

**VALLEY BENCHMARK CITIES FY 2017-18 TREND REPORT**

Last updated on 2018-12-12

**Executive Summary**

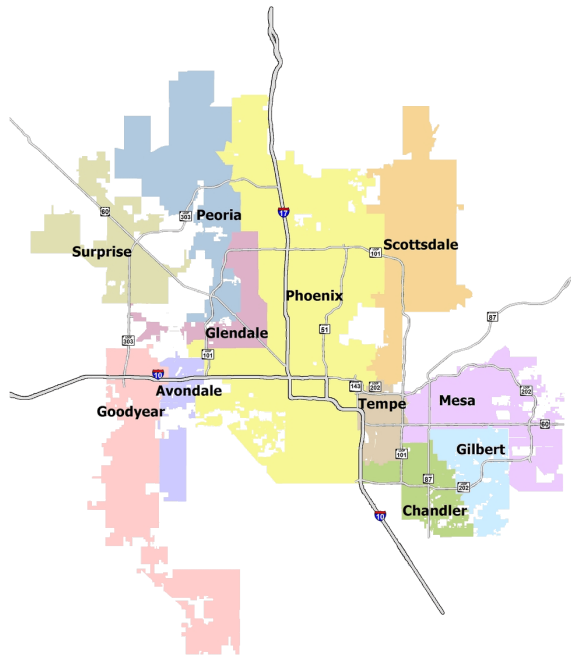


The purpose of the Valley Benchmark Cities initiative is to improve local government performance in Arizona by working collaboratively to identify and share resources, best practices, and common demographic, financial, and performance information to better understand the complex and diverse operations of the 11 participating cities (Avondale, Chandler, Gilbert, Glendale, Goodyear, Mesa, Peoria, Phoenix, Scottsdale, Surprise, and Tempe). Annually, since FY 2013-14, the Valley

Benchmark Cities initiative publishes a report to share 24 Valley-wide measures with city leadership and the public. This report includes measures in the following service categories: Demographics, Fire Services, Police Services; Library Services; Parks and Recreation Services; Water, Sewer, and Trash Services; Finance and Administration Services.

In FY 2016-17 the report has moved away from individual community trends to a report based upon regional trends using the maximum, minimum, and median of the 11 cities' data. The definition of each metric is listed beneath the chart title. Notes detailing the regional trends identified and explanations of what caused any changes are included beneath the chart for each measure. Each city's individual data can be found in the Appendix.

The most recent changes to the FY 2017-18 report include the addition of three new Library measures. Physical Item Turnover Rate, Operating & Maintenance per Square Foot, and Operating & Maintenance per Visitor were added to this year's report per the recommendation of the Valley City Managers.



**1 - VALLEY BENCHMARK CITIES DEMOGRAPHICS**

The trends tracked for this section are Population Percent Change, Median Household Income and Poverty Rates. All of the influencing factors applied in FY 2013-14, FY 2014-15, FY 2015-16, and FY 2016-17 remain the same for this report.

**INFLUENCING FACTORS**

**Access to Developable Land:** Certain cities are able to pursue a strategy of population and development growth because they are able to acquire undeveloped land. This acquisition can be done through annexation of unincorporated land, or through developing unused land within existing city boundaries.

**Tourism and National Recognition:** The extent to which a city is nationally recognized (rather than regionally) as a resort or tourism destination might impact population trends or cost of living.

**Natural Environment and Cultural Attractions:** Communities that offer more cultural and recreational activities, or attractions that are unique and native to that city, may see a greater number of people wishing to reside in those communities.

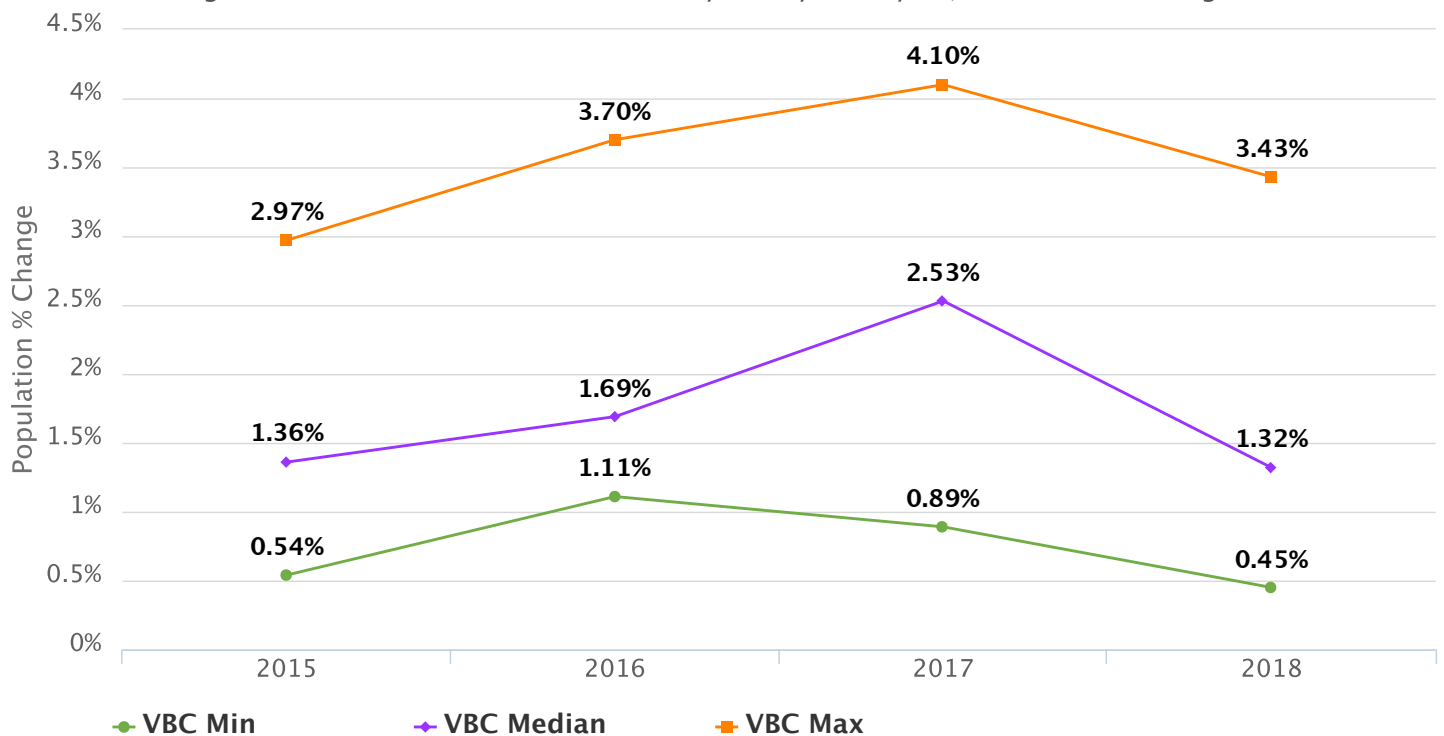
**Economic Health:** The economic activity in a community, measured by jobs, job growth, and average salary, impacts the resilience of a community and is tied to the fiscal health of its government.

**Cost of Living:** The average home value, cost of transportation, and cost of consumer goods affect desirability of a community for potential residents.

**Citizen Initiatives:** Services and amenities can vary across jurisdictions based on voter-approved initiatives such as arts and culture, athletics, transportation, parks, preservation, and public safety.

## Population Percent Change

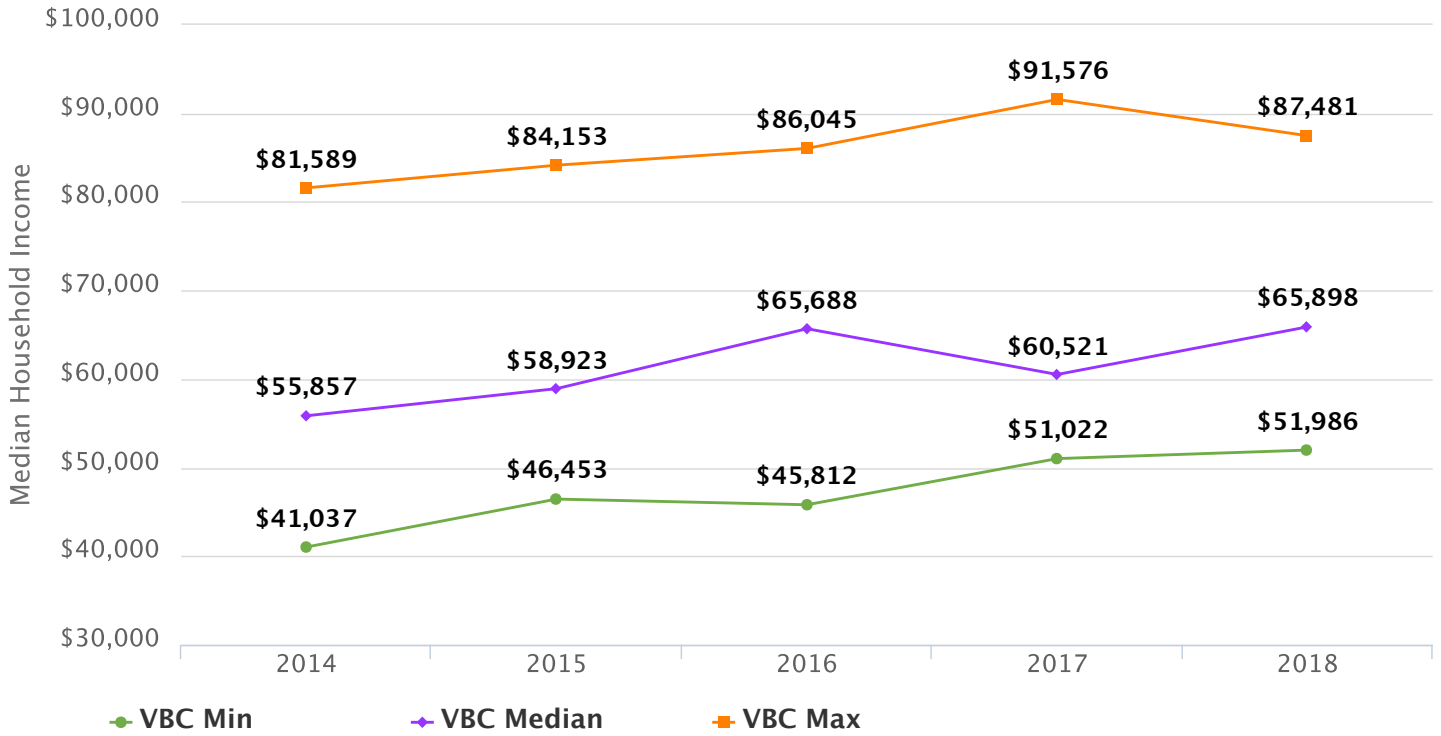
Percent change of total residents in each community from year to year, FY 2013-14 through FY 2017-18



Populations across the Valley are rising, though currently at slightly lower rates than prior years. Peaks may reflect margin of error due to the nature of population estimates rather than any meaningful trend. In addition, as the population of the Valley increases, the base upon which percentage change is calculated increases, so the percent rate of population increase will likely decrease over time.

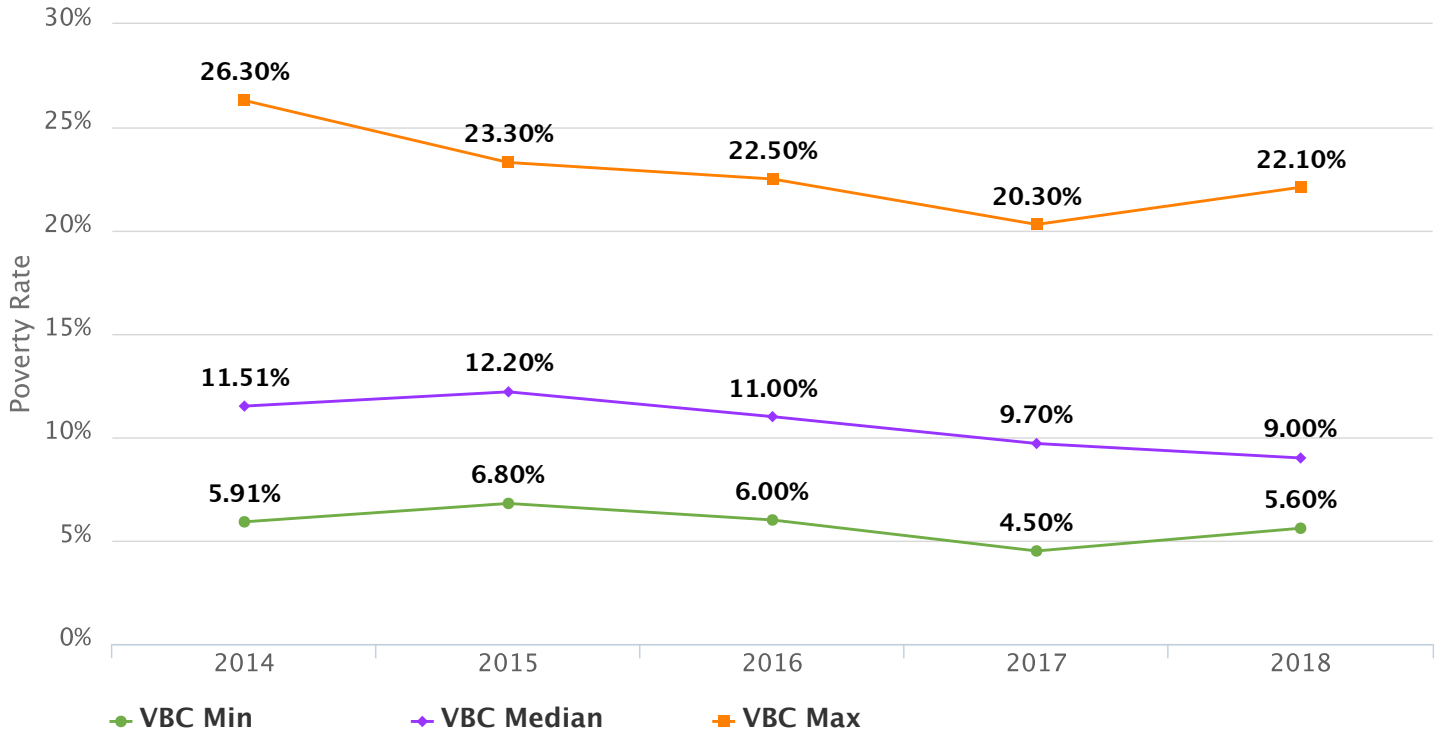
# Median Household Income

Median household income for each community



# Poverty

Percentage of residents in each community whose income falls below poverty line



Median household income is rising and poverty is falling across the region, continuing the trend of the last four years. Some variations in the data may be the result of margin of error due to small sample sizes for individual cities.

