



DRUG TREATMENT & EDUCATION FUND

Report Detailing Years 2001-2004



Arizona Supreme Court
Administrative Office of the Courts
Adult Probation Services Division

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The Drug Treatment and Education Fund (DTEF) report that follows is the sole responsibility of the Administrative Office of the Courts and does not necessarily reflect the opinions of the offices or staff listed above.

Introduction

In November of 1996, Arizona voters passed the Drug Medicalization, Prevention and Control Act. The centerpiece of the Act is the diversion of certain non-violent drug offenders from prison. The Act requires a court to sentence first and second time non-violent offenders who are convicted of personal possession or use of a controlled substance to probation and drug treatment. The Act created a Drug Treatment and Education Fund (DTEF), which receives revenue from a tax on liquors, to provide the education and treatment services required by the Act. The Act also mandates that the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) prepare a report "...that details the cost savings realized from the diversion of persons from prison to probation."

The preceding DTEF Report Card detailed fiscal year 2000 data and was released in March of 2003. During fiscal years 2002 and 2003, staff vacancies within the Adult Probation Services Division (APSD) prevented DTEF data analysis. Staff vacancies within APSD were not completely filled until fiscal year 2004 and since then APSD has worked diligently to prepare this report detailing fiscal year 2001 through fiscal year 2004 DTEF data.

Public policies surrounding issues of substance use treatment and the criminal justice system continue to evolve. Therefore, it is to be expected that many questions from both critics and proponents of the Act will remain unanswered until more complete data is available. The best data available has been presented in this report.

Report Highlights

- ❖ A total of 19,070 probationers participated in substance use treatment funded by the DTEF during fiscal years 2001 (4,397), 2002 (5,076), 2003 (5,068), and 2004 (4,529).
- ❖ Of the 19,070 probationers, 6,588 were mandatorily sentenced to probation pursuant to the Act, while another 9,379 discretionary probationers received substance use treatment funded by the DTEF. The remaining 3,103 probationers had an unreported status.
- ❖ As of the end of FY 2004, 13,424 of the 19,070 probationer's ended treatment and of these, 55% complied with the treatment requirements.
- ❖ Standard outpatient treatment was the most frequently used treatment intervention (48%).
- ❖ A total of \$11,448,618 was expended by adult probation departments throughout the state to provide treatment services to the 19,070 probationers during fiscal years 2001 (\$2,495,983), 2002 (\$2,726,101), 2003 (\$3,110,424), and 2004 (\$3,116,110).
- ❖ The average substance abuse treatment cost per probationer who entered treatment during fiscal years 2001 - 2004 was \$567.66, \$536.95, \$613.74, and \$688.04 respectively.
- ❖ As a result of this Act, the most realistic prison cost avoidance is estimated to be \$6,538,432 during fiscal year 2001, \$10,307,568 during fiscal year 2002, \$11,824,226 during fiscal year 2003, and \$12,140,300 during fiscal year 2004.

Background

The Drug Medicalization, Prevention and Control Act passed in the November 1996 general election. It subsequently went into effect on December 6, 1996 as Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.) § 13-901.01. Prior to the passing of the Drug Medicalization Act, a person convicted of possession or use of a controlled substance could receive a prison sentence. The passage of the Act changed this sentencing option by requiring the court to suspend the imposition or execution of a sentence for a person convicted for the first or second time of personal possession or use of a controlled substance. The Act also requires this group of drug offenders to be placed on probation with a condition that they participate in an appropriate drug treatment or drug education program in lieu of incarceration.

In the 2002 Arizona General Election, House Concurrent Resolution 2013, also known as Proposition 302, amended section 13-901.01 of the Arizona Revised Statutes relating to probation. The amendment expanded the current Act by enabling the Court to impose a term of incarceration. This may occur if the person convicted of personal possession or use of a controlled substance or drug paraphernalia refuses drug treatment or if the person rejects probation at the time of sentencing.

The Drug Medicalization, Prevention and Control Act also established the Drug Treatment and Education Fund (DTEF), through A.R.S. § 13-901.02. The DTEF receives revenues generated by luxury taxes on liquors and is administered by the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC). Fifty percent of the money deposited into the fund is distributed to the fifteen Superior Court adult probation departments throughout Arizona to cover the costs of drug education and treatment programs, primarily for the prison ineligible probationer. Once the prison ineligible population has received required substance abuse treatment services, probation departments may utilize their remaining DTEF funds on other probationers (discretionary probationers) who evidence a need for substance use treatment. The remaining fifty percent of the DTEF is transferred to the Arizona Parents Commission on Drug Education and Prevention. These funds are utilized for education and prevention programs that involve parents. This report does not contain information regarding programs funded and administered by the Arizona Parents Commission.

Administrative Obligations

Pursuant to statute, the AOC developed a formula to allocate funds to the fifteen statewide adult probation departments. The allocation formula previously reported in the Fiscal Year 2000 Report Card is the same formula used in fiscal year 2001, but differs from the formula utilized in fiscal years 2002 - 2004. The formula utilized in 2001 and in prior years, included the following factors:

- Population over 18 at risk
- Total A.R.S. §13-901.01 cases
- Number receiving treatment
- Total arrests for drug possession or sale.

Concerns regarding the “arrests for drug possession or sale” factor (derived from the Department of Public Safety Uniform Crime Report) were raised by a number of probation chiefs after the Fiscal Year 2000 Report Card release. The concern was that the “arrests for drug possession or sale” factor was not a realistic reflection of the drug possession arrests per county. Therefore, in fiscal year 2002 the allocation formula was modified to include the following factors:

- County’s active standard and intensive probation populations at the end of the fiscal year
- Total number of probationers the department served with DTEF funds in the previous fiscal year
- Three year Superior Court felony filing average.

Each factor in the modified allocation formula was weighted equally to calculate a composite index necessary to determine the percentage of the fund to be allocated to each probation department. AOC staff and probation chiefs believed the above factors were more relevant for determining DTEF funding and more aligned with Arizona Code of Judicial Administration §6-205, which requires that the formula be based on a composite index used to predict likely probation caseloads. The modified allocation formula has been used consistently since fiscal year 2002. *Appendix B* displays the DTEF allocation schedule for fiscal years 2001 - 2004.

Each probation department is required to submit a plan to the AOC detailing how it would use the allocated DTEF funds to comply with the statutory treatment requirements. The AOC continues to provide oversight of the DTEF by ensuring the legislation and policies related to A.R.S. § 13-901.01 and the DTEF are adhered to by the adult probation departments statewide. Additionally, the AOC assists in data collection for the purposes of this report and in the expansion of substance use treatment services for adult probationers.

Arizona Report Card

This is the fourth report released by the AOC that contains information pertaining to services supported by the DTEF. Data presented in this Report Card is based on fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh years of services funded by the DTEF. A summary of state information by the total served and by each fiscal year is provided in the body of this report, while more detailed information can be found in *Appendix A*. The information presented is organized by the following populations: total probationers served; prison ineligible probationers; and discretionary probationers. Definitions of the report card elements are presented in *Appendix C*.

Probationers sentenced prior to the passage of Proposition 302 in November 2002, are referred to as prison ineligible probationers in the fiscal year 2001 – 2003 section of this report. In the fiscal year 2004 section, prison ineligible probationers are referred to as mandatorily sentenced probationers due to the passage of Proposition 302, which enabled the Court to revoke probation and sentence the probationer to a term of incarceration.

This report analyzes treatment information on two levels: the probationer level and the placement level. Probationer level only considers the last treatment that occurred during the fiscal year, while placement level refers to the number of actual placements into treatment programs the probationer received during the fiscal year. This was necessary as a probationer could have been involved in more than one treatment program over the course of the fiscal year. In other words, the treatment outcomes of the probationers were evaluated at the end of each fiscal year, whereas the placement outcomes were reviewed throughout the fiscal year.

Total Served Summary for Fiscal Years 2001- 2004

A total of 19,070 probationers participated in DTEF funded substance abuse treatment or education programs during fiscal years 2001 - 2004. As expected, Maricopa, the most populous county in Arizona, served 52% of the state's probationers. Of the 19,070 statewide probationers participating in DTEF funded treatment during fiscal years 2001 - 2004, 6,588 (35%) were prison ineligible/mandatorily sentenced, while 9,379 (49%) were discretionary probationers who qualified for DTEF treatment services based upon their substance use. The remaining 3,103 (16%) of those who participated in DTEF funded treatment did not have documentation regarding their eligibility status (for detailed treatment data on probationers who participated in DTEF funded treatment that did not have documentation, see Appendix A.)

Treatment interventions utilized by statewide probation departments depends on the availability of resources, location of resources, and management of each county's treatment dollars. The most frequently used treatment intervention was standard outpatient treatment (48%). Other interventions were utilized as follows:

- | | |
|---|-----|
| ▪ Assessment Only | 1% |
| ▪ Drug Education | 7% |
| ▪ Intensive Outpatient | 23% |
| ▪ Lapse/Relapse | 1% |
| ▪ Short Term Residential | 1% |
| ▪ Long Term Residential | 2% |
| ▪ Motivational Enhancement ¹ | 3% |
| ▪ Day Treatment | 0% |
| ▪ Treatment Unreported | 14% |

Treatment information analyzed at the *probationer level* (defined as the last treatment that occurred for the probationer during the fiscal year) revealed as of June 30, 2004, 3,411 of the 19,070 probationers served were still participating in treatment services and therefore, did not have treatment outcomes. Additionally, 2,235 probationers had an unreported outcome. Of the 13,424 that ended treatment:

- 55% completed a drug education or treatment program
- 45% were terminated from treatment

Treatment information analyzed at the *placement level* (defined as the total number of actual treatment placements) revealed that, of the 22,468 treatment placements, 15,914 treatments ended prior to fiscal year 2004. Of those, 55% of the placements were completed, while 45% of the placements were terminated. Additionally, 3,366 placements were still open at the end of fiscal years 2001 – 2004 and 3,188 placements were not sufficiently documented to determine outcome.

¹Maricopa County is the only county that identifies Motivational Enhancement and Lapse/Relapse treatment programs separately from other treatment modalities. Other counties indicate that these are components of certain treatment modalities.

Prison Ineligible/Mandatorily Sentenced Probationers

The type of treatment interventions utilized by the probation departments for the 6,588 (35%) prison ineligible/mandatorily sentenced probationers is detailed below:

▪ Assessment Only	1%
▪ Drug Education	6%
▪ Standard Outpatient	53%
▪ Intensive Outpatient	27%
▪ Lapse/Relapse	1%
▪ Short Term Residential	1%
▪ Long Term Residential	2%
▪ Motivational Enhancement	1%
▪ Day Treatment	0%
▪ Treatment Unreported	8%

Treatment information analyzed at the *probationer level* revealed that 1,117 of the total 6,588 prison ineligible/mandatorily sentenced probationers (fiscal years 2001 - 2004) were still participating in treatment at the end of fiscal year 2004 and therefore, did not have treatment outcomes. Additionally, 632 probationers had unreported treatment outcomes. Of the 4,839 prison ineligible/mandatorily sentenced probationers that ended treatment:

- 54% completed a drug education or treatment program
- 46% were terminated from treatment

First Conviction

Of the prison ineligible/mandatorily sentenced probationers, 5,314 (81%) were sentenced for their first possession or use of controlled substances or drug paraphernalia conviction. At the end of fiscal year 2004, a total of 909 were still participating in treatment, while 477 had an unreported treatment outcome, and 3,928 ended treatment.

