



LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD

Statewide Criminal and Juvenile Justice Recidivism and Revocation Rates

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LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD STAFF

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One responsibility of the Legislative Budget Board is to calculate recidivism rates for adult and juvenile correctional populations. The purpose of this report is to highlight what is known about the success and failure of populations in the Texas criminal and juvenile justice systems in recent years.

This report summarizes the rearrest and reincarceration rates for adults released from prisons, state jails, substance abuse felony punishment facilities, in-prison therapeutic community programs, and intermediate sanction facilities. It also presents rearrest and incarceration/reincarceration rates for juveniles released from the Texas Juvenile Justice Department secure residential facilities, supervised by county juvenile probation departments (JPD), and released from local secure residential facilities. This report also provides revocation rates for adults under community supervision, adults and juveniles under parole supervision, and juveniles under deferred prosecution and adjudicated probation supervision.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On March 1, 2004, the Legislative Budget Board (LBB) established a Criminal Justice Data Analysis (CJDA) team to assume certain criminal justice policy analysis responsibilities; these responsibilities were codified in the Texas Government Code, Section 322.019, by the Seventy-ninth Legislature, Regular Session, 2005. One responsibility of the CJDA team is to calculate recidivism rates for adult and juvenile correctional populations. The February 2015 *Statewide Criminal and Juvenile Justice Recidivism and Revocation Rates* report provides recidivism and revocation rates for fiscal years 2009 to 2011 in preparation for the Eighty-fourth Texas Legislature, 2015.

WHAT IS RECIDIVISM?

Recidivism is defined as a return to criminal or delinquent activity after previous criminal or delinquent involvement.

Recidivism data for Texas' adult criminal and juvenile justice populations is summarized in the following sections. Certain indicators of subsequent criminal and delinquent activity are used to calculate recidivism rates because not all criminal or delinquent activity committed by an offender is known.

The following sections assess whether groups of these individuals were rearrested and/or (re)incarcerated within three years of release from incarceration or after the start of supervision. Definitions of terms used throughout this report can be found in the glossary section.

WHAT POPULATIONS ARE INCLUDED?

The populations included in this report represent a diverse group of offenders with varying levels of offense severity, offense history, and risk of reoffending. The populations analyzed were released from various institution types or placed on various types of community-based supervision. Caution should be used when comparing rates across different population groups, such as comparing state jail and intermediate sanction facility rearrest rates.

Figure 1 shows the correctional populations included in this analysis and their respective recidivism and revocation trends.

FIGURE 1
TEXAS RECIDIVISM AND REVOCATION TRENDS, FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011 COHORTS

ADULT/JUVENILE	POPULATION TYPE	REARRESTS	INCARCERATION/ REINCARCERATION	REVOCATION
Adult	Prison	Stable	Stable	--
Adult	State Jail	Stable	Stable	--
Adult	Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility	Stable	Stable	--
Adult	In-Prison Therapeutic Community	Increase	Stable	--
Adult	Intermediate Sanction Facility	Stable	Stable	--
Adult	Direct Felony Community Supervision (Probation)	--	--	Stable
Adult	Parole	--	--	Stable
Juvenile	Deferred Prosecution Supervision	Stable	Stable	Stable
Juvenile	Adjudicated Probation Supervision	Stable	Stable	Stable
Juvenile	Local Secure Residential Facility – Juvenile Probation Departments	Stable	Stable	--
Juvenile	State Residential Facility – Texas Juvenile Justice Department	Stable	Stable	--
Juvenile	Parole	--	--	Decrease

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

REARREST

Adults and juveniles released from correctional residential facilities or starting supervision were monitored to determine the percentage rearrested for an offense of at least a Class B misdemeanor level within three years of release or the start of supervision. For any adult or juvenile who had more than one subsequent arrest during the three-year follow-up period, only the first arrest was counted in the calculation of the rearrest rate. The fiscal year 2011 cohort is the most recent group for which the three-year rearrest rate has been

calculated. For deferred prosecution and adjudicated probation cohorts, the three-year recidivism period begins at the start of supervision. For all other cohorts, the three-year recidivism period begins at release from the correctional residential facility. **Figure 2** shows the rearrest rate for each population included in this analysis.

FIGURE 2
REARREST RATES BY FISCAL YEAR OF RELEASE OR START OF SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011

COHORT	PERCENTAGE REARRESTED WITHIN THREE YEARS		
	2009	2010	2011
Adult			
Prison	47.2	47.3	46.5
State Jail	61.4	60.7	62.0
Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility	42.9	43.5	44.7
In-Prison Therapeutic Community	43.1	48.4	48.1
Intermediate Sanction Facility	58.1	57.2	57.5
Juvenile			
Deferred Prosecution Supervision	42.6	41.2	41.3
Adjudicated Probation Supervision	62.3	61.9	62.2
Local Secure Residential Facility—Juvenile Probation Departments	67.2	68.5	71.1
State Residential Facility—Texas Juvenile Justice Department	73.1	73.3	72.9

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Department of Public Safety; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

INCARCERATION AND REINCARCERATION

Adults and juveniles released from correctional residential facilities were monitored to determine the percentage reincarcerated within three years. Juveniles starting supervision were also monitored to determine the percentage incarcerated within three years. For any adult or juvenile who had more than one subsequent incarceration during the three-year follow-up period, only the first incarceration was counted in the calculation of the incarceration/reincarceration rate. The fiscal year 2011 cohort is the most recent group for which the three-year rate has been calculated. For deferred prosecution and adjudicated probation cohorts, the three-year recidivism period begins at the start of supervision. For all other cohorts, the three-year recidivism period begins at

release from the correctional residential facility. The reincarceration/incarceration rates for most groups remained relatively stable across the fiscal years analyzed. **Figure 3** shows (re)incarceration rates for each cohort.

SUPERVISION REVOCATIONS

Revocation is defined as the termination of active supervision and resulting incarceration in response to the supervisee's commitment of a new offense or technical violation of supervision conditions. **Figure 4** shows the revocation rates for adults and juveniles actively supervised for felony offenses.

**FIGURE 3
INCARCERATION OR REINCARCERATION RATES BY FISCAL YEAR OF RELEASE OR START OF SUPERVISION
FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011**

COHORT	PERCENTAGE INCARCERATED OR REINCARCERATED WITHIN THREE YEARS		
	2009	2010	2011
Adult			
Prison	22.3	22.3	21.4
State Jail	30.9	30.9	30.7
Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility	40.3	42.7	44.1
In-Prison Therapeutic Community	21.7	24.8	23.1
Intermediate Sanction Facility	36.8	37.9	36.5
Juvenile			
Deferred Prosecution Supervision	2.1	2.0	1.8
Adjudicated Probation Supervision	11.0	11.0	10.6
Local Secure Residential Facility—Juvenile Probation Departments	25.1	25.7	25.5
State Residential Facility—Texas Juvenile Justice Department	46.1	43.4	43.5

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Department of Public Safety; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

**FIGURE 4
REVOCATION RATES FOR ACTIVE FELONY SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2014**

YEAR	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Adult						
Community Supervision	15.2	14.7	14.5	14.5	15.3	15.6
Parole	9.1	8.2	8.3	7.4	6.6	6.5
Juvenile						
Deferred Prosecution	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Adjudicated Probation	3.8	3.2	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.0
Parole	18.0	14.3	13.9	11.5	12.4	11.5

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Department of Public Safety; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

ADULT CORRECTIONAL RECIDIVISM AND REVOCATION POPULATIONS

Rearrest, incarceration/reincarceration, and supervision revocation information for adults served by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) Correctional Institutions Division, Community Justice Assistance Division (CJAD), and Parole Division include the following populations:

- direct felony community supervision;
- prison;
- state jail;
- substance abuse felony punishment facility (SAFPF);
- in-prison therapeutic community program (IPTC);
- intermediate sanction facility (ISF); and
- active parole supervision.

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION

Offenders released from prisons, state jails, SAFPFs, IPTCs, and ISFs during fiscal years 2009, 2010, and 2011 were monitored to determine the percentage rearrested and/or reincarcerated within three years of release. Each offender

who was rearrested and/or reincarcerated at least once during the three-year follow-up period was considered rearrested and/or reincarcerated. For any offender who had more than one subsequent arrest/incarceration during the follow-up period, only the first arrest/incarceration was counted in the rearrest/reincarceration rate calculation. If an offender had more than one arrest in a day, only the most serious arrest for that day was counted in the rearrest rate calculation. Only offenders rearrested for at least a Class B misdemeanor are analyzed.

PRISON – REARREST AND REINCARCERATION

Among the fiscal year 2011 prison release cohort of rearrested offenders, 79.3 percent were released from prison and placed into parole supervision. Other cohort releases included discharge (19.2 percent) and release to probation (1.5 percent). The most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2011 release cohort offenders were rearrested was an offense categorized as violent (28.7 percent). The average time out of custody before rearrest was 14 months for all release cohorts.

Figure 5 shows the rearrest rate for each release cohort.

**FIGURE 5
REARREST RATES AFTER RELEASE TO PRISON, FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011**

TIME PERIOD	2009		2010		2011	
	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE
	COHORT = 40,700		COHORT = 41,597		COHORT = 41,272	
Year 1	9,390	23.1%	9,489	22.8%	9,271	22.5%
Year 2	6,163	15.1%	6,359	15.3%	6,250	15.1%
Year 3	3,672	9.0%	3,848	9.3%	3,678	8.9%
Total	19,225		19,696		19,199	
Rearrest Rate		47.2%		47.3%		46.5%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Department of Public Safety.

The most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2011 release cohort offenders were reincarcerated was property-related (27.4 percent). See the Glossary section for examples of offense types. The average time out of custody before reincarceration was 20 months for all release cohorts. **Figure 6** shows the reincarceration rates for each release cohort.

Figure 7 shows the three-year rearrest and reincarceration rates for the three most recent prison release cohorts.

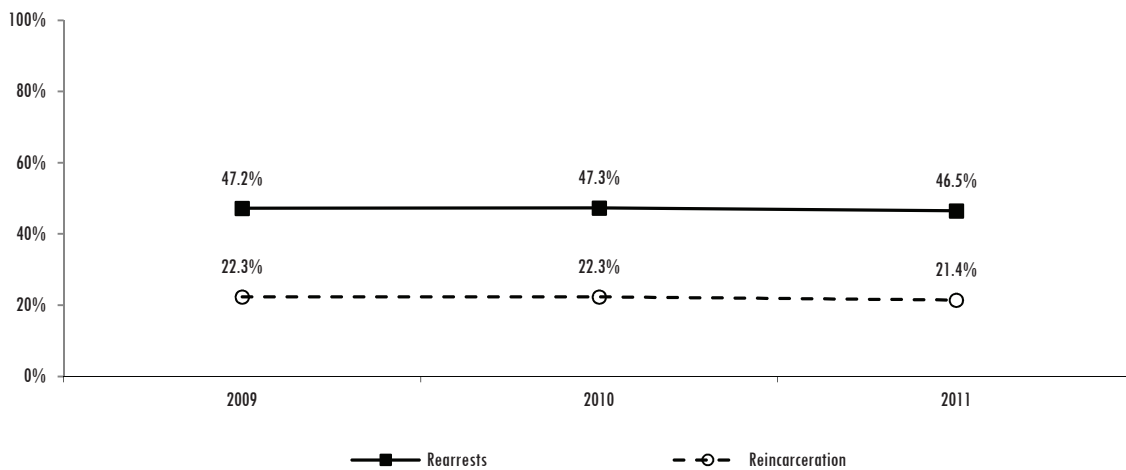
**FIGURE 6
REINCARCERATION RATES AFTER RELEASE FROM PRISON, FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011**

TIME PERIOD	2009		2010		2011	
	COHORT = 40,700		COHORT = 41,597		COHORT = 41,272	
	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	2,196	5.4%	2,234	5.4%	2,073	5.0%
Year 2	3,615	8.9%	3,904	9.4%	3,725	9.0%
Year 3	3,285	8.1%	3,158	7.6%	3,040	7.4%
Total	9,096		9,296		8,838	
Reincarceration Rate		22.3%		22.3%		21.4%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

**FIGURE 7
REARREST AND REINCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM PRISON, FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011**



SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Department of Public Safety.