## **2 - VALLEY BENCHMARK CITIES FIRE/MEDICAL SERVICES**

The trends tracked for this section are Top Priority Fire/Medical Response Times and Fire/Medical Calls for Service per Resident. All of the influencing factors applied in FY 2013-14, FY 2014-15, FY 2015-16, and FY 2016-17 remain the same for this report.

### **INFLUENCING FACTORS**

**Facilities and Staff Composition:** The number of fire stations and firefighters available at any given time and available specialties such as HazMat, Technical Rescue, Wildland Fires, aviation rescues, etc. may impact response times.

**Risk of Fire Activity:** Residential density, aged infrastructure, composition of building types, and number of large impact developments (i.e., stadiums, convention centers, airports, etc.) in the community influence fire services and management.

**Community Characteristics:** The geographic size and density of the development, as well as the built environment within the community, impacts areas service needs - i.e., a rural community with more land area may have increased response times and limited number of calls, whereas a densely populated community with older buildings and infrastructure may have a higher number of calls with a lower response time.

**Demand and Type of Calls:** The type and priority of calls received (e.g., high priority such as cardiac arrest) also impacts response time and resources needed.

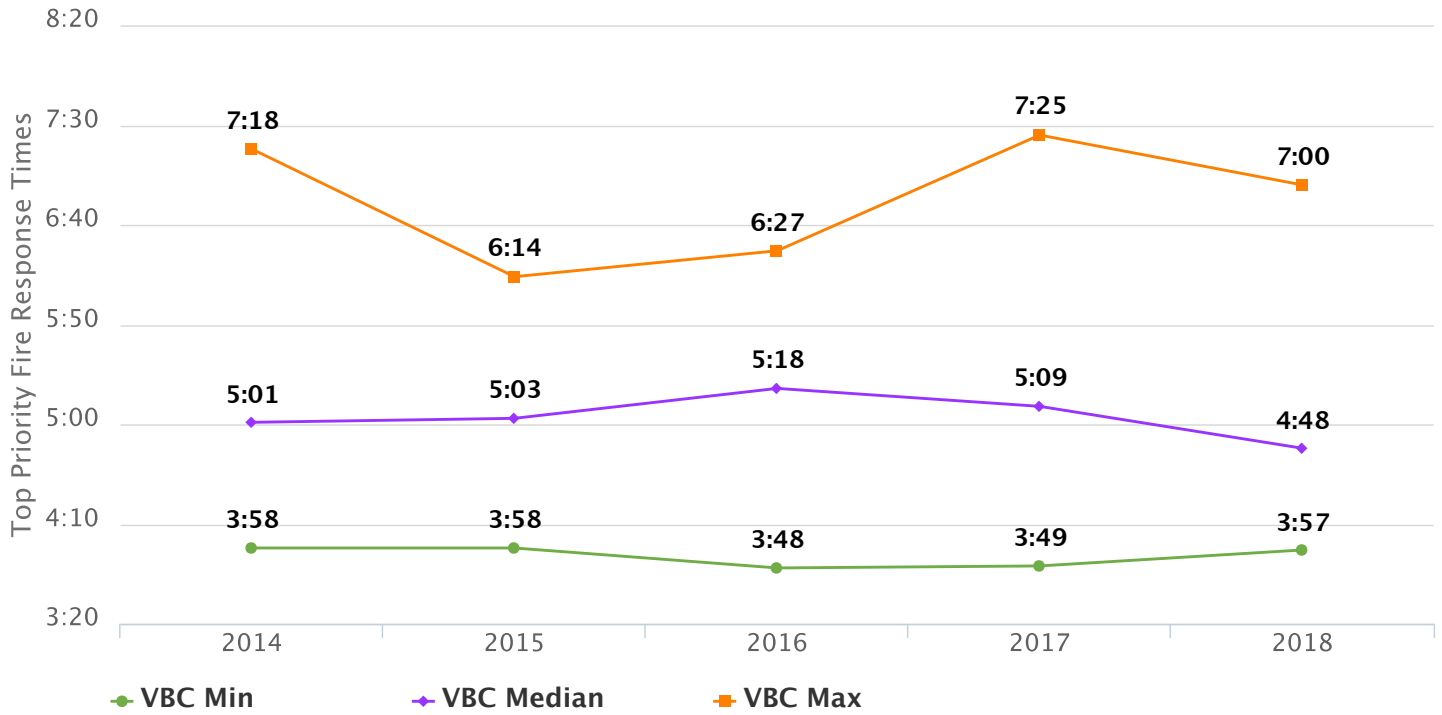
**Local Service Standards:** Any special operating standard or target may affect department outcomes.

**Community Education and Engagement:** The extent to which residents are aware of the Fire Code and take precautions and the amount of department involvement in the community are also influencing factors.

**Automatic and Mutual Aid Agreements:** These partnerships are designed to assure that the closest appropriate fire department resources are deployed in emergencies, no matter the jurisdictional boundaries. In addition to automatic aid, mutual aid agreements provide additional assistance that may be dispatched from a neighboring agency.

# Top Priority Fire/Medical Response Times

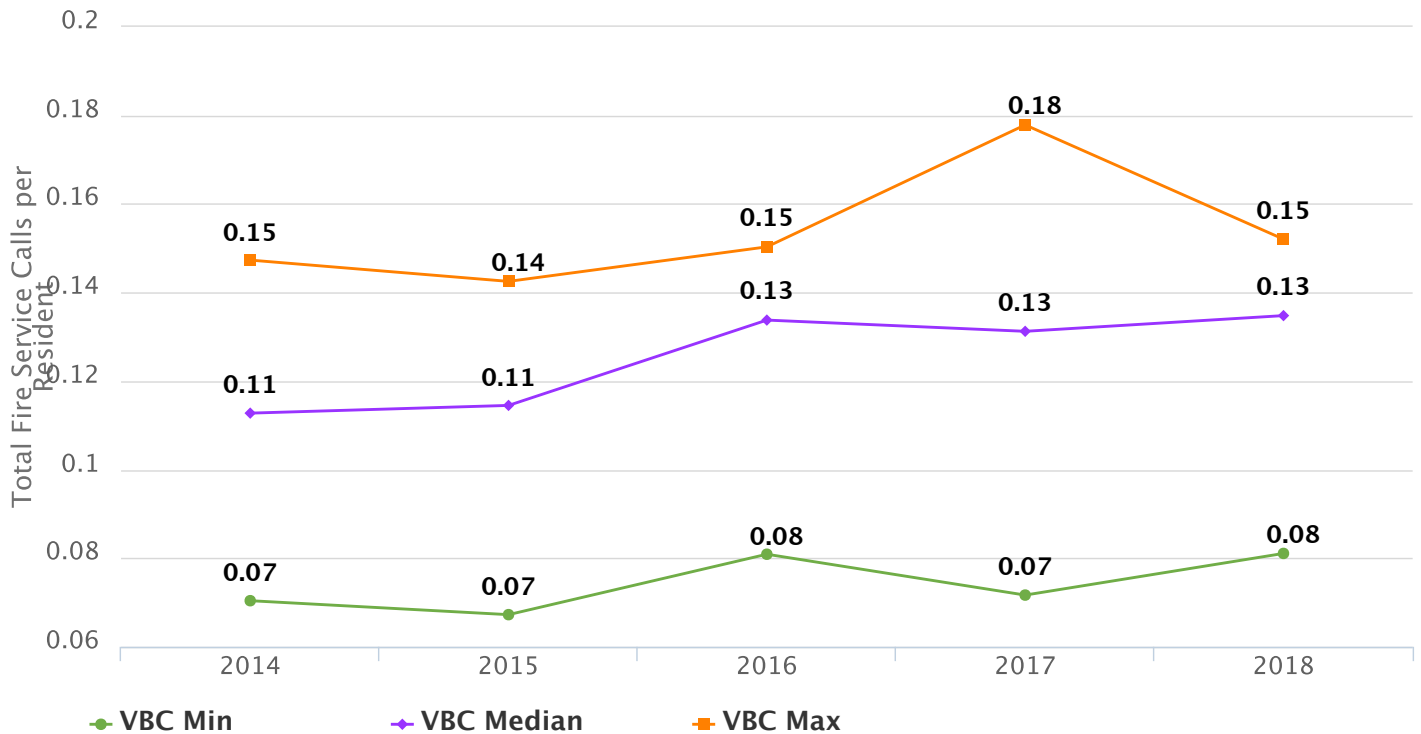
Average length of time for a fire apparatus to arrive on scene for a top priority call, measured in minutes and seconds



Since FY 2013-14, Fire response times have generally decreased as a whole amongst the Valley Benchmark Cities. This overall decrease may be attributed to new fire stations being constructed by a number of municipalities. A few cities experienced increases in response times due to new developments being constructed in outlying areas.

# Fire/Medical Calls for Service per Resident

All dispatched fire department calls for both fire and emergency medical services



Since FY 2013-14, fire calls per resident have generally increased as a whole amongst the Valley Benchmark Cities. Much of this increase is due to a higher volume of medical calls, not property fires.

## 3 - VALLEY BENCHMARK CITIES POLICE SERVICES

The trends tracked for this section are Police Response Times, Total Police Calls per Resident, Officer and Citizen Initiated Calls per Resident, Violent Crime Rate per 1,000 Residents, Property Crime Rate per 1,000 Residents, Violent Crime Clearance Rate, and Property Crime Clearance Rate. All of the influencing factors applied in FY 2013-14, FY 2014-15, FY 2015-16, and FY 2016-17 remain the same for this report.

### INFLUENCING FACTORS

**Community Characteristics:** The geographic size, diversity of landscape, and developed environment of a community can impact the amount and type of areas a police department needs to serve.

**Impact of Non-Residents:** Visitors to a particular city who do not maintain a formal residence impact the need for public safety services. These visitors could be seasonal residents, commuters from neighboring cities, tourists, or students not counted in population figures.

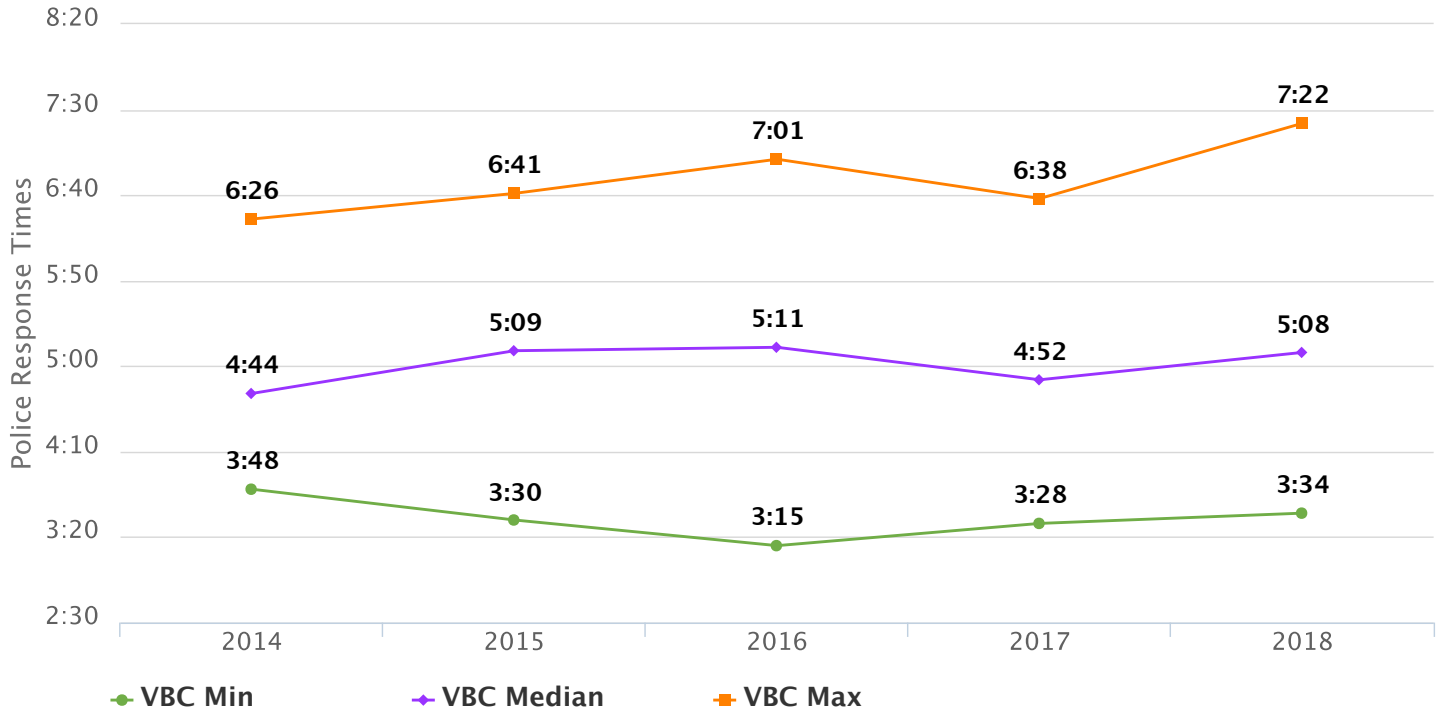
**Citizen Engagement with Police:** Police services are influenced by the extent to which police officers are involved in the community and residents are aware of the services provided by the department. In many communities, police forces utilize civilian staff to provide additional resources and support in the community.