Of the first conviction prison ineligible/mandatorily sentenced probationers who ended treatment:

- 54% completed a drug education or treatment program
- 46% were terminated from treatment

Second Conviction

Of the prison ineligible/mandatorily sentenced probationers, 1,274 (19%) were convicted a second time of possession or use of controlled substances or drug paraphernalia. By the end of fiscal year 2004, a total of 201 probationers were still in treatment, while 160 had an unreported treatment outcome, and 913 ended treatment.

Of the second conviction prison ineligible/mandatorily sentenced probationers who ended treatment:

- 55% completed a drug education or treatment program
- 45% were terminated from treatment

Discretionary Probationers

The types of treatment interventions utilized by the probation departments for the 9,379 (49%) discretionary probationers are detailed below:

▪ Assessment Only	1%
▪ Drug Education	11%
▪ Standard Outpatient	51%
▪ Intensive Outpatient	24%
▪ Lapse/Relapse	1%
▪ Short Term Residential	3%
▪ Long Term Residential	3%
▪ Motivational Enhancement	3%
▪ Day Treatment	0%
▪ Treatment Unreported	3%

Treatment information analyzed at the *probationer level* revealed that 1,999 of the discretionary probationers remained in treatment at the close of fiscal year 2004 and therefore did not have treatment outcomes, while 922 probationers had an unreported treatment outcome. The following information represents the treatment results of the 6,458 probationers who ended treatment:

- 57% completed a drug education or treatment program
- 43% were terminated from treatment

Total Served in Fiscal Year 2001

A total of 4,397 probationers participated in DTEF funded substance abuse treatment or education programs during fiscal year 2001. Of the 4,397 probationers, 1,817 (41%) were prison ineligible, 2,194 (50%) probationers qualified for DTEF treatment services based upon their substance use, while 386 (9%) did not have documentation to indicate whether they were prison ineligible or discretionary.

During fiscal year 2001 the average treatment cost per probationer was \$567.66. This dollar figure was calculated by dividing the total county expenditure \$2,495,983 by the number of adult probationers served.

The most frequently used treatment intervention was standard outpatient treatment (52%). Other interventions were utilized as follows:

▪ Assessment Only	0%
▪ Drug Education	6%
▪ Intensive Outpatient	22%
▪ Lapse/Relapse	2%
▪ Short Term Residential	3%
▪ Long Term Residential	3%
▪ Motivational Enhancement	2%
▪ Day Treatment	0%
▪ Treatment Unreported	10%

Treatment information analyzed at the *probationer level* (defined as the last treatment that occurred for the probationer during the fiscal year) revealed as of June 30, 2001, 187 of the 4,397 probationers served were still participating in treatment services and therefore, did not have treatment outcomes. Additionally, 450 probationers had an unreported treatment outcome. Of the 3,760 probationers that ended treatment:

- 57% completed a drug education or treatment program
- 43% were terminated from treatment

Treatment information analyzed at the *placement level* (defined as the total number of actual treatment placements) revealed that, of the 5,330 treatment placements, 4,524 treatments ended during fiscal year 2001. Of those, 56% of the placements ended in completion, while 44% of the placements ended in termination. Additionally, 290 treatment placements were still open at the end of fiscal year 2001 and 516 placements were not sufficiently documented to determine outcome.

Prison Ineligible Probationers

The type of treatment interventions utilized by the probation departments for the 1,817 (41%) prison ineligible probationers is detailed below:

▪ Assessment Only	0%
▪ Drug Education	4%
▪ Standard Outpatient	60%
▪ Intensive Outpatient	25%
▪ Lapse/Relapse	1%
▪ Short Term Residential	1%
▪ Long Term Residential	2%
▪ Motivational Enhancement	2%
▪ Day Treatment	0%
▪ Treatment Unreported	5%

Treatment information analyzed at the *probationer level* revealed that 66 of the total 1,817 prison ineligible probationers were still participating in treatment at the end of fiscal year 2001 and therefore, did not have treatment outcomes. Additionally, 128 probationers had an unreported treatment outcome. The following information represents the treatment results of the 1,623 prison ineligible probationers that ended treatment:

- 52% completed a drug education or treatment program
- 48% were terminated from treatment

First Conviction

Of the prison ineligible probationers, 1,480 (81%) were sentenced for their first possession or use of controlled substances or drug paraphernalia conviction. By the end of fiscal year 2001, a total of 51 were still participating in treatment, 98 had an unreported treatment outcome and 1,331 ended treatment.

Of the first conviction prison ineligible probationers who ended treatment:

- 51% completed a drug education or treatment program
- 49% were terminated from treatment

Second Conviction

Of the prison ineligible probationers, 337 (19%) were convicted a second time of possession or use of controlled substances or drug paraphernalia. By the end of fiscal year 2001, a total of 7 probationers were still in treatment, 38 had an unreported treatment outcome and 292 ended treatment.

Of the second conviction prison ineligible probationers who ended treatment:

- 55% completed a drug education or treatment program
- 45% were terminated from treatment

Discretionary Probationers

The type of treatment interventions utilized by the probation departments for the 2,194 (50%) discretionary probationers is detailed below:

▪ Assessment Only	0%
▪ Drug Education	8%
▪ Standard Outpatient	51%
▪ Intensive Outpatient	25%
▪ Lapse/Relapse	1%
▪ Short Term Residential	5%
▪ Long Term Residential	4%
▪ Motivational Enhancement	1%
▪ Day Treatment	0%
▪ Treatment Unreported	5%

Treatment information analyzed at the *probationer level* revealed that 87 discretionary probationers remained in treatment and therefore did not have treatment outcomes, while 173 had an unreported outcome. Of the 1,934 discretionary probationers who ended treatment:

- 61% completed a drug education or treatment program
- 39% were terminated from treatment

Total Served in Fiscal Year 2002

A total of 5,076 probationers participated in DTEF funded substance abuse treatment or education programs during fiscal year 2002. Of the 5,076 probationers, 2,022 (40%) were prison ineligible, 2,392 (47%) qualified for DTEF treatment services based upon their substance use, while 662 (13%) did not have documentation regarding whether or not they were prison ineligible or discretionary probationers.

During fiscal year 2002 the average treatment cost per probationer was \$536.95. This dollar figure was calculated by dividing the total county expenditure \$2,726,101 by the number of adult probationers served.

The most frequently used treatment intervention was standard outpatient treatment (48%). Other interventions were utilized as follows:

▪ Assessment Only	1%
▪ Drug Education	7%
▪ Intensive Outpatient	22%
▪ Lapse/Relapse	2%
▪ Short Term Residential	1%
▪ Long Term Residential	2%
▪ Motivational Enhancement	1%
▪ Day Treatment	0%
▪ Treatment Unreported	15%

Treatment information analyzed at the *probationer level* (defined as the last treatment that occurred for the probationer during the fiscal year) revealed as of June 30, 2002, 597 of the 5,076 probationers served were still participating in treatment services and therefore, did not have treatment outcomes. Additionally, 694 probationers had an unreported treatment outcome. Of the 3,785 probationers that ended treatment:

- 57% completed a drug education or treatment program
- 43% were terminated from treatment

Treatment information analyzed at the *placement level* (defined as the total number of actual treatment placements) revealed that, of the 6,167 treatment placements, 4,615 treatments ended during fiscal year 2002. Of those, 56% of the placements ended in completion, while 44% of the placements ended in termination. Additionally, 489 placements were still open at the end of fiscal year 2002 and 1,063 placements were not sufficiently documented to determine outcome.

Prison Ineligible Probationers

The type of treatment interventions utilized by the probation departments for the 2,022 (40%) prison ineligible probationers is detailed below:

▪ Assessment Only	2%
▪ Drug Education	5%
▪ Standard Outpatient	55%
▪ Intensive Outpatient	24%
▪ Lapse/Relapse	1%
▪ Short Term Residential	1%
▪ Long Term Residential	2%
▪ Motivational Enhancement	1%
▪ Day Treatment	0%
▪ Treatment Unreported	9%

Treatment information analyzed at the *probationer level* revealed that 201 of the total 2,022 prison ineligible probationers were still participating in treatment at the end of fiscal year 2002 and therefore, did not have treatment outcomes. Additionally, 227 probationers had an unreported treatment outcome. The following information represents the treatment results of the 1,594 prison ineligible probationers that ended treatment:

- 55% completed a drug education or treatment program
- 45% were terminated from treatment

First Conviction

Of the prison ineligible probationers, 1,626 (80%) were sentenced for their first possession or use of controlled substances or drug paraphernalia conviction. At the end of fiscal year 2002, a total of 168 were still participating in treatment, 168 had an unreported treatment outcome, and 1,290 probationers ended treatment.

Of the first conviction prison ineligible probationers who ended treatment:

- 54% completed a drug education or treatment program
- 46% were terminated from treatment

Second Conviction

Of the prison ineligible probationers, 396 (20%) were convicted a second time of possession or use of controlled substances or drug paraphernalia. By the end of fiscal year 2002, a total of 34 probationers were still in treatment, 56 had an unreported treatment outcome and 306 ended treatment.

Of the second conviction prison ineligible probationers who ended treatment:

- 57% completed a drug education or treatment program
- 43% were terminated from treatment

Discretionary Probationers

The type of treatment interventions utilized by the probation departments for the 2,392 (47%) discretionary probationers is detailed below:

▪ Assessment Only	0%
▪ Drug Education	11%
▪ Standard Outpatient	49%
▪ Intensive Outpatient	25%
▪ Lapse/Relapse	2%
▪ Short Term Residential	3%
▪ Long Term Residential	4%
▪ Motivational Enhancement	1%
▪ Day Treatment	0%
▪ Treatment Unreported	5%

Treatment information analyzed at the *probationer level* revealed that 333 discretionary probationers remained in treatment and therefore did not have treatment outcomes, while 217 had an unreported outcome. Of the 1,842 discretionary probationers who ended treatment:

- 60% completed a drug education or treatment program
- 40% were terminated from treatment

Total Served in Fiscal Year 2003

A total of 5,068 probationers participated in DTEF funded substance abuse treatment or education programs during fiscal year 2003. Of the 5,068 probationers, 1,706 (34%) were prison ineligible, 1,970 (39%) qualified for DTEF treatment services based upon their substance use, while 1,392 (27%) did not have documentation regarding their prison eligibility.

During fiscal year 2003 the average treatment cost per probationer was \$613.74. This dollar figure was calculated by dividing the total county expenditure \$3,110,424 by the number of adult probationers served.

The most frequently used treatment intervention was standard outpatient treatment (41%). Other interventions were utilized as follows:

▪ Assessment Only	1%
▪ Drug Education	8%
▪ Intensive Outpatient	17%
▪ Lapse/Relapse	1%
▪ Short Term Residential	1%
▪ Long Term Residential	2%
▪ Motivational Enhancement	1%
▪ Day Treatment	1%
▪ Treatment Unreported	27%

Treatment information analyzed at the *probationer level* (defined as the last treatment that occurred for the probationer during the fiscal year) revealed as of June 30, 2003, 974 of the 5,068 probationers served were still participating in treatment services and, therefore, did not have treatment outcomes. Additionally, 507 probationers had unreported treatment outcomes. Of the 3,587 probationers that ended treatment:

- 57% completed a drug education or treatment program
- 43% were terminated from treatment

Treatment information analyzed at the *placement level* (defined as the total number of actual treatment placements) revealed that of the 6,046 treatment placements, 4,233 treatments ended during fiscal year 2003. Of those, 57% of the placements ended in completion, while 43% of the placements ended in termination. Additionally, 833 placements were still open at the end of fiscal year 2003, while 980 placements were not sufficiently documented to determine outcome.

