

LeCroy & Milligan Associates

Justice Reinvestment Data
Landscape Summary

September 2022



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Submitted to:

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About LeCroy & Milligan Associates:

Founded in 1991, LeCroy & Milligan Associates, Inc. is a consulting firm specializing in social services and education program evaluation and training that is comprehensive, research-driven, and useful. Our goal is to provide effective program evaluation and training that enables stakeholders to document outcomes, provide accountability, and engage in continuous program improvement. With central offices located in Tucson, Arizona, LeCroy & Milligan Associates has worked at the local, state, and national level with a broad spectrum of social services, criminal justice, education, and behavioral health programs.

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Overview

This summary provides a high-level overview of the data gathered and reported in the Data & Funding Landscape and the scholarly literature from the Literature Review produced by LeCroy & Milligan Associates (LMA) and submitted to Arizona Department of Health Service (ADHS) for the Justice Reinvestment Program.

This summary focuses on major findings of the data landscape. Data for the funding landscape were limited and so are only briefly summarized in this report.

The primary goal of the data landscape analysis was to analyze crime, demographic, and social data that would potentially highlight the Arizona communities or localities that have been most impacted by arrests and incarceration. The LMA team utilized secondary data sources to analyze and produce the data landscape. The literature review supplemented the data landscape and provided additional research-based information about the relationships between social determinants of health (SDOH), arrest/ incarceration and potential downstream effects on families and communities. A brief description of the list of the sources used for the data landscape, and its limitations are provided at the end of this summary.

Data summary

Trends and Statistics in Arrest and Incarceration in Arizona

Based on the Arizona arrest data from 2020¹, the highest per-capita rates of arrest for adults in Arizona have been in the following counties (ranked by rate): Gila County, Coconino County, Navajo County, LaPaz County, and Pima County. For juveniles, highest juvenile court referral rates have been found in Graham County, La Paz County, Gila County, Yavapai County and Yuma County. **This makes the top counties for per-capita arrest and juvenile referrals rate 87.5 % rural or semi-rural and 12.5% urban.**

The Exhibits that follow present the adult arrest rates and juvenile referral rates for Arizona counties ranked in order of their per capita rates. Per capita rates were based on the U.S. Census, American Community Survey (ACS) population estimates for 2019, and juveniles 8-17 population estimates for 2020. The absolute total number of arrests and referrals are also included in the tables.

¹ This data landscape focused on all arrests, not just drug related arrests.

Arizona adult arrests by county, 2020: Per capita arrest rate and total number of Arrests

Rank on Rate for All Arrests	County	ACS Pop 2019 Estimate	Crime Data - AZ All Arrests, Total Rate per 100K	Crime Data - AZ Total Number of All Arrests, DPS-2020
1	Gila	54018	4523	2443
2	Coconino	143476	4500	6457
3	Navajo	110924	4032	4473
4	La Paz	21108	3852	813
5	Pima	1047279	3537	37039
6	Cochise	125922	3506	4415
7	Mohave	212181	3360	7130
8	Greenlee	9498	3127	297
9	Yavapai	235099	2829	6650
10	Santa Cruz	46498	2340	1088
11	Maricopa	4485414	2287	102,593
12	Graham	38837	1947	756
13	Yuma	213787	1741	3722
14	Pinal	462789	1232	5700
15	Apache	71887	552	397

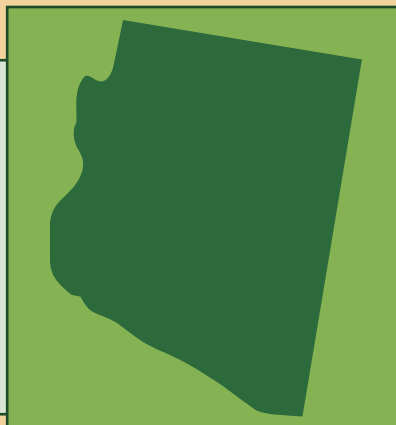
Arizona referrals to juvenile court by county, 2020: Per capita referral rate and total number of referrals

Rank on Juvenile Referrals	County	Juveniles 8 to 17 Population 2020	Juvenile Referral Rate per 10,000	Total # Juvenile Referrals FY21
1	Graham	5946	431	256
2	La Paz	1871	337	63
3	Gila	5930	317	188
4	Yavapai	21890	305	667
5	Yuma	29525	288	849
6	Mohave	20634	232	479
7	Greenlee	1355	229	31
8	Cochise	15132	228	345
9	Santa Cruz	7125	149	106
10	Navajo	16915	148	251
11	Pima	122842	134	1,643
12	Coconino	16325	126	206
13	Pinal	61602	119	736
14	Maricopa	607758	79	4,825
15	Apache	11401	39	45

Counties in Arizona with the highest Adult Arrest and Juvenile Referral Rates.