**Demographics:** This factor considers the socioeconomic status of community residents, along with race, gender, age, and economic health of the community as potential predictors of demand for police services.

**Deployment Strategies:** How police resources are utilized within a community can vary based on multiple community factors. For example, some agencies place an emphasis on non-sworn roles in police support that can offset the cost of more traditional sworn officer positions.

# Police Response Times

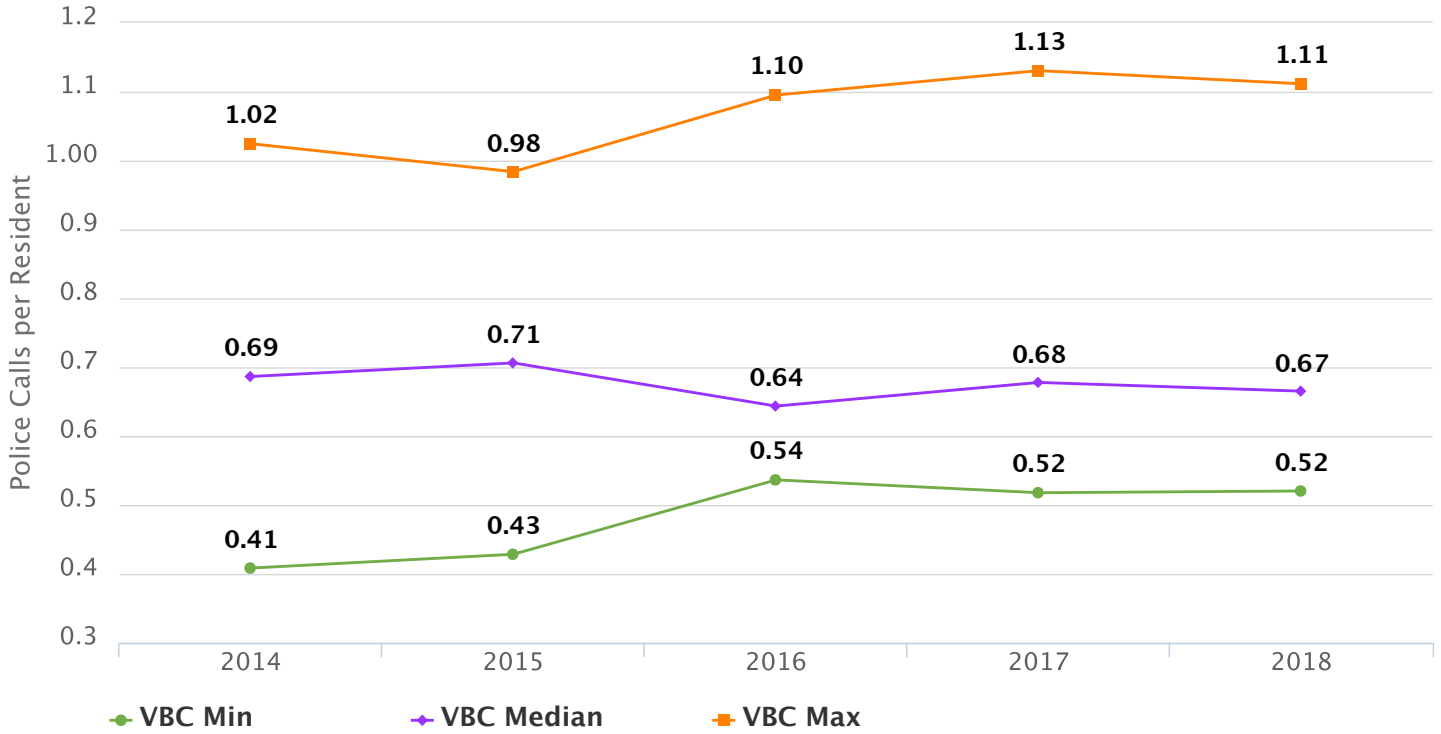
Average length of time it takes for police to arrive after a top priority call is received, measured in minutes and seconds



Trend data suggests that on average response times have remained relatively stable over the past three years. Annual variations seem to affect the average, minimum, and maximum, possibly due to higher than average vacancy rates within the patrol officer ranks across the region. Includes time from call receipt by the dispatching agency to arrival.

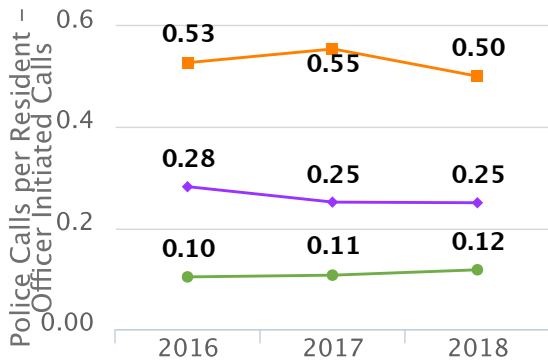
# Total Police Calls per Resident

Number of officer and citizen initiated calls dispatched per resident

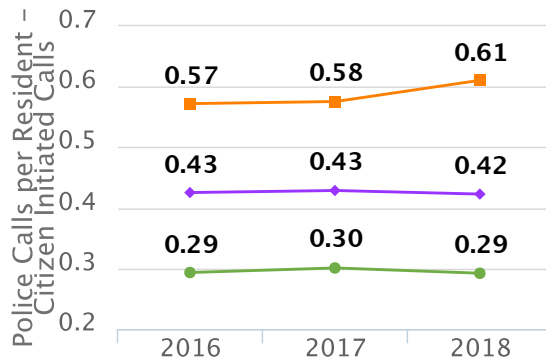


Total calls per resident has remained steady over the last four years; variation in individual city day may be related to population changes and community policing “eyes and ears” efforts.

## Officer Initiated Police Calls per Resident



## Citizen Initiated Police Calls per Resident



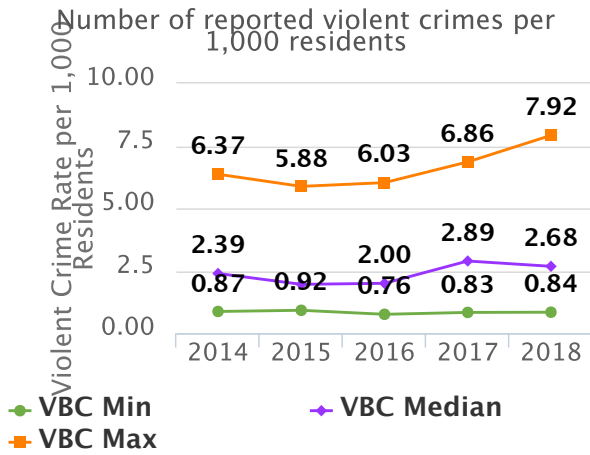
● VBC Min  
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■ VBC Max

● VBC Min  
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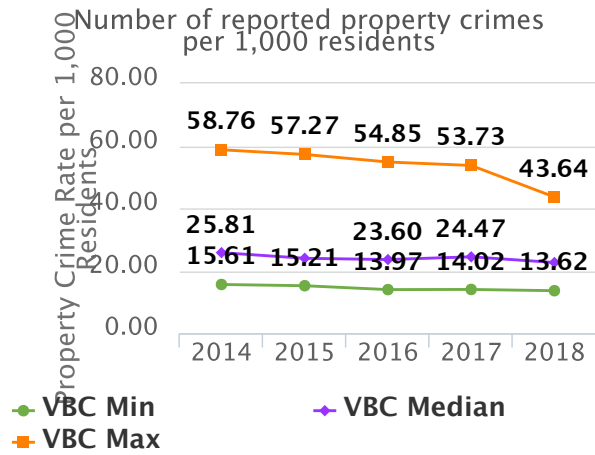
Officer initiated and citizen initiated calls provides some insight into the ability for certain cities to take a more proactive policing approach rather than a reactive response approach as seen in increasing ratios of officer initiated citizen initiated calls. Staffing levels, deployment practices, and community policing efforts likely have an impact on the individual cities results.



## Violent Crime Rate per 1,000 Residents

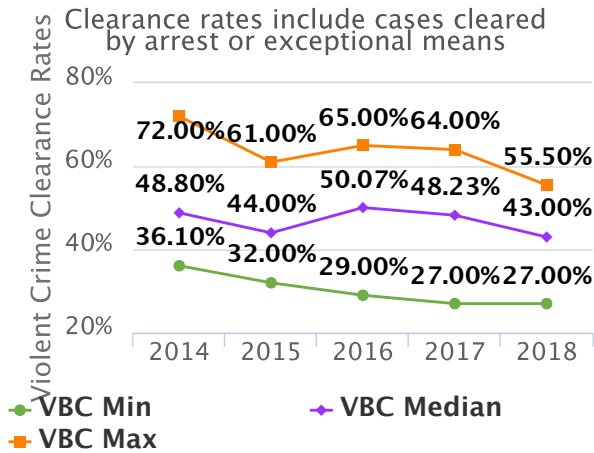


## Property Crime Rate per 1,000 Residents

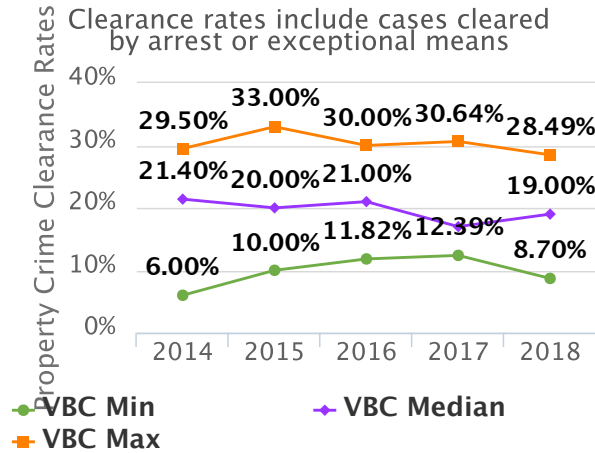


Violent and property crime rates have remained relatively stable over the trend period, with a slight upward trend in violent crime and a slight downward trend in property crime. Some variation is noted year over year, which may be explained by growth in population and patrol efforts.

## Violent Crime Clearance Rates



## Property Crime Clearance Rates



Violent crime clearance rates and property crime clearance rates both show a slight downward trend indicating a lower percentage of cases cleared on average. However, as with other police indicators, regional staffing shortages may be a driving factor for the slight shift. Clearance rates include cases "cleared by arrest," or "submitted to prosecutor" and cases "cleared exceptional." Clearance rates are calculated by dividing the number of crimes that are cleared via a charge being assessed by the total number of crimes reported in a given year. Considering the special complexity of some cases, some charges will be included outside of the year when the crime occurred. Our definition of a clearance rate is consistent with the definition of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

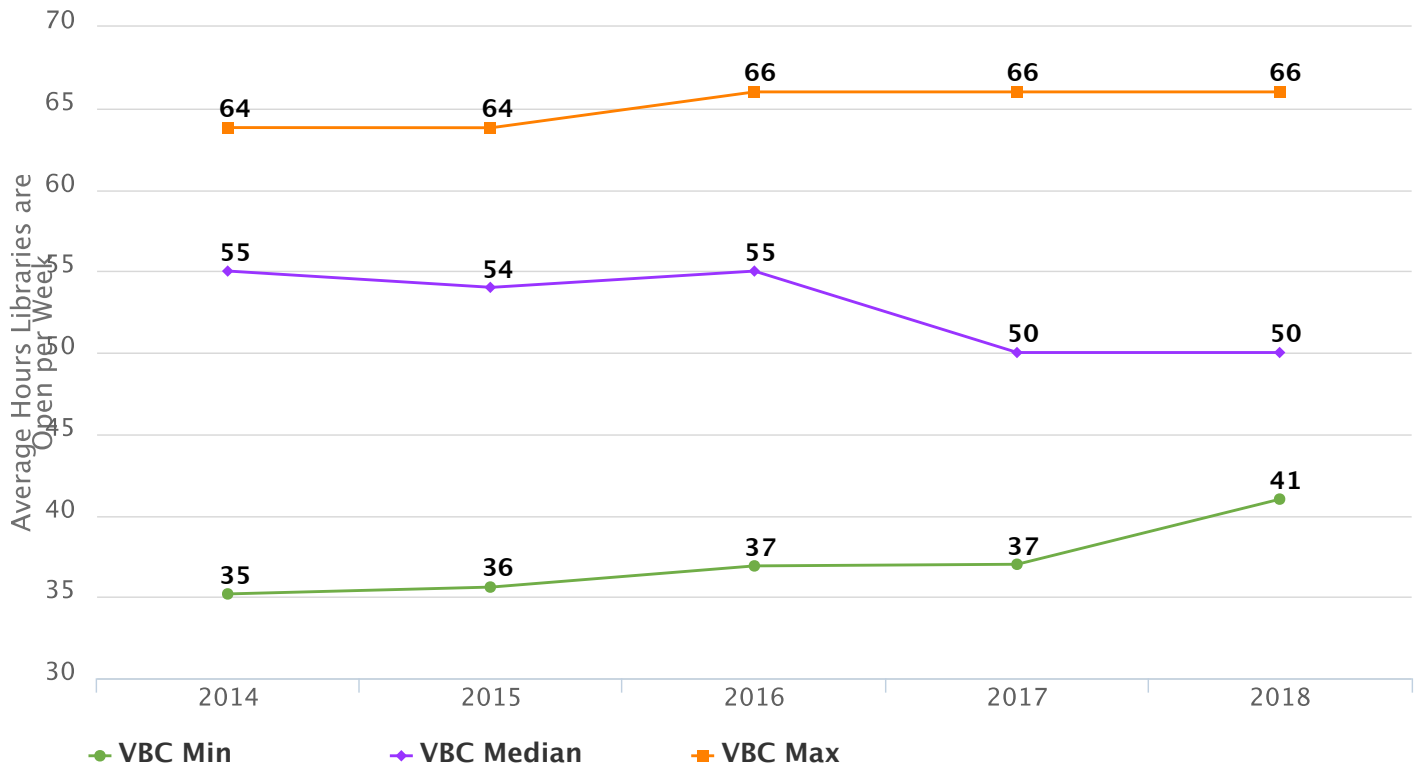
The trends tracked for this section include: Average Hours Libraries are Open per Week, Physical Item Turnover Rate, Operation & Maintenance per Square Foot, and Operation & Maintenance per Visitor. All of the influencing factors applied in FY 2013-14, FY 2014-15, FY 2015-16, and FY 2016-17 remain the same for this report.