Prison Ineligible Probationers

The type of treatment interventions utilized by the probation departments for the 1,706 (34%) prison ineligible probationers is detailed below:

▪ Assessment Only	2%
▪ Drug Education	9%
▪ Standard Outpatient	45%
▪ Intensive Outpatient	23%
▪ Lapse/Relapse	0%
▪ Short Term Residential	1%
▪ Long Term Residential	2%
▪ Motivational Enhancement	1%
▪ Day Treatment	0%
▪ Treatment Unreported	16%

Treatment information analyzed at the *probationer level* revealed that 343 of the total 1,706 prison ineligible probationers were still participating in treatment at the end of fiscal year 2003 and therefore, did not have treatment outcomes. Additionally, 206 probationers had an unreported treatment outcome. The following information represents the treatment results of the 1,157 prison ineligible probationers that ended treatment:

- 59% completed a drug education or treatment program
- 41% were terminated from treatment

First Conviction

Of the prison ineligible probationers, 1,392 (82%) were sentenced for their first possession or use of controlled substances or drug paraphernalia conviction. At the end of fiscal year 2003, a total of 283 were still participating in treatment, while 161 had an unreported treatment outcome. The following information represents the treatment results of the 948 probationers that ended treatment:

- 59% completed a drug education or treatment program
- 41% were terminated from treatment

Second Conviction

Of the prison ineligible probationers, 314 (18%) were convicted for a second time of possession or use of controlled substances or drug paraphernalia. By the end of fiscal year 2003, a total of 60 probationers were still in treatment, 45 had an unreported treatment outcome and 209 ended treatment.

Of the second conviction prison ineligible probationers who ended treatment:

- 57% completed a drug education or treatment program
- 43% were terminated from treatment

Discretionary Probationers

The type of treatment interventions utilized by the probation departments for the 1,970 (39%) discretionary probationers is detailed below:

▪ Assessment Only	2%
▪ Drug Education	10%
▪ Standard Outpatient	53%
▪ Intensive Outpatient	22%
▪ Lapse/Relapse	1%
▪ Short Term Residential	3%
▪ Long Term Residential	3%
▪ Motivational Enhancement	1%
▪ Day Treatment	0%
▪ Treatment Unreported	5%

Treatment information analyzed at the *probationer level* revealed that 507 discretionary probationers remained in treatment and therefore did not have treatment outcomes, while 137 had an unreported outcome. Of the 1,326 discretionary probationers who ended treatment:

- 60% completed a drug education or treatment program
- 40% were terminated from treatment

Total Served in Fiscal Year 2004

A total of 4,529 probationers participated in DTEF funded substance abuse treatment or education programs during fiscal year 2004. Of the 4,529 probationers, 1,043 (23%) were mandatorily sentenced, 2,823 (62%) qualified for DTEF treatment services based upon their substance use, while 663 (15%) did not have documentation regarding whether or not they were prison ineligible or discretionary probationers.

During fiscal year 2004 the average treatment cost per probationer was \$688.04. This dollar figure was calculated by dividing the total county expenditure \$3,116,110 by the number of adult probationers served.

The most frequently used treatment intervention was standard outpatient treatment (48%). Other interventions were utilized as follows:

▪ Assessment Only	2%
▪ Drug Education	9%
▪ Intensive Outpatient	30%
▪ Lapse/Relapse	1%
▪ Short Term Residential	1%
▪ Long Term Residential	1%
▪ Motivational Enhancement	7%
▪ Day Treatment	0%
▪ Treatment Unreported	1%

Treatment information analyzed at the *probationer level* (defined as the last treatment that occurred for the probationer during the fiscal year) revealed as of June 30, 2004, 1,653 of the 4,529 probationers served were still participating in treatment services and, therefore, did not have treatment outcomes. Additionally, 584 probationers had unreported treatment outcomes. Of the 2,292 probationers that ended treatment:

- 47% completed a drug education or treatment program
- 53% were terminated from treatment

Treatment information analyzed at the *placement level* (defined as the total number of actual treatment placements) revealed that of the 4,925 treatment placements, 2,542 treatments ended during fiscal year 2004. Of those, 47% of the placements ended in completion, while 53% of the placements ended in termination. Additionally, 1,754 placements were still open at the end of fiscal year 2004, while 629 placements were not sufficiently documented to determine outcome.

Mandatorily Sentenced Probationers

The type of treatment interventions utilized by the probation departments for the 1,043 (23%) mandatorily sentenced probationers is detailed below:

- Assessment Only 5%
- Drug Education 5%
- Standard Outpatient 40%
- Intensive Outpatient 40%
- Lapse/Relapse 1%
- Short Term Residential 2%
- Long Term Residential 1%
- Motivational Enhancement 4%
- Day Treatment 0%
- Treatment Unreported 1%

Treatment information analyzed at the *probationer level* revealed that 507 of the total 1,043 mandatorily sentenced probationers were still participating in treatment at the end of fiscal year 2004 and therefore, did not have treatment outcomes. Additionally, 71 probationers had an unreported treatment outcome. The following information represents the treatment results of the 465 mandatorily sentenced probationers that ended treatment:

- 52% completed a drug education or treatment program
- 48% were terminated from treatment

First Conviction

Of the mandatorily sentenced probationers, 816 (78%) were sentenced for their first possession or use of controlled substances or drug paraphernalia conviction. At the end of fiscal year 2004, a total of 407 were still participating in treatment, while 50 had an unreported treatment outcome. The following information represents the treatment results of the 359 probationers that ended treatment:

- 55% completed a drug education or treatment program
- 45% were terminated from treatment

Second Conviction

Of the mandatorily sentenced probationers, 227 (22%) were convicted a second time for possession or use of controlled substances or drug paraphernalia. By the end of fiscal year 2004, a total of 100 probationers were still in treatment, 21 had an unreported treatment outcome and 106 ended treatment.

Of the second conviction mandatorily sentenced probationers who ended treatment:

- 42% completed a drug education or treatment program
- 58% were terminated from treatment

Discretionary Probationers

The type of treatment interventions utilized by the probation departments for the 2,823 (62%) discretionary probationers is detailed below:

▪ Assessment Only	2%
▪ Drug Education	12%
▪ Standard Outpatient	51%
▪ Intensive Outpatient	25%
▪ Lapse/Relapse	1%
▪ Short Term Residential	2%
▪ Long Term Residential	1%
▪ Motivational Enhancement	6%
▪ Day Treatment	0%
▪ Treatment Unreported	0%

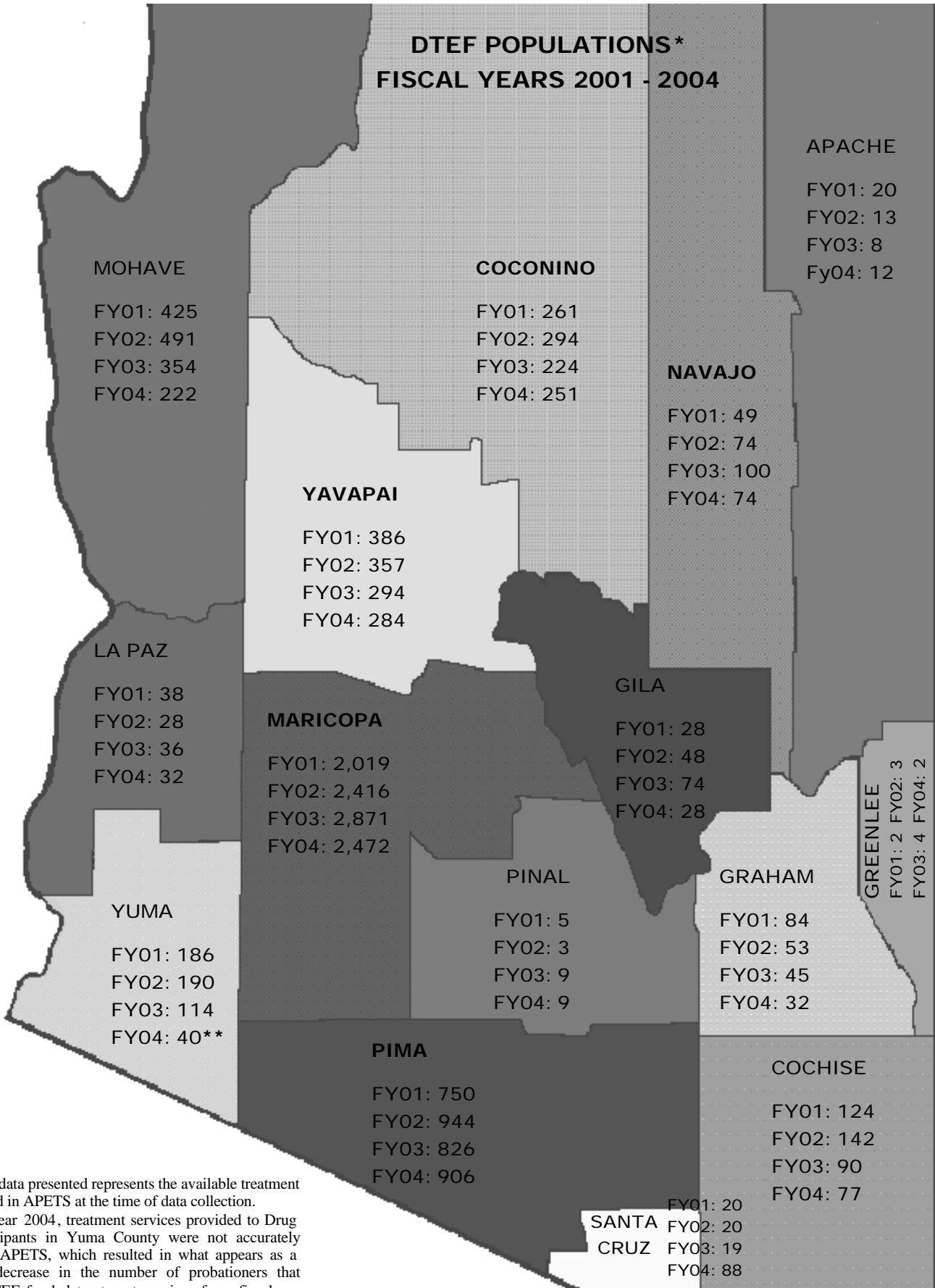
Treatment information analyzed at the *probationer level* revealed that 1,072 discretionary probationers remained in treatment and therefore did not have treatment outcomes, while 395 had an unreported outcome. Of the 1,356 discretionary probationers who ended treatment:

- 45% completed a drug education or treatment program
- 55% were terminated from treatment

Table 1 Fiscal Year 2000 – 2004 Mandatorily Sentenced Summary					
	Fiscal Year 2000	Fiscal Year 2001	Fiscal Year 2002	Fiscal Year 2003	Fiscal Year 2004
Mandatorily Sentenced	1,652	1,817	2,022	1,706	1,043
Percent Completed Treatment	48%	52%	55%	59%	52%
Percent Terminated Treatment	52%	48%	45%	41%	48%
Treatment Program Most Frequently Used	Standard Outpatient (65%)	Standard Outpatient (60%)	Standard Outpatient (55%)	Standard Outpatient (45%)	Standard Outpatient (40%)

Table 2 Fiscal Year 2000 – 2004 Discretionary Probationer Summary					
	Fiscal Year 2000	Fiscal Year 2001	Fiscal Year 2002	Fiscal Year 2003	Fiscal Year 2004
Discretionary Probationers	3,745	2,194	2,392	1,970	2,823
Percent Completed Treatment	57%	61%	60%	60%	45%
Percent Terminated Treatment	43%	39%	40%	40%	55%
Treatment Program Most Frequently Used	Standard Outpatient (65%)	Standard Outpatient (51%)	Standard Outpatient (49%)	Standard Outpatient (53%)	Standard Outpatient (51%)

Arizona Counties



*The DTEF data presented represents the available treatment data recorded in APETS at the time of data collection.

