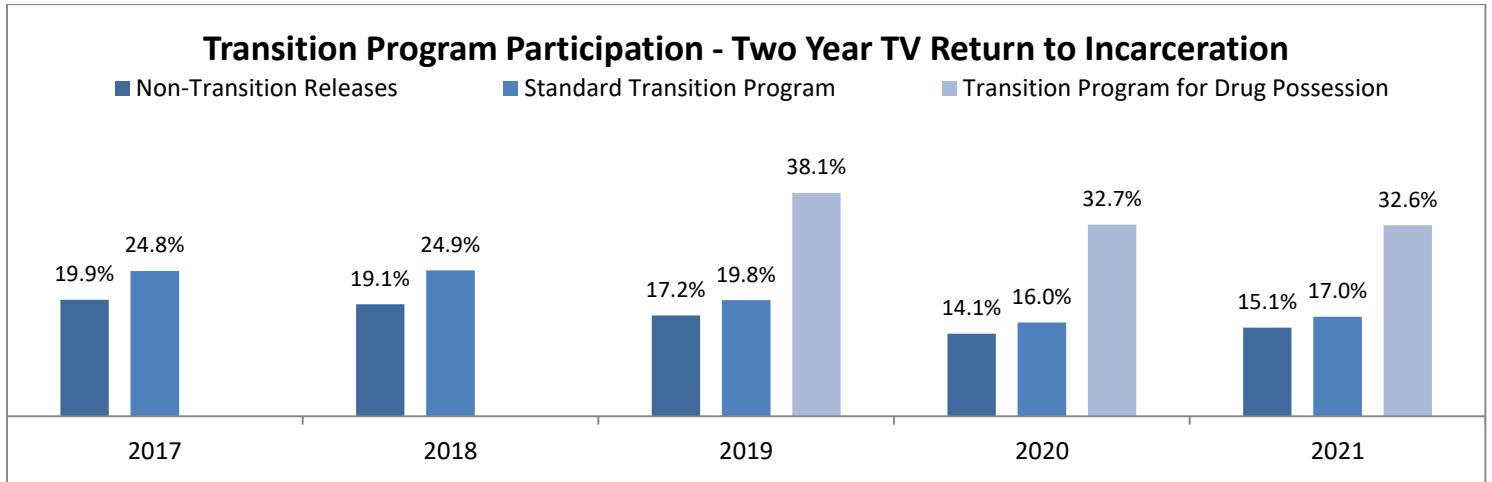
Among releases in FY 2021, the two-year TV return to incarceration rates by transition program participation were Standard Transition Program (STP; 17.0%), Drug Transition Program (DTP; 32.6%), and Non-Transition Program (15.1%).

The average two-year TV return to incarceration rate for the STP was 22.2%. The average two-year TV return to incarceration rate for the DTP was 34.5%, compared to 18.8% for Non-Transition Program releases. This means that on average, STP releases have 35.7% lower TV return to incarceration than DTP releases, and 18.1% higher return to incarceration than Non-Transition Program releases. On average, DTP releases have 55.4% higher TV return to incarceration than STP releases, and 83.5% higher return to incarceration than Non-Transition releases.

The STP two-year TV return to incarceration rates were highest in FY 2015 at 30.6%, and decreased to a low of 16.0% in FY 2020. STP releases in FY 2021 reported a 6.25% increase in return to incarceration over FY 2020. DTP two-year TV return to incarceration rates were highest in FY 2019 at 38.1%, and then decreased in FY 2021 to a low of 32.6%. DTP releases in FY 2021 reported a 0.3% decrease in return to incarceration over FY 2020. The two-year TV return to incarceration rates for the STP and DTP in FY 2021 remained below the highest rate

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for each program, and below the FY 2019 rates.



