VALLEY BENCHMARK CITIES FY 2019-20 TREND REPORT (COMBINED) TOWN OF GILBERT

The purpose of the Valley Benchmark Cities initiative is to improve local government performance in Arizona.

We do this by working collaboratively to identify and share resources, best practices, and common demographic, financial, and performance information. In doing so, we're able 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.

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

FY 2017-18: The report added three new Library measures per the recommendation of the Valley City Managers: Physical Item Turnover Rate, Operating & Maintenance per Square Foot, and Operating & Maintenance per Visitor.

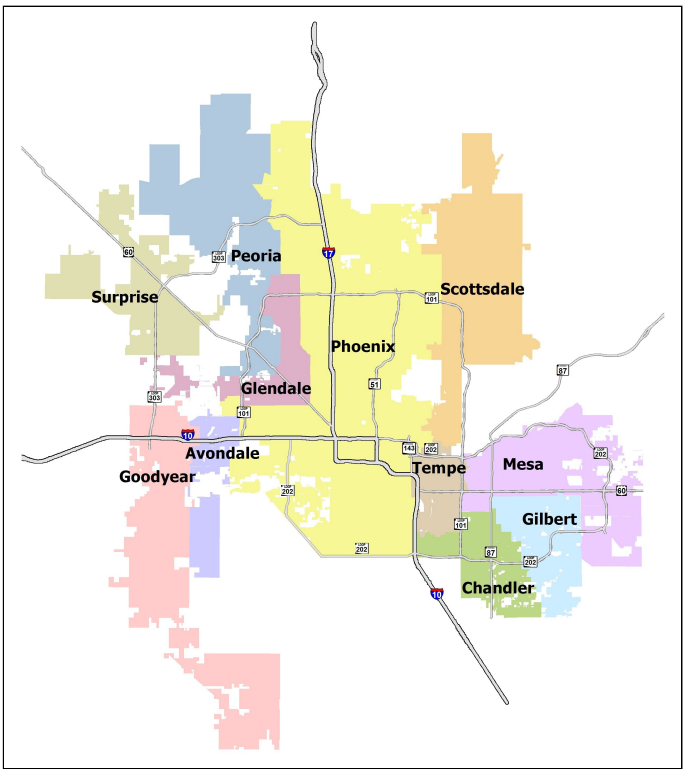
FY 2018-19: The report began adding notes to the "Appendix" to record any changes in individual cities that affect this year's data collection, but do not necessarily affect trends throughout the region. Additionally, the data definitions for Water, Sewer, and Trash measures were refined to replace the term "typical monthly bill" with "standardized monthly bill" to describe water and sewer rates in the Valley.

FY 2019-20: Significant efforts were made to clarify definitions and measure titles to ensure consistency in data reporting across all cities. Among the measures adjusted were: **[Fire/Medical]** Top Priority Fire Response, **[Police]** Top Priority Police Response, Police Calls - Officer Initiated, **[Parks & Recreation]** Miles of Trails, **[Finance & Administration]** FTE Positions for Fiscal Year, FTE Positions Authorized, Part Time FTEs Authorized for Fiscal Year, Seasonal (Temp) FTEs Authorized for Fiscal Year, **[Water, Sewer, & Trash]** Percent of Waste Diverted through Recycling, Total Waste (Landfill) in Tons, Total Recycled in Tons.

With these clarification efforts, several measures were identified as having been reported inconsistently across cities in past fiscal years. The historical data for these measures has been recollected and updated in the report, and the affected measures are noted in the appendix.

Navigate through the below service areas to explore our performance over the past few years:

Demographics
Fire/Medical Services
Police Services
Library Services
Parks & Recreation Services
Water, Sewer, & Trash Services
Finance & Administration Services
Appendix



DEMOGRAPHICS

The trends tracked for this section are Population Percent Change, Median Household Income and Poverty Rates. All of the influencing factors accounted for in past reports 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.

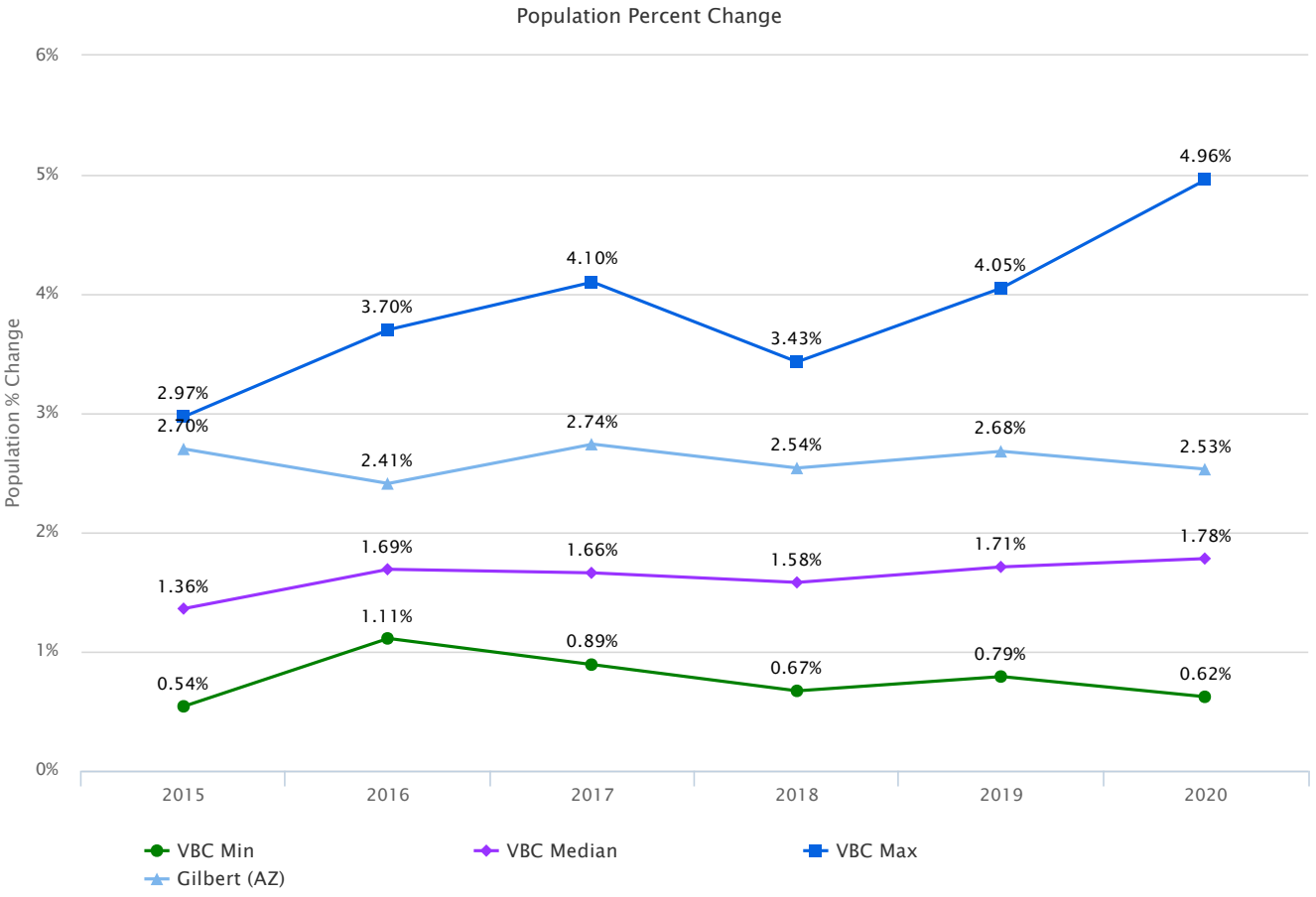
Natural Environment and Cultural Attractions: Communities that offer more cultural and recreational activities, or attractions that are unique and native to that city, may see a greater number of people wishing to reside in those communities.

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.

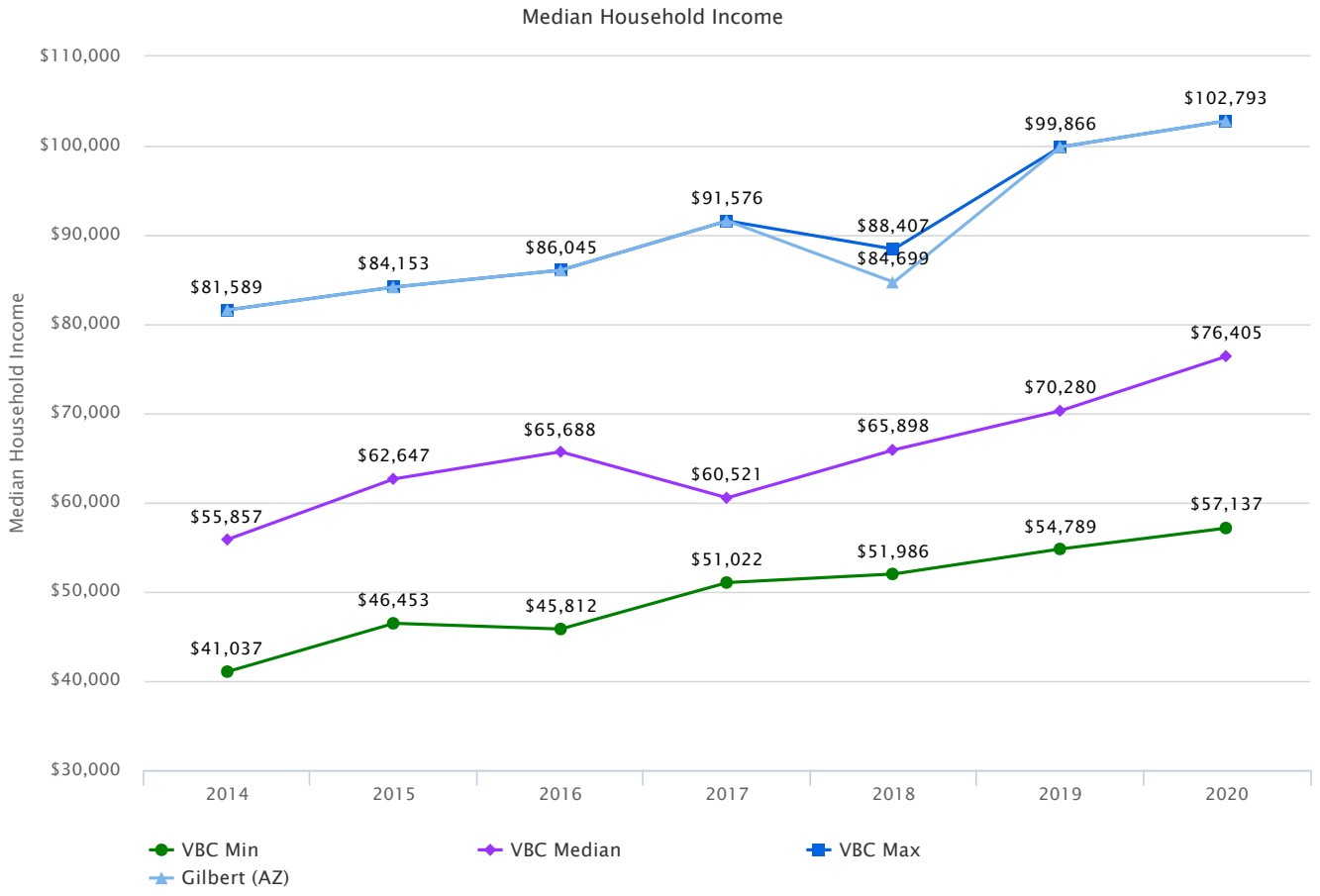
Citizen Initiatives: Services and amenities can vary across jurisdictions based on voter-approved initiatives such as arts and culture, athletics, transportation, parks, preservation, and public safety.

GILBERT


Population Percent Change
Population % Change
6%
5%
4%
3%
2%
1%
0%
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2.97%
3.70%
4.10%
3.43%
4.05%
4.96%
2.70%
2.41%
2.74%
2.54%
2.68%
2.53%
1.36%
1.69%
1.66%
1.58%
1.71%
1.78%
0.54%
1.11%
0.89%
0.67%
0.79%
0.62%
VBC Min
VBC Median
VBC Max
Gilbert (AZ)

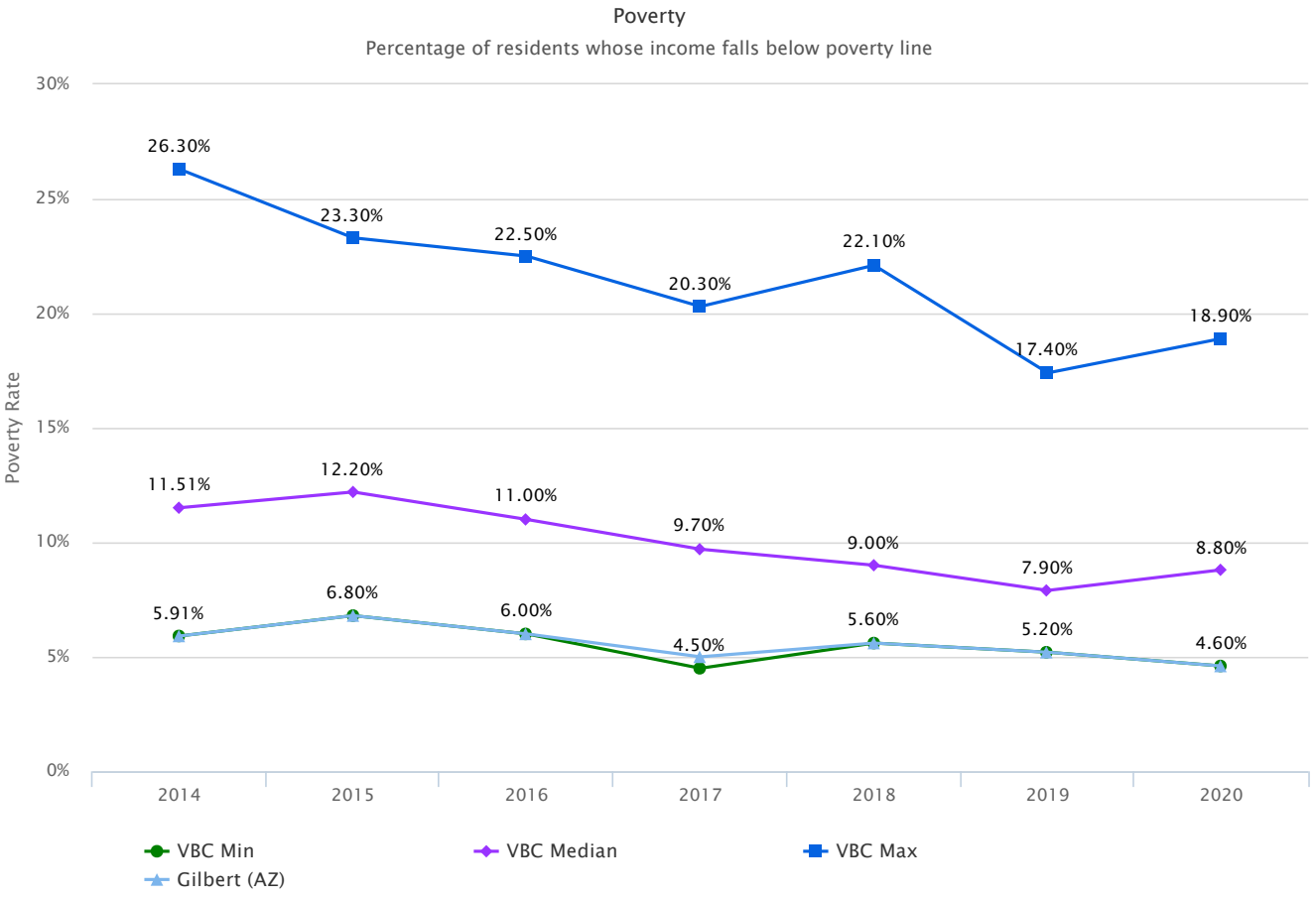
Populations across the Valley continue to increase, with the median reaching its highest rate of increase in the last five years. In FY 2019-20, one city showed a greater than 1% rate increase, and one city showed a greater than 1% rate decrease from FY 2018-19.

As the population of a city increases, the base upon which percentage change is calculated increases, so the rate of population increase will likely decline and stabilize long-term.