**INFLUENCING FACTORS**

**County Policy for Library Reciprocal Borrowers Program:** Exchange among library branches and between cities allows for greater access to materials that citizens request and reduces costs of new materials. Residents of Maricopa County may obtain a library card from any county or municipal library.

**Population / Library Patrons and Customer Demand:** Local population and number of people using library materials and facilities drive the demand for library availability.

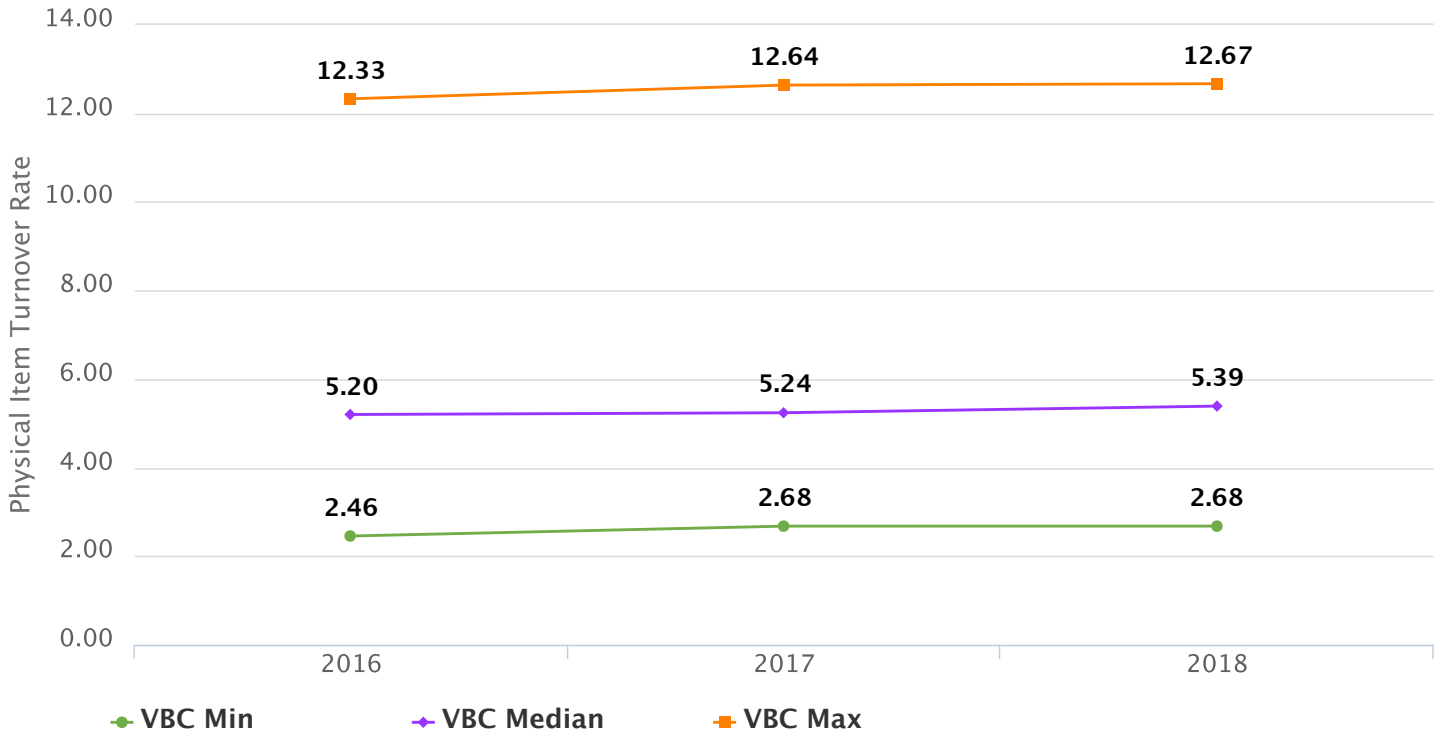
### Average Hours Libraries are Open per Week



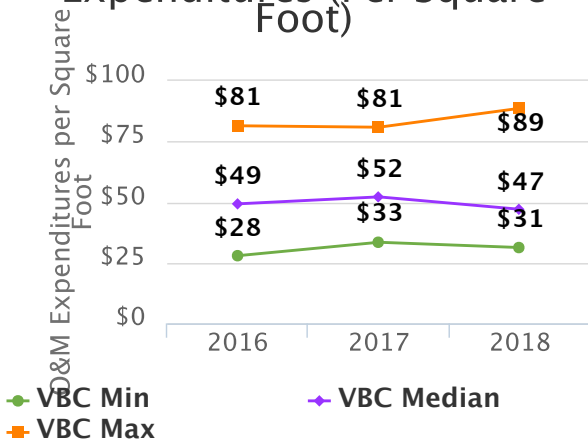
The number of hours a library is open is influenced by whether it is operated by the municipality or Maricopa County. Hours at Valley libraries have remained relatively static, with only minor fluctuations over the last four years. Average weekly hours city libraries are open for operation is a calculation of the total number of public service hours divided by the number of branches and 52 weeks.

# Physical Item Turnover Rate

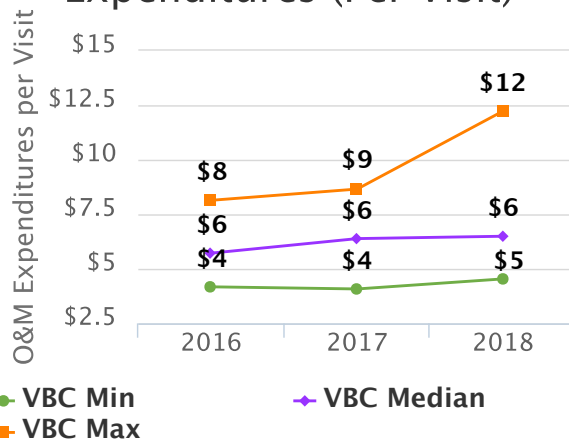
Number of physical items borrowed / Total physical items available.



## Library Operation & Maintenance Expenditures (Per Square Foot)



## Library Operation & Maintenance Expenditures (Per Visit)



City of Phoenix O&M expenditures increased significantly in FY 2017-18 due to the reconstruction of Burton Barr Central Library and the replacement of damaged items after the library had a severe flooding incident.

## 5 - VALLEY BENCHMARK CITIES PARKS & RECREATION SERVICES

The trends tracked for this section include Park Acreage by Type, Total Park Acreage for Public Use per 1,000 Residents, and Miles of Trails per 1,000 residents. All of the influencing factors applied in FY 2013-14, FY 2014-15, FY 2015-16, and FY 2016-17 remain the same for this report.

## INFLUENCING FACTORS

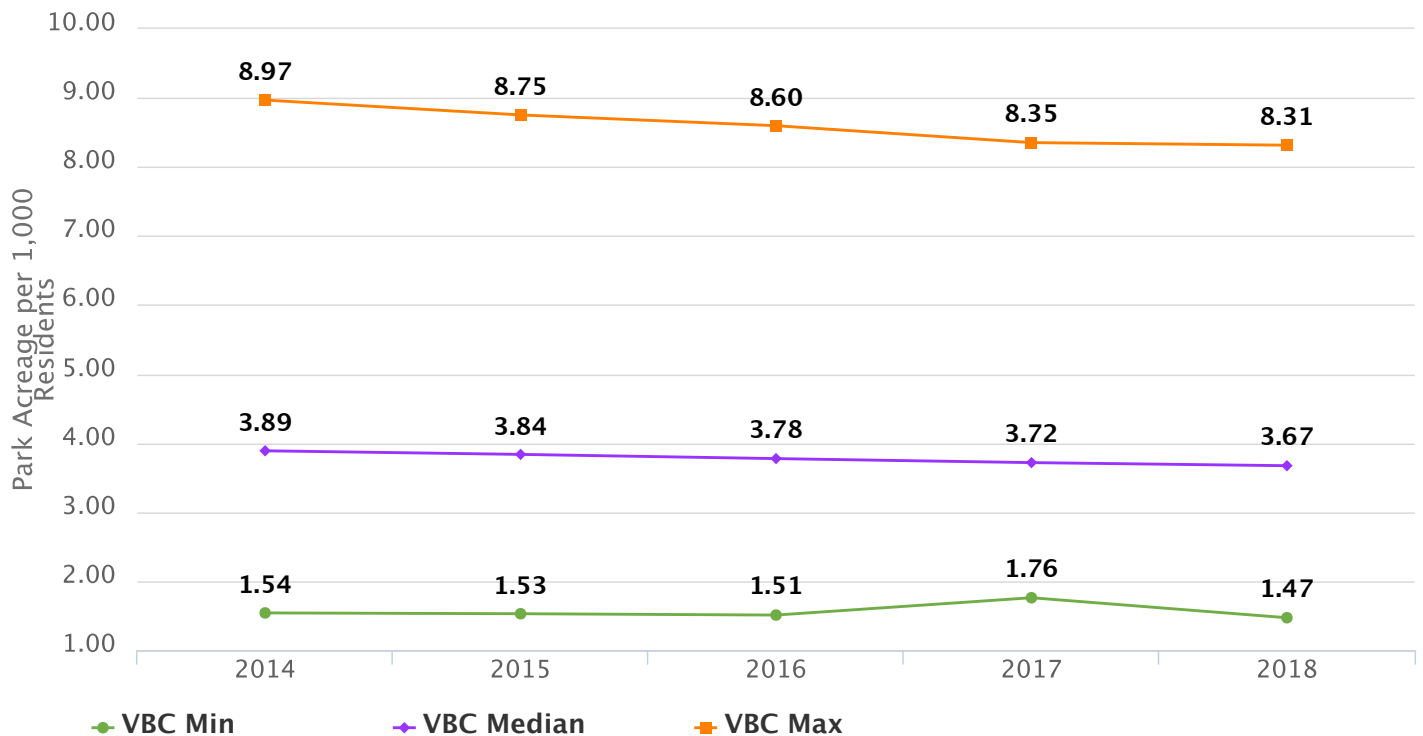
**Services Offered by Private Sector:** At times, recreation programs, parks, trails, and pools are offered by private organizations, such as homeowner associations. The availability and quality of private programs and amenities influences the extent which cities consider offering similar programs and amenities.

**Customer Feedback:** Feedback from the community is vital to understanding what services are desired and what the community values most in parks and recreation services.

**Social Demographics:** The socioeconomic and demographic make-up of a community can influence recreation centers and other amenities. Communities with larger low-income populations have a higher demand for low-cost or free recreation programs, public pools, and recreation centers for people of all ages.

**Geography/Open Space Recreation Areas:** Geography helps shape how cities define recreational activities and what amenities are offered. Individuals who live closer to outdoor recreation areas than developed municipal parks influence the demand for parks in a city. If recreation exists in close proximity for citizens, such as preserves, trails and open spaces, their need to visit a developed park is diminished, which influences developed park acreage.

## Park Acreage (Developed, Stadium, and Golf Course) per 1,000 Residents

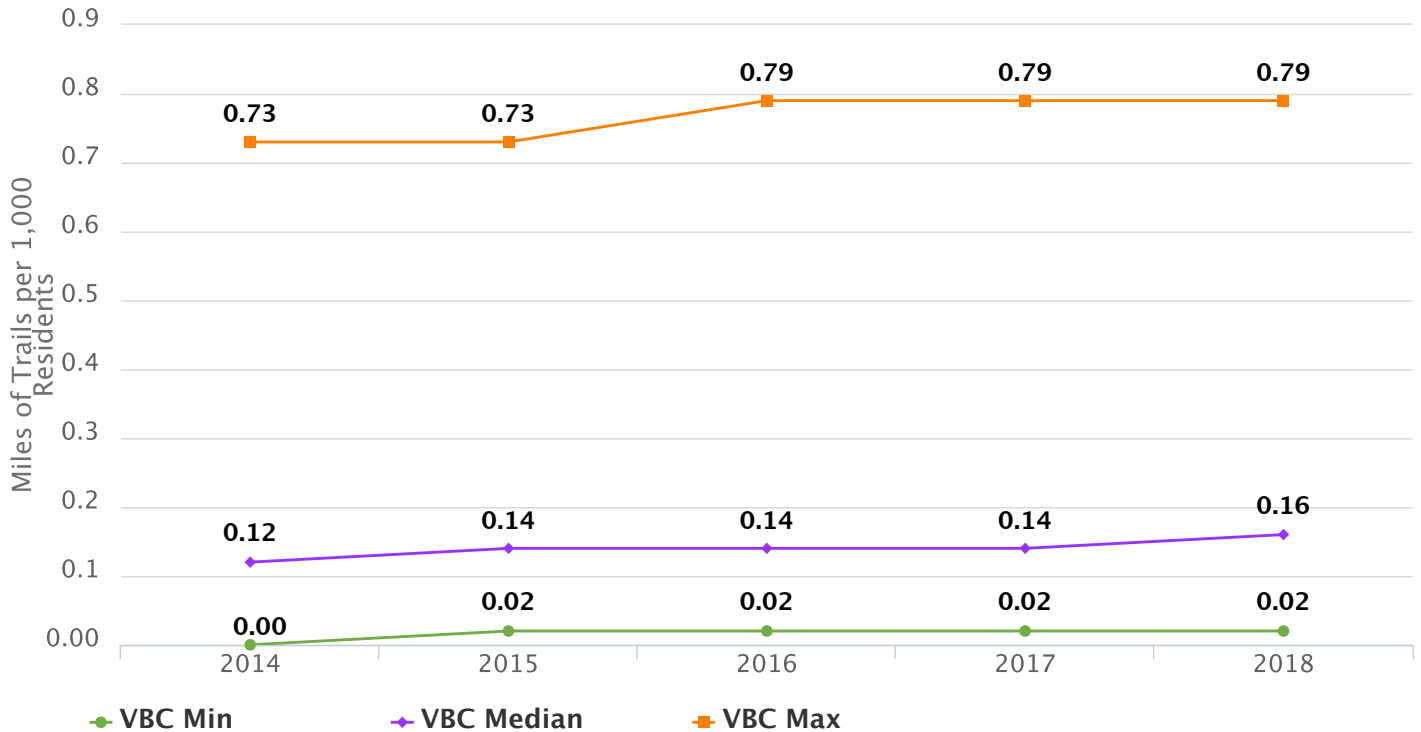


The average park acreage among VBC cities indicates an increase from FY 2014 through FY 2018. As population continues to increase and communities approach full build-out, this trend is expected to continue stabilizing.

