

STATEWIDE CRIMINAL JUSTICE RECIDIVISM AND REVOCATION RATES



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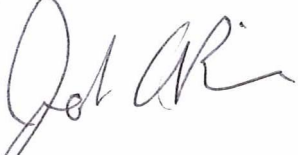
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STATEWIDE CRIMINAL JUSTICE RECIDIVISM AND REVOCATION RATES

January 2009

One responsibility of the Criminal Justice Data Analysis Team of the Legislative Budget Board (LBB) is to calculate recidivism rates for adult and juvenile correctional populations. This report summarizes the analysis of reincarceration rates for offenders who were released from prisons, state jails, Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facilities, and Intermediate Sanction Facilities in fiscal years 2004 and 2005 and rearrest rates for offenders released from prisons and state jails in fiscal years 2003 and 2004. Also included is a review of recidivism information for other areas of the adult and juvenile criminal justice system. The purpose of this report is to highlight what is known about the success and failure of offenders in the Texas criminal justice system in recent years.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John O'Brien", written in a cursive style.

John O'Brien
Director
Legislative Budget Board

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to summarize recidivism data that are currently known about Texas criminal justice populations. In general terms, recidivism is defined as a return to criminal activity after previous criminal involvement. Since all criminal activity committed by an offender is not known, certain indicators of subsequent criminal activity are used to calculate recidivism rates. Some of these indicators include rearrest, conviction, probation or parole revocation, and recommitment to incarceration. Definitions of terms used throughout this report can be found in the glossary.

To calculate a recidivism rate, a group of individuals exposed to a treatment or sanction are followed over a period of time. The number in the group who “fail” within the specified time period, divided by the total number in the group, is used to determine the recidivism rate. Typical groups of offenders for which recidivism rates may be calculated are offenders placed on community supervision (adult probation), offenders released from prison, and offenders placed on parole supervision. The typical follow-up period for offenders in the criminal justice system is three years. This is the period of time in which the largest percentage of offenders who are likely to recidivate do so.

For this report, the Criminal Justice Data Analysis Team within the Legislative Budget Board (LBB) analyzed data on offenders released from Texas prisons, state jails, Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facilities (SAFPFs), and Intermediate Sanction Facilities (ISFs) during fiscal years 2004 and 2005. Each offender in the 2004 and 2005 release cohorts was followed for a three-year period. Any offender who was reincarcerated in either a state jail or prison facility at least once during the three-year period was considered a recidivist.

A three-year rearrest rate was computed for the fiscal years 2003 and 2004 prison release cohorts and state jail release cohorts. Any offender who was rearrested for at least a Class B Misdemeanor within the three-year follow-up period was considered a recidivist. Rearrest follow-up for the 2005 release cohorts was delayed to ensure complete three-year information would be available. As data become available, rearrest statistics will be expanded to include additional populations as appropriate.

Revocation rates for adult felony community supervision (probation) and parole were calculated to determine the number of probationers and parolees who had their supervision revoked and were subsequently sent to prison or state jail.

The Texas Youth Commission (TYC) computed a three-year reincarceration rate for cohorts of juveniles released during fiscal years 2004 and 2005. Any juvenile offender returned to a secure TYC facility or an adult facility during the three-year time period was considered a recidivist.

The LBB has been working with the various state agencies to improve our repository of comprehensive individual offender data for the past five years. Significant enhancements have been made to the data available on both the adult and juvenile confined populations. As the data become available, analyses contained within this report will become more comprehensive.

INTRODUCTION

Efforts are still underway to improve the information available on the offenders under supervision in the community. To account for the gaps in information, various projects have been conducted to address information needs of the legislature. In various sections of this report, there are references to additional publications that review cohorts of offenders as well as qualitative information resources.

Please note, percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

Community Supervision

- While the number of adults under felony community supervision (probation) increased from 2005 to 2008, the revocation rate decreased slightly during the same years. The revocation rate fell from 17 percent in 2004 to 15 percent in 2008.

Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility

- The fiscal year 2005 Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility (SAFPF) release cohort had a 41 percent reincarceration rate and average time-to-failure before reincarceration of 16 months.

State Jail

- The fiscal year 2005 state jail release cohort had a 33 percent reincarceration rate. This rate is higher than the 2005 prison release cohort rate (27 percent).
- State jail release cohorts had three-year rearrest rates of 47 percent (fiscal year 2003 cohort) and 63 percent (fiscal year 2004 cohort) and an average time-to-failure of 11 months.

Prison

- The three-year reincarceration rate of prison releases has decreased from the fiscal year 1999 cohort (33 percent) to the fiscal year 2005 cohort (27 percent). This indicates that 27 percent of offenders released from prison in 2005 returned to prison or state jail within the subsequent three years.
- Prison offenders had a longer average time-to-reincarceration (19 months) than the state jail offenders (16 months).
- The fiscal year 2004 prison release cohort had a three-year rearrest rate of 49 percent and an average time-to-failure of 14 months.

Parole

- The adult parole revocation rate decreased from 15 percent in 2004 to 10 percent in 2008.

Intermediate Sanction Facility

- Intermediate Sanction Facilities (ISFs) had three-year reincarceration rates of 49 percent and 47 percent for the 2004 and 2005 release cohorts. The average time-to-failure before reincarceration was 16 months.

Juvenile Reincarceration

- Recent juvenile residential reincarceration rates (49 percent and 43 percent for fiscal years 2004 and 2005 cohorts) have been lower than the highest documented rate in fiscal year 2000 (52 percent).

ADULT CORRECTIONAL RECIDIVISM RATES

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

DESCRIPTION

The Texas Department of Criminal Justice – Community Justice Assistance Division (CJAD) provides funding and oversight of community supervision, or adult probation, in Texas. Offenders on community supervision serve their sentence in the community, rather than in prison. CJAD does not work directly with offenders; rather, it works with the community supervision and corrections departments (CSCDs), which supervise the offenders. There are 122 CSCDs in Texas, organized within judicial districts, serving 254 counties. CSCDs supervise and rehabilitate offenders who are sentenced to community supervision by local courts.

Since the individual statewide tracking system for adult offenders under community supervision (Community Supervision Tracking System - CSTS) did not become fully operational until January 2008, statewide probation revocation rates are the best indicator available of probation outcomes. Aggregate revocation numbers are submitted on a monthly basis to CJAD by the CSCDs. To account for the gaps in information, various projects have been conducted to address information needs of the legislature. The following is a list of reports published as a result of these projects. They can be obtained from the LBB website at <http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/>.

Texas Community Supervision Revocation Project: A Profile of Revoked Felons During September 2005. Legislative Budget Board, September 2006.

Establishes a baseline profile of felony probation revocations during September 2005 from the five largest Community Supervision and Corrections Departments (CSCDs) in Texas (i.e., Bexar, Dallas, Harris, Tarrant and Travis Counties). The time period is important since it is prior to significant appropriation increases by the Seventy-ninth and Eightieth Legislatures intended to enhance community supervision alternatives to incarcerations (e.g., residential treatment beds, outpatient substance abuse services, caseload reductions).

Texas Community Supervision Revocation Project: Fiscal Year 2006 Follow-up Study. Legislative Budget Board, January 2007.

Documents the preliminary impact of the additional funding and process changes that occurred during fiscal year 2006 in the five selected CSCDs.

Texas Community Supervision Revocation Project: A Comparison of Revoked Felons During September 2005 and September 2007. Legislative Budget Board, August 2008.

Addresses the potential impact of the additional funds provided during the Seventy-ninth Legislative Session and shifts in local policies and practices by capturing information on all felons revoked during September 2007 from the selected CSCDs and comparing the findings with the 2005 cohort.