Median household income has been rising (left) for the past four years, with a steady increase across the valley since FY 2013-14. The median poverty rate has simultaneously fallen (right) by about 1% annually, until FY 2019-20 brought a 0.9% median increase in households living in poverty, and the first average increase in poverty among the eleven Valley Benchmark Cities since FY 2013-14.

Some variations in the data may be the result of margin of error due to small sample sizes for individual 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 accounted for in past reports 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 (e.g. stadiums, convention centers, airports, etc.) in the community influence fire services and management.

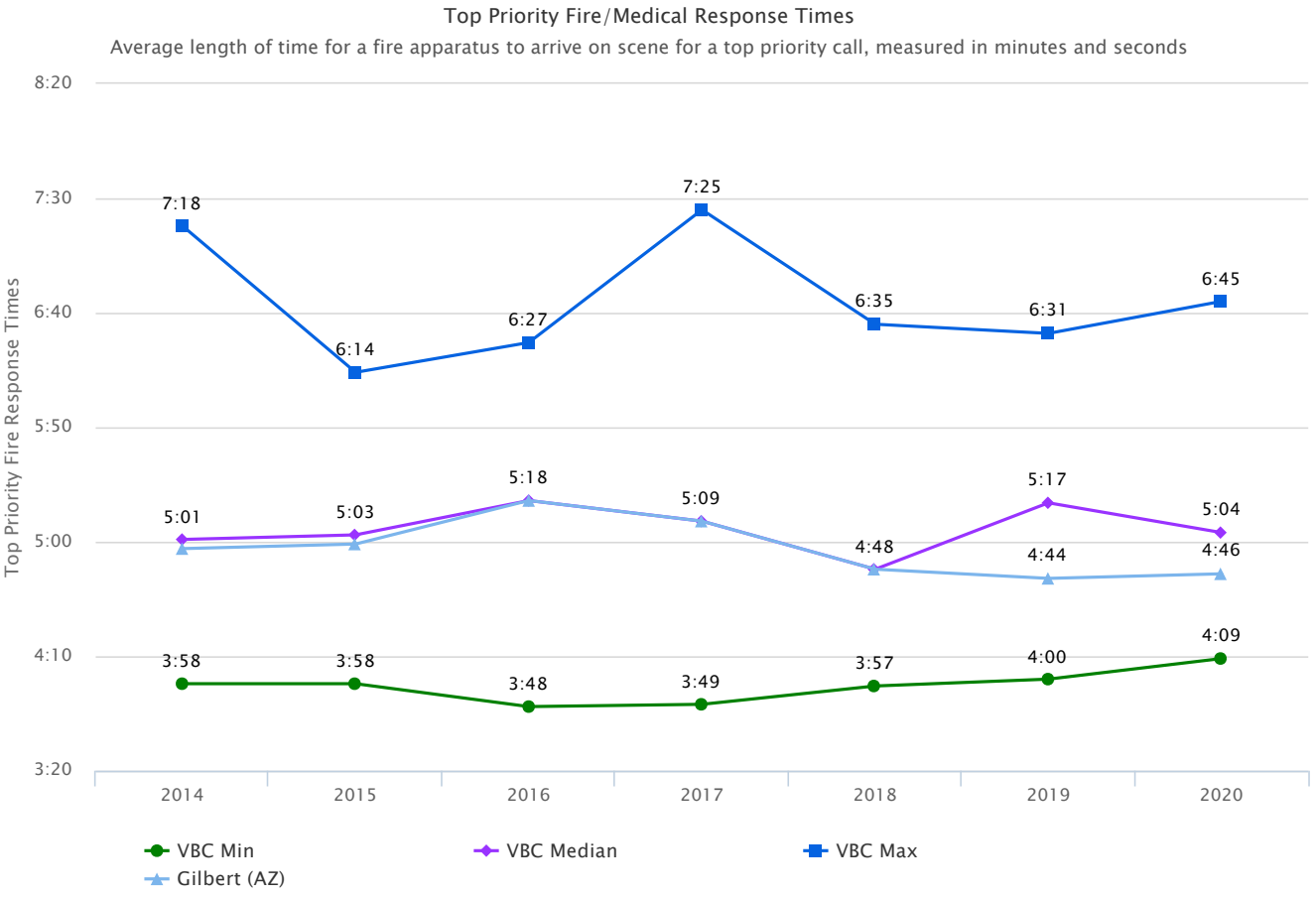
Community Characteristics: The geographic size and density of development and the built environment within a community impacts its service needs. For example, a rural community with more land area may have increased response times and fewer calls, whereas a densely populated community with older buildings 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.

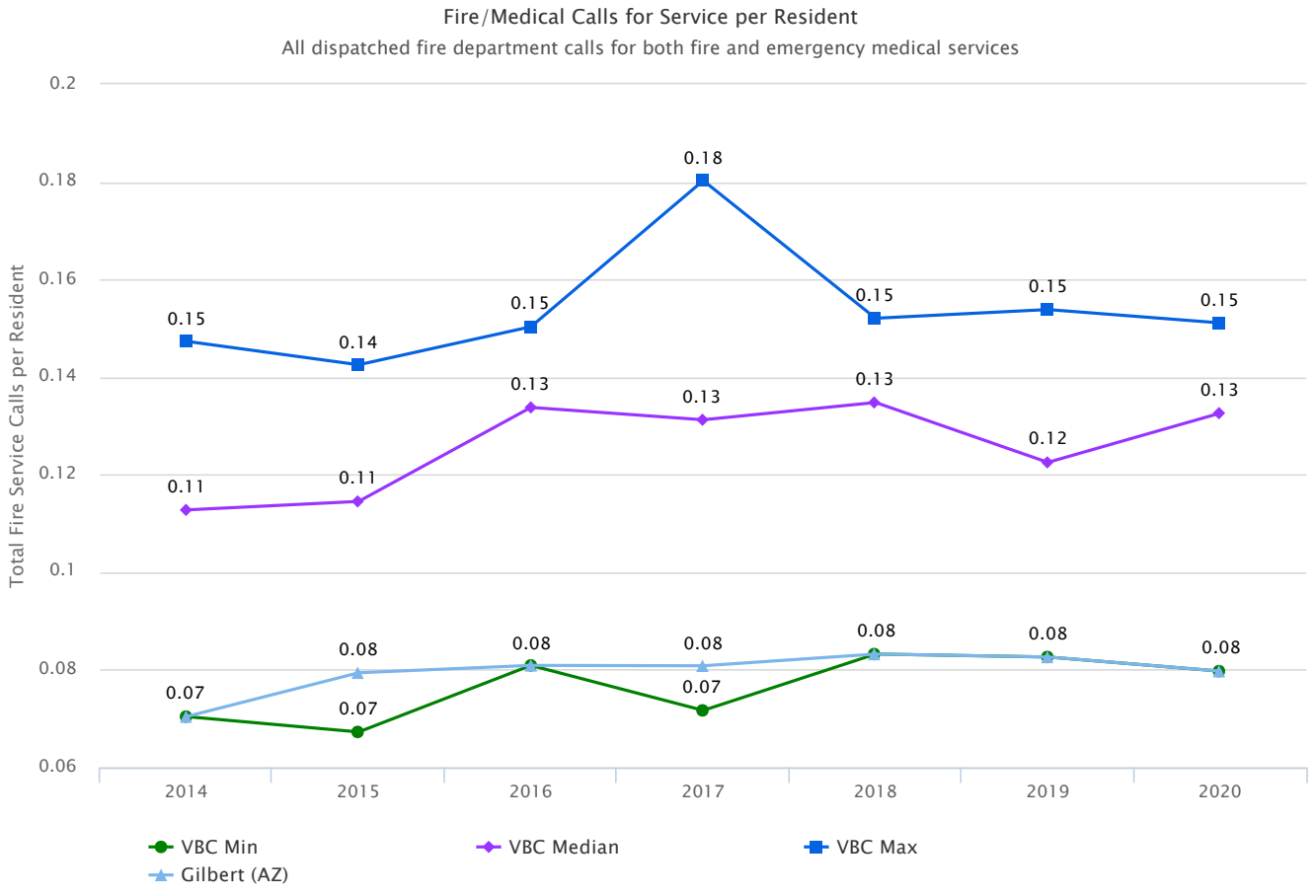
Community Education and Engagement: The extent to which residents are aware of the Fire Code and take precautions and the amount of department involvement in the community are also influencing factors.

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.



Since FY 2013-14, Fire Response Times have generally decreased (improved) among the Valley Benchmark Cities. This overall decrease may be attributed to new fire stations being constructed by a number of municipalities. In FY 2018-19, a few cities experienced increases in response times due to new developments being constructed in outlying areas and increased demand for service. In FY 2019-20, most cities saw a slight increase in response times.

Fire Response Times do not account for dispatch time, whereas Police Response Times are measured from the moment the call is received.



Since FY 2013-14, Fire Calls per Resident have generally maintained an upward trend among Valley Benchmark Cities. Much of this increase is due to a higher volume of medical calls. In FY 2019-20, most cities saw a slight decrease in per capita fire/medical calls.

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 accounted for in past reports remain the same for this report.

INFLUENCING FACTORS

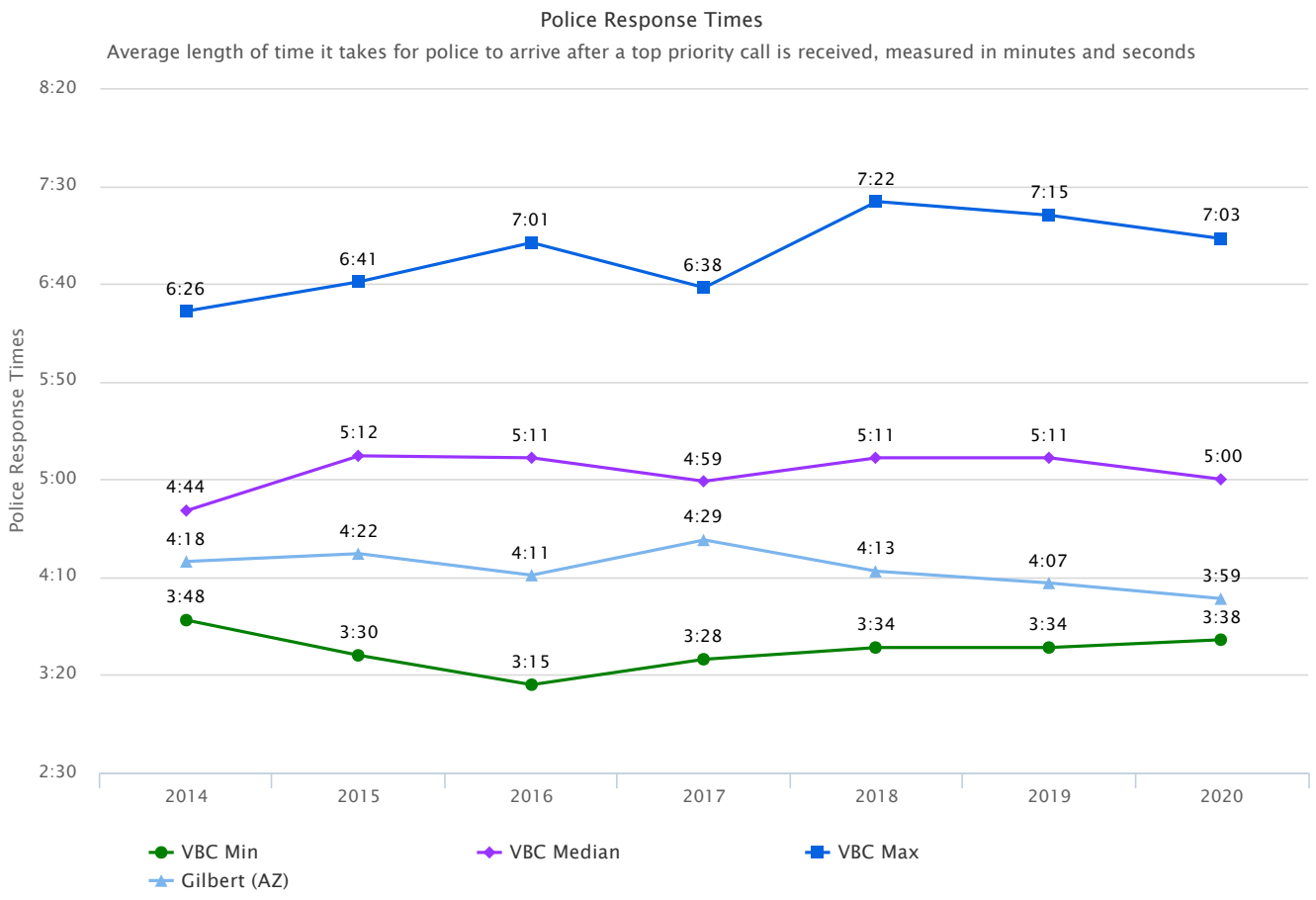
Community Characteristics: The geographic size, diversity of landscape, and developed environment of a community can impact the amount and type of areas a police department needs to serve.

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.

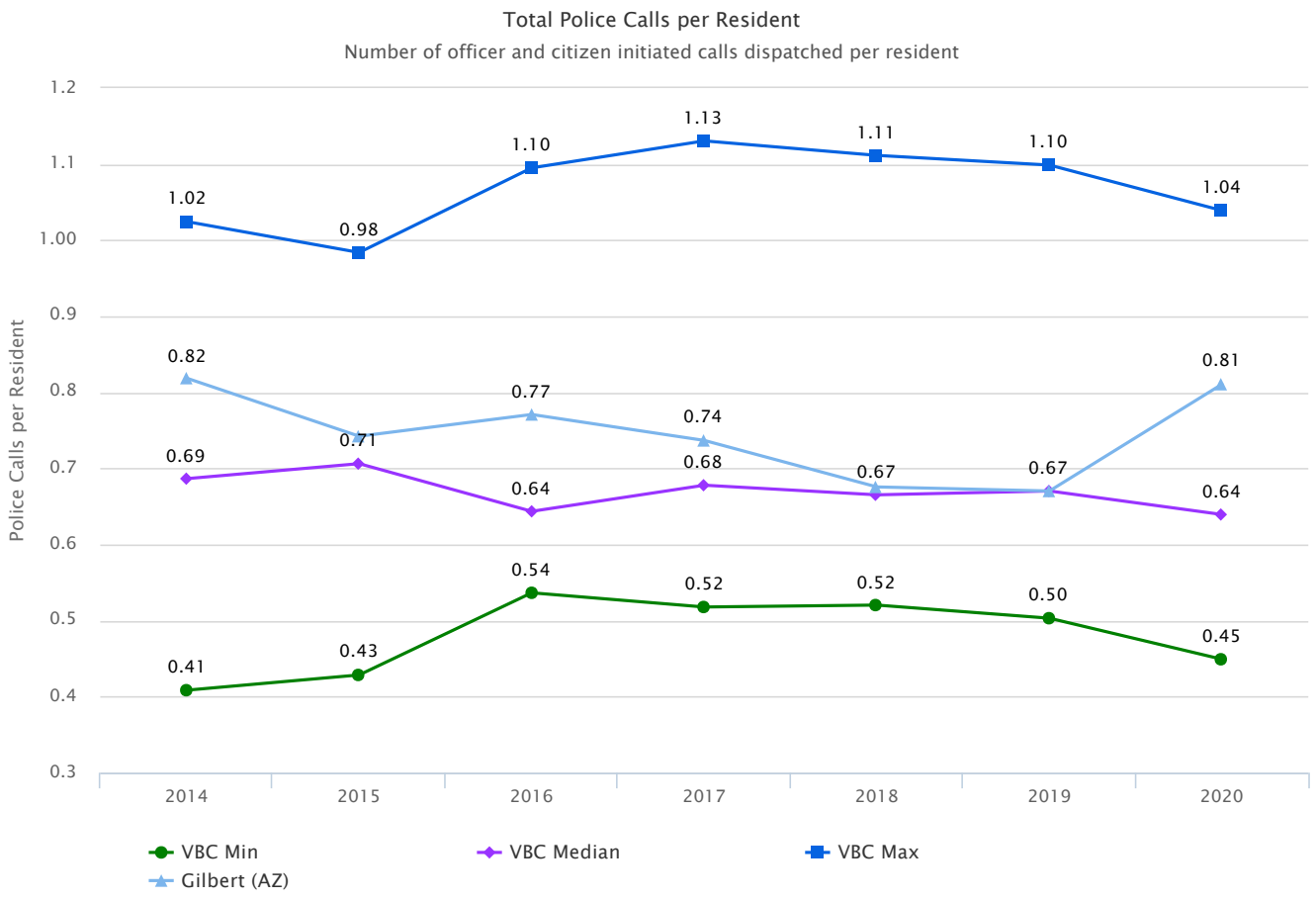
Demographics: This factor considers the socioeconomic status of community residents, along with race, gender, age, and economic health of the community as potential predictors of demand for police services.

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.

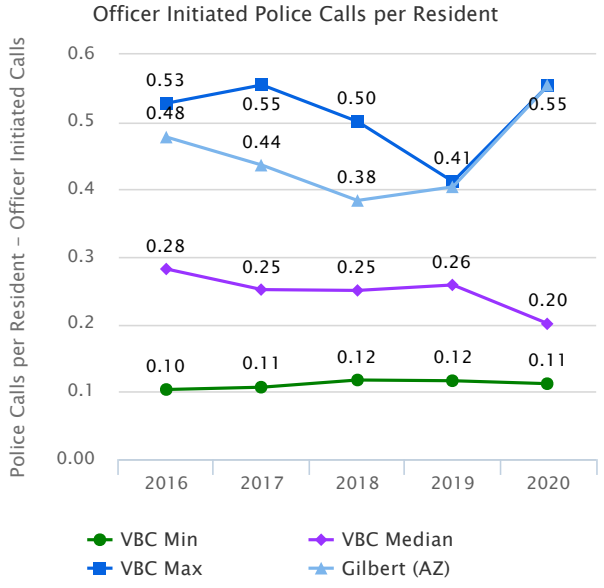


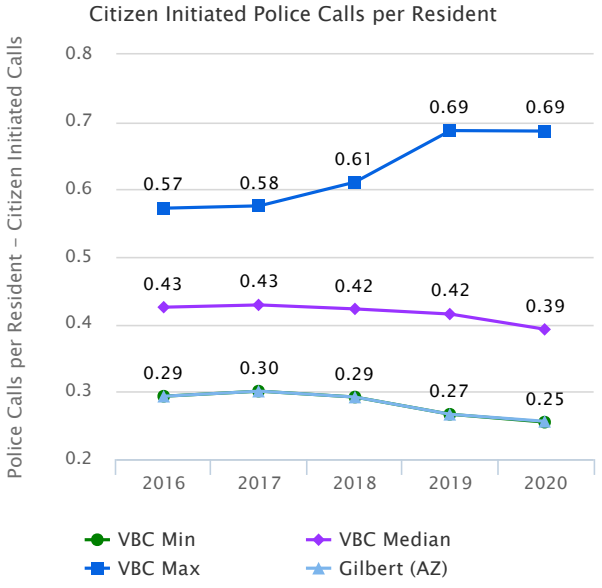
Trend data shows that Top Priority Response Times have fluctuated for most cities within a 20-30 second variance over the past three years. The majority of cities decreased (improved) their response times. Annual variations are possibly due to higher-than-average vacancy rates within the patrol officer ranks across the region.

Police Response Times are measured from the moment the call is received whereas Fire Response Times do not account for dispatch time.



Total Police Calls per Resident for almost all cities have held steady or maintained a slight decline over the past four years. Variation in individual city data may be related to population changes and community policing “eyes and ears” efforts.

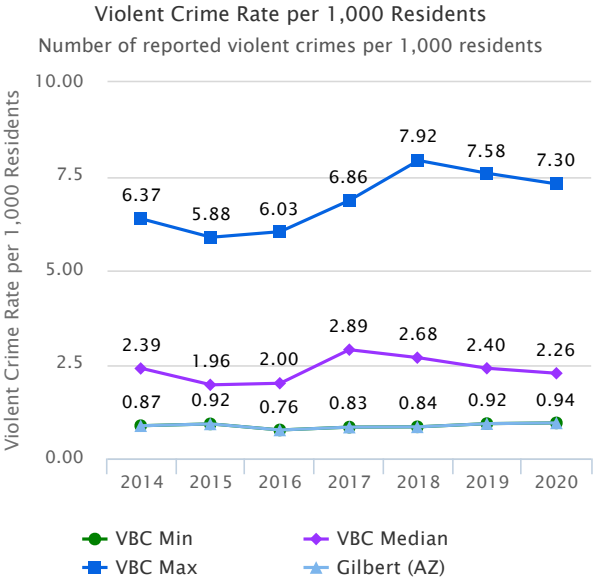


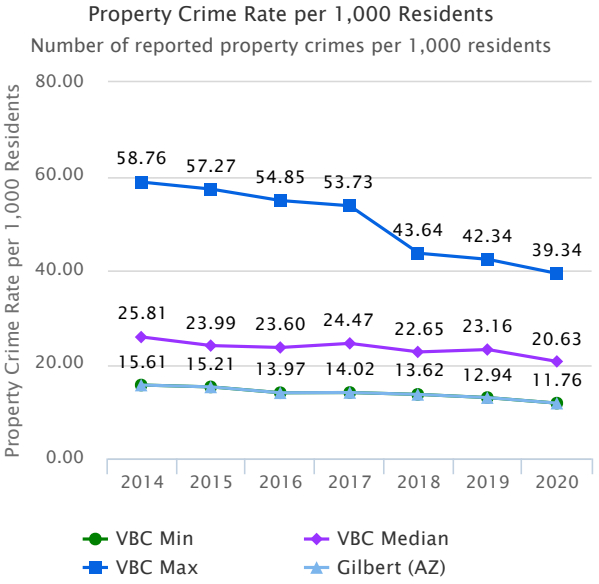


The majority of cities show a trending decline in both Citizen and Officer Initiated Calls for FY 2019-20.

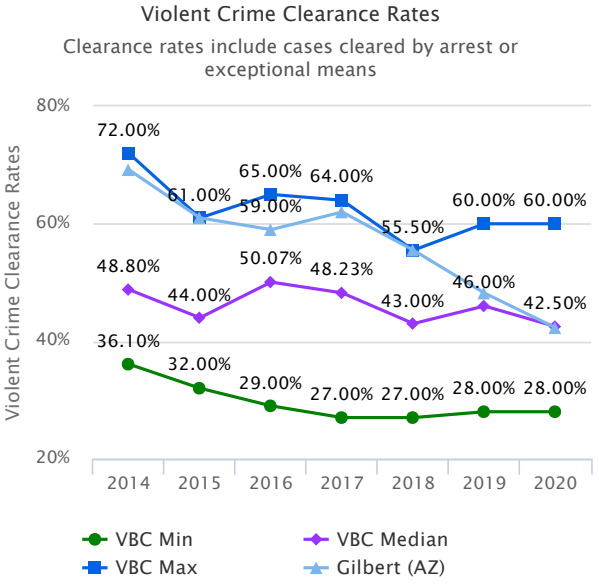
Along with the decrease in total calls, some cities show a trend of increasing ratios of Citizen Initiated Calls to Officer Initiated Calls. This can provide some insight into the more-proactive policing approach taken by these cities in place of a reactive response approach.

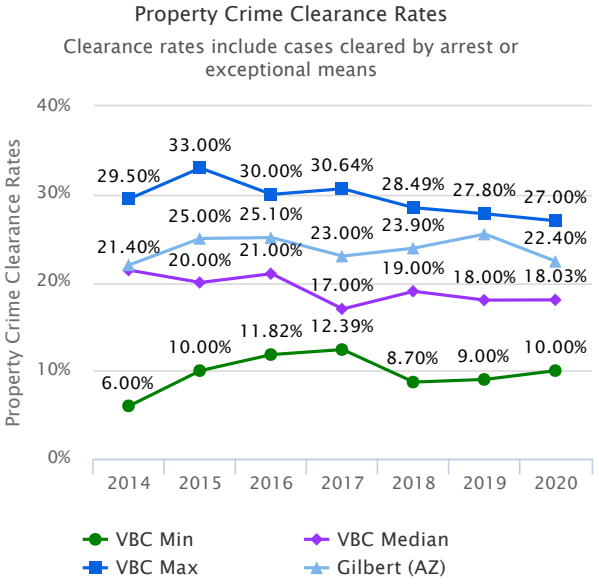
Staffing levels, deployment practices, and community policing efforts likely have an impact on the individual cities results.





Both violent and property crime are trending downward among the majority of cities for the past 3 years. Some variation is noted year over year, which may be explained by growth in population and patrol efforts.





Violent crime clearance rates and property crime clearance rates both show an overall downward trend, and both rates are at their lowest on average across the Valley Benchmark Cities since FY 2013-14. This indicates a lower percentage of cases cleared on average, and likely is not affected by the changes in total number of cases. As with other police indicators, regional staffing shortages may be a driving factor for the slight shift.

In FY 2019-20, Property crime clearance rates have a range of 12.4% (between 10-22.4%), and seem to be narrowing toward an average of 16.4%.

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.

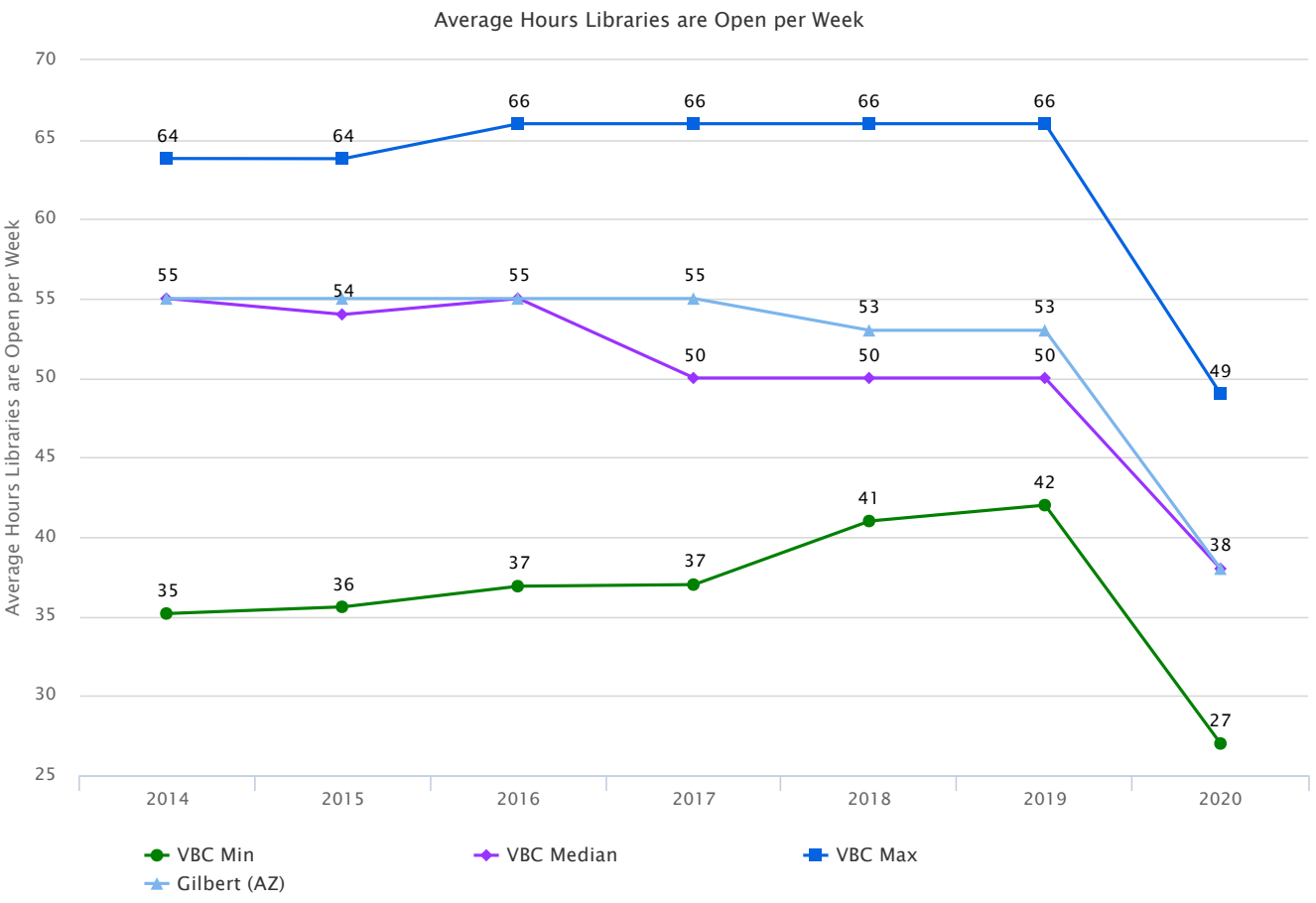
LIBRARY SERVICES

The trends tracked for this section include: Average Hours Libraries are Open per Week, Physical Item Turnover Rate, Operation & Maintenance Expenditures per Square Foot, and Operation & Maintenance Expenditures per Visitor. All of the influencing factors accounted for in past reports 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.

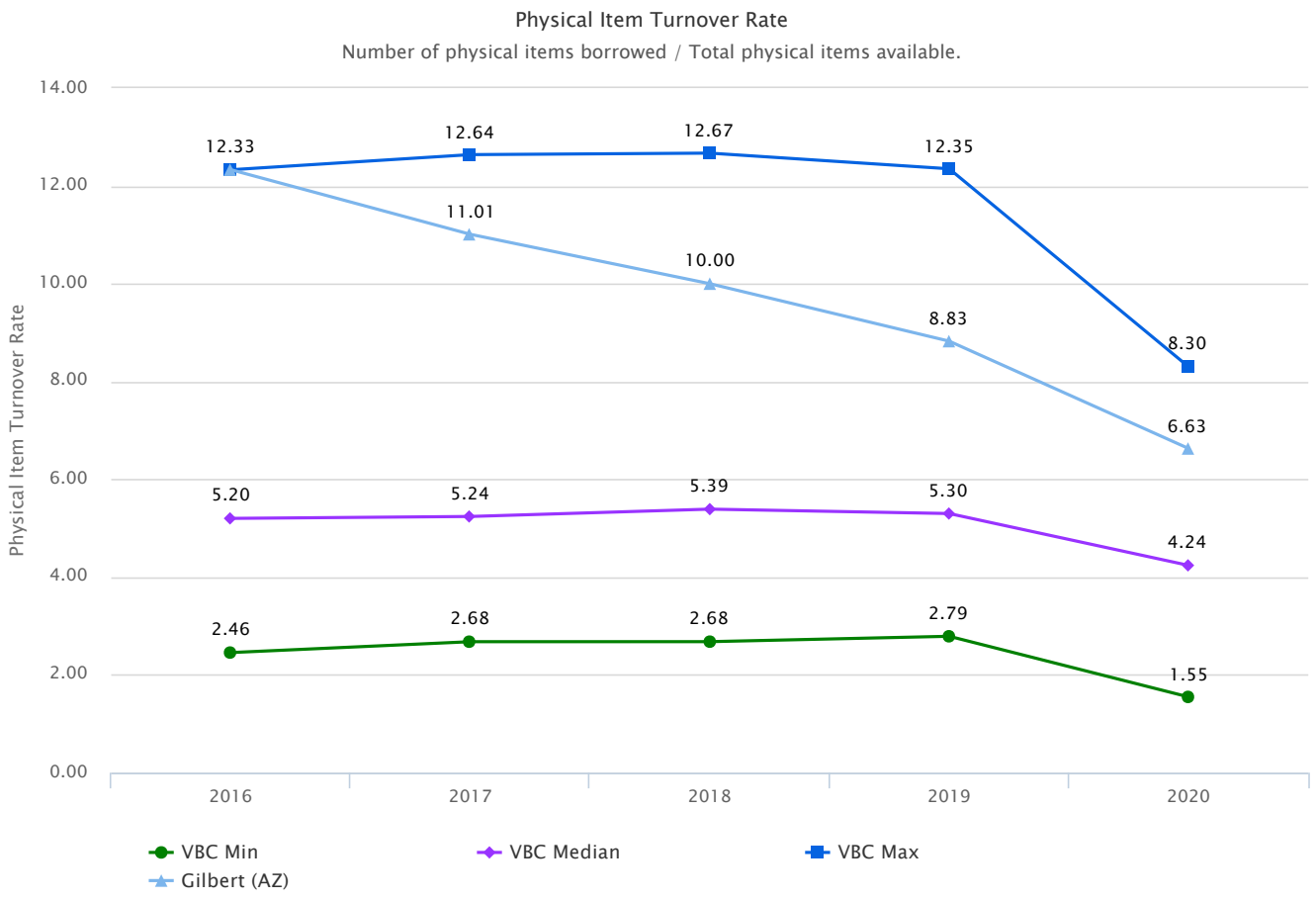
Population / Library Patrons and Customer Demand: Local population and number of people using library materials and facilities drive the demand for library availability.



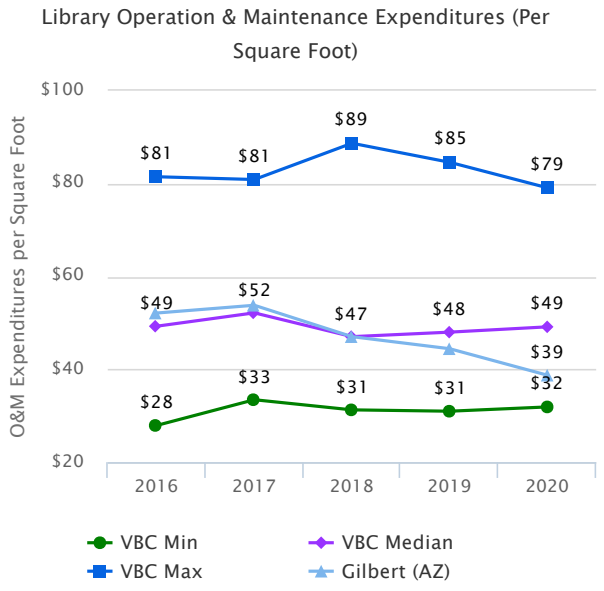
The number of hours a library is open is influenced by whether it is operated by the municipality or Maricopa County. Hours at Valley libraries have remained relatively static, with only minor fluctuations over the last five years.

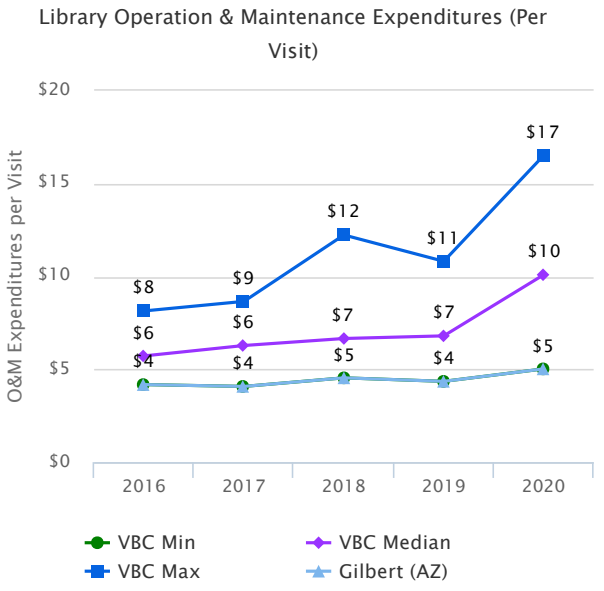
In FY 2019-20, library hours were drastically reduced by the COVID-19 pandemic, requiring many facilities to close their doors. During this time, many libraries continued providing services via drive-through or lobby-only borrowing, as well as through virtual events. The values above only account for those hours during which the library was fully open for normal operations.

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 represents the number of items checked out over the fiscal year relative to the number of items available. This number may be greater than 1 if items are checked out repeatedly. Since 2016, turnover has generally remained steady.





O&M Expenditures per Square Foot have been relatively stable since 2016. Over that same period, however, O&M Expenditures per Visit appear to be gradually increasing across the valley. This is likely due to an increase in electronic borrowing and decrease in physical visits. Both of these trends are reflected in almost all Valley Benchmark Cities since 2016.

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

In FY 2019-20, the City of Surprise O&M Expenditures per square foot decreased substantially due to the new Asante Library, a 10,000 square foot addition which opened in February 2020 and then halted operations in mid-March due to the pandemic.

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 accounted for in past reports remain the same for this report.

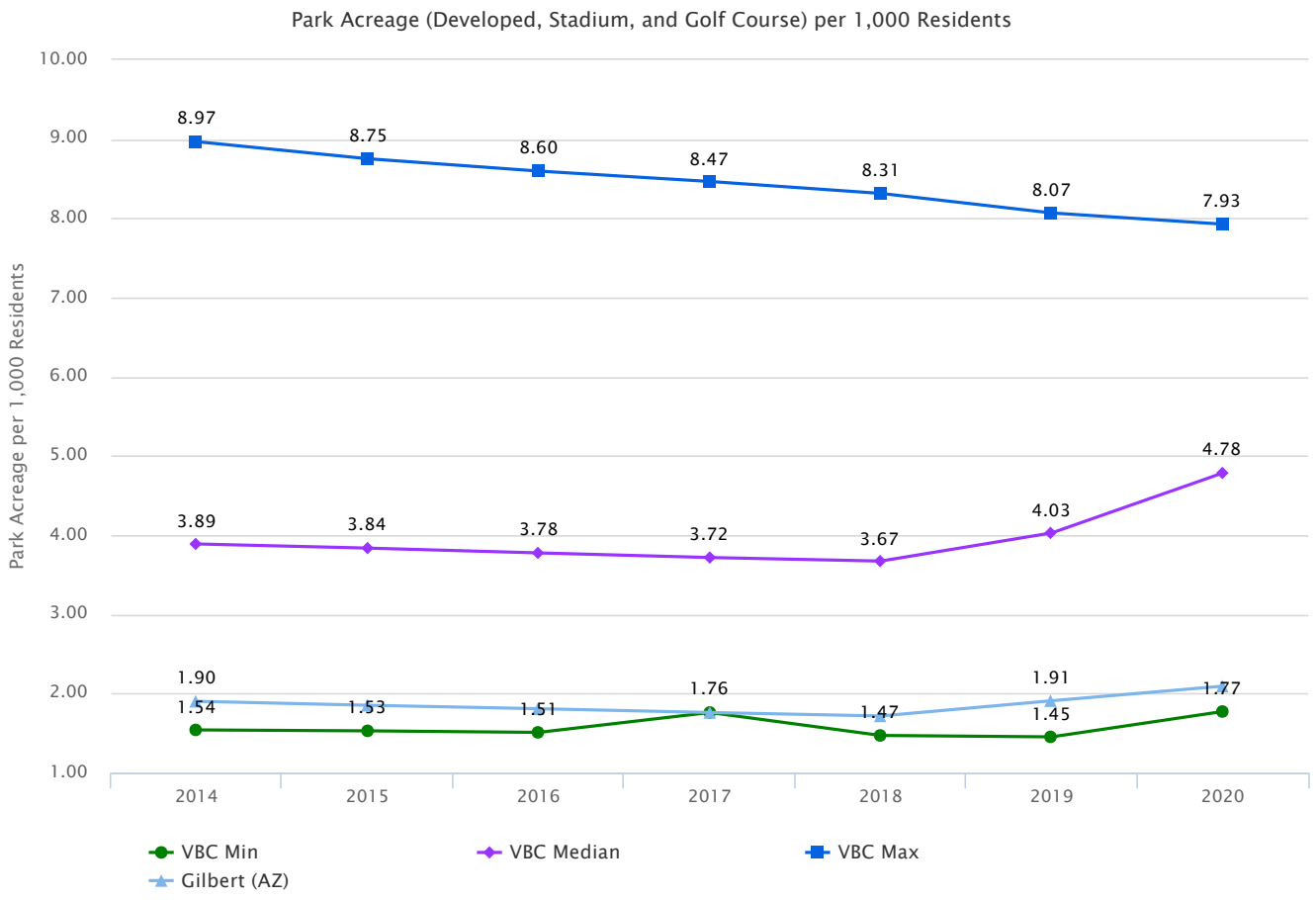
INFLUENCING FACTORS

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 influence the extent to 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.

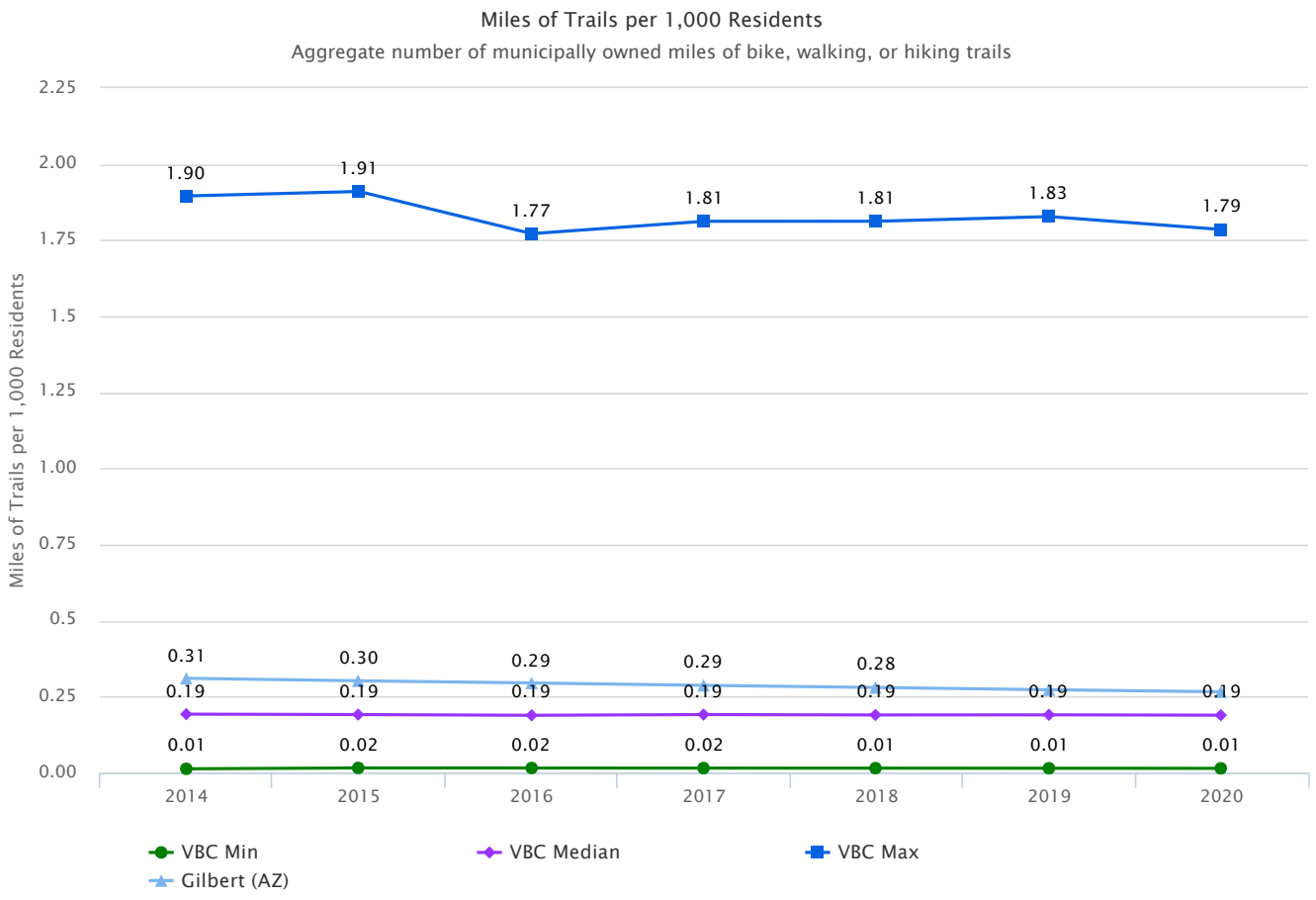
Social Demographics: The socioeconomic and demographic make-up of a community can influence recreation centers and other amenities. Communities with larger low-income populations have a higher demand for low-cost or free recreation programs, public pools, and recreation centers for people of all ages.

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 has not seen significant change among VBC cities since FY 2014. There is a slight downward trend in park acreage per 1,000 residents among some cities due to population growth. As population continues to increase and communities approach full build-out, this trend is expected to stabilize.

Park acreage includes developed park acreage, golf course acreage, and stadium acreage. Natural preserve acreage, applicable to Avondale (130 total acres), Gilbert (182), Glendale (1,112), Peoria (1,133), Phoenix (36,243), Scottsdale (30,560), and Tempe (321), is not included. Planned park acreage is also not included.



The average miles of trails per 1,000 residents has remained relatively stable among VBC cities from FY 2014 through FY 2019. Changes to this trend may occur when an individual municipality adds and opens new trails, as observed in FY 2019 when City of Scottsdale opened 10 miles of new hiking trail from their local preserve.

A community's geography influences its ability to add miles of trails. As the population continues to increase and communities approach full build-out, this trend is expected to continue stabilizing. Miles of trails include only those trails separated from the roadway and also include miles of trails in preserves.

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. In the FY 2019-20 report, "Market Rates" and "Consumer Behavior" were added as influencing factors.

INFLUENCING FACTORS

Drinking Water Source: The water source (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.

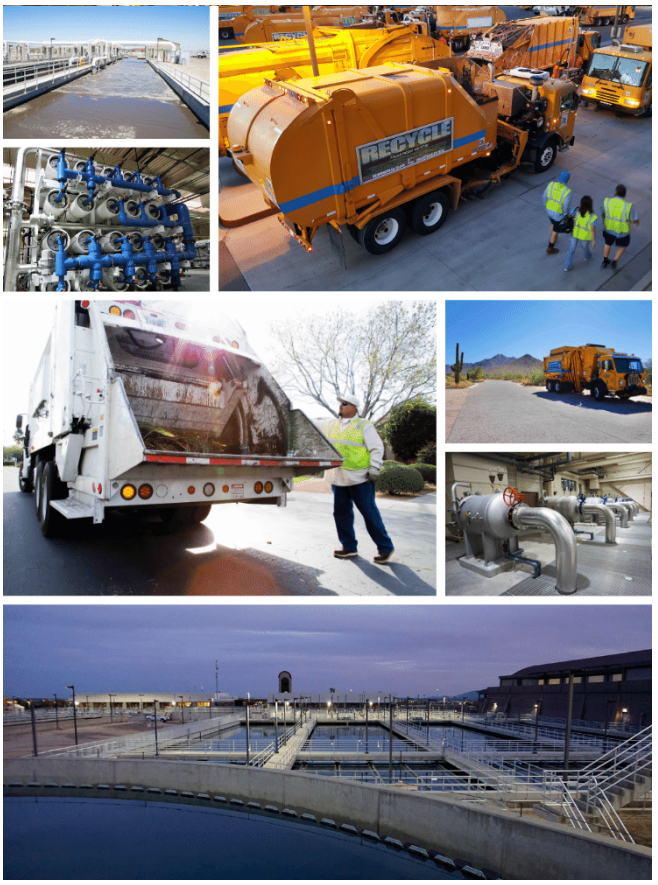
Facilities: The size, technology used, and ownership of the facility (joint/shared or local) impacts the cost of water, landfills, and recycling centers provided to customers.

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

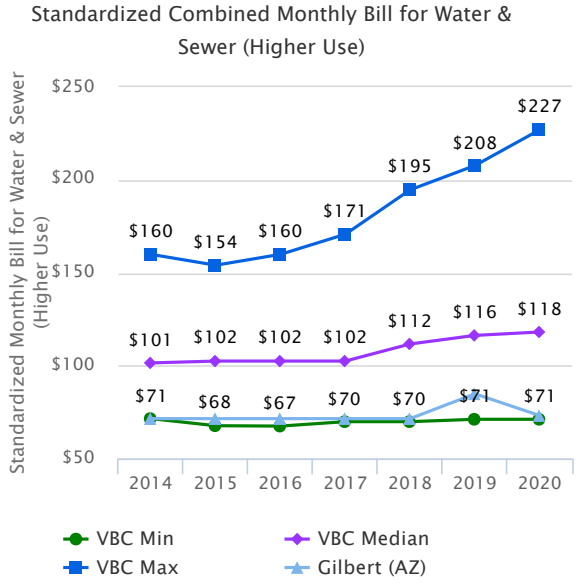
Irrigation or Use of Reclaimed Water: Consumption can be impacted if customers use water from separate irrigation districts for landscape watering.