Park acreage includes developed park acreage, golf course acreage, and stadium acreage. Natural preserve acreage, applicable to Avondale (80 total acres), Gilbert (182), Glendale (1,112), Peoria (1,133), Phoenix (41,440), Scottsdale (30,560), and Tempe (321), is not included. Planned park acreage is also not included.

# Miles of Trails per 1,000 Residents

Aggregate number of municipally owned miles of bike, walking or hiking trails



The average miles of trails per 1,000 residents has remained relatively stable among VBC cities from 2014 through 2018. As the population continues to increase and communities approach full build-out, this trend is expected to continue stabilizing. Miles of trails includes only those trails separated from the roadway and also includes miles of trails in preserves.

## 6 - VALLEY BENCHMARK CITIES WATER, SEWER & TRASH SERVICES

The trends tracked for this section are Typical Monthly Bill for Water (both High and Low Use), Typical Monthly Bill for Sewer (both High and Low Use), and Percent of Residential Waste Diverted to Recycling. All of the influencing factors applied in FY 2013-14, FY 2014-15, FY 2015-16, and FY 2016-17 remain the same for this report. Last updated on 2018-12-12

### INFLUENCING FACTORS

**Drinking Water Source:** The water source (ground water or surface water, e.g., Salt River Project or Central Arizona Project) impacts costs of production due to different treatment requirements. Environmental conditions, seasonal demands, and the number of independent water supply and distribution systems also affect treatment costs.

**Service Area:** The size and conditions of the geographic area serviced, the elevation gain, and the number and density of customers affects water, sewer, and trash costs.

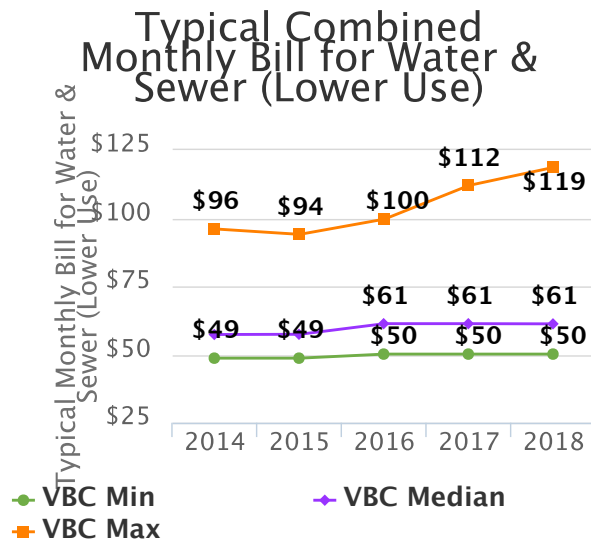
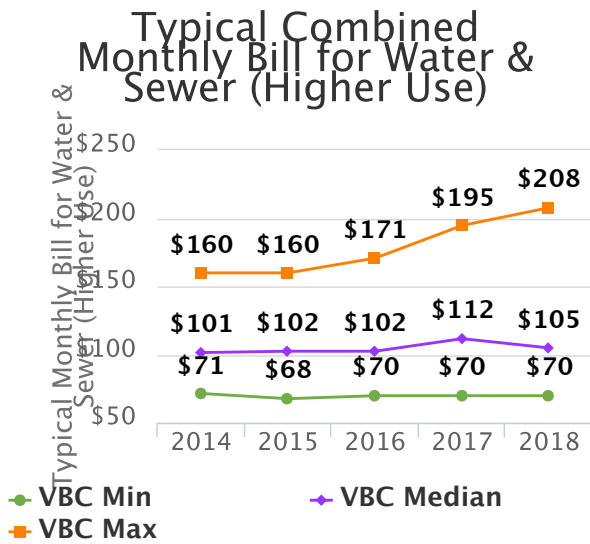
**Conservation Programs:** Programs and rate structures can provide incentives or disincentives for water consumption, waste reduction, and recycling.

**Facilities:** The size of the facility, technology used, and ownership of the facility (joint/shared or local) impacts the cost of water, landfills, and recycling centers provided to customers.

**Density:** Size and type of residential, agricultural, and commercial properties influence water consumption and trash tonnage collected.

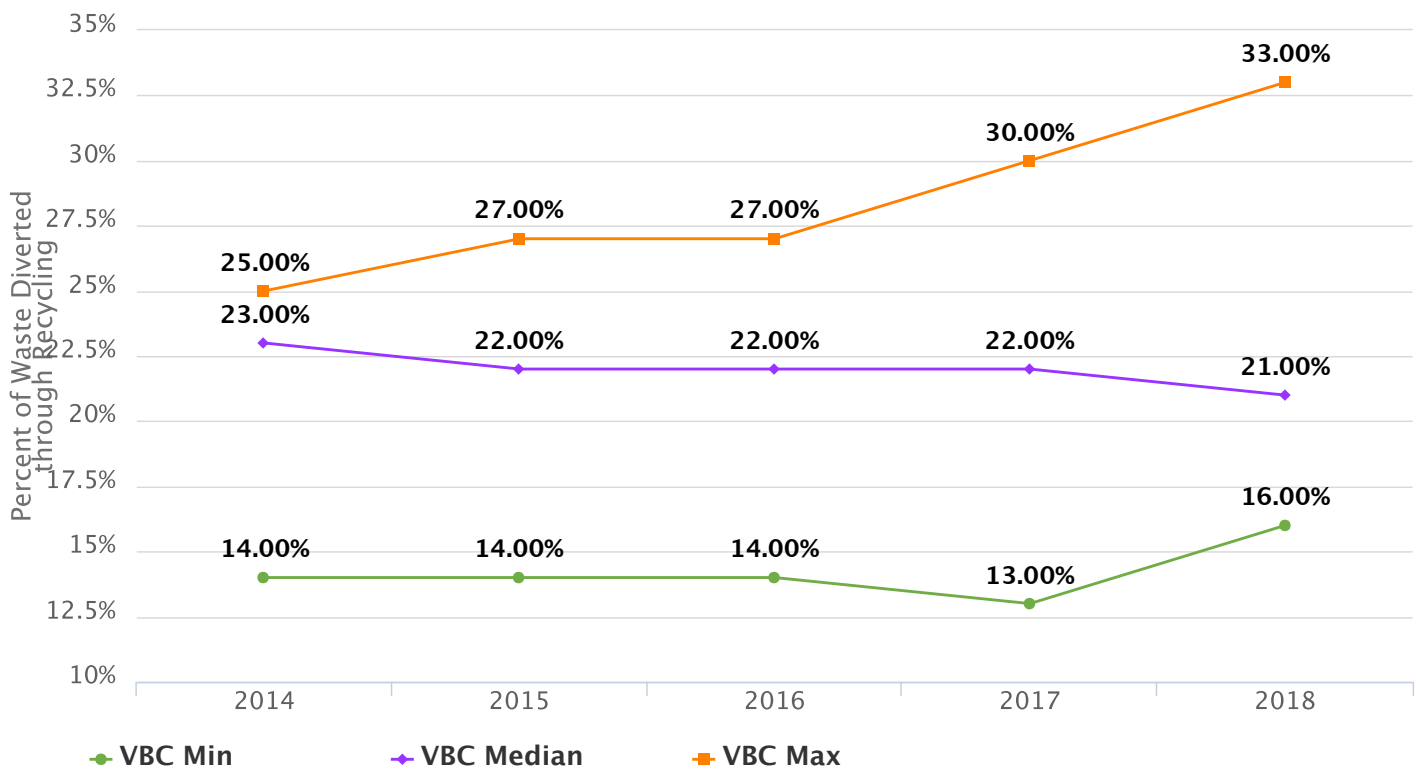
**Irrigation or Use of Reclaimed Water:** Consumption can be impacted if customers use water from separate irrigation districts for landscape watering.

**Type of Services:** The type of services included in collection fees vary by community and affect trash tonnage; e.g., uncontained and bulk trash collection.



Water and sewer rates are set individually by each community and have many variables. This chart does not compare the average or typical customer in each community; but rather visualizes what the monthly bill would be for a customer with the same meter size and water usage. Because rates differ based on higher or lower water use, both charts are provided to reflect the range of customers serviced. Please note that even customers with the same water usage may have different sewer rates because of variation between how each community calculates those charges. The higher use is calculated using the equivalent of a 1" meter with water use of 17,000 gallons and sewer flow of 12,000 gallons. The lower use is calculated using the equivalent of a 3/4" meter with water use of 9,000 gallons and sewer flow of 8,000 gallons.

## Percent of Single Family Residential Waste Diverted through Recycling



Waste diversion is the prevention and reduction of landfilled waste through the recycling of collected residential waste. Diversion rate is calculated by dividing the recycling tonnage by the total waste and recycling tonnage combined, or total tonnage collected. Since FY 2014, cities have diverted about 22% of single family residential waste through recycling each year. The Environmental Protection Agency reports the national recycling rate at about 35%. The national average includes yard trimmings, food, wood, rubber, leather and textiles to the total rate diverted. Most Valley cities do not include these in their recycling calculations. Many Valley cities have also set goals to increase their recycling rates.

City of Phoenix waste diversion increased significantly beginning FY 2016-17 because of the inclusion of land applied bio-solids diversion from the Water Services Department's 91<sup>st</sup> Avenue Wastewater facility.

### 7 - VALLEY BENCHMARK CITIES FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION SERVICES

The trends tracked for this section are each city's Full-Time Equivalents per 1,000 Residents and most recent Bond Rating. All of the influencing factors applied in FY 2013-14, FY 2014-15, FY 2015-16, and FY 2016-17 remain the same for this report.

#### INFLUENCING FACTORS

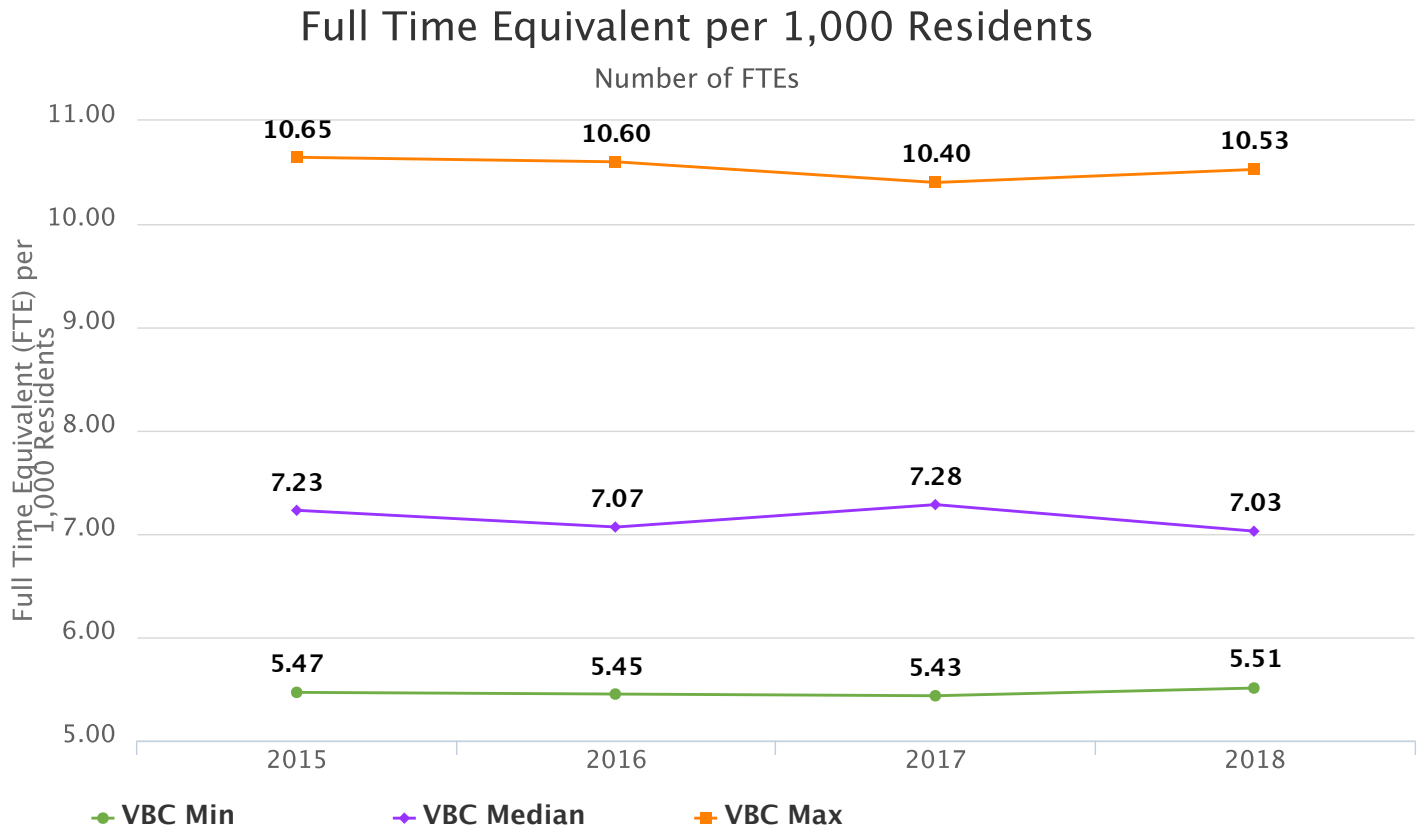
**Population:** As a city's population increases, so too do the demands for service and corresponding staffing levels. Cities with a larger population base are often able to generate more revenue to support these services, providing increased flexibility for unique or enhanced programs. In addition to a city's resident population, a community's non-resident daytime population can influence the amount and level of services required.