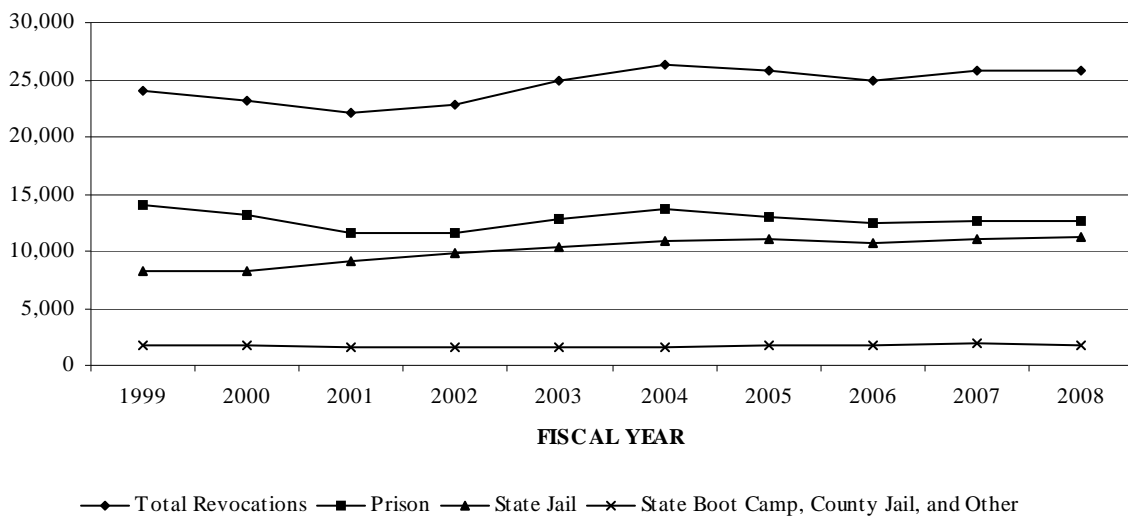
This section of the report contains recidivism information for offenders placed on felony community supervision who were subsequently revoked to prison, state jail, state boot camp, county jail, or other.

FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

Revocations

An offender under community supervision may be revoked and sentenced to incarceration for violating conditions of community supervision (probation). A technical violation is any violation of conditions other than committing a subsequent offense (e.g., positive urinalysis, failure to pay fees).

Figure 1: Felony Community Supervision Revocations to Prison, State Jail, State Boot Camp, County Jail, and Other, Fiscal Years 1999–2008



Source: Texas Department of Criminal Justice, Community Justice Assistance Division, *Monthly Community Supervision and Corrections Reports*.

- The majority of revoked felony probationers (93 percent) are sent to prison or state jail.
- Typically, 55 percent of felony revocations are for technical violations and the remaining 45 percent involve probationers who had a subsequent arrest or conviction as the primary reason for revocation. However, since 2006 approximately one-half of the felony revocations were for technical violations and one-half were for a subsequent arrest or conviction.
- Community supervision revocations account for approximately 30 percent of prison admissions annually. For example, in fiscal year 2008 there were 43,510 prison admissions and 12,673 (29 percent) were felony community supervision revocations.

FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

Revocation Rates

To compute the felony revocation rate, the number of felony revocations during a given year is divided by the average felony direct supervision population for that same year. The table below summarizes the felony revocation rates from the last ten years. Felony probation revocations include revocations to county jail, state jail, state boot camp, state prison, and other.

Table 1: Felony Community Supervision Revocation Rates, Fiscal Years 1999–2008

FISCAL YEAR	AVERAGE FELONY DIRECT SUPERVISION POPULATION	FELONY REVOCATIONS	REVOCATION RATE
1999	164,561	24,069	14.6%
2000	161,181	23,236	14.4%
2001	160,457	22,164	13.8%
2002	159,352	22,876	14.4%
2003	158,075	24,838	15.7%
2004	157,216	26,249	16.7%
2005	157,323	25,741	16.4%
2006	158,479	24,921	15.7%
2007	161,999	25,830	15.9%
2008	168,788	25,782	15.3%

Source: Texas Department of Criminal Justice, Community Justice Assistance Division, *Monthly Community Supervision and Corrections Reports*.