Top 5 Counties for Adult Per Capital Arrest Rate

- La Paz
- Coconino
- Gila
- Navajo
- Pima



Top 5 Counties for Juvenile Referral Rate

- Yavapai
- La Paz
- Graham
- Gila
- Yuma

The Arizona counties evidencing the greatest number of per-capita prison admissions in 2017 have been (ranked by rate): Graham County, Gila County, Greenlee County, Cochise County and Yavapai County, meaning that 100% of the highest per-capita imprisonment counties are rural or semi-rural.

Arizona prison admissions by county, 2017: Total number of admissions and per capita rate

Rank on Prison Admissions	County	Fwd.us FY 2017 prison admissions #	Fwd.us 2017 prison admissions per 10,000
1	Graham	173	46.2
2	Gila	218	40.7
3	Greenlee	36	38.1
4	Cochise	414	33.2
5	Yavapai	746	32.7
6	La Paz	65	31.6
7	Mohave	646	31.2
8	Pinal	1245	28.9
9	Navajo	311	28.5
10	Coconino	355	25.2
11	Maricopa	8929	20.7
12	Yuma	424	20.4
13	Pima	2,079	20
14	Santa Cruz	62	13.4
15	Apache	83	11.6

Summary:

Taken altogether, the per-capita arrest and incarceration rate for adult and juvenile Arizonans, including for drug crimes, is highest in rural Arizona counties. Tribal and U.S.-Mexico border-adjacent counties/ census tracts are most vulnerable to arrest and incarceration.

Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Arizona Arrest and Incarceration

Based on 2017 Arizona incarceration data, **Black Arizonans have been most likely to be arrested for marijuana possession or trafficking and have been most likely to be incarcerated for all offenses**, gauged per-capita. The relative rate of incarceration of Black Arizonans compared to the total population is highest in the urban areas of Maricopa County, Pima County and rural Pinal County.

Latinx Arizonans follow close behind in disproportionality of arrest and incarceration rate, **particularly among all drug arrests**, with Latinx disproportionately sent to prison in all but one Arizona county – Yuma. The largest disparities are in the predominantly rural counties of: Apache County, Cochise County, Graham County, La Paz County, and Navajo County. **In regard to absolute numbers, Latinx Arizonans have the highest total number in Arizona prisons.** As of June 30, 2022, according to an Arizona Department of Corrections report (ADOC), out of a total of 33,371 inmates across all of Arizona prison units, Latinx inmates represent 39.2% of the prison population, followed by 38.1% of White inmates, 14.9% Black, 5.5% Native American, and 2.3% some other ethnicity. In absolute numbers, 13,080 Latinx individuals were in Arizona prisons as of June 30, 2022.

Native American Arizonans statewide, are less likely to be arrested for felony drug charges than Blacks and Latinx, but also are **less likely to be released on bond and more likely to receive prison time.**

Summary:

In both rural and urban areas of Arizona, Black Arizonans are, proportionate to their population size, most likely to be arrested for drug crimes and incarcerated for all crimes. Latinx Arizonans are next most likely and constitute the largest absolute number of arrests and second largest racial/ethnic group in terms of total number in Arizona prisons. Native American Arizonans are more likely than White Arizonans but less likely than Black and Latinx Arizonans to be arrested for drug crimes *but* more likely to receive prison time for drug crimes than Black or Latinx Arizonans.

Gender and Age Disparities in Arizona Arrest and Incarceration

The number of women in Arizona jails and prisons has doubled in the past 20 years and the rate of female imprisonment in Arizona is approximately twice that of other states. Between 2000 and 2016, the number of women in Arizona state prisons grew by 104% versus a growth rate of 19% nationwide. During this same time frame, the rate of White women imprisoned in Arizona nearly doubled (200% growth rate) and the rate of Latinx women imprisoned grew by 134%. Women also spend a longer time in Arizona's prisons for drug crimes than the national average. Here again, rural Arizona counties imprison at a much greater per-capita rate than urban counties.