STATE JAIL – REARREST AND REINCARCERATION

Among the fiscal year 2011 state jail release cohort of rearrested offenders, 99.3 percent were discharged and 0.7 percent were released to probation. The most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2011 release cohort offenders were rearrested was property-related (50.2 percent). The average time out of custody before rearrest was 11 months for all release cohorts. **Figure 8** shows the rearrest rate for each release cohort.

The most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2011 release cohort offenders were reincarcerated was also property related (54.8 percent). See the Glossary section for examples of offense types. The average time out of custody before reincarceration was 17 months for all release cohorts. **Figure 9** shows the reincarceration rate for each release cohort.

Figure 10 shows the three-year rearrest and reincarceration rates for the three most recent state jail release cohorts.

**FIGURE 8
REARREST RATES AFTER RELEASE FROM STATE JAIL, FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011**

TIME PERIOD	2009		2010		2011	
	COHORT = 23,941		COHORT = 22,926		COHORT = 22,507	
	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	9,317	38.9%	8,474	37.0%	8,518	37.8%
Year 2	3,533	14.8%	3,530	15.4%	3,549	15.8%
Year 3	1,852	7.7%	1,903	8.3%	1,877	8.3%
Total	14,702		13,907		13,944	
Rearrest Rate		61.4%		60.7%		62.0%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Department of Public Safety.

**FIGURE 9
REINCARCERATION RATES AFTER RELEASE FROM STATE JAIL, FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011**

TIME PERIOD	2009		2010		2011	
	COHORT = 23,941		COHORT = 22,926		COHORT = 22,507	
	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	2,668	11.1%	2,428	10.6%	2,470	11.0%
Year 2	2,742	11.5%	2,755	12.0%	2,717	12.1%
Year 3	1,995	8.3%	1,895	8.3%	1,723	7.7%
Total	7,405		7,078		6,910	
Reincarceration Rate		30.9%		30.9%		30.7%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

FIGURE 10
REARREST AND REINCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM STATE JAIL
FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011



SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Department of Public Safety.

**SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITY –
REARREST AND REINCARCERATION**

Among the fiscal year 2011 SAFPF release cohort, all rearrested offenders were released to community supervision (probation) or parole. The most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2011 release cohort offenders were rearrested was drug-related (36.9 percent). The average time out of custody before rearrest was 16 months for the fiscal years 2009 and 2010 release cohorts and 15 months for the fiscal year 2010 release cohort. **Figure 11** shows the rearrest rate for each release cohort.

The most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2011 release cohort offenders were reincarcerated was also drug-related (40.0 percent). See the Glossary section for examples of offense types. The average time out of custody before reincarceration was 17 months for the fiscal year 2009 release cohort and 16 months for the fiscal years 2010 and 2011 release cohorts. **Figure 12** shows the reincarceration rate for each release cohort.

Figure 13 shows the three-year rearrest and reincarceration rates for the three most recent SAFPF release cohorts.

**FIGURE 11
REARREST RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITIES
FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011**

TIME PERIOD	2009		2010		2011	
	COHORT = 6,662		COHORT = 5,802		COHORT = 6,354	
	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	1,223	18.4%	1,106	19.1%	1,222	19.2%
Year 2	950	14.3%	846	14.6%	942	14.8%
Year 3	683	10.3%	573	9.9%	676	10.6%
Total	2,856		2,525		2,840	
Rearrest Rate		42.9%		43.5%		44.7%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Department of Public Safety.

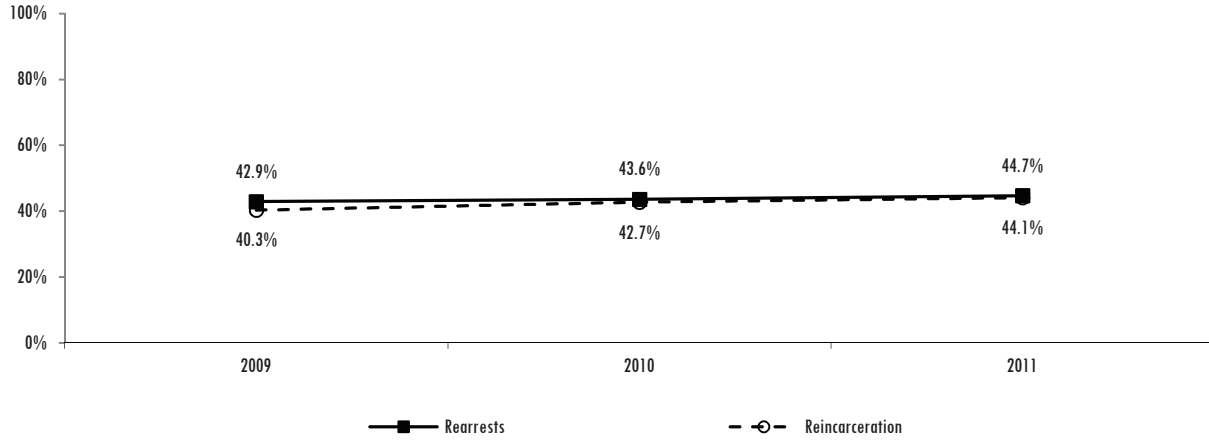
**FIGURE 12
REINCARCERATION RATES AFTER RELEASE FROM SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITIES
FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011**

TIME PERIOD	2009		2010		2011	
	COHORT = 6,662		COHORT = 5,802		COHORT = 6,354	
	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	985	14.8%	910	15.7%	1,047	16.5%
Year 2	1,043	15.7%	988	17.0%	1,103	17.4%
Year 3	655	9.8%	581	10.0%	650	10.2%
Total	2,683		2,479		2,800	
Reincarceration Rate		40.3%		42.7%		44.1%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

FIGURE 13
REARREST AND REINCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITY, FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011



SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Department of Public Safety.

IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY – REARREST AND REINCARCERATION

Among the fiscal year 2011 IPTC release cohort, all rearrested offenders were released to parole supervision. The most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2011 release cohort offenders were rearrested was drug-related (41.2 percent). The average time out of custody before rearrest was 16 months for all release cohorts. **Figure 14** shows the rearrest rate for each release cohort.

The most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2011 release cohort offenders were reincarcerated was also drug related (38.8 percent). See the Glossary section for examples of offense types. The average time out of custody before reincarceration was 22 months for the fiscal year 2009 release cohort and 21 months for the fiscal years 2010 and 2011 release cohorts. **Figure 15** shows the reincarceration rate for each release cohort.

Figure 16 shows the three-year rearrest and reincarceration rates for the three most recent IPTC release cohorts.

FIGURE 14
REARREST RATES AFTER RELEASE FROM IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY, FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011

TIME PERIOD	2009		2010		2011	
	COHORT = 2,470		COHORT = 2,632		COHORT = 2,728	
	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	408	16.5%	521	19.8%	539	19.8%
Year 2	397	16.1%	474	18.0%	473	17.3%
Year 3	260	10.5%	278	10.6%	300	11.0%
Total	1,065		1,273		1,312	
Rearrest Rate		43.1%		48.4%		48.1%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Department of Public Safety.

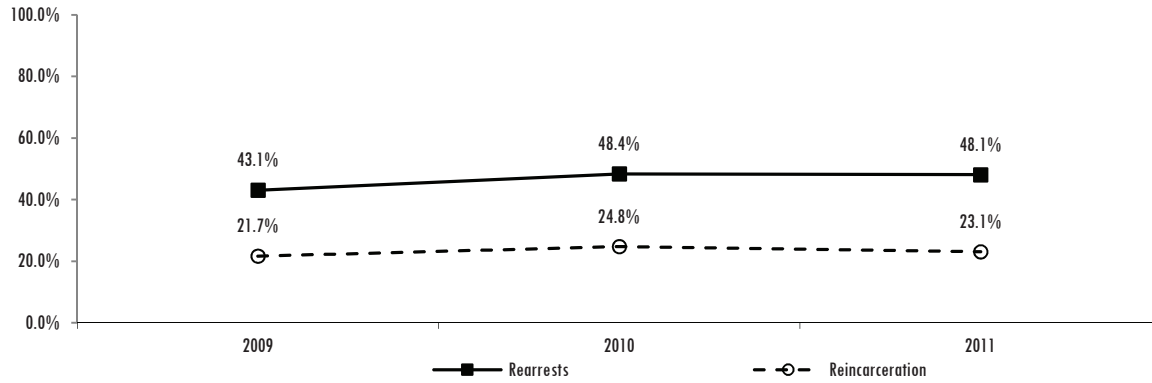
FIGURE 15
REINCARCERATION RATES AFTER RELEASE FROM IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY, FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011

TIME PERIOD	2009		2010		2011	
	COHORT = 2,470		COHORT = 2,632		COHORT = 2,728	
	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	79	3.2%	117	4.4%	103	3.8%
Year 2	221	8.9%	298	11.3%	273	10.0%
Year 3	236	9.6%	239	9.1%	255	9.3%
Total	536		654		631	
Reincarceration Rate		21.7%		24.8%		23.1%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

FIGURE 16
REARREST AND REINCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY
FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011



SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Department of Public Safety.

INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITY – REARREST AND REINCARCERATION

Among the fiscal year 2011 ISF release cohort, 15.7 percent were released to probation and 84.1 percent were released to parole. The most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2011 release cohort offenders were rearrested was drug related (34.6 percent). The average time out of custody before rearrest was 13 months for all release cohorts. **Figure 17** shows the rearrest rate for each release cohort.

Parole revocation and return policies during the three-year follow-up period affect the reincarceration rate of offenders under parole supervision. The use of Intermediate Sanction Facilities (ISFs) for parole violators in lieu of revocation to

prison is one such parole policy that can lower the reincarceration rate. The most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2011 release cohort offenders were reincarcerated was property-related (34.7 percent). See the Glossary section for examples of offense types. The average time out of custody before reincarceration was 17 months for all release cohorts. **Figure 18** shows the reincarceration rate for each release cohort.

Figure 19 shows the three-year rearrest and reincarceration rate for the three most recent ISF release cohorts.

FIGURE 17
REARREST RATES FOR INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITY RELEASE COHORTS, FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011

TIME PERIOD	2009		2010		2011	
	COHORT = 9,793		COHORT = 10,193		COHORT = 10,933	
	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	3,166	32.3%	3,154	30.9%	3,420	31.3%
Year 2	1,597	16.3%	1,649	16.2%	1,800	16.5%
Year 3	927	9.5%	1,024	10.0%	1,065	9.7%
Total	5,690		5,827		6,285	
Rearrest Rate		58.1%		57.2%		57.5%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Department of Public Safety.

