



LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD

Statewide Criminal and Juvenile Justice Recidivism and Revocation Rates

SUBMITTED TO THE 87TH TEXAS LEGISLATURE

PREPARED BY LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD STAFF

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January 2021

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

This report summarizes the rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration rates for adults placed on felony community supervision and supervised by community supervision and corrections departments; adults released from prisons, state jails, substance abuse felony punishment facilities, in-prison therapeutic community programs, and intermediate sanction facilities; and adults placed on parole supervision. It also presents rearrest, adjudication, readjudication, conviction, reconviction, and reincarceration rates for individuals released from the Texas Juvenile Justice Department state residential facilities, supervised by local juvenile probation departments, and released from local secure residential facilities. Also provided are felony revocation rates for adults under community supervision, for adults and juveniles under parole supervision, and for juveniles under deferred prosecution and adjudicated probation supervision.

At the time of publication, the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the criminal and juvenile justice system in Texas continue. During April 2020, both the Texas Department of Criminal Justice and the Texas Juvenile Justice Department temporarily suspended the transfer of individuals into state custody, and courts suspended jury trials as part of an effort to contain the spread of COVID-19. Although the long-term effects of the pandemic on the criminal and juvenile justice systems remain unknown, these and other changes to practice and policy have affected the final 180 days of the fiscal year 2017 cohorts. The short-term effect of these changes will be addressed in this report, but the COVID-19 pandemic will continue to affect future cohorts.

Jerry McGinty

Director
Legislative Budget Board

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Texas Government Code, Section 322.019, authorizes the Legislative Budget Board to provide certain criminal justice policy analyses. One responsibility is to calculate recidivism rates for adult and juvenile correctional populations. The January 2021 *Statewide Criminal and Juvenile Justice Recidivism and Revocation Rates* report provides recidivism and revocation rates for fiscal years 2015 to 2017 in preparation for the Eighty-seventh Legislature, 2021.

WHAT IS RECIDIVISM?

Recidivism is defined as a return to criminal or delinquent activity after previous criminal or delinquent involvement. Certain indicators of subsequent criminal and delinquent activity are used to calculate recidivism rates because not all criminal or delinquent activity committed by an individual is known. Recidivism has several indicators, including rearrest, adjudication, readjudication, conviction, reconviction, incarceration, reincarceration, and revocation. In the following sections, these indicators are grouped into three principal types for each population: a rearrest rate (including rereferrals); a reconviction rate (including conviction, reconviction, adjudication, and readjudication); and a reincarceration rate (including incarceration and reincarceration). Note that not all of the terminology for the indicators is applicable to every population. For example, adults on deferred adjudication supervision have not been convicted previously. For these individuals, conviction, rather than reconviction, would be an appropriate indicator of recidivism. Conviction, reconviction, adjudication, and readjudication represent the same fundamental type of event; that is, a formal stage, following arrest, wherein a sanction may be determined. Although the multiple indicators can be classed into three types, the terminology appropriate to each population is retained throughout the report. These terms and others used throughout are defined in the **Glossary**. Recidivism rates for these indicators are provided for individuals within three years of release from incarceration or within three years of the start of supervision.

WHAT POPULATIONS ARE INCLUDED?

The populations analyzed include individuals either released from one of several types of institutional confinement or placed on one of several types of supervision. Each group released or placed within a fiscal year constitutes a cohort, and three full years of data for each member of each cohort is examined for indicators of recidivism. Caution should be used when comparing recidivism rates across different groups, both across different types of sanction within the same fiscal year and within the same type of sanction across time. Cohort membership is not homogenous; not all individuals are best suited to the same type of confinement or supervision programming. In time, both the programs and the people who pass through them evolve. For these reasons, the comparison of recidivism rates should be accompanied by an assessment of cohort characteristics and an awareness of any differences in the treatment of groups.

Recidivism rates from fiscal years 2015 to 2017 are stable overall. Among the adult cohorts, the rate of rearrest for placements onto felony community supervision increased slightly. Among the juvenile cohorts, the number of individuals on deferred prosecution supervision showed a slight decrease in the rate of adjudication or conviction, and a slight decrease in the rate of incarceration. The number of individuals on adjudicated probation supervision showed a slight decrease in the rate of readjudication or conviction. The number of individuals released from local secure residential facilities showed a decrease in the rate of readjudication or conviction, and a slight decrease in the rate of incarceration. **Figure 1** shows the correctional populations included in this analysis and their respective recidivism and revocation trends.

HOW HAS THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC AFFECTED RECIDIVISM RATES?

Within normal circumstances, recidivism and revocation rates fluctuate. The behaviors of individuals under observation and the behaviors of those who, in carrying out their duties, initiate the defining events of recidivism (e.g., arrests, convictions, and incarcerations) are subject to various influences. The COVID-19 pandemic adds an additional dimension to this already complex array of

FIGURE 1
TEXAS RECIDIVISM AND REVOCATION TRENDS, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

POPULATION TYPE	COHORT	REARRESTS	RECONVICTION, ADJUDICATION, READJUDICATION, CONVICTION	INCARCERATION, REINCARCERATION
Adult	Felony Community Supervision	Slight Increase	Stable	Stable
Adult	Prison	Stable	Stable	Stable
Adult	State Jail	Stable	Stable	Stable
Adult	Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility	Stable	Stable	Stable
Adult	In-prison Therapeutic Community	Stable	Stable	Stable
Adult	Intermediate Sanction Facility	Stable	Stable	Stable
Adult	Parole Supervision	Stable	Stable	Stable
Juvenile	Deferred Prosecution Supervision	Stable	Slight Decrease	Slight Decrease
Juvenile	Adjudicated Probation Supervision	Stable	Slight Decrease	Stable
Juvenile	Local Secure Residential Facility – Juvenile Probation Departments	Stable	Decrease	Slight Decrease
Juvenile	State Residential Facility – Texas Juvenile Justice Department	Stable	Stable	Stable

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

factors influencing recidivism and revocation rates. The additional effects of the COVID-19 pandemic can be clarified by addressing the timing of these effects, by characterizing the mechanisms of the effects with qualitative inquiry, and by means of ad hoc analysis.

TIMING OF IMPACT

The current report provides recidivism rates for cohorts in fiscal years 2015, 2016, and 2017. The analyses of cohorts from fiscal years 2015 and 2016 were unaffected by the COVID-19 pandemic, because members of these cohorts already had passed through their three-year observation period before the pandemic's arrival.

Individuals in any of the fiscal year 2017 cohorts entered their respective cohorts from September 1, 2016, to August 31, 2017. Considering that a three-year observation period begins the date on which an individual is released from a correctional setting or placed under supervision, the latest date on which any two-year observation window could end was August 31, 2019. Thus, any effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on recidivism rates will not be evident for any of the fiscal year 2017 cohorts until some point during the third year of observation. Because the recidivism rates are generated both as an overall three-year rate and also separately for each of the three years, the pandemic's effects would affect the year-three recidivism rate and the overall three-year rate, but not the year-one or year-two rates for the fiscal year 2017 cohorts.

It is noteworthy, however, that not all individuals in the fiscal year 2017 cohorts were affected by the pandemic. By the time of the Governor's March 13 declaration of a statewide public health disaster, approximately six months had elapsed since the beginning of the fiscal year, the earliest point at which any three-year observation window could have concluded for individuals in the fiscal year 2017 cohorts. During this six-month interval, individuals in these cohorts were exiting the observation window. By contrast, for the fiscal year 2018 cohorts, which will not be analyzed until the next issue of this report, the observation window for every cohort member will overlap to at least some extent with the period during which the pandemic occurred.

Additionally, to the extent that fewer recidivating events (arrests, convictions, incarcerations) occur in year three of the observation window for fiscal year 2017 cohorts, it is reasonable to expect a shorter average time to failure for these cohorts compared to their counterparts in previous years.

Revocation rates in this report, by contrast to recidivism rates, are calculated per annum. This edition of the report adds revocation rates for fiscal years 2019 and 2020 adult and juvenile supervisory populations. Any effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on revocation rates would occur for the fiscal year 2020 cohorts only.

MECHANISM OF IMPACT

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, recidivism rates may be lower due to a reduction or delay in the events that define recidivism (arrest, conviction, and incarceration). These reductions or delays took place in the context of policy adaptations at the state and local levels. At the local level, law enforcement, probation departments, and courts adjusted their practices in response to the needs and risks specific to their locales. At the state level, the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) suspended transfers of individuals into state custody from April 2020 to July 2020 to contain the spread of COVID-19. Recent qualitative work conducted by the Legislative Budget Board's Criminal Justice Data Analysis Team consisting of interviews of practitioners in the field of criminal and juvenile justice in Texas provides the context necessary to characterize the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on arrests, convictions, and incarcerations.

In terms of arrests, respondents reported law enforcement limited the normal extent of their engagement with the public at times during the pandemic. This change in practice would result in fewer arrests, particularly for lower-level offenses, such as certain Class A or Class B misdemeanors. Unlike convictions and incarcerations, which may be reduced in overall numbers or delayed, arrests seldom are postponed. Thus, this change in practice could have led to a reduction in the numbers of arrests that otherwise would have occurred in year three of the observation period for some of the fiscal year 2017 cohorts.

The number of convictions already would be reduced solely based on a decrease in arrests, but it is clear anecdotally that convictions were decreased further and also delayed. Some practitioners report the circumstances of the pandemic fostered a greater willingness to explore and offer some form of diversion in lieu of subsequent conviction. Furthermore, some courts experienced closures and the postponement of certain court-related activities, which have led to delays in prosecution. Some courts opted to conduct trials and processes virtually, a practice that led to the differential backlogging of trials and processes that require a grand jury, which are less amenable to the virtual format. These reformations of normal practice have caused both a reduction and a delay in the numbers of convictions. In terms of effects on the fiscal year 2017 cohorts, this change in practices could result in a lower number of year-three convictions. Some of these convictions ultimately may occur after the end of the three-year observation period. Thus, individuals who might have been identified as recidivists based on conviction would

not be identified as such. In terms of the analysis of future cohorts, such as that of the fiscal year 2018 cohorts, this delay may shift events from one year into the next, potentially enlarging the recidivism rate for a particular year while reducing it in the preceding year.

Like convictions, incarcerations necessarily would be reduced solely due to reductions in the events that typically precede them (i.e., arrests and convictions). However, also like convictions, unique reasons contribute to reductions in incarcerations. The suspension of transfers into custody by TDCJ and the Texas Juvenile Justice Department did not result in a reduction in the numbers of incarcerations only at the state level. County jails and juvenile detention facilities during this period were required to hold individuals longer as they awaited transfer, a scenario that made incarceration at the local level a less viable option. Additionally, serious concerns for the welfare of individuals in conditions where implementing the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's recommended physical distancing guidelines was a challenge due to the infectious circumstances, and these concerns prompted several entities to pursue alternatives to incarceration. These factors are likely to lower year-three recidivism rates for the fiscal year 2017 cohorts, and some individuals that might have been incarcerated during this period may see the events delayed until after the closure of their three-year observation period.

AD HOC ANALYSIS OF IMPACT

Although it is not possible to determine thoroughly how the COVID-19 pandemic has affected recidivism and revocation rates, it is possible to assess the pandemic's effects on discrete parts of the criminal and juvenile justice systems. Because of the temporary suspension of transfers of individuals from county jails into TDCJ's custody, many individuals qualified for parole in absentia (PIA) before transfers to incarceration could be conducted. These individuals were released from county jails directly onto parole supervision without being incarcerated in TDCJ. Within pre-pandemic circumstances, individuals that were part of the fiscal year 2017 cohorts would have been positively identified as recidivists based on incarceration. The TDCJ provided data for the 1,055 individuals that were released from county jails onto PIA during fiscal year 2020. These data made it possible to analyze all 11 of the incarceration cohorts for fiscal year 2017 (seven adult cohorts and four juvenile cohorts) to determine what the recidivism rates in terms of incarceration would have been within the hypothetical scenario in which those individuals

FIGURE 2
REARREST RATES BY FISCAL YEAR OF RELEASE OR START OF SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

COHORT	PERCENTAGE REARRESTED WITHIN THREE YEARS		
	2015	2016	2017
Adult			
Felony Community Supervision	38.8%	36.4%	40.6%
Prison	45.4%	46.8%	47.6%
State Jail	62.8%	62.5%	63.0%
Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility	44.0%	43.1%	43.9%
In-prison Therapeutic Community	44.1%	45.4%	46.0%
Intermediate Sanction Facility	57.2%	55.1%	56.2%
Parole Supervision	42.8%	44.5%	45.3%
Juvenile			
Deferred Prosecution Supervision	41.0%	41.5%	42.1%
Adjudicated Probation Supervision	61.8%	61.7%	60.3%
Local Secure Residential Facility – Juvenile Probation Departments	74.9%	74.2%	71.4%
State Residential Facility – Texas Juvenile Justice Department	74.0%	73.8%	75.9%

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

were sent from county jails to TDCJ instead of being released onto PIA. Of the 1,055 individuals included in the analysis, 47 were identified as belonging to one of the fiscal year 2017 cohorts (45 in adult cohorts, two in a juvenile cohort) and had not been identified already as incarcerated during their three-year observation period. Results of the ad hoc analysis show the inclusion of these cases would have affected the overall three-year recidivism rate for two of the fiscal year 2017 cohorts: intermediate sanction facility (0.1 percent increase) and juvenile adjudicated probation (0.1 percent increase). Counts of these cases are provided in cohort-specific sections of this report.

Although results of this particular analysis reveal only minor effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on recidivism rates for fiscal year 2017 cohorts, the effects of PIA on incarceration rates is likely to be greater for the fiscal years 2018 and 2019 cohorts because some portion of the three-year observation period for all of the individuals within these cohorts will overlap with the timeframe of the pandemic. Furthermore, these 1,055 PIA cases represent a small share of the thousands of individuals represented by the 11 fiscal year 2017 cohorts. The PIA analysis demonstrates, given sufficient data and, in this case, the benefit of consultation with colleagues in the TDCJ, it is possible to assess the pandemic's effects in discrete parts of the overall criminal justice system.

Note that this hypothetical scenario was enacted separately from the standard incarceration analyses. All reported recidivism rates are based strictly on historical data as received.

REARREST

Adults and juveniles released from residential correctional facilities or starting supervision were monitored to determine the percentage rearrested for an offense of a Class A or B misdemeanor or any type of felony within three years of release or within three years of the start of supervision. Referrals to juvenile probation departments for the same types of offenses also were analyzed and included in the rearrest rates for juvenile populations. 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 the adult felony community supervision, juvenile deferred prosecution, juvenile adjudicated probation, and adult parole supervision cohorts, the three-year recidivism period begins at the start of supervision. For all other cohorts, the three-year recidivism period begins after release from a residential correctional facility. **Figure 2** shows the rearrest rate for each population included in this analysis.

FIGURE 3**ADJUDICATION, READJUDICATION, CONVICTION, OR RECONVICTION RATES BY FISCAL YEAR OF RELEASE OR START OF SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017**

COHORT	PERCENTAGE ADJUDICATED, READJUDICATED, CONVICTED, OR RECONVICTED WITHIN THREE YEARS		
	2015	2016	2017
Adult			
Felony Community Supervision	29.2%	27.2%	29.0%
Prison	34.8%	35.3%	34.4%
State Jail	53.5%	52.6%	51.8%
Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility	33.6%	33.6%	33.2%
In-prison Therapeutic Community	32.9%	33.9%	33.2%
Intermediate Sanction Facility	44.9%	43.2%	42.1%
Parole Supervision	32.8%	33.3%	32.7%
Juvenile			
Deferred Prosecution Supervision	10.0%	9.3%	8.6%
Adjudicated Probation Supervision	24.3%	23.4%	20.1%
Local Secure Residential Facility – Juvenile Probation Departments	43.0%	39.7%	34.7%
State Residential Facility – Texas Juvenile Justice Department	58.0%	57.0%	55.1%

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

ADJUDICATION, READJUDICATION, CONVICTION, AND RECONVICTION

Adults and juveniles released from residential correctional facilities or starting supervision were monitored to determine the percentage adjudicated, readjudicated, convicted, or reconvicted for an offense of a Class A or B misdemeanor or any type of felony within three years of release or the start of supervision. At the time of offense, juveniles, defined as youth ages 10 to 16, are not convicted but can be adjudicated, whereas individuals age 17 or older at the time of offense can be convicted. Individuals under deferred prosecution supervision do not receive a formal adjudication for the alleged offense. An individual under deferred prosecution supervision can be adjudicated for the alleged offense if the individual fails to comply with the conditions of supervision. For any adult or juvenile who had more than one subsequent conviction or adjudication during the three-year follow-up period, only the first conviction or adjudication was counted in the calculation of the rate. For the adult felony community supervision, juvenile deferred prosecution, juvenile adjudicated probation, and adult parole supervision cohorts, the three-year recidivism period begins at the start of supervision. For all other cohorts, the three-year recidivism period begins after release from the residential correctional facility. **Figure 3** shows the rate for each cohort included in this analysis.

INCARCERATION AND REINCARCERATION

Adults and juveniles released from residential correctional facilities or starting supervision were monitored to determine the percentage that were reincarcerated 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 reincarceration rate. For the adult felony community supervision, juvenile deferred prosecution, juvenile adjudicated probation, and adult parole supervision cohorts, the three-year recidivism period begins at the start of supervision. For all other cohorts, the three-year recidivism period begins after release from the residential correctional facility. **Figure 4** shows the incarceration or reincarceration rate for each cohort.

SUPERVISION REVOCATIONS

Revocation is defined as a termination of supervision, resulting in incarceration, in response to the individual's commitment of a new offense or technical violation of supervision conditions.

Figure 5 shows the revocation rates for adults and juveniles actively supervised for felony offenses.

FIGURE 4
INCARCERATION OR REINCARCERATION RATES BY FISCAL YEAR OF RELEASE OR START OF SUPERVISION
FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

COHORT	PERCENTAGE INCARCERATED OR REINCARCERATED WITHIN THREE YEARS		
	2015	2016	2017
Adult			
Felony Community Supervision	28.3%	28.7%	27.6%
Prison	20.3%	20.8%	20.3%
State Jail	30.9%	29.7%	28.0%
Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility	44.3%	45.7%	42.2%
In-prison Therapeutic Community	22.8%	23.8%	21.7%
Intermediate Sanction Facility	39.5%	41.5%	38.5%
Parole Supervision	20.2%	21.0%	20.2%
Juvenile			
Deferred Prosecution Supervision	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%
Adjudicated Probation Supervision	8.2%	8.7%	8.2%
Local Secure Residential Facility – Juvenile Probation Departments	22.4%	19.7%	19.0%
State Residential Facility – Texas Juvenile Justice Department	43.2%	40.8%	42.5%

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

FIGURE 5
REVOCATION RATES FOR ACTIVE FELONY SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2020

COHORT	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Adult						
Felony Community Supervision	15.3%	15.3%	15.8%	16.0%	14.9%	11.3%
Parole Supervision	6.4%	7.2%	7.7%	7.8%	7.1%	3.9%
Juvenile						
Deferred Prosecution	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Adjudicated Probation	6.2%	5.7%	5.2%	5.0%	5.5%	4.2%
Parole Supervision	30.0%	24.3%	28.5%	25.3%	24.5%	18.9%

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

OFFENSE CATEGORIES

Offenses are categorized into four categories: violent, property, drug, and other. Examples of violent offenses include murder, injury to a child, and sexual assault. Examples of property offenses include arson, fraud, and motor vehicle theft. Examples of drug offenses include drug manufacturing, possession, and delivery. Offenses not contained within the previous categories are classified as other, excluding traffic offenses. Examples of other offenses include evading arrest, driving while intoxicated, and prostitution.

ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION

Information on arrest, conviction, incarceration, and revocation for adults served by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) Correctional Institutions Division, Community Justice Assistance Division, and Parole Division include the following populations:

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

Individuals placed on felony community supervision and parole supervision and those released from prisons, state jails, SAFPFs, IPTCs, and ISFs during fiscal years 2015, 2016, and 2017 were monitored to determine the percentage that were arrested, convicted, and incarcerated within three years of release or start of supervision. Each individual who was arrested, convicted, or incarcerated at least once during the three-year follow-up period was considered a recidivist. For any individual who had more than one subsequent arrest, conviction, or incarceration during the follow-up period, only the first incident was counted in the recidivism rate calculation. If an individual had more than one arrest or conviction in a day, only the most serious arrest or conviction for that day was included in the rate calculation. Only individuals rearrested for at least a Class A or B misdemeanor or any type of felony were analyzed.

FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION – REARREST, CONVICTION, RECONVICTION, AND INCARCERATION

Certain individuals convicted of felony-level offenses who receive sentences of 10 years or less are eligible to serve their sentences in the community rather than in state jail or prison. Eligible individuals receive basic conditions of supervision from a judge to which they must adhere (e.g., commit no new offense, avoid injurious habits, report regularly, and pay fines) and may be required to complete residential or nonresidential programs. Failure to comply with these conditions can result in a revocation of community supervision and a sentence of incarceration. The felony community supervision cohort includes individuals who are placed on adjudicated probation and deferred adjudication felony community supervision.

Among the fiscal year 2017 community supervision placement cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals, 36.2 percent, was placed onto community supervision for drug offenses. However, the most prevalent type of offense for which individuals within the fiscal year 2017 felony community supervision cohort were rearrested was categorized as other. The average time on felony community supervision before rearrest was 13 months for all supervision placement cohorts. **Figure 6** shows the rearrest rate for each placement cohort.

Among the fiscal year 2017 community supervision placement cohort, the most prevalent type of offense for

FIGURE 6
REARREST RATES AFTER PLACEMENT ONTO FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

PERIOD	2015		2016		2017	
	COHORT=58,230	PERCENTAGE	COHORT=58,785	PERCENTAGE	COHORT=60,700	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	12,279	21.1%	11,887	20.2%	13,828	22.8%
Year 2	6,005	10.3%	5,550	9.4%	6,612	10.9%
Year 3	4,309	7.4%	3,956	6.7%	4,178	6.9%
Total	22,593		21,393		24,618	
Rearrest Rate		38.8%		36.4%		40.6%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

FIGURE 7
CONVICTION OR RECONVICTION RATES AFTER PLACEMENT ONTO FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION
FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

PERIOD	2015		2016		2017	
	COHORT=58,230		COHORT=58,785		COHORT=60,700	
	CONVICTIONS OR RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	CONVICTIONS OR RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	CONVICTIONS OR RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	8,049	13.8%	7,927	13.5%	8,618	14.2%
Year 2	5,420	9.3%	4,793	8.2%	5,603	9.2%
Year 3	3,541	6.1%	3,288	5.6%	3,356	5.5%
Total	17,010		16,008		17,577	
Conviction/Reconviction Rate	29.2%			27.2%		29.0%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

which individuals were reconvicted was categorized as other. The average time between placement on felony community supervision and reconviction was 15 months for the fiscal year 2015 placement cohort, and 14 months for the fiscal years 2016 and 2017 placement cohorts. **Figure 7** shows the conviction or reconviction rate for each placement cohort.

For the fiscal year 2017 felony community supervision placement cohort, the most prevalent type of offense for those who were incarcerated was categorized as drug. The average time on felony community supervision before incarceration was 18 months for the fiscal years 2015 and 2016 placement cohorts, and 17 months for the fiscal year 2017 cohort. **Figure 8** shows the incarceration rate for each placement cohort.

Of the 60,700 individuals in the fiscal year 2017 felony community supervision placement cohort, no cases were identified in the PIA analysis. Neither the count of

reincarcerated individuals nor the reincarceration rate would have been affected as a result of the PIA process for this cohort in fiscal year 2017.

Figure 9 shows the three-year rearrest, conviction or reconviction, and incarceration rates for the three most recent felony community supervision placement cohorts.

PRISON – REARREST, RECONVICTION, AND REINCARCERATION

A prison is a facility that houses individuals who receive capital, first-degree, second-degree, or third-degree felony sentences. For the fiscal year 2017 prison release cohort, 84.2 percent were released to parole supervision, including mandatory supervision and discretionary mandatory supervision, 15.2 percent were discharged, and 0.6 percent were released to felony community supervision.

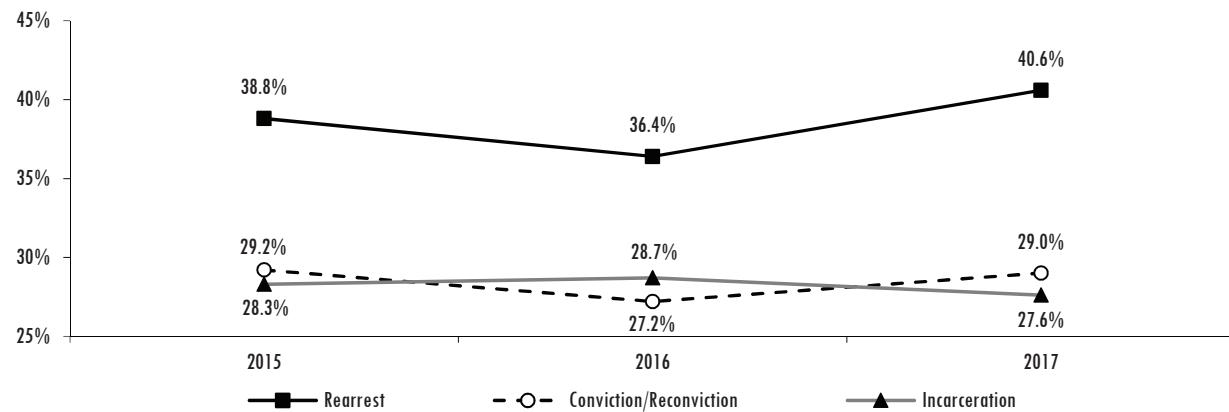
Among the fiscal year 2017 prison release cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals, 33.8 percent, were admitted to

FIGURE 8
INCARCERATION RATES AFTER PLACEMENT ONTO FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

PERIOD	2015		2016		2017	
	COHORT=58,230		COHORT=58,785		COHORT=60,700	
	INCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	INCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	INCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	5,852	10.0%	5,865	10.0%	6,084	10.0%
Year 2	6,474	11.1%	6,621	11.3%	6,853	11.3%
Year 3	4,172	7.2%	4,387	7.5%	3,844	6.3%
Total	16,498		16,873		16,781	
Incarceration Rate	28.3%			28.7%		27.6%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

FIGURE 9**REARREST, CONVICTION/RECONVICTION, AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF PLACEMENT ONTO FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017**

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

prison for violent offenses. Other was the most prevalent type of offense for which members of this cohort were rearrested. The average time out of custody before rearrest was 15 months for all release cohorts. **Figure 10** shows the rearrest rate for each release cohort.

Among the 2017 prison release cohort, the most prevalent type of offense for which individuals were reconvicted was categorized as other. The average time between release and reconviction was 17 months for all release cohorts. **Figure 11** shows the reconviction rate for each release cohort.

Among the fiscal year 2017 prison release cohort, drug was the most prevalent type of offense for which individuals were reincarcerated. The average time out of custody before reincarceration was 20 months for the fiscal years 2015 and

2016 release cohorts, and 19 months for the fiscal year 2017 release cohort. **Figure 12** shows the reincarceration rate for each release cohort.

After an individual is convicted and sentenced to a term of incarceration within prison, county jail staff prepare paperwork and notify TDCJ upon its completion. When TDCJ has been notified, pursuant to statute, the agency has 45 days within which to collect the individual for receipt into state custody. The average number of days an individual might wait varies, and the average wait prior to the COVID-19 pandemic was 21 days. In certain situations, an individual may be eligible for parole consideration prior to transfer to a state institution and, if approved, would be released from county jail onto parole supervision. Individuals

FIGURE 10**REARREST RATES AFTER RELEASE FROM PRISON, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017**

PERIOD	2015		2016		2017	
	COHORT=41,695	PERCENTAGE	COHORT=40,730	PERCENTAGE	COHORT=40,111	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	9,062	21.7%	9,236	22.7%	9,231	23.0%
Year 2	6,172	14.8%	6,151	15.1%	6,281	15.7%
Year 3	3,675	8.8%	3,662	9.0%	3,593	9.0%
Total	18,909		19,049		19,105	
Rearrest Rate	45.4%		46.8%		47.6%	

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

FIGURE 11
RECONVICTION RATES AFTER RELEASE FROM PRISON, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

PERIOD	2015		2016		2017	
	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	4,881	11.7%	5,015	12.3%	4,884	12.2%
Year 2	5,741	13.8%	5,554	13.6%	5,505	13.7%
Year 3	3,891	9.3%	3,792	9.3%	3,419	8.5%
Total	14,513		14,361		13,808	
Reconviction Rate		34.8%			35.3%	
						34.4%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

FIGURE 12
REINCARCERATION RATES AFTER RELEASE FROM PRISON, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

PERIOD	2015		2016		2017	
	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	1,731	4.2%	1,816	4.5%	1,880	4.7%
Year 2	3,652	8.8%	3,639	8.9%	3,601	9.0%
Year 3	3,074	7.4%	3,027	7.4%	2,646	6.6%
Total	8,457		8,482		8,127	
Reincarceration Rate		20.3%			20.8%	
						20.3%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

released in this manner receive parole in absentia (PIA). After TDCJ temporarily suspended transfers from the county level April 13, 2020, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, a greater number of individuals than typical were in a position to be considered, approved, and released onto parole supervision before a transfer could be effected. Of the 40,111 individuals in the fiscal year 2017 prison cohort, 12 individuals were still within three years of release from prison and had not been incarcerated already at the state level when they were released onto PIA. Prior to the pandemic, these individuals would have been transferred into custody at TDCJ and would have been identified as recidivists on the basis of reincarceration. If they had been included in the results published in this report, the overall incarceration rate for the fiscal year 2017 prison cohort would not have changed solely as a result of the PIA process.

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

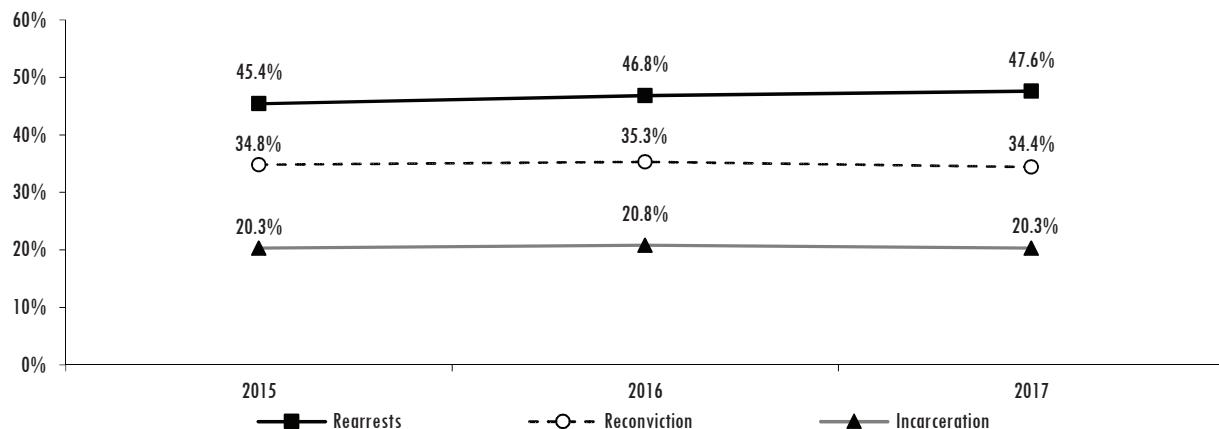
STATE JAIL – REARREST, RECONVICTION, AND REINCARCERATION

A state jail is a facility that houses individuals who receive a state jail felony sentence. State jail sentences cannot exceed two years for one offense, but an individual may receive overlapping state jail felony sentences not to exceed three years. For the fiscal year 2017 state jail release cohort, 99.6 percent were discharged, 0.1 percent were released to felony community supervision (probation), and 0.3 percent were released under other conditions.

Among the fiscal year 2017 state jail release cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals, 46.9 percent, were admitted to state jail for property offenses. Property was the most prevalent type of offense for which members of this cohort were rearrested. The average time out of custody before rearrest was 11 months for all release cohorts. Figure 14 shows the rearrest rate for each release cohort.

Among the fiscal year 2017 state jail release cohort, property was the most prevalent type of offense for which individuals

FIGURE 13
REARREST, RECONVICTION, AND REINCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM PRISON
FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017



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

FIGURE 14
REARREST RATES AFTER RELEASE FROM STATE JAIL, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

PERIOD	2015		2016		2017	
	COHORT=21,468	COHORT=19,800	COHORT=18,289	COHORT=18,289	COHORT=18,289	COHORT=18,289
Year 1	8,347	38.9%	7,789	39.3%	7,160	39.1%
Year 2	3,399	15.8%	3,009	15.2%	2,902	15.9%
Year 3	1,728	8.0%	1,569	7.9%	1,454	8.0%
Total	13,474		12,367		11,516	
Rearrest Rate	62.8%		62.5%			63.0%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

FIGURE 15
RECONVICTION RATES AFTER RELEASE FROM STATE JAIL, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

PERIOD	2015		2016		2017	
	COHORT=21,468	COHORT=19,800	COHORT=18,289	COHORT=18,289	COHORT=18,289	COHORT=18,289
Year 1	5,559	25.9%	5,128	25.9%	4,473	24.5%
Year 2	3,793	17.7%	3,385	17.1%	3,312	18.1%
Year 3	2,137	10.0%	1,907	9.6%	1,680	9.2%
Total	11,489		10,420		9,465	
Reconviction Rate	53.5%		52.6%			51.8%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

were reconvicted. The average time out of custody before reconviction was 14 months for all release cohorts. **Figure 15** shows the reconviction rate for each release cohort.

Among the fiscal year 2017 state jail release cohort, the most prevalent type of offense for which individuals were

reincarcerated was categorized as property. The average time out of custody before reincarceration was 17 months for the fiscal year 2015 release cohort, and 18 months for the fiscal years 2016 and 2017 release cohorts. **Figure 16** shows the reincarceration rate for each release cohort.

FIGURE 16
REINCARCERATION RATES AFTER RELEASE FROM STATE JAIL, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

PERIOD	2015		2016		2017	
	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	2,303	10.7%	1,915	9.7%	1,585	8.7%
Year 2	2,569	12.0%	2,316	11.7%	2,144	11.7%
Year 3	1,760	8.2%	1,656	8.4%	1,384	7.6%
Total	6,632		5,887		5,113	
Reincarceration Rate		30.9%		29.7%		28.0%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

After an individual is convicted and sentenced to a term of incarceration within a state correctional institution, county jail staff prepare paperwork and notify TDCJ upon its completion. When TDCJ has been notified, pursuant to statute, the agency has 45 days within which to collect the individual for receipt into state custody. The average number of days an individual might wait varies, and the average wait prior to the COVID-19 pandemic was 21 days. In certain situations, an individual may be eligible for parole consideration prior to transfer to a state institution and, if approved, would be released from county jail onto parole supervision. Individuals released in this manner receive parole in absentia (PIA). After TDCJ temporarily suspended transfers from the county level April 13, 2020, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, a greater number of individuals than typical were in a position to be considered, approved, and released onto parole supervision before a transfer could be effected. Of the 18,289 individuals in the fiscal year 2017 state jail cohort, six individuals were still within three years of release from state jail and had not been incarcerated already at the state level when they were released via PIA. Prior to the pandemic, these individuals would have been transferred into custody at TDCJ and would have been identified as recidivists on the basis of reincarceration. If they had been included in the results published in this report, the overall incarceration rate for the fiscal year 2017 state jail cohort would not have changed solely as a result of the PIA process.

Figure 17 shows the three-year rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration rates for the three most recent state jail release cohorts.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITY – REARREST, RECONVICTION, AND REINCARCERATION

A substance abuse felony punishment facility provides an intensive six-month (nine months for special-needs individuals)

therapeutic community program for individuals who are sentenced by a judge as a condition of community supervision or as a modification of parole or felony community supervision. SAFFP programming consists of orientation, treatment, reentry education, and aftercare. For the fiscal year 2017 SAFFP release cohort, 83.9 percent were released to felony community supervision, 15.8 percent were released to parole supervision, and 0.3 percent were released under other conditions.

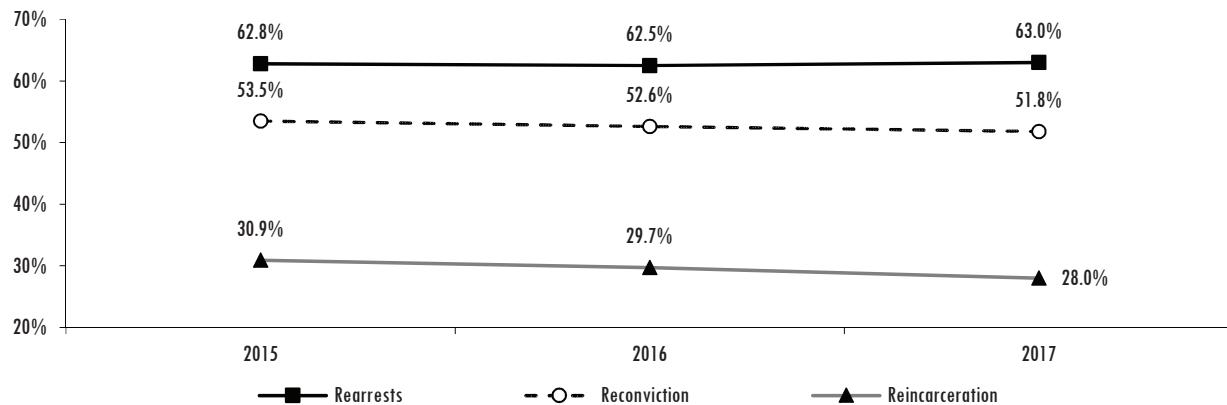
Among the fiscal year 2017 SAFFP release cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals, 38.7 percent, was admitted to SAFFP for drug offenses. Drug was also the most prevalent type of offense for which members of this cohort were rearrested. The average time out of custody before rearrest was 16 months for fiscal years 2015 and 2016 release cohorts and 15 months for the fiscal year 2017 release cohort. Figure 18 shows the rearrest rate for each release cohort.

Among the fiscal year 2017 SAFFP release cohort, the most prevalent type of offense for which individuals were reconvicted was categorized as drug. The average time out of custody before reconviction was 17 months for the fiscal years 2015 and 2016 release cohorts, and 16 months for the fiscal year 2017 release cohort. Figure 19 shows the reconviction rate for each release cohort.

Among the fiscal year 2017 SAFFP release cohort, drug was the most prevalent type of offense for which individuals were reincarcerated. The average time out of custody before reincarceration was 15 months for the fiscal years 2015 and 2017 release cohorts, and 16 months for the fiscal year 2016 release cohort. Figure 20 shows the reincarceration rate for each release cohort.

After an individual is convicted and sentenced to a term of incarceration within a state correctional institution, county jail staff prepare paperwork and notify TDCJ upon its completion. For those individuals who were convicted of a subsequent offense,

FIGURE 17
REARREST, RECONVICTION, AND REINCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM STATE JAIL
FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017



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

FIGURE 18
REARREST RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM A SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITY
FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

PERIOD	2015		2016		2017	
	COHORT=6,154	PERCENTAGE	COHORT=6,021	PERCENTAGE	COHORT=6,408	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	1,095	17.8%	1,081	18.0%	1,237	19.3%
Year 2	948	15.4%	895	14.9%	954	14.9%
Year 3	664	10.8%	619	10.3%	625	9.8%
Total	2,707		2,595		2,816	
Rearrest Rate		44.0%		43.1%		43.9%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

FIGURE 19
RECONVICTION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM A SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITY
FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

PERIOD	2015		2016		2017	
	COHORT=6,154	PERCENTAGE	COHORT=6,021	PERCENTAGE	COHORT=6,408	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	747	12.1%	729	12.1%	801	12.5%
Year 2	761	12.4%	725	12.0%	783	12.2%
Year 3	560	9.1%	568	9.4%	545	8.5%
Total	2,068		2,022		2,129	
Reconviction Rate		33.6%		33.6%		33.2%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

FIGURE 20
REINCARCERATION RATES AFTER RELEASE FROM A SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITY
FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

PERIOD	2015		2016		2017	
	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	1,198	19.5%	1,108	18.4%	1,195	18.6%
Year 2	953	15.5%	1,032	17.1%	1,006	15.7%
Year 3	578	9.4%	611	10.1%	500	7.8%
Total	2,729		2,751		2,701	
Reincarceration Rate		44.3%		45.7%		42.2%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

specifically a third-degree felony or higher, the duty to accept provision would apply. When TDCJ has been notified, pursuant to statute, the agency has 45 days within which to collect the individual for receipt into state custody. The average number of days an individual might wait varies, and the average wait prior to the COVID-19 pandemic was 21 days. In certain situations, an individual may be eligible for parole consideration prior to transfer to a state institution and, if approved, would be released from county jail onto parole supervision. Individuals released in this manner receive PIA. After TDCJ temporarily suspended transfers from the county level April 13, 2020, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, a greater number of individuals than typical were in a position to be considered, approved, and released onto parole supervision before a transfer could be effected. Of the 6,408 individuals in the fiscal year 2017 SAFPF release cohort, four individuals were still within three years of release from SAFPF and had not been incarcerated already at the state level when they were released onto PIA. Prior to the pandemic, these individuals

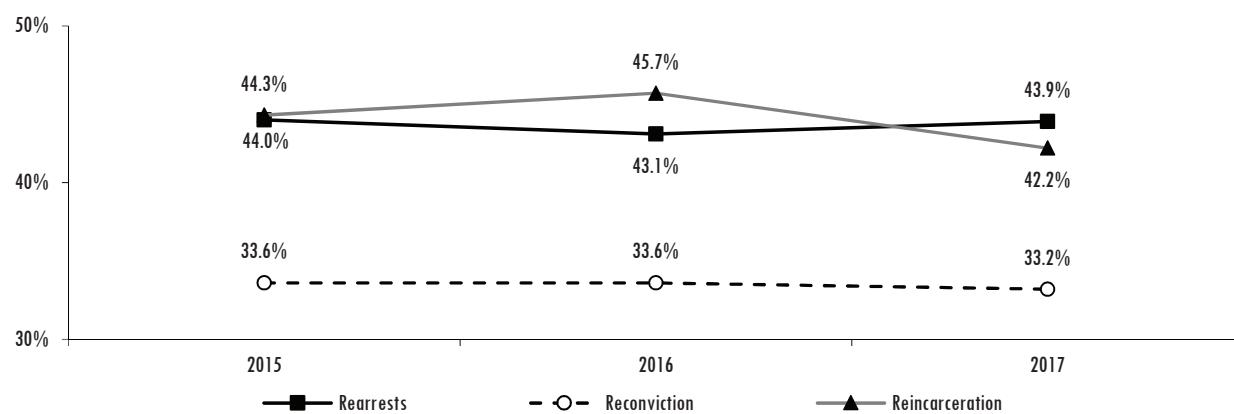
would have been transferred into custody at TDCJ and would have been identified as recidivists on the basis of reincarceration. If they had been included in the results published in this report, the year-three reincarceration rate for the fiscal year 2017 SAFPF release cohort would have increased by 0.1 percent; however, due to rounding, the overall incarceration rate would not have changed solely as a result of the PIA process.