Youth of color are significantly over-represented in the Arizona juvenile justice population, with Black youth 2.3 times and Latinx youth 50% more likely than White youth to be referred to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections. Indigenous youth are at least 60% more likely than White youth to be screened for detention and detained.

Arizona Counties with High Social Vulnerability and High Arrest and Incarceration Rates

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) developed an index or measure for social vulnerability using U.S. Census data on socioeconomic status, household composition, disability, minority status/language, access to transportation, and adequate housing. The social vulnerability index (SVI) data for Arizona counties was compared to the county per capita crime and incarceration rates in order to identify counties that have both high social vulnerability and high crime and incarceration rates. County social vulnerability was assessed at both the county and census tract level.

In addition to the high SVI counties, it is recognized that Maricopa County ranks lower on SVI and crime indicators, but its large population size masks the high vulnerability and crime areas that exist in the county. Maricopa County has 77 census tracts (out of a total 916 tracts total in the county) that fall within the 10th percentile of high social vulnerability. Although Maricopa appears to have lower crime rate indicators based on data presented, due to its high population, Maricopa has the highest arrest numbers, and sends the most people to jail and prison.

The rankings of both social vulnerability, arrest and incarceration comparisons are in the following Exhibit.

Summary:

The number of women in Arizona jails and prisons has doubled in the past 20 years and the rate of female imprisonment in Arizona is approximately twice that of other states. Women are also imprisoned longer than the national average. Youth of color are also over-represented in the Arizona juvenile justice population.

Summary table of Arizona county rankings by Social vulnerability index (SVI) and crime

County	Social Vulnerability (SVI) Ranking	Overall Arrest Rate Ranking	Juvenile Referrals Ranking	Prison Rate Ranking	Counties with high ranking in SVI and high ranking in at least 1 crime category
Yuma	1	13	5	12	X
Navajo	3	3	10	9	X
Graham	4	12	1	1	X
La Paz	5	4	2	6	X
Pima	7	5	11	13	X
Apache	2	15	15	15	
Santa Cruz	6	10	9	14	
Cochise	8	6	8	4	
Mohave	9	7	6	7	
Pinal	10	14	13	8	
Gila	11	1	3	2	
Coconino	12	2	12	10	
Maricopa	13	11	14	11	
Greenlee	14	8	7	3	
Yavapai	15	9	4	5	

Counties in Arizona with Highest Social Vulnerability & Crime



Overall Rankings:

- Yuma
- Navajo
- Graham
- La Paz
- Pima

Summary:

U.S.-Mexico border-adjacent counties in Arizona experience the highest rates of combined social vulnerability and per-capita disproportion of arrest and incarceration for non-tribal rural areas. The counties with tribal areas of Navajo, San Carlos Apache, White River Apache, La Paz and Tohono O’Odham have some of the highest combined social vulnerability and per-capita disproportion of arrest and incarceration of all areas in the state. Of the top 50th percentile of combined SVI and arrest/incarceration, tribal and reservation-bordering census tracts constitute just over half.

Funding Landscape

The process of reviewing the funding landscape to identify the gaps for potential reinvestment in communities who are disproportionately affected by arrest and incarceration in Arizona was a challenging and complex task. The landscape includes many funders at various levels of government, often employing complex, inter-woven federal, state, and local funding mechanisms. An array of state, county, local government and non-profit agencies receive relevant funding in the areas of: **health and behavioral health, criminal and juvenile justice, social services, workforce development, and education.** The LMA team was limited to reviewing agency websites for funding information which is not reported in a comprehensive and standardized way.

With that said, most funding that relates to the Justice Reinvestment Program is federal funding that state agencies receive as continuing block or formula grants and competitive grants for behavioral health and substance abuse treatment and prevention services funded by Medicaid, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), the Department of Justice, the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), and the Arizona Drug Treatment and Education Fund (DTEF).