Release FY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	10 Yr Avg
Standard Transition Program	17.6%	20.1%	25.3%	30.6%	26.2%	24.8%	24.9%	19.8%	16.0%	17.0%	22.2%
Transition Program for Drug Possession	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	38.1%	32.7%	32.6%	34.5%
Non-Transition Return to Incarceration Rate	19.1%	19.8%	20.5%	22.7%	20.9%	19.9%	19.1%	17.2%	14.1%	15.1%	18.8%

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

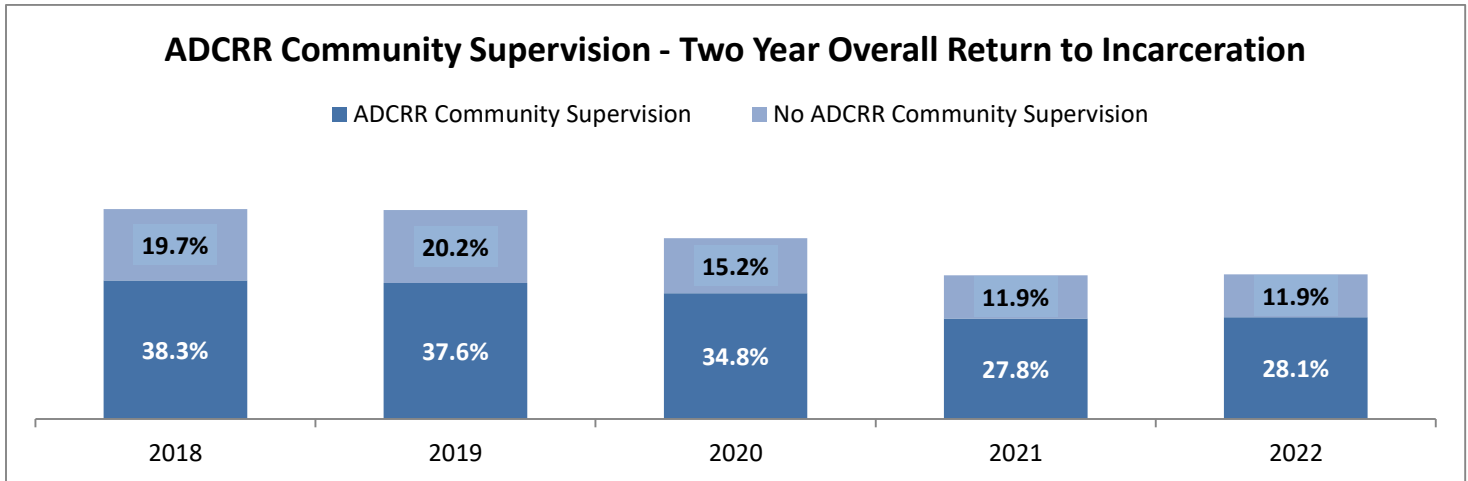
Among releases in FY 2021, two-year overall return to incarceration rates by ADCRR community supervision after release were Community Supervision (28.1%) and No Community Supervision (11.9%). Across the past ten years, those released with Community Supervision had higher two-year overall return to incarceration rates (36.0%) than those released with No Community Supervision (17.7%). Two-year overall return to incarceration rates have differed between those released with and without community supervision by as much as 57.7% (FY 2021) and as little as 41.7% (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

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with No Community Supervision.

Two-year overall return to incarceration for people released with Community Supervision was highest among releases in FY 2015 at 42.4% and decreased every year to a low of 27.8% in FY 2020. Releases in FY 2021 reported a 1.1% increase in two-year overall return to incarceration compared to releases in FY 2020. Two-year overall return to incarceration for those released with Community Supervision in FY 2021 was 33.7% lower than the peak in FY 2015 and 19.3% lower than FY 2019.

Two-year overall return to incarceration for people released with No Community Supervision was highest among releases in FY 2012 at 20.8%, eventually decreasing to 15.2% in FY 2019. Releases with No Community Supervision in FYs 2020 and 2021 reported historically low return to incarceration rates at 11.9%. Two-year overall return to incarceration for those released with No Community Supervision in FY 2021 was 42.8% lower than the peak in FY 2012 and 21.7% lower than FY 2019.