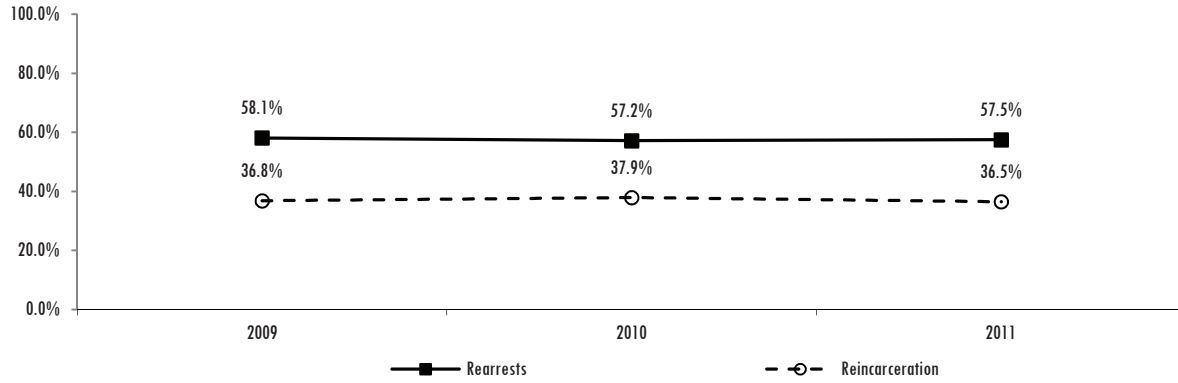
FIGURE 18
REARREST AND REINCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITY, FISCAL YEARS 2007 TO 2011

TIME PERIOD	2009		2010		2011	
	COHORT = 9,793		COHORT = 10,193		COHORT = 10,933	
	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	1,271	13.0%	1,343	13.2%	1,373	12.6%
Year 2	1,383	14.1%	1,533	15.0%	1,576	14.4%
Year 3	951	9.7%	983	9.6%	1,039	9.5%
Total	3,605		3,859		3,988	
Reincarceration Rate		36.8%		37.9%		36.5%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 19
REARREST AND REINCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITY,
FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011



SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Department of Public Safety.

PAROLE SUPERVISION

The Texas Department of Criminal Justice – Parole Division supervises offenders who were released from prison, by a Board of Pardons and Paroles decision, and are serving the remainder of their sentences under supervision in the community. Offenders released to parole supervision must abide by certain rules while in the community and are subject to revocation or other sanctions for violations of release conditions. Examples of release conditions include: obeying all municipal, county, state, and federal laws; reporting to a supervising parole officer; and obtaining the parole officer's written permission before changing residence. Offenders also agree to abide by all rules of parole and laws relating to the revocation of parole supervision, including appearing at any required hearings or proceedings.

Offenders who violate conditions of their parole may be brought before a parole panel as part of the revocation process. The parole panel may opt to not revoke parole and, thereby, allow the offender to continue on supervision often with modifications of their release conditions. The panel may also revoke the offenders' supervision and return them to prison. One other option available to the parole panel is to place the offender into an ISF. An ISF is a short-term, fully secured detention facility used for offenders who violate conditions of their supervision. ISFs are used as an alternative to revoking the offenders' supervision and sending them to prison.

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACTIVE PAROLE – REVOCATIONS

To compute the average active parole revocation rate, the number of revocations to prison during a given fiscal year is divided by the average active parole population for that fiscal year.

Offenders on Parole Supervision can have their supervision revoked for committing a new offense and/or for a technical violation of conditions of parole supervision.

Of the 5,629 adult parolees revoked during fiscal year 2014, a total of 4,506 (80.0 percent) were returned to prison for a new offense. Technical violators accounted for 20.0 percent of the revoked parolees.

Figure 20 shows the average active parole revocation rates since fiscal year 2009.

FIGURE 20
REVOCATION RATES FOR ACTIVE PAROLE SUPERVISION,
FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2014

YEAR	POPULATION	REVOCATIONS TO PRISON	REVOCATION RATE
2009	78,945	7,149	9.1%
2010	81,220	6,678	8.2%
2011	80,953	6,725	8.3%
2012	83,749	6,169	7.4%
2013	87,596	5,770	6.6%
2014	87,029	5,629	6.5%

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

Offenders on direct felony community supervision who were subsequently revoked and sentenced to prison, state jail, county jail, state boot camp, or other correctional facility type can be revoked for committing a new offense and/or for a technical violation of community supervision conditions. A technical violation is any violation of community supervision conditions other than committing a subsequent new offense (e.g., positive urinalysis or failure to participate in treatment).

Only felony offenders under direct community supervision are analyzed. Direct supervision applies to actively supervised offenders who work or reside in the jurisdiction in which they are being supervised.

DIRECT FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION – REVOCATIONS

To compute the average direct felony community supervision revocation rate, the number of revocations during a given fiscal year is divided by the average felony community supervision population for that fiscal year. Among the fiscal year 2014 direct supervision population, 55.9 percent were revoked to prison, 40.1 percent were revoked to state jail, 3.9 percent were revoked to county jail, and 0.1 percent were revoked to other facilities.

Figure 21 shows the revocation rates for fiscal years 2009 to 2014.

FIGURE 21
REVOCATION RATES FOR DIRECT FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2014

YEAR	AVERAGE FELONY DIRECT SUPERVISION		REVOCATION RATE
	POPULATION	REVOCATIONS	
2009	172,514	26,194	15.2%
2010	172,893	25,456	14.7%
2011	170,994	24,788	14.5%
2012	168,487	24,355	14.5%
2013	164,552	25,227	15.3%
2014	160,628	25,090	15.6%

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL RECIDIVISM AND REVOCATION POPULATIONS

Juveniles in Texas who are rearrested, incarcerated or reincarcerated, or whose supervision is revoked are served by local juvenile probation departments (JPDs) and by the Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD). TJJD oversees state residential facilities and parole supervision, and the agency provides funding and oversight of local juvenile probation departments' supervision of juveniles. The following populations are included in this analysis:

- deferred prosecution supervision;
- adjudicated probation supervision;
- local secure residential facilities;
- parole supervision; and
- state residential facilities.

DEFERRED PROSECUTION SUPERVISION

Juveniles may avoid adjudication by completing a community-based supervision program called deferred prosecution. This supervision type is typically reserved for juveniles with shorter and less serious offense histories. Participation requires consent from the juvenile and the juvenile's family.

DEFERRED PROSECUTION – REARREST AND INCARCERATION

The incarceration rate for juveniles on deferred prosecution supervision remained very low from fiscal years 2009 to 2011. The most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2011 release cohort offenders were rearrested was offenses categorized as other (29.2 percent). Among rearrested juveniles, the average time out of custody before rearrest was 13 months for all cohorts. **Figure 22** shows the rearrest rate for each supervision cohort.

The most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2011 release cohort offenders were incarcerated was also categorized as other (29.3 percent). See the Glossary section for examples of offense types. Among incarcerated juveniles, the average time out of custody before incarceration was 24 months for the fiscal year 2009 release cohort, 25 months for the fiscal year 2010 release cohort, and 24 months for the fiscal year 2011 release cohort. **Figure 23** shows the incarceration rate for each supervision cohort.

Figure 24 shows the three-year rearrest and incarceration rates for the three most recent deferred prosecution supervision cohorts.

FIGURE 22
REARREST RATES FOR JUVENILES STARTING DEFERRED PROSECUTION SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011

TIME PERIOD	2009		2010		2011	
	COHORT = 23,524		COHORT = 22,575		COHORT = 19,778	
	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	5,358	22.8%	4,946	21.9%	4,301	21.7%
Year 2	2,876	12.2%	2,575	11.4%	2,336	11.8%
Year 3	1,794	7.6%	1,779	7.9%	1,541	7.8%
Total	10,028		9,300		8,178	
Rearrest Rate		42.6%		41.2%		41.3%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

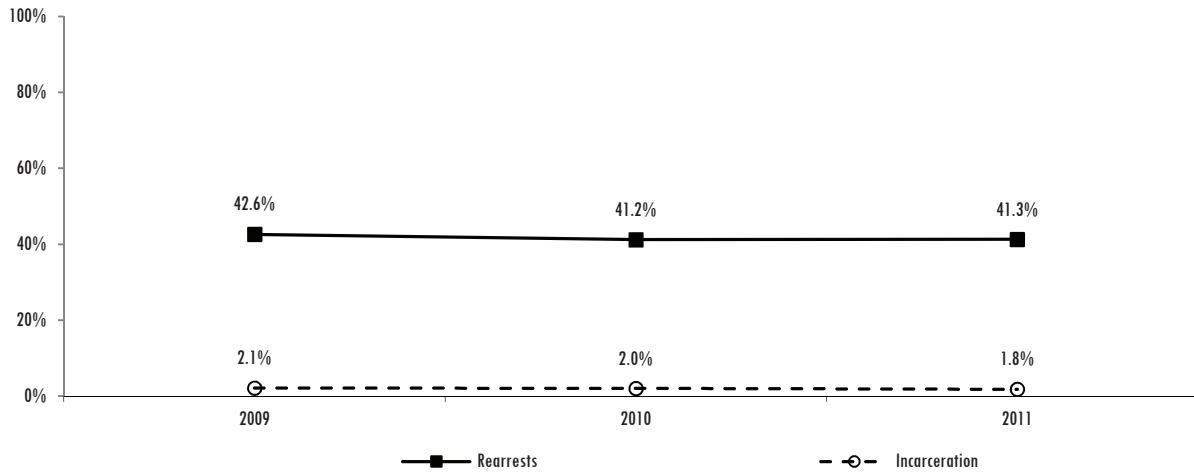
**FIGURE 23
INCARCERATION RATES FOR JUVENILES STARTING DEFERRED PROSECUTION SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011**

TIME PERIOD	2009		2010		2011	
	COHORT = 23,524		COHORT = 22,575		COHORT = 19,778	
	INCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	INCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	INCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	56	0.2%	52	0.2%	30	0.2%
Year 2	165	0.7%	134	0.6%	139	0.7%
Year 3	280	1.2%	256	1.1%	195	1.0%
Total	501		442		364	
Incarceration Rate		2.1%		2.0%		1.8%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

**FIGURE 24
REARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES FOR JUVENILES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF STARTING DEFERRED PROSECUTION SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011**



SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Department of Public Safety; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

ADJUDICATED PROBATION SUPERVISION

Adjudicated probation is a type of community-based supervision. To be placed into this type of supervision, a judge must first determine the juvenile committed the petitioned offense(s). During a disposition hearing, the judge then specifies the supervision length and the conditions of supervision. If the judge determines a juvenile violated the conditions of probation, the judge may modify the probation terms (e.g., extend the length of probation or increase requirements) or, if the juvenile is eligible, revoke probation and commit the juvenile to TJJD custody.

ADJUDICATED PROBATION – REARREST AND INCARCERATION

The most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2011 release cohort offenders were rearrested was property-related (28.5 percent). Among rearrested juveniles, the average time out of custody before rearrest was 12 months for the fiscal year 2009 release cohort and 13 months for the fiscal years 2010 and 2011 release cohorts. **Figure 25** shows the rearrest rate for each supervision cohort.

The adjudicated probation incarceration rate decreased slightly each fiscal year from 2009 to 2011. The most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2011 release cohort offenders were incarcerated was also property-related (39.2 percent). See the Glossary section for examples of offense types. Among incarcerated juveniles, the average time out of custody before incarceration was 19 months for the fiscal year 2009 release cohort and 20 months for the fiscal years 2010 and 2011 release cohorts. **Figure 26** shows the incarceration rate for each supervision cohort.

Figure 27 shows the three-year rearrest and incarceration rates for the three most recent adjudicated probation supervision cohorts.