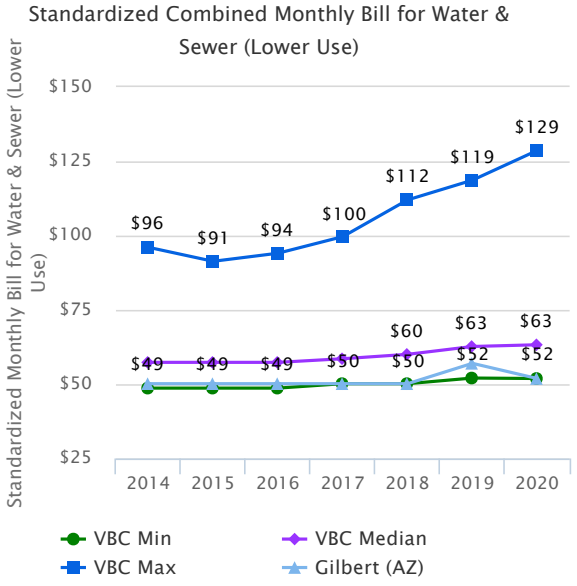
Type of Services: The types of services included in collection fees vary by community and affect trash tonnage; e.g. uncontained and bulk trash collection.

Consumer Behavior: Consumer behaviors surrounding recyclable products are constantly changing. These changes can impact waste streams, and consequently impact supply and demand in the recycling market. For example, as residents and businesses do more communicating, reading, and shopping online, recycling in the form of paper mail, newspaper, magazine, and correspondence has declined, while cardboard recycling from online shopping has increased.



Market Rates: The market for recycled materials impacts the production and net cost of recycling in a city. Historically, foreign nations have been the primary consumers of recycled materials, but changes in recycling requirements and acceptable commodities are affecting the amount of household waste diverted to recycling.

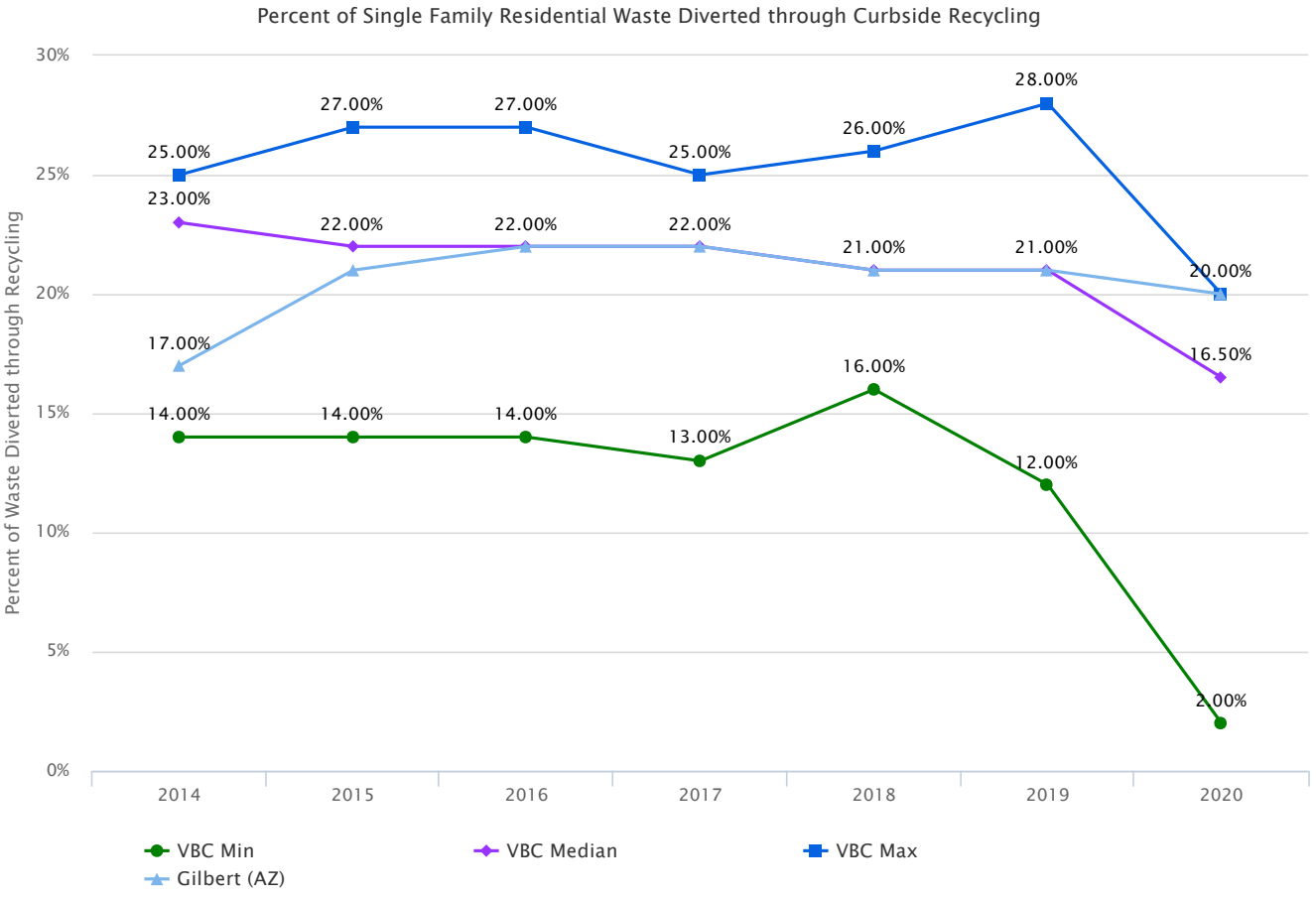




Water and sewer combined monthly rates for both higher and lower use continue to increase gradually and steadily for cities throughout the region.

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 standardized 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.

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.



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 2013-14, cities have diverted about 22% of single family residential waste through recycling each year.

In FY 2019-20, four cities ceased or reduced their recycling services, resulting in a significant drop to the recycling rates shown in the charts. The reduction was caused in large part by a decline in market rates for recycled materials in 2018.

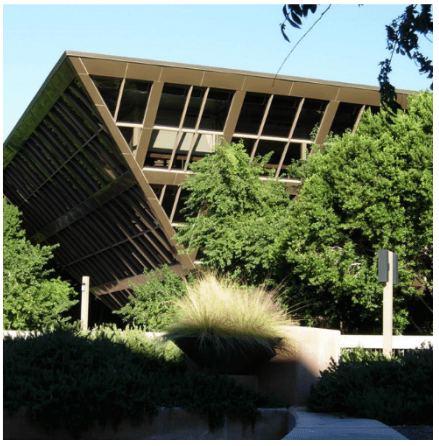
An additional blow was dealt when the Salt River Pima Indian Community's Republic Services recycling plant burned down in October 2019. This plant provided 100% of the City of Scottsdale's recycling services, and 60% of the City of Mesa's, and its loss significantly increased the amount of recyclables sent to landfill in these cities.

The remaining cities showed slight declines in their service levels, and declines are expected to continue across all cities as they seek innovative solutions to waste reduction and diversion.

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 accounted for in past reports remain the same for this report.

INFLUENCING FACTORS



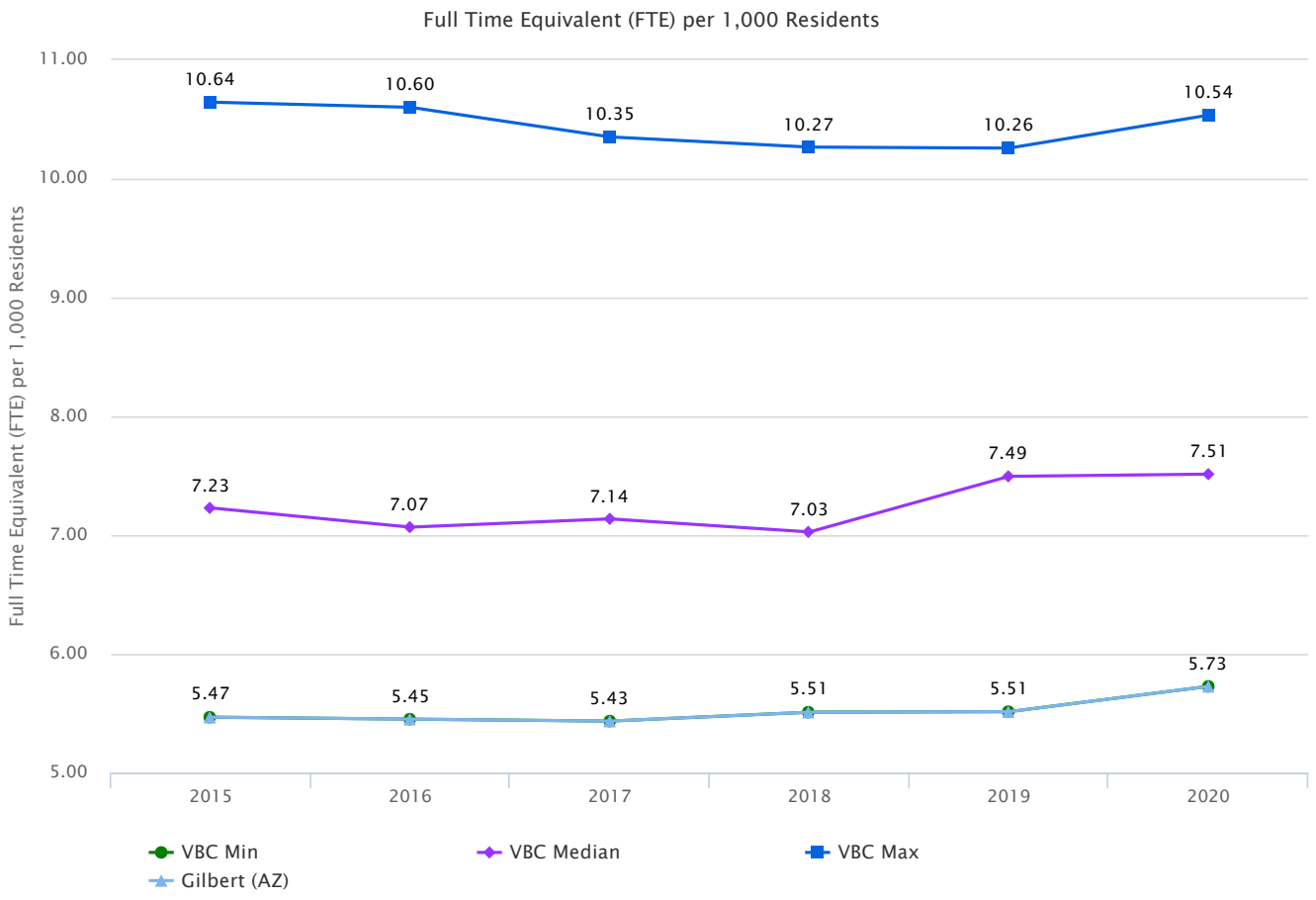
Population: As a city's population increases, so do the demands for service and corresponding staffing levels. Cities with a larger population are often able to generate more revenue to support these services, providing increased flexibility for unique or enhanced programs. In addition to a city's resident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

Service Methods: Staffing levels are influenced by whether services are performed by internal staff or provided by contract, which can vary between cities.

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

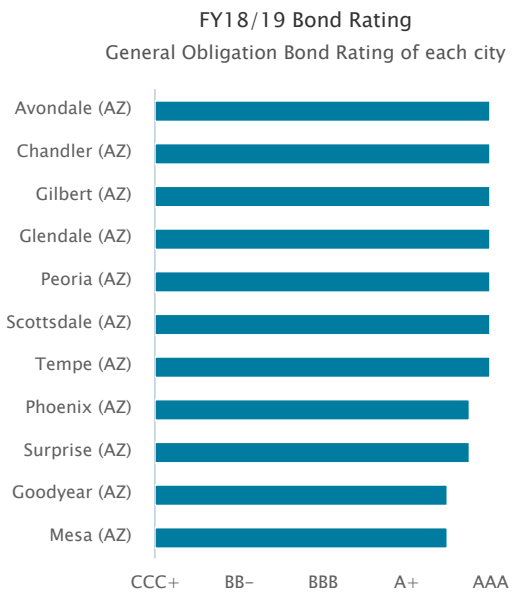
Paying for Service Delivery: Over time, cities have decided to enhance or improve certain services, thus requiring additional revenue sources. For example, some cities use a Primary Property Tax to generate additional operating funds.

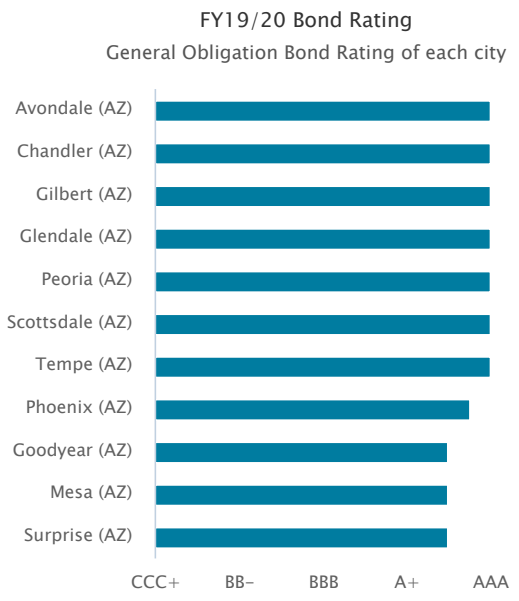
Financial Health: The fiscal health of a community can be difficult to summarize with one measure, but a commonly accepted approach is to compare bond ratings. A high bond rating is an indicator of financial health, since rating agencies look for acceptable financial practices, consistent revenue streams,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



FTE per 1,000 Residents has remained relatively stable, with a few exceptions. In FY 2019-20, two Valley Benchmark Cities saw significant increases of 1.37 and .63 FTE per 1,000 Residents. In FY 2018-19, one city increased by .57 FTE per 1,000 Residents.

Despite these exceptions, the great majority of annual fluctations are minor and are likely due to employee attrition and population change.





The bond rating of one Valley city reduced from AA+ to AA in FY 2019-20. Bond ratings for all other Valley-area cities are stable or increasing year over year. All are rated AA or higher.

Cities report highest bond rating regardless of rating agency. Bond ratings range between D and AAA.

APPENDIX

All charts are sorted from highest to lowest based on FY 2019-20 data.

Acknowledgments

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Contributions to this report were made by the following individuals:

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Maricopa Association of Governments	Scott Wilken, Senior Planning Project Manager

International City / County Manager Association	Gerald Young, Senior Management Associate, ICMA Center for Performance Analytics

Demographics

Population							
	FY 2013-14	**FY 2014-15**	**FY 2015-16**	**FY 2016-17**	**FY 2017-18**	**FY 2018-19**	**FY 2019-20**
United States	316,498,000	318,857,000	321,419,000	323,128,000	325,719,000	327,167,400	328,239,500
Arizona	6,581,000	6,667,000	6,758,000	6,836,000	6,966,000	7,171,600	7,278,700
Phoenix	1,491,300	1,511,600	1,536,000	1,560,000	1,579,300	1,597,700	1,617,300
Mesa	453,300	459,000	466,500	473,800	481,300	488,900	497,400
Chandler	240,900	242,200	245,200	251,400	257,900	262,300	266,800
Gilbert	222,400	228,400	233,900	240,300	246,400	253,000	259,400
Scottsdale	223,400	227,100	233,500	239,500	242,500	245,400	247,900
Glendale	231,900	233,600	236,200	238,300	239,900	241,800	243,300
Tempe	166,700	170,800	173,900	176,600	179,800	185,300	188,600
Peoria	157,300	159,000	162,100	167,000	171,600	176,100	180,200
Surprise	122,100	124,200	126,300	128,400	130,100	132,900	136,200
Goodyear	70,800	72,900	75,600	78,700	81,400	84,700	88,900
Avondale	77,900	78,500	79,500	80,600	81,600	82,600	84,600
Source	Population estimates from Arizona Office of Employment and Population Statistics and Maricopa Association of Governments.						
Note	In FY 2017-18, corrections were made to population data from FY 2013-14 through FY 2016-17. In FY 2018-19, these corrections resulted in further updates to all measures calculated per resident for FY 2013-14 through FY 2016-17.						
Note	In FY 2018-19, corrections were submitted to the City of Tempe's FY 2016-17 population data.						