Figure 21 shows the three-year rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration rates for the three most recent SAFPF release cohorts.

IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY – REARREST, RECONVICTION, AND REINCARCERATION

In-prison Therapeutic Community (IPTC) is a program that provides six months of therapeutic treatment for individuals who are within six months of parole release and who are

FIGURE 21
REARREST, RECONVICTION, AND REINCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM A SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITY, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017



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

FIGURE 22**REARREST RATES AFTER RELEASE FROM IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017**

PERIOD	2015		2016		2017	
	COHORT=2,953		COHORT=3,220		COHORT=3,515	
	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	560	19.0%	594	18.4%	647	18.4%
Year 2	472	16.0%	558	17.3%	622	17.7%
Year 3	269	9.1%	310	9.6%	347	9.9%
Total	1,301		1,462		1,616	
Rearrest Rate		44.1%		45.4%		46.0%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

identified as in need of substance abuse treatment. Placement in the program is subject to approval from the Board of Pardons and Paroles (BPP). Programming is similar to that of the SAFPE. For the fiscal year 2017 IPTC release cohort, 99.8 percent of persons were released to parole supervision, and 0.2 percent were released under other conditions.

Among the fiscal year 2017 IPTC cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals, 38.0 percent, were admitted to IPTC for drug offenses. Drug was also the most prevalent type of offense for which members of this cohort were rearrested. The average time out of custody before rearrest was 15 months for the fiscal year 2015 release cohort and 16 months for the fiscal years 2016 and 2017 release cohorts. **Figure 22** shows the rearrest rate for each release cohort.

Among the fiscal year 2017 IPTC release cohort, the most prevalent type of offense for which individuals were reconvicted was categorized as other. The average time out of custody before reconviction was 19 months for all release

cohorts. **Figure 23** shows the reconviction rate for each release cohort.

Among the fiscal year 2017 IPTC release cohort, drug was the most prevalent type of offense for which individuals were reincarcerated. The average time out of custody before reincarceration was 23 months for the fiscal year 2015 release cohort and 22 months for the fiscal years 2016 and 2017 release cohorts. **Figure 24** shows the reincarceration rate for each release cohort.

After an individual is convicted and sentenced to a term of incarceration within a state correctional institution, county jail staff prepare paperwork and notify TDCJ upon its completion. When TDCJ has been notified, pursuant to statute, the agency has 45 days within which to collect the individual for receipt into state custody. The average number of days an individual might wait varies, and the average wait prior to the COVID-19 pandemic was 21 days. In certain situations, an individual may be eligible for parole

FIGURE 23**RECONVICTION RATES AFTER RELEASE FROM IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017**

PERIOD	2015		2016		2017	
	COHORT=2,953		COHORT=3,220		COHORT=3,515	
	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	251	8.5%	261	8.1%	286	8.1%
Year 2	406	13.7%	482	15.0%	520	14.8%
Year 3	314	10.6%	347	10.8%	360	10.2%
Total	971		1,090		1,166	
Reconviction Rate		32.9%		33.9%		33.2%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

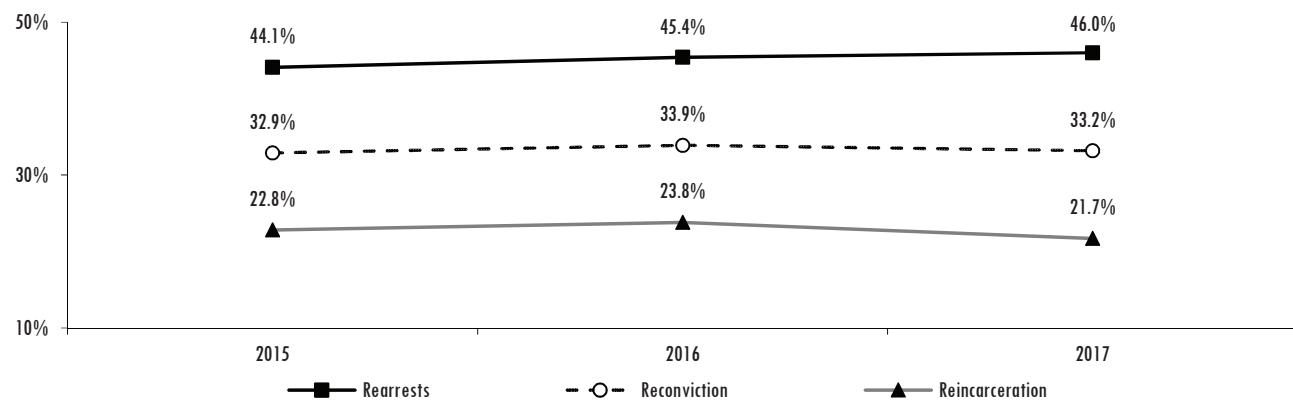
FIGURE 24
REINCARCERATION RATES AFTER RELEASE FROM IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY
FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

PERIOD	2015		2016		2017	
	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	79	2.7%	84	2.6%	90	2.6%
Year 2	283	9.6%	363	11.3%	369	10.5%
Year 3	311	10.5%	318	9.9%	302	8.6%
Total	673		765		761	
Reconviction Rate		22.8%			23.8%	
						21.7%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

FIGURE 25
REARREST, RECONVICTION, AND REINCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017



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

consideration prior to transfer to a state institution and, if approved, would be released from county jail onto parole supervision. Individuals released in this manner receive PIA. After TDCJ temporarily suspended transfers from the county level April 13, 2020, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, a greater number of individuals than typical were in a position to be considered, approved, and released onto parole supervision before a transfer could be effected. Of the 3,515 individuals in the fiscal year 2017 IPTC release cohort, one individual was still within three years of release from IPTC and had not been incarcerated already at the state level when they were released via PIA. Prior to the pandemic, this individual would have been transferred into custody at TDCJ and would have been identified as a recidivist on the basis of reincarceration. If that individual had been included

in the results published in this report, the overall incarceration rate for the fiscal year 2017 IPTC release cohort would not have changed solely as a result of the PIA process.

Figure 25 shows the three-year rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration rates for the three most recent IPTC release cohorts.

INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITY – REARREST, RECONVICTION, AND REINCARCERATION

An Intermediate Sanction Facility (ISF) is a short-term, fully secured detention facility used for individuals who violate conditions of felony community supervision or parole supervision. ISFs are used as an alternative to revoking the

FIGURE 26**REARREST RATES AFTER RELEASE FROM INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITY, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017**

PERIOD	2015		2016		2017				
	COHORT=11,010	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	COHORT=10,709	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	COHORT=11,557	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	3,542	32.2%	3,313	30.9%	3,579	31.0%			
Year 2	1,753	15.9%	1,621	15.1%	1,843	15.9%			
Year 3	1,005	9.1%	968	9.0%	1,070	9.3%			
Total	6,300			5,902			6,492		
Rearrest Rate		57.2%			55.1%				56.2%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

FIGURE 27**RECONVICTION RATES AFTER RELEASE FROM INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITY, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017**

PERIOD	2015		2016		2017				
	COHORT=11,010	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	COHORT=10,709	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	COHORT=11,557	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	2,092	19.0%	1,957	18.3%	2,078	18.0%			
Year 2	1,771	16.1%	1,668	15.6%	1,750	15.1%			
Year 3	1,078	9.8%	999	9.3%	1,037	9.0%			
Total	4,941			4,624			4,865		
Reconviction Rate		44.9%			43.2%				42.1%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

individual's supervision and sending them to prison. ISFs may include services such as education and life skills training. For the fiscal year 2017 ISF release cohort, 71.2 percent were released to parole supervision, 28.3 percent were released to felony community supervision, and 0.5 percent were released under other conditions.

Among the fiscal year 2017 ISF release cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals, 29.2 percent, were admitted to ISF for violent offenses. The most prevalent type of offense for which individuals were rearrested was categorized as drug. The average time out of custody before rearrest was 13 months for all release cohorts. **Figure 26** shows the rearrest rate for each release cohort.

Among the fiscal year 2017 ISF release cohort, the most prevalent type of offense for which individuals were reconvicted was categorized as other. The average time out of custody before reconviction was 16 months for the fiscal years 2015 and 2016 release cohorts, and 15 months for the fiscal year 2017 release cohort. **Figure 27** shows the reconviction rate for each release cohort.

Parole revocation policies during the three-year follow-up period affect the reincarceration rate of individuals under parole supervision. The use of ISFs for parole violators in lieu of revocation to prison is one such parole policy that can lower the reincarceration rate. Among the fiscal year 2017 ISF release cohort, drug was the most prevalent type of offense for which individuals were reincarcerated. The average time out of custody before reincarceration was 17 months for the fiscal years 2015 and 2016 release cohorts, and 16 months for the fiscal year 2017 release cohort. **Figure 28** shows the reincarceration rate for each release cohort.

After an individual is convicted and sentenced to a term of incarceration within a state correctional institution, county jail staff prepare paperwork and notify TDCJ upon its completion. When TDCJ has been notified, pursuant to statute, the agency has 45 days within which to collect the individual for receipt into state custody. The average number of days an individual might wait varies, and the average wait prior to the COVID-19 pandemic was 21 days. In certain situations, an individual may be eligible for parole

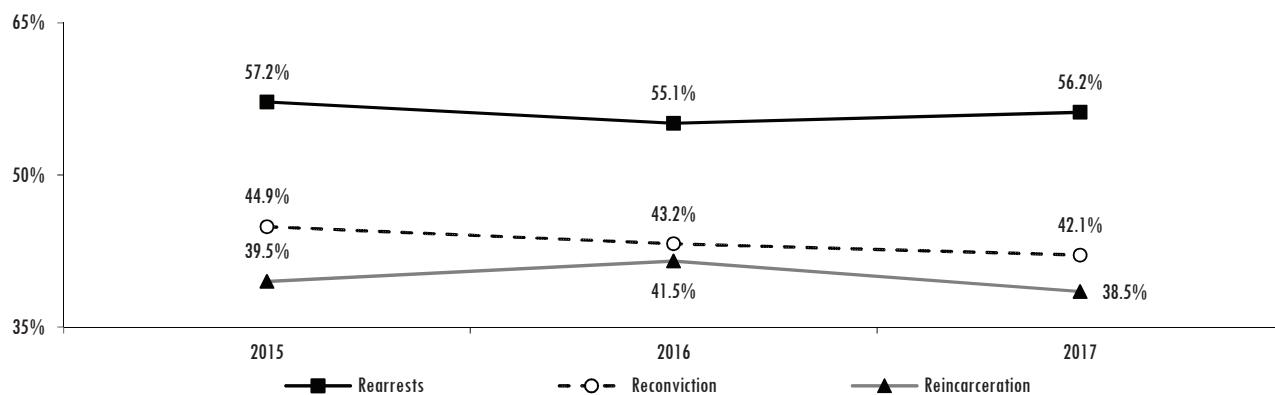
FIGURE 28
REINCARCERATION RATES AFTER RELEASE FROM INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITY, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

PERIOD	2015		2016		2017				
	COHORT=11,010	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	COHORT=10,709	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	COHORT=11,557	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	1,477	13.4%	1,634	15.3%	1,752	15.2%			
Year 2	1,747	15.9%	1,747	16.3%	1,774	15.4%			
Year 3	1,130	10.3%	1,060	9.9%	925	8.0%			
Total	4,354		4,441		4,451				
Reincarceration Rate		39.5%			41.5%				38.5%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

FIGURE 29
REARREST, RECONVICTION, AND REINCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM AN INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITY, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017



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

consideration prior to transfer to a state institution and, if approved, would be released from county jail onto parole supervision. Individuals released in this manner receive PIA. After TDCJ temporarily suspended transfers from the county level April 13, 2020, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, a greater number of individuals than typical were in a position to be considered, approved, and released onto parole supervision before a transfer could be effected. Of the 11,557 individuals in the fiscal year 2017 ISF release cohort, 12 individuals were still within three years of release from ISF and had not been incarcerated already at the state level when they were released onto PIA. Prior to the pandemic, these individuals would have been transferred into custody at TDCJ and would have been identified as recidivists on the basis of reincarceration. If they had been included in the results published in this report, the overall incarceration rate for the fiscal year 2017 ISF release cohort would have been 0.1 percent greater.

Figure 29 shows the three-year rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration rate for the three most recent ISF release cohorts.

PAROLE SUPERVISION— REARREST, RECONVICTION, AND REINCARCERATION

Parole supervision is the conditional release of an individual from prison to serve the remainder of a sentence under supervision within the community. The BPP determines which eligible individuals are to be released to parole or discretionary mandatory supervision, conditions of supervision, and revocation of supervision. Failure to comply with conditions of parole supervision can result in a revocation of parole supervision and a sentence of incarceration. Parole supervision cohorts include individuals released from prison, placed as out-of-state transfers, transferred to parole supervision from the juvenile justice system, and placed on parole supervision in absentia.

FIGURE 30
REARREST RATES AFTER STARTING PAROLE SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

PERIOD	2015		2016		2017	
	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	7,281	19.6%	7,438	20.5%	7,459	20.9%
Year 2	5,355	14.4%	5,404	14.9%	5,515	15.4%
Year 3	3,234	8.7%	3,258	9.0%	3,208	9.0%
Total	15,870		16,100		16,182	
Rearrest Rate		42.8%		44.5%		45.3%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

FIGURE 31
RECONVICTION RATES AFTER STARTING PAROLE SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

PERIOD	2015		2016		2017	
	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	3,991	10.8%	4,079	11.3%	4,082	11.4%
Year 2	4,795	12.9%	4,708	13.0%	4,611	12.9%
Year 3	3,362	9.1%	3,272	9.0%	2,973	8.3%
Total	12,148		12,059		11,666	
Reconviction Rate		32.8%		33.3%		32.7%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

Among the fiscal year 2017 parole supervision cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals starting parole supervision, 29.2 percent, initially was sentenced for a violent offense. The most prevalent type of offense for which individuals were rearrested was other. The average time on supervision before rearrest was 15 months for all three supervision cohorts. **Figure 30** shows the rearrest rate for each parole supervision cohort.

Among the fiscal year 2017 parole supervision cohort, the most prevalent type of offense for which individuals were reconvicted was categorized as other. The average time on parole supervision before reconviction was 17 months for all supervision cohorts. **Figure 31** shows the reconviction rate for each parole supervision cohort.

Parole revocation and return policies during the three-year follow-up period affect the reincarceration rate of individuals under parole supervision. Among the fiscal year 2017 parole supervision cohort, the most prevalent type of offense for which individuals were reincarcerated was categorized as other. The average time on supervision before reincarceration

was 20 months for the fiscal years 2015 and 2016 supervision cohorts, and 19 months for the fiscal year 2017 supervision cohort. **Figure 32** shows the reincarceration rate for each parole supervision cohort.

Individuals under parole supervision can have supervision revoked as a result of new offense or a technical violation of supervision. Individuals convicted of a new offense can be required to serve out the term within a state or county correctional institution. The confinement destination is based on the degree and level of the new offense. After an individual is convicted and sentenced to a term of incarceration within a state correctional institution, county jail staff prepare paperwork and notify TDCJ upon its completion. When TDCJ has been notified, pursuant to statute, the agency has 45 days in which to collect the individual for receipt into state custody. The average number of days an individual might wait varies and, prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the average wait was 21 days. In certain situations, an individual may be eligible for parole consideration prior to transfer to a state institution and, if

STATEWIDE CRIMINAL AND JUVENILE JUSTICE RECIDIVISM AND REVOCATION RATES

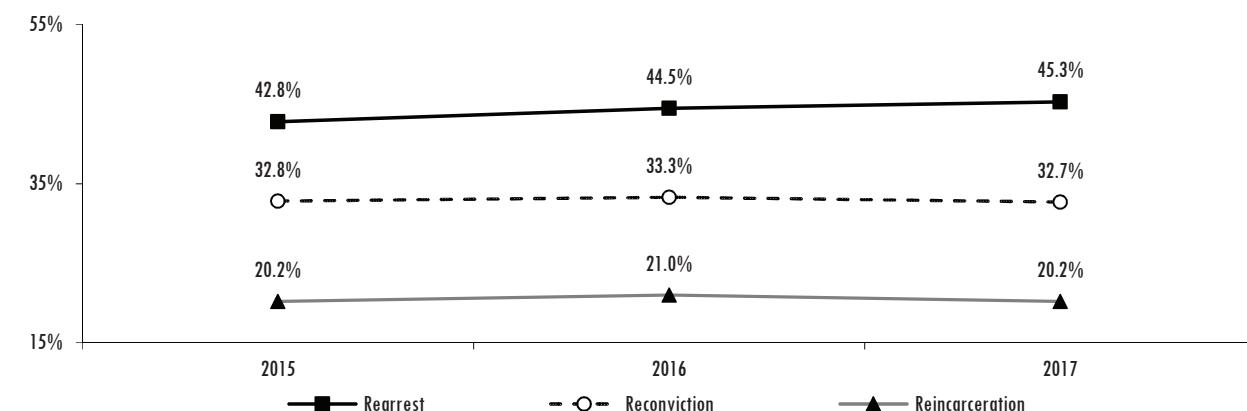
FIGURE 32
REINCARCERATION RATES AFTER STARTING PAROLE SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

PERIOD	2015		2016		2017	
	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	1,677	4.5%	1,761	4.9%	1,823	5.1%
Year 2	3,188	8.6%	3,229	8.9%	3,161	8.9%
Year 3	2,642	7.1%	2,624	7.2%	2,234	6.3%
Total	7,507		7,614		7,218	
Reincarceration Rate	20.2%		21.0%		20.2%	

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

FIGURE 33
**REARREST, RECONVICTION, AND REINCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF STARTING PAROLE SUPERVISION
FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017**



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

approved, would be released from county jail onto parole supervision. Individuals released in this manner receive parole in absentia (PIA). After TDCJ temporarily suspended transfers from the county level April 13, 2020, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, a greater number of individuals than typical were in a position to be considered, approved, and released onto parole supervision before a transfer could be effected. Of the 35,709 individuals in the fiscal year 2017 parole supervision cohort, 10 individuals were still within three years of placement onto parole supervision and had not been incarcerated already at the state level when they were released via PIA. Prior to the pandemic, these individuals would have been transferred into custody at TDCJ and would have been identified as recidivists on the basis of reincarceration. If they had been included in the results published in this report, the overall incarceration rate for the

fiscal year 2017 parole supervision cohort would not have changed as a result of the PIA process.

Figure 33 shows the three-year rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration rates for the three most recent parole supervision cohorts.

PAROLE SUPERVISION REVOCATIONS

TDCJ's Parole Division supervises individuals who were released from prison, placed on supervision as out-of-state transfers, transferred from the juvenile justice system, or were placed in absentia to serve the remainder of a sentence under supervision in the community. Individuals 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. Individuals also agree to abide by all rules of parole supervision and all laws relating to the revocation of parole supervision, including appearing at any required hearings or proceedings.