**Service Methods:** Staffing levels between cities are influenced by the fact that certain services may be performed by internal staff in some municipalities and provided by contract in other cities.

**Regional Responsibilities:** Some cities (primarily Phoenix) have regional responsibilities that require additional staffing. Examples include Sky Harbor Airport and Phoenix Convention Center.

**Paying for Service Delivery:** Over the course of time, cities have made decisions to provide enhanced levels of services than are normally provided. For example, some cities use a Primary Property Tax to provide additional operating funds, while others do not.

**Financial Health:** The fiscal health of a community can be difficult to summarize with one measure, but a commonly accepted approach is to compare bond ratings. Since rating agencies look for acceptable financial practices, consistent revenue streams, expenditure control, healthy fund balance reserves, socioeconomic composition of the community, and value of the tax base, a high bond rating is an indicator of financial health.

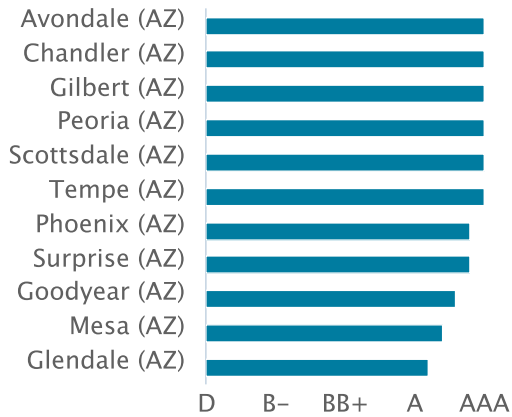


FTE per 1,000 residents has remained relatively stable. Minor fluctuations occur due to employee attrition and population change.



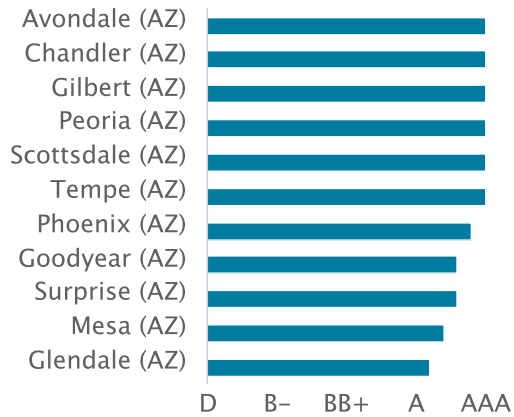
## FY16/17 Bond Rating

General Obligation Bond Rating of each city



## FY17/18 Bond Rating

General Obligation Bond Rating of each city



Bond ratings are stable or increasing year over year for all Valley-area cities. Cities reported highest bond rating regardless of rating agency.

## 8 - VALLEY BENCHMARK CITIES APPENDIX

### Appendix

\*All charts are sorted from highest to lowest based on FY 2017-18 data.

Population					
	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
<b>Phoenix</b>	1,491,300	1,511,600	1,536,000	1,560,000	1,579,300
<b>Mesa</b>	453,300	459,000	466,500	473,800	481,300
<b>Chandler</b>	240,900	242,200	245,200	251,400	257,900
<b>Gilbert</b>	222,400	228,400	233,900	240,300	246,400
<b>Scottsdale</b>	223,400	227,100	233,500	239,500	242,500
<b>Glendale</b>	231,900	233,600	236,200	238,300	239,900
<b>Tempe</b>	166,700	170,800	173,900	179,000	179,800
<b>Peoria</b>	157,300	159,000	162,100	167,000	171,600
<b>Surprise</b>	122,100	124,200	126,300	128,400	130,100
<b>Avondale</b>	77,900	78,500	79,500	80,600	81,600
<b>Goodyear</b>	70,800	72,900	75,600	78,700	81,400
Source	Population estimates from Arizona Office of Employment and Population Statistics and Maricopa Association of Governments.				

Median Household Income					
	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
<b>Scottsdale</b>	\$69,690	\$73,387	\$75,346	\$81,381	\$88,407
<b>Goodyear</b>	\$72,219	\$69,883	\$73,164	\$73,960	\$87,481
<b>Gilbert</b>	\$81,589	\$84,153	\$86,045	\$91,576	\$84,699
<b>Chandler</b>	\$71,545	\$73,062	\$75,562	\$75,369	\$76,860
<b>Peoria</b>	\$59,377	\$66,371	\$66,308	\$68,882	\$72,142
<b>Surprise</b>	\$55,857	\$58,923	\$65,688	\$60,521	\$65,898
<b>Phoenix</b>	\$46,601	\$47,929	\$48,452	\$52,062	\$56,696
<b>Avondale</b>	\$51,206	\$55,664	\$54,686	\$58,404	\$55,468
<b>Mesa</b>	\$47,561	\$47,675	\$49,177	\$52,393	\$55,014
<b>Glendale</b>	\$41,037	\$46,453	\$45,812	\$51,022	\$53,753
<b>Tempe</b>	\$48,565	\$47,118	\$51,688	\$56,365	\$51,986
Source	United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year estimates.				

Poverty (% of Population Below Federal Poverty Level)					
	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
Tempe	21.54	23.30	20.00	20.30	22.10
Phoenix	23.60	23.30	22.30	20.30	16.80
Glendale	26.30	21.00	22.50	16.40	16.70
Mesa	16.64	15.10	17.20	16.80	15.00
Avondale	19.09	19.30	16.20	14.40	13.50
Goodyear	10.78	12.10	9.00	4.50	9.00
Chandler	10.41	10.40	9.20	7.10	8.10
Scottsdale	9.32	9.10	11.00	8.00	7.80
Surprise	10.48	12.20	7.30	9.70	6.70
Peoria	11.51	9.20	7.00	7.70	6.60
Gilbert	5.91	6.80	6.00	5.00	5.60
Source	United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year estimates.				

Top Priority Fire Response Times					
	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
Goodyear	5:52	5:03	6:27	6:20	7:00
Avondale	7:18	6:14	6:12	6:09	6:35
Surprise	5:47	5:28	5:50	7:25	5:44
Mesa	5:01	5:05	5:18	5:09	5:41
Peoria	5:56	5:34	5:46	5:31	5:24
Gilbert	4:57	4:59	5:18	5:09	4:48
Scottsdale	5:26	5:25	4:32	4:37	4:46
Glendale	4:30	4:44	5:01	4:49	4:28
Tempe	4:07	4:13	4:16	4:15	4:15
Chandler	3:58	3:58	3:48	3:49	4:01
Phoenix	4:48	4:48	4:29	4:08	3:57
Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities				

Fire Calls for Service per Resident					
	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
Scottsdale	0.12	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15
Tempe	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.18	0.15
Peoria	0.09	0.10	0.14	0.14	0.15
Mesa	0.13	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.14
Avondale	0.08	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13
Phoenix	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.13
Glendale	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13
Surprise	0.11	0.09	0.13	0.13	0.11
Chandler	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10
Gilbert	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
Goodyear	0.07	0.06	0.09	0.07	0.08
Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities				

Total Fire Calls					
	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
Phoenix	170,713	173,090	195,767	201,290	212,869
Mesa	57,505	57,538	65,518	66,688	67,421
Scottsdale	28,132	32,365	35,098	36,407	36,872
Glendale	27,715	29,505	30,978	31,312	31,693
Tempe	24,559	23,378	23,928	31,835	26,221
Chandler	20,656	22,797	23,996	25,072	25,715
Peoria	14,802	16,744	23,511	23,726	24,932
Gilbert	15,659	18,133	18,923	19,422	20,506
Surprise	13,768	11,266	16,896	16,546	14,713
Avondale	6,557	9,449	10,654	10,578	11,008
Goodyear	5,052	4,903	6,854	5,641	6,600
Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities				

Police Response Times					
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	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
Peoria	6:26	6:41	7:01	6:38	7:22
Tempe	6:23	6:19	6:32	6:22	6:36
Phoenix	5:32	5:50	6:12	6:26	6:29
Chandler	6:15	6:21	6:09	6:06	6:01
Scottsdale	5:25	5:12	5:11	4:52	5:11
Surprise	4:44	4:36	5:03	4:59	5:08
Goodyear	4:05	3:30	3:15	4:28	4:45
Glendale	4:42	5:09	5:22	4:31	4:14
Gilbert	4:18	4:22	4:11	4:29	4:13
Mesa	3:48	4:00	3:36	3:28	4:12
Avondale	4:32	3:42	3:30	3:44	3:34
Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities				

Total Police Calls per Resident					
	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
Scottsdale	1.01	0.96	1.07	1.12	1.11
Glendale	0.59	0.75	0.77	0.80	0.77
Tempe	0.89	0.86	0.75	0.73	0.75
Gilbert	0.80	0.72	0.75	0.72	0.68
Surprise	0.75	0.76	0.67	0.67	0.67
Avondale	0.68	0.70	0.63	0.67	0.67
Goodyear	0.89	0.65	0.58	0.68	0.65
Mesa	0.55	0.63	0.63	0.61	0.62
Chandler	0.60	0.57	0.58	0.61	0.60
Phoenix	0.40	0.42	0.53	0.54	0.55
Peoria	0.64	0.60	0.52	0.50	0.52
Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities				

Total Police Calls					
	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
Phoenix	609,158	647,769	824,725	852,060	867,638
Mesa	252,174	291,563	300,246	291,982	296,374
Scottsdale	228,879	223,441	255,711	270,778	269,544
Glendale	138,665	176,837	183,977	192,518	183,977
Gilbert	182,082	169,555	180,320	177,058	166,489
Chandler	145,256	139,677	145,485	156,186	154,920
Tempe	151,945	149,186	133,584	131,793	134,357
Peoria	101,143	96,661	86,969	86,481	89,297
Surprise	93,654	96,562	86,030	86,644	86,699
Avondale	53,483	55,444	50,756	54,643	54,289
Goodyear	65,048	49,330	46,029	54,945	53,034
Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities				

Police Calls per Resident - Officer Initiated Calls					
	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
Scottsdale	N/A	N/A	0.51	0.55	0.50
Gilbert	N/A	N/A	0.46	0.43	0.38
Surprise	N/A	N/A	0.36	0.35	0.35
Goodyear	N/A	N/A	0.28	0.35	0.32
Glendale	N/A	N/A	0.28	0.27	0.28
Mesa	N/A	N/A	0.28	0.25	0.25
Tempe	N/A	N/A	0.19	0.24	0.25
Avondale	N/A	N/A	0.21	0.24	0.23
Peoria	N/A	N/A	0.20	0.18	0.21
Chandler	N/A	N/A	0.16	0.19	0.18
Phoenix	N/A	N/A	0.10	0.11	0.12
Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities. Note: N/A – Specific data point not collected for the selected year (cities provided only total number of calls).				

Total Police Calls- Officer Initiated Calls					
	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18

Phoenix	N/A	N/A	158,608	166,442	185,347
Scottsdale	N/A	N/A	123,242	132,913	121,424
Mesa	N/A	N/A	133,676	119,118	120,413
Gilbert	N/A	N/A	111,714	104,771	94,521
Glendale	N/A	N/A	66,599	64,678	67,887
Chandler	N/A	N/A	41,193	48,412	45,885
Surprise	N/A	N/A	46,479	45,735	45,651
Tempe	N/A	N/A	34,086	43,278	44,340
Peoria	N/A	N/A	33,713	31,345	35,723
Goodyear	N/A	N/A	21,665	28,845	26,282
Avondale	N/A	N/A	16,936	19,915	18,887
Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities. Note: N/A – Specific data point not collected for the selected year (cities provided only total number of calls).				

Police Calls per Resident - Citizen Initiated Calls					
	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
Scottsdale	N/A	N/A	0.55	0.57	0.61
Tempe	N/A	N/A	0.56	0.49	0.50
Glendale	N/A	N/A	0.49	0.53	0.48
Avondale	N/A	N/A	0.42	0.43	0.43
Phoenix	N/A	N/A	0.43	0.43	0.43
Chandler	N/A	N/A	0.41	0.42	0.42
Mesa	N/A	N/A	0.35	0.36	0.37
Goodyear	N/A	N/A	0.31	0.32	0.33
Surprise	N/A	N/A	0.31	0.31	0.32
Peoria	N/A	N/A	0.32	0.32	0.31
Gilbert	N/A	N/A	0.29	0.29	0.29
Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities. Note: N/A – Specific data point not collected for the selected year (cities provided only total number of calls).				

Total Police Calls- Citizen Initiated Calls					
	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
Phoenix	N/A	N/A	666,117	685,618	682,291
Mesa	N/A	N/A	166,571	172,864	175,961
Scottsdale	N/A	N/A	132,469	137,865	148,120
Glendale	N/A	N/A	117,378	127,840	116,090
Chandler	N/A	N/A	104,292	107,774	109,035
Tempe	N/A	N/A	99,498	88,515	90,017
Gilbert	N/A	N/A	68,606	72,287	71,968
Peoria	N/A	N/A	53,256	55,136	53,574
Surprise	N/A	N/A	39,551	40,909	41,048
Avondale	N/A	N/A	33,820	34,728	35,402
Goodyear	N/A	N/A	24,364	26,100	26,752
Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities. Note: N/A – Specific data point not collected for the selected year (cities provided only total number of calls).				

Violent Crime Rate per 1,000 Residents					
	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
Phoenix	6.28	5.79	5.94	6.78	7.92
Glendale	3.88	4.12	3.96	5.02	5.06
Tempe	4.86	4.59	4.03	5.02	4.91
Mesa	3.93	4.54	4.16	4.26	4.25
Avondale	2.57	3.44	3.46	2.86	3.15
Goodyear	1.29	1.47	1.82	3.81	2.68
Chandler	2.38	1.93	1.95	2.16	2.51
Peoria	1.60	1.48	1.69	2.05	2.41
Scottsdale	1.49	1.58	1.81	1.52	1.63
Surprise	1.20	1.57	1.31	1.04	1.01
Gilbert	0.85	0.90	0.74	0.81	0.84
Source	Calendar year FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) crime data				

<b>Total Violent Crime</b>
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	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
Phoenix	9,494	8,888	9,261	10,700	12,511
Mesa	1,806	2,118	1,972	2,051	2,047
Glendale	906	973	943	1,204	1,214
Tempe	831	798	721	902	883
Chandler	576	474	490	558	647
Peoria	254	239	283	351	414
Scottsdale	338	368	434	369	396
Avondale	202	273	279	233	257
Goodyear	94	111	143	310	218
Gilbert	193	210	177	200	207
Surprise	150	198	168	135	131
Source	Calendar year FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) crime data				

Property Crime Rate per 1,000 Residents					
	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
Glendale	58.33	56.64	54.36	53.38	43.64
Tempe	46.38	46.50	42.69	45.29	42.65
Avondale	46.61	38.11	38.41	39.98	41.02
Phoenix	39.75	38.05	34.91	37.07	38.22
Goodyear	23.54	20.96	22.67	25.34	28.11
Scottsdale	25.39	23.10	22.26	23.50	22.65
Chandler	24.36	23.70	21.45	23.85	22.52
Mesa	28.14	27.93	25.13	23.30	22.21
Peoria	24.09	19.91	20.17	21.68	19.77
Surprise	17.07	21.86	16.99	19.13	17.04
Gilbert	15.20	14.85	13.60	13.67	13.62
Source	Calendar year FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) crime data				

Total Property Crime					
	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
Phoenix	60,084	58,450	54,456	58,552	60,353
Mesa	12,915	13,029	11,905	11,214	10,692
Glendale	13,626	13,379	12,955	12,805	10,469
Tempe	7,921	8,087	7,642	8,144	7,669
Chandler	5,899	5,812	5,393	6,152	5,809
Scottsdale	5,766	5,394	5,332	5,698	5,493
Peoria	3,831	3,227	3,368	3,721	3,392
Gilbert	3,471	3,474	3,267	3,368	3,355
Avondale	3,659	3,030	3,096	3,262	3,347
Goodyear	1,716	1,585	1,784	2,063	2,288
Surprise	2,120	2,761	2,182	2,489	2,217
Source	Calendar year FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) crime data				

Violent Crime Clearance Rates (%)					
	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
Gilbert	69%	61%	59%	62%	56%
Peoria	62%	60%	57%	57%	55%
Surprise	72%	58%	65%	64%	52%
Mesa	48%	48%	50%	48%	51%
Scottsdale	61%	58%	52%	51%	44%
Goodyear	49%	44%	55%	54%	43%
Chandler	42%	39%	46%	48%	41%
Avondale	54%	38%	35%	42%	38%
Tempe	39%	32%	38%	35%	36%
Glendale	38%	38%	30%	34%	32%
Phoenix	36%	33%	29%	27%	27%
Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities				

Property Crime Clearance Rates (%)					
	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
Mesa	30%	33%	29%	31%	28%

<b>Gilbert</b>	22%	25%	25%	23%	24%
<b>Scottsdale</b>	23%	27%	30%	26%	21%
<b>Surprise</b>	24%	21%	24%	26%	20%
<b>Chandler</b>	17%	18%	22%	17%	19%
<b>Glendale</b>	6%	10%	19%	17%	19%
<b>Peoria</b>	21%	21%	21%	18%	17%
<b>Avondale</b>	22%	20%	17%	14%	16%
<b>Goodyear</b>	21%	17%	16%	14%	14%
<b>Phoenix</b>	17%	17%	16%	14%	12%
<b>Tempe</b>	13%	12%	12%	12%	9%
Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities				

<b>Number of Library Branches</b>					
	<b>FY 2013-14</b>	<b>FY 2014-15</b>	<b>FY 2015-16</b>	<b>FY 2016-17</b>	<b>FY 2017-18</b>
<b>Phoenix</b>	17	17	17	17	17
<b>Scottsdale</b>	5	5	5	5	5
<b>Chandler</b>	4	4	4	4	4
<b>Mesa</b>	4	4	4	4	4
<b>Glendale</b>	3	3	3	3	3
<b>Avondale</b>	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Gilbert</b>	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Peoria</b>	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Surprise</b>	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Goodyear</b>	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Tempe</b>	1	1	1	1	1
Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities				

<b>Average Hours Libraries are Open per Week</b>					
	<b>FY 2013-14</b>	<b>FY 2014-15</b>	<b>FY 2015-16</b>	<b>FY 2016-17</b>	<b>FY 2017-18</b>
<b>Peoria</b>	64	64	66	66	66
<b>Tempe</b>	56	56	61	62	62
<b>Mesa</b>	58	54	60	60	60
<b>Scottsdale</b>	60	60	62	62	60
<b>Gilbert</b>	55	55	55	55	53
<b>Chandler</b>	59	59	59	59	50
<b>Goodyear</b>	48	48	48	48	50
<b>Avondale</b>	52	44	50	44	48
<b>Phoenix</b>	48	48	48	48	48
<b>Surprise</b>	40	40	40	40	43
<b>Glendale</b>	35	36	37	37	41
Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities				

<b>Physical Item Turnover Rate</b>					
	<b>FY 2013-14</b>	<b>FY 2014-15</b>	<b>FY 2015-16</b>	<b>FY 2016-17</b>	<b>FY 2017-18</b>
<b>Goodyear</b>	N/A	N/A	12.13	12.64	12.67
<b>Gilbert</b>	N/A	N/A	12.33	11.01	10.00
<b>Surprise</b>	N/A	N/A	11.64	11.55	9.93
<b>Mesa</b>	N/A	N/A	7.02	6.49	6.18
<b>Phoenix</b>	N/A	N/A	6.34	6.00	5.85
<b>Peoria</b>	N/A	N/A	5.20	3.97	5.39
<b>Chandler</b>	N/A	N/A	5.02	5.24	4.75
<b>Scottsdale</b>	N/A	N/A	4.49	4.50	4.53
<b>Tempe</b>	N/A	N/A	3.09	2.99	2.89
<b>Avondale</b>	N/A	N/A	2.46	2.68	2.87
<b>Glendale</b>	N/A	N/A	3.33	3.06	2.68
Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities				

<b>Library Operation &amp; Maintenance Expenditures per Square Foot</b>					
	<b>FY 2013-14</b>	<b>FY 2014-15</b>	<b>FY 2015-16</b>	<b>FY 2016-17</b>	<b>FY 2017-18</b>
<b>Surprise</b>	N/A	N/A	\$81.47	\$80.87	\$88.69
<b>Goodyear</b>	N/A	N/A	\$58.65	\$79.44	\$75.52
<b>Peoria</b>	N/A	N/A	\$63.62	\$70.10	\$75.36

Phoenix	N/A	N/A	\$61.44	\$63.23	\$73.09
Chandler	N/A	N/A	\$49.28	\$52.15	\$50.72
Gilbert	N/A	N/A	\$52.12	\$53.79	\$47.03
Scottsdale	N/A	N/A	\$46.81	\$48.09	\$44.85
Glendale	N/A	N/A	\$40.10	\$41.76	\$43.23
Mesa	N/A	N/A	\$37.52	\$37.99	\$37.56
Tempe	N/A	N/A	\$35.73	\$37.92	\$34.50
Avondale	N/A	N/A	\$27.90	\$33.44	\$31.26
Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities				

Library Operation & Maintenance Expenditures per Visit					
	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
Phoenix	N/A	N/A	\$8.14	\$8.66	\$12.23
Glendale	N/A	N/A	\$7.65	\$8.47	\$9.00
Peoria	N/A	N/A	\$6.57	\$7.48	\$8.16
Scottsdale	N/A	N/A	\$7.64	\$8.08	\$7.81
Avondale	N/A	N/A	\$4.94	\$6.03	\$6.66
Chandler	N/A	N/A	\$5.86	\$6.21	\$6.49
Mesa	N/A	N/A	\$5.72	\$6.28	\$6.24
Goodyear	N/A	N/A	\$4.52	\$6.39	\$5.69
Tempe	N/A	N/A	\$5.16	\$6.83	\$5.34
Surprise	N/A	N/A	\$4.30	\$4.37	\$4.78
Gilbert	N/A	N/A	\$4.18	\$4.08	\$4.54
Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities				

Total Library Operation & Maintenance Expenditures					
	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
Phoenix	N/A	N/A	\$34,262,185.00	\$35,257,996.00	\$40,754,706.00
Scottsdale	N/A	N/A	\$9,115,883.00	\$9,365,630.00	\$8,734,682.00
Mesa	N/A	N/A	\$6,620,354.00	\$6,702,944.00	\$6,627,378.00
Chandler	N/A	N/A	\$6,108,872.00	\$6,465,803.00	\$6,287,676.00
Glendale	N/A	N/A	\$4,556,295.00	\$4,745,404.00	\$4,913,952.00
Peoria	N/A	N/A	\$3,880,522.73	\$4,276,131.00	\$4,521,431.00
Gilbert	N/A	N/A	\$3,609,235.00	\$3,725,320.00	\$4,138,980.00
Tempe	N/A	N/A	\$3,572,632.00	\$3,791,702.00	\$3,451,735.00
Surprise	N/A	N/A	\$1,957,000.00	\$1,942,602.00	\$2,130,248.00
Avondale	N/A	N/A	\$1,213,821.00	\$1,454,775.00	\$1,359,595.00
Goodyear	N/A	N/A	\$628,999.00	\$790,000.00	\$810,000.00
Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities				

Park Acreage (Developed, Golf Course, and Stadium) per 1,000 Residents					
	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
Tempe	8.75	8.60	8.35	8.31	8.31
Scottsdale	7.66	7.45	7.27	7.25	7.25
Chandler	5.00	5.02	4.94	4.88	5.05
Mesa	4.21	4.24	4.34	4.39	4.39
Glendale	4.12	4.07	4.04	4.01	4.06
Phoenix	3.84	3.78	3.72	3.67	3.67
Peoria	3.01	2.99	2.90	3.32	3.32
Goodyear	2.99	2.88	2.77	2.68	2.68
Surprise	2.59	2.59	2.55	2.51	2.57
Gilbert	1.85	1.81	1.76	1.72	1.72
Avondale	1.53	1.51	1.49	1.85	1.47
Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities				

Park Acreage for Public Use - Developed Park Acreage					
	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
Phoenix	5,148	5,148	5,148	5,148	5,149
Mesa	1,758	1,807	1,883	1,941	1,941
Tempe	1,070	1,070	1,070	1,070	1,070
Chandler	976	996	1,007	1,023	1,035
Scottsdale	975	975	975	975	975

<b>Glendale</b>	835	835	835	835	847
<b>Peoria</b>	353	360	360	445	445
<b>Gilbert</b>	423	423	423	423	423
<b>Surprise</b>	226	231	231	231	239
<b>Goodyear</b>	210	210	210	210	210
<b>Avondale</b>	120	120	120	151	120
Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities				

<b>Park Acreage for Public Use - Natural Preserve Area Acreage</b>					
	<b>FY 2013-14</b>	<b>FY 2014-15</b>	<b>FY 2015-16</b>	<b>FY 2016-17</b>	<b>FY 2017-18</b>
<b>Phoenix</b>	41,292	41,292	41,440	41,440	41,440
<b>Scottsdale</b>	30,165	30,165	30,165	30,165	30,560
<b>Peoria</b>	406	406	406	1,074	1,133
<b>Glendale</b>	1,112	1,112	1,112	1,112	1,112
<b>Tempe</b>	321	321	321	321	321
<b>Gilbert</b>	182	182	182	182	182
<b>Avondale</b>	73	73	73	73	80
<b>Chandler</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Goodyear</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Mesa</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Surprise</b>	0	0	0	0	0
Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities				

<b>Park Acreage for Public Use - Planned Park Acreage</b>					
	<b>FY 2013-14</b>	<b>FY 2014-15</b>	<b>FY 2015-16</b>	<b>FY 2016-17</b>	<b>FY 2017-18</b>
<b>Phoenix</b>	1,106	1,106	1,106	1,106	1,106
<b>Mesa</b>	801	801	475	458	861
<b>Gilbert</b>	0	0	337	378	387
<b>Goodyear</b>	240	244	244	371	371
<b>Chandler</b>	332	312	302	285	267
<b>Peoria</b>	130	130	120	120	120
<b>Glendale</b>	116	116	116	116	116
<b>Avondale</b>	61	61	45	126	45
<b>Scottsdale</b>	40	40	40	40	40
<b>Surprise</b>	14	9	9	9	0
<b>Tempe</b>	0	0	0	0	0
Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities				