**In fiscal year 2004, treatment services provided to Drug Court participants in Yuma County were not accurately recorded in APETS, which resulted in what appears as a significant decrease in the number of probationers that received DTEF funded treatment services from fiscal year 2003 to fiscal year 2004. This issue is currently being resolved.

2001 - 2004 Cost Analysis

The AOC is required to prepare a report detailing the costs avoided through diverting offenders from prison to probation as a result of A.R.S. §13-901.01. The challenge inherent in this mandate is that trial judges are not required to state on the court record that an offender would have been committed to prison were it not for A.R.S. § 13-901.01. Since there is no absolute way to determine an exact number of offenders that would have been initially prison-bound, absent A.R.S. §13-901.01, a method of tracking the estimated number of prison diversions needed to be developed.

The formula which was developed utilizes data from the Arizona Department of Corrections (ADC) and focuses on commitments from the seven fiscal years preceding the enactment of A.R.S. § 13-901.01 (1990 - 1996) to predict estimated commitments following fiscal year 1996. The predictions are compared to the actual commitments to ADC during 1997 - 2004. The difference between the two is assumed to be the result of the statute.

For the purpose of this report, there are two ways an offender can be sentenced to prison: as part of the original court proceeding (direct commitment); or as a result of a probation violation. Both ways are discussed below and are then combined in the calculations. Alternative cost scenarios are also offered in this report as an option to other states considering this methodology; however, all options should be considered with caution as they are only estimates.

While it is recognized that not all of the 6,588 (total prison ineligible) probationers sentenced pursuant to A.R.S. § 13-901.01 would have been sentenced to prison, data provided by the ADC suggests that the statute had some affect. Based on predicted commitments, it is estimated that 4,092 offenders would have been sentenced to ADC during fiscal years 2001- 2004 had it not been for the statute. *Appendix D* offers an explanation to the trend analysis utilized, which includes commitments to the ADC from fiscal year 1990 to 2004 for possession of drugs and possession of drug paraphernalia, which covers the time periods both before and after the establishment of the DTEF. Both direct court and probation violation commitments are included in the data. Offender-level data were made available and counted according to the following conditions:

- No prior commitment to the ADC for a violent offense
- No prior commitments for possession of drugs or paraphernalia
- Possession of drugs or paraphernalia had to be the sentencing charge (other felony drug charges not included)

The estimated avoided costs for this report were calculated based on the diverted offenders being placed in Level II and Level III ADC facilities and private prisons (non-ADC operated). Level II and III ADC facilities house offenders who present a *minimal or moderate* institutional and/or public risk. Private (non-ADC operated) facilities house a predominate number of offenders convicted of DUI and drug law violations². It was assumed that defendants sentenced to imprisonment for drug law violations would be housed in one of the above facilities due to their minimal institutional and/or public risk.

Table 3 offers an estimation of the costs avoided during fiscal years 2001 - 2004. This represents the best approximation of what would happen if the estimated 4,092 offenders had been committed to both private prisons and ADC operated prisons in lieu of being placed on probation. The estimation of avoided costs is discussed in further detail in *Appendix D* of this report.

² Arizona Department of Corrections (ADC), Fiscal Year 2003 Annual Report

	Fiscal Year 2001 Costs	Fiscal Year 2002 Costs	Fiscal Year 2003 Costs	Fiscal Year 2004 Costs
Total Arizona Practical Costs	\$ 8,552,903	\$ 12,898,368	\$ 14,625,449	\$ 15,033,342
Total Probation Costs	\$ 2,014,471	\$ 2,590,800	\$ 2,801,223	\$ 2,893,042
Total Net Costs Avoided	\$ 6,538,432	\$ 10,307,568	\$ 11,824,226	\$ 12,140,300

In addition to the estimated avoided costs based upon the 4,092 offenders presented above, there are two alternative cost scenarios that could be considered depending on the availability of bed space at ADC. The alternative cost scenarios presented are ADC Costs and Fully Privatized Costs.

- ADC Costs are the direct costs associated with adding additional inmates to the Arizona Department of Corrections. In fiscal years 2001 - 2004 ADC was appropriated a marginal cost of \$3,531 per additional inmate³. This cost covers what ADC has to spend to house, feed and supervise each additional inmate, independent of any administrative costs⁴.
- Fully privatized costs are the costs that would be incurred if all the estimated 4,092 offenders diverted from ADC were sent to private prisons or other non-ADC operated facilities.
- Practical Costs represent what realistically occurs in the State of Arizona. This cost represents one-third of the diverted offenders being placed in ADC facilities and two-thirds of diverted offenders being placed in private facilities contracted with ADC.

Tables 4, 5, 6 and 7 offer an estimation of the cost scenarios for costs that could have been avoided during fiscal years 2001- 2004. A more in-depth discussion of how these costs are calculated is listed in *Appendix D* of this report.

	ADC Facility	Fully Privatized Facility
Prison Costs	\$ 2,883,905	\$ 11,387,402
Probation Costs	\$ 2,014,471	\$ 2,014,471
Net Costs Avoided	\$ 869,434	\$ 9,372,931

³ The amount appropriated by JLBC went unchanged from FY 00 to FY 04.

⁴ The original costs are less than the published total operational costs, which include both direct and indirect costs.

Table 5 Alternative Costs Scenarios – Fiscal Year 2002 (1,055 diversions)				
	ADC Facility		Fully Privatized Facility	
Prison Costs	\$	4,018,098	\$	17,338,503
Probation Costs	\$	2,590,800	\$	2,590,800
Net Costs Avoided	\$	1,427,298	\$	14,747,703

Table 6 Alternative Cost Scenarios – Fiscal Year 2003 (1,052 diversions)				
	ADC Facility		Fully Privatized Facility	
Prison Costs	\$	4,556,118	\$	19,660,114
Probation Costs	\$	2,801,223	\$	2,801,223
Net Costs Avoided	\$	1,754,895	\$	16,858,891

Table 7 Alternative Cost Scenarios – Fiscal Year 2004 (1,017 diversions)				
	ADC Facility		Fully Privatized Facility	
Prison Costs	\$	4,683,185	\$	20,208,420
Probation Costs	\$	2,893,042	\$	2,893,042
Net Costs Avoided	\$	1,790,143	\$	17,315,378

Cost Issues

The cost issues presented in this report suggest that there are costs avoided by the diversion of offenders from prison to probation. Conversely, costs associated with continued use of illegal drugs and the commissions of other crimes by those offenders who remain in the community have not been evaluated. Therefore, costs associated with improved quality of life or continued involvement in the criminal justice system are difficult to quantify in a cost savings formula and were not included as factors in this report.

Prologue

The AOC, in conjunction with statewide probation staff, will continue to devote available resources to provide efficient, cost-effective treatment services to probationers. This will include improving data collection/tracking and refining the process established by probation departments for effectively moving offenders through the diversion process. The goal of maximizing the effective use of treatment dollars will remain a priority for the AOC.

In future reports, the AOC would like to expand on the data reported as well as explore cost benefit calculations. Some information presented in previous reports could not be included in this report because the data was incomplete, unavailable or unreliable. The accuracy, collection, and completeness of the data were limited in the past by the lack of a statewide automation system. In fiscal year 2003, the Adult Probation Enterprise Tracking System (APETS) was implemented in Maricopa County and is expected to be implemented in the remaining counties during the next several years. During fiscal year 2004, AOC discovered several inconsistencies across the state regarding data entry. Before the analysis for this Report could be conducted, AOC dedicated a significant amount of time to training probation staff and resolving the DTEF data inconsistencies. With the implementation of APETS, the AOC will continue to address the importance of accurate data collection and input in order to improve the quality and availability of DTEF data for future analysis and reports.

Appendix A

**DTEF REPORT CARD
FISCAL YEAR 2001**



Total Expenditure: \$2,495,983

Total Served: 4,397

**Treatment Information
(per probationer)**

Average Treatment Cost per Probationer	Probationers Still in Treatment	Number of Treatments that Ended	Percent Complied with Treatment	Percent Terminated from Treatment	Unreported
\$567.66	187	3,760	57%	43%	450

**Treatment Information
(per placement)**

Total Placements: 5,330

Number of Placements that Ended	Percent Complied with Placement	Percent Terminated from Placement	Number of Unreported Placements	Number of Placements that have not Ended
4,524	56%	44%	516	290

Assessment Only	0	Lapse/Relapse	2%	Day Treatment	0
Drug Education	6%	Short Term Residential	3%	Unreported Placement	10%
Standard Outpatient	52%	Long Term Residential	3%		
Intensive Outpatient	22%	Motivational Enhancement	2%		

DTEF REPORT CARD
FISCAL YEAR 2001



**Treatment Information by Group
(per probationer)**

		<u>Prison Ineligible</u>	<u>Discretionary</u>	<u>Unreported</u>
Number still in Treatment	Total Served:	1,817	2,194	386
	Number of Treatments that Ended:	1,623	1,934	203
<u>Prison Ineligible</u>				
66				
<u>Discretionary</u>				
87				
<u>Unreported</u>				
34				
	Percent Complied with Treatment:	52% (840)	61% (1,184)	54% (109)
	Percent Terminated from Treatment:	48% (783)	39% (750)	46% (94)
	Number Unreported:	128	173	149

**Treatment Information by Group
(per placement)**

		<u>Prison Ineligible</u>	<u>Discretionary</u>	<u>Unreported</u>
	Assessment Only	0%	0%	0%
	Drug Education	4%	8%	2%
Total Placements	Standard Outpatient	60%	51%	28%
<u>Prison Ineligible</u>	Intensive Outpatient	25%	25%	4%
2,139	Lapse/Relapse	1%	1%	5%
<u>Discretionary</u>	Short Term Residential	1%	5%	0%
2,668	Long Term Residential	2%	4%	0%
<u>Unreported</u>	Motivational Enhancement	2%	1%	5%
523	Day Treatment	0%	0%	0%
	Unreported Placement	5%	5%	56%

**DTEF REPORT CARD
FISCAL YEAR 2002**



Total Expenditure: \$2,726,101

Total Served: 5,076

**Treatment Information
(per probationer)**

Average Treatment Cost per Probationer	Probationers Still in Treatment	Number of Treatments that Ended	Percent Complied with Treatment	Percent Terminated from Treatment	Unreported
\$536.95	597	3,785	57%	43%	694

**Treatment Information
(per placement)**

Total Placements: 6,167

Number of Placements that Ended	Percent Complied with Placement	Percent Terminated from Placement	Number of Unreported Placements	Number of Placements that have not Ended
4,615	56%	44%	1,063	489

Assessment Only	1%	Lapse/Relapse	2%	Day Treatment	0
Drug Education	7%	Short Term Residential	1%	Unreported Placement	15%
Standard Outpatient	48%	Long Term Residential	2%		
Intensive Outpatient	22%	Motivational Enhancement	1%		