**FIGURE 25
REARREST RATES FOR ADJUDICATED PROBATION SUPERVISION COHORTS, FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011**

TIME PERIOD	2009		2010		2011	
	COHORT = 20,783		COHORT = 18,784		COHORT = 17,325	
	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	7,317	35.2%	6,464	34.4%	5,945	34.3%
Year 2	3,674	17.7%	3,243	17.3%	3,116	18.0%
Year 3	1,954	9.4%	1,928	10.3%	1,723	9.9%
Total	12,945		11,635		10,784	
Rearrest Rate		62.3%		61.9%		62.2%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

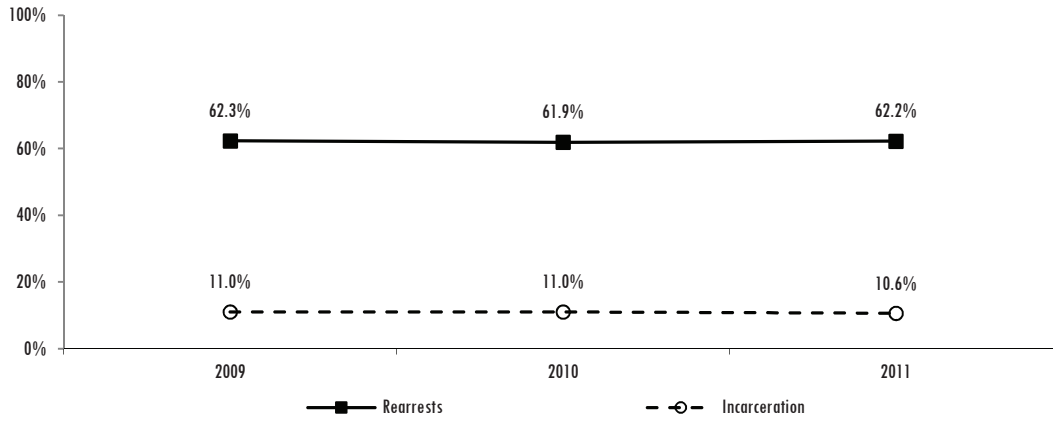
**FIGURE 26
INCARCERATION RATES FOR JUVENILES STARTING ADJUDICATED PROBATION SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011**

TIME PERIOD	2009		2010		2011	
	COHORT = 20,783		COHORT = 18,784		COHORT = 17,325	
	INCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	INCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	INCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	644	3.1%	544	2.9%	481	2.8%
Year 2	814	3.9%	707	3.8%	653	3.8%
Year 3	822	4.0%	810	4.3%	708	4.1%
Total	2,280		2,061		1,842	
Incarceration Rate		11.0%		11.0%		10.6%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

FIGURE 27
REARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES FOR JUVENILES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF STARTING ADJUDICATED PROBATION SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011



SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Department of Public Safety; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

LOCAL SECURE RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Juvenile Probation Departments (JPDs) may place adjudicated juveniles in local secure residential facilities. These facilities are designed to rehabilitate the juvenile and provide public safety. JPDs may administer their secure residential facilities or contract with private entities to administer them. Typically, JPDs place juveniles who have more serious delinquent histories and/or more serious needs in these facilities.

LOCAL SECURE RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES – REARREST AND INCARCERATION

The most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2011 release cohort offenders were rearrested was property-related (29.7 percent). Among rearrested juveniles, the average time out of custody before rearrest was 12 months for the fiscal

year 2009 release cohort and 11 months for the fiscal years 2010 and 2011 release cohorts. **Figure 28** shows the rearrest rate for each release cohort.

The most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2011 release cohort offenders were incarcerated was offenses categorized as other (44.3 percent). See the Glossary section for examples of offense types. Among incarcerated juveniles, the average time out of custody before incarceration was 17 months for the fiscal year 2009 release cohort, 16 months for fiscal year 2010 release cohort, and 17 months for the fiscal year 2011 release cohort. **Figure 29** shows the incarceration rates for each release cohort.

Figure 30 shows the three-year rearrest and incarceration rates for the three most recent local secure residential facility release cohorts.

FIGURE 28
REARREST RATES FOR JUVENILES AFTER RELEASE FROM LOCAL SECURE RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES
FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011

TIME PERIOD	2009		2010		2011	
	COHORT = 3,257		COHORT = 3,223		COHORT = 3,085	
	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	1,309	40.2%	1,370	42.5%	1,335	43.3%
Year 2	597	18.3%	538	16.7%	583	18.9%
Year 3	282	8.7%	300	9.3%	276	8.9%
Total	2,188		2,208		2,194	
Rearrest Rate		67.2%		68.5%		71.1%

NOTE: Total may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

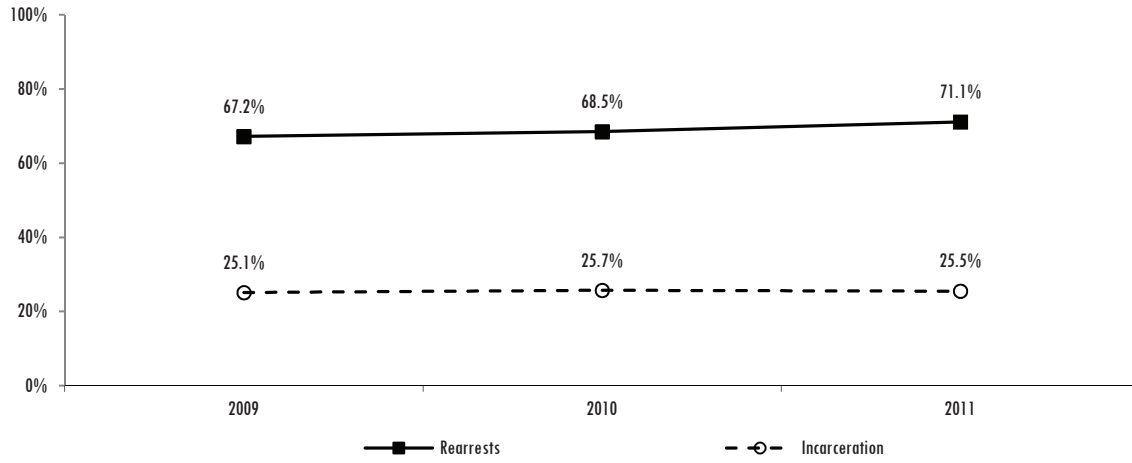
FIGURE 29
INCARCERATION RATES FOR JUVENILES AFTER RELEASE FROM LOCAL SECURE RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES
FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011

TIME PERIOD	2009		2010		2011	
	COHORT = 3,257		COHORT = 3,223		COHORT = 3,085	
	INCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	INCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	INCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	338	10.4%	367	11.4%	304	9.9%
Year 2	252	7.7%	224	7.0%	240	7.8%
Year 3	227	7.0%	236	7.3%	243	7.9%
Total	817		827		787	
Incarceration Rate		25.1%		25.7%		25.5%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

FIGURE 30
REARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES FOR JUVENILES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM LOCAL SECURE RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES WITHIN THREE YEARS, FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011



SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Department of Public Safety; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

JUVENILE PROBATION SUPERVISION – FELONY REVOCATIONS

To compute revocation rates, the number of juveniles whose supervision was revoked during a given fiscal year is divided by the total number of juveniles on active supervision for felony offenses during the same period. **Figure 31** shows

revocation rates for juveniles on active deferred prosecution or adjudicated probation supervision for felony offenses since fiscal year 2009.

FIGURE 31
REVOCATION RATES FOR ACTIVE JUVENILE PROBATION SUPERVISION – FELONY OFFENSES, FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011

YEAR	JUVENILES ON ACTIVE SUPERVISION FOR FELONY OFFENSES	REVOCATIONS TO TJJD STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES	REVOCATION RATE
Adjudicated Probation			
2009	20,191	775	3.8%
2010	17,913	574	3.2%
2011	15,310	613	4.0%
2012	14,262	500	3.5%
2013	12,177	366	3.0%
2014	11,219	342	3.0%
Deferred Prosecution			
2009	6,125	5	0.1%
2010	5,705	10	0.2%
2011	5,184	7	0.1%
2012	4,793	2	0.0%
2013	4,575	5	0.1%
2014	4,207	0	0.0%

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Nearly all juveniles committed to TJJD are initially placed in secure state residential facilities. These facilities are designed to rehabilitate juveniles and provide for public safety. TJJD administers most of its secure state residential facilities and contracts with private organizations to administer some of the facilities. Juveniles may be released from a secure state residential facility to non-secure residential facilities, to parole supervision, or they may be discharged from custody.

STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES – REARREST AND REINCARCERATION

Among the fiscal year 2011 cohort, 34.7 percent were released to TJJD parole, 52.4 percent were released to a nonsecure TJJD residential facility, 6.1 percent were released to TDCJ parole, and 6.8 percent were discharged from custody without supervision. The most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2011 release cohort offenders were rearrested was property-related (44.2 percent). Among juveniles who were rearrested after release from state

residential facilities, the average time out of custody before rearrest was 11 months for the fiscal years 2009 and 2010 release cohorts and 12 months for the fiscal year 2011 release cohort. **Figure 32** shows the rearrest rates for each release cohort.

The most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2011 release cohort offenders were reincarcerated was also property-related (45.8 percent). See the Glossary section for examples of offense types. Among juveniles who were reincarcerated, the average time out of custody before reincarceration was 13 months for the fiscal year 2009 release cohort, 15 months for the fiscal year 2010 release cohort, and 14 months for the fiscal year 2011 release cohort. **Figure 33** shows the reincarceration rate for each release cohort.

Figure 34 shows the three-year rearrest and reincarceration rate for the three most recent state residential facility release cohorts.

**FIGURE 32
REARREST RATES FOR JUVENILES AFTER RELEASE FROM STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES, FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011**

TIME PERIOD	2009		2010		2011	
	COHORT = 2,105		COHORT = 1,741		COHORT = 1,442	
	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	947	45.0%	793	45.5%	643	44.6%
Year 2	430	20.4%	330	19.0%	285	19.8%
Year 3	161	7.6%	153	8.8%	123	8.5%
Total	1,538		1,276		1,051	
Rearrest Rate		73.1%		73.3%		72.9%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

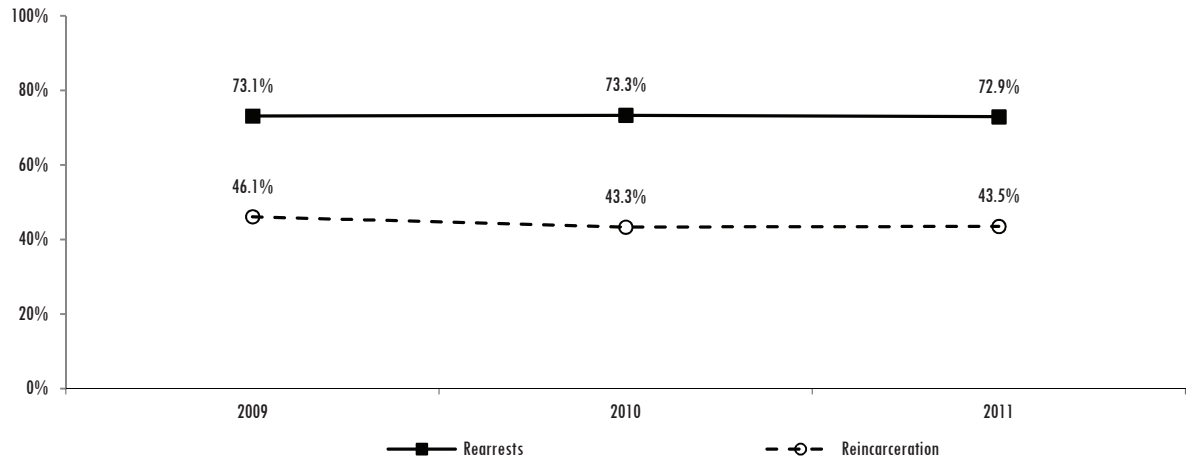
**FIGURE 33
REINCARCERATION RATES FOR JUVENILES AFTER RELEASE FROM STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES
FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011**

TIME PERIOD	2009		2010		2011	
	COHORT = 2,105		COHORT = 1,741		COHORT = 1,442	
	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	522	24.8%	342	19.6%	292	20.2%
Year 2	248	11.8%	235	13.5%	217	15.0%
Year 3	200	9.5%	178	10.2%	118	8.2%
Total	970		755		627	
Reincarceration Rate		46.1%		43.4%		43.5%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

FIGURE 34
REARREST AND REINCARCERATION RATES FOR JUVENILES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES, FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011



SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Department of Public Safety; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

JUVENILE PAROLE SUPERVISION

TJJD supervises juveniles who are released from state residential and contract care facilities onto parole supervision. TJJD may contract with local JPDs to perform this supervision. Juveniles must abide by certain rules while in the community and are subject to revocation or other sanctions for violating release conditions. Examples of release conditions include: reporting to a supervising parole officer; obeying all municipal, county, state, and federal laws; and participating in required programs.

ACTIVE JUVENILE PAROLE – REVOCATIONS

To compute the parole revocation rate, the number of parolees revoked during a given fiscal year is divided by the total number of juveniles on active parole supervision during that fiscal year. **Figure 35** shows active parole revocation rates since fiscal year 2009.

Parolees may be revoked either for committing a new offense or for a technical violation of supervision conditions. Technical violations accounted for 27.8 percent of fiscal year 2014 revocations.

The majority of revoked parolees are returned to secure TJJD residential facilities. For those under active parole supervision whose parole supervision was revoked in fiscal year 2014,

**FIGURE 35
REVOCATION RATES FOR TOTAL ACTIVE JUVENILE
PAROLE SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2014**

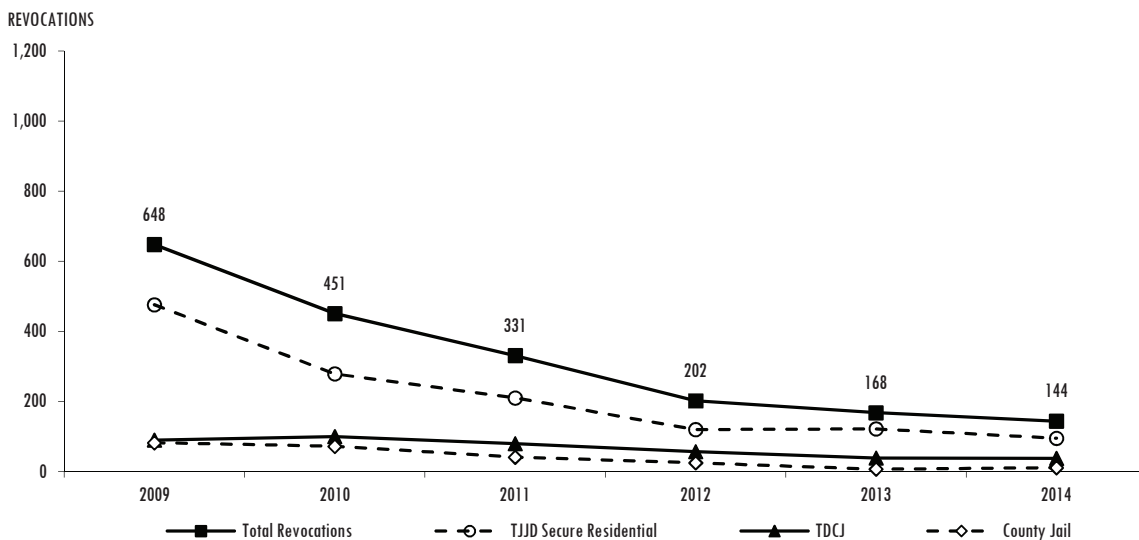
YEAR	ACTIVE PAROLEES SUPERVISED	REVOCATIONS	REVOCATION RATE
2009	3,598	648	18.0%
2010	3,143	451	14.3%
2011	2,379	331	13.9%
2012	1,749	202	11.5%
2013	1,352	168	12.4%
2014	1,255	144	11.5%

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

nearly two-thirds of revoked parolees (66.0 percent) were reincarcerated in secure TJJD residential facilities, 26.4 percent were incarcerated in TDCJ facilities, and 7.6 percent were incarcerated in county jails.

Figure 36 shows the total number of parole revocations from fiscal years 2009 to 2014.

**FIGURE 36
ACTIVE JUVENILE PAROLE SUPERVISION REVOCATIONS, FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2014**



NOTES: TJJD = Texas Juvenile Justice Department; TDCJ = Texas Department of Criminal Justice.
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

GLOSSARY

ADJUDICATED PROBATION SUPERVISION – JUVENILE

Adjudicated probation is a type of community-based supervision. To be placed into this type of supervision, a judge must first determine the juvenile committed the petitioned offense(s). During a disposition hearing, the judge specifies the length and conditions of supervision. The judge may place the juvenile into probation at home or in a secure or non-secure residential facility. As part of this supervision, the juvenile is required to follow certain requirements (e.g., meet with the probation officer regularly or be at home by a certain time of day), participate in programs (e.g., mentoring, drug treatment, or counseling), and/or fulfill obligations (e.g., complete community service restitution, pay a fine, or have the family pay a fine). If the judge determines a juvenile violated the conditions of probation, the judge may modify the probation terms (e.g., extend the length of probation or increase requirements) or, if the juvenile is eligible, revoke probation and commit the juvenile to the custody of the Texas Juvenile Justice Department. The Texas Family Code, Chapter 54, Section 4, establishes this supervision process.

BOARD OF PARDONS AND PAROLES

The duties of the Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles (BPP) are specified by the Texas Constitution, Article IV, Section 11. BPP's functions are to: determine which eligible offenders are to be released to parole or discretionary mandatory supervision; determine conditions of supervision; determine revocation of supervision; process offenders for release from prison to parole and discretionary mandatory supervision; and recommend the resolution of clemency matters to the Governor. Release to parole or discretionary mandatory supervision requires BPP approval whereas release to mandatory supervision is automatic. Mandatory supervision was abolished in August 1996.

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION – ADULT

Community supervision is the placement of an adult offender into supervision for a specified length of time, as ordered by a court, with court-imposed rules and conditions. Community supervision (formerly adult probation) may be ordered for misdemeanor or felony offenses and typically is imposed instead of incarceration (e.g., county jail, state jail, or prison).

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION AND CORRECTIONS DEPARTMENTS

Community Supervision and Corrections Departments (CSCD) monitor adult offenders who are sentenced to community supervision by county and district courts. While CSCDs receive funding from the Texas Department of Community Justice's Assistance Division (CJAD), they are not part of the division. CSCDs are organized within and work for local judicial districts, from which they receive office space, equipment, and other forms of support. CJAD distributes state funds to CSCDs based on appropriations by the Texas Legislature. CSCDs receive additional funds through the collection of court-ordered fees from offenders who are sentenced to supervision.

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION REVOCATION

An offender placed into community supervision (adult probation) may be revoked and sentenced to imprisonment or confinement for violating conditions of supervision. An offender can be revoked for committing a new offense or for technical violations. A technical violation is any violation of community supervision conditions other than committing a subsequent new offense (e.g., positive urinalysis, failure to participate in required treatment).

DEFERRED PROSECUTION SUPERVISION

Juveniles may avoid adjudication by completing a community-based supervision program called deferred prosecution. This supervision type is typically reserved for juveniles with shorter and less serious offense histories. Participation requires consent from the juvenile and the juvenile's family. At any time during supervision, the juvenile and the family may terminate the supervision and request an adjudication hearing. Supervision may last up to six months unless extended by the judge for an additional six months. Similar to adjudicated probation supervision, deferred prosecution includes supervision conditions. If the juvenile violates any of the conditions during the supervision period, the juvenile probation department may request formal adjudication of the case. If a juvenile completes deferred prosecution, the juvenile must be released from supervision, and any filed petition for the case should be dismissed. The

Texas Family Code, Chapter 53, Section 3, defines this supervision.

DIRECT COMMUNITY SUPERVISION - ADULT

Direct supervision applies to offenders placed into community supervision who work or reside in the jurisdiction in which they are being supervised. Offenders within direct supervision receive a minimum of one face-to-face contact with a community supervision officer (CSO) every three months.

DISCRETIONARY MANDATORY SUPERVISION

Discretionary mandatory supervision (DMS) is the current form of mandatory supervision and requires approval by the Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles (BPP) for release of eligible offenders. DMS requires a parole panel's vote to release offenders and involve those offenders who had been denied parole and received a BPP decision to serve the remainder of their sentence. Non-violent offenders whose offenses were committed on or after September 1, 1996, are eligible for discretionary mandatory supervision consideration after actual time served combined with good time equals the length of sentence.

IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY

An in-prison therapeutic community (IPTC) is a program that provides six months of therapeutic treatment for offenders who are within six months of parole release and who are identified as needing substance abuse treatment. Placement in the program is subject to approval from the Board of Pardons and Paroles. Programming is similar to that of the Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility.

INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITY

An Intermediate Sanction Facility (ISF) is a short-term, fully secured detention facility used for offenders who violate conditions of their community supervision or parole supervision. ISFs are used as an alternative to revoking the offenders' supervision and sending them to prison. ISFs may include services such as education and life skills training.

JUVENILE PROBATION DEPARTMENT

Local juvenile probation departments (JPD) carry out the policies of local juvenile boards and provide services to juveniles who are referred to juvenile court.

MANDATORY SUPERVISION

Mandatory Supervision (MS) is an automatic release when time served combined with good time earned equals the sentence length, with no requirement for release approval from BPP. MS was abolished in August 1996 and replaced with Discretionary Mandatory Supervision; however, some offenders who entered prison before that time are still eligible for MS release.

OFFENSE OF INITIAL SENTENCE

The offense of initial sentence is the offense for which an adult offender or an offender certified as an adult is originally sentenced to the Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

- Violent offenses—Examples include murder, non-negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, aggravated assault, stalking, robbery, and injury to a child.
- Property offenses—Examples include arson, burglary, larceny/theft, motor vehicle theft, tampering, counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property, and vandalism.
- Drug offenses—Examples include drug manufacture, possession, and delivery.
- Other offenses—Examples include weapons carrying and possession, prostitution and commercial vice, evading arrest or detention, permitting or facilitating escape, driving while intoxicated, and all other offenses not previously mentioned (except traffic).

PAROLE

- Adult parole—The conditional release of an offender from prison to serve the remainder of his or her sentence under supervision within the community.
- Juvenile parole—The conditional release of a juvenile from a state residential facility to serve the remainder of his or her sentence in the community. Some juveniles begin parole supervision in the juvenile justice system and end parole supervision in the adult system.

PRISON

A prison is a facility that houses offenders who receive capital, first-degree, second-degree, or third-degree felony sentences.

RECIDIVISM

Recidivism is defined as a return to criminal or delinquent activity after previous criminal or delinquent involvement.

REFERRAL AND FORMAL REFERRAL

A juvenile is considered to have a referral if the juvenile was alleged to have engaged in delinquent conduct, conduct indicating a need for supervision, or violation of probation; the juvenile probation department has jurisdiction and venue; and the juvenile was seen face-to-face by juvenile probation department staff or an official designated by the juvenile board.

RELEASE TYPE FROM PRISON

An offender can be released from prison in the following ways:

- Parole—The conditional release of an offender from prison to serve the remainder of his or her sentence within the community, after approval by two of three members of the Board of Pardons and Paroles (BPP). Offenses considered 3g, those listed within Article 42.12 Sec. 3g, Code of Criminal Procedure, include capital murder, indecency with a child, aggravated kidnapping, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated robbery, and felony offenses with affirmative finding of deadly weapon. Offenders with 3g offenses are eligible for parole after serving 50 percent of the sentence (time served only). Non-3g offenders are eligible for parole after serving 25 percent of the sentence (time served and good conduct credit).
- Mandatory Supervision (MS)—Automatic release from prison, with no requirement for release approval from the BPP, when the time served and good time earned equals the sentence length. MS was abolished in August 1996 and replaced by discretionary mandatory supervision (discussed later in this section); however, some offenders who entered prison before that time are still eligible for MS release. Only certain offenses are eligible for MS. Offenses including any prior 3g convictions are not eligible.
- Discretionary Mandatory Supervision—Current form of mandatory supervision which requires approval for release of eligible offenders from the BPP.
- Discharge—Release when the sentence is served in entirety (e.g., having served five calendar years in prison for a five-year sentence, not including good

conduct credit). Once released, the individual is no longer under any type of supervision.