- The average number of felons under direct supervision increased every year since 2004.
- The revocation rate has decreased since 2004 with a slight increase in 2007.

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

DESCRIPTION

The Texas Department of Criminal Justice – Correctional Institutions Division oversees state prison facilities, pre-release facilities, psychiatric facilities, a mentally impaired offender program facility, medical facilities, transfer facilities, state jail facilities, and Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facilities (SAFPFs).

Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facilities: A Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility (SAFPF) is a facility that provides an intensive six-month therapeutic community program for offenders who are sentenced by a judge as a condition of community supervision or as a modification of parole/community supervision.

TDCJ had reductions to Strategy C.2.4, Substance Abuse Treatment, from the 2002–03 biennium to the 2004–05 biennium. In addition to reducing the number of SAFPF beds, the length of stay was changed from a 9-month to 6-month treatment program starting on March 1, 2003.

State Jails: A state jail is a facility that houses offenders who receive state jail sentences. State jail sentences cannot exceed two years for one offense, but a repeat offender may receive overlapping state jail sentences not to exceed three years. The offenders are usually convicted of property and low-level controlled substance offenses. State jails also temporarily house transfer offenders, which are not included in this analysis. State jail offenders must serve their entire sentence and do not receive good time. They are released by discharge only.

On June 30, 2003 programming provided within state jail facilities ended primarily due to funding constraints. Offenders released during fiscal year 2004 would not have had access to this programming prior to their release.

Prison: A prison is a facility that houses offenders who receive first-degree, second-degree, or third-degree felony sentences. For the purpose of this report, this includes all classes and custodies of inmates with the exception of death row, state boot camp, and SAFPF offenders. Offenders may be released from prison under parole supervision, discretionary mandatory supervision, mandatory supervision, or discharged.

This section of the report provides various recidivism rates for offenders released from SAFPFs, state jails, and prisons.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITY

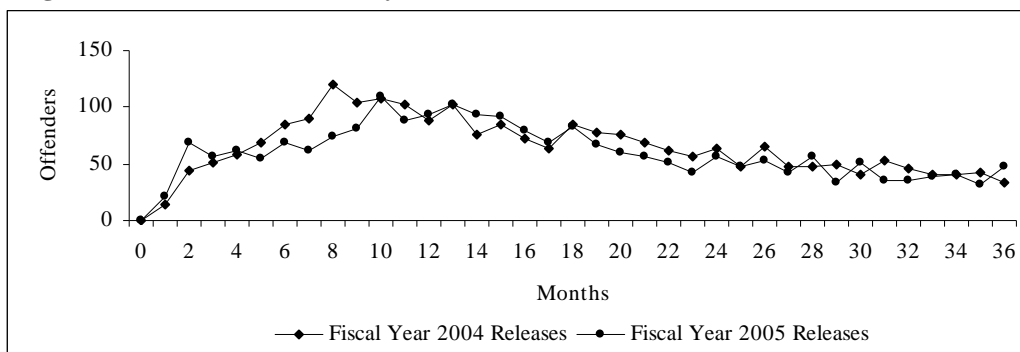
Reincarceration Rates

Offenders released from a Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility (SAFPF) during fiscal years 2004 and 2005 were monitored to determine the percentage reincarcerated within three years of release.¹ The program length was gradually transitioned from nine months to six months starting on March 1, 2003. The fiscal year 2004 cohort is the first group of offenders released from SAFPFs after the program length was changed; however, it is possible some fiscal year 2004 releases completed the 9-month program. Each offender who returned to state jail or prison at least once during the three-year follow-up (i.e., 1,095 days) was considered a recidivist.² Returns to SAFPF were not included in the analysis. For any offender 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 recidivism rate.

Table 2: Reincarceration Rate for Fiscal Years 2004–2005 Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility Release Cohorts

FAILURE PERIOD	FY 2004 COHORT N = 5,521		FY 2005 COHORT N = 5,323	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Year 1	934	16.9%	837	15.7%
Year 2	889	16.1%	852	16.0%
Year 3	553	10.0%	512	9.6%
Total	2,376		2,201	
Recidivism Rate		43.0%		41.3%

Figure 2: Months Out of Custody Before Reincarceration, Fiscal Years 2004–2005



- The average time out of custody before reincarceration was 16 months for both cohorts.