Population % Change							
	FY 2013-14	**FY 2014-15**	**FY 2015-16**	**FY 2016-17**	**FY 2017-18**	**FY 2018-19**	**FY 2019-20**
Goodyear	N/A	2.97%	3.70%	4.10%	3.43%	4.05%	4.96%
Gilbert	N/A	2.70%	2.41%	2.74%	2.54%	2.68%	2.53%
Surprise	N/A	1.72%	1.69%	1.66%	1.32%	2.15%	2.48%

Avondale	N/A	0.77%	1.27%	1.38%	1.24%	1.23%	2.42%
Peoria	N/A	1.08%	1.95%	3.02%	2.75%	2.62%	2.33%
Tempe	N/A	2.46%	1.81%	1.55%	1.81%	3.06%	1.78%
Mesa	N/A	1.26%	1.63%	1.56%	1.58%	1.58%	1.74%
Chandler	N/A	0.54%	1.24%	2.53%	2.59%	1.71%	1.72%
Arizona	N/A	1.31%	1.36%	1.15%	1.90%	2.95%	1.49%
Phoenix	N/A	1.36%	1.61%	1.56%	1.24%	1.17%	1.23%
Scottsdale	N/A	1.66%	2.82%	2.57%	1.25%	1.20%	1.02%
Glendale	N/A	0.73%	1.11%	0.89%	0.67%	0.79%	0.62%
United States	N/A	0.75%	0.80%	0.53%	0.80%	0.44%	0.33%
Source	Population estimates from Arizona Office of Employment and Population Statistics and Maricopa Association of Governments.						
Note	In FY 2018-19, corrections were submitted to the City of Tempe's FY 2016-17 population data.						
Note	In FY 2019-20, a correction was made to the City of Goodyear's FY 2018-19 population % change.						

Median Household Income							
	FY 2013-14	**FY 2014-15**	**FY 2015-16**	**FY 2016-17**	**FY 2017-18**	**FY 2018-19**	**FY 2019-20**
Gilbert	$81,589	$84,153	$86,045	$91,576	$84,699	$99,866	$102,793
Scottsdale	$69,690	$73,387	$75,346	$81,381	$88,407	$88,071	$86,097
Goodyear	$72,219	$69,883	$73,164	$73,960	$87,481	$89,959	$85,147
Chandler	$71,545	$73,062	$75,562	$75,369	$76,860	$85,527	$83,709
Peoria	$59,377	$66,371	$66,308	$68,882	$72,142	$72,050	$77,368
Surprise	$55,857	$58,923	$65,688	$60,521	$65,898	$70,280	$76,405
Avondale	$51,206	$55,664	$54,686	$58,404	$55,468	$63,242	$71,296
Tempe	$48,565	$47,118	$51,688	$56,365	$51,986	$60,330	$66,297
United States	$52,250	$53,657	$55,775	$57,617	$60,336	$61,937	$65,712
Mesa	$47,561	$47,675	$49,177	$52,393	$55,014	$58,247	$63,836
Arizona	$48,510	$50,068	$51,492	$53,558	$56,581	$59,246	$62,055
Phoenix	$46,601	$47,929	$48,452	$52,062	$53,468	$57,957	$60,931
Glendale	$41,037	$46,453	$45,812	$51,022	$53,753	$54,789	$57,137
Source	United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year estimates.						

Poverty Rate (% of Population Below Federal Poverty Level)							
	FY 2013-14	**FY 2014-15**	**FY 2015-16**	**FY 2016-17**	**FY 2017-18**	**FY 2018-19**	**FY 2019-20**
Glendale	26.3%	21.0%	22.5%	16.4%	16.7%	16.6%	18.9%
Tempe	21.5%	23.3%	20.0%	20.3%	22.1%	17.4%	17.2%
Phoenix	23.6%	23.3%	22.3%	20.3%	16.8%	15.6%	15.6%
Arizona	18.6%	18.2%	17.4%	16.4%	14.9%	14.0%	13.5%
United States	15.8%	15.5%	14.7%	14.0%	13.4%	13.1%	12.3%
Mesa	16.6%	15.1%	17.2%	16.8%	15.0%	13.9%	11.6%
Avondale	19.1%	19.3%	16.2%	14.4%	13.5%	11.5%	10.1%
Peoria	11.5%	9.2%	7.0%	7.7%	6.6%	6.7%	8.8%
Goodyear	10.8%	12.1%	9.0%	4.5%	9.0%	6.6%	8.3%
Surprise	10.5%	12.2%	7.3%	9.7%	6.7%	5.4%	7.3%
Chandler	10.4%	10.4%	9.2%	7.1%	8.1%	7.9%	6.7%
Scottsdale	9.3%	9.1%	11.0%	8.0%	7.8%	5.8%	6.0%
Gilbert	5.9%	6.8%	6.0%	5.0%	5.6%	5.2%	4.6%
Source	United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year estimates.						

Fire/Medical Services

Top Priority Fire Response Times							
	FY 2013-14	**FY 2014-15**	**FY 2015-16**	**FY 2016-17**	**FY 2017-18**	**FY 2018-19**	**FY 2019-20**
Avondale	7:18	6:14	6:12	6:09	6:35	6:31	6:45
Peoria	5:56	5:34	5:46	5:31	5:24	5:17	5:35
Mesa	5:01	5:05	5:18	5:09	5:41	5:17	5:21

Scottsdale	5:26	5:25	4:32	4:37	4:46	6:09	5:16
Surprise	5:47	5:28	5:50	7:25	5:44	5:34	5:11
Goodyear	5:52	5:03	6:27	6:20	6:17	6:09	5:04
Gilbert	4:57	4:59	5:18	5:09	4:48	4:44	4:46
Tempe	4:07	4:13	4:16	4:15	4:15	4:31	4:31
Glendale	4:30	4:44	5:01	4:49	4:28	4:04	4:22
Phoenix	4:48	4:48	4:29	4:08	3:57	4:00	4:11
Chandler	3:58	3:58	3:48	3:49	4:01	4:07	4:09
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**	**FY 2018-19**	**FY 2019-20**
Scottsdale	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Mesa	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
Tempe	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.18	0.15	0.14	0.14
Phoenix	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14
Glendale	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Avondale	0.08	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.13
Surprise	0.11	0.09	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.12
Goodyear	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.11
Peoria	0.09	0.11	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.11
Chandler	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09
Gilbert	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities						
Note	In FY 2018-19, all measures calculated per resident from FY 2013-14, FY 2014-15, FY 2015-16, and FY 2016-17 were updated to reflect corrections made to population data in FY 2017-18 across all cities.						

Total Fire Calls							
	FY 2013-14	**FY 2014-15**	**FY 2015-16**	**FY 2016-17**	**FY 2017-18**	**FY 2018-19**	**FY 2019-20**
Phoenix	170,713	173,090	195,767	201,290	212,869	213,324	219,395
Mesa	57,505	57,538	65,518	66,688	67,421	68,650	70,074
Scottsdale	28,132	32,365	35,098	36,407	36,872	37,750	37,457
Glendale	27,715	29,505	30,978	31,312	31,693	32,255	32,763
Tempe	24,559	23,378	23,928	31,835	26,221	26,506	26,085
Chandler	20,656	22,797	23,996	25,072	25,715	24,964	24,504
Gilbert	15,659	18,133	18,923	19,422	20,506	20,903	20,680
Peoria	14,802	16,744	23,511	23,726	24,932	19,252	19,148
Surprise	13,768	11,266	16,896	16,546	14,713	16,282	15,986
Avondale	6,557	9,449	10,654	10,578	11,008	9,572	11,218
Goodyear	5,052	4,903	6,854	5,641	7,298	8,650	9,674
Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities						

Police Services

Police Response Times							
	FY 2013-14	**FY 2014-15**	**FY 2015-16**	**FY 2016-17**	**FY 2017-18**	**FY 2018-19**	**FY 2019-20**
Peoria	6:26	6:41	7:01	6:38	7:22	7:22	7:03
Phoenix	5:32	5:50	6:12	6:26	6:29	6:29	6:25
Glendale	4:42	6:32	5:53	6:14	6:47	6:47	6:23
Tempe	6:23	6:19	6:32	6:22	6:36	6:36	6:14
Scottsdale	5:25	5:12	5:11	4:52	5:11	5:11	5:29
Surprise	4:44	4:36	5:03	4:59	5:08	5:08	5:00
Chandler	6:15	6:21	6:09	6:06	6:01	6:01	4:28
Goodyear	4:05	3:30	3:15	4:28	4:45	4:45	4:24
Gilbert	4:18	4:22	4:11	4:29	4:13	4:13	3:59
Mesa	3:48	4:00	3:36	3:28	4:12	4:12	3:45

Avondale	4:32	3:42	3:30	3:44	3:34	3:34	3:38
Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities						
Note	In FY 2018-19, the City of Glendale submitted corrections to Police Response Data for FY 2014-15 through FY 2017-18 to include dispatch time.						

Total Police Calls per Resident							
	FY 2013-14	**FY 2014-15**	**FY 2015-16**	**FY 2016-17**	**FY 2017-18**	**FY 2018-19**	**FY 2019-20**
Scottsdale	1.02	0.98	1.10	1.13	1.11	1.10	1.04
Gilbert	0.82	0.74	0.77	0.74	0.68	0.67	0.81
Avondale	0.69	0.71	0.64	0.68	0.67	0.68	0.68
Surprise	0.77	0.78	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.68	0.68
Glendale	0.59	0.75	0.77	0.80	0.77	0.68	0.66
Tempe	0.91	0.87	0.77	0.73	0.75	0.75	0.64
Chandler	0.60	0.58	0.59	0.62	0.60	0.61	0.55
Phoenix	0.41	0.43	0.54	0.55	0.55	0.54	0.53
Mesa	0.56	0.64	0.64	0.62	0.62	0.57	0.53
Peoria	0.64	0.61	0.54	0.52	0.52	0.50	0.47
Goodyear	0.92	0.68	0.61	0.70	0.65	0.60	0.45
Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities						
Note	In FY 2018-19, corrections were submitted to the City of Tempe's FY 2016-17 population data. This also resulted in updates to FY 2016-17 measures calculated per resident.						
Note	In FY 2018-19, all measures calculated per resident from FY 2013-14, FY 2014-15, FY 2015-16, and FY 2016-17 were updated to reflect corrections made to population data in FY 2017-18 across all cities.						

Total Police Calls							
	FY 2013-14	**FY 2014-15**	**FY 2015-16**	**FY 2016-17**	**FY 2017-18**	**FY 2018-19**	**FY 2019-20**
Phoenix	609,158	647,769	824,725	852,060	867,638	865,782	861,767
Mesa	252,174	291,563	300,246	291,982	296,374	280,219	263,344
Scottsdale	228,879	223,441	255,711	270,778	269,544	269,649	257,573
Gilbert	182,082	169,555	180,320	177,058	166,489	169,600	210,307
Glendale	138,665	176,837	183,977	192,518	183,977	164,307	159,732
Chandler	145,256	139,677	145,485	156,186	154,920	159,038	146,859
Tempe	151,945	149,186	133,584	131,793	134,357	139,150	120,597
Surprise	93,654	96,562	86,030	86,644	86,699	90,555	92,376
Peoria	101,143	96,661	86,969	86,481	89,297	88,599	85,348
Avondale	53,483	55,444	50,756	54,643	54,289	56,180	57,475
Goodyear	65,048	49,330	46,029	54,945	53,034	50,592	39,929
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**	**FY 2018-19**	**FY 2019-20**
Gilbert	N/A	N/A	0.48	0.44	0.38	0.40	0.55
Surprise	N/A	N/A	0.37	0.36	0.35	0.36	0.35
Scottsdale	N/A	N/A	0.53	0.55	0.50	0.41	0.34
Glendale	N/A	N/A	0.28	0.27	0.28	0.26	0.23
Avondale	N/A	N/A	0.21	0.25	0.23	0.23	0.20
Tempe	N/A	N/A	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.27	0.20
Goodyear	N/A	N/A	0.29	0.37	0.32	0.28	0.19
Peoria	N/A	N/A	0.21	0.19	0.21	0.21	0.19
Mesa	N/A	N/A	0.29	0.25	0.25	0.21	0.18
Chandler	N/A	N/A	0.17	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.16
Phoenix	N/A	N/A	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.11
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).						
Note	In FY 2018-19, corrections were submitted to the City of Tempe's FY 2016-17 population data. This also resulted in updates to FY 2016-17 measures calculated per resident.						

Note	In FY 2018-19, all measures calculated per resident from FY 2013-14, FY 2014-15, FY 2015-16, and FY 2016-17 were updated to reflect corrections made to population data in FY 2017-18 across all cities.

Total Police Calls - Officer Initiated Calls							
	FY 2013-14	**FY 2014-15**	**FY 2015-16**	**FY 2016-17**	**FY 2017-18**	**FY 2018-19**	**FY 2019-20**
Phoenix	N/A	N/A	158,608	166,442	185,347	185,745	180,932
Gilbert	N/A	N/A	111,714	104,771	94,521	102,174	143,899
Mesa	N/A	N/A	133,676	119,118	120,413	104,768	87,601
Scottsdale	N/A	N/A	123,242	132,913	121,424	101,000	87,389
Glendale	N/A	N/A	66,599	64,678	67,887	62,464	56,242
Surprise	N/A	N/A	46,479	45,735	45,651	48,014	49,550
Chandler	N/A	N/A	41,193	48,412	45,885	50,149	42,160
Tempe	N/A	N/A	34,086	43,278	44,340	49,832	37,840
Peoria	N/A	N/A	33,713	31,345	35,723	37,472	34,267
Avondale	N/A	N/A	16,936	19,915	18,887	19,108	17,316
Goodyear	N/A	N/A	21,665	28,845	26,282	23,355	17,275
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**	**FY 2018-19**	**FY 2019-20**
Scottsdale	N/A	N/A	0.57	0.58	0.61	0.69	0.69
Avondale	N/A	N/A	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.45	0.47
Tempe	N/A	N/A	0.57	0.50	0.50	0.48	0.44
Glendale	N/A	N/A	0.50	0.54	0.48	0.42	0.43
Phoenix	N/A	N/A	0.43	0.44	0.43	0.43	0.42
Chandler	N/A	N/A	0.43	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.39
Mesa	N/A	N/A	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.36	0.35
Surprise	N/A	N/A	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.31
Peoria	N/A	N/A	0.33	0.33	0.31	0.29	0.28
Gilbert	N/A	N/A	0.29	0.30	0.29	0.27	0.26
Goodyear	N/A	N/A	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.25
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).						
Note	In FY 2018-19, corrections were submitted to the City of Tempe's FY 2016-17 population data resulting in updates to FY 2016-17 measures calculated per resident.						
Note	In FY 2018-19, all measures calculated per resident from FY 2013-14, FY 2014-15, FY 2015-16, and FY 2016-17 were updated to reflect corrections made to population data in FY 2017-18 across all cities.						