Individuals who violate conditions of parole supervision may be brought before a parole panel as part of the revocation process. The parole panel may choose to not revoke parole and, thereby, authorize the individual to continue on supervision, often with modifications of release conditions. The panel also may revoke an individual's supervision and return the individual to prison. One other option available to the parole panel is to place the individual into an ISF or an SAFFP. An ISF is a short-term, fully secured detention facility used for individuals who violate conditions of supervision. An SAFFP is an intensive therapeutic community program for individuals with drug and alcohol treatment needs. ISFs and SAFFPs are used as alternatives to revoking the individual's supervision and sending them to prison.

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

Parole supervision may be revoked for an individual who commits a new offense or for a technical violation of conditions of parole supervision.

Of the 3,304 adult parolees revoked during fiscal year 2020, 2,722 individuals (82.4 percent) were returned to prison for a new offense, and 582 individuals (17.6 percent) were returned for a technical violation. By comparison to fiscal year 2019, this data represents a substantial decrease in adult parole revocations and a slight shift in the composition of the reasons for those revocations. Of the 5,932 adult parole revocations in fiscal year 2019, 4,700 individuals (79.2 percent) were returned to prison for a new offense, and 1,232 individuals (20.8 percent) were returned for a technical violation. These differences are expected due both to the temporary suspension of transfers into state custody during the COVID-19 pandemic, and to hesitancy on the part of criminal justice practitioners regarding individuals' increased exposure to the pandemic in jail or prison.

Figure 34 shows the average active parole supervision revocation rates for fiscal years 2015 to 2020.

**FIGURE 34
REVOCATION RATES FOR ACTIVE PAROLE SUPERVISION
FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2020**

YEAR	POPULATION	REVOCATIONS TO PRISON	REVOCATION RATE
2015	87,541	5,608	6.4%
2016	87,304	6,272	7.2%
2017	85,765	6,628	7.7%
2018	84,173	6,559	7.8%
2019	84,082	5,932	7.1%
2020	83,703	3,304	3.9%

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

FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION REVOCATIONS

TDCJ's Community Justice Assistance Division provides state pass-through funding to the 123 community supervision and corrections departments in Texas. Judges place individuals on community supervision, determine conditions of community supervision, and revoke supervision, as necessary.

Felony community supervision may be revoked and an individual can be sentenced subsequently to prison, state jail, county jail, or other correctional institutions for committing a new offense or for a technical violation of community supervision conditions. Individuals on community supervision receive conditions from a judge to which they must adhere (e.g., negative urinalysis, participation in treatment). Failure to comply with these conditions is considered a technical violation and can result in a revocation of supervision and a sentence of incarceration.

Direct supervision applies to actively supervised individuals who work or reside within the jurisdiction in which they are being supervised and who meet the requirements of direct supervision as established by TDCJ standards.

To compute the average direct felony community supervision revocation rate, the number of revocations during a fiscal year is divided by the average population on felony direct community supervision for that fiscal year. Among the 16,828 individuals revoked in the fiscal year 2020 felony direct supervision population, 58.1 percent were revoked to prison, 36.2 percent were revoked to state jail, and 5.6 percent were revoked to county jail.

Figure 35 shows the revocation rates for fiscal years 2015 to 2020.

FIGURE 35
REVOCATION RATES FOR DIRECT FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2020

YEAR	AVERAGE FELONY DIRECT SUPERVISION POPULATION	REVOCATIONS	REVOCATION RATE
2015	156,909	24,062	15.3%
2016	155,811	23,814	15.3%
2017	155,426	24,503	15.8%
2018	153,539	24,525	16.0%
2019	152,185	22,733	14.9%
2020	149,310	16,828	11.3%

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

JUVENILE JUSTICE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION

Juveniles in Texas who are rearrested, rereferred, readjudicated, convicted, reincarcerated, or whose supervision is revoked are served by local juvenile probation departments and by the Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD). TJJD oversees state residential facilities and parole supervision, and provides funding and monitoring of local juvenile probation departments.

Individuals placed on deferred prosecution and adjudicated probation supervision and those released from local secure residential facilities and state residential facilities during fiscal years 2015, 2016, and 2017 were monitored to determine the number that were arrested, convicted, or incarcerated within three years of release or start of supervision. Each juvenile who was arrested, convicted, or incarcerated at least once during the three-year follow-up period was considered a recidivist. For any individual who had more than one subsequent arrest, conviction, adjudication, or incarceration during the follow-up period, only the first incident was counted in the rate calculation. If an individual had more than one arrest, adjudication, or conviction in a day, only the most serious incident for that day was counted in the rate calculation. Only individuals arrested, adjudicated, or convicted for a Class A or B misdemeanor or any type of felony are analyzed. Individuals age 17 or older at the time of the offense can be convicted. Individuals under deferred prosecution supervision do not receive a formal adjudication for the alleged offense. Individuals under deferred prosecution supervision can be adjudicated for the alleged offense if they fail to comply with the conditions of supervision.

DEFERRED PROSECUTION – REARREST, ADJUDICATION OR CONVICTION, AND INCARCERATION

Deferred prosecution typically is reserved for juveniles who have shorter and less serious offense histories. Participation requires consent from the juvenile and the juvenile's caregiver.

Among the fiscal year 2017 deferred prosecution supervision cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals, 32.7 percent, was admitted to deferred prosecution supervision for violent offenses. The most prevalent type of offense for which individuals were rearrested was violent. The average time on supervision before rearrest was 13 months for all deferred prosecution cohorts. **Figure 36** shows the rearrest rate for each deferred prosecution cohort.

Individuals under deferred prosecution supervision do not receive a formal adjudication for the alleged offense. Individuals under deferred prosecution supervision can be adjudicated for the alleged offense if they fail to comply with the conditions of supervision.

Among the fiscal year 2017 deferred prosecution supervision cohort, drug was the most prevalent type of offense for which individuals were reconvicted. The average time on supervision before adjudication or conviction was 23 months for all supervision cohorts. **Figure 37** shows the adjudication or conviction rate for each supervision cohort.

The incarceration rate for juveniles on deferred prosecution supervision remained very low from fiscal years 2015 to

FIGURE 36
REARREST RATES AFTER ADMISSION TO DEFERRED PROSECUTION SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

PERIOD	2015		2016		2017	
	COHORT=15,301	REARRESTS	COHORT=13,666	REARRESTS	COHORT=12,702	REARRESTS
Year 1		3,400		3,008		2,913
Year 2		1,725		1,596		1,492
Year 3		1,148		1,065		940
Total		6,273		5,669		5,345
Rearrest Rate		41.0%		41.5%		42.1%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

FIGURE 37
**ADJUDICATION OR CONVICTION RATES AFTER ADMISSION TO DEFERRED PROSECUTION SUPERVISION
FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017**

PERIOD	2015		2016		2017	
	COHORT=15,301	ADJUDICATIONS OR CONVICTIONS	COHORT=13,666	ADJUDICATIONS OR CONVICTIONS	COHORT=12,702	ADJUDICATIONS OR CONVICTIONS
Year 1	180	1.2%	146	1.1%	144	1.1%
Year 2	561	3.7%	500	3.7%	417	3.3%
Year 3	784	5.1%	629	4.6%	537	4.2%
Total	1,525		1,275		1,098	
Adjudication or Conviction Rate		10.0%		9.3%		8.6%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 38
INCARCERATION RATES AFTER ADMISSION TO DEFERRED PROSECUTION SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

PERIOD	2015		2016		2017	
	COHORT=15,301	INCARCERATIONS	COHORT=13,666	INCARCERATIONS	COHORT=12,702	INCARCERATIONS
Year 1	21	0.1%	16	0.1%	20	0.2%
Year 2	74	0.5%	65	0.5%	44	0.3%
Year 3	128	0.8%	90	0.7%	87	0.7%
Total	223		171		151	
Incarceration Rate		1.5%		1.3%		1.2%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

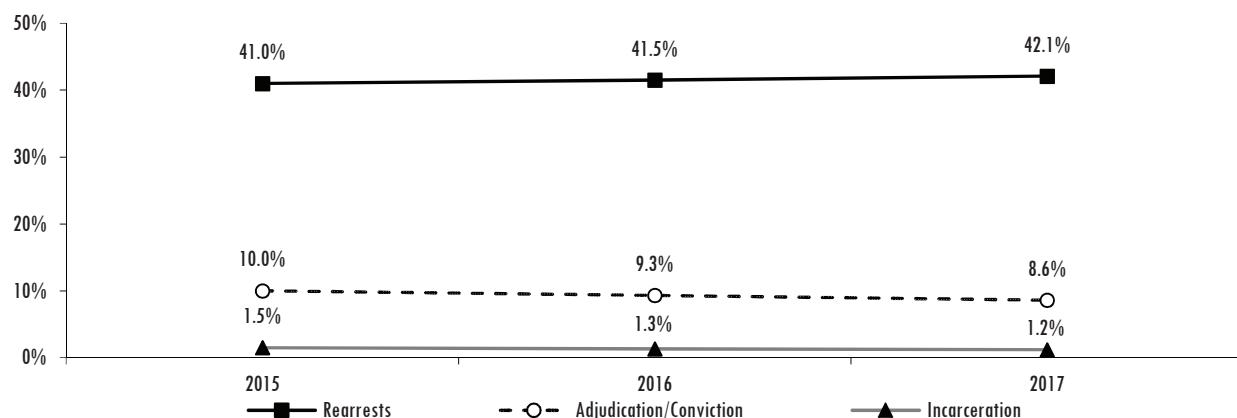
2017. Among the fiscal year 2017 deferred prosecution supervision cohort, the most prevalent type of offense for which individuals were incarcerated was categorized as property. The average time on supervision before incarceration was 24 months for the fiscal years 2015 and 2017 supervision cohorts, and 23 months for the fiscal year 2016 cohort. **Figure 38** shows the incarceration rate for each deferred prosecution cohort.

Youth ages 10 to 16 can be served by the juvenile justice system for engaging in delinquent behavior or conduct in need of supervision. Youth who are served by the juvenile justice system, depending on their age at admission to supervision, may have an observation period that spans both the adult criminal and juvenile justice systems. Of the 12,702 individuals in the fiscal year 2017 deferred prosecution supervision cohort, no cases were identified in the PIA analysis. Neither the count of reincarcerated individuals nor the reincarceration rate would have been impacted for this cohort in fiscal year 2017 solely as a result of the PIA process.

Figure 39 shows the three-year rearrest, adjudication or conviction, and incarceration rates for the three most recent deferred prosecution supervision cohorts.

ADJUDICATED PROBATION – REARREST, READJUDICATION, AND INCARCERATION

Adjudicated probation is a type of community-based supervision. For an individual to be admitted to this type of supervision, a judge must determine that the individual committed the petitioned offense. During a disposition hearing, the judge then specifies the supervision length and the conditions of supervision. If the judge determines that an individual violated the conditions of probation, the judge may modify the probation terms (e.g., extend the length of probation, change the programming type, or order the individual to reside with a different relative) or, if the individual is eligible, revoke the adjudicated probation and commit the individual to TJJD custody.

FIGURE 39**REARREST, ADJUDICATION/CONVICTION, AND INCARCERATION RATES FOR JUVENILES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF ADMISSION TO DEFERRED PROSECUTION SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017**

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

Among the fiscal year 2017 adjudicated probation supervision cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals, 32.4 percent, were admitted to adjudicated probation supervision for offenses categorized as violent. The most prevalent type of offense for which individuals in the fiscal year 2017 adjudicated probation cohort were rearrested was categorized as violent. The average time on supervision before rearrest was 12 months for each adjudicated probation cohort. **Figure 40** shows the rearrest rate for each adjudicated probation cohort.

Among the fiscal year 2017 adjudicated probation supervision cohort, other was the most prevalent type of offense for which individuals were readjudicated or convicted. The average time on supervision before readjudication was 22 months for the fiscal years 2015 and 2016 adjudicated probation cohorts, and 21 months for the fiscal year 2017

cohort. **Figure 41** shows the readjudication or conviction rate for each cohort.

Among the fiscal year 2017 adjudicated probation supervision cohort, the most prevalent type of offense for which individuals were incarcerated was categorized as other. The average time on supervision before incarceration was 20 months for the fiscal years 2015 and 2017 adjudicated probation cohorts, and 21 months for the fiscal year 2016 adjudicated probation cohort. **Figure 42** shows the incarceration rate for each cohort.

Youth ages 10 to 16 can be served by the juvenile justice system for engaging in delinquent behavior or conduct in need of supervision. Youth who are served by the juvenile justice system, depending on their age at admission to supervision, may have an observation period that spans both the adult criminal and juvenile justice systems. After an

FIGURE 40**REARREST RATES AFTER ADMISSION TO ADJUDICATED PROBATION SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017**

PERIOD	2015 COHORT=12,158		2016 COHORT=12,067		2017 COHORT=11,521	
	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	4,316	35.5%	4,262	35.3%	4,042	35.1%
Year 2	2,050	16.9%	2,015	16.7%	1,936	16.8%
Year 3	1,142	9.4%	1,169	9.7%	969	8.4%
Total	7,508		7,446		6,947	
Rearrest Rate		61.8%		61.7%		60.3%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

FIGURE 41
READJUDICATION/CONVICTION RATES AFTER ADMISSION TO ADJUDICATED PROBATION SUPERVISION
FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

PERIOD	2015		2016		2017	
	READJUDICATIONS OR CONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	READJUDICATIONS OR CONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	READJUDICATIONS OR CONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	494	4.1%	463	3.8%	412	3.6%
Year 2	1,115	9.2%	1,050	8.7%	931	8.1%
Year 3	1,340	11.0%	1,309	10.8%	977	8.5%
Total	2,949		2,822		2,320	
Readjudication/Conviction Rate	24.3%			23.4%		20.1%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 42
INCARCERATION RATES AFTER ADMISSION TO ADJUDICATED PROBATION SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

PERIOD	2015		2016		2017	
	INCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	INCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	INCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	235	1.9%	261	2.2%	249	2.2%
Year 2	350	2.9%	347	2.9%	345	3.0%
Year 3	407	3.3%	436	3.6%	355	3.1%
Total	992		1,044		949	
Incarceration Rate	8.2%			8.7%		8.2%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

individual is convicted and sentenced as an adult to a term of incarceration within prison, county jail staff prepare paperwork and notify the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) upon its completion. When TDCJ has been notified, pursuant to statute, the agency has 45 days in which to collect the individual for receipt into state custody. The average number of days an individual might wait varies, and the average wait prior to the COVID-19 pandemic was 21 days. In certain situations, an individual may be eligible for parole consideration prior to transfer to a state institution and, if approved, would be released from county jail onto parole supervision. Individuals released in this manner receive PIA. After TDCJ temporarily suspended transfers from the county level April 13, 2020, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, a greater number of individuals than typical were in a position to be considered, approved, and released onto parole supervision before a transfer could be effected. Of the 11,521 individuals in the fiscal year 2017 adjudicated probation supervision cohort, two were still

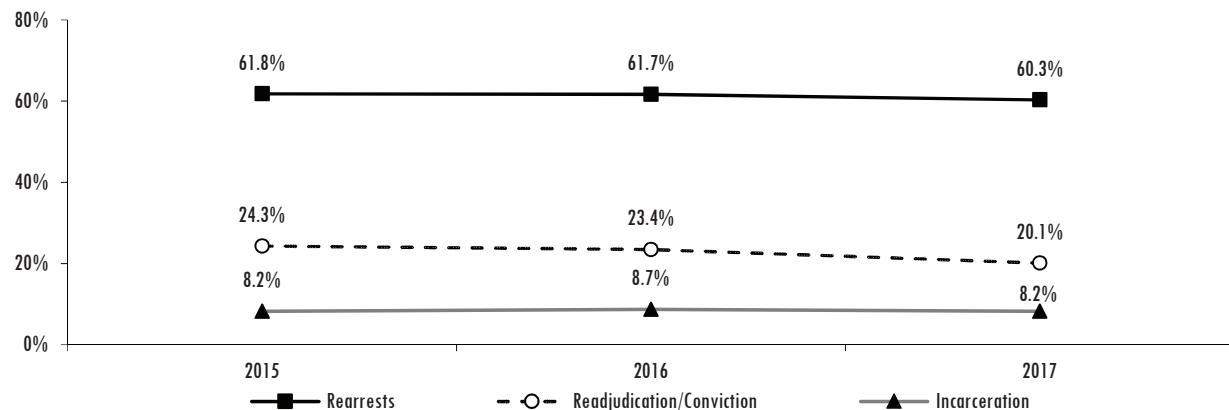
within three years of placement onto adjudicated probation supervision and had not been incarcerated already at the state level when they were released onto PIA. Prior to the pandemic, these individuals would have been transferred into custody at TDCJ and would have been identified as recidivists on the basis of reincarceration. If they had been included in the results published in this report, the overall incarceration rate for the fiscal year 2017 parole supervision cohort would have been 0.1 percent greater.

Figure 43 shows the three-year rearrest, readjudication or conviction, and incarceration rates for the three most recent adjudicated probation cohorts.

LOCAL SECURE RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES – REARREST, READJUDICATION OR CONVICTION, AND INCARCERATION

Juvenile probation departments (JPD) may place juveniles in local secure residential facilities. These

FIGURE 43
REARREST, READJUDICATION/CONVICTION, AND INCARCERATION RATES FOR JUVENILES WITHIN THREE YEARS ADMISSION TO ADJUDICATED PROBATION SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017



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

facilities are intended to rehabilitate and to provide public safety. JPDs may administer secure residential facilities or contract with private entities to administer them. Typically, JPDs place individuals who have more serious delinquent histories or more serious treatment needs in these facilities.

Among the fiscal year 2017 local secure residential release cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals, 49.2 percent, was admitted to a local secure residential facility for offenses categorized as other. The most prevalent type of offense for which individuals were rearrested was categorized as violent. The average time out of custody before rearrest was 11 months for fiscal years 2015 and 2016 local secure residential release cohorts, and 10 months for the fiscal year 2017 release cohort. **Figure 44** shows the rearrest rate for each release cohort.

Among the fiscal year 2017 local secure residential release cohort, the most prevalent type of offense for which individuals were readjudicated or convicted was categorized as other. The average time out of custody before readjudication or conviction was 19 months for all release cohorts. **Figure 45** shows the readjudication or conviction rate for each cohort.

Among the fiscal year 2017 local secure residential release cohort, the most prevalent type of offense for which individuals were incarcerated was categorized as other. The average time out of custody before incarceration was 18 months for the fiscal years 2015 and 2016 release cohorts, and 17 months for the fiscal year 2017 cohort. **Figure 46** shows the incarceration rate for each release cohort.

Youth ages 10 to 16 can be served by the juvenile justice system for engaging in delinquent behavior or conduct in

FIGURE 44
REARREST RATES AFTER RELEASE FROM A LOCAL SECURE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

PERIOD	2015		2016		2017	
	COHORT=2,408	PERCENTAGE	COHORT=2,575	PERCENTAGE	COHORT=2,371	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	1,164	48.3%	1,232	47.8%	1,111	46.9%
Year 2	437	18.1%	449	17.4%	386	16.3%
Year 3	202	8.4%	229	8.9%	196	8.3%
Total	1,803		1,910		1,693	
Rearrest Rate		74.9%		74.2%		71.4%

NOTE: Total may not sum due to rounding.

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

FIGURE 45
READJUDICATION OR CONVICTION RATES AFTER RELEASE FROM A LOCAL SECURE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY
FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

PERIOD	2015		2016		2017	
	COHORT=2,408		COHORT=2,575		COHORT=2,371	
	READJUDICATIONS OR CONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	READJUDICATIONS OR CONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	READJUDICATIONS OR CONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	283	11.8%	265	10.3%	231	9.7%
Year 2	384	15.9%	407	15.8%	301	12.7%
Year 3	368	15.3%	351	13.6%	291	12.3%
Total	1,035		1,023		823	
Readjudication or Conviction Rate	43.0%			39.7%		34.7%

NOTE: Total may not sum due to rounding.

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

FIGURE 46
INCARCERATION RATES AFTER RELEASE FROM A LOCAL SECURE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

PERIOD	2015		2016		2017	
	COHORT=2,408		COHORT=2,575		COHORT=2,371	
	INCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	INCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	INCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	178	7.4%	178	6.9%	181	7.6%
Year 2	177	7.4%	152	5.9%	136	5.7%
Year 3	184	7.6%	178	6.9%	133	5.6%
Total	539		508		450	
Incarceration Rate	22.4%			19.7%		19.0%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

need of supervision. Youth who are served by the juvenile justice system, depending on their age at admission to supervision, may have an observation period that spans both the adult criminal and juvenile justice systems. Of the 2,371 individuals in the fiscal year 2017 local secure residential release cohort, no cases were identified in the PIA analysis. Neither the count of reincarcerated persons nor the reincarceration rate would have been impacted for this cohort in fiscal year 2017 solely as a result of the PIA process.