PART B – TOTAL SERVED
BREAKOUT



DTEF REPORT CARD
FISCAL YEAR 2002

**Treatment Information by Group
(per probationer)**

	<u>Prison Ineligible</u>	<u>Discretionary</u>	<u>Unreported</u>
Total Served:	2,022	2,392	662
Number still in Treatment			
Number of Treatments that Ended:	1,594	1,842	349
Percent Complied with Treatment:	55% (872)	60% (1,110)	53% (186)
Percent Terminated from Treatment:	45% (723)	40% (732)	47% (163)
Number Unreported:	227	217	250
<u>Prison Ineligible</u>	201		
<u>Discretionary</u>	333		
<u>Unreported</u>	63		

**Treatment Information by Group
(per placement)**

	<u>Prison Ineligible</u>	<u>Discretionary</u>	<u>Unreported</u>
Assessment Only	2%	0%	0%
Drug Education	5%	11%	2%
Total Placements			
Standard Outpatient	55%	49%	26%
<u>Prison Ineligible</u>			
Intensive Outpatient	24%	25%	4%
2,435			
Lapse/Relapse	1%	2%	3%
<u>Discretionary</u>			
Short Term Residential	1%	3%	1%
2,869			
Long Term Residential	2%	4%	0%
<u>Unreported</u>			
Motivational Enhancement	1%	1%	3%
863			
Day Treatment	0%	0%	0%
Unreported Placement	9%	5%	63%

**DTEF REPORT CARD
FISCAL YEAR 2003**



Total Expenditure: \$3,110,424

Total Served: 5,068

**Treatment Information
(per probationer)**

Average Treatment Cost per Probationer	Probationers Still in Treatment	Number of Treatments that Ended	Percent Complied with Treatment	Percent Terminated from Treatment	Unreported
\$613.74	974	3,587	57%	43%	507

**Treatment Information
(per placement)**

Total Placements: 6,046

Number of Placements that Ended	Percent Complied with Placement	Percent Terminated from Placement	Number of Unreported Placements	Number of Placements that have not Ended
4,233	57%	43%	980	833

Assessment Only	1%	Lapse/Relapse	1%	Day Treatment	1%
Drug Education	8%	Short Term Residential	1%	Unreported Placement	27%
Standard Outpatient	41%	Long Term Residential	2%		
Intensive Outpatient	17%	Motivational Enhancement	1%		

DTEF REPORT CARD
FISCAL YEAR 2003



**Treatment Information by Group
(per probationer)**

		<u>Prison Ineligible</u>	<u>Discretionary</u>	<u>Unreported</u>
Number still in Treatment	Total Served:	1,706	1,970	1,392
	Number of Treatments that Ended:	1,157	1,326	1,104
<u>Prison Ineligible</u>	Percent Complied with Treatment:	59% (677)	60% (799)	51% (567)
343	Percent Terminated from Treatment:	41% (480)	40% (527)	49% (537)
<u>Discretionary</u>	Number Unreported:	206	137	164
507				
<u>Unreported</u>				
124				

**Treatment Information by Group
(per placement)**

		<u>Prison Ineligible</u>	<u>Discretionary</u>	<u>Unreported</u>
	Assessment Only	2%	2%	0%
	Education	9%	10%	3%
Total Placements	Standard Outpatient	45%	53%	19%
<u>Prison Ineligible</u>	Intensive Outpatient	23%	22%	3%
2,074	Lapse/Relapse	0%	1%	2%
<u>Discretionary</u>	Short Term Residential	1%	3%	0%
2,312	Long Term Residential	2%	3%	0%
<u>Unreported</u>	Motivational Enhancement	1%	1%	2%
1,660	Day Treatment	0%	0%	0%
	Unreported Placement	16%	5%	71%

**DTEF REPORT CARD
FISCAL YEAR 2004**



Total Expenditure: \$3,116,110

Total Served: 4,529

**Treatment Information
(per probationer)**

Average Treatment Cost per Probationer	Probationers Still in Treatment	Number of Treatments that Ended	Percent Complied with Treatment	Percent Terminated from Treatment	Unreported
\$688.04	1,653	2,292	47%	53%	584

**Treatment Information
(per placement)**

Total Placements: 4,925

Number of Placements that Ended	Percent Complied with Placement	Percent Terminated from Placement	Number of Unreported Placements	Number of Placements that have not Ended	
2,542	47%	53%	629	1,754	
Assessment Only	2%	Lapse/Relapse	1%	Day Treatment	0
Drug Education	9%	Short Term Residential	1%	Unreported Placement	1%
Standard Outpatient	48%	Long Term Residential	1%		
Intensive Outpatient	30%	Motivational Enhancement	7%		

**DTEF REPORT CARD
FISCAL YEAR 2004**

**PART B – TOTAL SERVED
BREAKOUT**

ARIZONA



**Treatment Information by Group
(per probationer)**

		<u>Mandatorily Sentenced</u>	<u>Discretionary</u>	<u>Unreported</u>
Number still in Treatment	Total Served:	1,043	2,823	663
<u>Mandatorily Sentenced</u>	Number of Treatments that Ended:	465	1,356	471
507	Percent Complied with Treatment:	52% (243)	45% (611)	48% (224)
<u>Discretionary</u>	Percent Terminated from Treatment:	48% (222)	55% (745)	52% (247)
1,072	Number Unreported:	71	395	118
<u>Unreported</u>				
74				

		<u>Mandatorily Sentenced</u>	<u>Discretionary</u>	<u>Unreported</u>	
Total Placements	Assessment Only	5%	2%	0%	
	Education	5%	12%	5%	
<u>Mandatorily Sentenced</u>	Standard Outpatient	40%	51%	36%	
	Intensive Outpatient	40%	25%	36%	
	Lapse/Relapse	1%	1%	0%	
	Short Term Residential	2%	2%	0%	
	Long Term Residential	1%	1%	0%	
	Motivational Enhancement	4%	6%	21%	
	Day Treatment	0%	0%	0%	
	Unreported Placement	1%	0%	2%	
	1,142				
	<u>Discretionary</u>				
3,063					
<u>Unreported</u>					
720					

Appendix B

DTEF Allocation Schedule Fiscal Year 2001

Table 8

COUNTY	AT RISK POPULATION OVER 18 (1)	%	TOTAL A.R.S. §13-901.01 CASES (2)	NUMBER RECEIVING TREATMENT(3)	%	ARRESTS FOR DRUG POSS OR SALE (4)	%	COMPOSITE INDEX FACTOR	COMPOSITE INDEX ALLOCATION
APACHE	37,863	1.08%	11	0.77%	0.82%	88	0.39%	0.81%	25,920
COCHISE	89,806	2.57%	6	2.15%	1.51%	407	1.78%	1.60%	51,200
COCONINO	84,738	2.42%	18	2.82%	1.95%	843	3.69%	2.41%	77,120
GILA	35,682	1.02%	49	1.36%	1.07%	101	0.44%	1.70%	54,400
GRAHAM	23,596	0.67%	40	0.81%	1.02%	86	0.38%	1.39%	44,480
GREENLEE	5,892	0.17%	2	0.19%	0.12%	22	0.10%	0.14%	4,480
LA PAZ	14,643	0.42%	3	0.53%	0.21%	170	0.74%	0.41%	13,120
MARICOPA	2,070,997	59.19%	605	60.20%	65.35%	12,746	55.82%	58.23%	1,866,240
MOHAVE	107,825	3.08%	51	4.03%	3.94%	704	3.08%	3.64%	116,480
NAVAJO	58,451	1.67%	17	1.83%	0.35%	355	1.55%	1.27%	40,640
PIMA	618,491	17.68%	125	13.25%	14.88%	5,045	22.10%	16.40%	524,800
PINAL	113,824	3.25%	27	2.03%	0.81%	340	1.49%	1.98%	63,360
SANTA CRUZ	24,750	0.71%	4	0.77%	0.86%	93	0.41%	0.58%	18,560
YAVAPAI	116,980	3.34%	76	5.10%	4.01%	1,055	4.62%	4.66%	149,120
YUMA	95,246	2.72%	109	4.16%	3.10%	778	3.41%	4.69%	150,080
TOTAL	3,498,784	100.00%	1,143	100%	100.00%	22,833	100.00%	100.00%	3,200,000

(1) 1998 Arizona Population Statistics – Department of Economic Security

(2) FY98-99 Total 1st and 2nd ARS §13-901.01 cases from Probation Information Management System (PIMS) Database-AOC

(3) FY98-99 Total Adult Probationers receiving drug treatment services funded by DTEF from PIMS Database-AOC

(4) Department of Public Safety Uniform Crime Report

DTEF Allocation Schedule Fiscal Year 2002

Table 9

COUNTY	ACTIVE STANDARD CASES (1)	ACTIVE IPS CASES (1)	TOTAL SERVED FY 1999	COURT FELONY FILING AVERAGE (2)	COMPOSITE INDEX FACTOR	CURRENT ALLOCATION	COMPOSITE ALLOCATION	\$50,000 DRUG COURT BASE (3)	PROPOSED ALLOCATION	DOLLARS VARIANCE	% VARIANCE
APACHE	202	44	40	246	0.85%	\$25,480	\$24,673		\$24,673	(\$807)	-3.17%
COCHISE	478	123	54	664	1.98%	\$61,438	\$57,437		\$57,437	(\$4,001)	-6.51%
COCONINO	709	115	66	930	2.31%	\$72,423	\$67,058	\$50,000	\$117,058	\$44,635	61.63%
GILA	641	50	39	820	1.55%	\$56,009	\$45,007	\$50,000	\$95,007	\$38,998	69.63%
GRAHAM	318	33	59	366	1.03%	\$32,163	\$29,819		\$29,819	(\$2,344)	-7.29%
GREENLEE	57	14	2	77	0.21%	\$4,790	\$5,945		\$5,945	\$1,155	24.12%
LA PAZ	112	7	12	283	0.37%	\$11,648	\$10,809		\$10,809	(\$839)	-7.21%
MARICOPA	24,009	1,603	2,731	26,134	60.34%	\$1,929,599	\$1,749,966	\$50,000	\$1,799,966	(\$129,633)	-6.72%
MOHAVE	1,271	69	164	1,372	3.18%	\$100,166	\$92,076		\$92,076	(\$8,090)	-8.08%
NAVAJO	583	89	23	893	1.76%	\$52,170	\$51,144		\$51,144	(\$1,026)	-1.97%
PIMA	3,820	606	909	4,750	15.28%	\$495,450	\$443,109	\$50,000	\$493,109	(\$2,341)	-0.47%
PINAL	924	71	41	1,171	2.14%	\$69,626	\$61,983		\$61,983	(\$7,643)	-10.98%
SANTA CRUZ	128	34	40	227	0.71%	\$27,295	\$20,620		\$20,620	(\$6,675)	-24.45%
YAVAPAI	1,375	201	168	1,464	4.33%	\$133,095	\$125,605	\$50,000	\$175,605	\$42,510	31.94%
YUMA	957	227	137	1,292	3.96%	\$128,648	\$114,749	\$50,000	\$164,749	\$36,101	28.06%
TOTAL	35,584	3,286	4,485	40,689	100%	\$3,200,000	\$2,900,000	\$300,000	\$3,200,000	\$0	