Total Police Calls - Citizen Initiated Calls							
	FY 2013-14	**FY 2014-15**	**FY 2015-16**	**FY 2016-17**	**FY 2017-18**	**FY 2018-19**	**FY 2019-20**
Phoenix	N/A	N/A	666,117	685,618	682,291	680,037	680,835
Mesa	N/A	N/A	166,571	172,864	175,961	175,451	175,743
Scottsdale	N/A	N/A	132,469	137,865	148,120	168,649	170,184
Chandler	N/A	N/A	104,292	107,774	109,035	108,889	104,699
Glendale	N/A	N/A	117,378	127,840	116,090	101,843	103,490
Tempe	N/A	N/A	99,498	88,515	90,017	89,318	82,757
Gilbert	N/A	N/A	68,606	72,287	71,968	67,426	66,408
Peoria	N/A	N/A	53,256	55,136	53,574	51,127	51,081
Surprise	N/A	N/A	39,551	40,909	41,048	42,541	42,826
Avondale	N/A	N/A	33,820	34,728	35,402	37,072	40,159
Goodyear	N/A	N/A	24,364	26,100	26,752	27,237	22,654
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	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20
Phoenix	6.37	5.88	6.03	6.86	7.92	7.58	7.30
Tempe	4.98	4.67	4.15	5.11	4.91	4.93	4.71
Mesa	3.98	4.62	4.23	4.33	4.25	3.76	3.75
Glendale	3.91	4.17	3.99	5.05	5.06	4.83	3.55
Avondale	2.59	3.48	3.51	2.89	3.15	3.46	2.97
Peoria	1.61	1.50	1.75	2.10	2.41	2.20	2.26
Chandler	2.39	1.96	2.01	2.22	2.51	2.31	2.22
Goodyear	1.33	1.53	1.89	3.94	2.68	2.40	1.93
Scottsdale	1.51	1.62	1.86	1.54	1.63	1.72	1.67
Surprise	1.23	1.59	1.33	1.05	1.01	1.00	1.01
Gilbert	0.87	0.92	0.76	0.83	0.84	0.92	0.94
Source	FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) crime data. Calendar year.						
Note	In FY 2018-19, the City of Surprise submitted corrections due to a clerical error to DPS and FBI for total violent crime data in 2018.						
Note	In FY 2018-19, corrections were submitted to the City of Tempe's FY 2016-17 population data resulting in updates to FY 2016-17 measures calculated per resident.						
Note	In FY 2018-19, all measures calculated per resident from FY 2013-14, FY 2014-15, FY 2015-16, and FY 2016-17 were updated to reflect corrections made to population data in FY 2017-18 across all cities.						

Total Violent Crime							
	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20
Phoenix	9,494	8,888	9,261	10,700	12,511	12,110	11,803
Mesa	1,806	2,118	1,972	2,051	2,047	1,837	1,865
Tempe	831	798	721	902	883	913	889
Glendale	906	973	943	1,204	1,214	1,167	863
Chandler	576	474	490	558	647	606	593
Scottsdale	338	368	434	369	396	422	415
Peoria	254	239	283	351	414	388	408
Avondale	202	273	279	233	257	286	251
Gilbert	193	210	177	200	207	234	245
Goodyear	94	111	143	310	218	203	172
Surprise	150	198	168	135	131	133*	138
Source	FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) crime data. Calendar year.						
Note	In FY 2018-19, the City of Surprise submitted corrections due to a clerical error to DPS and FBI for total violent crime data in 2018.						

Property Crime Rate per 1,000 Residents							
	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20
Tempe	47.52	47.35	43.94	46.12*	42.65	42.10	39.34
Avondale	46.96	38.60	38.94	40.47	41.02	33.16	36.58
Phoenix	40.29	38.67	35.45	37.53	38.22	36.13	34.61
Glendale	58.76	57.27	54.85	53.73	43.64	42.34	33.22
Goodyear	24.23	21.74	23.60	26.21	28.11	24.57	23.00
Scottsdale	25.81	23.75	22.84	23.67	22.65	23.16	20.63
Chandler	24.49	23.99	21.99	24.47	22.52	20.70	20.17
Mesa	28.49	28.39	25.52	23.67	22.21	20.50	19.80
Peoria	24.35	20.30	20.78	22.28	19.77	18.40	18.16
Surprise	17.36	22.23	17.28	19.38	17.04	15.65	15.29
Gilbert	15.61	15.21	13.97	14.02	13.62	12.93	11.76
Source	FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) crime data. Calendar year.						
Note	In FY 2018-19, the City of Surprise submitted corrections due to a clerical error to DPS and FBI for total property crime data in 2018.						
Note	In FY 2018-19, corrections were submitted to the City of Tempe's FY 2016-17 population data resulting in updates to FY 2016-17 measures calculated per resident.						
Note	In FY 2018-19, all measures calculated per resident from FY 2013-14, FY 2014-15, FY 2015-16, and FY 2016-17 were updated to reflect corrections made to population data in FY 2017-18 across all cities.						

Total Property Crime							
	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20
Phoenix	60,084	58,450	54,456	58,552	60,353	57,732	55,974
Mesa	12,915	13,029	11,905	11,214	10,692	10,024	9,851
Glendale	13,626	13,379	12,955	12,805	10,469	10,186	8,083
Tempe	7,921	8,087	7,642	8,144	7,669	7,802	7,420
Chandler	5,899	5,812	5,393	6,152	5,809	5,430	5,382
Scottsdale	5,766	5,394	5,332	5,698	5,493	5,683	5,114
Peoria	3,831	3,227	3,368	3,721	3,392	3,241	3,273
Avondale	3,659	3,030	3,096	3,262	3,347	2,739	3,095
Gilbert	3,471	3,474	3,267	3,368	3,355	3,273	3,050
Surprise	2,120	2,761	2,182	2,489	2,217	2,080	2,083
Goodyear	1,716	1,585	1,784	2,063	2,288	2,081	2,045
Source	FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) crime data. Calendar year.						
Note	In FY 2018-19, the City of Surprise submitted corrections due to a clerical error to DPS and FBI for total property crime data in 2018.						

Violent Crime Clearance Rates (%)							
	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20
Peoria	62%	60%	57%	57%	55%	59%	60%
Surprise	72%	58%	65%	64%	52%	54%	53%
Goodyear	49%	44%	55%	54%	43%	49%	48%
Tempe	39%	32%	38%	35%	36%	36%	46%
Avondale	54%	38%	35%	42%	38%	36%	45%
Mesa	48%	48%	50%	48%	51%	47%	43%
Gilbert	69%	61%	59%	62%	56%	48%	42%
Chandler	42%	39%	46%	48%	38%*	43%	38%
Scottsdale	61%	58%	52%	51%	44%	46%	38%
Phoenix	36%	33%	29%	27%	27%	32%	30%
Glendale	38%	38%	30%	34%	32%	33%	28%
Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities. Calendar year.						
Note	In FY 2018-19, the City of Chandler submitted a correction for FY 2017-18 data on violent crime clearance rates.						

Property Crime Clearance Rates (%)							
	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20
Mesa	30%	33%	29%	31%	28%	28%	27%
Gilbert	22%	25%	25%	23%	24%	26%	22%
Scottsdale	23%	27%	30%	26%	21%	25%	22%
Surprise	24%	21%	24%	26%	20%	19%	20%
Peoria	21%	21%	21%	18%	17%	20%	19%
Chandler	17%	18%	22%	17%	19%	18%	18%
Avondale	22%	20%	17%	14%	16%	15%	14%
Goodyear	21%	17%	16%	14%	14%	17%	14%
Phoenix	17%	17%	16%	14%	12%	12%	13%
Tempe	13%	12%	12%	12%	9%	9%	11%
Glendale	6%	10%	19%	17%	19%	17%	10%
Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities. Calendar year.						

Library Services

Number of Library Branches							
	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20
Phoenix	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Scottsdale	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Chandler	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

Glendale	3	3	3	3	3	4	4
Mesa	4	4	4	4	4	4	3
Surprise	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Avondale	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Gilbert	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Peoria	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Goodyear	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tempe	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities.						

Average Hours Libraries are Open per Week							
	FY 2013-14	**FY 2014-15**	**FY 2015-16**	**FY 2016-17**	**FY 2017-18**	**FY 2018-19**	**FY 2019-20**
Peoria	64	64	66	66	66	66	49
Tempe	56	56	61	62	62	62	46
Mesa	58	54	60	60	60	60	43
Scottsdale	60	60	62	62	60	64	41
Chandler	59	59	59	59	50	50	41
Gilbert	55	55	55	55	53	53	38
Avondale	52	44	50	44	48	48	37
Goodyear	48	48	48	48	50	50	35
Glendale	35	36	37	37	41	42	33
Phoenix	48	48	48	48	48	49	27
Surprise	40	40	40	40	43	43	27
Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities.						

Physical Item Turnover Rate							
	FY 2013-14	**FY 2014-15**	**FY 2015-16**	**FY 2016-17**	**FY 2017-18**	**FY 2018-19**	**FY 2019-20**
Goodyear	N/A	N/A	12.13	12.64	12.67	12.35	8.30
Gilbert	N/A	N/A	12.33	11.01	10.00	8.83	6.63
Surprise	N/A	N/A	11.64	11.55	9.93	8.76	5.77
Scottsdale	N/A	N/A	4.49	4.50	4.53	4.87	5.31
Peoria	N/A	N/A	5.20	3.97	5.39	4.22	5.28
Chandler	N/A	N/A	5.02	5.24	4.75	5.3	4.24
Mesa	N/A	N/A	7.02	6.49	6.18	5.53	3.92
Phoenix	N/A	N/A	6.34	6.00	5.85	5.90	3.55
Avondale	N/A	N/A	2.46	2.68	2.87	3.45	2.32
Glendale	N/A	N/A	3.33	3.06	2.68	2.79	1.97
Tempe	N/A	N/A	3.09	2.99	2.89	2.87	1.55
Source	Internally calculated from reported metrics.						

Library Operation & Maintenance (O&M) Expenditures per Square Foot							
	FY 2013-14	**FY 2014-15**	**FY 2015-16**	**FY 2016-17**	**FY 2017-18**	**FY 2018-19**	**FY 2019-20**
Peoria	N/A	N/A	$63.62	$70.10	$75.36	$73.89	$79.10
Phoenix	N/A	N/A	$61.44	$63.23	$73.09	$67.38	$69.16
Goodyear	N/A	N/A	$62.90	$63.64	$69.26	$67.75	$67.83
Surprise	N/A	N/A	$81.47	$80.87	$88.69	$84.59	$65.85
Glendale	N/A	N/A	$40.10	$41.76	$43.23	$45.37	$50.02
Chandler	N/A	N/A	$49.28	$52.15	$50.72	$52.52	$49.14
Mesa	N/A	N/A	$37.52	$37.99	$37.56	$38.12	$39.14
Gilbert	N/A	N/A	$52.12	$53.79	$47.03	$44.43	$38.73
Scottsdale	N/A	N/A	$46.81	$48.09	$44.85	$48.00	$38.14
Avondale	N/A	N/A	$27.90	$33.44	$31.26	$30.97	$33.72
Tempe	N/A	N/A	$35.73	$37.92	$34.50	$34.86	$31.89
Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities.						
Note	In FY 2019-20, Goodyear submitted corrections to Library Square Footage for FY 2015-16, FY 2016-17, FY 2017-18, and FY 2018-19, which in turn adjusted their O&M Expenditures per Square Foot for each of these years.						

Library Operation & Maintenance (O&M) Expenditures per Visit							
	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20
Phoenix	N/A	N/A	$8.14	$8.66	$12.23	$10.82	$16.52
Glendale	N/A	N/A	$7.65	$8.47	$9.00	$10.02	$14.98
Peoria	N/A	N/A	$6.57	$7.48	$8.16	$8.44	$12.42
Tempe	N/A	N/A	$5.16	$6.83	$5.34	$5.96	$10.35
Avondale	N/A	N/A	$4.94	$6.03	$6.66	$6.80	$10.29
Mesa	N/A	N/A	$5.72	$6.28	$6.24	$6.01	$10.09
Scottsdale	N/A	N/A	$7.64	$8.08	$7.81	$8.78	$9.20
Chandler	N/A	N/A	$5.86	$6.21	$6.76	$7.03	$8.72
Surprise	N/A	N/A	$4.30	$4.37	$4.78	$4.81	$7.32
Goodyear	N/A	N/A	$4.52	$5.14	$4.87	$4.75	$7.27
Gilbert	N/A	N/A	$4.18	$4.08	$4.54	$4.35	$5.02
Source	Internally calculated from reported metrics.						
Note	In FY 2018-19, the City of Chandler submitted corrections to FY 2017-18 number of total library visits.						

Total Library Operation & Maintenance (O&M) Expenditures							
	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20
Phoenix	N/A	N/A	$34,262,185	$35,257,996	$40,754,706	$37,569,739	$38,564,508
Scottsdale	N/A	N/A	$9,115,883	$9,365,630	$8,734,682	$9,437,874	$7,435,401
Mesa	N/A	N/A	$6,620,354	$6,702,944	$6,627,378	$6,795,645	$6,771,132
Chandler	N/A	N/A	$6,108,872	$6,465,803	$6,287,676	$6,511,844	$6,091,757
Glendale	N/A	N/A	$4,556,295	$4,745,404	$4,913,952	$5,497,286	$6,061,218
Peoria	N/A	N/A	$3,880,523	$4,276,131	$4,521,431	$4,433,440	$4,746,097
Gilbert	N/A	N/A	$3,609,235	$3,725,320	$4,138,980	$4,176,600	$3,408,325
Tempe	N/A	N/A	$3,572,632	$3,791,702	$3,451,735	$3,486,528	$3,189,446
Surprise	N/A	N/A	$1,957,000	$1,942,602	$2,130,248	$2,031,638	$2,240,381
Avondale	N/A	N/A	$1,213,821	$1,454,775	$1,359,595	$1,347,005	$1,466,858
Goodyear	N/A	N/A	$629,000	$636,417	$692,679	$677,521	$678,320
Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities.						

Parks & Recreation Services

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	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20
Tempe	8.97	8.75	8.60	8.47	8.31	8.07	7.93
Scottsdale	7.86	7.73	7.52	7.33	7.25	7.15	7.08
Phoenix	3.89	3.84	3.78	3.72	3.67	6.51	6.14
Glendale	4.15	4.12	4.07	4.04	4.06	4.03	4.95
Chandler	5.03	5.09	5.07	5.01	4.92	4.88	4.80
Mesa	4.26	4.31	4.41	4.46	4.39	4.73	4.78
Peoria	3.04	3.05	2.99	3.41	3.32	3.24	3.16
Surprise	2.64	2.63	2.55	2.55	2.57	2.53	2.46
Goodyear	3.00	2.99	2.88	2.77	2.68	2.57	2.45
Gilbert	1.90	1.85	1.81	1.76	1.72	1.91	2.09
Avondale	1.54	1.53	1.51	1.87	1.47	1.45	1.77
Source	Internally calculated from reported metrics.						
Note	In FY 2018-19, the City of Phoenix implemented a park reclassification process resulting in a rise in developed park acreage and a decline in natural preserve area acreage. In addition, the golf course and stadium measures now include facilities that are owned by the City of Phoenix but not managed by its Parks and Recreation Department.						
Note	In FY 2018-19, the City of Chandler submitted corrections to FY 2017-18 to golf course acreage.						
Note	In FY 2018-19, corrections were submitted to the City of Tempe's FY 2016-17 population data resulting in updates to FY 2016-17 measures calculated per resident.						

Note	In FY 2018-19, all measures calculated per resident from FY 2013-14, FY 2014-15, FY 2015-16, and FY 2016-17 were updated to reflect corrections made to population data in FY 2017-18 across all cities.

Park Acreage for Public Use - Developed Park Acreage							
	FY 2013-14	**FY 2014-15**	**FY 2015-16**	**FY 2016-17**	**FY 2017-18**	**FY 2018-19**	**FY 2019-20**
Phoenix	5,148	5,148	5,148	5,148	5,149	9,334	8,860
Mesa	1,758	1,807	1,883	1,941	1,941	2,139	2,207
Glendale	835	835	835	835	847	847	1,077
Tempe	1,070	1,070	1,070	1,070	1,070	1,070	1,070
Chandler	976	996	1,007	1,023	1,035	1,045	1,045
Scottsdale	975	975	975	975	975	975	975
Gilbert	423	423	423	423	423	483	543
Peoria	353	360	360	445	445	445	445
Surprise	226	231	231	231	239	239	239
Goodyear	210	210	210	210	210	210	210
Avondale	120	120	120	120	120	120	150
Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities.						
Note	In FY 2018-19, the City of Phoenix implemented a park reclassification process resulting in a rise in developed park acreage.						
Note	In FY 2019-20, a correction was made to the FY 2018-19 data for the City of Mesa.						