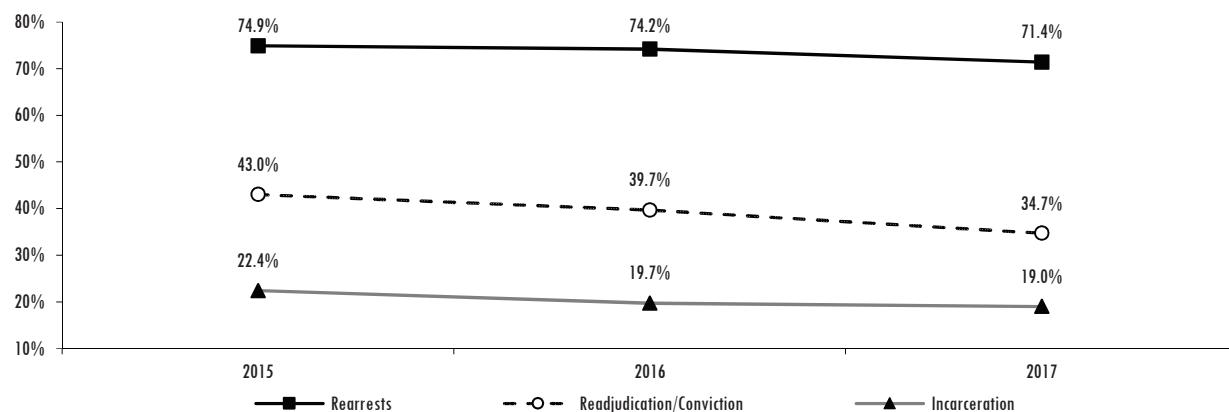
Figure 47 shows the three-year rearrest, readjudication or conviction, and incarceration rates for the three most recent local secure residential facility release cohorts.

STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES – REARREST, READJUDICATION OR CONVICTION, AND REINCARCERATION

TJJD oversees state residential facilities, halfway houses, contract residential placements, and parole supervision, and

provides funding to local juvenile probation departments for supervision of juveniles. To be committed to TJJD state residential facilities, a juvenile must have committed a felony offense. TJJD jurisdiction ends on or before the individual's nineteenth birthday.

Nearly all juveniles committed to TJJD are placed initially in state residential facilities. These facilities are intended to rehabilitate juveniles and provide for public safety. TJJD administers most of its state residential facilities, but the agency also contracts with private providers for residential placement and treatment services. Individuals may be released from a state residential facility to nonsecure residential facilities or to parole supervision, or they may be discharged from state custody. For the fiscal year 2017 cohort, 26.9 percent were released to juvenile parole supervision, 53.8 percent were released to a nonsecure TJJD residential facility, 4.3 percent were released to adult parole supervision, 14.7 percent were discharged from custody

FIGURE 47**REARREST, READJUDICATION/CONVICTION, AND INCARCERATION RATES FOR JUVENILES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM A LOCAL SECURE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017**

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

without supervision, and 0.3 percent (three cases) are missing data on post-release supervision.

Among the fiscal year 2017 state residential release cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals, 53.7 percent, was admitted to a state residential facility for a violent offense. The most prevalent type of offense for which individuals were rearrested also was violent. The average time out of custody before rearrest was 12 months for the fiscal year 2015 release cohort, 13 months for the fiscal year 2016 cohort, and 11 months for the 2017 release cohort. **Figure 48** shows the rearrest rate for each release cohort.

Juveniles are not convicted but may be adjudicated. Individuals age 17 or older at the time of offense can be convicted. Among the fiscal year 2017 state residential release cohort, the most prevalent type of offense for which individuals were readjudicated or convicted was categorized

as other. The average time out of custody before readjudication or conviction was 17 months for the fiscal years 2015 and 2016 release cohorts, and 16 months for the fiscal year 2017 release cohort. **Figure 49** shows the readjudication or conviction rate for each release cohort.

Among the fiscal year 2017 state residential release cohort, the most prevalent type of offense for which individuals were reincarcerated was categorized as violent. The average time out of custody before reincarceration was 12 months for the fiscal year 2015 release cohort, and 13 months for the fiscal years 2016 and 2017 release cohorts. **Figure 50** shows the reincarceration rate for each release cohort.

Youth ages 10 to 16 can be served by the juvenile justice system for engaging in delinquent behavior or conduct in need of supervision. Youth who are served by the juvenile justice system, depending on their age at admission

FIGURE 48**REARREST RATES FOR JUVENILES AFTER RELEASE FROM A STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017**

PERIOD	2015		2016		2017	
	COHORT=882	PERCENTAGE	COHORT=877	PERCENTAGE	COHORT=1,015	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	368	41.7%	353	40.3%	478	47.1%
Year 2	198	22.4%	200	22.8%	217	21.4%
Year 3	87	9.9%	94	10.7%	75	7.4%
Total	653		647		770	
Rearrest Rate	74.0%		73.8%		75.9%	

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

FIGURE 49
READJUDICATION OR CONVICTION AFTER RELEASE FROM A STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

PERIOD	2015		2016		2017	
	COHORT=882		COHORT=877		COHORT=1,015	
	READJUDICATIONS OR CONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	READJUDICATIONS OR CONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	READJUDICATIONS OR CONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	180	20.4%	160	18.2%	210	20.7%
Year 2	198	22.4%	198	22.6%	220	21.7%
Year 3	134	15.2%	142	16.2%	129	12.7%
Total	512		500		559	
Readjudication or Conviction Rate	58.0%			57.0%		55.1%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

FIGURE 50
REINCARCERATION RATES AFTER RELEASE FROM A STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

PERIOD	2015		2016		2017	
	COHORT=882		COHORT=877		COHORT=1,015	
	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	224	25.4%	201	22.9%	222	21.9%
Year 2	95	10.8%	82	9.4%	127	12.5%
Year 3	62	7.0%	75	8.6%	82	8.1%
Total	381		358		431	
Reincarceration Rate	43.2%			40.8%		42.5%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

to supervision, may have an observation period that spans both the adult criminal and juvenile justice systems. Of the 1,015 individuals in the fiscal year 2017 state residential release cohort, no cases were identified in the PIA analysis. Neither the count of reincarcerated persons nor the reincarceration rate would have been impacted for this cohort in fiscal year 2017 solely as a result of the PIA process.

Figure 51 shows the three-year rearrest, readjudication or conviction, and reincarceration rates for the three most recent state residential facility release cohorts.

JUVENILE PAROLE SUPERVISION

TJJD supervises individuals who are released from state residential facilities, halfway houses, and contract residential placements onto parole supervision. TJJD may contract with local JPDs to provide this supervision. These individuals 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.

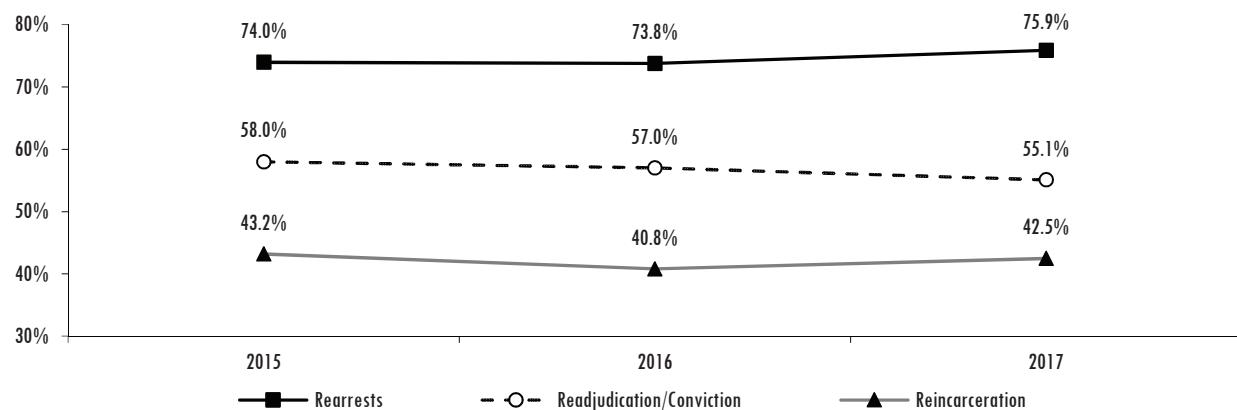
ACTIVE JUVENILE PAROLE SUPERVISION – REVOCATIONS

To compute the parole supervision revocation rate, the number of parolees revoked during a given fiscal year is divided by the average number of individuals on active parole supervision during that fiscal year. **Figure 52** shows active parole supervision revocation rates from fiscal year 2015 to 2020.

Parole may be revoked as the result of the individual committing either a new offense or a technical violation of supervision conditions. Technical violations accounted for 11.7 percent of fiscal year 2020 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 2020,

FIGURE 51
REARREST, READJUDICATION/CONVICTION, AND REINCARCERATION RATES FOR JUVENILES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM A STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017



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

slightly more than two-thirds of revoked parolees (68.3 percent) were reincarcerated in secure TJJD residential facilities, including halfway houses and contract residential placements; 21.7 percent were incarcerated in TDCJ facilities; and 10.0 percent were incarcerated in county jails. **Figure 53** shows the total number of parole revocations by revocation destination from fiscal years 2015 to 2020.

JUVENILE PROBATION SUPERVISION – FELONY REVOCATIONS

To compute probation revocation rates, the number of individuals whose felony supervision was revoked during a fiscal year is divided by the average number of juveniles on supervision for felony offenses during the same period. **Figure 54** shows revocation rates from fiscal years 2015 to 2020 for juveniles on deferred prosecution or active adjudicated probation supervision for felony-level offenses.

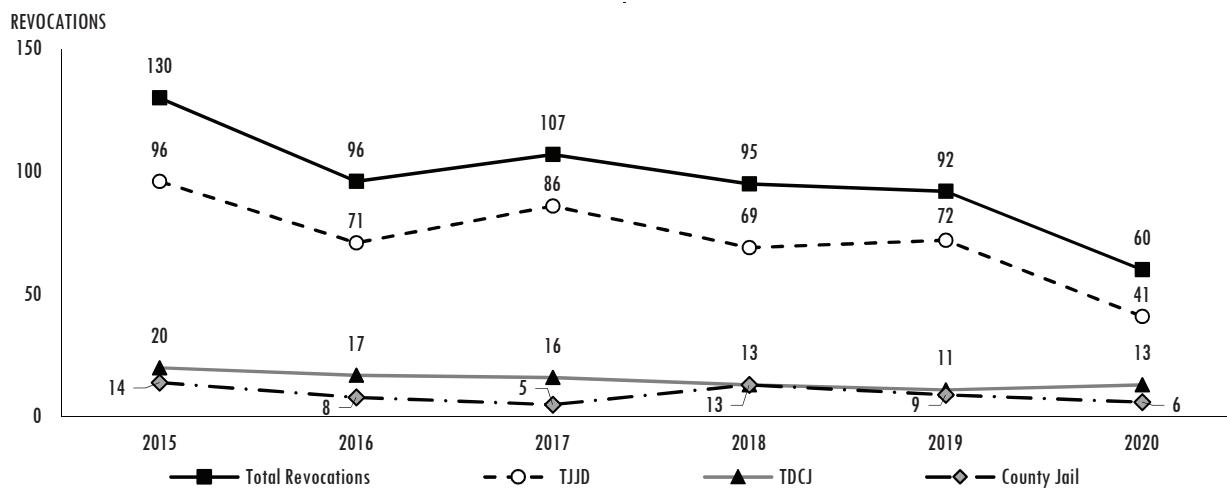
FIGURE 52
REVOCATION RATES FOR TOTAL ACTIVE JUVENILE PAROLE SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2020

YEAR	AVERAGE NUMBER SUPERVISED	REVOCATIONS	REVOCATION RATE
2015	433	130	30.0%
2016	395	96	24.3%
2017	375	107	28.5%
2018	376	95	25.3%
2019	375	92	24.5%
2020	318	60	18.9%

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

STATEWIDE CRIMINAL AND JUVENILE JUSTICE RECIDIVISM AND REVOCATION RATES

FIGURE 53
ACTIVE JUVENILE PAROLE SUPERVISION REVOCATIONS, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2020



SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

FIGURE 54
REVOCATION RATES FOR ACTIVE JUVENILE PROBATION SUPERVISION – FELONY OFFENSES
FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2020

YEAR	AVERAGE NUMBER ON SUPERVISION FOR FELONY OFFENSES	REVOCATIONS TO TEXAS JUVENILE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES	REVOCATION RATE
Adjudicated Probation			
2015	5,936	367	6.2%
2016	5,892	338	5.7%
2017	5,803	301	5.2%
2018	5,804	291	5.0%
2019	5,725	315	5.5%
2020	5,400	227	4.2%
Deferred Prosecution			
2015	1,351	1	0.1%
2016	1,337	4	0.3%
2017	1,273	1	0.1%
2018	1,385	2	0.1%
2019	1,608	2	0.1%
2020	1,458	2	0.1%

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

GLOSSARY

ADJUDICATED PROBATION SUPERVISION – JUVENILE

Adjudicated probation is a type of community-based supervision and is one of the three types of juvenile probation department supervision defined in the Texas Family Code. For a juvenile to be placed on this type of supervision, a judge must determine, during an adjudication hearing, that the juvenile committed the petitioned offense(s). During a disposition hearing, the judge then specifies the length and conditions of supervision. The judge may place the juvenile on probation at home or in a secure or nonsecure 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), participate in programs (e.g., mentoring, drug treatment, or counseling), or fulfill obligations (e.g., complete community service restitution). If the judge determines that 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, the judge may revoke probation and commit the juvenile to the custody of the Texas Juvenile Justice Department. See the Texas Family Code, Sections 54.03 and 54.04.

BOARD OF PARDONS AND PAROLES

The Texas Constitution, Article IV, Section 11, specifies the duties of the Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles (BPP). BPP's functions are to determine who is eligible to be released to parole or discretionary mandatory supervision, determine conditions of supervision, determine revocation of supervision, process individuals for release from prison to parole and discretionary mandatory supervision, and recommend the resolution of clemency matters to the Office of 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 onto supervision for a specified length of time, as ordered by a court, with court-imposed rules and conditions. Community

supervision 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 – ADULT

Community supervision and corrections departments (CSCD) monitor adults who are sentenced to community supervision by county and district courts. Although CSCDs receive funding from the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, Community Justice 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 the Legislature's appropriations. CSCDs receive additional funds through the collection of court-ordered fees from adults who are sentenced to supervision.

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION REVOCATION – ADULT

An individual placed under community supervision may be revoked and sentenced to imprisonment or confinement for violating conditions of supervision. An individual's community supervision can be revoked for committing a new offense or for technical violations. A technical violation is any violation of community supervision conditions (e.g., positive urinalysis, or failure to participate in required treatment).

DEFERRED PROSECUTION SUPERVISION – JUVENILE

Deferred prosecution is one of the three types of juvenile probation department supervision defined in the Texas Family Code. In accordance with this type of supervision, juveniles may avoid adjudication by successfully completing a community-based supervision program called deferred prosecution. This supervision type typically is reserved for juveniles with less significant and less serious offense histories compared to those on adjudicated probation supervision. Participation requires consent from the juvenile and the juvenile's parent or guardian. At any time during supervision,

the juvenile and the juvenile's parent or guardian may terminate the supervision and request an adjudication hearing. Supervision may last up to six months, unless extended by the judge for up to another six months. Similarly to adjudicated probation supervision, deferred prosecution supervision includes supervision conditions. If the juvenile violates any of the conditions during the supervision period, the department may request formal adjudication of the case. If a juvenile successfully completes deferred prosecution supervision, the juvenile must be released from supervision, and any filed petition for the case should be dismissed. See the Texas Family Code, Section 53.03.

DIRECT COMMUNITY SUPERVISION – ADULT

Direct supervision applies to individuals placed onto community supervision who work or reside in the jurisdiction in which they are being supervised. Individuals under direct supervision receive a minimum of one in-person contact with a community supervision officer every three months.

DISCHARGE – ADULT

Discharge is the release of an individual whose sentence has been served in its entirety (e.g., having served five calendar years in prison for a five-year sentence, not including credit for good conduct). When released, the individual is no longer under any type of supervision.

DISCRETIONARY MANDATORY SUPERVISION – ADULT

Discretionary mandatory supervision (DMS) requires BPP approval by vote for release of eligible individuals. This type of mandatory release involves those individuals who had been denied parole and received a BPP decision to serve the remainder of their sentences in the community. Nonviolent individuals whose offenses were committed on or after September 1, 1996, are eligible for DMS consideration after the sum of actual time served and time credited for good behavior equals their sentence length.

FORMAL REFERRAL – JUVENILE

A juvenile is considered to have a formal referral if all three of the following conditions are met: (1) the juvenile was alleged to have engaged in delinquent conduct, conduct indicating a need for supervision, or violation of probation supervision; (2) the juvenile probation department has jurisdiction and venue; and (3) the juvenile meets in person with juvenile

probation department staff or an official designated by the juvenile board.

IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY – ADULT

An in-prison therapeutic community (IPTC) is a program that provides six months of therapeutic treatment for individuals who are within six months of parole release and who are identified as in need of substance abuse treatment. Placement in the program is subject to BPP approval. Programming is similar to that of the substance abuse felony punishment facility.

INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITY– ADULT

An intermediate sanction facility (ISF) is a short-term, fully secured detention facility used for individuals who violate conditions of community or parole supervision. ISFs are used as an alternative to revoking individuals' 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.

LOCAL SECURE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY – JUVENILE

These facilities are intended to rehabilitate juveniles and to provide public safety. JPDs may administer these local secure residential facilities or contract with private entities to administer them. Typically, JPDs place juveniles with more serious delinquent histories or more serious treatment needs in these facilities. Juveniles may be released from local secure residential facilities to other secure facilities or to nonsecure residential facilities, returned to local supervision for aftercare services, or discharged from custody.

MANDATORY SUPERVISION – ADULT

Mandatory supervision (MS) is an automatic release when the sum of time served plus time credit earned for good behavior 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 individuals who entered prison before that time still are eligible for MS release.

OFFENSE OF INITIAL SENTENCE

The offense of initial sentence is the offense for which an individual is sentenced or disposed. Offenses include the following types:

- violent offenses – examples include murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, assault, sexual assault, stalking, robbery, and injury to a child;
- property offenses – examples include arson, burglary, larceny and theft, motor vehicle theft, tampering, counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property, and vandalism;
- drug offenses – examples include drug manufacture, possession, and delivery; and
- 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 mentioned previously, except traffic violations.

PAROLE IN ABSENTIA – ADULT

Parole in absentia involves the release of an individual to parole, discretionary mandatory supervision or mandatory supervision from a setting other than Texas Department of Criminal Justice custody, including county jails, out-of-state facilities, and federal penal institutions.

PAROLE SUPERVISION – ADULT

Parole is the conditional release of individuals from prison, after approval by members and commissioners of BPP, to serve the remainder of a sentence under supervision in the community. The percentage of a sentence that must be served before being eligible for parole consideration varies according to the offense and offense date. The Texas Department of Criminal Justice calculates the date on which an individual is eligible for parole consideration. In most cases, approval by two of the three members of a parole panel is sufficient; however, in some cases, approval must be received from two-thirds of BPP for parole to be granted.

PAROLE SUPERVISION – JUVENILE

Parole supervision involves the conditional release of a juvenile from a state residential facility to serve the remainder of the sentence in the community. Some juveniles begin

parole supervision in the juvenile justice system and end parole supervision in the adult criminal system.

PRISON – ADULT

A prison is a facility that houses individuals 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.

REVOCATION

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

SHOCK PROBATION – ADULT

Also known as shock incarceration, an individual who meets specific requirements and who has been sentenced to incarceration in a county jail or in a Texas Department of Criminal Justice prison may receive this type of modified sentence at a judge's discretion. Shock probation enables a judge to maintain jurisdiction over a defendant's case for a period of up to 180 days after incarceration begins. At any time during this period, a defendant may be returned to court and sentenced to community supervision. See the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, Articles 42A.201 (misdemeanor offenses) and 42A.202 (felony offenses, excluding state jail felonies).

STATE JAIL – ADULT

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

SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITY – ADULT

A substance abuse felony punishment facility (SAFPE) provides an intensive six-month or nine-month therapeutic community program for individuals who are sentenced by a judge as a condition of community supervision or as a

modification of parole or community supervision. SAFPF programming consists of orientation, treatment, reentry education, and aftercare.