AWARDS TO ARIZONA FISCAL YEAR 2022	Funding Amounts
SAMHSA AWARDS to Arizona	
Subtotal of Formula Funding	\$52,886,677
Subtotal of Discretionary Funding	\$9,775,860
Total Mental Health Funds	\$28,186,936
Total Substance Abuse Funds	\$34,475,601
State Opioid Response (SOR II)	\$63,212,924
Total	\$188,537,998
GOYFF Grants Awarded	
Partnerships for Success (SAMHSA)**	\$2,500,000
State Opioid Response (SAMHSA)**	\$3,700,000
DTEF - Parents Commission	\$4,700,000
Total	10,900,000
ACJC Grants Awarded	
BJA - Comprehensive Opioid Stimulant & Substance Abuse Site Based Program	\$6,000,000
Total	\$6,000,000
CDC Grants Awarded	
Drug Free Communities Support	\$625,000
Opioid Overdose Prevention and Surveillance	\$8,350,226
Total	\$8,975,226
OJJDP - Arizona Youth Partnership	
Opioid Affected Youth Initiative	\$690,553
Total	\$690,553

*This does not include the total amount of Medicaid funding to Arizona

**These monies may be included in the SAMHSA awards

Funding for jail or prison reentry programs was particularly difficult to identify and may have been embedded in behavioral health, workforce development and other funding sources. LMA identified eight BJA funded reentry programs, that included three awards to the Pascua Yaqui tribe and Navajo Nation, and two awards to the Arizona Department of Corrections Reentry Initiative. Pima County received two awards, and the Technical Assistance Partnership of Arizona for the Father Matters Job and Training Institute Program also received funding targeted to individuals in Maricopa County.

Of specific relevance to justice reinvestment is the Arizona Second Chance Initiative. The Arizona Department of Economic Security (DES) and Arizona Department of Corrections (DOC) collaborate and bring comprehensive support services to inmates nearing release who are most likely to recidivate. In March 2017, the state's first Second Chance Center opened to provide inmates with a 10-week program designed to prepare them for reentry in communities and the workforce. Today, in addition to the state's three Second Chance Centers, reentry employment services are also available post-release in the NATIVE HEALTH Central office , parole offices, reentry centers, and DES and ARIZONA@WORK offices throughout the state. ARIZONA@WORK has a public and private partnership with 12 regional areas and 47 local offices, all working together through one organization-ARIZONA@WORK.

Limitations of Data

The data used for this landscape analysis has several limitations that should be considered when interpreting the results:

- Multiple secondary data sources were used, such as agency annual reports, and publications from external justice-related organizations. Crime data sources that were analyzed focused on the county and state level and are not disaggregated by race or ethnicity, with some exceptions that were obtained from the literature. Federal arrests and incarcerations are not included.
- Data were used that spanned the years 2017 to 2021 and includes the years that the COVID-19 pandemic started. The pandemic affected all areas of life. Its effects have been reflected in the data, for example, in Arizona, there have been documented increases in drug use, drug-induced deaths, suicides, and violent crime. Jail and prison admissions declined during 2020 due to halting or limiting the number of court hearings and concern for spreading infections to both staff and inmates within jails and prisons.
- The Census 2020 population estimates were not yet available at the time of this report, so the 2019 American Community Survey five-year population estimates were used to calculate per capita population rates. County level juvenile population estimates were used from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) Easy Access to Juvenile Populations data tool.

Secondary Data Sources

The following secondary sources were used to create the data landscape and were also supplemented with the data gathered from the literature review.

Type of Data	Data Sources	Agency
Arrest	Crime in Arizona 2020, January to December 2020, Crime in Arizona Reports Arizona Department of Public Safety (azdps.gov) Uniform Crime Report System Data for Arizona by county.	Arizona Department of Public Safety, Access Integrity Unit
Juvenile Referral	Arizona Juvenile Court Counts, Statewide Statistical Information, FY2021. http://www.azcourts.gov/jjsd .	Administrative Office of the Courts, Juvenile Justice Services Division (JJSD), Automation and Services Unit
Prison Admissions	Arizona's Imprisonment Crisis Part 2: The Cost to Communities. Arizona's Imprisonment Crisis Part 2: The Cost to Communities (fwd.us)	FWD.us organization
Prison Admissions	Arizona – Incarceration Trends Online Data Tool Arizona Incarceration Trends Vera Institute of Justice https://github.com/vera-institute/incarceration_trends	The Vera Institute of Justice
Jail Admissions	Arizona – Incarceration Trends Online Data Tool Arizona Incarceration Trends Vera Institute of Justice https://github.com/vera-institute/incarceration_trends	The Vera Institute of Justice
Social Determinants of Health	Social Vulnerability Index (updated with 2019 U.S. Census Population data) CDC/ATSDR SVI Fact Sheet Place and Health ATSDR	The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Arizona, County and Census tract population estimates	DP05: ACS DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSING... - Census Bureau Table OJJDP Easy Access to Juvenile Populations (EZAPOP). Easy Access to Juvenile Populations (ojjdp.gov)	U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention