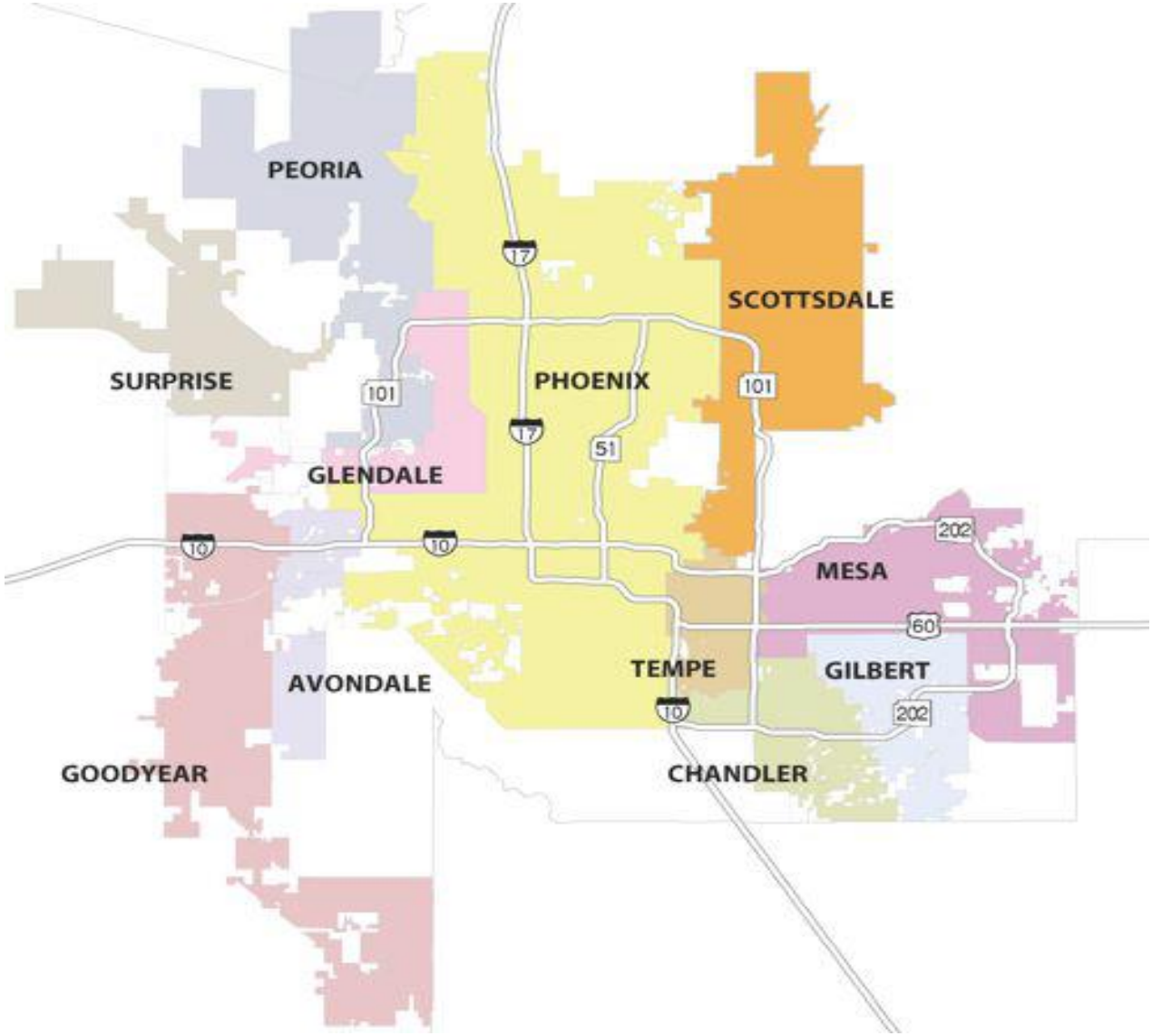
Valley Benchmark Cities

FY 2015-16 Trend Report



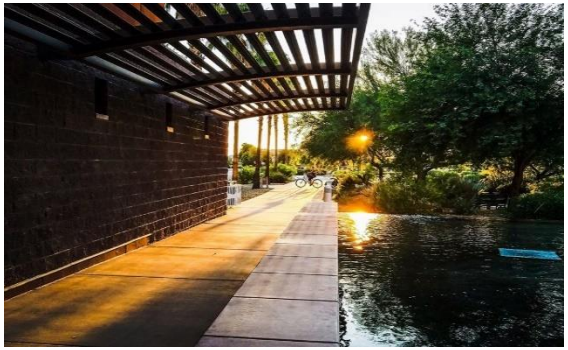


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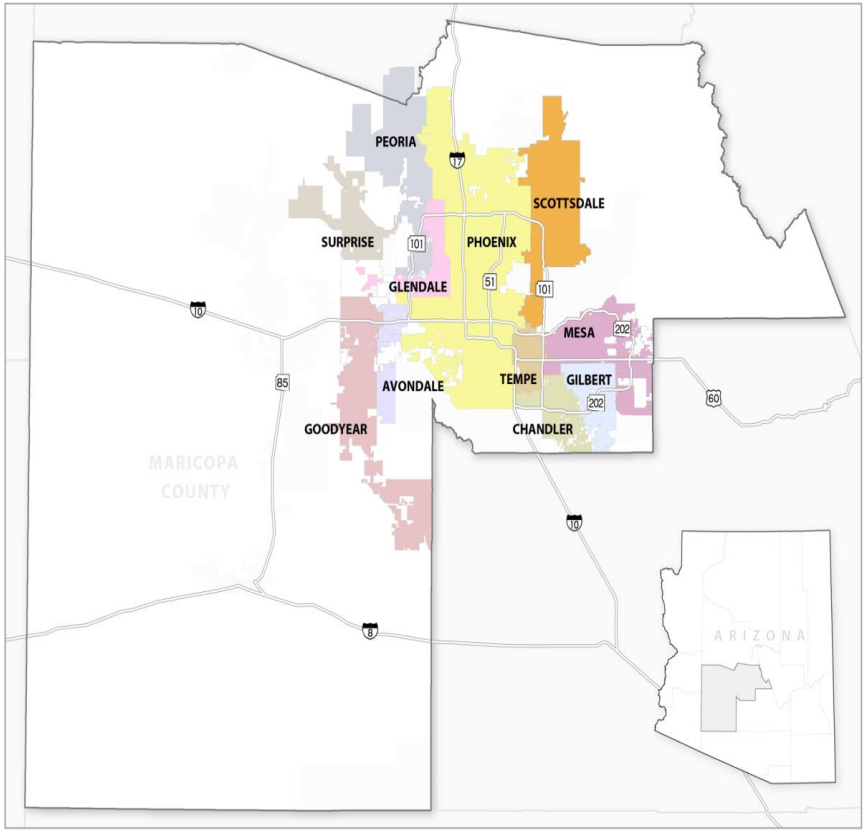
Photo courtesy of the City of Tempe, AZ
Cover Photos courtesy of (Top to Bottom): Cities of Avondale, AZ; Phoenix, AZ; and Scottsdale, AZ

Executive Summary

Trends: The FY 2015-16 Trend Report collects and calculates 20 Valley-wide measures for annual comparison selected by FY 2013-14 committee representatives from the 11 participating cities.

Base Year: Now in its third year, this year's report uses FY 2013-14 data as the base year, as well as FY 2014-15 and FY 2015-16 data on the same variables, in order to show trends over time.



Sections: This report is presented in the following sections: Demographics; Fire Services; Police Services; Library Services; Parks and Recreation; Water, Sewer and Trash Services; and Finance and Administration Services.

Definition Changes: Certain trends from the FY 2014-15 Report have had definition adjustments for the FY 2015-16 Report. Ex: Fire Service Response Times (pg. 7) has changed from *'Fire Response Times'* to *'Top Priority Fire Response Times.'* The current definition is listed under the chart title.

Influencing Factors: Each section includes influencing factors from FY 2013-14 and FY 2014-15. Influencing factors, such as changes in population, affect municipal data collection and reporting, as well as trends over time. Some influencing factors are previous measures no longer charted.

Reading Charts: Cities are listed in descending order by FY 2015-16 data. Most charts include a Valley-wide average for each year of data collected. When the majority of cities reported higher numbers, averages shift to the left. When the majority of cities reported lower numbers, averages shift to the right. **Percent changes are for the two-year period from FY 2013-14 compared to FY 2015-16.**

Previous Reports:

FY 2013-14 VBC Report:
http://transformgov.org/Documents/Attachment/Document/4702

FY 2014-15 VBC Report:
http://transformgov.org/Documents/Document/Document/308732

Demographics

Data Trends: The trends tracked for this section include Population, Median Household Income and Poverty Rates. All of the influencing factors applied in FY 2013-14 and FY 2014-15 remain the same for this report.

Photo courtesy of the City of Glendale, AZ

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.

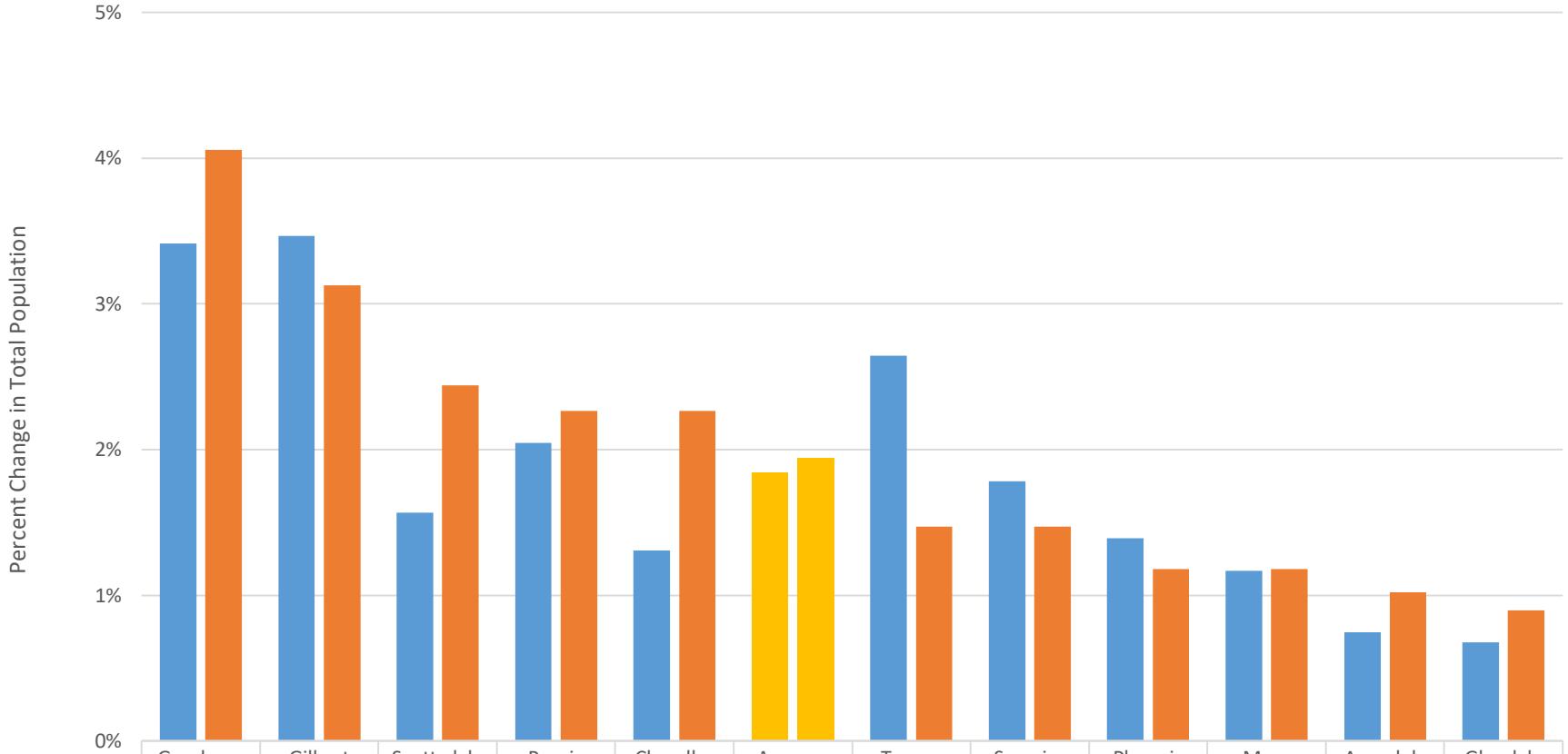
Economic Health: The economic activity in a community, measured by jobs, job growth, and average salary, impacts the resilience of a community and is tied to the fiscal health of its government.

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 and projects 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 2015-16

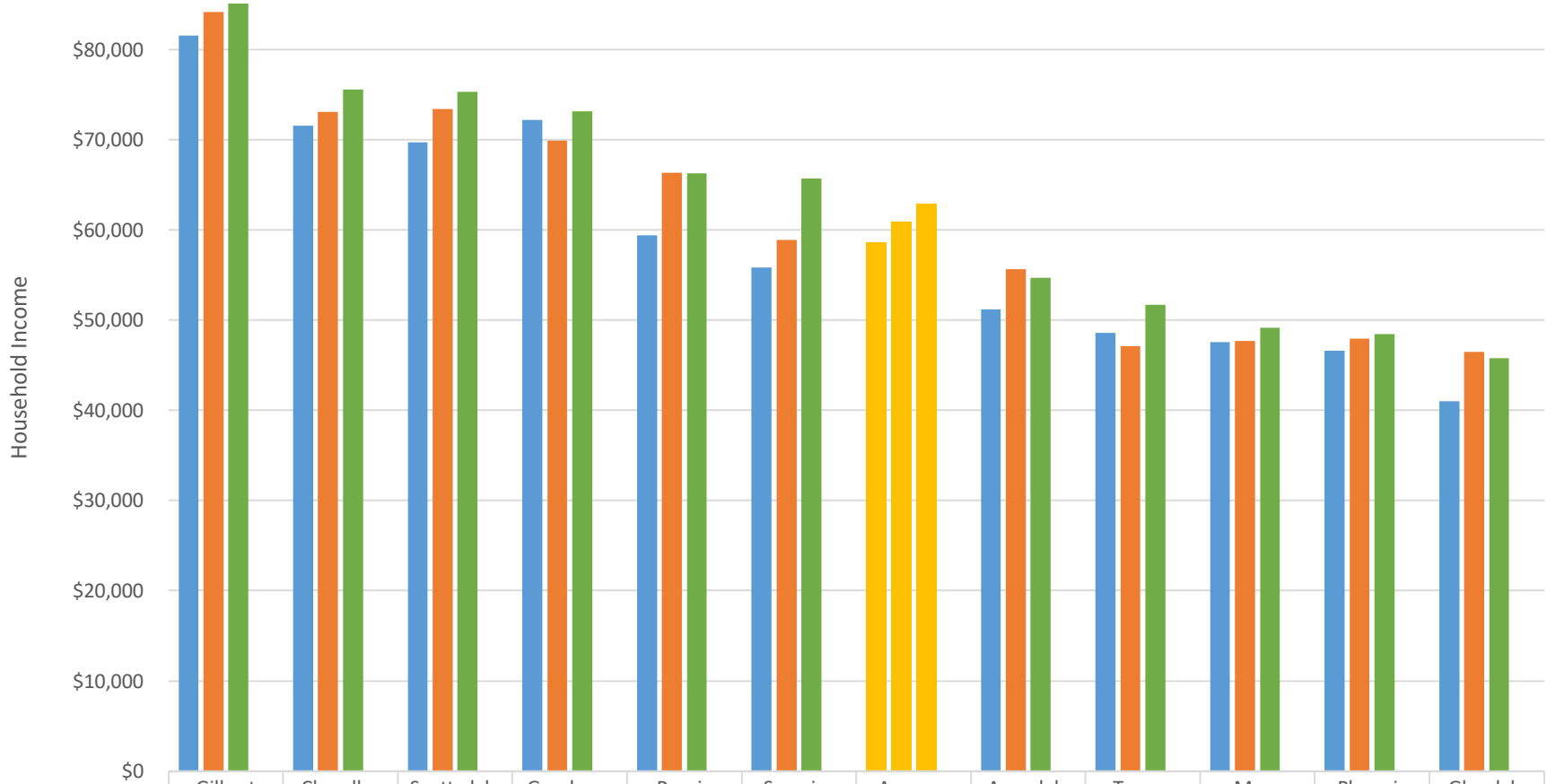


	Goodyear	Gilbert	Scottsdale	Peoria	Chandler	Average	Tempe	Surprise	Phoenix	Mesa	Avondale	Glendale
2013-14 to 2014-15	3.4%	3.5%	1.6%	2.0%	1.3%	1.8%	2.6%	1.8%	1.4%	1.2%	0.7%	0.7%
2014-15 to 2015-16	4.1%	3.1%	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%	1.9%	1.5%	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%	1.0%	0.9%
Total % Change	7%	7%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%

Source: July 1, 2015 population estimate as approved by MAG regional council
Tempe: Daytime population is 290,000 (FY 2015-16)
Note: Buckeye, Chandler, Gilbert, Goodyear, and Peoria participated in a special census in the fall of 2015 to update population. The resulting updates are not captured in the MAG regional council data.

Median Household Income

The median household income for each community

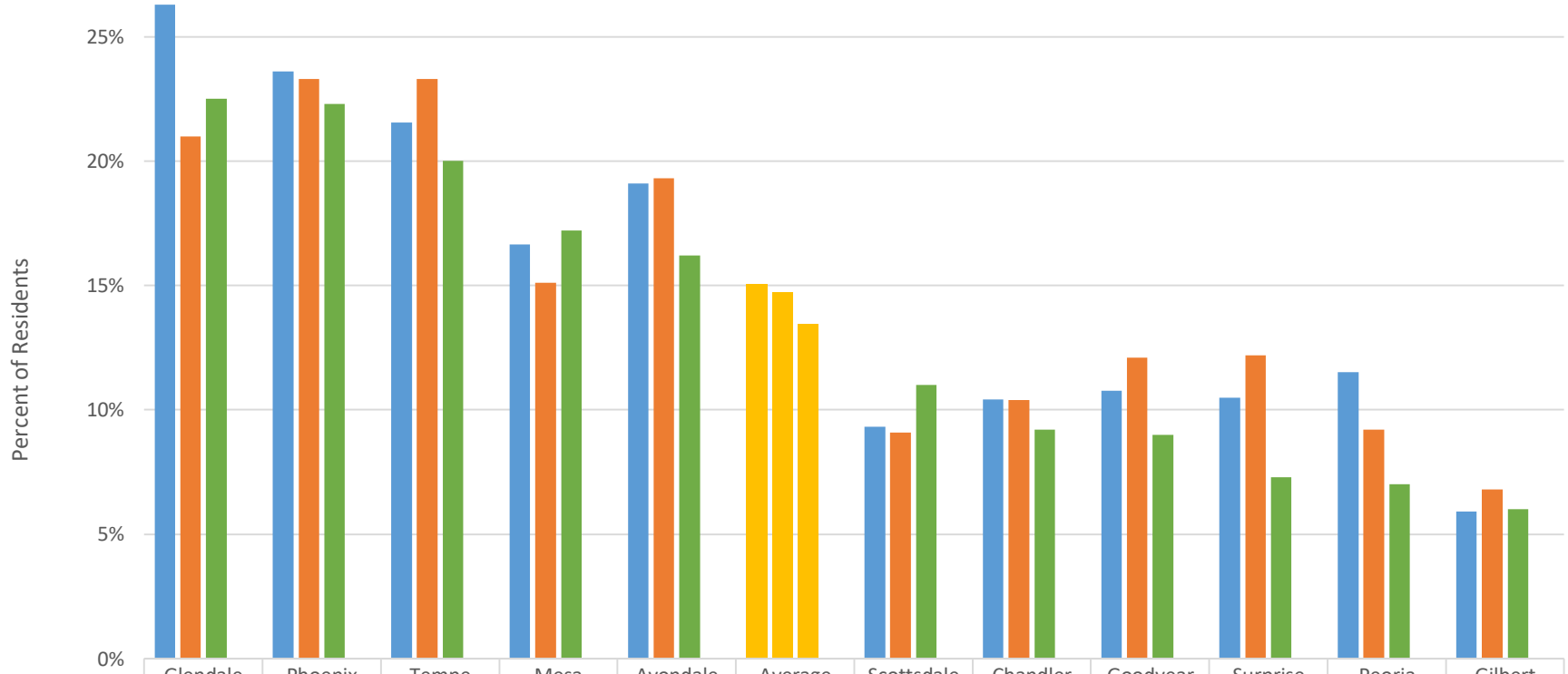


	Gilbert	Chandler	Scottsdale	Goodyear	Peoria	Surprise	Average	Avondale	Tempe	Mesa	Phoenix	Glendale
2013-14	$81,589	$71,545	$69,690	$72,219	$59,377	$55,857	$58,659	$51,206	$48,565	$47,561	$46,601	$41,037
2014-15	$84,153	$73,062	$73,387	$69,883	$66,371	$58,923	$60,965	$55,664	$47,118	$47,675	$47,929	$46,453
2015-16	$86,045	$75,562	$75,346	$73,164	$66,308	$65,688	$62,903	$54,686	$51,688	$49,177	$48,452	$45,812
Total % Change	5.5%	5.6%	8.1%	1.3%	11.7%	17.6%	7.2%	6.8%	6.4%	3.4%	4.0%	11.6%

Source: Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates (Released 9/15/16)

Poverty

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



	Glendale	Phoenix	Tempe	Mesa	Avondale	Average	Scottsdale	Chandler	Goodyear	Surprise	Peoria	Gilbert
2013-14	26.30%	23.60%	21.54%	16.64%	19.09%	15.05%	9.32%	10.41%	10.78%	10.48%	11.51%	5.91%
2014-15	21.00%	23.30%	23.30%	15.10%	19.30%	14.71%	9.10%	10.40%	12.10%	12.20%	9.20%	6.80%
2015-16	22.50%	22.30%	20.00%	17.20%	16.20%	13.43%	11.00%	9.20%	9.00%	7.30%	7.00%	6.00%
Total % Change	-14.4%	-5.5%	-7.1%	3.4%	-15.1%	-10.8%	18.0%	-11.6%	-16.5%	-30.3%	-39.2%	1.5%

Source: Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates (Released 9/15/16)
The US Census Bureau measures poverty based on income and the number of persons in a household. Information regarding poverty measurement can be found here: https://www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/poverty/guidance/poverty-measures.html
Tempe: Poverty rate is affected by the number of students in off-campus housing

Fire Services

Data Trends: The trends tracked for this section include Top Priority Fire Response Times and Fire Calls for Service per Resident. All of the influencing factors applied in FY 2013-14 and FY 2014-15 remain the same for this report.

Photo courtesy of the Town of Peoria, AZ

Influencing Factors

Staff Composition: The number of 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 development, 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 how areas need service- i.e., a rural community with lower density and more land area may have increased response times given the geographic distance 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: Citizen behavior impacts the demand for fire services. The type and priority of calls received (e.g. high priority such as cardiac arrest) also impacts response time and resources needed.

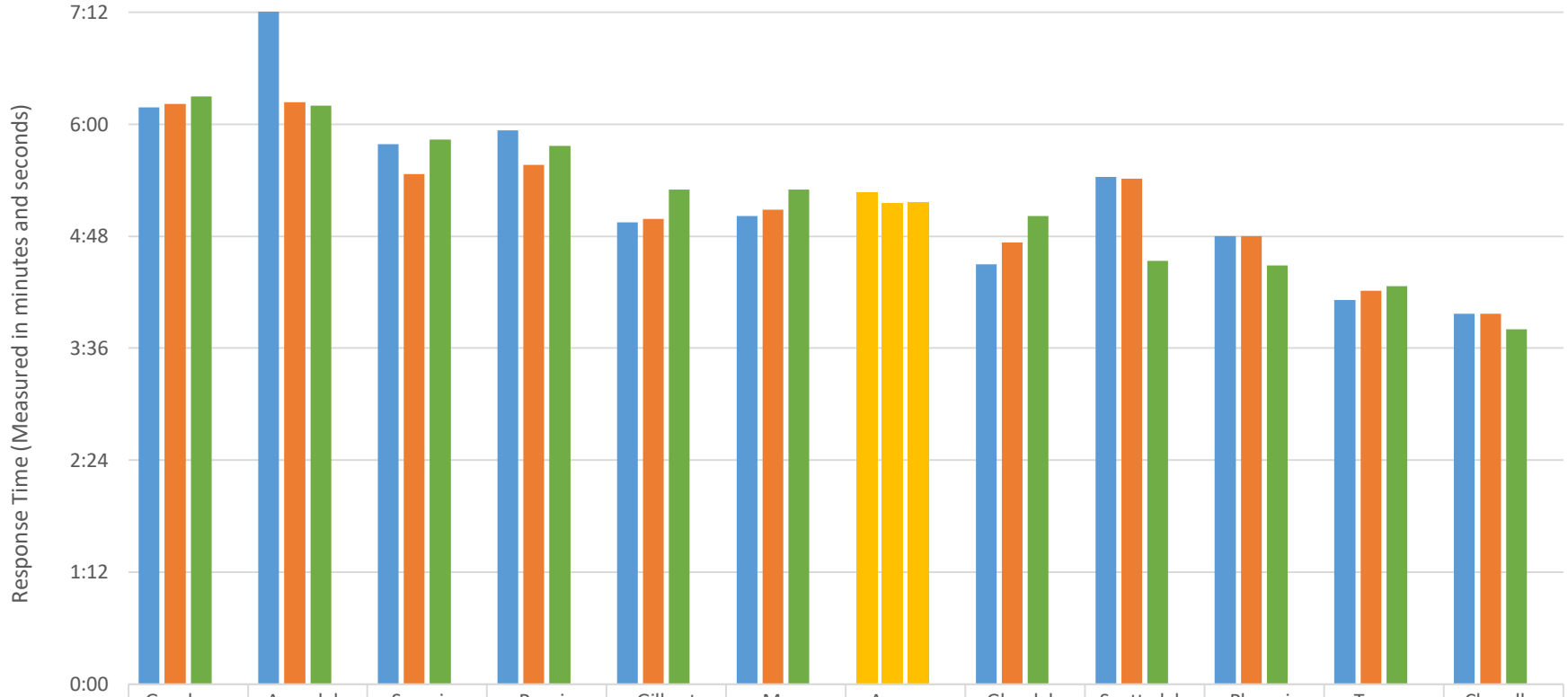
Local Service Standards: Any special operating standard or target may affect department outcomes. This includes any participation in mutual or automatic aid or contracts with other nearby communities for service.

Community Education and Engagement: The extent to which residents are aware of the Fire Code and take precaution when engaging in risky behavior 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 Response Times

Average length of time for a fire apparatus to arrive on scene for a top priority call



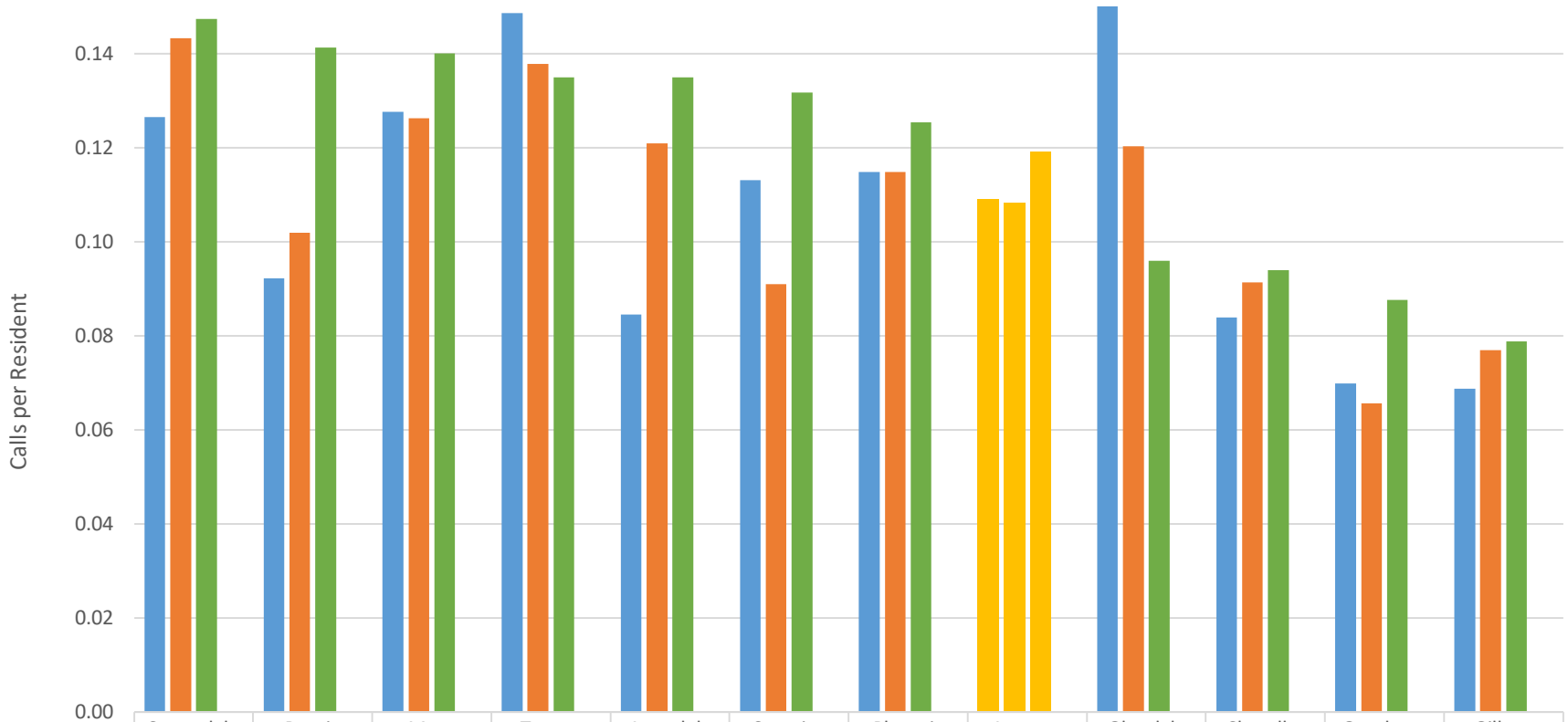
	Goodyear	Avondale	Surprise	Peoria	Gilbert	Mesa	Average	Glendale	Scottsdale	Phoenix	Tempe	Chandler
2013-14	6:11	7:18	5:47	5:56	4:57	5:01	5:16	4:30	5:26	4:48	4:07	3:58
2014-15	6:13	6:14	5:28	5:34	4:59	5:05	5:09	4:44	5:25	4:48	4:13	3:58
2015-16	6:18	6:12	5:50	5:46	5:18	5:18	5:10	5:01	4:32	4:29	4:16	3:48
Total % Change	1.9%	-15.1%	0.9%	-2.8%	7.1%	5.6%	-1.9%	11.5%	-16.6%	-6.6%	3.6%	-4.2%

Source: Valley cities

Note: Chandler, Gilbert, Glendale, Goodyear, Mesa, Peoria, Scottsdale, Surprise, and Tempe include only the response times of fire units dispatched by their jurisdiction. Avondale and Phoenix include all responses, including both fire units dispatched within their jurisdiction and Automatic Aid (units dispatched based on closest location regardless of jurisdiction).

Fire Calls for Service per Resident

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



	Scottsdale	Peoria	Mesa	Tempe	Avondale	Surprise	Phoenix	Average	Glendale	Chandler	Goodyear	Gilbert
2013-14	0.13	0.09	0.13	0.15	0.08	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.17	0.08	0.07	0.07
2014-15	0.14	0.10	0.13	0.14	0.12	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.08
2015-16	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.08
Total % Change	16.5%	53.3%	9.7%	-9.2%	59.6%	16.4%	9.2%	9.3%	-43.2%	12.0%	25.4%	14.6%

Source: City of Phoenix, analysis of cities

Fire service calls are not related to fire response time. Some services are dispatched without citizen initiation

Police Services

Data Trends: The trends tracked for this section include Police Response Times, Total Police 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 and FY 2014-15 remain the same for this report.

Photo courtesy of City of Gilbert, AZ

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.

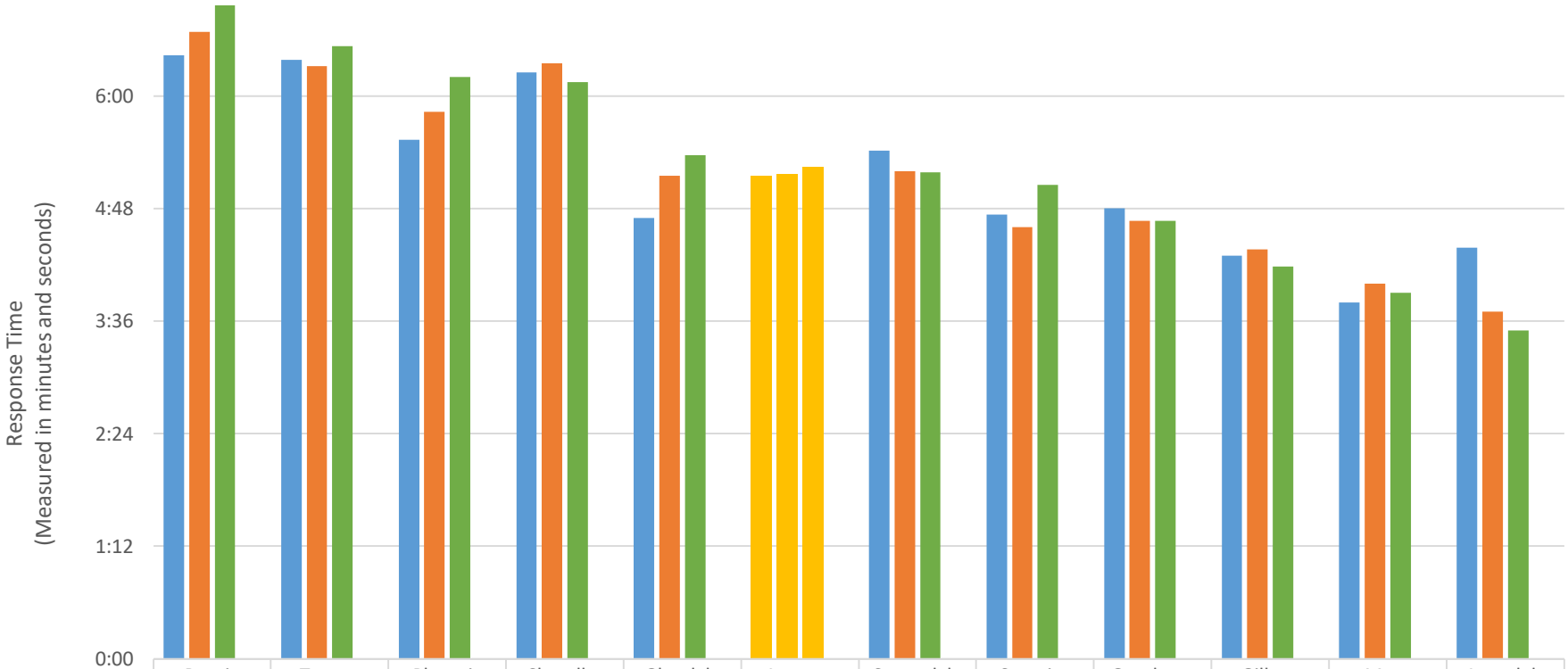
Citizen Engagement with Police: Police services are influenced by the extent to which police officers are involved in the community and residents are aware of the services provided by the department. In many communities, police forces utilize civilian staff to provide additional resources and support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



	Peoria	Tempe	Phoenix	Chandler	Glendale	Average	Scottsdale	Surprise	Goodyear	Gilbert	Mesa	Avondale
2013-14	6:26	6:23	5:32	6:15	4:42	5:09	5:25	4:44	4:48	4:18	3:48	4:23
2014-15	6:41	6:19	5:50	6:21	5:09	5:10	5:12	4:36	4:40	4:22	4:00	3:42
2015-16	7:01	6:32	6:12	6:09	5:22	5:15	5:11	5:03	4:40	4:11	3:54	3:30
Total % Change	9%	2%	12%	-2%	14%	2%	-4%	7%	-3%	-3%	3%	-20%

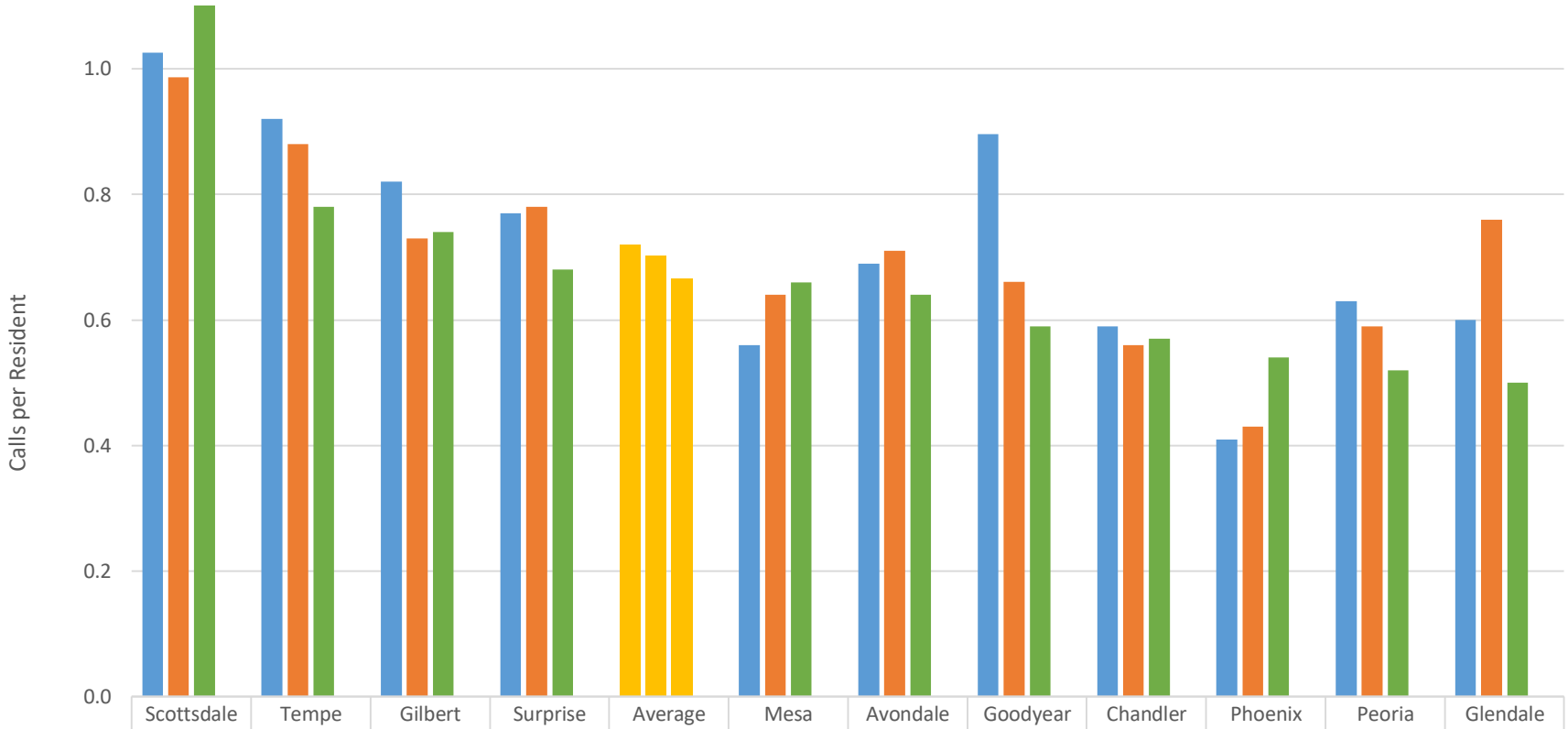
Source: Valley cities

Community's top priority calls. Includes time from call receipt by the dispatching agency to arrival

Goodyear: Contracts with the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office to provide police services in the southernmost area of Goodyear also known as the Sonoran Valley

Total Police Calls per Resident

Number of calls dispatched in a community, officer initiated calls and citizen initiated calls

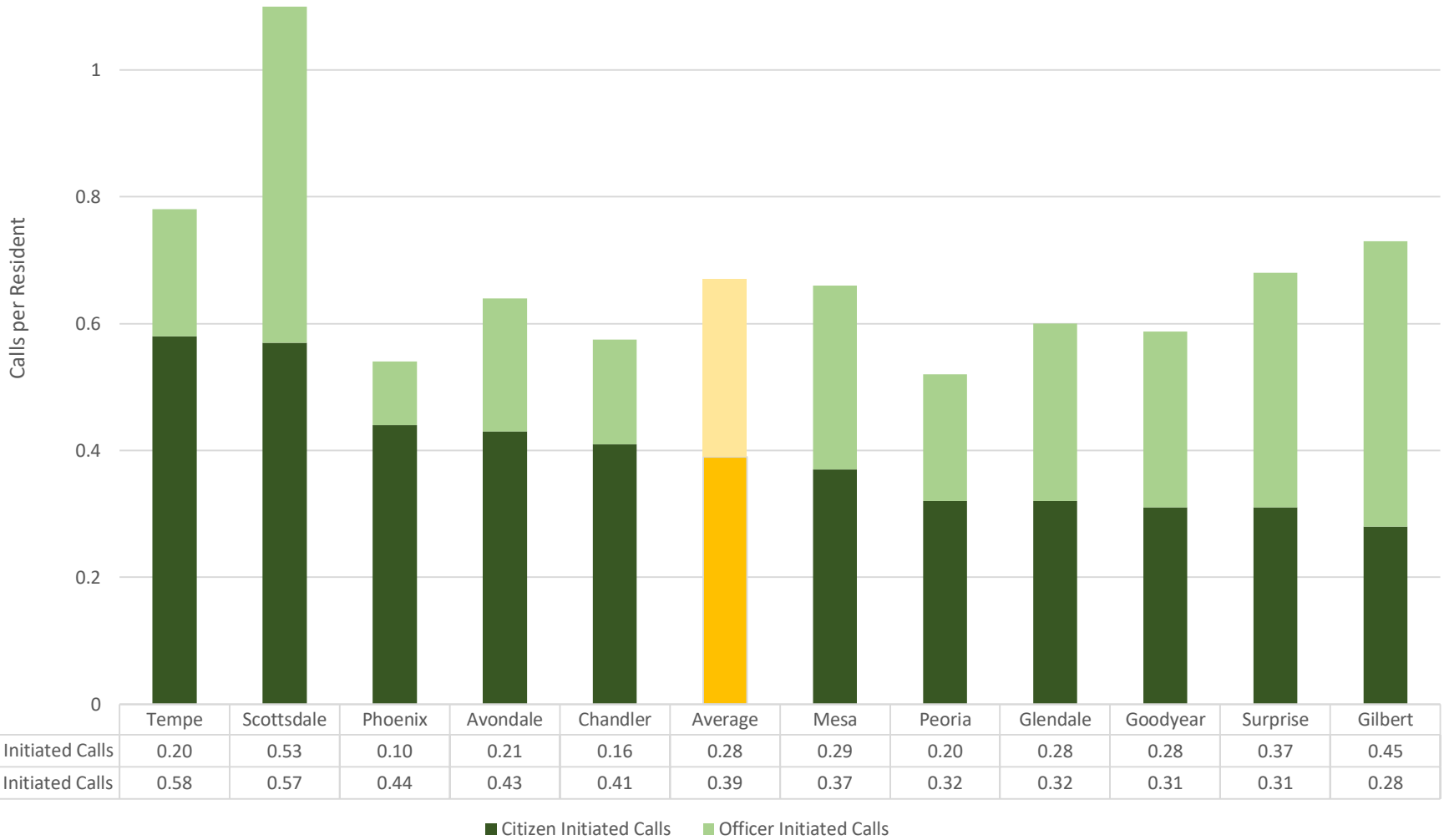


	Scottsdale	Tempe	Gilbert	Surprise	Average	Mesa	Avondale	Goodyear	Chandler	Phoenix	Peoria	Glendale
2013-14	1.03	0.92	0.82	0.77	0.72	0.56	0.69	0.90	0.59	0.41	0.63	0.60
2014-15	0.99	0.88	0.73	0.78	0.70	0.64	0.71	0.66	0.56	0.43	0.59	0.76
2015-16	1.11	0.78	0.74	0.68	0.67	0.66	0.64	0.59	0.57	0.54	0.52	0.50
Total % Change	8%	-15%	-10%	-12%	-0.05	18%	-7%	-34%	-3%	32%	-17%	-17%

Source: City of Phoenix, analysis of cities, Maricopa Association of Governments
Calls per resident are affected by change to population as well as total calls for service
Goodyear: Contracts with the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office to provide police services in the southernmost area of Goodyear also known as the Sonoran Valley

Police Calls per Resident 2015-16

Officer, citizen initiated calls per resident is affected by change to population as well as total calls for service

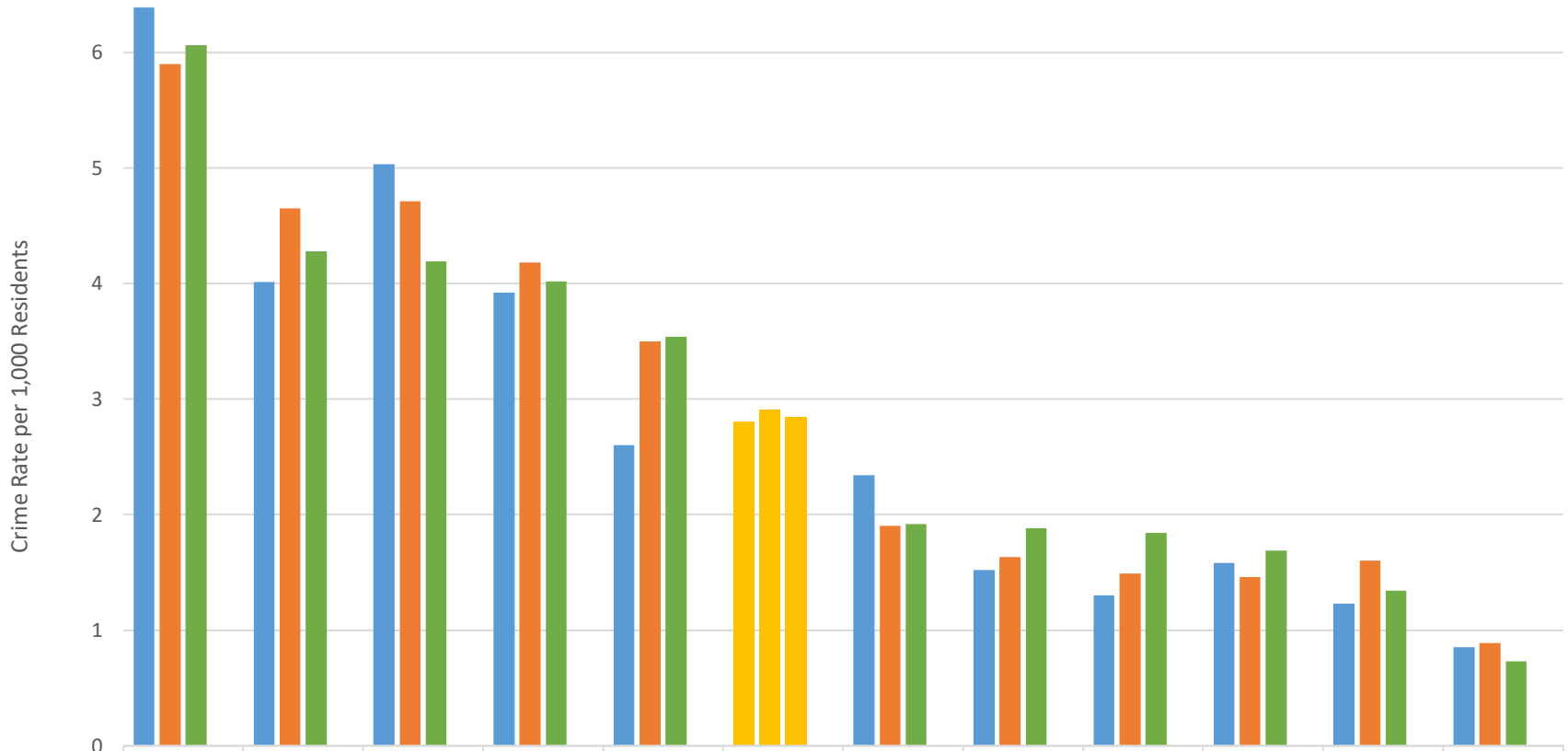


	Tempe	Scottsdale	Phoenix	Avondale	Chandler	Average	Mesa	Peoria	Glendale	Goodyear	Surprise	Gilbert
Officer Initiated Calls	0.20	0.53	0.10	0.21	0.16	0.28	0.29	0.20	0.28	0.28	0.37	0.45
Citizen Initiated Calls	0.58	0.57	0.44	0.43	0.41	0.39	0.37	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.28

Source: City of Phoenix, analysis of cities, Maricopa Association of Governments
Calls per resident is affected by change to population as well as total calls for service

Violent Crime Rate per 1,000 Residents

Number of reported violent crimes per 1,000 residents



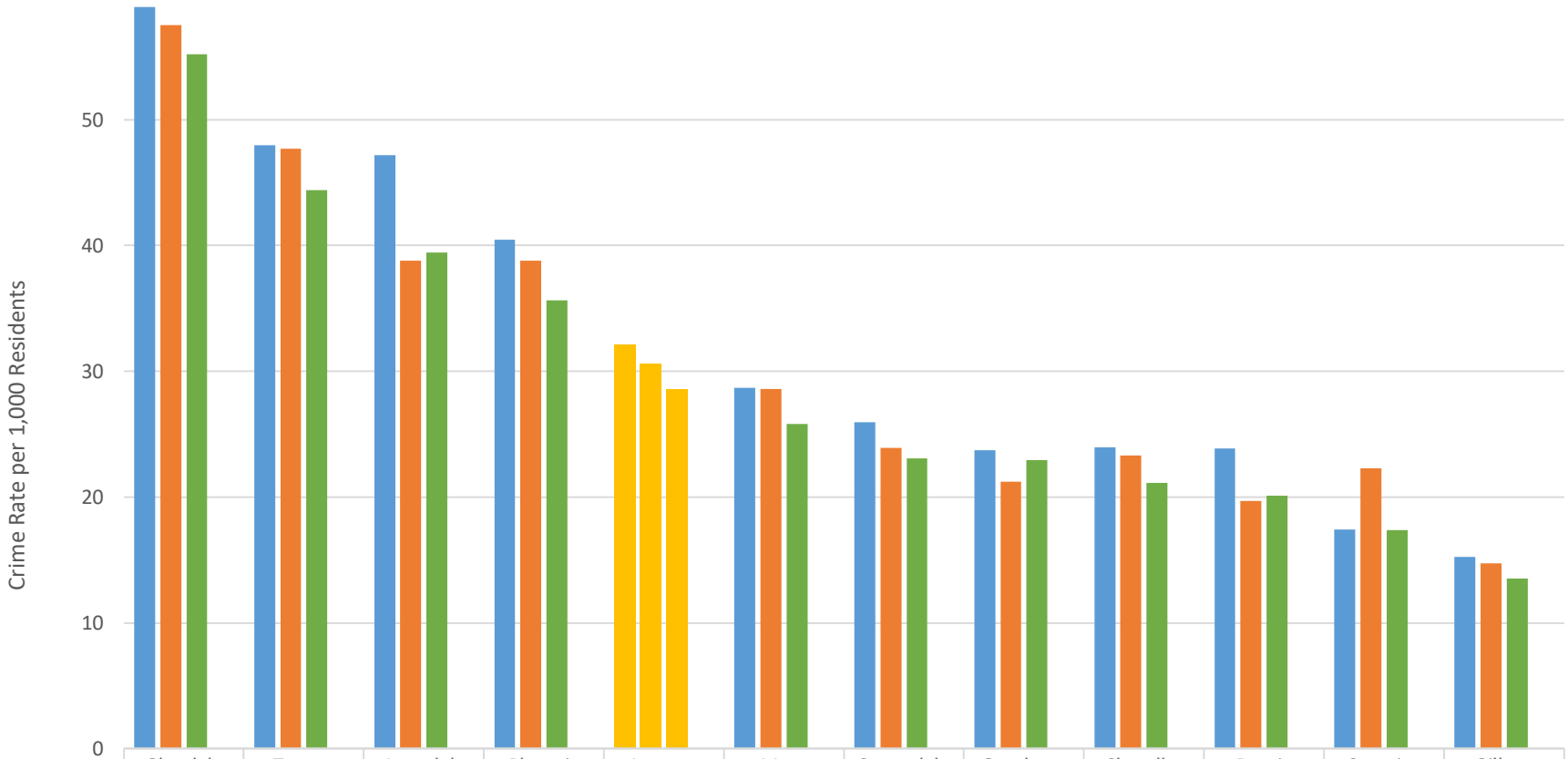
	Phoenix	Mesa	Tempe	Glendale	Avondale	Average	Chandler	Scottsdale	Goodyear	Peoria	Surprise	Gilbert
2013	6.39	4.01	5.03	3.92	2.60	2.80	2.34	1.52	1.30	1.58	1.23	0.85
2014	5.90	4.65	4.71	4.18	3.50	2.90	1.90	1.63	1.49	1.46	1.60	0.89
2015	6.06	4.28	4.19	4.02	3.54	2.84	1.92	1.88	1.84	1.69	1.34	0.73
Total % Change	-5%	7%	-17%	3%	36%	2%	-18%	24%	42%	7%	9%	-14%

Source: Calendar year 2015 Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) crime data: https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2015/crime-in-the-u.s.-2015/tables/table-8/table-8-state-pieces/table_8_offenses_known_to_law_enforcement_arizona_by_city_2015.xls

Per resident crime rate is affected by change in population as well as number of violent crimes

Property Crime Rate per 1,000 Residents

Number of reported property crimes per 1,000 residents



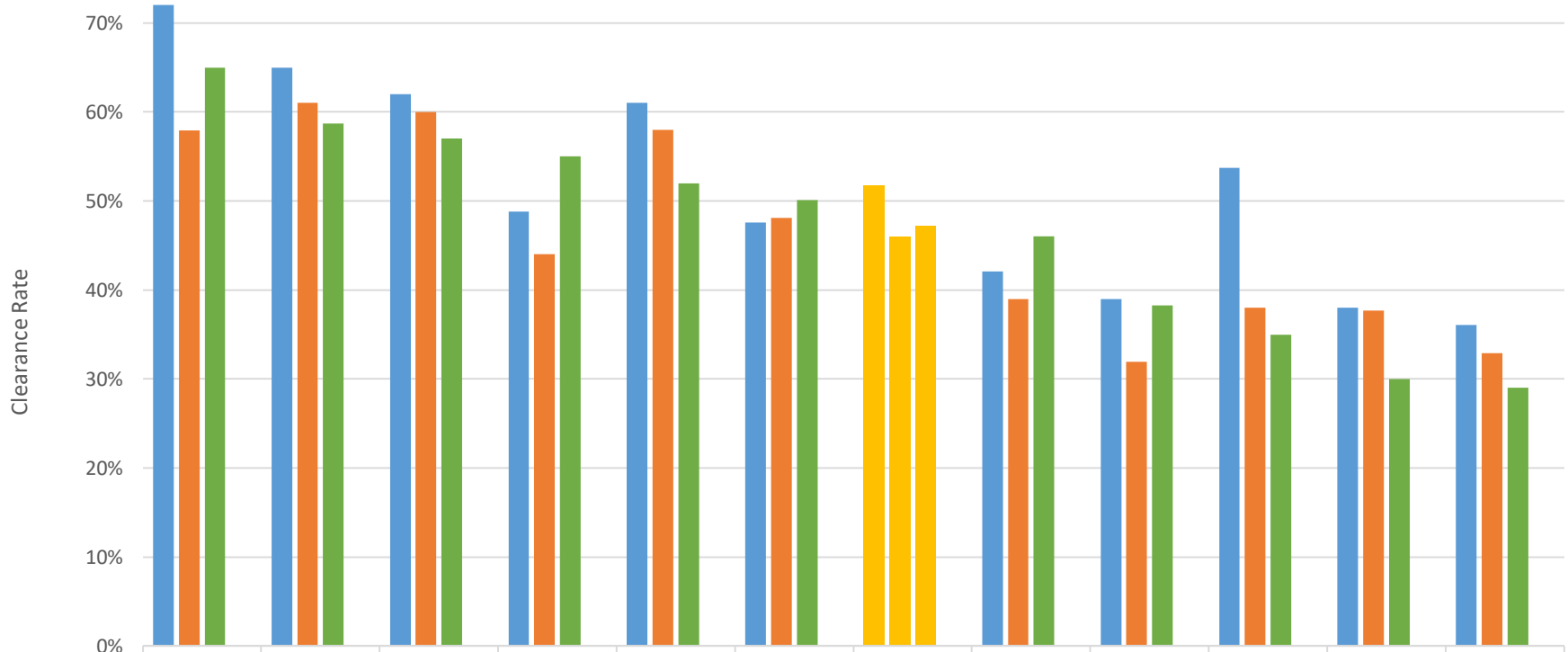
	Glendale	Tempe	Avondale	Phoenix	Average	Mesa	Scottsdale	Goodyear	Chandler	Peoria	Surprise	Gilbert
2013	58.96	47.96	47.20	40.44	32.13	28.68	25.95	23.74	23.96	23.86	17.43	15.25
2014	57.50	47.70	38.80	38.80	30.60	28.60	23.90	21.20	23.30	19.70	22.30	14.75
2015	55.18	44.42	39.42	35.65	28.59	25.83	23.06	22.94	21.14	20.10	17.37	13.54
Total % Change	-6%	-7%	-16%	-12%	-11%	-10%	-11%	-3%	-12%	-16%	0%	-11%

Source: Calendar year 2015 FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) crime data: https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2015/crime-in-the-u.s.-2015/tables/table-8/table-8-state-pieces/table_8_offenses_known_to_law_enforcement_arizona_by_city_2015.xls

Per resident crime rate is affected by change in population as well as number of property crimes

Violent Crime Clearance Rates

Clearance rates include cases cleared by arrest or exceptional means



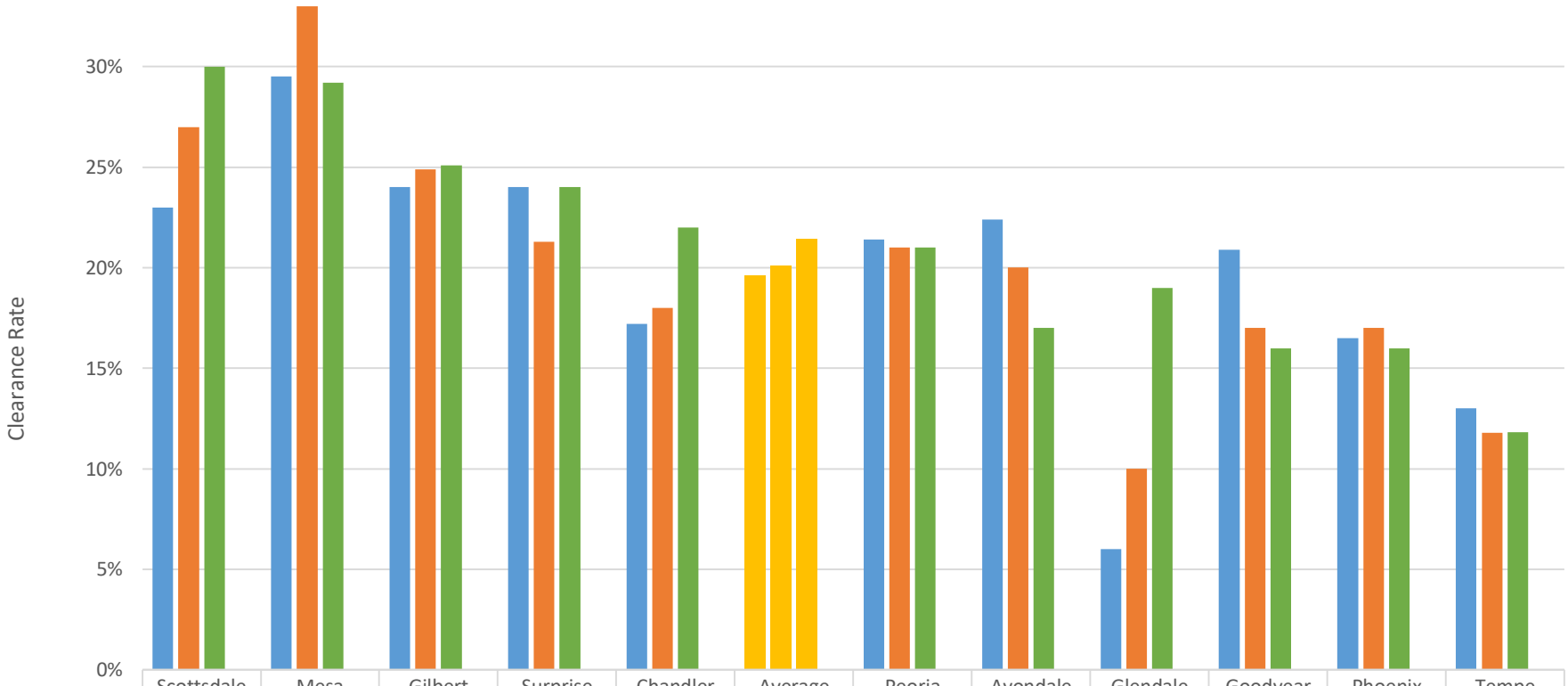
	Surprise	Gilbert	Peoria	Goodyear	Scottsdale	Mesa	Average	Chandler	Tempe	Avondale	Glendale	Phoenix
2013	72%	65%	62%	49%	61%	48%	52%	42%	39%	54%	38%	36%
2014	58%	61%	60%	44%	58%	48%	46%	39%	32%	38%	38%	33%
2015	65%	59%	57%	55%	52%	50%	47%	46%	38%	35%	30%	29%
Total % Change	-10%	-10%	-8%	13%	-15%	5%	-9%	9%	-2%	-35%	-21%	-20%

Source: Valley cities

Clearance rates are collected by calendar year and are calculated by dividing the number of crimes cleared via a charge being assessed by the total number of crimes reported in a given year. Considering the 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 FBI definition.

Property Crime Clearance Rates

Clearance rates include cases cleared by arrest or exceptional means



	Scottsdale	Mesa	Gilbert	Surprise	Chandler	Average	Peoria	Avondale	Glendale	Goodyear	Phoenix	Tempe
2013	23%	30%	24%	24%	17%	20%	21%	22%	6%	21%	17%	13%
2014	27%	33%	25%	21%	18%	20%	21%	20%	10%	17%	17%	12%
2015	30%	29%	25%	24%	22%	21%	21%	17%	19%	16%	16%	12%
Total % Change	30%	-1%	5%	0%	28%	9%	-2%	-24%	217%	-23%	-3%	-9%

Source: Valley cities

Clearance rates are collected by calendar year and are calculated by dividing the number of crimes cleared via a charge being assessed by the total number of crimes reported in a given year. Considering the 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 FBI definition.

Library Services

Data Trends: The trend tracked for this section was the Average Hours Libraries are Open per Week. All of the influencing factors applied in FY 2013-14 and FY 2014-15 remain the same for this report.

Photo courtesy of City of Surprise, AZ

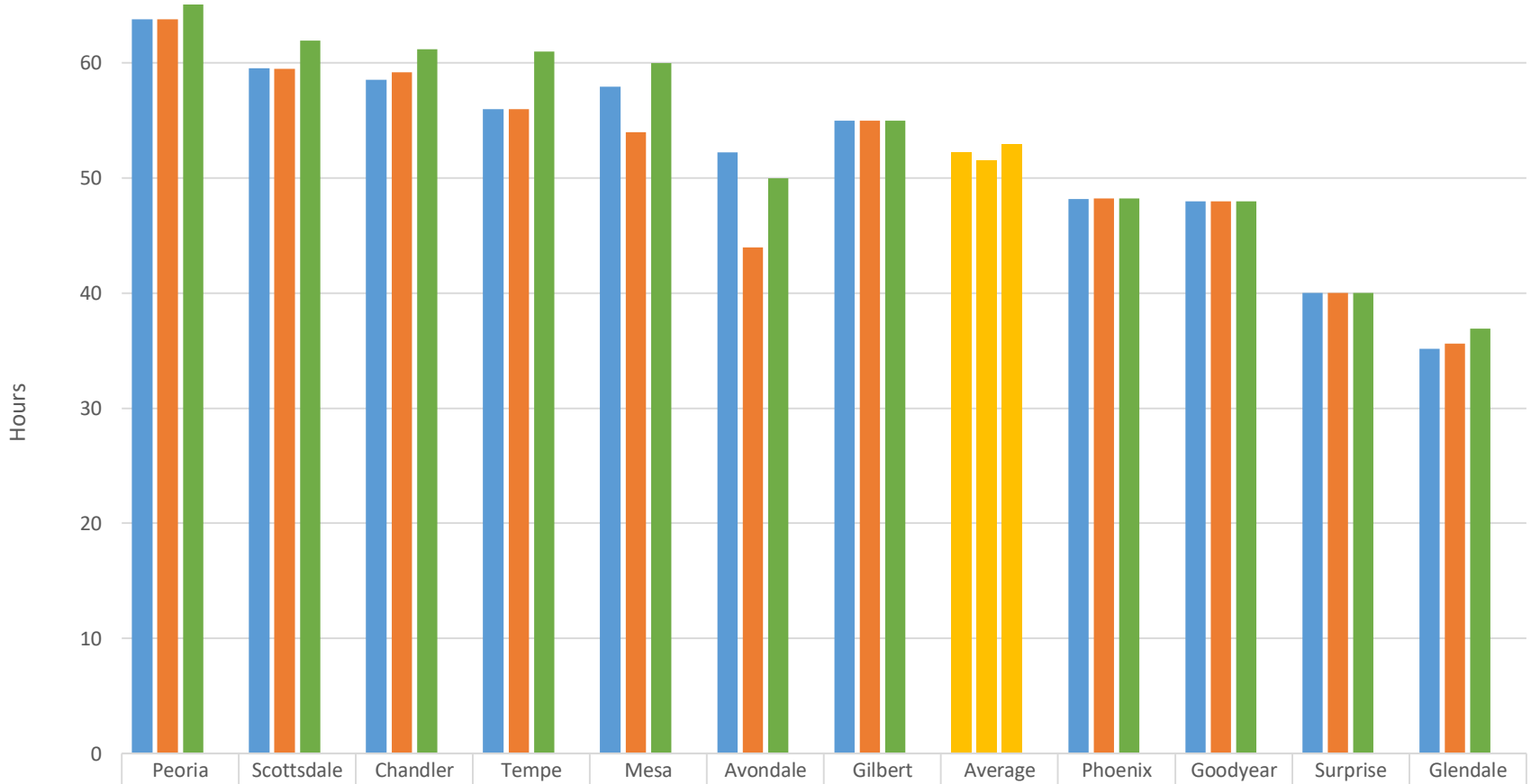
Influencing Factors

County Policy for Library Reciprocal Borrowers Program: Exchange among library branches and between cities allows for greater access to materials that citizens request. This policy also helps with costs of obtaining new materials. Residents of Maricopa County may obtain a library card from any county or municipal library through intergovernmental agreements.

Population / Library Patrons and Customer Demand: Local population and number of people using library materials and facilities drive the demand for library availability and average hours libraries are open.

Average Hours Libraries are Open per Week

Average weekly hours city libraries are open for operation



	Peoria	Scottsdale	Chandler	Tempe	Mesa	Avondale	Gilbert	Average	Phoenix	Goodyear	Surprise	Glendale
2013-14	64	60	59	56	58	52	55	52	48	48	40	35
2014-15	64	60	59	56	54	44	55	52	48	48	40	36
2015-16	66	62	61	61	60	50	55	53	48	48	40	37
Total % Change	3%	4%	5%	9%	4%	-4%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	5%

Source: Arizona Public Library Statistics 2015-16, Arizona State Library Archives and Public Records
Calculation of the total number of system-wide public service hours (which does not include holidays or other days the library is closed) per week, divided by the number of branches.

Parks and Recreation Services

Data Trends: 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 and FY 2014-15 remain the same for this report.

Photo courtesy of the City of Mesa, AZ

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.

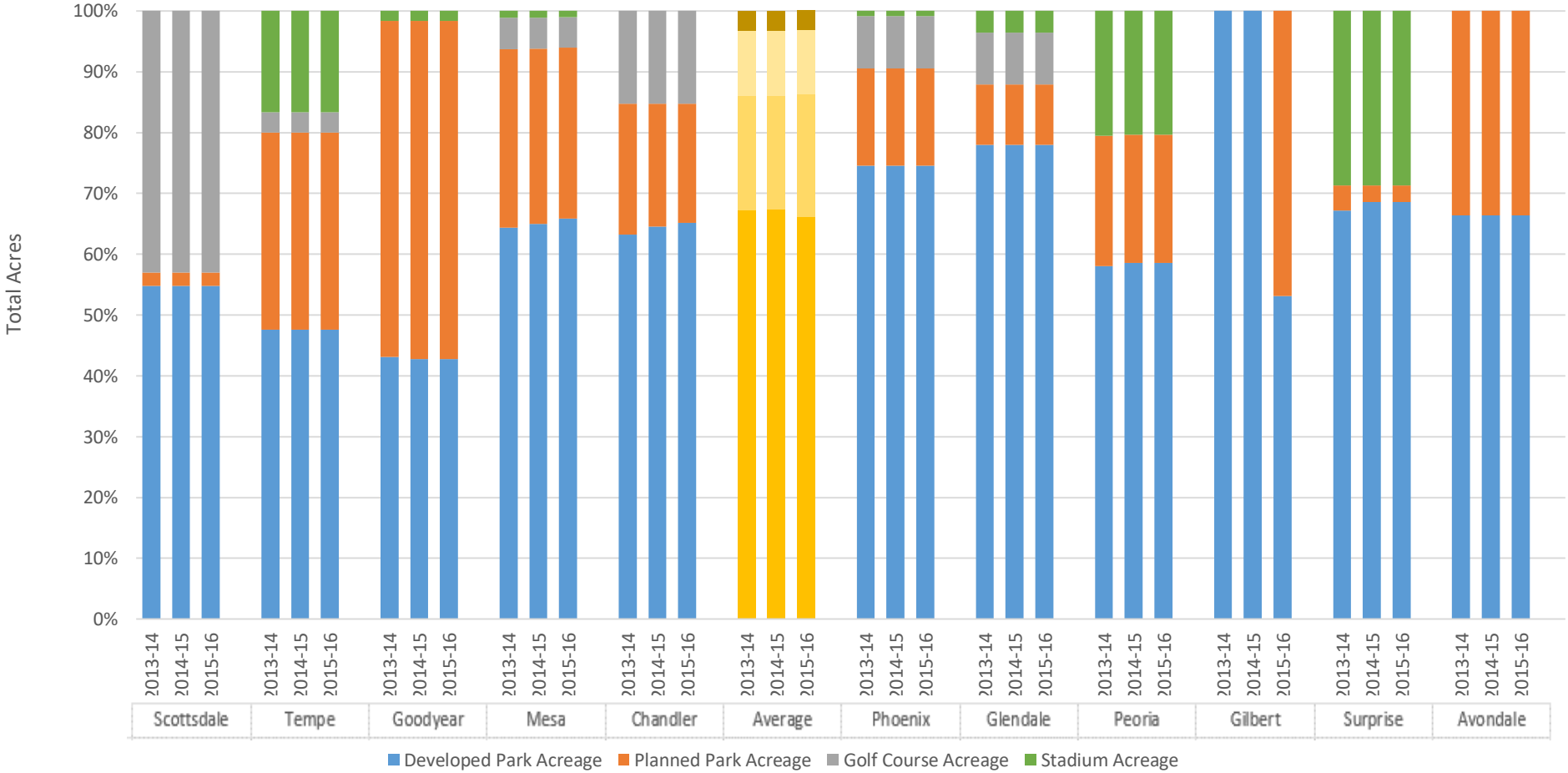
Customer Feedback: Feedback from the community is vital to understanding what services are desired and what the community values most in parks and recreation services.

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 by Type

Owned by the jurisdiction and designated as a park



Total Park Acreage per 1,000 Residents

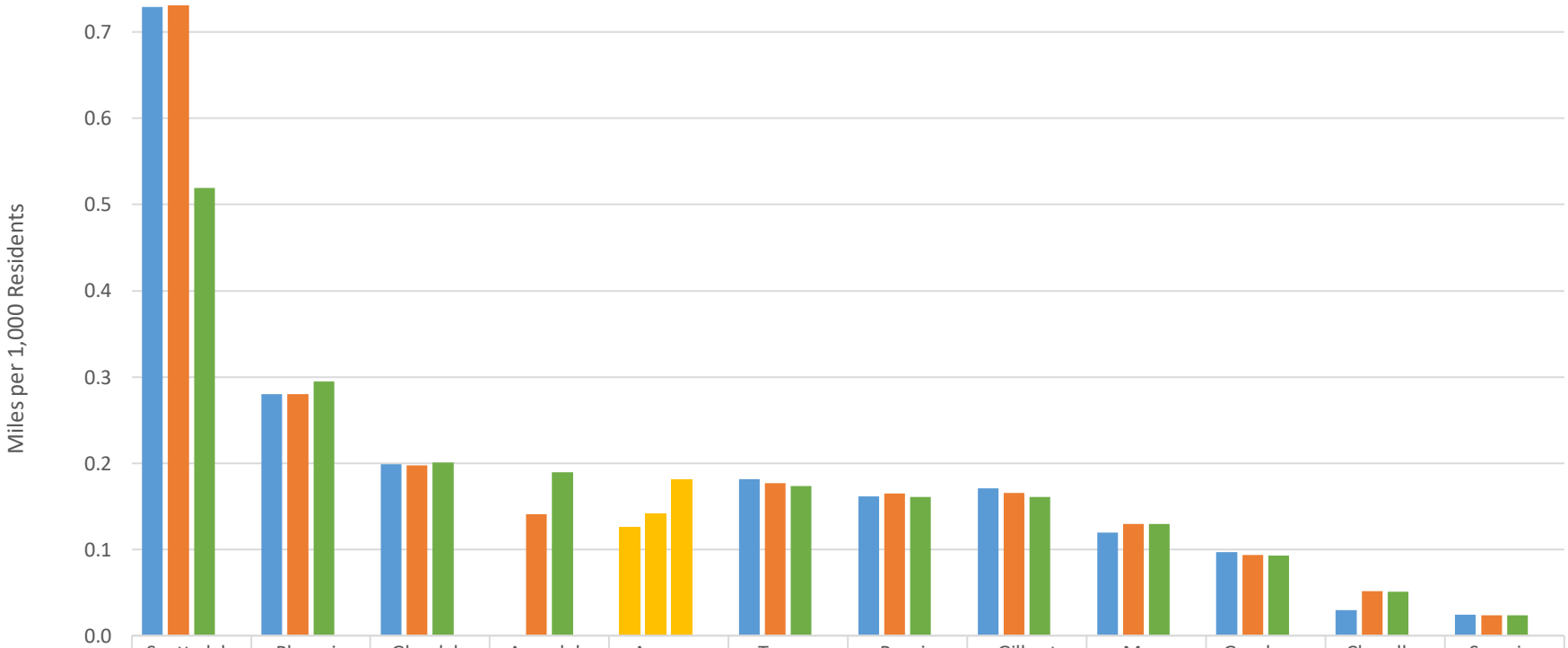
	Scottsdale	Tempe	Goodyear	Mesa	Chandler	Average	Phoenix	Glendale	Peoria	Gilbert	Surprise	Avondale
2013-14	8.01	7.27	6.74	6.07	6.27	4.94	4.65	4.54	3.79	1.86	2.76	2.34
2014-15	7.89	7.08	6.57	6.10	6.19	4.86	4.58	4.51	3.71	1.80	2.71	2.32
2015-16	7.70	6.98	6.57	6.20	6.05	4.97	4.69	4.47	3.75	3.28	2.67	2.3
Total % Change	-3.87	-3.99	-2.52	2.14	-3.51	0.61	0.86	-1.54	-1.06	76.34	-3.26	-1.71

Source: Valley cities

Total Park Acreage and Park Acreage by Type do not include natural preserve park acreage. Refer to "Parks and Recreation: Developed, Natural Preserve, & Planned Park Acreage" Appendix (pg. 44) for Natural Preserve Acreage.

Miles of Trails per 1,000 Residents

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



	Scottsdale	Phoenix	Glendale	Avondale	Average	Tempe	Peoria	Gilbert	Mesa	Goodyear	Chandler	Surprise
2013-14	0.729	0.280	0.199	0.000	0.127	0.182	0.162	0.171	0.120	0.097	0.030	0.025
2014-15	0.731	0.280	0.198	0.141	0.143	0.177	0.165	0.166	0.130	0.094	0.052	0.024
2015-16	0.519	0.295	0.201	0.190	0.182	0.174	0.161	0.161	0.130	0.093	0.051	0.024
Total % Change	-28.8%	5.4%	1.0%	0.0%	43.8%	-4.2%	-0.6%	-6.0%	8.4%	-4.0%	69.7%	-2.7%

Source: Valley cities
Includes only those trails separated from the roadway
Includes miles of trails in preserves
Population changes can affect this calculation

Water, Sewer, and Trash Services

Data Trends: The trends tracked for this section include report were Typical Monthly Bill for Water (both High and Low Use), Typical Monthly Bill for Sewer (both High and Low Use), Typical Monthly Bill for Trash and Recycling, and Percent of Residential Waste Diverted to Recycling. All of the influencing factors applied in FY 2013-14 and FY 2014-15 remain the same for this report.

Photo courtesy of City of Goodyear, AZ

Influencing Factors

Drinking Water Source: The water source (ground water or surface water, i.e., Salt River Project or Central Arizona Project) impacts costs of production due to differing treatment requirements. Environmental conditions, seasonal demands, and the number of independent water supply and distribution systems operated 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) impact the cost of water, landfills, and recycling centers provided to customers.

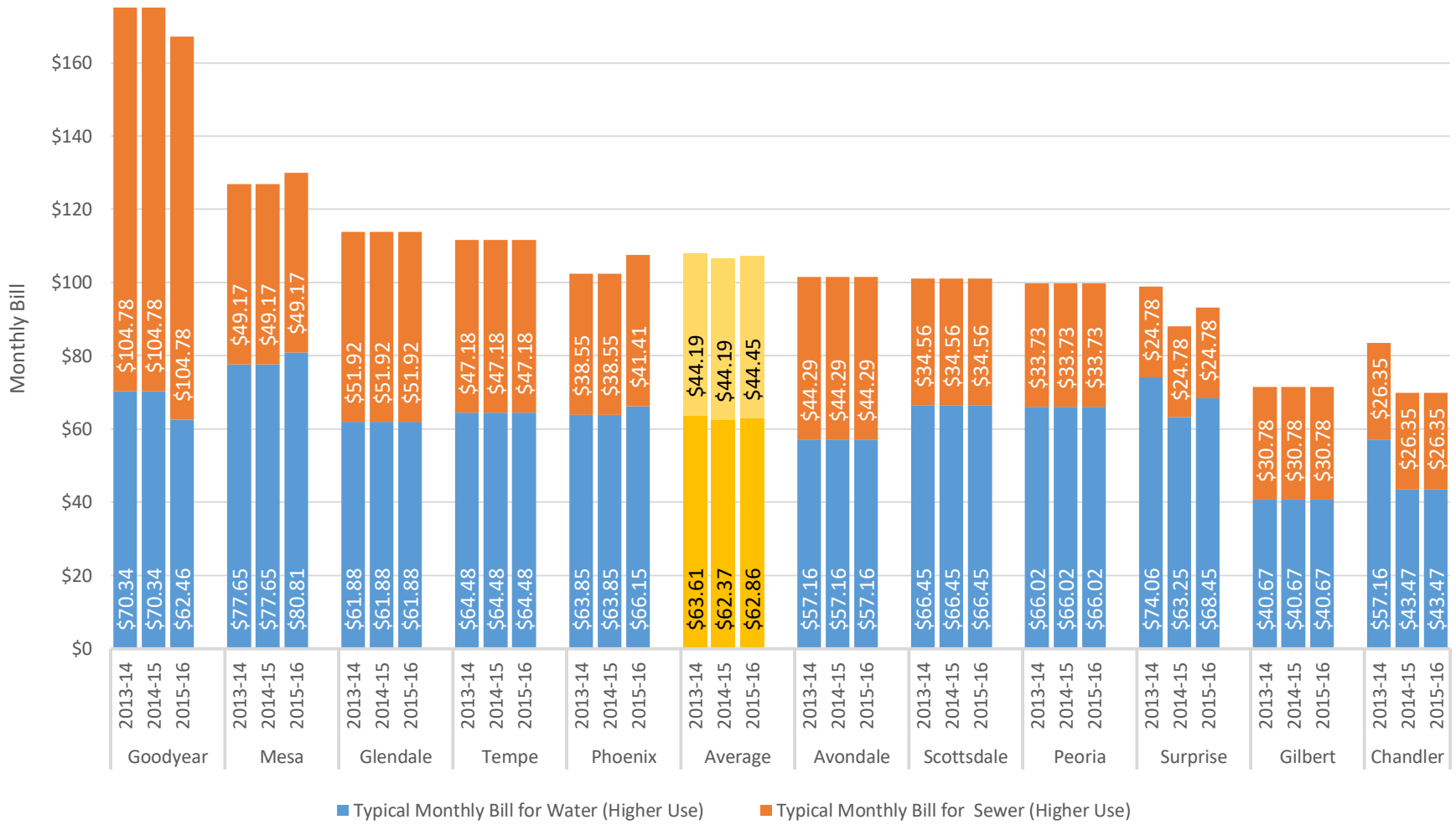
Density: Size and type of residential, agricultural, and commercial properties influences water consumption and trash tonnage collected.

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.

Typical Monthly Bill for Water & Sewer (High Use)

Assumes single-family residential use



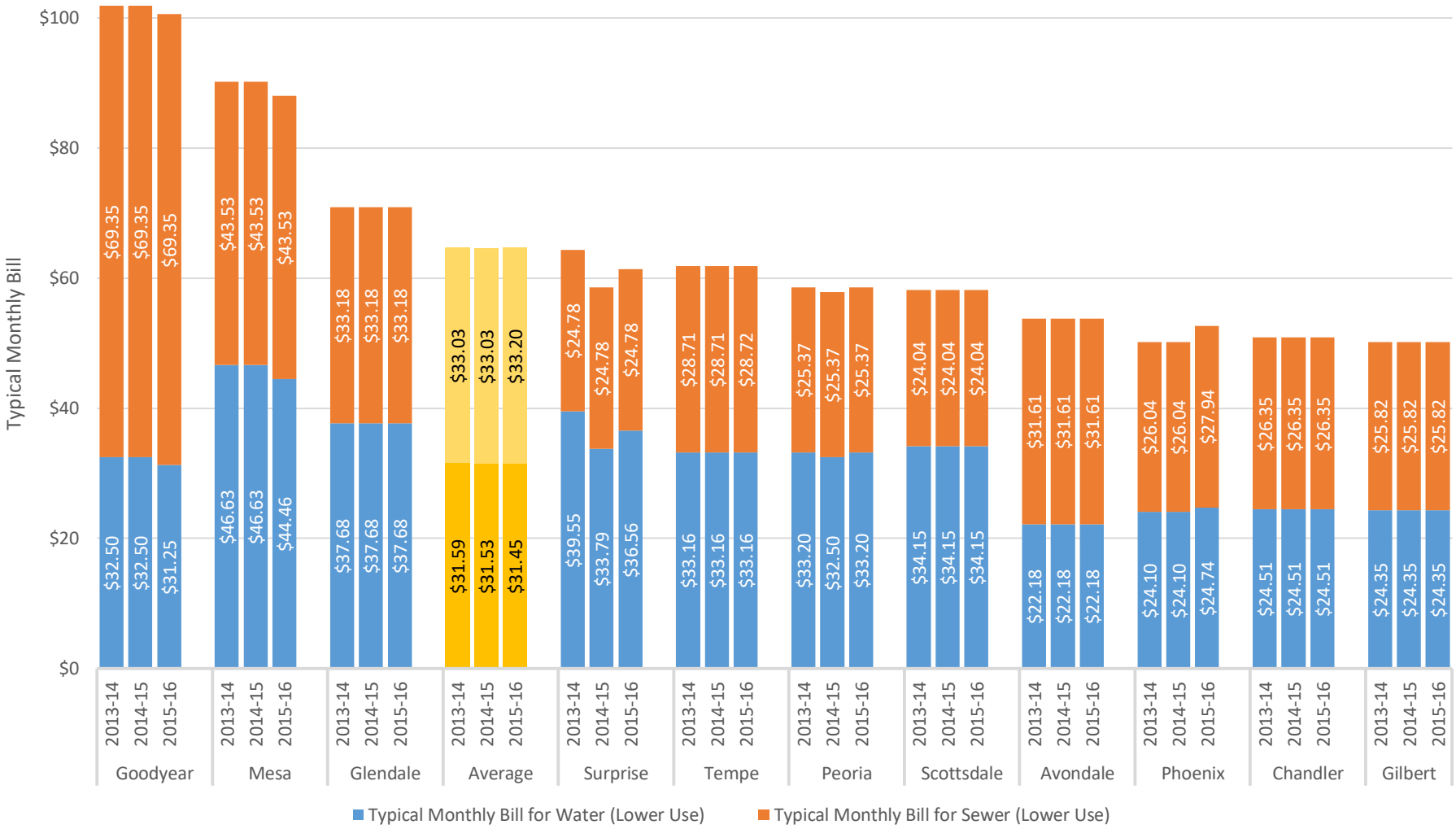
Source: Scottsdale analysis of Valley cities

Water: 17,000 gallons on 1" meter. Taxes are not included. Rates are for municipal water providers only

Sewer: 12,000 gallons. Taxes are not included. Rates are for municipal water providers only

Typical Monthly Bill for Water & Sewer (Low Use)

Assumes Single family Residential Use



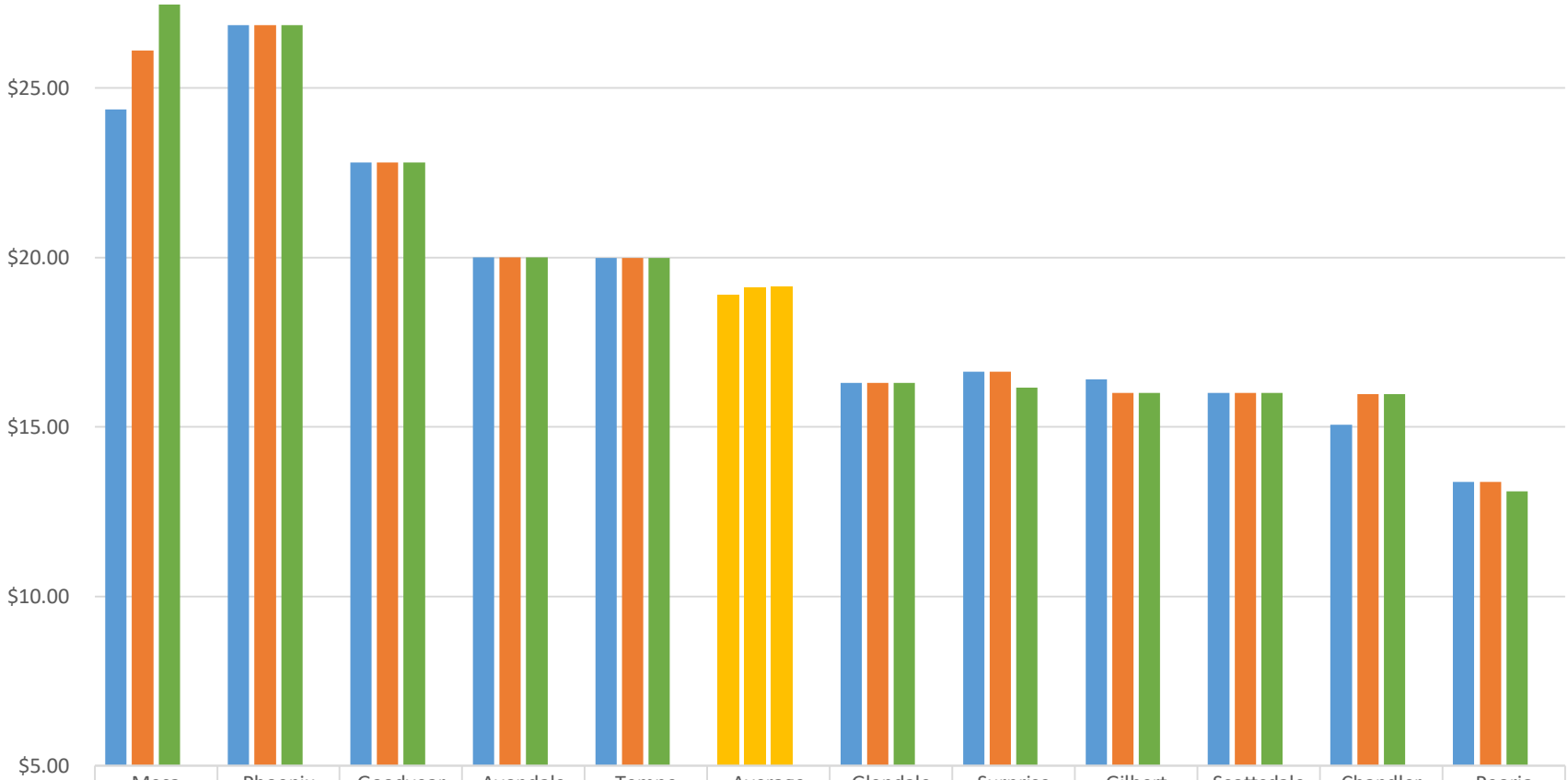
Source: Scottsdale analysis of Valley cities

Water: 9,000 gallons on 3/4" meter. Taxes are not included. Rates are for municipal water providers only

Sewer: 8,000 gallons. Taxes are not included. Rates are for municipal water providers only

Typical Monthly Bill for Trash and Recycling

Assumes single-family residential customer

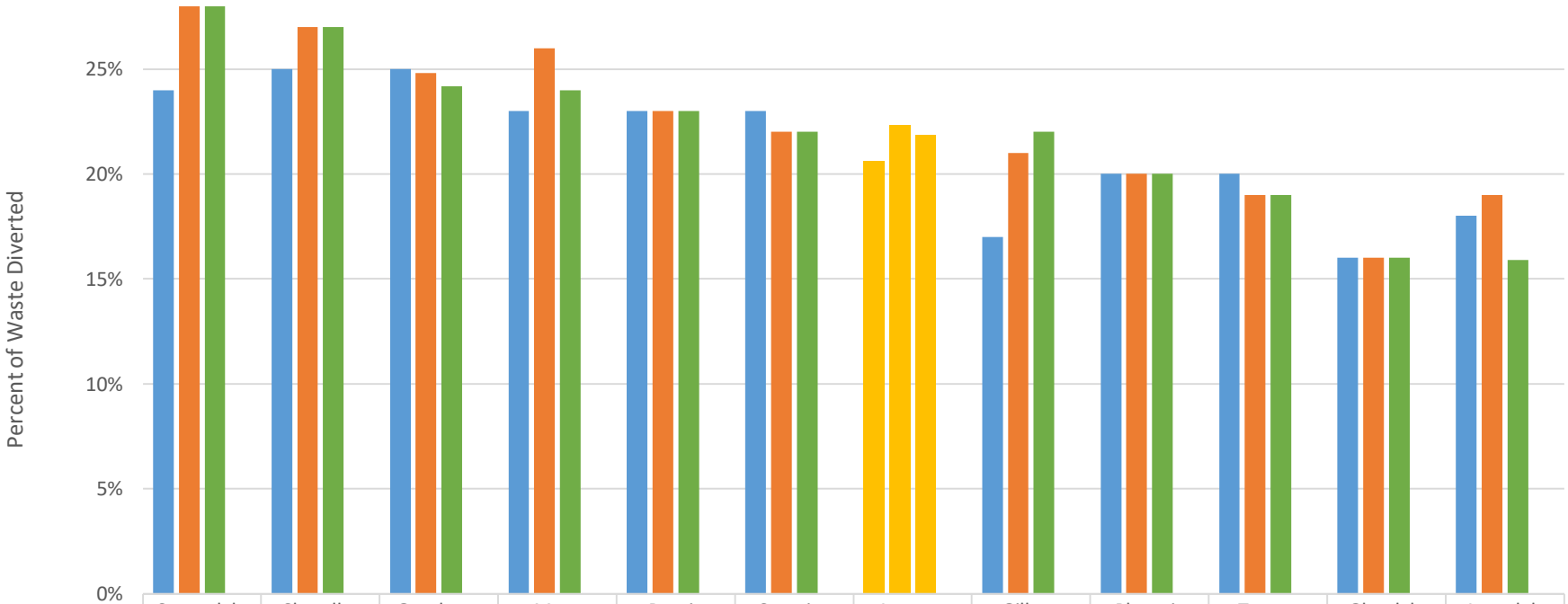


	Mesa	Phoenix	Goodyear	Avondale	Tempe	Average	Glendale	Surprise	Gilbert	Scottsdale	Chandler	Peoria
2013-14	$24.37	$26.85	$22.80	$20.00	$19.98	$18.89	$16.30	$16.63	$16.40	$16.00	$15.07	$13.38
2014-15	$26.10	$26.85	$22.80	$20.00	$19.98	$19.09	$16.30	$16.63	$16.00	$16.00	$15.97	$13.38
2015-16	$27.46	$26.85	$22.80	$20.00	$19.98	$19.15	$16.30	$16.16	$16.00	$16.00	$15.97	$13.10
Total % Change	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	-3%	-2%	0%	6%	-2%

Source: Valley cities
Rates as of the last day of 2015 fiscal year

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



	Scottsdale	Chandler	Goodyear	Mesa	Peoria	Surprise	Average	Gilbert	Phoenix	Tempe	Glendale	Avondale
2013-14	24%	25%	25%	23%	23%	23%	21%	17%	20%	20%	16%	18%
2014-15	28%	27%	25%	26%	23%	22%	22%	21%	20%	19%	16%	19%
2015-16	28%	27%	24%	24%	23%	22%	22%	22%	20%	19%	16%	16%
Total % Change	17%	8%	-3%	4%	0%	-4%	6%	29%	0%	-5%	0%	-12%

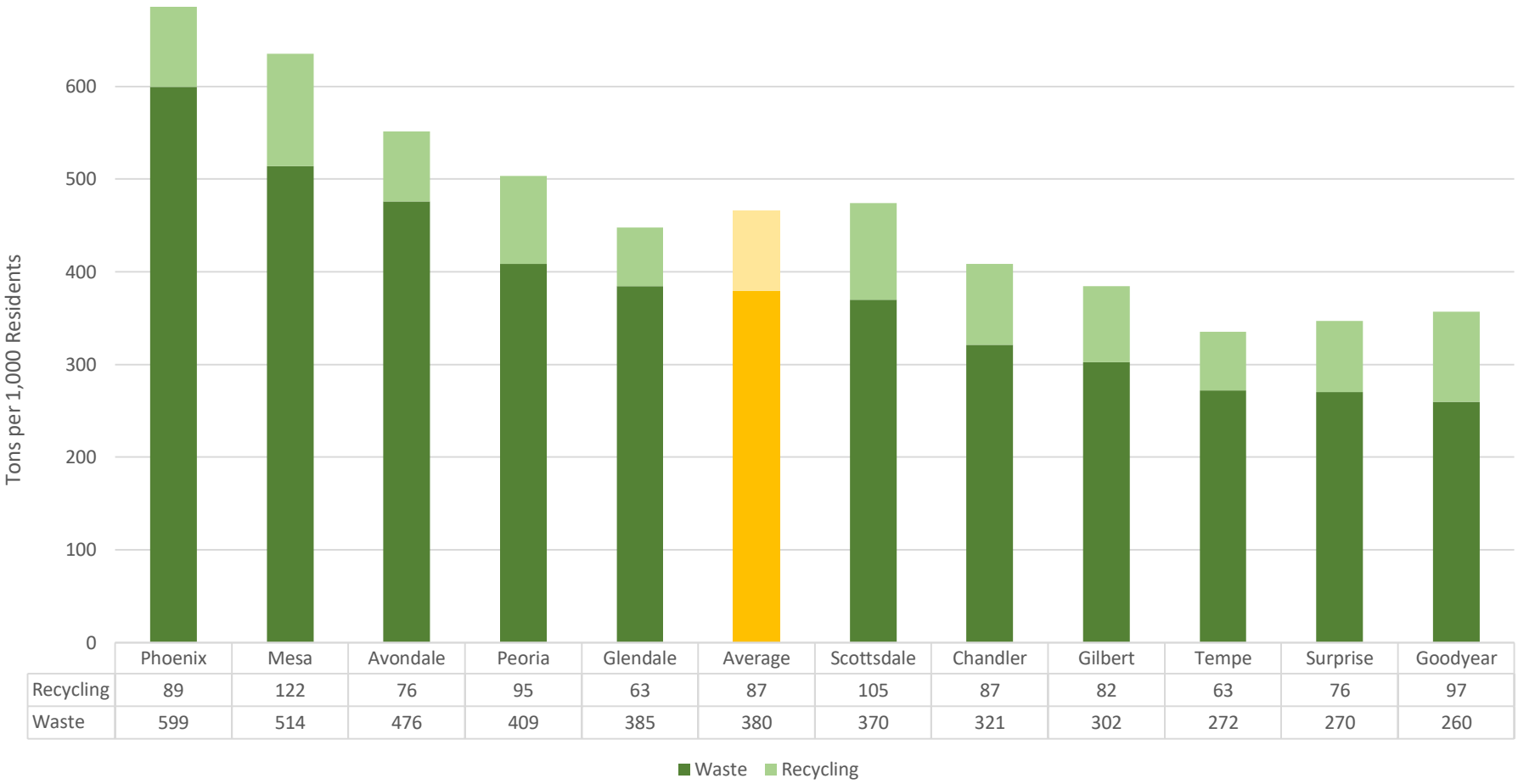
Source: Valley cities

Diversion rates are calculated by dividing the recycling tonnage by the combined total waste and recycling tonnage (total tonnage collected), for FY 2015-16

Tempe: Total waste includes green waste

Tons of Waste & Recycling per 1,000 Residents
FY 2015-16

Waste diversion is the prevention and reduction of landfilled waste through the recycling of collected residential waste



	Phoenix	Mesa	Avondale	Peoria	Glendale	Average	Scottsdale	Chandler	Gilbert	Tempe	Surprise	Goodyear
Recycling	89	122	76	95	63	87	105	87	82	63	76	97
Waste	599	514	476	409	385	380	370	321	302	272	270	260

Source: Valley cities

Finance and Administration Services

Data Trends: The trends tracked for this section include 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 and FY 2014-15 remain the same for this report.

Photo courtesy of City of Chandler, AZ

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.

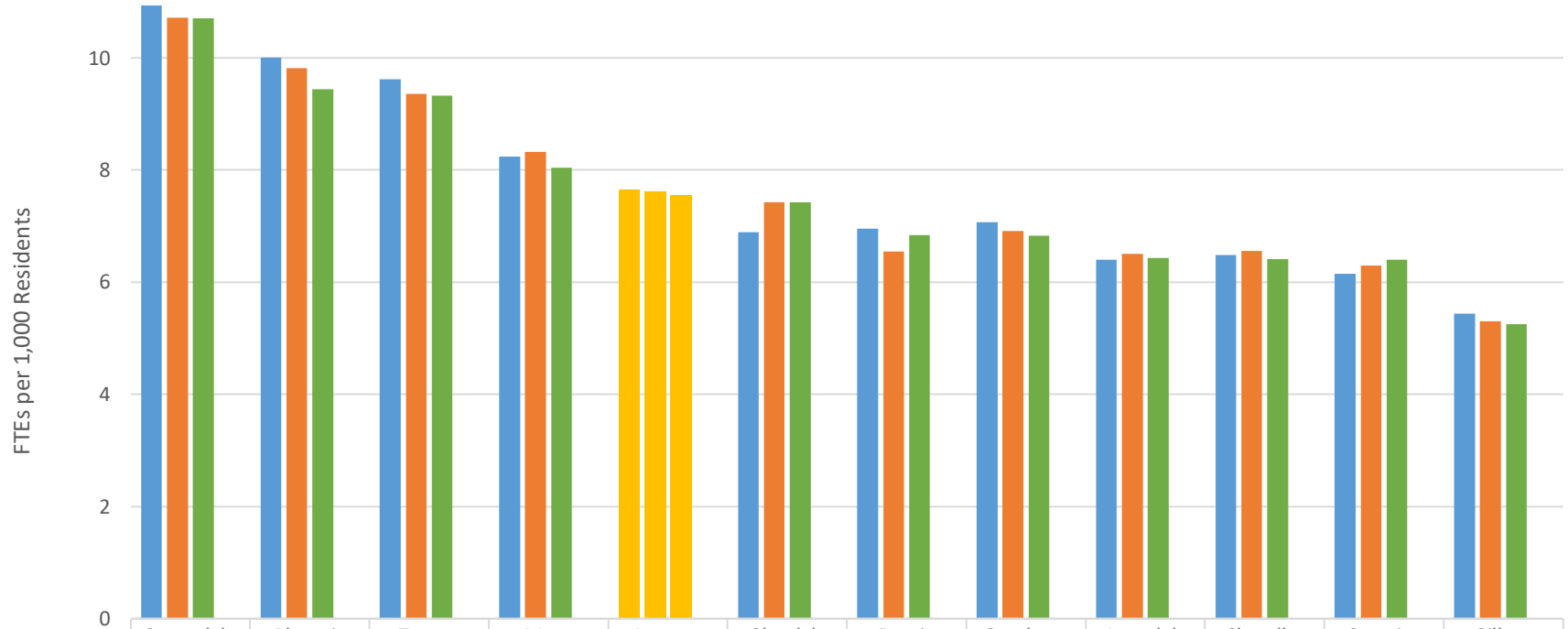
Regional Responsibilities: Some cities (primarily Phoenix) have regional responsibilities that require additional staffing. Examples includes Sky Harbor Airport, combined water and wastewater treatment and Phoenix Convention Center.

Paying for Service Delivery: Over the course of time, cities have made decisions regarding paying for higher 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, cash reserves, socioeconomic composition of the community, and value of the tax base, a high bond rating is an indicator of financial health.

Full Time Equivalent per 1,000 Residents

Number of FTEs



	Scottsdale	Phoenix	Tempe	Mesa	Average	Glendale	Peoria	Goodyear	Avondale	Chandler	Surprise	Gilbert
2013-14	10.94	10.01	9.62	8.24	7.65	6.89	6.95	7.07	6.40	6.48	6.15	5.44
2014-15	10.72	9.82	9.36	8.32	7.61	7.42	6.55	6.91	6.50	6.56	6.30	5.30
2015-16	10.71	9.44	9.33	8.04	7.55	7.42	6.84	6.83	6.43	6.41	6.40	5.25
Total % Change	-2%	-6%	-3%	-2%	-1%	8%	-2%	-3%	0%	-1%	4%	-3%

Source: Valley cities

Total number of hours worked within an administration divided by the number of hours in a workweek

An FTE is defined in terms of Schedule G, full-time employees and personnel compensation. Population changes can affect this calculation

Phoenix: Provides service to other cities in the county. The total FTE used above represents services being provided to more than just Phoenix residents. Adjusting for Sky Harbor Airport, water and wastewater production, and fire services dispatch, the FY 2015-16 adjusted FTE per 1,000 residents 8.90. Additionally, Phoenix includes part-time employees in its reported data.

Tempe: 2013-14 and 2014-15 includes part-time employees

Bond Rating

General Obligation Bond Rating of each city as of June 30, 2016

	Most Recent Bond Rating										
AAA	**AAA**	**AAA**	**AAA**	**Aaa**							
AA+	↑	↑	↑	↑	**AA+**	**AA+**	**AA+**				
AA	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	**AA**			
AA-	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	**AA-**	**AA-**	
A+	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	**A+**
A	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
A-	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
BBB+	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
BBB	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
BBB-	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
BB+	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
BB	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
BB-	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
B+	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
B	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
B-	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
CCC+	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
CCC	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
CCC-	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
CC	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
C	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
D	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
Rating Tier	Chandler	Scottsdale	Tempe	Gilbert	Phoenix	Peoria	Surprise	Goodyear	Avondale	Mesa	Glendale
	AAA	**AAA**	**AAA**	**Aaa**	**AA+**	**AA+**	**AA+**	**AA**	**AA-**	**AA-**	**A+**

Source: Valley cities
Standard & Poor's bond rating as of most recent bond rating
Gilbert: Moody's bond rating

Glossary of Terms

General

1. **Fund** - Municipalities are required to segregate and account for revenues and expenses in separate funds or checking accounts. This allows for separate budgeting and accounting of expenses for streets, capital projects, bond proceeds, utility operations, etc.
2. **General Fund** - The General Fund is usually the largest operating account for a municipality and includes police, fire, courts, management, mayor and council, parks, recreation, libraries and similar service areas not required to be separated by law.
3. **Jurisdiction** - A territory or area governed by the same mutual bodies.
4. **Per Resident** - A per capita measure classifies the unit of service by each resident of a community to explain how each measure impacts each individual resident.
5. **Per 1,000** - This takes the per resident measure, but explains the availability of a service or a factor for 1,000 residents of a community.

Demographics

1. **ICMA-CPM** - The International City and County Managers Association is a professional organization and network to advance local government and local government leaders across the country. The ICMA Center for Performance provides next-generation analytical tools to measure the performance of local governments; disseminating research and effective management practices; offering training, education, and professional development opportunities; and providing technical assistance to help communities achieve higher levels of performance.
2. **Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG)** - A regional Council of Governments which serves the Phoenix metropolitan area, with membership representing 27 cities and towns, 3 native American communities, and two counties.

Fire Services

1. **Automatic Aid** - Agreement between communities that units will be centrally dispatched with the closest fire unit responding without regard for municipal boundaries. This means a resident living in Phoenix may be served by units from Glendale or Chandler, depending upon closest unit.
2. **Contracted Services** - A formal intergovernmental agreement where one municipality may provide fire services to another jurisdiction. Current examples include Phoenix serving Paradise Valley and Goodyear serving Litchfield Park.
3. **Emergency Medical Services** - An emergency response to a call for medical service (versus fire or vehicle accident). This includes first responder stabilization of patients, and may or may not include transportation to a medical facility for additional treatment. Such transportation may be a part of the service (Phoenix) or by private ambulance service (most other communities).
4. **Mutual Aid** - This form of agreement is different from automatic aid in that communities must request assistance outside the regular 9-1-1 dispatch system and choose whether to respond with assistance.

Police Services

1. **Aggregate** - The aggregate refers to the total number of a measure or service, combining all sub groups or categories.
2. **Clearance Rates -** A clearance rate is calculated by dividing the number of crimes that are "cleared" via a charge being assessed by the total number of recorded charges in a given year. Considering the special complexity of some cases, some charges will be included outside of the year when the crime occurred.
3. **Cleared by Exceptional Means** - In certain situations, elements beyond law enforcement's control prevent the agency from arresting and formally charging the offender. When this occurs, the agency can clear the offense exceptionally. Examples of exceptional clearances include, but are not limited to, the death of the offender (e.g., suicide or justifiably killed by police or citizen); the victim's refusal to cooperate with the prosecution after the offender has been identified; or the denial of extradition because the offender committed a crime in another jurisdiction and is being prosecuted for that offense.
4. **Developed Environment -** The developed environment of a jurisdiction refers to the total area of developed land within the community.
5. **Property Crime** - Property crimes include Uniform Crime Reporting categories of burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft. Though these crimes impact people, they are not intended to cause direct physical harm upon a person.
6. **Socioeconomic Status** - The socioeconomic status of a community refers to average income or wealth in the community.
7. **Top Priority Police Calls** - Incidents that involve crimes in progress or just occurred. These would be of serious nature or have a high degree of immediate personal danger or harm.
8. **Violent Crime** - Violent crimes include Uniform Crime Reporting categories of murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault. Violent crimes are crimes committed against people.

Library Services

1. **Calculation of Hours Open** - Hours were calculated from cumulative open hours at all libraries in the respective districts and divided by the numbers of libraries in they system. For Gilbert, Goodyear, and Surprise, the Maricopa County Library District operates the libraries within their communities, thus their hours were calculated using Maricopa County Data.
2. **Digital Materials** - Includes videos, electronic books, journals, newspaper and other resources accessible online.
3. **Hard Copies** - Includes physical materials located within a library that may include videos, books, magazines, newspapers, etc.

Parks and Recreation

1. **Agency Owned Land** - Land owned by the city and maintained by a department within the city.
2. **Open Space** (as different from parks space) - Space that is not developed as a park but can contain trails and other recreational amenities.
3. **Park Space** - Developed by the jurisdiction and designated as a park. Space that is developed and maintained and open to the public.

Water and Wastewater Services

1. **Distribution Systems** - A network of interconnected pipes, storage facilities, and components that move water from the treatment plant to the consumer.
2. **Meter Size** - Water meter size determines how much water flows to a consumer and the rate the consumer will be charged.
3. **Reclaimed Water** - Highly treated wastewater that is used for irrigation, recharge, or other purposes; not intended for drinking or consumption.
4. **Waste Diversion** - The prevention and reduction of landfilled waste through the recycling of collected residential waste.

Finance and Administration Services

1. **Bond Rating** - Several credit rating agencies specialize in assigning a rating to government or corporate bonds. A higher rating indicates a higher capacity for an organization to pay back its debt, indicating it being a more promising recipient of loan money.
2. **Full Time Equivalent** - Full time equivalent is the measure of total number of hours worked within an administration divided by the number of hours in a workweek. This is to say that one full time employee would equal one full time equivalent, whereas two half-time employees would also equal one full time equivalent.

Appendix

Demographics: Population & Land Area

	Population			Land Area		
	2013-2014	**2014-2015**	**2015-2016**	**2013-2014**	**2014-2015**	**2015-2016**
Avondale	77,511	78,090	78,885	45.14	45.14	45.14
Chandler	246,197	249,423	255,073	64.85	64.98	64.98
Gilbert	227,603	235,493	242,857	68.14	68.15	68.19
Glendale	231,109	232,680	234,766	59.21	59.73	59.73
Goodyear	72,275	74,743	77,776	191.23	191.23	191.23
Mesa	450,310	455,567	460,950	138.25	138.28	138.28
Peoria	160,545	163,832	167,547	158.16	158.16	158.16
Phoenix	1,485,751	1,506,439	1,527,509	518.70	518.70	518.70
Scottsdale	222,213	225,698	231,204	184.47	184.47	184.47
Surprise	121,629	123,797	125,621	107.68	107.70	107.70
Tempe	165,158	169,529	172,021	40.04	40.04	40.04
Source	July 1, 2013 Population estimates from Arizona Office of Employment and Population Statistics and Maricopa Association of Governments.	July 1, 2014 Population estimates from Arizona Office of Employment and Population Statistics and Maricopa Association of Governments.	July 1, 2015 Population estimates from Arizona Office of Employment and Population Statistics and Maricopa Association of Governments.	July 2014 Maricopa County Incorporated Areas - Maricopa County Elections Department	July 2015 Maricopa County Incorporated Areas - Maricopa County Elections Department	July 2016 Maricopa County Incorporated Areas - Maricopa County Elections Department

Demographics: Median Household Income & Poverty

	Median Household Income			Poverty		
	2013-2014	**2014-2015**	**2015-2016**	**2013-2014**	**2014-2015**	**2015-2016**
Avondale	$51,206	$55,664	$54,686	19.09%	19.30%	16.20%
Chandler	$71,545	$73,062	$75,562	10.41%	10.40%	9.20%
Gilbert	$81,589	$84,153	$86,045	5.91%	6.80%	6.00%
Glendale	$41,037	$46,453	$45,812	26.30%	21.00%	22.50%
Goodyear	$72,219	$69,883	$73,164	10.78%	12.10%	9.00%
Mesa	$47,561	$47,675	$49,177	16.64%	15.10%	17.20%
Peoria	$59,377	$66,371	$66,308	11.51%	9.20%	7.00%
Phoenix	$46,601	$47,929	$48,452	23.60%	23.30%	22.30%
Scottsdale	$69,690	$73,387	$75,346	9.32%	9.10%	11.00%
Surprise	$55,857	$58,923	$65,688	10.48%	12.20%	7.30%
Tempe	$48,565	$47,118	$51,688	21.54%	23.30%	20.00%
Source	2013 Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year estimates.	2014 Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year estimates.	2015 Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year estimates.	2013 Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year estimates. The US Census Bureau defines poverty based on income and the number of persons in a household	2014 Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year estimates. The US Census Bureau defines poverty based on income and the number of persons in a household	2015 Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year estimates. The US Census Bureau defines poverty based on income and the number of persons in a household

Fire Services: Response Time, Calls per Resident

	Top Priority Fire Response Times			Fire Calls for Service per Resident		
	2013-2014	**2014-2015**	**2015-2016**	**2013-2014**	**2014-2015**	**2015-2016**
Avondale	7:18	6:14	6:12	0.08	0.12	0.14
Chandler	3:58	3:58	3:48	0.08	0.09	0.09
Gilbert	4:57	4:59	5:18	0.07	0.08	0.08
Glendale	4:30	4:44	5:01	0.17	0.12	0.10
Goodyear	5:52	5:03	6:27	0.07	0.07	0.09
Mesa	5:01	5:05	5:18	0.13	0.13	0.14
Peoria	5:56	5:34	5:46	0.09	0.10	0.14
Phoenix	4:48	4:48	4:29	0.11	0.11	0.13
Scottsdale	5:26	5:25	4:32	0.13	0.14	0.15
Surprise	5:47	5:28	5:50	0.11	0.09	0.13
Tempe	4:07	4:13	4:16	0.15	0.14	0.14
Source	Valley Cities	Valley Cities	Valley Cities	City of Phoenix, Analysis of Cities. Data includes calls for both Fire and Emergency Medical Services. Per resident calls for service is affected by changes in population	City of Phoenix, Analysis of Cities. Data includes calls for both Fire and Emergency Medical Services. Per resident calls for service is affected by changes in population	City of Phoenix, Analysis of Cities. Data includes calls for both Fire and Emergency Medical Services. Per resident calls for service is affected by changes in population