(1) As of 1-31-02

(2) Superior Court Felony Filing 3yr. average FY98-00

(3) Drug Court Base was included

DTEF Allocation Schedule Fiscal Year 2003

Table 10

COUNTY	ACTIVE STANDARD CASES (1)	ACTIVE IPS CASES (1)	TOTAL SERVED FY 2000	COURT FELONY FILING AVERAGE (2)	COMPOSITE INDEX FACTOR	ALLOCATION FY 2002	PROPOSED FY 2003 ALLOCATION	DOLLARS VARIANCE	% VARIANCE
APACHE	195	38	39	246	0.77%	\$25,480	\$24,507	(\$973)	-3.82%
COCHISE	504	123	91	664	2.15%	\$61,438	\$68,690	\$7,252	11.80%
COCONINO	747	107	193	930	2.82%	\$72,423	\$90,366	\$17,943	24.78%
GILA	603	41	24	820	1.36%	\$56,009	\$43,419	(\$12,590)	-22.48%
GRAHAM	315	29	30	366	0.81%	\$32,163	\$25,944	(\$6,219)	-19.34%
GREENLEE	61	11	2	77	0.19%	\$4,790	\$5,938	\$1,148	23.96%
LA PAZ	118	8	46	283	0.53%	\$11,648	\$17,000	\$5,352	45.95%
MARICOPA	24,241	1,552	3,263	26,134	60.20%	\$1,929,599	\$1,926,342	(\$3,257)	-0.17%
MOHAVE	1,266	64	391	1,372	4.03%	\$100,166	\$129,027	\$28,861	28.81%
NAVAJO	612	90	32	893	1.83%	\$52,170	\$58,575	\$6,405	12.28%
PIMA	3,843	592	649	4,750	13.25%	\$495,450	\$423,887	(\$71,563)	-14.44%
PINAL	966	59	38	1,171	2.03%	\$69,626	\$65,004	(\$4,622)	-6.64%
SANTA CRUZ	127	44	43	227	0.77%	\$27,295	\$24,721	(\$2,574)	-9.43%
YAVAPAI	1,381	201	360	1,464	5.10%	\$133,095	\$163,317	\$30,222	22.71%
YUMA	946	218	216	1,292	4.16%	\$128,648	\$133,263	\$4,615	3.59%
TOTAL	35,925	3,177	5,417	40,689	100%	\$3,200,000	\$3,200,000	\$0	

(1) As of 3-31-02

(2) Superior Court Felony Filing 3 yr. average FY 99-01

DTEF Allocation Schedule Fiscal Year 2004

Table 11

COUNTY	ACTIVE STANDARD CASES (1)	ACTIVE IPS CASES (1)	TOTAL SERVED FY 2001	COURT FELONY FILING AVERAGE (2)	COMPOSITE INDEX FACTOR	ALLOCATION FY 2003	PROPOSED FY 2004 ALLOCATION	DOLLARS VARIANCE	% VARIANCE
APACHE	234	28	39	239	0.76%	\$25,480	\$24,231	(\$1,249)	-4.90%
COCHISE	557	123	91	772	2.45%	\$61,438	\$78,395	\$16,957	27.60%
COCONINO	678	99	193	958	2.89%	\$72,423	\$92,461	\$20,038	27.67%
GILA	532	35	24	831	1.32%	\$56,009	\$42,097	(\$13,912)	-24.84%
GRAHAM	266	42	30	383	0.96%	\$32,163	\$30,596	(\$1,567)	-4.87%
GREENLEE	69	9	2	93	0.20%	\$4,790	\$6,383	\$1,593	33.25%
LA PAZ	137	13	46	346	0.64%	\$11,648	\$20,415	\$8,767	75.26%
MARICOPA	22,502	1,148	3,243	28,046	58.66%	\$1,929,599	\$1,877,233	(\$52,366)	-2.71%
MOHAVE	1,231	66	391	1,404	4.15%	\$100,166	\$132,911	\$32,745	32.69%
NAVAJO	624	93	32	878	2.00%	\$52,170	\$64,017	\$11,847	22.71%
PIMA	3,937	504	649	4,498	13.30%	\$495,450	\$425,535	(\$69,915)	-14.11%
PINAL	1,074	55	38	1,333	2.26%	\$69,626	\$72,246	\$2,620	3.76%
SANTA CRUZ	165	31	43	214	0.74%	\$27,295	\$23,667	(\$3,628)	-13.29%
YAVAPAI	1,416	171	360	1,692	5.31%	\$133,095	\$170,055	\$36,960	27.77%
YUMA	900	202	216	1,348	4.37%	\$128,648	\$139,757	\$11,109	8.64%
TOTAL	34,322	2,619	5,397	43,035	100%	\$3,200,000	\$3,200,000	\$0	

(1) As of 3-31-03

(2) Superior Court Felony Filing 3 yr average FY 00-02

Appendix C

DTEF Report Card Definitions

Average Treatment Cost Per Probationer	The total DTEF county expenditures divided by the number of probationers served.
Complied with Treatment (Placements)	The percentage of the completed placements in which the probationer met the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Completed the provider's program• Did not re-offend, abscond, or have a petition to revoke probation filed prior to completing treatment.
Complied with Treatment (Probationers)	The percentage of probationers, of the total served, who ended treatment as of the end of each fiscal year, who met the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Completed the provider's program• Did not re-offend, abscond, or have a petition to revoke probation prior to completing treatment.
Discretionary Probationers	Those probationers treated with remaining DTEF monies once the prison ineligible probationers are treated.
Mandatorily Sentenced Probationers	Those probationers sentenced to probation pursuant to A.R.S. § 13-901.01 post House Concurrent Resolution 2013.
Number of Treatments that Ended (Placements)	The number of placements where the probationer either complied with treatment or was terminated from treatment.
Number of Treatments that Ended (Probationers)	The number of probationers who either complied with treatment or were terminated from treatment.
Number Still in Treatment	The number of probationers who were still in treatment at the end of each fiscal year.
Number Unreported (Placements)	Over the course of each fiscal year, the number of placements with unknown treatment outcomes.
Number Unreported (Probationers)	Over the course of each fiscal year, the number of probationers with unknown treatment outcomes.
Prison Ineligible Probationers	Those probationers sentenced to probation pursuant to A.R.S. § 13-901.01 prior to House Concurrent Resolution 2013.
Terminated from Treatment (Placements)	The percentage of placements in which the probationer did not complete treatment for the possible following reasons: failure to pay, failure to comply with treatment, re-offending, absconding, or having a petition to revoke probation filed.

Terminated from Treatment
(Probationers)

The percentage of probationers, of the total served, who ended treatment as of the end of each fiscal year, which did not complete treatment for the possible following reasons: failure to pay, failure to comply with treatment, re-offending, absconding, or having a petition to revoke probation filed.

Treatment Information (Placements)

The treatment placement information is based on total placements not individual probationers. A probationer may have multiple treatment placements. Each item in this category is viewed in terms of the total number of treatment placements made over the course of each fiscal year.

Unreported Status

Those probationers where documentation was not available concerning whether or not they were prison ineligible or discretionary probationers.