Release FY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	10 Yr Avg
Release to ADCRR Community Supervision	35.7%	37.4%	38.5%	42.4%	39.1%	38.3%	37.6%	34.8%	27.8%	28.1%	36.0%
Release Without ADCRR Community Supervision	20.8%	19.1%	19.8%	19.7%	18.6%	19.7%	20.2%	15.2%	11.9%	11.9%	17.7%
Total	32.0%	32.2%	33.1%	35.3%	32.4%	32.2%	31.9%	28.3%	22.3%	22.3%	30.2%

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

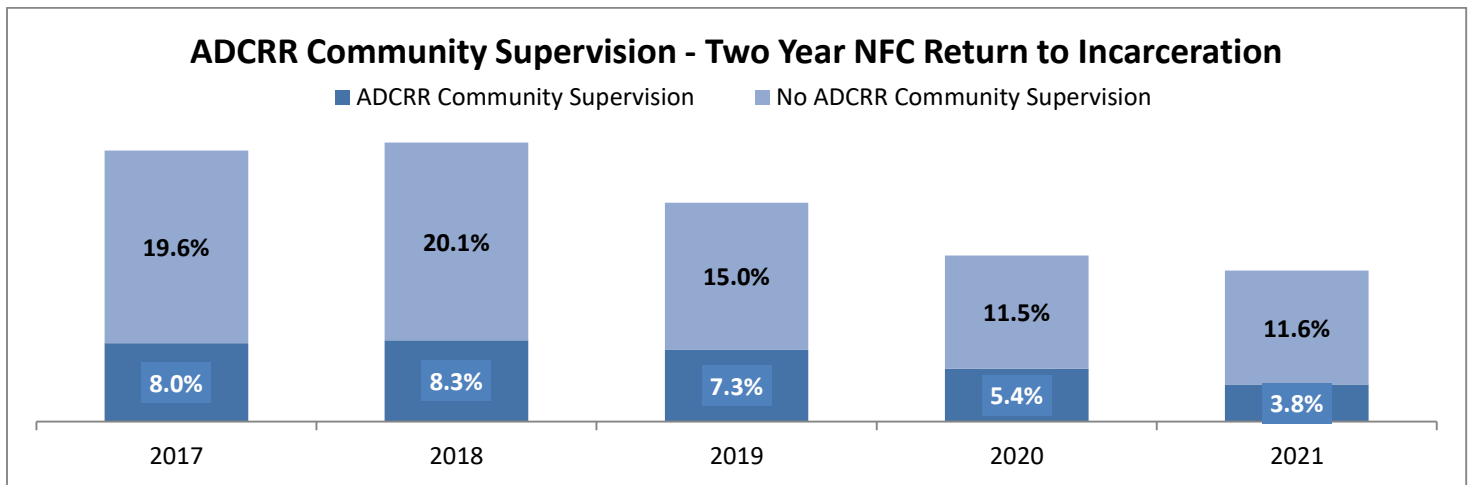
Among releases in FY 2021, two-year NFC return to incarceration rates by ADCRR community supervision after release were Community Supervision (3.8%) and No Community Supervision (11.6%). Across the past ten years, those released with Community Supervision had lower two-year NFC return to incarceration rates (7.9%) than those released with No Community Supervision (17.5%). Two-year NFC return to incarceration rates have

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differed between those released with and without community supervision by as much as 67.2% (FY 2021) and as little as 48.1% (FY 2013).

Two-year NFC return to incarceration for people released with Community Supervision was highest among releases in FY 2012 at 10.4%, eventually decreasing to a low of 3.8% in FY 2021. Releases in FY 2021 reported a 29.6% decrease in two-year NFC return to incarceration compared to releases in FY 2020. Two-year NFC return to incarceration for those released with Community Supervision in FY 2021 was 63.5% lower than the peak in FY 2012 and 48.0% lower than FY 2019.

Two-year NFC return to incarceration for people released with No Community Supervision was highest among releases in FY 2012 at 20.6%, eventually decreasing to a low of 11.5% in FY 2020. Releases with No Community Supervision in FY 2021 reported a 0.9% increase in two-year NFC return to incarceration over FY 2020. Two-year NFC return to incarceration for those released with No Community Supervision in FY 2021 was 43.7% lower than the peak in FY 2012 and 22.7% lower than FY 2019.