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) oversees state prisons, state jails, prerelease facilities, psychiatric facilities, developmental disabilities program facilities, medical facilities, transfer facilities, substance abuse felony punishment facilities, and a geriatric facility. The agency also administers rehabilitative programs, such as the in-prison therapeutic community.

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, COMMUNITY JUSTICE ASSISTANCE DIVISION

TDCJ's Community Justice Assistance Division (CJAD) provides funding and oversight of community supervision. CJAD does not work directly with individuals under community supervision. Instead, it works with the local community supervision and corrections departments that supervise and rehabilitate these individuals.

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, PAROLE DIVISION

TDCJ's Parole Division supervises individuals released from prison who are serving the remainder of their sentences under supervision within the community. In addition to those individuals released from prison by BPP decision, the Parole Division also supervises those released under mandatory supervision, those transferred from out of state, and those transferred from the juvenile justice system.

TEXAS JUVENILE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

The Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD) oversees state residential facilities, halfway houses, contract residential placements, and parole supervision. It also provides funding and oversight of local juvenile probation departments. To be committed to TJJD residential facilities, a juvenile must have committed a felony offense. TJJD jurisdiction ends on or before an individual's nineteenth 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 individual 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 analysis uses rearrest, reconviction, reincarceration, and revocation indicators to determine recidivism.

WHAT IS A REVOCATION?

Revocation is defined in this analysis as the termination of community supervision or parole supervision in response to the individual committing a new offense or a technical violation of supervision conditions (e.g., failure to report to a probation officer). Revocation results in commitment to prison, state jail, or a local secure residential facility.

CALCULATING RECIDIVISM

To calculate a recidivism rate, a group of individuals exposed to a treatment or sanction is observed over time. The rate is calculated as the number in the group who fail within the specified period divided by the total number in the group. The typical follow-up period for individuals in the criminal or juvenile justice system, and the one used in this analysis, is three years, the period during which the greatest number of individuals is likely to recidivate.

An individual's first release, admission, or placement during the fiscal year was used as the study case for adult and juvenile populations. By excluding duplicates, the number of records was reduced and, therefore, will not match release statistics previously published by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) or the Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD).

When calculating recidivism rates or the distribution of certain characteristics within cohorts, 0.0 percent does not always indicate that no individuals met the selected criteria. When the number of individuals is represented by less than 0.5 percent, the figure is rounded down to 0.0. Very low

counts of individuals in groups or categories also may result in substantial fluctuations in rates across years.

COHORT DESCRIPTIONS

Adult cohorts include individuals placed on felony community supervision and parole supervision and adults released from Texas prisons, state jails, substance abuse felony punishment facilities (SAFPF), in-prison therapeutic community (IPTC) programs, and intermediate sanction facilities (ISF). Also included in the study are adults released to parole supervision. Juvenile cohorts include individuals released from TJJD state residential facilities, juveniles starting juvenile probation department (JPD) supervision, and juveniles released from local secure residential facilities.

The race and ethnicity category other refers to individuals identified as American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian, Indian, Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander, other, and unknown.

MEASURING RECIDIVISM

REARREST

Three-year rearrest rates were computed for fiscal years 2015, 2016, and 2017 cohorts. Any individual rearrested for a Class A or B misdemeanor or any type of felony within the three-year follow-up period was considered a recidivist for the adult and juvenile populations. Class C misdemeanors (e.g., traffic offenses), supervision condition violations (e.g., failure to attend office visits), and, for juveniles, conduct in need of supervision (e.g., truancy) 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 re-referrals to juvenile probation departments. By law, the reporting of Class C misdemeanor offenses to the Department of Public Safety (DPS) by local jurisdictions is optional for adult individuals and prohibited for juveniles. Class C misdemeanor offenses are punishable by fine only.

ADJUDICATION, READJUDICATION, CONVICTION, AND RECONVICTION

Three-year reconviction rates were computed for fiscal years 2015, 2016, and 2017 cohorts. Any individual adjudicated,

readjudicated, convicted, or reconvicted for a Class A or B misdemeanor or any type of felony within the three-year follow-up period was considered a recidivist for the adult and juvenile populations. Class C misdemeanors (e.g., traffic offenses), supervision condition violations (e.g., failure to attend office visits), and, for juveniles, conduct in need of supervision (e.g., truancy) are not included. For any adult or juvenile who had more than one subsequent adjudication or conviction during the three-year follow-up period, only the first adjudication or conviction was counted in the calculation of the reconviction rate. Juveniles, individuals ages 10 to 16, cannot be convicted of offenses, but can be adjudicated. Individuals age 17 or older are considered adults and can receive deferred adjudication or can be adjudicated, readjudicated, convicted, or reconvicted. Individuals can be in any of these categories depending on their ages when the offenses were committed.

INCARCERATION AND REINCARCERATION

Three-year reincarceration or incarceration rates were calculated for fiscal years 2015, 2016, and 2017 cohorts. For adults, anyone incarcerated or 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 or reincarcerated in a state jail, prison, or TJJD state residential facility at least once during the three-year follow-up period was considered a recidivist. For any adult or juvenile who had more than one subsequent incarceration or reincarceration during the three-year follow-up period, only the first incarceration or reincarceration was counted in the calculation of the recidivism rate.

REVOCATIONS

Revocation rates for adult felony community supervision, adult parole supervision, juvenile parole supervision, and juvenile probation supervision were calculated to determine the number of probationers and parolees whose supervision was revoked and who subsequently were incarcerated or reincarcerated. To compute the revocation rate, the number of adult or juvenile revocations during a fiscal year is divided by the average population of adults or juveniles on supervision for that year. Not included in this analysis are those who were inactive, out of state, or transferred into the state. Some adult parole supervision revocations result in a reinstatement of the release (i.e., the revocation was rejected). Because these revocations are not permanent revocations, they are not counted as part of the release cohort or as reincarcerations.

APPENDIX B – ADULT RECIDIVISM RATES BY SUBGROUP CHARACTERISTIC

Appendix B shows the three-year recidivism rates for adult cohort subgroups defined by gender, race and ethnicity, age, and offense of initial sentence. To calculate the rate for any subgroup, the number of arrested, convicted, or incarcerated individuals with any subgroup characteristic is divided by the total number of individuals who share that characteristic. For example, of the 44,961 males in the fiscal year 2017 felony community supervision cohort, 19,058 were rearrested. The

recidivism rate for the males in this cohort (42.4 percent) is calculated by dividing the number of rearrested males by the total number of males.

For fiscal year 2017 cohorts, the COVID-19 pandemic may have reduced the numbers of the arrests, convictions, or incarcerations that constitute recidivism. For more information, see the section **How Has the COVID-19 Pandemic Affected Recidivism Rates?**

FIGURE 55
FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION PLACEMENT REARREST RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC
FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2015	2016	2017
	REARRESTED N=22,593	REARRESTED N=21,393	REARRESTED N=24,618
Overall Rearrest Rate	38.8%	36.4%	40.6%
Gender			
Female	33.9%	31.7%	35.3%
Male	40.6%	38.1%	42.4%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	42.9%	40.6%	45.5%
Hispanic	38.2%	35.2%	40.1%
White	37.4%	35.3%	38.4%
Other	26.9%	26.6%	29.2%
Age at Placement			
24 or younger	50.0%	45.7%	50.5%
25 to 29	42.9%	39.3%	44.1%
30 to 34	38.9%	37.1%	41.5%
35 to 39	34.4%	33.1%	38.9%
40 to 44	29.8%	29.9%	31.7%
45 or older	20.8%	21.5%	23.8%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	37.2%	34.7%	38.7%
Property	45.3%	40.7%	46.2%
Drug	39.3%	38.2%	42.1%
Other	31.1%	29.7%	33.6%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2017 rate for males is 42.4 percent. Offense of initial sentence data was unavailable for 0.1 percent of cases for the fiscal year 2017 cohort. Recidivism rates for categories in this subgroup are calculated with these cases excluded.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 56
FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION PLACEMENT RECONVICTION RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC
FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2015	2016	2017
	RECONVICTED	RECONVICTED	RECONVICTED
	N=17,010	N=16,008	N=17,577
Overall Reconviction Rate	29.2%	27.2%	29.0%
Gender			
Female	25.6%	23.8%	25.3%
Male	30.5%	28.5%	30.3%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	32.4%	30.1%	32.1%
Hispanic	27.7%	25.5%	27.8%
White	28.9%	27.2%	28.5%
Other	22.3%	21.4%	18.7%
Age at Placement			
24 or younger	38.7%	35.5%	37.1%
25 to 29	32.4%	29.6%	31.9%
30 to 34	28.7%	26.9%	28.9%
35 to 39	26.1%	24.7%	26.9%
40 to 44	21.2%	21.2%	22.0%
45 or older	14.6%	15.2%	16.5%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	26.4%	24.2%	25.9%
Property	35.8%	32.2%	35.3%
Drug	29.5%	28.9%	30.0%
Other	22.9%	21.5%	23.4%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2017 rate for males is 30.3 percent. Offense of initial sentence data was unavailable for 0.1 percent of cases for the fiscal year 2017 cohort. Recidivism rates for categories in this subgroup are calculated with these cases excluded.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 57
**FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION PLACEMENT REINCARCERATION RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC
FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017**

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2015	2016	2017
	REINCARCERATED N=16,498	REINCARCERATED N=16,873	REINCARCERATED N=16,781
Overall Reincarceration Rate	28.3%	28.7%	27.6%
Gender			
Female	24.9%	24.5%	24.0%
Male	29.6%	30.2%	28.9%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	31.8%	31.3%	29.3%
Hispanic	24.6%	25.7%	25.4%
White	29.7%	30.0%	29.0%
Other	19.6%	18.4%	16.9%
Age at Placement			
24 or younger	34.6%	34.3%	32.1%
25 to 29	31.0%	31.0%	29.5%
30 to 34	28.3%	29.4%	28.9%
35 to 39	26.8%	26.6%	27.4%
40 to 44	22.6%	26.0%	24.1%
45 or older	17.5%	18.4%	18.4%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	29.0%	29.2%	26.7%
Property	32.6%	32.4%	31.4%
Drug	27.6%	28.8%	28.2%
Other	23.5%	23.6%	23.5%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2017 rate for males is 28.9 percent. Offense of initial sentence data was unavailable for 0.1 percent of cases for the fiscal year 2017 cohort. Recidivism rates for categories in this subgroup are calculated with these cases excluded.

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

FIGURE 58
PRISON RELEASES REARREST RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2015	2016	2017
	REARRESTED	REARRESTED	REARRESTED
	N=18,909	N=19,049	N=19,105
Overall Rearrest Rate	45.4%	46.8%	47.6%
Gender			
Female	41.0%	40.9%	43.0%
Male	45.8%	47.6%	48.3%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	49.8%	50.4%	51.4%
Hispanic	42.4%	43.6%	44.6%
White	44.5%	46.9%	47.6%
Other	37.9%	40.3%	38.6%
Age at Release			
24 or younger	63.6%	63.3%	65.0%
25 to 29	55.2%	56.4%	57.4%
30 to 34	50.2%	52.3%	54.1%
35 to 39	45.5%	46.6%	48.6%
40 to 44	39.2%	41.6%	41.9%
45 or older	28.9%	30.4%	31.2%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	39.1%	40.7%	42.4%
Property	58.0%	58.1%	58.2%
Drug	46.3%	48.1%	47.9%
Other	43.4%	45.5%	46.8%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2017 rate for males is 48.3 percent.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 59**PRISON RELEASES RECONVICTION RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017**

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2015	2016	2017
	RECONVICTED N=14,513	RECONVICTED N=14,361	RECONVICTED N=13,808
Overall Recoviction Rate	34.8%	35.3%	34.4%
Gender			
Female	31.0%	30.5%	31.3%
Male	35.2%	35.9%	34.9%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	38.3%	37.3%	36.4%
Hispanic	31.5%	32.0%	31.0%
White	35.2%	36.8%	36.3%
Other	31.0%	31.8%	28.5%
Age at Release			
24 or younger	52.0%	49.9%	49.4%
25 to 29	42.9%	42.9%	41.9%
30 to 34	37.9%	39.4%	39.6%
35 to 39	34.0%	34.8%	34.6%
40 to 44	29.3%	31.3%	29.0%
45 or older	21.4%	22.0%	21.8%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	29.2%	29.3%	28.9%
Property	47.4%	46.3%	45.6%
Drug	34.9%	36.3%	34.7%
Other	32.9%	34.4%	33.5%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2017 rate for males is 34.9 percent.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 60
PRISON RELEASES REINCARCERATION RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2015	2016	2017
	REINCARCERATED N=8,457	REINCARCERATED N=8,482	REINCARCERATED N=8,127
Overall Reincarceration Rate	20.3%	20.8%	20.3%
Gender			
Female	15.1%	13.8%	14.9%
Male	20.9%	21.8%	21.0%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	20.7%	20.1%	19.3%
Hispanic	19.0%	19.6%	19.1%
White	21.4%	22.8%	22.4%
Other	16.7%	17.1%	14.0%
Age at Release			
24 or younger	29.3%	27.8%	27.8%
25 to 29	24.0%	24.4%	23.6%
30 to 34	22.4%	23.0%	23.2%
35 to 39	19.8%	21.8%	21.0%
40 to 44	17.9%	19.5%	17.7%
45 or older	13.1%	13.5%	13.4%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	16.4%	16.4%	16.3%
Property	28.5%	28.5%	27.1%
Drug	20.0%	21.5%	20.4%
Other	19.8%	20.8%	20.6%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2017 rate for males is 21.0 percent.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

FIGURE 61**STATE JAIL RELEASES REARREST RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017**

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2015	2016	2017
	REARRESTED	REARRESTED	REARRESTED
	N= 13,474	N=12,367	N=11,516
Overall Rearrest Rate	62.8%	62.5%	63.0%
Gender			
Female	55.3%	53.5%	53.8%
Male	65.0%	65.4%	65.9%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	65.0%	65.4%	65.6%
Hispanic	61.9%	62.9%	63.6%
White	61.4%	60.0%	60.6%
Other	61.0%	52.9%	56.6%
Age at Release			
24 or younger	69.7%	71.2%	71.0%
25 to 29	66.5%	66.7%	67.0%
30 to 34	65.7%	64.7%	65.1%
35 to 39	63.3%	61.5%	63.9%
40 to 44	59.5%	58.9%	58.1%
45 or older	53.3%	53.6%	54.0%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	56.8%	62.0%	67.0%
Property	66.6%	65.5%	66.1%
Drug	59.3%	59.8%	60.5%
Other	58.9%	58.7%	58.1%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2017 rate for males is 65.9 percent.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 62
STATE JAIL RELEASES RECONVICTION RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2015	2016	2017
	RECONVICTED N=11,489	RECONVICTED N=10,420	RECONVICTED N=9,465
Overall Reconviction Rate	53.5%	52.6%	51.8%
Gender			
Female	45.5%	42.1%	42.0%
Male	55.9%	56.1%	54.9%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	56.6%	55.8%	54.9%
Hispanic	51.3%	51.0%	50.9%
White	52.3%	51.3%	50.0%
Other	54.3%	47.1%	47.5%
Age at Release			
24 or younger	60.2%	61.3%	60.2%
25 to 29	56.9%	56.1%	55.5%
30 to 34	56.4%	54.4%	53.4%
35 to 39	53.1%	51.6%	51.9%
40 to 44	50.6%	48.5%	47.5%
45 or older	45.0%	45.2%	43.5%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	46.6%	54.9%	53.5%
Property	57.4%	56.8%	56.3%
Drug	50.2%	48.8%	47.9%
Other	49.0%	47.8%	46.2%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2017 rate for males is 54.9 percent.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 63**STATE JAIL RELEASES REINCARCERATION RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017**

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2015	2016	2017
	REINCARCERATED N=6,632	REINCARCERATED N=5,887	REINCARCERATED N=5,113
Overall Reincarceration Rate	30.9%	29.7%	28.0%
Gender			
Female	22.3%	19.8%	18.5%
Male	33.5%	33.0%	31.0%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	33.3%	30.9%	29.1%
Hispanic	29.6%	29.1%	28.0%
White	29.7%	29.3%	27.1%
Other	26.7%	25.5%	21.2%
Age at Release			
24 or younger	32.0%	33.9%	32.1%
25 to 29	32.9%	31.7%	29.6%
30 to 34	32.9%	30.1%	29.6%
35 to 39	31.4%	28.6%	27.9%
40 to 44	29.7%	28.6%	26.7%
45 or older	27.1%	26.4%	23.1%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	24.3%	20.2%	26.5%
Property	35.6%	34.5%	33.2%
Drug	26.0%	25.6%	23.3%
Other	28.1%	25.1%	23.0%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2017 rate for males is 31.0 percent.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

FIGURE 64
SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITY RELEASES REARREST RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC
FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2015	2016	2017
	REARRESTED N=2,707	REARRESTED N=2,595	REARRESTED N= 2,816
Overall Rearrest Rate	44.0%	43.1%	43.9%
Gender			
Female	36.0%	34.4%	34.6%
Male	46.8%	46.2%	47.1%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	46.8%	43.0%	44.5%
Hispanic	48.0%	47.1%	46.7%
White	40.4%	40.8%	42.0%
Other	42.9%	40.5%	44.7%
Age at Release			
24 or younger	54.3%	53.6%	54.7%
25 to 29	49.8%	51.1%	48.7%
30 to 34	48.8%	44.2%	46.9%
35 to 39	41.7%	41.5%	42.6%
40 to 44	37.1%	34.2%	42.1%
45 or older	28.7%	28.1%	28.8%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	43.6%	41.0%	42.4%
Property	52.6%	51.5%	51.1%
Drug	43.2%	42.1%	44.8%
Other	34.8%	36.6%	35.2%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2017 rate for males is 47.1 percent.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 65
SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITY RELEASES RECONVICTION RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC
FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2015	2016	2017
	RECONVICTED N=2,068	RECONVICTED N=2,022	RECONVICTED N= 2,129
Overall Reconviction Rate	33.6%	33.6%	33.2%
Gender			
Female	26.6%	26.8%	25.9%
Male	36.1%	36.0%	35.7%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	36.1%	34.3%	32.9%
Hispanic	34.4%	36.6%	33.7%
White	32.0%	31.4%	33.1%
Other	37.1%	37.8%	31.6%
Age at Release			
24 or younger	44.3%	44.5%	44.5%
25 to 29	36.9%	39.0%	37.2%
30 to 34	35.7%	33.4%	34.3%
35 to 39	32.4%	31.4%	31.2%
40 to 44	28.6%	26.5%	30.2%
45 or older	21.2%	21.6%	21.1%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	32.6%	31.8%	33.1%
Property	42.2%	42.3%	40.0%
Drug	32.9%	32.3%	33.7%
Other	25.1%	27.0%	23.8%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2017 rate for males is 35.7 percent.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 66
SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITY RELEASES REINCARCERATION RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC
FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2015	2016	2017
	REINCARCERATED N=2,729	REINCARCERATED N=2,751	REINCARCERATED N=2,701
Overall Reincarceration Rate	44.3%	45.7%	42.2%
Gender			
Female	37.6%	40.3%	32.9%
Male	46.7%	47.6%	45.3%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	45.2%	46.5%	40.8%
Hispanic	44.3%	47.2%	43.5%
White	43.9%	44.5%	42.1%
Other	57.1%	43.2%	26.3%
Age at Release			
24 or younger	55.9%	55.8%	55.7%
25 to 29	48.4%	50.4%	45.0%
30 to 34	44.7%	46.6%	42.9%
35 to 39	41.7%	43.9%	41.1%
40 to 44	38.8%	38.9%	36.6%
45 or older	32.7%	33.9%	29.7%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	48.4%	50.2%	47.0%
Property	51.6%	52.2%	48.6%
Drug	40.0%	41.1%	37.5%
Other	38.0%	41.1%	37.9%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2017 rate for males is 45.3 percent.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

FIGURE 67
**IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY RELEASES REARREST RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC
FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017**