Park Acreage for Public Use - Natural Preserve Area Acreage							
	FY 2013-14	**FY 2014-15**	**FY 2015-16**	**FY 2016-17**	**FY 2017-18**	**FY 2018-19**	**FY 2019-20**
Phoenix	41,292	41,292	41,440	41,440	41,440	36,243	36,245
Scottsdale	30,165	30,165	30,165	30,165	30,560	30,560	30,580
Peoria	406	406	406	1,074	1,133	1,133	2,142
Glendale	1,112	1,112	1,112	1,112	1,112	1,112	1,112
Tempe	321	321	321	321	321	321	321
Gilbert	182	182	182	182	182	182	182
Avondale	73	73	73	73	80	130	130
Chandler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goodyear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mesa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surprise	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities						
Note	In FY 2018-19, the City of Phoenix implemented a park reclassification process resulting in a decline in natural preserve area acreage.						

Park Acreage for Public Use - Planned Park Acreage							
	FY 2013-14	**FY 2014-15**	**FY 2015-16**	**FY 2016-17**	**FY 2017-18**	**FY 2018-19**	**FY 2019-20**
Phoenix	1,106	1,106	1,106	1,106	1,106	1,906	2,270
Mesa	801	801	475	458	861	716	508
Goodyear	240	244	244	371	371	371	371
Gilbert	0	0	337	378	387	327	267
Chandler	332	312	302	285	267	257	237
Peoria	130	130	120	120	120	130	130
Scottsdale	40	40	40	40	40	50	50
Avondale	61	61	45	126	45	59	44
Glendale	116	116	116	116	116	116	0
Surprise	14	9	9	9	0	0	0
Tempe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities						

Park Acreage for Public Use - Golf Course Acreage							
	FY 2013-14	**FY 2014-15**	**FY 2015-16**	**FY 2016-17**	**FY 2017-18**	**FY 2018-19**	**FY 2019-20**
Phoenix	595	595	595	595	595	944	944

Scottsdale	765	765	765	765	765	765	765
Chandler	236	236	236	236	236	236	236
Tempe	220	220	220	220	220	220	220
Mesa	143	143	143	143	143	143	143
Glendale	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Avondale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gilbert	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goodyear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peoria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surprise	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities						
Note	In FY 2018-19, the City of Phoenix reclassified their park acreage. Golf course measures now include facilities that are owned by the City of Phoenix but not managed by its Parks and Recreation Department.						
Note	In FY 2018-19, the City of Chandler submitted data corrections to their FY 2017-18 golf course acreage.						

Park Acreage for Public Use - Stadium Acreage							
	FY 2013-14	**FY 2014-15**	**FY 2015-16**	**FY 2016-17**	**FY 2017-18**	**FY 2018-19**	**FY 2019-20**
Tempe	205	205	205	205	205	205	205
Peoria	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
Phoenix	56	56	56	56	56	123*	123
Surprise	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
Glendale	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
Mesa	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Scottsdale	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Goodyear	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Avondale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gilbert	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities.						
Note	In FY 2018-19, the City of Phoenix reclassified their park acreage. The stadium measures now include facilities that are owned by the City of Phoenix but not managed by its Parks and Recreation Department.						

Miles of Trails per 1,000 Residents							
	FY 2013-14	**FY 2014-15**	**FY 2015-16**	**FY 2016-17**	**FY 2017-18**	**FY 2018-19**	**FY 2019-20**
Scottsdale	1.90	1.91	1.77	1.81	1.81	1.83	1.79
Tempe	0.39	0.38	0.38	0.37	0.37	0.35	0.37
Phoenix	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.30
Gilbert	0.31	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.27	0.27
Peoria	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.23
Glendale	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19
Avondale	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.18
Goodyear	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08
Chandler	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Mesa	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Surprise	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
Source	Internally calculated from reported metrics.						
Note	In FY 2018-19, the City of Scottsdale submitted corrections between FY 2013-14 to FY 2017-18 to include shared use pathways in total miles of trails.						
Note	In FY 2018-19, all measures calculated per resident (and per 1,000 residents) from FY 2013-14, FY 2014-15, FY 2015-16, and FY 2016-17 were updated to reflect corrections made to population data in FY 2017-18 across all cities.						
Note	In FY 2019-20, all cities provided updated numbers of Miles of Trails for all years (FY 2013-2020) to standardize calculation between cities. The measure will continue to be internally calculated.						

Miles of Trails							
	FY 2013-14	**FY 2014-15**	**FY 2015-16**	**FY 2016-17**	**FY 2017-18**	**FY 2018-19**	**FY 2019-20**
Phoenix	416	422	450	487.6	487.6	487.6	487.6

Scottsdale	423.44	433.81	413.68	434.03	439.49	448.51	442.53
Tempe	65.0	65.5	65.5	65.75	65.75	65.75	69.5
Gilbert	69	69	69	69	69	69	69
Glendale	43.54	43.54	43.54	45.54	45.54	46	46
Peoria	32.94	34.54	35.94	36.34	36.34	36.54	41.44
Avondale	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Chandler	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Mesa	5.84	7.51	7.51	7.51	7.51	7.51	7.51
Goodyear	6.71	6.71	6.71	6.71	6.71	6.71	6.71
Surprise	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95
Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities.						
Note	In FY 2018-19, the City of Scottsdale submitted corrections between FY 2013-14 to FY 2017-18 to include shared use pathways in total miles of trails.						
Note	In FY 2018-19, all measures calculated per resident (and per 1,000 residents) from FY 2013-14, FY 2014-15, FY 2015-16, and FY 2016-17 were updated to reflect corrections made to population data in FY 2017-18 across all cities.						
Note	In FY 2019-20, all cities provided updated numbers of Miles of Trails for all years (FY 2013-2020) to standardize calculation between cities. The measure will continue to be internally calculated.						

Water, Sewer, & Trash Services

Standardized Monthly Bill for Water (Higher Use)							
	FY 2013-14	**FY 2014-15**	**FY 2015-16**	**FY 2016-17**	**FY 2017-18**	**FY 2018-19**	**FY 2019-20**
Goodyear	$58.15	$52.30	$58.15	$65.96	$86.73	$97.68	$112.41
Surprise	$63.25	$63.25	$68.45	$74.06	$80.10	$86.75	$93.33
Mesa	$72.25	$67.38	$72.25	$77.35	$82.73	$85.66	$88.93
Phoenix	$63.85	$61.58	$61.58	$61.58	$66.15	$66.75	$74.29
Peoria	$63.55	$63.55	$63.55	$66.02	$68.03	$69.82	$73.89
Avondale	$57.16	$58.16	$58.16	$58.16	$63.88	$71.65	$71.65
Scottsdale	$66.45	$66.80	$65.45	$66.45	$66.45	$69.15	$70.25
Glendale	$61.88	$61.88	$61.88	$61.88	$61.88	$65.27	$69.03
Tempe	$64.48	$63.26	$63.26	$64.48	$64.48	$67.49	$67.49
Gilbert	$40.67	$40.67	$40.67	$40.67	$40.67	$40.67	$48.37
Chandler	$57.16	$43.27	$43.27	$43.47	$43.47	$43.78	$43.78
Source	Scottsdale analysis of Valley Cities rates.						

Standardized Monthly Bill for Sewer (Higher Use)							
	FY 2013-14	**FY 2014-15**	**FY 2015-16**	**FY 2016-17**	**FY 2017-18**	**FY 2018-19**	**FY 2019-20**
Goodyear	$101.77	$101.77	$101.77	$104.78	$107.94	$110.07	$114.61
Glendale	$51.92	$51.92	$51.92	$51.92	$51.92	$54.70	$57.60
Avondale	$44.29	$44.29	$44.29	$44.29	$48.66	$55.37	$55.37
Phoenix	$38.55	$45.18	$45.18	$45.18	$48.53	$49.52	$49.52
Mesa	$49.49	$46.26	$49.49	$49.17	$51.64	$53.73	$47.24
Tempe	$47.18	$46.10	$46.10	$47.18	$47.18	$47.18	$47.18
Peoria	$33.58	$33.58	$33.58	$33.73	$34.16	$34.70	$35.47
Scottsdale	$34.56	$34.47	$34.06	$34.56	$34.56	$34.81	$35.18
Chandler	$24.17	$24.17	$24.17	$26.35	$26.35	$27.32	$27.32
Surprise	$24.78	$24.78	$24.78	$24.78	$24.78	$24.78	$24.78
Gilbert	$30.78	$30.78	$30.78	$30.78	$30.78	$30.78	$24.73
Source	Scottsdale analysis of Valley Cities rates.						

Standardized Monthly Bill for Water (Lower Use)							
	FY 2013-14	**FY 2014-15**	**FY 2015-16**	**FY 2016-17**	**FY 2017-18**	**FY 2018-19**	**FY 2019-20**
Mesa	$46.63	$37.04	$40.58	$42.63	$44.74	$46.33	$55.09
Goodyear	$26.72	$24.00	$26.72	$30.31	$40.59	$45.81	$52.80
Surprise	$33.79	$33.79	$36.56	$39.55	$42.77	$46.33	$50.15

Glendale	$33.18	$33.18	$33.18	$33.18	$33.18	$35.05	$37.01
Peoria	$33.49	$32.49	$32.49	$33.20	$34.12	$35.00	$36.36
Scottsdale	$34.15	$34.60	$33.65	$34.15	$34.15	$35.45	$36.05
Tempe	$33.16	$34.20	$34.20	$33.16	$33.16	$33.97	$33.97
Avondale	$22.18	$23.18	$23.18	$23.18	$25.47	$28.27	$28.27
Phoenix	$24.10	$22.90	$22.90	$22.90	$24.74	$25.20	$28.23
Gilbert	$24.35	$24.35	$24.35	$24.35	$24.35	$24.35	$27.18
Chandler	$24.51	$24.51	$24.51	$24.51	$24.51	$24.75	$24.75
Source	Scottsdale analysis of Valley Cities rates.						

Standardized Monthly Bill for Sewer (Lower Use)							
	FY 2013-14	**FY 2014-15**	**FY 2015-16**	**FY 2016-17**	**FY 2017-18**	**FY 2018-19**	**FY 2019-20**
Goodyear	$69.35	$67.36	$67.36	$69.35	$71.44	$72.85	$75.86
Glendale	$37.68	$37.68	$37.68	$37.68	$37.68	$39.70	$41.80
Avondale	$31.61	$31.61	$31.61	$31.61	$34.58	$39.21	$39.21
Mesa	$34.41	$31.74	$34.41	$33.33	$35.00	$36.41	$37.33
Phoenix	$26.04	$30.45	$30.45	$30.45	$32.69	$33.35	$33.35
Tempe	$28.71	$28.00	$28.00	$28.72	$28.72	$28.72	$28.72
Chandler	$24.17	$24.17	$24.17	$26.35	$26.35	$27.32	$27.32
Peoria	$24.86	$24.86	$24.86	$25.37	$25.80	$26.26	$26.91
Surprise	$24.78	$24.78	$24.78	$24.78	$24.78	$24.78	$24.78
Gilbert	$25.82	$25.82	$25.82	$25.82	$25.82	$25.82	$24.73
Scottsdale	$24.04	$23.43	$23.54	$24.04	$24.04	$24.29	$24.62
Source	Scottsdale analysis of Valley Cities rates.						

Percent of Single Family Residential Waste Diverted through Recycling (%)							
	FY 2013-14	**FY 2014-15**	**FY 2015-16**	**FY 2016-17**	**FY 2017-18**	**FY 2018-19**	**FY 2019-20**
Chandler	25%	27%	27%	25%	21%	21%	20%
Gilbert	17%	21%	22%	22%	21%	21%	20%
Peoria	23%	23%	23%	23%	21%	21%	20%
Phoenix	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	18%	18%
Avondale	18%	19%	16%	19%	19%	18%	17%
Goodyear	25%	25%	24%	23%	22%	22%	17%
Tempe	20%	19%	19%	19%	22%	23%	16%
Glendale	14%	14%	14%	13%	16%	12%	12%
Mesa	23%	26%	22%	22%	19%	19%	10%
Scottsdale	24%	24%	24%	25%	26%	28%	8%
Surprise	23%	22%	22%	21%	20%	25%	2%
Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities.						

Finance & Administration Services

Full Time Equivalent (FTE) per 1,000 Residents							
	FY 2013-14	**FY 2014-15**	**FY 2015-16**	**FY 2016-17**	**FY 2017-18**	**FY 2018-19**	**FY 2019-20**
Tempe	9.30	9.27	9.23	9.09	9.27	9.17	10.54
Scottsdale	10.91	10.64	10.60	10.35	10.27	10.26	10.24
Phoenix	9.84	9.65	9.39	9.20	9.14	9.11	9.16
Mesa	8.08	8.16	7.94	8.03	7.97	7.99	8.07
Goodyear	7.22	7.23	7.02	6.96	7.03	7.60	7.65
Glendale	6.82	7.39	7.38	7.43	7.44	7.49	7.51
Peoria	7.02	7.06	7.07	7.14	7.01	7.26	7.09
Surprise	6.02	6.30	6.36	6.70	6.77	6.78	7.01
Avondale	6.32	6.40	6.38	6.44	6.47	6.33	6.96
Chandler	6.59	6.62	6.66	6.57	6.53	6.43	6.34
Gilbert	5.42	5.47	5.45	5.43	5.51	5.51	5.73
Source	Internally calculated from reported metrics.						

Note	In FY 2018-19 the City of Goodyear began counting part-time employees as part of the FTE count.
Note	In FY 2018-19, all measures calculated per resident (and per 1,000 residents) from FY 2014-15, FY 2015-16, and FY 2016-17 were updated to reflect corrections made to population data in FY 2017-18 across all cities.
Note	This report has been edited with a correction to FTE for Scottsdale in FY 2013-14, 2014-15, 2017-18, and 2018-19.

Total Full Time Equivalent (FTE)							
	FY 2013-14	**FY 2014-15**	**FY 2015-16**	**FY 2016-17**	**FY 2017-18**	**FY 2018-19**	**FY 2019-20**
Phoenix	14,872.37	14,585.10	14,421.20	14,354.00	14,440.00	14,560.00	14,822.00
Mesa	3,710.55	3,744.60	3,703.70	3,805.10	3,833.90	3,907.50	4,013.30
Scottsdale	2,437.70	2,417.40	2,475.40	2,479.30	2,489.60	2,517.30	2,538.98
Tempe	1,588.82	1,584.10	1,604.75	1,631.75	1,667.50	1,699.25	1,987.00
Glendale	1,592.34	1,726.70	1,742.25	1,771.00	1,785.25	1,812.25	1,828.00
Chandler	1,595.36	1,602.80	1,634.23	1,650.93	1,684.68	1,686.68	1,691.68
Gilbert	1,238.16	1,248.72	1,275.00	1,305.91	1,357.49	1,395.01	1,485.55
Peoria	1,115.79	1,121.87	1,145.62	1,191.87	1,203.60	1,277.95	1,277.65
Surprise	748.02	782.00	803.60	860.50	881.20	901.24	955.10
Goodyear	511.00	527.00	531.00	548.00	572.00	644.00	679.80
Avondale	496.07	502.75	507.25	525.75	528.00	522.75	588.75
Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities.						
Note	In FY 2018-19 the City of Goodyear began counting part-time employees as part of the FTE count.						
Note	In FY 2018-19, data for "Total Full Time Equivalent" in FY 2014-15 and FY 2015-16 was corrected for all cities.						
Note	Total FTE for Scottsdale was updated for FY 2013-14, 2014-15, 2016-17, 2017-18, and 2018-19.						

Bond Rating (most recent General Obligation Bond Rating)							
	FY 2013-14	**FY 2014-15**	**FY 2015-16**	**FY 2016-17**	**FY 2017-18**	**FY 2018-19**	**FY 2019-20**
Avondale	AA	AA	AA-	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA
Chandler	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA
Gilbert	AA+	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA
Glendale	BBB+	BBB+	A+	A+	A+	AAA	AAA
Peoria	AA+	AA+	AA+	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA
Scottsdale	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA
Tempe	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA
Phoenix	AA+	AA+	AA+	AA+	AA+	AA+	AA+
Goodyear	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA
Mesa	AA-	AA-	AA-	AA-	AA-	AA	AA
Surprise	AA-	AA	AA+	AA+	AA	AA+	AA
Source	Self-reported by participating Valley Cities.						