Release FY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	10 Yr Avg
Release to ADCRR Community Supervision	10.4%	9.8%	9.3%	8.8%	7.7%	8.0%	8.3%	7.3%	5.4%	3.8%	7.9%
Release Without ADCRR Community Supervision	20.6%	18.9%	19.6%	19.6%	18.4%	19.6%	20.1%	15.0%	11.5%	11.6%	17.5%
Total	13.0%	12.4%	12.3%	12.1%	11.1%	11.8%	12.2%	9.9%	7.5%	6.6%	10.9%

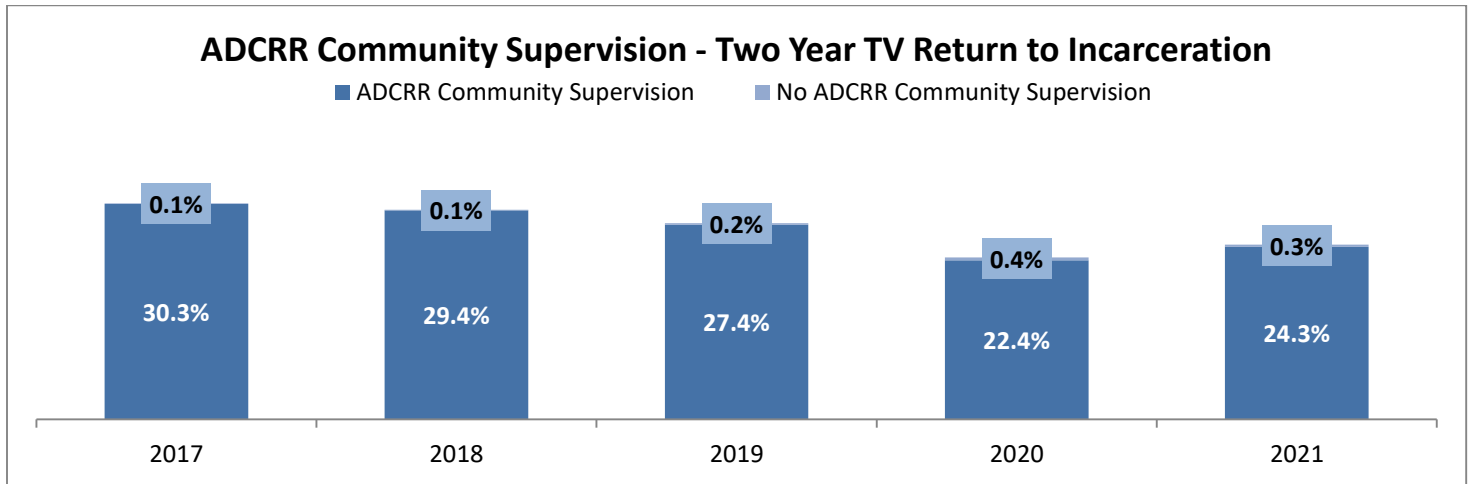
4.2.3 Release to Community Supervision & Technical Violation Return to Incarceration

Among releases in FY 2021, two-year TV return to incarceration rates by ADCRR community supervision after release were Community Supervision (24.3%) and No Community Supervision (0.3%). Across the past ten years, those released with Community Supervision had higher two-year TV return to incarceration rates (28.1%) than

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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.

Two-year TV return to incarceration for people released with Community Supervision was highest among releases in FY 2015 at 33.6%, decreasing every year to a low of 22.4% in FY 2020. Releases in FY 2021 reported an 8.5% increase in two-year TV return to incarceration compared to releases in FY 2020. Two-year TV return to incarceration for those released with Community Supervision in FY 2021 was 27.7% lower than the peak in FY 2015 and 11.3% lower than FY 2019.