RELEASE TYPE FROM STATE JAIL

Nearly all offenders are released from state jail by discharge and do not leave state jail under any form of community supervision. Less than 1 percent of state jail offenders are released to probation.

REVOCATION

Revocation is defined in this analysis as the termination of active supervision and resulting incarceration in response to the supervisee's commitment of a new offense or technical violation of supervision conditions (e.g., failure to report to a parole or probation officer).

LOCAL SECURE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY

These facilities are designed to rehabilitate the juvenile and provide public safety. Juvenile Probation Departments (JPD) may administer these local secure residential facilities or contract with private entities to administer them. Typically, JPDs place juveniles with more serious delinquent histories and/or more serious needs in these facilities. Juveniles may be released from a local secure residential facility to non-secure residential facilities, or discharged from custody.

STATE JAIL

A state jail is a facility that houses offenders who receive state jail sentences. State jail sentences cannot exceed two years for one offense, but a repeat offender may receive overlapping state jail sentences not to exceed three years. State jail offenders typically are convicted of property and low-level controlled substance offenses.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITY

A Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility (SAFPF) provides an intensive six-month therapeutic community program for offenders who are sentenced by a judge as a condition of community supervision or as a modification of parole/community supervision. SAFPF programming consists of orientation, treatment, reentry education, and aftercare. The program length was transitioned from nine months to six months starting on March 1, 2003.

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) oversees state prisons, state jails, pre-release facilities, psychiatric facilities, developmental disabilities program facilities,

medical facilities, transfer facilities, a geriatric facility, and substance abuse felony punishment facilities. The agency also administers rehabilitative programs, such as the in-prison therapeutic community.

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE – COMMUNITY JUSTICE ASSISTANCE DIVISION

The Community Justice Assistance Division (CJAD) provides funding and oversight of community supervision in Texas (formerly called adult probation). CJAD does not work directly with offenders. Instead, it works with the local Community Supervision and Corrections Departments that supervise and rehabilitate offenders.

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE – PAROLE DIVISION

The Parole Division supervises offenders released from prison who are serving the remainder of their sentences under supervision within the community. In addition to those offenders released from prison by a BPP decision, the parole division also supervises those released under mandatory supervision, those who transfer in from out of state, and those who transfer from the juvenile justice system.

TEXAS JUVENILE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

The Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD) oversees state residential facilities; halfway houses; contract care facilities; parole supervision; and provides funding and oversight of local juvenile probation departments' supervision of juveniles. To be committed to TJJD residential facilities, a juvenile must have committed a felony offense. TJJD jurisdiction ends on or before the juvenile's 19th birthday.

APPENDIX A: METHODOLOGY

WHAT IS RECIDIVISM?

Recidivism is defined as a return to criminal or delinquent activity after previous criminal or delinquent involvement. Not all criminal or delinquent activity committed by an offender is known; therefore, certain indicators of subsequent criminal and delinquent activity are used to calculate recidivism rates. Some of these indicators include rearrest, conviction, probation or parole revocation, and recommitment to incarceration. This report uses rearrest, reincarceration, and revocation to determine recidivism.

WHAT IS A REVOCATION?

Revocation is defined in this analysis as the termination of active adult felony community supervision, adult parole, deferred prosecution or adjudicated probation supervision and subsequent commitment to prison, state jail, or local secure residential facilities in response to the offender committing a new offense or technical violation of supervision conditions (e.g., failure to report to a probation officer).

CALCULATING RECIDIVISM

To calculate a recidivism rate, a group of individuals exposed to a treatment or sanction are followed during a certain period. The number in the group who “fail” within the specified time period divided by the total number in the group is used to determine the recidivism rate. The typical follow-up period for individuals in the criminal or juvenile justice system is three years, the time period in which the largest percent of offenders are likely to recidivate. This report uses this approach.

An offender’s first release during the fiscal year was used as the study case for both adult and juvenile populations. By excluding duplicates, the number of records was reduced and, therefore, would not match release statistics previously published by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice or the Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

COHORT DESCRIPTIONS

Adult cohorts include individuals released from Texas prisons, state jails, substance abuse felony punishment facilities (SAFPFs), in-prison therapeutic community (IPTC) programs, and intermediate sanction facilities (ISFs).

Included in the study are offenders discharged and those released to parole supervision. Juvenile cohorts include individuals released from Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJJ) state residential facilities, juveniles starting juvenile probation department (JPD) supervision, and juveniles released from local secure residential facilities.

MEASURING RECIDIVISM

REARREST

Three-year rearrest rates were computed for fiscal years 2009, 2010, and 2011 cohorts. Any individual rearrested for at least a Class B misdemeanor within the three-year follow-up period was considered a recidivist for both adult and juvenile populations. Class C misdemeanors (which include traffic offenses); supervision condition violations (which include failure to attend office visits); and, for juveniles, conduct-in-need-of-supervision (which include truancy and runaways) are not included. For any adult or juvenile who had more than one subsequent arrest during the three-year follow-up period, only the first arrest was counted in the calculation of the rearrest rate. For juveniles, rearrests include both referrals to juvenile probation departments and rearrests.

INCARCERATION AND REINCARCERATION

Three-year reincarceration/incarceration rates were calculated for fiscal years 2009, 2010, and 2011 cohorts. For adults, anyone reincarcerated in either a state jail or prison facility at least once during the three-year follow-up period was considered a recidivist. For juveniles, anyone incarcerated/reincarcerated in a state jail, prison, or TJJJ state residential facility at least once during the three-year follow-up period was considered reincarcerated. For any adult or juvenile who had more than one subsequent incarceration during the three-year follow-up period, only the first incarceration was counted in the calculation of the reincarceration/incarceration rate.

REVOCATIONS

Revocation rates for adult felony community supervision, adult parole, juvenile parole, and juvenile probation supervision were calculated to determine the number of probationers and parolees who had their supervision revoked

and were subsequently incarcerated/reincarcerated. To compute the revocation rate, the number of adult/juvenile revocations during a given fiscal year is divided by the average population of adults/juveniles for that fiscal year. The figures in this report do not include those offenders who are inactive, out-of-state, or transfers into the state. Some adult parole supervision revocations result in a reinstatement of the release (i.e., the revocation was rejected). Since these are not permanent revocations, these are not counted as part of the release cohort or as a reincarceration.

APPENDIX B: ADULT RECIDIVIST PROFILES

FIGURE 37
PRISON RELEASES AND REARRESTED OFFENDERS WITH SELECT CHARACTERISTICS, FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011

OFFENDERS	2009		2010		2011	
	COHORT = 40,700	RECIDIVISTS = 19,225	COHORT = 40,347	RECIDIVISTS = 19,491	COHORT = 40,347	RECIDIVISTS = 19,491
Gender						
Female	10.3%	8.8%	9.0%	8.3%	9.2%	8.3%
Male	89.7%	91.2%	91.0%	91.7%	90.8%	91.7%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	35.5%	40.2%	35.2%	39.9%	33.0%	37.1%
Hispanic	32.9%	30.3%	34.5%	31.1%	36.7%	33.0%
White	31.1%	29.2%	29.8%	28.6%	29.9%	29.5%
Other	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
Age at Release						
<= 24	14.8%	19.7%	15.0%	20.2%	15.1%	20.2%
25 to 29	19.5%	23.3%	18.7%	22.2%	18.7%	22.4%
30 to 34	15.4%	16.3%	16.0%	16.8%	16.4%	17.7%
35 to 39	13.3%	12.7%	13.1%	12.5%	12.8%	11.7%
40 to 44	12.5%	11.4%	12.2%	11.2%	12.0%	10.7%
45+	24.4%	16.6%	24.9%	17.1%	24.9%	17.2%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	30.6%	26.9%	32.5%	28.7%	32.1%	28.7%
Property	19.5%	23.7%	19.3%	24.1%	19.8%	24.8%
Drug	30.6%	31.9%	29.0%	30.1%	28.0%	28.6%
Other	19.3%	17.4%	19.2%	17.1%	20.1%	17.8%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to offenders who are released from prison and rearrested.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 38
PRISON RELEASES AND REINCARCERATED OFFENDERS WITH SELECT CHARACTERISTICS, FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011

OFFENDERS	2009		2010		2011	
	COHORT = 40,700	RECIDIVISTS = 9,096	COHORT = 41,597	RECIDIVISTS = 9,296	COHORT = 41,272	RECIDIVISTS = 8,838
Gender						
Female	10.3%	7.2%	9.0%	6.6%	9.2%	6.4%
Male	89.7%	92.8%	91.0%	93.4%	90.8%	93.6%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	35.5%	40.4%	35.2%	40.7%	33.0%	37.3%
Hispanic	32.9%	30.0%	34.5%	30.6%	36.7%	31.4%
White	31.1%	29.3%	29.8%	28.5%	29.9%	30.9%
Other	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Age at Release						
<= 24	14.8%	19.3%	15.0%	19.9%	15.1%	20.0%
25 to 29	19.5%	22.4%	18.7%	21.8%	18.7%	21.5%
30 to 34	15.4%	15.5%	16.0%	17.0%	16.4%	17.2%
35 to 39	13.3%	12.9%	13.1%	12.6%	12.8%	11.5%
40 to 44	12.5%	12.1%	12.2%	11.7%	12.0%	11.2%
45+	24.4%	17.8%	24.9%	17.1%	24.9%	18.6%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	30.6%	24.1%	32.5%	25.1%	32.1%	26.4%
Property	19.5%	26.7%	19.3%	26.9%	19.8%	27.7%
Drug	30.6%	30.4%	29.0%	29.6%	28.0%	27.6%
Other	19.3%	18.8%	19.2%	18.4%	20.1%	18.3%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to offenders who are released from prison and reincarcerated.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

FIGURE 39
STATE JAIL RELEASES AND REARRESTED OFFENDERS WITH SELECT CHARACTERISTICS, FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011

OFFENDERS	2009		2010		2011	
	COHORT = 23,941	RECIDIVISTS = 14,702	COHORT = 22,926	RECIDIVISTS = 13,907	COHORT = 22,507	RECIDIVISTS = 13,944
Gender						
Female	22.3%	19.8%	21.6%	19.0%	22.3%	20.2%
Male	77.7%	80.2%	78.4%	81.0%	77.7%	79.8%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	38.2%	41.3%	37.3%	40.3%	36.7%	39.0%
Hispanic	28.5%	27.5%	29.4%	27.8%	29.7%	28.3%
White	32.9%	30.8%	32.7%	31.4%	33.2%	32.3%
Other	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Age at Release						
<= 24	22.1%	24.8%	22.5%	25.5%	21.0%	23.2%
25 to 29	19.7%	20.5%	19.9%	20.7%	19.6%	20.8%
30 to 34	14.8%	14.8%	15.6%	15.4%	16.5%	16.7%
35 to 39	13.1%	13.0%	12.6%	12.2%	11.9%	11.5%
40 to 44	11.8%	11.3%	11.2%	10.7%	11.3%	10.9%
45+	18.6%	15.6%	18.2%	15.5%	19.7%	16.9%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	1.3%	1.2%	1.7%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%
Property	43.6%	45.5%	45.9%	48.5%	47.7%	50.2%
Drug	41.4%	39.8%	37.9%	35.7%	35.6%	33.7%
Other	13.7%	13.5%	14.5%	14.3%	15.2%	14.7%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to offenders who are released from state jail and rearrested.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 40
STATE JAIL RELEASES AND REINCARCERATED OFFENDERS WITH SELECT CHARACTERISTICS, FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011