Police Services: Response Time, Calls per Resident

	Police Response Times			Total Police Calls per Resident		
	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Avondale	4:32	3:42	3:30	0.69	0.71	0.64
Chandler	6:15	6:21	6:09	0.59	0.56	0.57
Gilbert	4:18	4:22	4:11	0.80	0.72	0.74
Glendale	4:42	5:09	6:07	0.60	0.76	0.50
Goodyear	4:05	3:30	3:15	0.90	0.66	0.59
Mesa	3:48	4:00	3:54	0.56	0.64	0.66
Peoria	6:26	6:41	7:01	0.63	0.59	0.52
Phoenix	5:32	5:50	6:12	0.41	0.43	0.54
Scottsdale	5:25	5:12	5:11	1.03	0.99	1.11
Surprise	4:44	4:36	5:03	0.77	0.78	0.68
Tempe	6:23	6:36	6:31	0.92	0.88	0.78
Source	Valley Cities	Valley Cities	Valley Cities	City of Phoenix, Analysis of Cities, Maricopa Association of Governments	City of Phoenix, Analysis of Cities, Maricopa Association of Governments	City of Phoenix, Analysis of Cities, Maricopa Association of Governments

Police Services: Officer & Citizen Initiated Calls per Resident

	Police Calls per Resident - Officer Initiated Calls			Police Calls per Resident - Citizen Initiated Calls		
	2013-2014	**2014-2015**	**2015-2016**	**2013-2014**	**2014-2015**	**2015-2016**
Avondale	N/A	N/A	0.21	N/A	N/A	0.43
Chandler	N/A	N/A	0.16	N/A	N/A	0.41
Gilbert	N/A	N/A	0.45	N/A	N/A	0.28
Glendale	N/A	N/A	0.28	N/A	N/A	0.32
Goodyear	N/A	N/A	0.28	N/A	N/A	0.31
Mesa	N/A	N/A	0.29	N/A	N/A	0.37
Peoria	N/A	N/A	0.20	N/A	N/A	0.32
Phoenix	N/A	N/A	0.10	N/A	N/A	0.44
Scottsdale	N/A	N/A	0.53	N/A	N/A	0.57
Surprise	N/A	N/A	0.37	N/A	N/A	0.31
Tempe	N/A	N/A	0.20	N/A	N/A	0.58
Source	City of Phoenix, Analysis of Cities, Maricopa Association of Governments	City of Phoenix, Analysis of Cities, Maricopa Association of Governments	City of Phoenix, Analysis of Cities, Maricopa Association of Governments	City of Phoenix, Analysis of Cities, Maricopa Association of Governments	City of Phoenix, Analysis of Cities, Maricopa Association of Governments	City of Phoenix, Analysis of Cities, Maricopa Association of Governments

N/A – Specific data point not collected for the selected year (cities provided only total number of calls).

Police Services: Violent & Property Crime Rate per 1,000 Residents

	Violent Crime Rate per 1,000 Residents			Property Crime Rate per 1,000 Residents		
	2013-2014	**2014-2015**	**2015-2016**	**2013-2014**	**2014-2015**	**2015-2016**
Avondale	2.60	3.50	3.54	47.20	38.80	39.20
Chandler	2.34	1.90	1.92	23.96	22.62	21.14
Gilbert	0.85	0.90	0.73	15.25	14.80	13.45
Glendale	3.92	4.18	4.02	58.96	57.50	55.18
Goodyear	1.30	1.49	1.84	23.74	21.20	22.94
Mesa	4.01	4.65	4.28	28.68	28.60	25.83
Peoria	1.58	1.46	1.69	23.86	19.70	20.10
Phoenix	6.39	5.90	6.06	40.44	38.80	35.65
Scottsdale	1.52	1.63	1.88	25.95	23.90	23.06
Surprise	1.23	1.60	1.34	17.43	22.30	17.37
Tempe	5.03	4.71	4.19	47.96	47.70	44.42
Source	Calendar year 2013 UCR crime data	Calendar year 2014 UCR crime data	Calendar year 2015 UCR crime data	Calendar year 2013 UCR crime data	Calendar year 2014 UCR crime data	Calendar year 2015 UCR crime data

Police Services: Violent & Property Crime Clearance Rates

	Violent Crime Clearance Rates			Property Crime Clearance Rates		
	2013-2014	**2014-2015**	**2015-2016**	**2013-2014**	**2014-2015**	**2015-2016**
Avondale	54%	38%	35%	22%	20%	17%
Chandler	42%	39%	46%	17%	18%	22%
Gilbert	69%	59%	59%	22%	25%	25%
Glendale	38%	38%	30%	6%	10%	19%
Goodyear	49%	44%	55%	21%	17%	16%
Mesa	48%	48%	50%	30%	33%	29%
Peoria	62%	60%	57%	21%	21%	21%
Phoenix	36%	33%	29%	17%	17%	16%
Scottsdale	61%	58%	52%	23%	27%	30%
Surprise	72%	58%	65%	24%	21%	24%
Tempe	39%	32%	38%	13%	12%	12%
Source	Valley Cities	Valley Cities	Valley Cities	Valley Cities	Valley Cities	Valley Cities

Libraries: Number, Availability per 1,000 Residents, Average Hours

	Number of Libraries			Libraries Available per 1,000 Residents			Average Hours Libraries are Open per Week		
	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Avondale	2	2	2	0.026	0.026	0.025	52	44	43
Chandler	4	4	4	0.016	0.016	0.016	59	59	61
Gilbert	2	2	2	0.009	0.008	0.008	55	55	55
Glendale	3	3	3	0.013	0.013	0.013	35	36	37
Goodyear	1	1	1	0.014	0.013	0.013	48	48	48
Mesa	4	4	4	0.009	0.009	0.009	58	54	60
Peoria	2	2	2	0.012	0.012	0.012	64	64	66
Phoenix	17	17	17	0.011	0.011	0.011	48	48	48
Scottsdale	5	5	5	0.023	0.022	0.022	60	60	62
Surprise	2	2	2	0.016	0.016	0.016	40	40	40
Tempe	1	1	1	0.006	0.006	0.006	56	56	61
Source	Valley Cities	Valley Cities	Valley Cities	Valley Cities	Valley Cities	Valley Cities	Arizona Public Library Statistics, 2013/14, Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records	Arizona Public Library Statistics, 2013/14, Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records	Arizona Public Library Statistics, 2015/16, Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records

Parks and Recreation: Developed, Natural Preserve, & Planned Park Acreage

	Park Acreage for Public Use - Developed Park Acreage			Park Acreage for Public Use - Natural Preserve Area Acreage			Park Acreage for Public Use - Planned Park Acreage		
	2013-2014	**2014-2015**	**2015-2016**	**2013-2014**	**2014-2015**	**2015-2016**	**2013-2014**	**2014-2015**	**2015-2016**
Avondale	120.3	120.3	120.3	72.5	72.5	72.5	61	61	61
Chandler	976.32	996.32	1,006.56	0	0	0	331.94	311.72	301.7
Gilbert	423	423	423	182	182	182	0	0	373
Glendale	819	819	819	1,185	1,185	1,185	104	104	104
Goodyear	210	210	210	0	0	0	269	273	273
Mesa	1,758.35	1,806.75	1,882.75	0	0	0	800.9	800.9	800.9
Peoria	353	360	360	405.6	405.6	405.6	130	130	130
Phoenix	5,148	5,148	5,148	41,292	41,292	41,440	1,106	1,106	1,106
Scottsdale	975	975	975	30,165	30,165	30,165	40	40	40
Surprise	225.6	230.6	230.6	0	0	0	14	9	9
Tempe	571.01	571.01	571.01	389.8	389.8	389.8	39.41	39.41	39.41
Source	Valley Cities	Valley Cities	Valley Cities	Valley Cities	Valley Cities	Valley Cities	Valley Cities	Valley Cities	Valley Cities

Parks and Recreation: Golf Course & Stadium Park Acreage

	Park Acreage for Public Use - Golf Course Acreage			Park Acreage for Public Use - Stadium Acreage		
	2013-2014	**2014-2015**	**2015-2016**	**2013-2014**	**2014-2015**	**2015-2016**
Avondale	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandler	235.63	235.63	235.63	0	0	0
Gilbert	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glendale	90	90	90	37	37	37
Goodyear	0	0	0	8	8	8
Mesa	143	143	143	29.9	29.9	29.9
Peoria	0	0	0	125	125	125
Phoenix	595	595	595	56	56	56
Scottsdale	765	765	765	0	0	0
Surprise	0	0	0	96.4	96.4	96.4
Tempe	200	200	200	75	75	75
Source	Valley Cities	Valley Cities	Valley Cities	Valley Cities	Valley Cities	Valley Cities

Parks and Recreation: Total Park Acreage and Miles of Trails

	Total Park Acreage for Public Use per 1,000 Residents			Miles of Trails per 1,000 Residents		
	2013-2014	**2014-2015**	**2015-2016**	**2013-2014**	**2014-2015**	**2015-2016**
Avondale	2.34	2.32	2.30	0.00	0.14	0.19
Chandler	6.27	6.19	6.05	0.03	0.05	0.05
Gilbert	1.86	1.80	3.28	0.17	0.17	0.16
Glendale	4.54	4.51	4.47	0.20	0.20	0.20
Goodyear	6.74	6.57	6.57	0.10	0.09	0.09
Mesa	6.07	6.10	6.20	0.12	0.13	0.13
Peoria	3.79	3.71	3.75	0.16	0.17	0.16
Phoenix	4.65	4.58	4.69	0.28	0.28	0.30
Scottsdale	8.01	7.89	7.70	0.73	0.73	0.52
Surprise	2.76	2.71	2.67	0.03	0.02	0.02
Tempe	7.27	7.08	6.98	0.18	0.18	0.17
Source	Valley Cities	Valley Cities	Valley Cities	Valley Cities	Valley Cities	Valley Cities

Water Services: Typical Monthly High Use Bills

	Typical Monthly Bill for Water (High Use)			Typical Monthly Bill for Sewer (High Use)		
	2013-2014	**2014-2015**	**2015-2016**	**2013-2014**	**2014-2015**	**2015-2016**
Avondale	$57.16	$57.16	$57.16	$44.29	$44.29	$44.29
Chandler	$57.16	$43.47	$43.47	$26.35	$26.35	$26.35
Gilbert	$40.67	$40.67	$40.67	$30.78	$30.78	$30.78
Glendale	$61.88	$61.88	$61.88	$51.92	$51.92	$51.92
Goodyear	$70.34	$70.34	$62.46	$104.78	$104.78	$104.78
Mesa	$77.65	$77.65	$80.81	$49.17	$49.17	$49.17
Peoria	$66.02	$66.02	$66.02	$33.73	$33.73	$33.73
Phoenix	$63.85	$63.85	$66.15	$38.55	$38.55	$41.41
Scottsdale	$66.45	$66.45	$66.45	$34.56	$34.56	$34.56
Surprise	$74.06	$63.25	$68.45	$24.78	$24.78	$24.78
Tempe	$64.48	$64.48	$64.48	$47.18	$47.18	$47.18
Source	Scottsdale analysis of Valley Cities rates	Scottsdale analysis of Valley Cities rates	Scottsdale analysis of Valley Cities rates	Scottsdale analysis of Valley Cities rates	Scottsdale analysis of Valley Cities rates	Scottsdale analysis of Valley Cities rates

Water Services: Typical Monthly Low Use Bills

	Typical Monthly Bill for Water (Low Use)			Typical Monthly Bill for Sewer (Low Use)		
	2013-2014	**2014-2015**	**2015-2016**	**2013-2014**	**2014-2015**	**2015-2016**
Avondale	$22.18	$22.18	$22.18	$31.61	$31.61	$31.61
Chandler	$24.51	$24.51	$24.51	$26.35	$26.35	$26.35
Gilbert	$24.35	$24.35	$24.35	$25.82	$25.82	$25.82
Glendale	$37.68	$37.68	$37.68	$33.18	$33.18	$33.18
Goodyear	$32.50	$32.50	$31.25	$69.35	$69.35	$69.35
Mesa	$46.63	$46.63	$44.46	$43.53	$43.53	$43.53
Peoria	$33.20	$32.50	$33.20	$25.37	$25.37	$25.37
Phoenix	$24.10	$24.10	$24.74	$26.04	$26.04	$27.94
Scottsdale	$34.15	$34.15	$34.15	$24.04	$24.04	$24.04
Surprise	$39.55	$33.79	$36.56	$24.78	$24.78	$24.78
Tempe	$33.16	$33.16	$33.16	$28.71	$28.71	$28.72
Source	Scottsdale analysis of Valley Cities rates	Scottsdale analysis of Valley Cities rates	Scottsdale analysis of Valley Cities rates	Scottsdale analysis of Valley Cities rates	Scottsdale analysis of Valley Cities rates	Scottsdale analysis of Valley Cities rates

Trash Services: Monthly Bills & Diversion Rate

	Typical Monthly Bill for Trash and Recycling			Percent of Residential Waste Diverted through Recycling		
	2013-2014	**2014-2015**	**2015-2016**	**2013-2014**	**2014-2015**	**2015-2016**
Avondale	$20.00	$20.00	$20.00	18%	19%	16%
Chandler	$15.07	$15.97	$15.97	25%	27%	27%
Gilbert	$16.40	$16.00	$16.00	17%	21%	21%
Glendale	$16.30	$16.30	$16.30	16%	16%	16%
Goodyear	$22.80	$22.80	$22.80	25%	25%	24%
Mesa	$24.37	$26.10	27.46	23%	26%	24%
Peoria	$13.38	$13.38	$13.10	23%	23%	23%
Phoenix	$26.85	$26.85	$26.85	20%	20%	20%
Scottsdale	$16.00	$16.00	$16.00	24%	28%	28%
Surprise	$16.63	$16.63	$16.16	23%	22%	22%
Tempe	$19.98	$19.98	$19.98	20%	19%	19%
Source	Valley Cities	Valley Cities	Valley Cities	Valley Cities	Valley Cities	Valley Cities

Trash Services: Tons of Waste & Recycling

	Total Waste in Tons			Total Recycled in Tons		
	2013-2014	**2014-2015**	**2015-2016**	**2013-2014**	**2014-2015**	**2015-2016**
Avondale	N/A	N/A	37,547	N/A	N/A	5,970
Chandler	N/A	N/A	81,987	N/A	N/A	22,229
Gilbert	N/A	N/A	73,424	N/A	N/A	19,924
Glendale	N/A	N/A	90,297	N/A	N/A	14,775
Goodyear	N/A	N/A	20,204	N/A	N/A	7,549
Mesa	N/A	N/A	236,849	N/A	N/A	56,101
Peoria	62,552	67,248	68,451	14,565	15,581	15,857
Phoenix	717,008	825,056	915,409	100,923	118,476	136,486
Scottsdale	N/A	N/A	85,460	N/A	N/A	24,212
Surprise	N/A	33,451	33,978	N/A	9,562	9,597
Tempe	46,359	48,739	46,820	11275	11,135	10,830
Source	Valley Cities	Valley Cities	Valley Cities	Valley Cities	Valley Cities	Valley Cities

N/A – Specific data point not collected for the selected year.

Finance and Administrative Services: Employees & Bond Ratings

	Full Time Equivalent (FTE) per 1,000 Residents			Bond Rating (most recent General Obligation Bond Rating)		
	2013-2014	**2014-2015**	**2015-2016**	**2013-2014**	**2014-2015**	**2015-2016**
Avondale	6.40	6.50	6.43	AA	AA	AA-
Chandler	6.48	6.56	6.41	AAA	AAA	AAA
Gilbert	5.44	5.30	5.25	AA+	AAA	Aaa
Glendale	6.89	7.42	7.42	BBB+	BBB+	A+
Goodyear	7.07	6.91	6.83	AA	AA	AA
Mesa	8.24	8.32	8.04	AA-	AA-	AA-
Peoria	6.95	6.55	6.84	AA+	AA+	AA+
Phoenix	10.01	9.82	9.40	AA+	AA+	AA+
Scottsdale	10.94	10.72	10.71	AAA	AAA	AAA
Surprise	6.15	6.30	6.40	AA-	AA	AA+
Tempe	9.62	9.36	9.33	AAA	AAA	AAA
Source	Valley Cities	Valley Cities	Valley Cities	Valley Cities	Valley Cities	Valley Cities

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