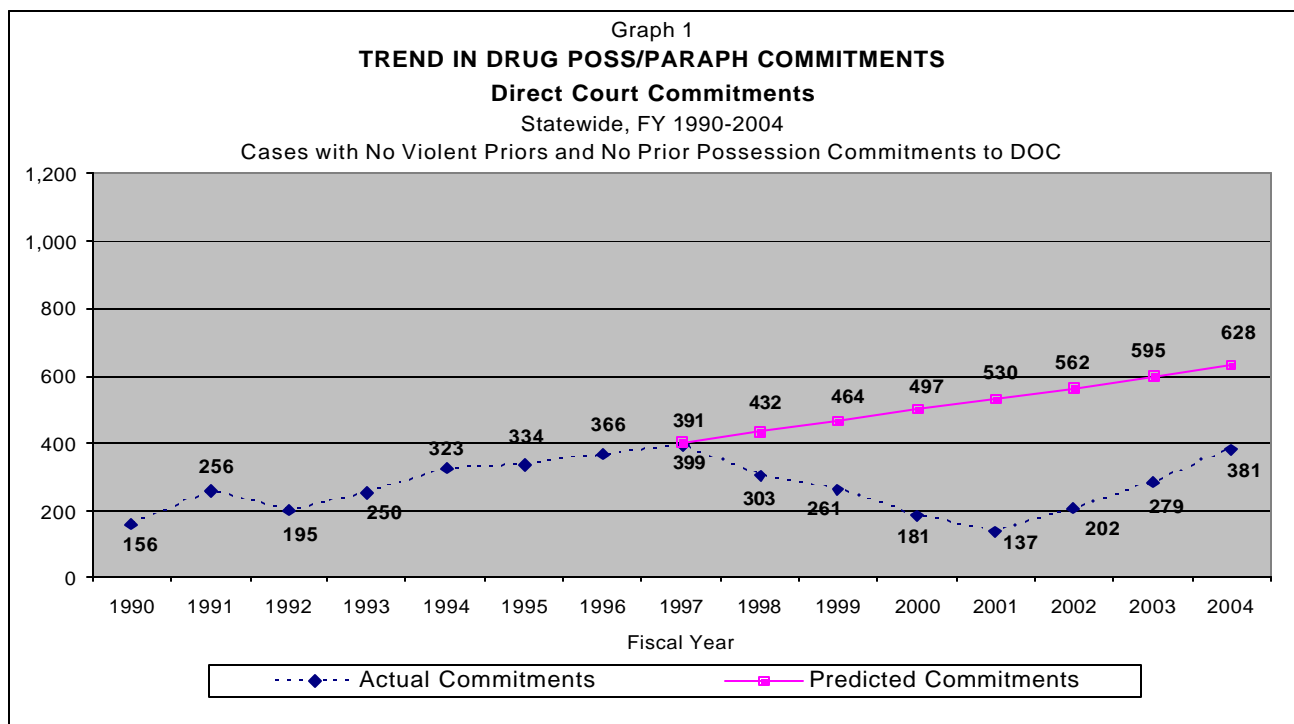
Appendix D

Detailed Explanation of the Cost Analysis Methodology

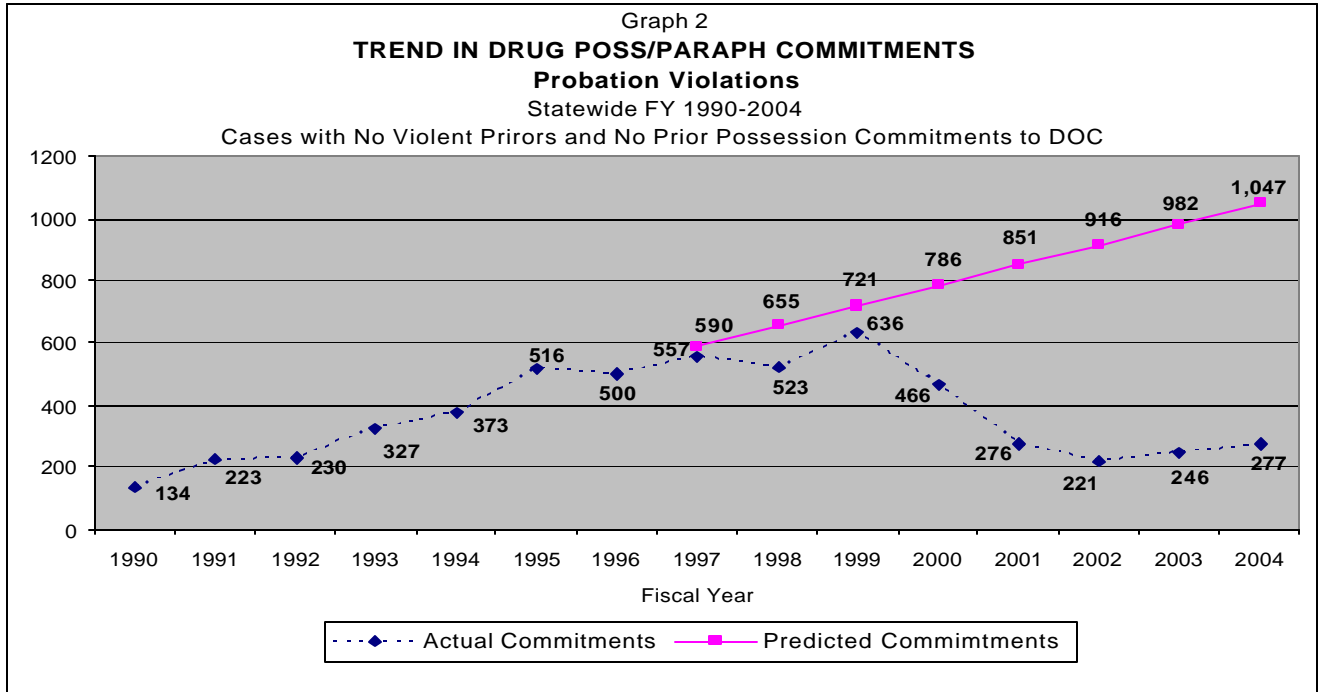
Trend Analysis

The first step toward determining the costs avoided by diverting offenders from prison to probation was to conduct a time trend regression analysis. The regression was run using the total number of commitments (direct court and probation violation) for possession of drugs and paraphernalia combined for fiscal years 1990 - 1996 in order to predict the expected commitments for fiscal years 1997 - 2004. The difference between the predicted commitments and the actual number of commitments reported from 1997 to 2004 is considered to be the number of prison diversions for each year. Thus, for fiscal years 2001 - 2004 the total number of prison diversions based on direct court commitments predicted by the model was 1,316 and the total number of prison diversions based on probation violation commitments was 2,776, for a grand total of 4,092 estimated diversions from prison.

Graphs 1 and 2 illustrate the results of the trend analysis performed using data from ADC. The top line is the predicted commitments to ADC and the bottom line is the actual commitments to ADC. The difference between the predicted and actual commitments was considered to be the number of prison diversions for each year. See equation below graph.

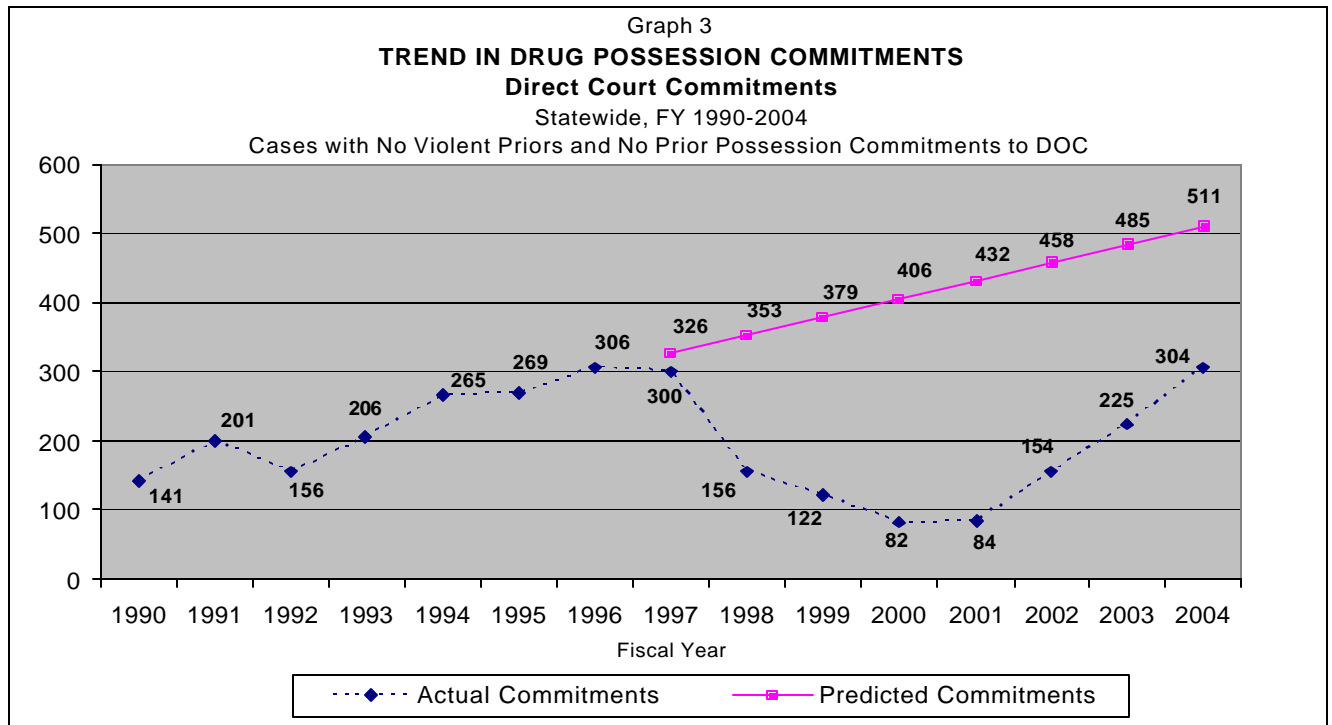


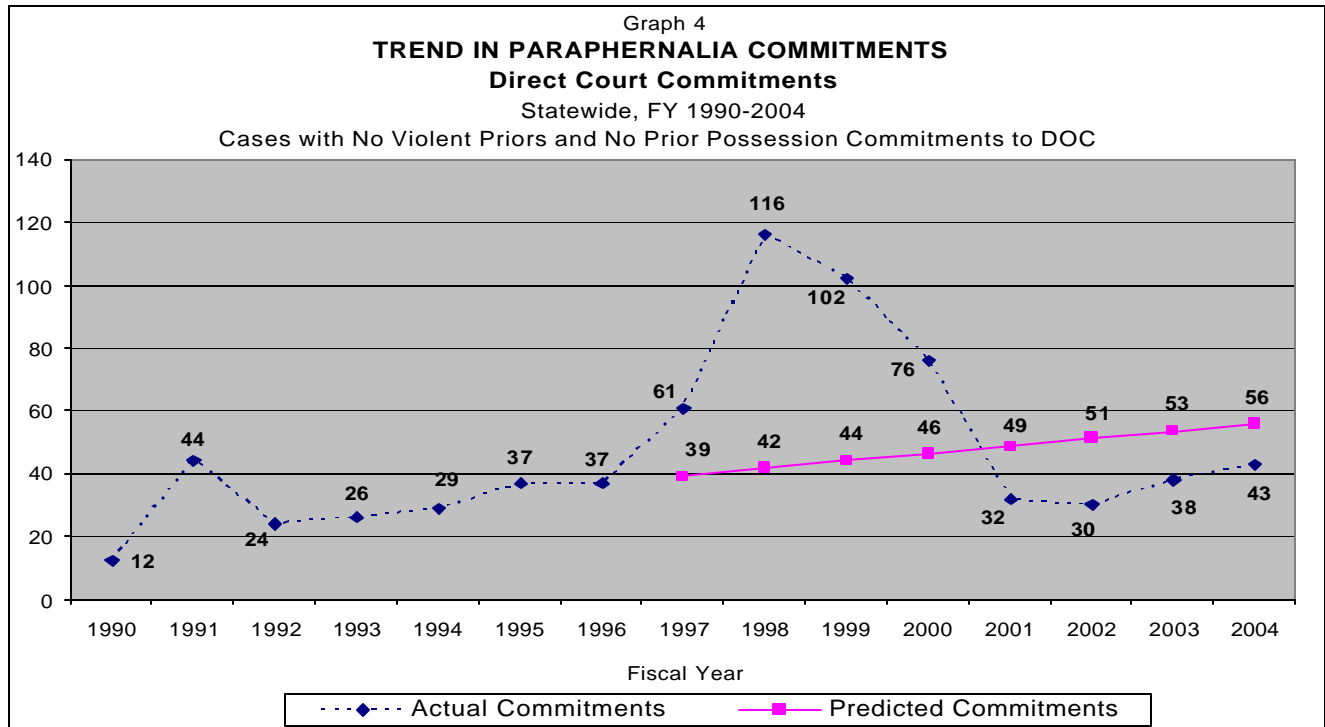
$$\text{Equation: } [(530-137=393) + (562-202=360) + (595-279=316) + (628-381=247)] = 1,316$$



Equation: $[(851-276=575) + (916-221=695) + (982-246=736) + (1,047-277=770)] = 2,776$

When drug possession and possession of paraphernalia are analyzed separately, the trends are very different (see Graphs 3 and 4). Graph 3 presents the trend in direct court commitments for drug possession. As presented, the data follows the general pattern of the combined commitments in Graph 1.





As can be seen in Graph 4, commitments for possession of paraphernalia actually increased after fiscal year 1996. The increase is likely the result of cases brought up on appeal to the Arizona Court of Appeals, in which the two divisions offered differing opinions.⁵ In 1998, Division II, in *State v. Holm*, held that possession of drug paraphernalia was not a “lesser included offense” and therefore did not fall under § 13-901.01.⁶ In March of 2000, Division I ruled that possession of drug paraphernalia was covered under § 13-901.01 in *State v. Estrada*.⁷

⁵Court of appeals Division I contains the counties of Mohave, La Paz, Yuma, Coconino, Yavapai, Maricopa, Navajo and Apache. Court of Appeals Division II contains the counties of Pima, Pinal, Gila, Greenlee, Graham, Cochise, and Santa Cruz.

⁶*State v. Holm*, 195 Ariz. 42, 985 P.2d 527 (App. 1998).

⁷*State v. Estrada*, 197 Ariz. 383, 4 P.3d 438 (App. 2000).

Prison Cost Avoidance Calculation

The trend analysis is the first step in the overall cost avoidance calculation. The next step involves two cost avoidance calculations. These calculations are applied to the ADC Costs, Fully Privatized Costs, and Arizona Practical Costs. The data below are necessary for the cost calculations:

- The estimated number of prison diversions.
- The average sentence length for each year (1997-2004) and the estimated time served.
- The time served in the first year sentenced (six months).
- The time served in subsequent years following sentencing (time served minus six months, not to exceed twelve months).
- The cost per month associated with ADC and privatized costs.

During discussions with ADC staff to determine whether the previous cost savings calculation still applies, it was decided that total ADC costs (which included both direct and indirect costs) and ADC Capital costs (cost of building new prison facilities) be eliminated from the calculation in this Report Card. During the past several years, ADC has sought contracts to house offenders with both public and private facilities to avoid expensive construction costs. In fact, since the last published Report Card, an increasing number of low-level offenders are being housed in non-ADC operated prisons. Therefore, instead of including ADC Capital Costs, AZ Practical Costs were added to reflect the current trend in offender placement in Arizona; one-third of the diverted offenders placed in ADC prisons and two-thirds of diverted offenders placed in non-ADC prisons.

Calculation 1: Report Year Diversion Costs

The first calculation, Report Year Diversion Costs, involves the cost associated with the estimated offenders diverted during fiscal years 2001 - 2004. This calculation is based on the assumption that offenders will spend an average of six months in prison in the first year they are sentenced. The following equation is used to derive Report Year Diversion Costs.

$$\text{Number of Diversions} \times \text{Cost per Month} \times \text{Time Served in FY Sentenced (6 months)}^8$$

Calculation 2: Diversion Costs from Prior Fiscal Year

Diversion Costs from the prior fiscal year is the second part of the overall calculation. The basic assumption is that offenders from the previous fiscal year would serve the remainder of their sentence in subsequent fiscal years. The following equation was used to derive prior fiscal year diversion costs:

$$\text{Diversions from Previous FY} \times \text{Cost per Month in Current FY} \times (\text{Time Served} - \text{Time Served in Prior FY (not to exceed 12 months)})^9$$

⁸ Six months is an average of time served in the fiscal year sentenced.