OFFENDERS	2009		2010		2011	
	COHORT = 23,941	RECIDIVISTS = 7,192	COHORT = 22,926	RECIDIVISTS = 7,078	COHORT = 22,507	RECIDIVISTS = 6,910
Gender						
Female	22.3%	17.4%	21.6%	17.4%	22.3%	17.9%
Male	77.7%	82.6%	78.4%	82.6%	77.7%	82.1%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	38.2%	44.0%	37.3%	42.8%	36.7%	41.9%
Hispanic	28.5%	27.0%	29.4%	27.3%	29.7%	27.5%
White	32.9%	28.6%	32.7%	29.5%	33.2%	30.2%
Other	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Age at Release						
<= 24	22.1%	23.4%	22.5%	23.6%	21.0%	21.6%
25 to 29	19.7%	19.4%	19.9%	20.0%	19.6%	19.3%
30 to 34	14.8%	15.4%	15.6%	15.7%	16.5%	16.6%
35 to 39	13.1%	13.4%	12.6%	12.7%	11.9%	12.5%
40 to 44	11.8%	12.2%	11.2%	11.1%	11.3%	11.8%
45+	18.6%	16.2%	18.2%	16.9%	19.7%	18.2%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	1.3%	1.1%	1.7%	1.2%	1.5%	1.1%
Property	43.6%	49.3%	45.9%	52.6%	47.7%	54.8%
Drug	41.4%	36.2%	37.9%	32.4%	35.6%	28.8%
Other	13.7%	13.4%	14.5%	13.8%	15.2%	15.4%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to offenders who are released from state jail and reincarcerated.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

FIGURE 41
SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITY RELEASES AND REARRESTED OFFENDERS WITH SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011

OFFENDERS	2009		2010		2011	
	COHORT = 6,662	RECIDIVISTS = 2,856	COHORT = 5,802	RECIDIVISTS = 2,525	COHORT = 6,354	RECIDIVISTS = 2,840
Gender						
Female	20.3%	16.9%	22.7%	18.6%	21.8%	19.3%
Male	79.7%	83.1%	77.3%	81.4%	78.2%	80.7%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	24.3%	24.5%	23.4%	23.9%	25.4%	26.9%
Hispanic	28.1%	29.8%	27.4%	29.3%	27.1%	28.2%
White	47.0%	45.1%	48.8%	46.5%	47.0%	44.6%
Other	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%
Age at Release						
<= 24	24.7%	31.7%	24.1%	30.4%	23.6%	29.3%
25 to 29	18.5%	21.0%	20.3%	23.6%	19.3%	21.3%
30 to 34	13.3%	13.7%	12.9%	13.0%	14.1%	15.2%
35 to 39	11.6%	10.3%	11.5%	10.7%	10.0%	9.1%
40 to 44	11.3%	9.5%	10.5%	8.5%	10.8%	9.9%
45+	20.5%	13.8%	20.6%	13.8%	22.2%	15.2%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	17.9%	17.0%	20.4%	21.3%	20.9%	19.7%
Property	24.9%	29.5%	22.8%	26.3%	23.4%	28.3%
Drug	39.7%	39.0%	38.4%	37.0%	37.3%	36.9%
Other	17.5%	14.5%	18.3%	15.3%	18.4%	15.2%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to offenders who are released from Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facilities and rearrested.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 42
SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITY RELEASES AND REINCARCERATED OFFENDERS WITH SELECT
CHARACTERISTICS, FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011

OFFENDERS	2009		2010		2011	
	COHORT = 6,662	RECIDIVISTS = 2,683	COHORT = 5,802	RECIDIVISTS = 2,479	COHORT = 6,354	RECIDIVISTS = 2,800
Gender						
Female	20.3%	16.5%	22.7%	18.2%	21.8%	19.2%
Male	79.7%	83.5%	77.3%	81.8%	78.2%	80.8%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	24.3%	25.0%	23.4%	24.9%	25.4%	27.4%
Hispanic	28.1%	29.6%	27.4%	28.6%	27.1%	27.2%
White	47.0%	45.0%	48.8%	46.2%	47.0%	45.0%
Other	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%
Age at Release						
<= 24	24.7%	30.9%	24.1%	31.5%	23.6%	31.5%
25 to 29	18.5%	20.2%	20.3%	21.6%	19.3%	19.9%
30 to 34	13.3%	13.3%	12.9%	12.6%	14.1%	14.9%
35 to 39	11.6%	10.4%	11.5%	10.8%	10.0%	8.6%
40 to 44	11.3%	10.1%	10.5%	9.2%	10.8%	9.6%
45+	20.5%	15.2%	20.6%	14.2%	22.2%	15.5%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	17.9%	19.8%	20.4%	24.3%	20.9%	23.6%
Property	24.9%	29.2%	22.8%	26.5%	23.4%	27.0%
Drug	39.7%	35.7%	38.4%	33.0%	37.3%	34.0%
Other	17.5%	15.3%	18.3%	16.2%	18.4%	15.4%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to offenders who are released from Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facilities and reincarcerated.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

FIGURE 43
IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY RELEASES AND REARRESTED OFFENDERS WITH SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011

OFFENDERS	2009		2010		2011	
	COHORT = 2,470	RECIDIVISTS = 1,065	COHORT = 2,632	RECIDIVISTS = 1,273	COHORT = 2,728	RECIDIVISTS = 1,312
Gender						
Female	15.5%	12.0%	7.2%	6.3%	8.1%	5.8%
Male	84.5%	88.0%	92.8%	93.7%	91.9%	94.2%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	39.3%	41.9%	35.5%	37.2%	32.8%	32.9%
Hispanic	26.1%	25.4%	31.3%	30.6%	33.8%	35.7%
White	34.1%	32.3%	33.1%	32.1%	33.2%	31.3%
Other	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Age at Release						
<= 24	6.2%	7.3%	9.8%	13.0%	10.0%	12.9%
25 to 29	15.1%	18.0%	15.0%	17.1%	18.1%	20.3%
30 to 34	14.2%	16.3%	16.5%	19.0%	18.8%	21.9%
35 to 39	14.9%	16.4%	15.5%	15.4%	14.6%	12.3%
40 to 44	15.9%	14.6%	14.4%	13.8%	15.6%	15.3%
45+	33.7%	27.2%	28.8%	21.6%	22.8%	17.3%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	11.2%	10.5%	13.1%	12.5%	22.7%	21.9%
Property	19.9%	24.1%	19.5%	24.0%	19.5%	24.2%
Drug	54.1%	53.0%	51.0%	50.9%	44.0%	41.2%
Other	14.8%	12.4%	16.5%	12.6%	13.8%	12.7%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to offenders who are released from in-prison therapeutic communities and rearrested.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 44
IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY RELEASES AND REINCARCERATED OFFENDERS WITH SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011

OFFENDERS	2009		2010		2011	
	COHORT = 2,470	RECIDIVISTS = 536	COHORT = 2,632	RECIDIVISTS = 654	COHORT = 2,728	RECIDIVISTS = 631
Gender						
Female	15.5%	10.4%	7.2%	4.1%	8.1%	4.6%
Male	84.5%	89.6%	92.8%	95.9%	91.9%	95.4%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	39.3%	44.2%	35.5%	33.6%	32.8%	32.6%
Hispanic	26.1%	23.3%	31.3%	33.6%	33.8%	36.6%
White	34.1%	32.1%	33.1%	32.7%	33.2%	30.6%
Other	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Age at Release						
<= 24	6.2%	7.5%	9.8%	14.2%	10.0%	13.6%
25 to 29	15.1%	17.7%	15.0%	18.7%	18.2%	19.7%
30 to 34	14.2%	16.6%	16.5%	18.5%	18.8%	20.6%
35 to 39	14.9%	15.3%	15.5%	14.7%	14.6%	13.0%
40 to 44	15.9%	15.5%	14.4%	11.9%	15.6%	14.6%
45+	33.7%	27.4%	28.8%	22.0%	22.8%	18.5%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	11.2%	11.6%	13.1%	12.4%	22.8%	21.1%
Property	19.9%	26.7%	19.5%	26.8%	19.5%	26.5%
Drug	54.1%	48.7%	51.0%	47.1%	44.0%	38.8%
Other	14.8%	13.1%	16.5%	13.8%	13.8%	13.6%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to offenders who are released from in-prison therapeutic communities and reincarcerated.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

FIGURE 45
INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITY RELEASES AND REARRESTED OFFENDERS WITH SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011

OFFENDERS	2009		2010		2011	
	COHORT = 9,793	RECIDIVISTS = 5,690	COHORT = 10,193	RECIDIVISTS = 5,827	COHORT = 10,933	RECIDIVISTS = 6,285
Gender						
Female	8.5%	8.4%	8.9%	8.6%	9.9%	9.3%
Male	91.5%	91.6%	91.1%	91.4%	90.1%	90.7%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	44.0%	43.4%	42.1%	41.8%	39.8%	39.2%
Hispanic	22.1%	24.0%	22.6%	25.0%	25.6%	27.4%
White	33.7%	32.4%	35.0%	32.9%	34.4%	33.2%
Other	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Age at Release						
<= 24	8.9%	11.2%	13.4%	15.7%	15.0%	17.4%
25 to 29	13.1%	16.2%	14.8%	17.2%	14.3%	16.7%
30 to 34	11.0%	12.7%	12.1%	14.0%	12.2%	13.5%
35 to 39	12.7%	14.0%	11.5%	12.0%	10.7%	11.5%
40 to 44	16.5%	16.2%	14.0%	14.0%	13.3%	13.4%
45+	38.0%	29.8%	34.1%	27.0%	34.5%	27.5%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	18.3%	15.2%	19.7%	17.4%	21.2%	18.8%
Property	33.2%	34.9%	31.6%	33.8%	31.0%	33.6%
Drug	36.6%	36.7%	35.5%	35.9%	34.1%	34.6%
Other	11.9%	13.1%	13.3%	13.0%	13.8%	13.0%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to offenders who are released from Intermediate Sanction Facilities and rearrested.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 46
INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITY RELEASES AND REINCARCERATED OFFENDERS WITH SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011

OFFENDERS	2009		2010		2011	
	COHORT = 9,793	RECIDIVISTS = 3,605	COHORT = 10,193	RECIDIVISTS = 3,859	COHORT = 10,933	RECIDIVISTS = 3,988
Gender						
Female	8.5%	7.1%	8.9%	7.0%	9.9%	8.1%
Male	91.5%	92.9%	91.1%	93.0%	90.1%	91.9%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	44.0%	44.0%	42.1%	42.1%	39.8%	39.5%
Hispanic	22.1%	23.7%	22.6%	24.4%	25.6%	26.7%
White	33.7%	32.1%	35.0%	33.4%	34.4%	33.6%
Other	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Age at Release						
<= 24	8.9%	9.7%	13.4%	16.1%	15.0%	18.4%
25 to 29	13.1%	15.2%	14.8%	15.9%	14.3%	15.6%
30 to 34	11.0%	11.4%	12.1%	12.9%	12.2%	12.8%
35 to 39	12.7%	13.0%	11.5%	11.3%	10.7%	11.0%
40 to 44	16.5%	16.4%	14.0%	14.1%	13.3%	13.3%
45+	38.0%	34.3%	34.1%	29.7%	34.5%	28.9%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	18.3%	17.0%	19.7%	19.2%	21.2%	19.9%
Property	33.2%	36.4%	31.6%	35.2%	31.0%	34.7%
Drug	36.6%	35.3%	35.5%	33.7%	34.1%	32.7%
Other	11.9%	11.3%	13.3%	12.0%	13.8%	12.6%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to offenders who are released from Intermediate Sanction Facilities and reincarcerated.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

APPENDIX C: JUVENILE RECIDIVIST PROFILES

FIGURE 47
DEFERRED PROSECUTION SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS AND REARRESTED OFFENDERS WITH SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011