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2015	2016	2017
	REARRESTED	REARRESTED	REARRESTED
	N=1,301	N=1,462	N=1,616
Overall Rearrest Rate	44.1%	45.4%	46.0%
Gender			
Female	34.8%	37.1%	38.9%
Male	45.4%	46.9%	48.0%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	42.7%	42.8%	45.1%
Hispanic	43.6%	45.6%	47.2%
White	46.0%	47.2%	45.8%
Other	22.2%	42.9%	40.0%
Age at Release			
24 or younger	60.3%	59.5%	64.1%
25 to 29	46.8%	53.8%	51.4%
30 to 34	50.5%	50.0%	50.2%
35 to 39	46.7%	46.9%	45.4%
40 to 44	42.0%	41.6%	42.3%
45 or older	30.3%	31.8%	35.5%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	36.4%	36.2%	39.4%
Property	54.5%	57.8%	55.6%
Drug	45.2%	45.9%	45.2%
Other	43.2%	46.6%	48.7%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2017 rate for males is 48.0 percent.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 68
IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY RELEASES RECONVICTION RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC
FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2015	2016	2017
	RECONVICTED N=971	RECONVICTED N=1,090	RECONVICTED N=1,166
Overall Reconviction Rate	32.9%	33.9%	33.2%
Gender			
Female	24.3%	26.7%	28.1%
Male	34.1%	35.2%	34.6%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	31.9%	31.4%	32.2%
Hispanic	31.9%	33.9%	31.2%
White	34.8%	35.7%	35.2%
Other	22.2%	35.7%	30.0%
Age at Release			
24 or younger	47.3%	45.3%	50.2%
25 to 29	34.6%	43.2%	37.1%
30 to 34	37.9%	35.9%	35.8%
35 to 39	35.4%	34.2%	34.5%
40 to 44	28.4%	32.5%	28.0%
45 or older	23.3%	22.5%	25.0%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	25.7%	25.2%	27.5%
Property	42.3%	46.8%	43.4%
Drug	34.3%	33.7%	32.4%
Other	31.6%	35.2%	33.7%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2017 rate for males is 34.6 percent.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 69
**IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY RELEASES REINCARCERATION RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC
FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017**

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2015	2016	2017
	REINCARCERATED N=673	REINCARCERATED N=765	REINCARCERATED N=761
Overall Reincarceration Rate	22.8%	23.8%	21.7%
Gender			
Female	14.8%	12.9%	15.7%
Male	23.9%	25.8%	23.3%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	17.4%	18.9%	16.3%
Hispanic	26.7%	26.4%	23.5%
White	24.4%	25.3%	24.1%
Other	11.1%	35.7%	20.0%
Age at Release			
24 or younger	34.8%	32.8%	31.1%
25 to 29	25.5%	31.0%	24.7%
30 to 34	26.7%	24.6%	25.0%
35 to 39	23.2%	25.2%	21.4%
40 to 44	20.0%	21.1%	17.5%
45 or older	14.8%	15.6%	16.3%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	19.6%	19.0%	17.7%
Property	31.0%	33.3%	27.6%
Drug	21.6%	22.2%	21.5%
Other	22.7%	25.6%	22.4%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2017 rate for males is 23.3 percent.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

FIGURE 70
INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITY RELEASES REARREST RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC
FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2015	2016	2017
	REARREST	REARREST	REARREST
Overall Rearrest Rate	N=6,300	N=5,902	N=6,492
Gender			
Female	50.3%	46.7%	50.4%
Male	58.1%	56.3%	57.0%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	54.3%	53.9%	54.9%
Hispanic	61.7%	58.6%	58.1%
White	55.8%	53.3%	55.7%
Other	60.7%	34.3%	41.2%
Age at Release			
24 or younger	63.5%	64.9%	64.3%
25 to 29	64.3%	62.4%	64.0%
30 to 34	63.7%	61.7%	61.7%
35 to 39	59.3%	58.2%	59.4%
40 to 44	58.9%	52.2%	53.9%
45 or older	44.5%	41.9%	42.7%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	52.1%	48.6%	50.8%
Property	62.4%	60.7%	62.1%
Drug	56.9%	55.1%	55.9%
Other	56.4%	56.4%	56.7%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2017 rate for males is 57.0 percent.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 71
INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITY RELEASES RECONVICTION RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC
FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

	2015	2016	2017
	RECONVICTED	RECONVICTED	RECONVICTED
INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	N=4,941	N=4,624	N=4,865
Overall Reconviction Rate	44.9%	43.2%	42.1%
Gender			
Female	40.6%	35.5%	37.0%
Male	45.4%	44.2%	42.8%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	43.4%	43.2%	41.3%
Hispanic	46.8%	43.2%	42.2%
White	44.5%	43.3%	42.8%
Other	50.0%	31.4%	41.2%
Age at Release			
24 or younger	52.2%	52.7%	51.6%
25 to 29	50.4%	49.0%	48.6%
30 to 34	48.9%	47.8%	45.5%
35 to 39	45.7%	44.1%	42.5%
40 to 44	46.4%	40.5%	40.9%
45 or older	34.2%	32.7%	31.0%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	40.3%	37.0%	37.4%
Property	50.9%	48.1%	48.6%
Drug	43.6%	44.0%	41.3%
Other	43.3%	43.8%	41.5%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2017 rate for males is 42.8 percent.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 72
INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITY RELEASES REINCARCERATION RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC
FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2015	2016	2017
	REINCARCERATED N=4,354	REINCARCERATED N=4,441	REINCARCERATED N=4,451
Overall Reincarceration Rate	39.5%	41.5%	38.5%
Gender			
Female	32.8%	30.9%	29.8%
Male	40.4%	42.9%	39.8%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	38.2%	41.9%	37.2%
Hispanic	41.3%	41.7%	40.0%
White	39.3%	41.1%	38.3%
Other	25.0%	17.1%	35.3%
Age at Release			
24 or younger	50.8%	50.7%	45.8%
25 to 29	40.8%	43.4%	40.2%
30 to 34	39.4%	42.7%	39.4%
35 to 39	35.9%	38.9%	36.5%
40 to 44	37.9%	39.8%	38.2%
45 or older	33.8%	36.1%	34.0%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	40.1%	40.9%	37.9%
Property	43.2%	45.3%	42.1%
Drug	36.5%	38.8%	35.6%
Other	37.2%	40.3%	38.9%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2017 rate for males is 39.8 percent. Results from the analysis of parole in absentia suggest that the three-year recidivism rate for the fiscal year 2017 cohort would have been 0.1% greater. For more information, see the section on Ad Hoc Analysis of Impact.

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

FIGURE 73
PAROLE SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS REARREST RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC
FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2015	2016	2017
	REARREST	REARREST	REARREST
Overall Rearrest Rate	42.8%	44.5%	45.3%
Gender			
Female	39.3%	40.0%	41.5%
Male	43.2%	45.1%	45.9%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	45.8%	46.4%	48.3%
Hispanic	40.1%	41.6%	42.2%
White	42.9%	45.6%	46.0%
Other	35.5%	35.1%	34.5%
Age at Admission			
24 or younger	60.7%	60.9%	62.4%
25 to 29	52.9%	54.4%	54.6%
30 to 34	47.8%	50.5%	52.3%
35 to 39	43.6%	44.8%	47.2%
40 to 44	37.5%	39.9%	40.6%
45 or older	27.7%	29.1%	29.7%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	34.6%	36.6%	38.4%
Property	55.0%	55.7%	56.2%
Drug	43.9%	46.1%	45.7%
Other	41.5%	43.5%	44.6%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2017 rate for males is 45.9 percent.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 74
PAROLE SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS RECONVICTION RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2015	2016	2017
	RECONVICTED N=12,148	RECONVICTED N=12,059	RECONVICTED N=11,666
Overall Recovation Rate	32.8%	33.3%	32.7%
Gender			
Female	29.7%	29.9%	30.6%
Male	33.1%	33.8%	33.0%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	35.1%	34.1%	34.0%
Hispanic	29.7%	30.4%	29.0%
White	33.9%	35.4%	35.0%
Other	28.9%	26.2%	23.6%
Age at Admission			
24 or younger	50.0%	47.7%	47.5%
25 to 29	40.8%	41.4%	40.0%
30 to 34	36.2%	37.7%	38.6%
35 to 39	32.7%	33.3%	33.3%
40 to 44	27.8%	29.6%	27.9%
45 or older	20.5%	20.9%	20.6%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	25.4%	25.8%	25.6%
Property	44.8%	43.9%	43.8%
Drug	32.9%	34.7%	33.2%
Other	31.6%	32.7%	31.9%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2017 rate for males is 33.0 percent.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 75
**PAROLE SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS REINCARCERATION RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC
FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017**

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2015	2016	2017
	REINCARCERATED N=7,507	REINCARCERATED N=7,614	REINCARCERATED N=7,218
Overall Reincarceration Rate	20.2%	21.0%	20.2%
Gender			
Female	15.3%	14.9%	15.5%
Male	20.8%	21.9%	20.9%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	19.5%	19.2%	18.7%
Hispanic	18.9%	19.9%	18.9%
White	22.3%	23.6%	22.6%
Other	15.4%	17.8%	12.7%
Age at Admission			
24 or younger	28.5%	27.4%	28.0%
25 to 29	24.4%	25.1%	23.4%
30 to 34	22.6%	23.1%	23.2%
35 to 39	19.7%	22.0%	21.2%
40 to 44	18.1%	20.1%	18.0%
45 or older	13.9%	14.3%	13.8%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	15.5%	16.2%	15.6%
Property	28.5%	28.5%	27.0%
Drug	19.9%	21.4%	20.3%
Other	19.7%	20.7%	20.3%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2017 rate for males is 20.9 percent.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

APPENDIX C – JUVENILE RECIDIVISM RATE BY SUBGROUP CHARACTERISTIC

Appendix C shows the three-year recidivism rates for juvenile cohort subgroups defined by gender, race and ethnicity, age, and offense of initial sentence. To calculate the rate for any subgroup, the number of rearrested, reconvicted, or reincarcerated individuals with that characteristic is divided by the total number of released or placed individuals within that subgroup. For example, of the 8,783 males in the fiscal year 2017 deferred prosecution supervision cohort, 4,094

were rearrested. The recidivism rate for the males in this cohort (46.6 percent) is calculated by dividing the number of rearrested males by the total number of males.

For fiscal year 2017 cohorts, the COVID-19 pandemic may have reduced the numbers of the arrests, convictions, or incarcerations that constitute recidivism. For more information, see the section **How Has the COVID-19 Pandemic Affected Recidivism Rates?**

FIGURE 76
DEFERRED PROSECUTION ADMISSIONS REARREST RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2015	2016	2017
	REARREST N=6,273	REARREST N= 5,669	REARREST N=5,345
Overall Rearrest Rate	41.0%	41.5%	42.1%
Gender			
Female	30.6%	30.2%	31.9%
Male	45.8%	46.6%	46.6%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	48.4%	47.9%	49.0%
Hispanic	40.7%	41.9%	43.0%
White	35.9%	35.1%	35.1%
Other	28.1%	34.8%	28.2%
Age at Start of Supervision			
10 to 12	36.8%	38.6%	37.6%
13 to 14	42.7%	44.6%	43.7%
15 to 16	41.0%	40.6%	42.3%
17 or older	38.3%	37.9%	39.7%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	39.7%	39.1%	39.2%
Property	38.2%	40.4%	42.1%
Drug	42.5%	41.8%	41.4%
Other	44.5%	45.1%	46.1%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2017 rate for males is 46.6 percent. Offense of initial sentence data was unavailable for 1.9 percent, 5.4 percent, and 5.9 percent of cases in fiscal years 2015, 2016, and 2017, respectively. Recidivism rates for categories in this subgroup are calculated with these cases excluded.

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

FIGURE 77
DEFERRED PROSECUTION ADMISSIONS ADJUDICATION/CONVICTION RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC
FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2015	2016	2017
	ADJUDICATED/CONVICTED N=1,525	ADJUDICATED/CONVICTED N=1,275	ADJUDICATED/CONVICTED N=1,098
Overall Adjudication/Conviction Rate	10.0%	9.3%	8.6%
Gender			
Female	5.5%	5.0%	4.5%
Male	12.0%	11.3%	10.5%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	13.7%	11.4%	11.4%
Hispanic	8.5%	8.7%	7.6%
White	5.5%	8.6%	8.1%
Other	9.7%	7.3%	6.1%
Age at Start of Supervision			
10 to 12	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
13 to 14	1.4%	1.3%	1.0%
15 to 16	15.7%	14.8%	12.9%
17 or older	22.6%	22.3%	24.9%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	7.2%	6.8%	5.2%
Property	10.0%	9.2%	8.8%
Drug	12.4%	11.3%	11.4%
Other	10.7%	11.1%	10.4%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2017 rate for males is 10.5 percent. Offense of initial sentence data was unavailable for 1.9 percent of cases in the fiscal year 2015 cohort and 5.4 percent of cases in the fiscal year 2016 cohort. Recidivism rates for categories in this subgroup are calculated with these cases excluded.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 78
**DEFERRED PROSECUTION ADMISSIONS INCARCERATION RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC
FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017**

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2015	2016	2017
	INCARCERATED N=223	INCARCERATED N=171	INCARCERATED N=151
Overall Reincarceration Rate	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%
Gender			
Female	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
Male	1.9%	1.7%	1.6%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	3.1%	2.6%	2.3%
Hispanic	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%
White	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%
Other	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Age at Start of Supervision			
10 to 12	0.6%	1.1%	0.4%
13 to 14	1.5%	1.3%	1.1%
15 to 16	1.6%	1.3%	1.4%
17 or older	1.9%	0.8%	1.0%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	1.3%	1.0%	0.9%
Property	1.6%	1.1%	1.3%
Drug	1.4%	1.2%	1.1%
Other	1.6%	2.0%	1.5%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2017 rate for males is 1.6 percent. Offense of initial sentence data was unavailable for 1.9 percent, 5.4 percent, and 5.9 percent of cases in fiscal years 2015, 2016, and 2017, respectively. Recidivism rates for categories in this subgroup are calculated with these cases excluded.

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

FIGURE 79
ADJUDICATED PROBATION ADMISSIONS REARREST RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2015	2016	2017
	REARREST	REARREST	REARREST
Overall Rearrest Rate	61.8%	61.7%	60.3%
Gender			
Female	49.5%	47.5%	46.7%
Male	64.9%	65.4%	63.8%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	68.1%	70.2%	66.4%
Hispanic	63.1%	61.9%	61.6%
White	51.0%	49.7%	49.6%
Other	46.1%	48.1%	47.7%
Age at Start of Supervision			
10 to 12	51.9%	52.1%	52.9%
13 to 14	62.7%	61.6%	59.9%
15 to 16	62.5%	62.3%	61.5%
17 or older	59.4%	61.9%	57.3%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	54.2%	54.3%	50.3%
Property	64.2%	66.5%	66.5%
Drug	61.8%	59.2%	60.9%
Other	67.0%	65.9%	66.0%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2017 rate for males is 63.8 percent. Offense of initial sentence data was unavailable for 0.6 percent, 2.3 percent, and 2.7 percent of cases for fiscal years 2015, 2016, and 2017, respectively. Recidivism rates for categories in this subgroup are calculated with these cases excluded.

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

FIGURE 80
ADJUDICATED PROBATION ADMISSIONS READJUDICATION OR CONVICTION RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC
FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2015	2016	2017
	READJUDICATED/ CONVICTED	READJUDICATED/ CONVICTED	READJUDICATED/ CONVICTED
	N=2,949	N=2,822	N=2,320
Overall Readjudication or Conviction Rate	24.3%	23.4%	20.1%
Gender			
Female	13.8%	12.3%	11.3%
Male	26.9%	26.3%	22.4%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	29.5%	28.7%	24.1%
Hispanic	23.0%	21.4%	19.2%
White	20.9%	20.9%	17.0%
Other	15.7%	14.8%	11.6%
Age at Start of Supervision			
10 to 12	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
13 to 14	3.7%	2.4%	2.6%
15 to 16	30.5%	29.4%	24.5%
17 or older	44.3%	44.4%	38.8%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	17.2%	16.4%	13.7%
Property	24.0%	25.4%	21.7%
Drug	26.5%	24.7%	22.7%
Other	30.4%	28.2%	25.2%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2017 rate for males is 22.4 percent. Offense of initial sentence data was unavailable for 0.6 percent, 2.3 percent, and 2.7 percent of cases for fiscal years 2015, 2016, and 2017, respectively. Recidivism rates for categories in this subgroup are calculated with these cases excluded.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 81
ADJUDICATED PROBATION ADMISSIONS REINCARCERATION RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC
FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2015	2016	2017
	INCARCERATED N=992	INCARCERATED N=1,044	INCARCERATED N=949
Overall Reincarceration Rate	8.2%	8.7%	8.2%
Gender			
Female	2.7%	3.6%	3.3%
Male	9.6%	10.0%	9.5%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	11.9%	13.1%	12.6%
Hispanic	7.2%	7.0%	6.7%
White	5.8%	6.5%	5.8%
Other	6.7%	4.9%	5.7%
Age at Start of Supervision			
10 to 12	3.8%	3.3%	3.7%
13 to 14	8.1%	7.9%	6.5%
15 to 16	8.1%	9.1%	8.9%
17 or older	9.9%	9.8%	9.5%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	6.2%	7.4%	6.8%
Property	8.7%	8.8%	8.9%
Drug	4.7%	4.7%	5.2%
Other	11.0%	11.4%	10.6%

NOTES:

- (1) The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2017 rate for males is 9.5 percent. Offense of initial sentence data was unavailable for 0.6 percent, 2.3 percent, and 2.7 percent of cases for fiscal years 2015, 2016, and 2017, respectively. Recidivism rates for categories in this subgroup are calculated with these cases excluded.
- (2) Results from the analysis of parole in absentia cases suggest that the three-year recidivism rate for the fiscal year 2017 cohort would have been 0.1% greater. For more information, see the section Ad Hoc Analysis of Impact.

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

FIGURE 82
**LOCAL SECURE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY RELEASES REARREST RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC
FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017**

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2015	2016	2017
	REARREST N=1,803	REARREST N=1,910	REARREST N=1,693
Overall Rearrest Rate	74.9%	74.2%	71.4%
Gender			
Female	59.8%	56.9%	63.6%
Male	77.6%	77.5%	72.9%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	80.8%	80.0%	75.5%
Hispanic	74.9%	74.5%	72.5%
White	65.5%	61.5%	61.2%
Other	50.0%	75.0%	53.8%
Age at Release			
10 to 12	76.9%	73.3%	80.0%
13 to 14	76.3%	78.2%	75.5%
15 to 16	76.4%	74.8%	71.0%
17 or older	71.2%	71.3%	70.3%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	68.1%	64.1%	62.7%
Property	79.2%	79.7%	75.7%
Drug	72.9%	71.2%	69.4%
Other	76.2%	77.0%	74.2%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2017 rate for males is 72.9 percent.

Offense of initial sentence data was unavailable for 0.8 percent and 1.0 percent of cases for fiscal years 2016 and 2017, respectively.

Recidivism rates for categories in this subgroup are calculated with these cases excluded.

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

FIGURE 83
LOCAL SECURE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY RELEASES READJUDICATION OR CONVICTION RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC
FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

	2015	2016	2017
	READJUDICATED/ CONVICTED	READJUDICATED/ CONVICTED	READJUDICATED/ CONVICTED
INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	N=1,035	N=1,023	N=823
Overall Readjudication or Conviction Rate	43.0%	39.7%	34.7%
Gender			
Female	27.8%	20.8%	21.7%
Male	45.7%	43.3%	37.2%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	48.7%	45.6%	36.1%
Hispanic	41.6%	38.2%	35.9%
White	37.2%	32.3%	29.6%
Other	31.3%	33.3%	15.4%
Age at Release			
10 to 12	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
13 to 14	6.1%	7.5%	4.5%
15 to 16	43.3%	39.0%	32.7%
17 or older	57.4%	55.7%	51.7%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	38.2%	29.3%	27.7%
Property	41.8%	44.0%	35.9%
Drug	45.3%	42.5%	37.1%
Other	45.5%	42.6%	37.6%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2017 rate for males is 37.2 percent. Offense of initial sentence data was unavailable for 0.8 percent and 1.0 percent of cases for fiscal years 2016 and 2017, respectively. Recidivism rates for categories in this subgroup are calculated with these cases excluded.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 84
**LOCAL SECURE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY RELEASES REINCARCERATION RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC
FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017**

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2015	2016	2017
	REINCARCERATED N=539	REINCARCERATED N=508	REINCARCERATED N=450
Overall Reincarceration Rate	22.4%	19.7%	19.0%
Gender			
Female	10.5%	10.4%	8.5%
Male	24.5%	21.5%	21.0%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	30.2%	26.3%	25.9%
Hispanic	19.5%	17.3%	16.7%
White	16.2%	13.4%	12.3%
Other	31.3%	16.7%	23.1%
Age at Release			
10 to 12	38.5%	6.7%	20.0%
13 to 14	24.5%	19.6%	20.3%
15 to 16	22.1%	20.7%	20.0%
17 or older	21.8%	18.1%	16.4%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	21.6%	18.1%	16.8%
Property	27.6%	23.5%	22.4%
Drug	15.5%	14.4%	9.7%
Other	21.3%	19.7%	20.0%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2017 rate for males is 21.0 percent.

Offense of initial sentence data was unavailable for 0.8 percent and 1.0 percent of cases for fiscal years 2016 and 2017, respectively.

Recidivism rates for categories in this subgroup are calculated with these cases excluded.