<b>Park Acreage for Public Use - Golf Course Acreage</b>					
	<b>FY 2013-14</b>	<b>FY 2014-15</b>	<b>FY 2015-16</b>	<b>FY 2016-17</b>	<b>FY 2017-18</b>
<b>Scottsdale</b>	765	765	765	765	765
<b>Phoenix</b>	595	595	595	595	595
<b>Chandler</b>	236	236	236	236	267
<b>Tempe</b>	220	220	220	220	220
<b>Mesa</b>	143	143	143	143	143
<b>Glendale</b>	90	90	90	90	90
<b>Avondale</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Gilbert</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Goodyear</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Peoria</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Surprise</b>	0	0	0	0	0
Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities				

<b>Park Acreage for Public Use - Stadium Acreage</b>					
	<b>FY 2013-14</b>	<b>FY 2014-15</b>	<b>FY 2015-16</b>	<b>FY 2016-17</b>	<b>FY 2017-18</b>
<b>Tempe</b>	205	205	205	205	205
<b>Peoria</b>	125	125	125	125	125
<b>Surprise</b>	96	96	96	96	96
<b>Phoenix</b>	56	56	56	56	56
<b>Glendale</b>	37	37	37	37	37
<b>Mesa</b>	30	30	30	30	30
<b>Scottsdale</b>	15	15	15	15	15



<b>Goodyear</b>	8	8	8	8	8
<b>Avondale</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Chandler</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Gilbert</b>	0	0	0	0	0
Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities				

<b>Miles of Trails per 1,000 Residents</b>					
	<b>FY 2013-14</b>	<b>FY 2014-15</b>	<b>FY 2015-16</b>	<b>FY 2016-17</b>	<b>FY 2017-18</b>
<b>Scottsdale</b>	0.73	0.73	0.79	0.79	0.79
<b>Phoenix</b>	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.31	0.31
<b>Glendale</b>	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.19
<b>Avondale</b>	0.00	0.14	0.19	0.19	0.18
<b>Peoria</b>	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.17
<b>Gilbert</b>	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.16
<b>Tempe</b>	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
<b>Goodyear</b>	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08
<b>Chandler</b>	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
<b>Mesa</b>	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.03
<b>Surprise</b>	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities				

<b>Typical Monthly Bill for Water (Higher Use)</b>					
	<b>FY 2013-14</b>	<b>FY 2014-15</b>	<b>FY 2015-16</b>	<b>FY 2016-17</b>	<b>FY 2017-18</b>
<b>Goodyear</b>	\$70.34	\$58.15	\$65.96	\$86.73	\$97.68
<b>Mesa</b>	\$77.65	\$72.25	\$77.35	\$82.73	\$85.66
<b>Surprise</b>	\$63.25	\$80.10	\$86.75	\$93.93	\$80.10
<b>Peoria</b>	\$66.02	\$63.55	\$66.02	\$68.03	\$69.82
<b>Tempe</b>	\$64.48	\$63.26	\$64.48	\$64.48	\$67.49
<b>Phoenix</b>	\$63.85	\$66.15	\$69.56	\$69.56	\$66.75
<b>Scottsdale</b>	\$66.45	\$65.45	\$66.45	\$66.45	\$66.45
<b>Glendale</b>	\$61.88	\$61.88	\$61.88	\$61.88	\$65.27
<b>Avondale</b>	\$57.16	\$58.16	\$58.16	\$63.88	\$54.84
<b>Chandler</b>	\$57.16	\$43.27	\$43.47	\$43.47	\$43.47
<b>Gilbert</b>	\$40.67	\$40.67	\$40.67	\$40.67	\$40.67
Source	Scottsdale analysis of Valley Cities rates				

<b>Typical Monthly Bill for Sewer (Higher Use)</b>					
	<b>FY 2013-14</b>	<b>FY 2014-15</b>	<b>FY 2015-16</b>	<b>FY 2016-17</b>	<b>FY 2017-18</b>
<b>Goodyear</b>	\$104.78	\$101.77	\$104.78	\$107.94	\$110.07
<b>Glendale</b>	\$51.92	\$51.92	\$51.92	\$51.92	\$54.70
<b>Mesa</b>	\$49.17	\$49.49	\$51.99	\$54.60	\$53.73
<b>Phoenix</b>	\$38.55	\$48.53	\$49.52	\$49.52	\$49.52
<b>Tempe</b>	\$47.18	\$46.10	\$47.18	\$47.18	\$47.18
<b>Peoria</b>	\$33.73	\$33.58	\$33.73	\$34.16	\$34.70
<b>Scottsdale</b>	\$34.56	\$34.06	\$34.56	\$34.56	\$34.56
<b>Avondale</b>	\$44.29	\$44.29	\$44.29	\$48.66	\$33.84
<b>Gilbert</b>	\$30.78	\$30.78	\$30.78	\$30.78	\$30.78
<b>Chandler</b>	\$26.35	\$24.17	\$26.35	\$26.35	\$26.35
<b>Surprise</b>	\$24.78	\$24.78	\$24.78	\$24.78	\$24.78
Source	Scottsdale analysis of Valley Cities rates				

<b>Typical Monthly Bill for Water (Lower Use)</b>					
	<b>FY 2013-14</b>	<b>FY 2014-15</b>	<b>FY 2015-16</b>	<b>FY 2016-17</b>	<b>FY 2017-18</b>
<b>Mesa</b>	\$46.63	\$40.58	\$42.63	\$44.74	\$46.33
<b>Goodyear</b>	\$32.50	\$26.72	\$30.31	\$40.59	\$45.81
<b>Surprise</b>	\$33.79	\$42.77	\$46.33	\$50.15	\$42.77
<b>Glendale</b>	\$33.18	\$33.18	\$33.18	\$33.18	\$35.05
<b>Peoria</b>	\$33.20	\$32.49	\$33.20	\$34.12	\$35.00
<b>Scottsdale</b>	\$34.15	\$33.65	\$34.15	\$34.15	\$34.15
<b>Tempe</b>	\$33.16	\$34.20	\$33.16	\$33.16	\$33.97
<b>Avondale</b>	\$22.18	\$23.18	\$23.18	\$25.47	\$25.80
<b>Phoenix</b>	\$24.10	\$24.74	\$27.98	\$27.98	\$25.20

<b>Chandler</b>	\$24.51	\$24.51	\$24.51	\$24.51	\$24.51
<b>Gilbert</b>	\$24.35	\$24.35	\$24.35	\$24.35	\$24.35
Source	Scottsdale analysis of Valley Cities rates				

<b>Typical Monthly Bill for Sewer (Lower Use)</b>					
	<b>FY 2013-14</b>	<b>FY 2014-15</b>	<b>FY 2015-16</b>	<b>FY 2016-17</b>	<b>FY 2017-18</b>
<b>Goodyear</b>	\$69.35	\$67.36	\$69.35	\$71.44	\$72.85
<b>Glendale</b>	\$37.68	\$37.68	\$37.68	\$37.68	\$39.70
<b>Mesa</b>	\$43.53	\$34.41	\$36.15	\$37.96	\$36.41
<b>Phoenix</b>	\$26.04	\$32.69	\$33.35	\$33.35	\$33.35
<b>Avondale</b>	\$31.61	\$31.61	\$31.61	\$34.58	\$29.42
<b>Tempe</b>	\$28.71	\$28.00	\$28.72	\$28.72	\$28.72
<b>Chandler</b>	\$26.35	\$24.17	\$26.35	\$26.35	\$26.35
<b>Peoria</b>	\$25.37	\$24.86	\$25.37	\$25.80	\$26.26
<b>Gilbert</b>	\$25.82	\$25.82	\$25.82	\$25.82	\$25.82
<b>Surprise</b>	\$24.78	\$24.78	\$24.78	\$24.78	\$24.78
<b>Scottsdale</b>	\$24.04	\$23.54	\$24.04	\$24.04	\$24.04
Source	Scottsdale analysis of Valley Cities rates				

<b>Percent of Single Family Residential Waste Diverted through Recycling (%)</b>					
	<b>FY 2013-14</b>	<b>FY 2014-15</b>	<b>FY 2015-16</b>	<b>FY 2016-17</b>	<b>FY 2017-18</b>
<b>Phoenix</b>	20%	20%	16%	16%	33%
<b>Scottsdale</b>	24%	24%	24%	25%	26%
<b>Goodyear</b>	25%	25%	24%	23%	22%
<b>Tempe</b>	20%	19%	19%	19%	22%
<b>Chandler</b>	25%	27%	27%	25%	21%
<b>Gilbert</b>	17%	21%	22%	22%	21%
<b>Peoria</b>	23%	23%	23%	29%	21%
<b>Surprise</b>	23%	22%	22%	21%	20%
<b>Avondale</b>	18%	19%	16%	19%	19%
<b>Mesa</b>	23%	26%	22%	22%	19%
<b>Glendale</b>	14%	14%	14%	13%	16%
Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities				

<b>Full Time Equivalent (FTE) per 1,000 Residents</b>					
	<b>FY 2013-14</b>	<b>FY 2014-15</b>	<b>FY 2015-16</b>	<b>FY 2016-17</b>	<b>FY 2017-18</b>
<b>Tempe</b>	9.30	9.12	8.97	9.06	10.53
<b>Scottsdale</b>	10.70	10.36	10.34	10.22	10.35
<b>Phoenix</b>	9.84	9.63	9.20	9.09	9.14
<b>Mesa</b>	8.08	8.13	7.82	7.91	7.97
<b>Glendale</b>	6.82	7.31	7.31	7.38	7.44
<b>Goodyear</b>	7.01	6.83	6.75	6.73	7.03
<b>Peoria</b>	7.02	6.62	6.86	6.95	7.01
<b>Surprise</b>	6.02	6.18	6.26	6.61	6.77
<b>Chandler</b>	6.59	6.67	6.50	6.40	6.53
<b>Avondale</b>	6.32	6.38	6.29	6.44	6.47
<b>Gilbert</b>	5.42	5.34	5.31	5.30	5.51
Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities				

<b>Total Full Time Equivalent (FTE)</b>					
	<b>FY 2013-14</b>	<b>FY 2014-15</b>	<b>FY 2015-16</b>	<b>FY 2016-17</b>	<b>FY 2017-18</b>
<b>Phoenix</b>	14,872.37	14,793.23	14,358.58	14,354.00	14,440.00
<b>Mesa</b>	3,710.55	3,790.32	3,706.04	3,805.10	3,833.90
<b>Scottsdale</b>	2,431.01	2,419.48	2,476.19	2,478.25	2,510.44
<b>Tempe</b>	1,588.82	1,586.79	1,604.96	1,628.75	1,893.00
<b>Glendale</b>	1,592.34	1,726.49	1,741.96	1,771.00	1,785.25
<b>Chandler</b>	1,595.36	1,636.21	1,635.02	1,650.93	1,684.68
<b>Gilbert</b>	1,238.16	1,248.11	1,275.00	1,305.91	1,357.49
<b>Peoria</b>	1,115.79	1,073.10	1,146.02	1,191.87	1,203.60
<b>Surprise</b>	748.02	779.92	803.97	860.50	881.20
<b>Goodyear</b>	510.98	516.47	531.21	548.00	572.00
<b>Avondale</b>	496.07	507.59	507.23	525.75	528.00

Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities
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<b>Bond Rating (most recent General Obligation Bond Rating)</b>					
	<b>FY 2013-14</b>	<b>FY 2014-15</b>	<b>FY 2015-16</b>	<b>FY 2016-17</b>	<b>FY 2017-18</b>
<b>Avondale</b>	AA	AA	AA-	AAA	AAA
<b>Chandler</b>	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA
<b>Gilbert</b>	AA+	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA
<b>Peoria</b>	AA+	AA+	AA+	AAA	AAA
<b>Scottsdale</b>	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA
<b>Tempe</b>	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA
<b>Phoenix</b>	AA+	AA+	AA+	AA+	AA+
<b>Mesa</b>	AA-	AA-	AA-	AA-	AA-
<b>Goodyear</b>	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA
<b>Surprise</b>	AA-	AA	AA+	AA+	AA
<b>Glendale</b>	BBB+	BBB+	A+	A+	A+
Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities				

## Acknowledgements

Contributions to this report were made by the following individuals:

<b>Avondale</b>	Dave Vaca, Senior Budget Analyst
<b>Chandler</b>	Teddy Dumlao, Budget Manager
<b>Gilbert</b>	Justin Romney, Management and Budget Analyst
<b>Glendale</b>	Jean Moreno, Strategic Initiatives and Special Projects Executive Officer
<b>Goodyear</b>	Mario Saldamando, Executive Management Assistant Christian Williams, Executive Management Assistant
<b>Mesa</b>	Janet Woolum, Performance Administrator Carolyn Brown, Management Associate Spencer Houk, Management Associate
<b>Peoria</b>	Katie Gregory, Deputy City Manager Mindy Russell, Finance and Budget Assistant
<b>Phoenix</b>	Mayra Z. Baquera, Management Assistant II Rick Freas, Deputy Budget and Research Director
<b>Scottsdale</b>	Megan Lynn, Management Assistant Adam Samuels, Senior Budget Analyst Brent Stockwell, Assistant City Manager
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<b>Tempe</b>	Wydale Holmes, Strategic Management Analyst
<b>Arizona State University</b>	Thomas Prior, Marvin Andrews Fellow George Pettit, Professor of Practice David Swindell, Director of the Center for Urban Innovation
<b>Alliance for Innovation</b>	Joel Carnes, President & CEO Kim Bradford, Vice President of Operations
<b>Maricopa Association of Governments</b>	Scott Wilken, Regional Planner
<b>International City / County Manager Association</b>	Gerald Young, Senior Management Associate, ICMA Center for Performance Analytics