OFFENDERS	2009		2010		2011	
	COHORT = 23,524	RECIDIVISTS = 10,028	COHORT = 22,575	RECIDIVISTS = 9,300	COHORT = 19,778	RECIDIVISTS = 8,178
Gender						
Female	32.3%	22.9%	33.0%	21.9%	31.7%	21.4%
Male	67.7%	77.1%	67.0%	78.1%	68.3%	78.6%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	22.7%	25.0%	21.7%	24.1%	21.4%	24.0%
Hispanic	46.9%	48.3%	48.3%	49.6%	48.1%	49.7%
White	29.0%	25.8%	28.6%	25.2%	29.1%	25.2%
Other	1.4%	0.8%	1.4%	1.0%	1.4%	1.0%
Age at Release						
10 to 12	8.5%	7.8%	8.7%	7.9%	9.3%	9.1%
13 to 14	30.5%	32.1%	29.8%	31.8%	31.6%	33.1%
15 to 16	56.0%	55.7%	56.7%	55.8%	54.5%	53.2%
17+	5.0%	4.4%	4.8%	4.5%	4.6%	4.6%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	18.3%	18.4%	18.6%	18.8%	21.5%	19.6%
Property	32.8%	29.5%	32.5%	28.9%	31.0%	27.2%
Drug	20.0%	22.5%	22.8%	25.5%	22.7%	24.0%
Other	28.8%	29.6%	26.0%	26.8%	24.8%	29.2%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to juveniles who are placed onto deferred prosecution supervision and rearrested.
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

FIGURE 48
DEFERRED PROSECUTION SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS AND INCARCERATED OFFENDERS WITH SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011

OFFENDERS	2009		2010		2011	
	COHORT = 23,524	RECIDIVISTS = 501	COHORT = 22,575	RECIDIVISTS = 442	COHORT = 19,778	RECIDIVISTS = 364
Gender						
Female	32.3%	5.8%	33.0%	5.4%	31.7%	8.0%
Male	67.7%	94.2%	67.0%	94.6%	68.3%	92.0%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	22.7%	34.9%	21.7%	38.9%	21.4%	33.5%
Hispanic	46.9%	40.5%	48.3%	43.9%	48.1%	44.5%
White	29.0%	23.8%	28.6%	15.8%	29.1%	20.1%
Other	1.4%	0.8%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.9%
Age at Release						
10 to 12	8.5%	3.6%	8.7%	5.7%	9.3%	7.4%
13 to 14	30.5%	26.3%	29.8%	28.9%	31.6%	30.8%
15 to 16	56.0%	62.7%	56.7%	57.0%	54.5%	55.2%
17+	5.0%	7.4%	4.8%	8.4%	4.6%	6.6%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	18.3%	17.4%	18.6%	18.8%	21.5%	21.7%
Property	32.8%	27.1%	32.5%	32.4%	31.0%	25.8%
Drug	20.0%	21.4%	22.8%	21.3%	22.7%	23.4%
Other	28.8%	34.1%	26.0%	27.6%	24.8%	29.1%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to juveniles who are placed onto deferred prosecution supervision and incarcerated.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

FIGURE 49
ADJUDICATED PROBATION SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS AND REARRESTED OFFENDERS WITH SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011

OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS	2009		2010		2011	
	COHORT = 20,783	RECIDIVISTS = 12,945	COHORT = 18,784	RECIDIVISTS = 11,635	COHORT = 17,325	RECIDIVISTS = 10,784
Gender						
Female	19.7%	15.1%	19.3%	14.2%	20.1%	15.2%
Male	80.3%	84.9%	80.7%	85.8%	79.9%	84.8%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	26.6%	29.1%	25.8%	28.8%	25.6%	28.9%
Hispanic	48.9%	50.2%	50.2%	50.8%	51.5%	51.4%
White	23.6%	20.0%	23.1%	19.7%	22.1%	18.9%
Other	0.9%	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%	0.7%
Age at Release						
10 to 12	3.5%	2.9%	3.8%	3.1%	3.9%	3.3%
13 to 14	23.7%	24.0%	22.9%	23.0%	23.6%	23.6%
15 to 16	60.9%	61.3%	62.1%	62.9%	61.4%	62.5%
17+	11.8%	11.7%	11.1%	11.0%	11.1%	10.6%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	27.2%	21.6%	28.2%	22.1%	30.5%	24.2%
Property	34.6%	30.8%	34.4%	30.9%	32.3%	28.5%
Drug	16.8%	15.7%	17.7%	16.1%	18.6%	16.6%
Other	21.4%	20.3%	19.7%	18.7%	18.6%	17.4%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to juveniles who are placed onto adjudicated probation supervision and rearrested.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

FIGURE 50
ADJUDICATED PROBATION SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS AND INCARCERATED OFFENDERS WITH SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011

OFFENDERS	2009		2010		2011	
	COHORT = 20,783	RECIDIVISTS = 2,280	COHORT = 18,784	RECIDIVISTS = 2,061	COHORT = 17,325	RECIDIVISTS = 1,842
Gender						
Female	19.7%	6.8%	19.3%	6.3%	20.1%	6.5%
Male	80.3%	93.2%	80.7%	93.7%	79.9%	93.5%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	26.6%	37.6%	25.8%	37.2%	25.6%	36.1%
Hispanic	48.9%	43.2%	50.2%	44.7%	51.5%	45.6%
White	23.6%	18.7%	23.1%	17.7%	22.1%	17.6%
Other	0.9%	0.5%	0.9%	0.3%	0.9%	0.7%
Age at Release						
10 to 12	3.5%	2.2%	3.8%	2.8%	3.9%	1.8%
13 to 14	23.7%	22.8%	22.9%	21.7%	23.6%	23.9%
15 to 16	60.9%	62.1%	62.1%	62.7%	61.4%	62.5%
17+	11.8%	13.0%	11.1%	12.8%	11.1%	11.7%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	27.2%	25.6%	28.2%	27.5%	30.5%	29.9%
Property	34.6%	40.5%	34.4%	41.1%	32.3%	39.1%
Drug	16.8%	14.6%	17.7%	13.4%	18.6%	14.2%
Other	21.4%	19.3%	19.7%	18.0%	18.6%	16.8%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to juveniles who are placed onto adjudicated probation supervision and incarcerated.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

FIGURE 51
LOCAL SECURE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY RELEASES AND REARRESTED OFFENDERS WITH SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011

OFFENDERS	2009		2010		2011	
	COHORT = 3,257	RECIDIVISTS = 2,188	COHORT = 3,223	RECIDIVISTS = 2,208	COHORT = 3,085	RECIDIVISTS = 2,194
Gender						
Female	10.9%	7.0%	12.8%	9.8%	11.3%	89.0%
Male	89.1%	93.0%	87.2%	90.2%	88.7%	91.1%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	31.2%	33.2%	28.2%	29.9%	30.3%	33.5%
Hispanic	46.7%	48.2%	50.2%	52.2%	50.2%	50.6%
White	21.3%	18.3%	20.9%	17.2%	18.7%	15.2%
Other	0.8%	0.3%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%
Age at Release						
10 to 12	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
13 to 14	14.2%	15.4%	12.0%	11.9%	12.3%	12.3%
15 to 16	59.9%	59.6%	60.7%	62.6%	58.6%	59.9%
17+	25.2%	24.2%	26.7%	25.2%	28.6%	27.2%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	19.0%	20.2%	20.0%	23.0%	20.7%	24.7%
Property	21.8%	31.0%	21.9%	31.8%	20.1%	29.7%
Drug	9.5%	15.9%	9.1%	14.4%	8.9%	14.4%
Other	49.8%	23.2%	48.9%	23.9%	50.2%	24.2%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to juveniles who are released from local secure residential facilities and rearrested.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

FIGURE 52
LOCAL SECURE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY RELEASES AND INCARCERATED OFFENDERS WITH SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011

OFFENDERS	2009		2010		2011	
	COHORT = 3,257	RECIDIVISTS = 817	COHORT = 3,223	RECIDIVISTS = 827	COHORT = 3,085	RECIDIVISTS = 787
Gender						
Female	10.9%	5.1%	12.8%	5.7%	11.3%	5.0%
Male	89.1%	94.9%	87.2%	94.3%	88.7%	95.0%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	31.2%	37.0%	28.2%	34.8%	30.3%	37.1%
Hispanic	46.7%	48.5%	50.2%	48.7%	50.2%	48.9%
White	21.3%	14.0%	20.9%	17.2%	18.7%	13.6%
Other	0.8%	0.5%	0.7%	0.2%	0.8%	0.4%
Age at Release						
10 to 12	0.7%	0.9%	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%
13 to 14	14.2%	15.8%	12.0%	13.2%	12.3%	13.6%
15 to 16	59.9%	61.1%	60.7%	64.1%	58.6%	58.6%
17+	25.2%	22.3%	26.7%	22.0%	28.6%	27.4%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	19.0%	18.6%	20.0%	19.5%	20.7%	19.8%
Property	21.8%	28.9%	21.9%	29.6%	20.1%	28.3%
Drug	9.5%	11.1%	9.1%	7.3%	8.9%	7.6%
Other	49.8%	41.4%	48.9%	43.7%	50.2%	44.2%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to juveniles who are released from local secure residential facilities and incarcerated.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

FIGURE 53
STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES RELEASES AND REARRESTED OFFENDERS WITH SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011

OFFENDERS	2009		2010		2011	
	COHORT = 2,105	RECIDIVISTS = 1,538	COHORT = 1,741	RECIDIVISTS = 1,276	COHORT = 1,442	RECIDIVISTS = 1,051
Gender						
Female	7.3%	5.5%	8.8%	7.2%	8.7%	7.0%
Male	92.7%	94.5%	91.2%	92.8%	91.3%	93.0%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	34.5%	37.1%	36.3%	38.3%	35.4%	38.4%
Hispanic	44.4%	42.9%	43.8%	42.7%	42.7%	40.5%
White	20.6%	19.7%	19.2%	18.4%	21.0%	20.1%
Other	0.5%	0.4%	0.8%	0.5%	0.9%	1.0%
Age at Release						
10 to 12	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
13 to 14	3.1%	2.8%	2.0%	2.0%	1.6%	1.7%
15 to 16	36.6%	38.4%	32.9%	34.1%	29.1%	31.0%
17+	60.2%	57.5%	64.7%	63.9%	69.1%	67.1%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	45.3%	40.8%	45.8%	41.2%	47.4%	42.3%
Property	39.9%	44.3%	40.1%	44.7%	39.3%	44.2%
Drug	8.7%	8.5%	7.8%	7.4%	7.6%	6.9%
Other	6.1%	6.4%	6.3%	6.7%	5.8%	6.6%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to juveniles who are released from state residential facilities and rearrested.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

FIGURE 54
STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES RELEASES AND REINCARCERATED OFFENDERS WITH SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011

OFFENDERS	2009		2010		2011	
	COHORT = 2,105	RECIDIVISTS = 970	COHORT = 1,741	RECIDIVISTS = 755	COHORT = 1,442	RECIDIVISTS = 627
Gender						
Female	7.3%	5.6%	8.8%	4.4%	8.7%	7.3%
Male	92.7%	94.4%	91.2%	95.6%	91.3%	92.7%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	34.5%	38.5%	36.3%	39.5%	35.4%	39.7%
Hispanic	44.4%	42.9%	43.8%	42.0%	42.7%	41.0%
White	20.6%	18.2%	19.2%	17.9%	21.0%	18.5%
Other	0.5%	0.4%	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%
Age at Release						
10 to 12	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
13 to 14	3.1%	4.1%	2.0%	3.3%	1.7%	2.3%
15 to 16	36.6%	43.1%	33.0%	35.6%	29.1%	36.6%
17+	60.2%	52.7%	64.8%	60.8%	69.0%	60.9%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	45.3%	38.6%	45.8%	39.1%	47.4%	40.8%
Property	39.9%	46.8%	40.1%	46.4%	39.2%	45.8%
Drug	8.7%	8.6%	7.8%	7.4%	7.6%	6.5%
Other	6.1%	6.1%	6.3%	7.2%	5.8%	6.9%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to juveniles who are released from state residential facilities and reincarcerated.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.