Release FY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	10 Yr Avg
Release to ADCRR Community Supervision	25.3%	27.6%	29.2%	33.6%	31.4%	30.3%	29.4%	27.4%	22.4%	24.3%	28.1%
Release Without ADCRR Community Supervision	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%
Total	19.0%	19.8%	20.8%	23.2%	21.3%	20.4%	19.7%	18.4%	14.8%	15.7%	19.3%

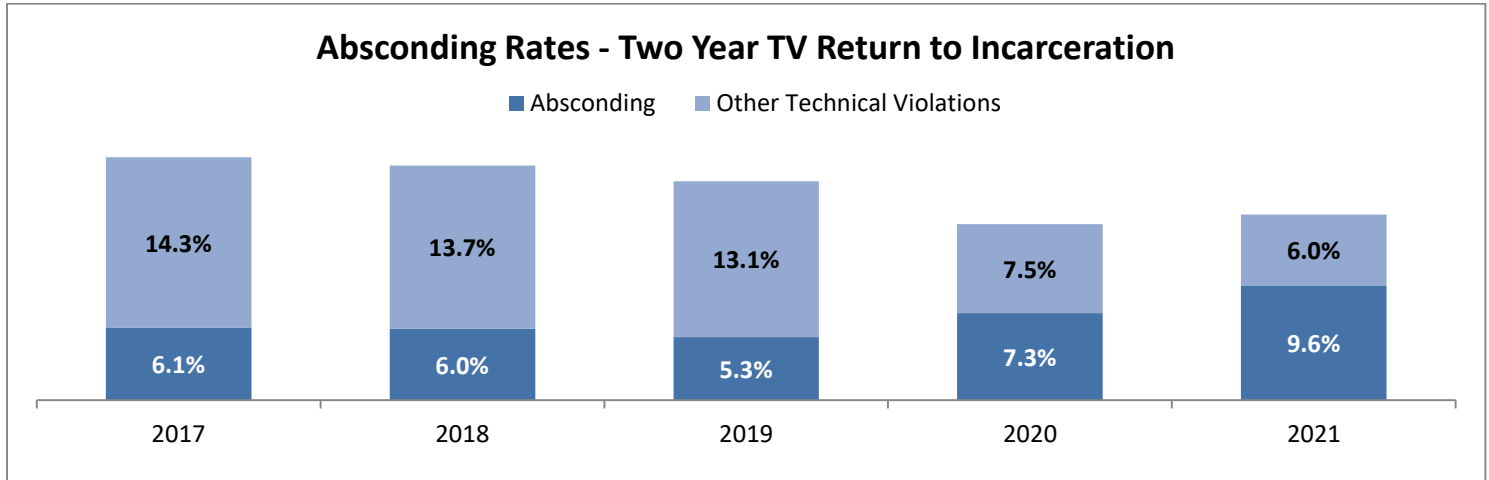
4.3 Absconding

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 2021, 9.6% of releases absconded from supervision and an additional 6.0% of releases had some other technical violation – equaling a total two-year TV return to incarceration rate of 15.7%. Across the past ten fiscal years, the average two-year TV return to incarceration rate has been 19.3% - 6.8% absconding and 12.5% other technical violations.

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Two-year absconding rates were lowest among those released in FY 2019, where only 5.3% of those released absconded. Absconding has been higher than average among those released in FY 2020 and FY 2021 – where 7.3% and 9.6% of 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. Releases in FY 2021 also had the lowest other technical violations rate in the past ten years, at 6.0%. Releases in FY 2021 had an absconding rate 31.5% higher than releases in FY 2020, and a 20.0% lower other technical violation rate compared to FY 2020.



Release FY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	10 Yr Avg
Absconding From Supervision	6.7%	6.6%	6.3%	7.0%	7.0%	6.1%	6.0%	5.3%	7.3%	9.6%	6.8%
Other Technical Violations	12.3%	13.3%	14.5%	16.1%	14.3%	14.3%	13.7%	13.1%	7.5%	6.0%	12.5%
Total Technical Violations	19.0%	19.8%	20.8%	23.2%	21.3%	20.4%	19.7%	18.4%	14.8%	15.7%	19.3%