⁹ Sentences greater than 18 months carry over into subsequent fiscal years; therefore, the total time served in the current fiscal year can not exceed 12 months.

The overall Diversion Costs calculation is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Number of DC Diversions} \times \text{Cost per Month} \times 6 \text{ months} \\
 & \quad + \\
 & \text{DC Diversions from Previous FY} \times \text{Cost per Month in Current FY} \times \\
 & \quad (\text{Time Served} - \text{Time Served in Prior FY (not to exceed 12 months)}) \\
 & \quad + \\
 & \text{Number of PV Diversions} \times \text{Cost per Month} \times 6 \text{ months} \\
 & \quad + \\
 & \text{PV Diversions from Previous FY} \times \text{Cost per Month in Current FY} \times \\
 & \quad (\text{Time Served} - \text{Time Served in Prior FY (not to exceed 12 months)})
 \end{aligned}$$

Some of the variables are constant across the calculations. Table 12 outlines the data used in all of the calculations that follow.

Year	Direct Court (DC) Total Time Served in months	Probation Violation (PV) Total Time Served in months	DC Diversions	PV Diversions	Average Cost Per Month	
					ADC Costs	Private Costs
2000	13.7	10.9	316	320	\$294	\$1,467.00
2001	17.5	10.9	393	575	\$294	\$1,160.89
2002	19.7	13.0	360	695	\$294	\$1,268.64
2003	19.9	14.2	316	736	\$294	\$1,268.64
2004	17.2	12.9	247	770	\$294	\$1,268.64

ADC Costs

ADC costs represent the amount that ADC has to spend to house, feed and supervise one additional inmate in ADC facilities¹¹. ADC costs (also referred to as Marginal or Incremental costs) are appropriated from the Joint Legislative Budget Committee at \$3,531 per additional inmate. To determine the ADC costs the annual appropriation of \$3,531 (per inmate)¹² was divided by 12 to get \$294 per month for each additional inmate.

- For offenders diverted in fiscal year 2001 and carried over from fiscal year 2000, the total ADC costs were **\$2,883,905**.
[Equation: ((393*294*6) + (316*294*7.7)) + ((575*294*6) + (320*294*4.9))]
- For offenders diverted in fiscal year 2002 and carried over from fiscal year 2001, the total ADC costs were **\$4,018,098**.
[Equation: ((360*294*6) + (393*294*11.5)) + ((695*294*6) + (575*294*4.9))]
- For offenders diverted in fiscal year 2003 and carried over from fiscal year 2002, the total ADC costs were **\$4,556,118**.
[Equation: ((316*294*6) + (360*294*12)) + ((736*294*6) + (695*294*7))]

¹⁰ ADC data represents estimates as of July 2004.

¹¹ ADC costs are less than the Total Operational Costs reported (includes Indirect costs).

¹² The amount appropriated by JLBC went unchanged from FY 00 to FY 04.

- For offenders diverted in fiscal year 2004 and carried over from fiscal year 2003, the total ADC costs were **\$4,683,185**.

[Equation: $((247*294*6) + (316*294*12)) + ((770*294*6) + (736*294*8.2))$]

Fully Privatized Costs

Another possibility is that, instead of building new prisons to accommodate the increase in inmates, ADC would send all of the estimated 4,092 offenders to private or other non-ADC operated prisons.¹³ The Fully Privatized Cost uses \$38.14 (FY01) and \$41.68 (FY02 - 04) per day as reported by ADC. These numbers are then multiplied by 365.25 and divided by 12 to produce an average monthly cost. The average monthly cost for fiscal year 2001 was \$1,160.89, while the fiscal year 2002 -2004 monthly cost was \$1,268.64.

- For offenders diverted in fiscal year 2001 and carried over from fiscal year 2000, the fully privatized costs for ADC were **\$11,387,402**.

[Equation: $((393*1160.89*6) + (316*1160.89*7.7)) + ((575*1160.89*6) + (320*1160.89*4.9))$]

- For offenders diverted in fiscal year 2002 and carried over from fiscal year 2001, the fully privatized costs for ADC were **\$17,338,503**.

[Equation: $((360*1268.64*6) + (393*1268.64*11.5)) + ((695*1268.64*6) + (575*1268.64*4.9))$]

- For offenders diverted in fiscal year 2003 and carried over from fiscal year 2002, the fully privatized costs for ADC were **\$19,660,114**.

[Equation: $((316*1268.64*6) + (360*1268.64*12)) + ((736*1268.64*6) + (695*1268.64*7))$]

- For offenders diverted in fiscal year 2004 and carried over from fiscal year 2003, the fully privatized costs for ADC were **\$20,208,420**.

[Equation: $((247*1268.64*6) + (316*1268.64*12)) + ((770*1268.64*6) + (736*1268.64*8.2))$]

Arizona Practical Costs

Over the course of the previous years, ADC has acquired contracts with both public and private facilities in Texas, Oklahoma, and Colorado to house inmates in the face of prison overcrowding. In the State of Arizona, ADC utilizes four private facilities (non-ADC operated) and two county jails to house additional inmates. Due to the number of options available for housing, ADC does not anticipate building new prison facilities in the near future to house Level II and III offenders. In the State of Arizona, roughly two thirds of incoming low-level drug offenders are committed to non-ADC operated prison facilities, while one-third are committed to ADC prison facilities. Therefore, the practical costs associated with housing the diverted offenders in Arizona are derived by adding the ADC costs for the one-third of diverted offenders housed in ADC and the private costs for two-thirds of diverted offenders who would have been housed in non-ADC prisons.

- Adding one-third of the total ADC costs for diverted offenders housed in ADC and two-thirds of the total private costs for diverted offenders who would have been housed in non-ADC prisons leads to a total operational cost of **\$8,552,903** in fiscal year 2001
- Adding one-third of the total ADC costs for diverted offenders housed in ADC and two-thirds of the total private costs for diverted offenders who would have been housed in non-ADC prison leads to a total operational cost of **\$12,898,368** in fiscal year 2002
- Adding one-third of the total ADC costs for the diverted offenders housed in ADC and two-thirds of the total private costs for diverted offenders who would have been housed in non-ADC prison leads to a total operational cost of **\$14,625,449** in fiscal year 2003

¹³ The use of privatized beds as a longer term solution to overcrowding saves ADC construction costs.

- Adding one-third of the total ADC costs for the diverted offenders housed in ADC and two-thirds of the total private costs for diverted offenders who would have been housed in non-ADC prison leads to a total operational cost of **\$15,033,342** in fiscal year 2004.

For the alternative cost scenarios, different approaches were taken. The approach for each scenario is detailed.

Cost of Probation

Part of the cost calculation for the ADC is the average daily inmate population. This is used to estimate the average population at any given time in the ADC and the average monthly cost. Adult probation does not have the necessary data to emulate this calculation; however, program capacity, which is the number of probationers that can adequately be supervised for each program (standard and intensive) based on the number of probation officers employed, can be determined. Therefore, the program capacity for each fiscal year for adult standard and intensive supervision was divided into the respective fiscal year total expenditures¹⁴ for adult standard and intensive probation to determine cost of supervision. (Cost of supervision in fiscal year 2001 for standard was \$33,026,406 and \$21,472,225 for intensive; fiscal year 2002 \$32,494,682 for standard and \$19,714,093 for intensive; fiscal year 2003 \$29,848,764 for standard and \$18,538,883 for intensive; fiscal year 2004 \$33,488,716 for standard and \$17,258,599 for intensive)¹⁵. This method is believed to be a more precise way to calculate supervision costs than using the average end of the month population, as was used in the 2000 DTEF Annual Report or the active end of the year population, as was used in the 1999 DTEF Annual Report.

The average annual treatment cost per probationer served by the DTEF for fiscal year 2001 was \$567.66, which was derived by dividing the total county expenditures of \$2,495,983 by the total population served of 4,397. The average monthly treatment cost of \$47.30 is calculated by dividing the average total treatment cost per offender by 12 months. The average monthly treatment costs per probationer for fiscal year 2002, 2003, and 2004 were \$44.75 (\$536.95 average annual cost), \$51.14 (\$613.74 average annual cost), and \$57.34 (\$688.04 average annual cost) respectively¹⁶.

Supervision and treatment costs for the diverted offenders are calculated using the same formulas as the prison cost calculations; however, time served is changed to the average time sentenced to probation for DTEF funded probationers. According to a performance audit by the Auditor General, the average time an offender is on probation before being revoked differs from county to county (*Adult Probation Programs*, March 1999). The Auditor General's report reviewed four counties, Cochise, Maricopa, Pima and Yavapai. Using the revocation data for the four counties, a probationer spends an average of 18 months on probation before revocation. The full 12 months is therefore used for the calculation of the costs from the current fiscal year, while six months represents the time spent on probation during the prior fiscal year. Table 13 offers the costs for supervision and treatment and outlines the data used to determine total supervision and treatments costs, which is presented in Table 14.

¹⁴ Includes all state funds (SAE, CPP, & ISC) plus County, PSF, & Other (includes any other funding sources available to the probation departments)

¹⁵ Total county-related expenditures include actual county expenditures and any expenditure made by the AOC for the benefit of the counties.

¹⁶ Treatment funds that are not used by Counties are reverted back to AOC and redistributed to Counties needing additional DTEF monies.

*Number of Diversions x Cost per Month (supervision and treatment) x
 Time Served in FY Sentenced (6 months)¹⁷*
 +
*Diversions from Previous FY x Cost per Month in Current FY (supervision and treatment) x
 Time Served-Time Served in Prior FY (18 months – 6 months = 12 months)*

Table 13 Probation and Treatment Costs Direct Court and Probation Violations Combined						
Year	Average Time Sentenced	Diversions	Standard Probation	Intensive Probation	Average Supervision Cost per Month (Standard/IPS)	Average Treatment Cost per Month
2000	18 months	636	587 (92%)	49 (8%)	\$63.03 / \$490.27	\$56.57
2001	18 months	968	895 (92%)	73 (8%)	\$72.65 / \$465.37	\$47.30
2002	18 months	1,055	985 (93%)	70 (7%)	\$71.80 / \$456.98	\$44.75
2003	18 months	1,052	994 (94%)	58 (6%)	\$68.92 / \$509.53	\$51.14
2004	18 months	1,017	946 (93%)	71 (7%)	\$76.66 / \$418.69	\$57.34

Table 14 Total Supervision and Treatment Costs		
Fiscal Year	Probation Supervision Costs	Treatment Costs
2001		
Standard Probation	\$ 901,877.10	\$ 587,182.20
Intensive Probation	\$ 476,881.62	\$ 48,529.80
2002		
Standard Probation	\$ 1,195,470.00	\$ 745,087.50
Intensive Probation	\$ 592,246.08	\$ 57,996.00
2003		
Standard Probation	\$ 1,225,673.28	\$ 909,473.76
Intensive Probation	\$ 605,321.64	\$ 60,754.32
2004		
Standard Probation	\$ 1,349,522.64	\$ 1,009,413.36
Intensive Probation	\$ 469,770.18	\$ 64,335.48

¹⁷ Six months is determined to be an average of time served.