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

FIGURE 85
STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY RELEASES REARREST RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2015	2016	2017
	REARREST	REARREST	REARREST
Overall Rearrest Rate	74.0%	73.8%	75.9%
Gender			
Female	48.6%	52.6%	56.7%
Male	76.4%	75.8%	77.2%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	80.4%	77.7%	83.7%
Hispanic	74.3%	72.4%	75.2%
White	60.6%	70.7%	63.9%
Other	100.0%	60.0%	40.0%
Age at Release			
10 to 12	50.0%	100.0%	66.7%
13 to 14	66.7%	80.0%	62.5%
15 to 16	78.7%	76.1%	77.3%
17 or older	72.7%	72.7%	75.8%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	66.3%	67.0%	69.9%
Property	83.8%	81.8%	84.0%
Drug	72.5%	75.5%	76.9%
Other	81.0%	83.3%	79.7%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2017 rate for males is 77.2 percent.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Department of Public Safety; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

FIGURE 86
STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY RELEASES READJUDICATION OR CONVICTION RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC
FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2015	2016	2017
	READJUDICATED/ CONVICTED	READJUDICATED/ CONVICTED	READJUDICATED/ CONVICTED
N=512	N=500	N=559	
Overall Readjudication or Conviction Rate	58.0%	57.0%	55.1 %
Gender			
Female	28.4%	38.5%	32.8%
Male	60.8%	58.8%	56.6%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	65.0%	58.8%	64.2%
Hispanic	57.0%	55.5%	51.7%
White	47.5%	58.0%	46.0%
Other	50.0%	40.0%	40.0%
Age at Release			
10 to 12	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
13 to 14	14.8%	15.0%	4.2%
15 to 16	51.2%	56.2%	48.6%
17 or older	63.1%	58.7%	59.7%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	52.9%	51.7%	50.8%
Property	63.4%	63.7%	62.7%
Drug	60.8%	57.1%	56.4%
Other	65.1%	63.0%	48.6%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2017 rate for males is 56.6 percent.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 87
STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY RELEASES REINCARCERATION RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC
FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2015	2016	2017
	REINCARCERATED	REINCARCERATED	REINCARCERATED
Overall Reincarceration Rate	N=381 43.2%	N=358 40.8%	N=431 42.5%
Gender			
Female	37.8%	23.4%	33.8%
Male	43.7%	42.5%	43.1%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	48.2%	41.4%	49.9%
Hispanic	39.9%	40.5%	38.3%
White	41.9%	41.1%	38.1%
Other	50.0%	20.0%	40.0%
Age at Release			
10 to 12	25.0%	100.0%	66.7%
13 to 14	63.0%	75.0%	60.0%
15 to 16	56.1%	52.0%	52.1%
17 or older	37.2%	35.6%	37.8%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	35.9%	33.7%	36.4%
Property	52.8%	50.3%	51.4%
Drug	39.2%	40.8%	42.1%
Other	49.2%	46.3%	44.6%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2017 rate for males is 43.1 percent.

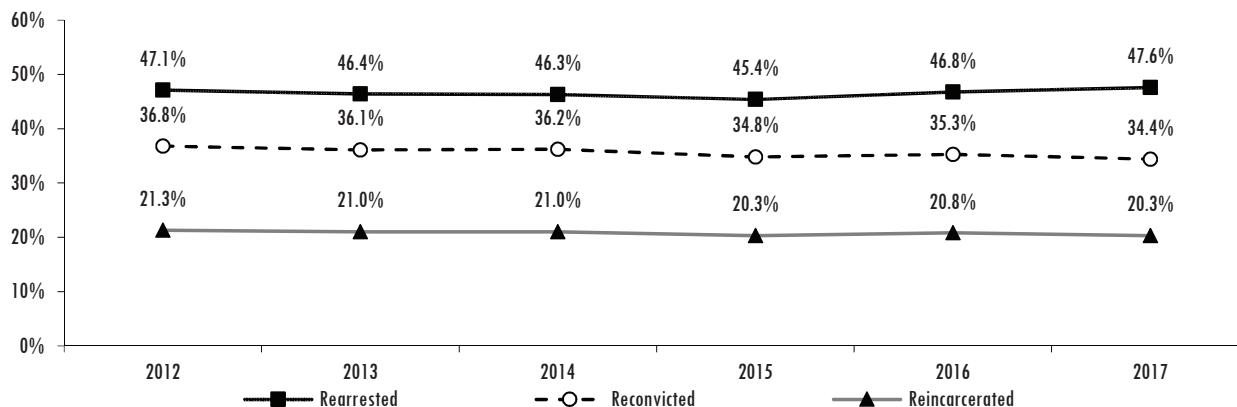
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

APPENDIX D – ADULT HISTORICAL RECIDIVISM

Appendix D provides historical context for the adult recidivism rates from this analysis. The fiscal year 2017 cohort is the most recent cohort for which complete three-year follow-up data are available. The prison cohorts include all individuals discharged from prisons and those released under parole supervision, discretionary mandatory supervision, mandatory supervision, and shock probation.

The state jail cohorts include all individuals released from a state jail. The SAFPF cohorts include all individuals released from an SAFPF under parole or community supervision (adult probation). The IPTC cohorts include all individuals who participated in an IPTC program and were released from prison. ISF cohorts include all individuals released from an ISF.

FIGURE 88
PERCENTAGE OF PRISON COHORT REARRESTED, RECONVICTED, AND REINCARCERATED WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE
FISCAL YEARS 2012 TO 2017



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

STATEWIDE CRIMINAL AND JUVENILE JUSTICE RECIDIVISM AND REVOCATION RATES

FIGURE 89

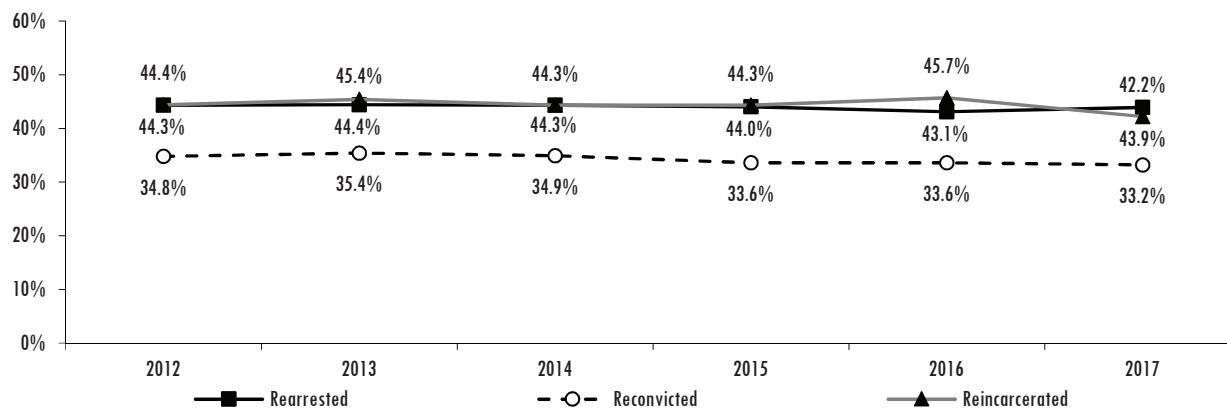
PERCENTAGE OF STATE JAIL COHORT REARRESTED, RECONVICTED, AND REINCARCERATED WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE, FISCAL YEARS 2012 TO 2017



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

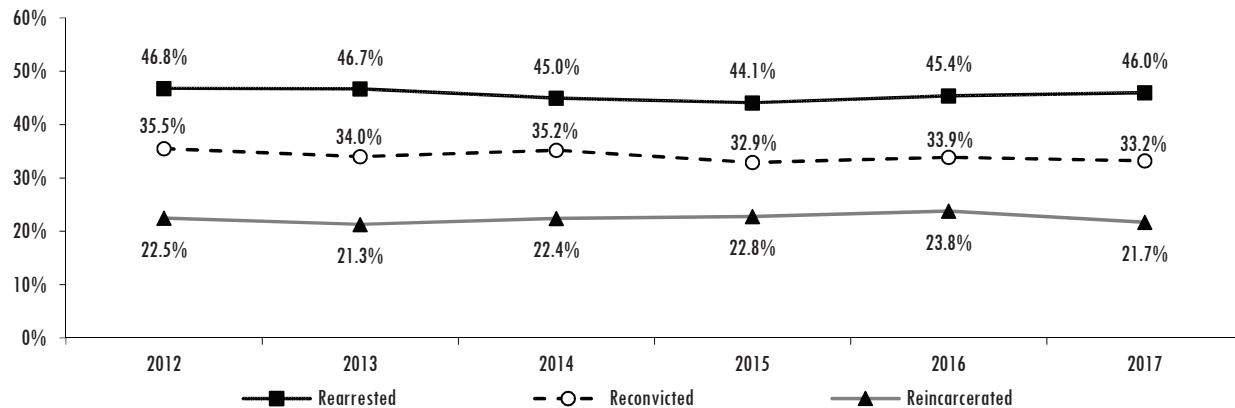
FIGURE 90

PERCENTAGE OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITY COHORT REARRESTED, RECONVICTED, AND REINCARCERATED WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE, FISCAL YEARS 2012 TO 2017



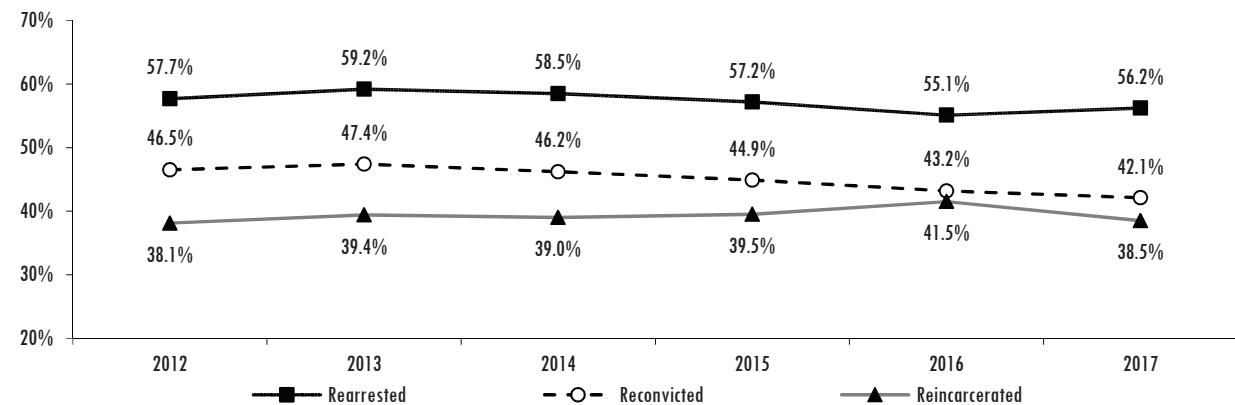
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 91
PERCENTAGE OF IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY COHORT REARRESTED, RECONVICTED, AND REINCARCERATED WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE, FISCAL YEARS 2012 TO 2017



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

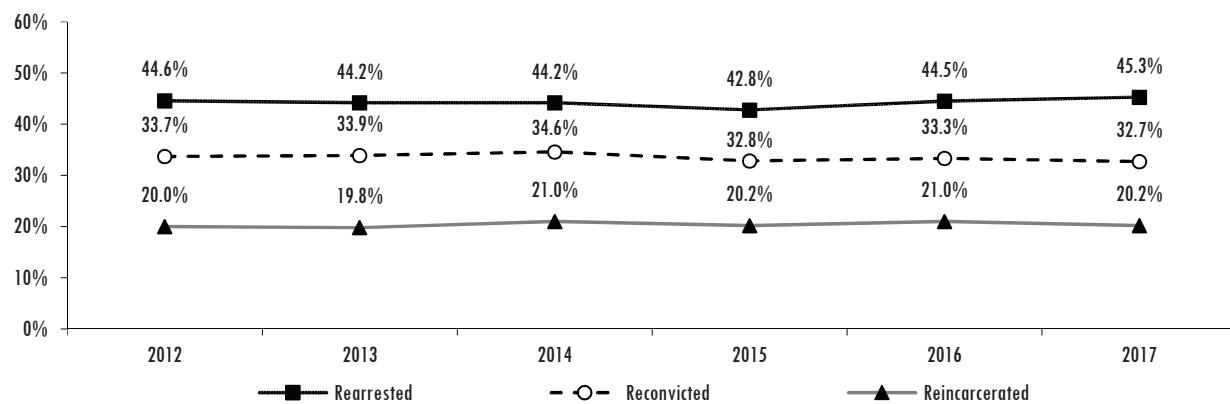
FIGURE 92
PERCENTAGE OF INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITY COHORT REARRESTED, RECONVICTED, AND REINCARCERATED WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE, FISCAL YEARS 2012 TO 2017



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

FIGURE 93

PERCENTAGE OF PAROLE SUPERVISION COHORT REARRESTED, RECONVICTED, AND REINCARCERATED WITHIN THREE YEARS OF START, FISCAL YEARS 2012 TO 2017



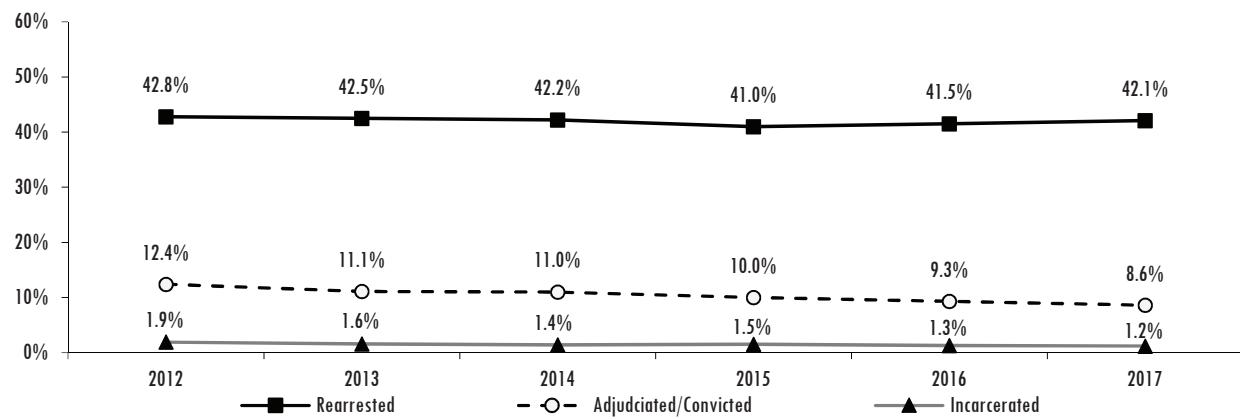
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Department of Public Safety.

APPENDIX E – JUVENILE HISTORICAL RECIDIVISM

Appendix E provides historical context for the juvenile recidivism rates from this analysis. The fiscal year 2017

release cohort is the most recent cohort for which complete three-year follow-up data are available.

FIGURE 94
PERCENTAGE OF COHORT REARRESTED, ADJUDICATED OR CONVICTED, AND INCARCERATED WITHIN THREE YEARS OF ADMISSION TO DEFERRED PROSECUTION SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2012 TO 2017

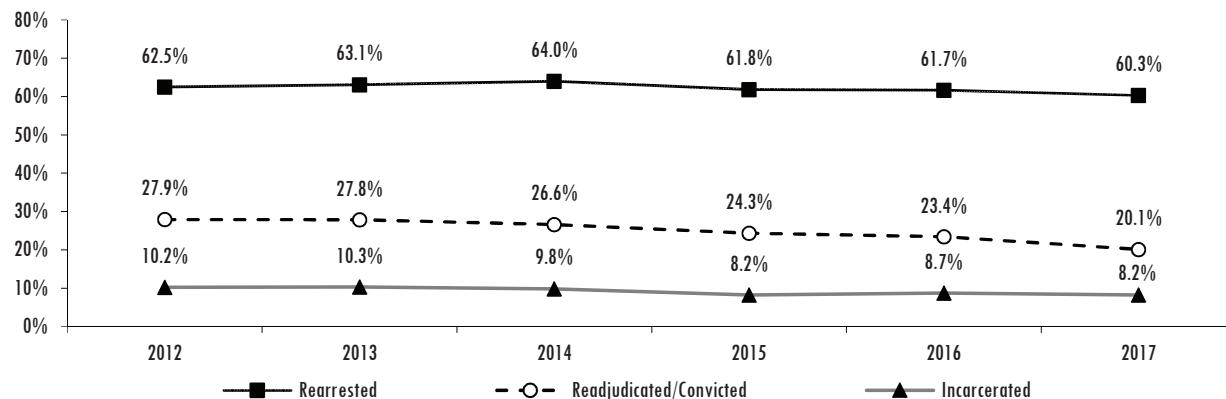


SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Department of Public Safety; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

STATEWIDE CRIMINAL AND JUVENILE JUSTICE RECIDIVISM AND REVOCATION RATES

FIGURE 95

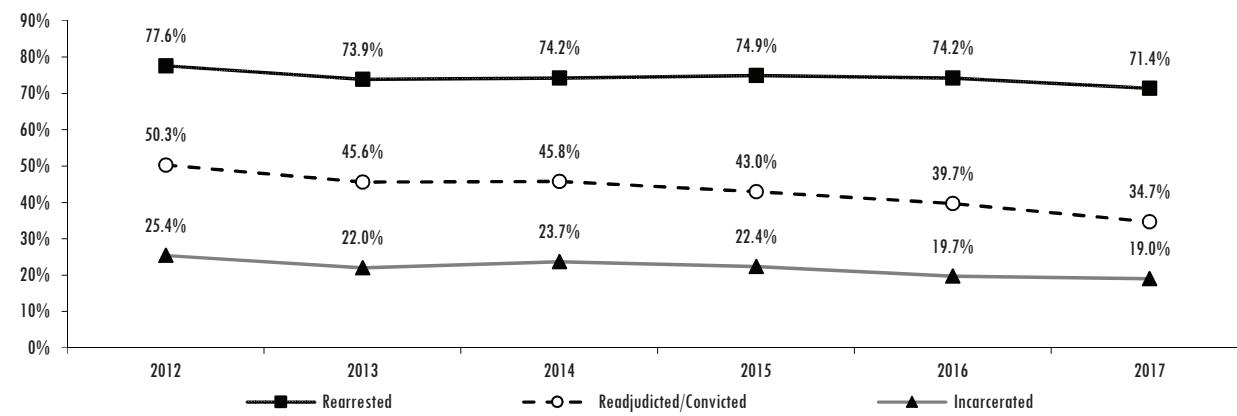
PERCENTAGE OF COHORT REARRESTED, READJUDICATED OR CONVICTED, AND INCARCERATED WITHIN THREE YEARS OF ADMISSION TO ADJUDICATED PROBATION SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2012 TO 2017



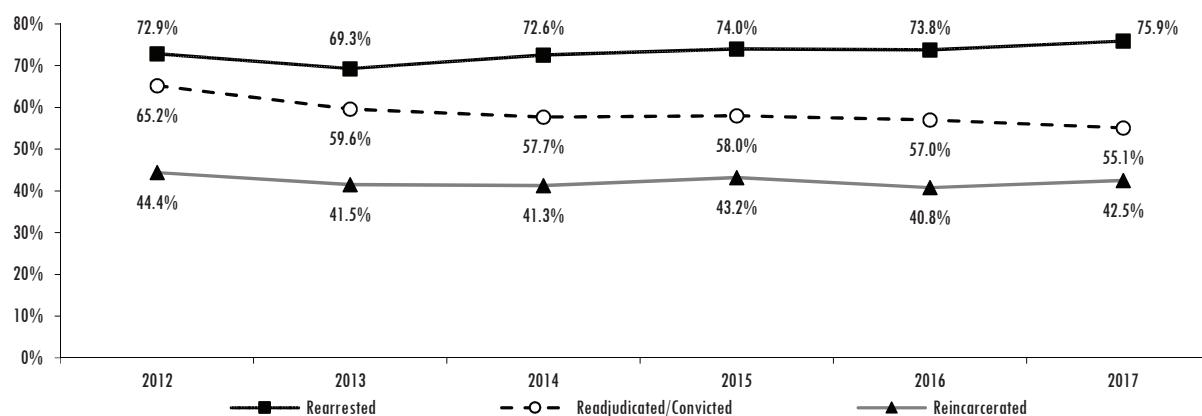
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Department of Public Safety; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

FIGURE 96

PERCENTAGE OF COHORT REARRESTED, READJUDICATED OR CONVICTED, AND INCARCERATED WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM A LOCAL SECURE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY, FISCAL YEARS 2012 TO 2017



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

FIGURE 97**PERCENTAGE OF COHORT REARRESTED, READJUDICATED OR CONVICTED, AND REINCARCERATED WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM A STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY, FISCAL YEARS 2012 TO 2017**

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