¹ An offender's first release during the fiscal year was used as the study case. By excluding duplicates, the number of release records was reduced and, therefore, will not match release statistics previously published by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

² Fiscal year 2006 is the first year prison admission data (i.e., the measure of reincarceration) identifies parole, discretionary mandatory supervision, and mandatory supervision revocations that resulted in a reinstatement of their release (i.e., the revocation was rejected). While not permanent revocations, they were counted as admissions. Of the fiscal years 2004 and 2005 release cohorts, none and four offenders, respectively, had an admission that fell into these categories.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITY

A Profile of Recidivists

Table 3: Percentage of Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility Release Cohort and Reincarcerated Offenders with Select Characteristics by Fiscal Year Release

OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS	FY 2004 RELEASES		FY 2005 RELEASES	
	COHORT N = 5,521	RECIDIVISTS (reincarceration) N = 2,376	COHORT N = 5,323	RECIDIVISTS (reincarceration) N = 2,201
GENDER				
Female	22.1%	20.8%	21.5%	19.4%
Male	77.9%	79.2%	78.5%	80.6%
RACE/ETHNICITY				
African American	23.1%	26.5%	22.5%	25.4%
Hispanic	29.0%	25.8%	25.9%	24.0%
White	47.3%	47.2%	51.0%	50.1%
Other	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
AGE AT RELEASE				
<= 24	26.7%	32.5%	27.1%	31.8%
25 - 29	16.2%	17.8%	16.9%	17.7%
30 - 34	13.9%	13.1%	13.8%	13.8%
35 - 39	14.3%	14.5%	12.9%	12.7%
40 - 44	13.8%	12.1%	13.8%	12.6%
45+	15.2%	10.0%	15.5%	11.4%
OFFENSE OF INITIAL SENTENCE				
Violent	5.0%	5.1%	15.9%	17.2%
Property	6.9%	8.1%	20.8%	25.4%
Drug	10.5%	10.0%	32.5%	29.5%
Other	77.5%	76.8%	30.8%	27.9%

- According to TDCJ, the differences in percent change in offense from 2004 to 2005 are primarily attributable to categorization inconsistencies of missing or unknown offenses for SAFPF offenders, which were often categorized as other offenses. Categorization and data entry methods have improved since 2004.
- The average age of SAFPF recidivists was 31 years for the 2004 cohort and 32 years for the 2005 cohort.
- See the glossary for examples of offense types.
- See Appendix B for a comparison of months out of custody before reincarceration for SAFPF, state jail, prison, and ISF reincarcerated offenders.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITY

Recidivism Rates for Select Offender Characteristics

Table 4: Reincarceration Rates for Select Offender Characteristics by Fiscal Year Release Cohort

OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS	RECIDIVISM RATE FOR FY 2004 COHORT	RECIDIVISM RATE FOR FY 2005 COHORT
OVERALL RECIDIVISM RATE	43.0%	41.3%
GENDER		
Female	40.5%	37.4%
Male	43.7%	42.4%
AGE AT RELEASE		
<= 24	52.4%	48.6%
25 - 29	47.4%	43.4%
30 - 34	40.8%	41.4%
35 - 39	43.4%	40.7%
40 - 44	37.8%	37.7%
45+	28.4%	30.2%
OFFENSE OF INITIAL SENTENCE		
Violent	43.9%	44.6%
Property	50.1%	50.6%
Drug	40.9%	37.5%
Other	42.6%	37.4%

- The recidivism rate for each category is calculated by dividing the number of individuals returning to state jail or prison by the number of releases. For example, 1,442 offenders 24 years of age or younger were released from SAFPF in fiscal year 2005. Of the 1,442 offenders, 701 returned within three years of release. Dividing 701 by 1,442 yields a recidivism rate of 48.6 percent for the 24-years-and-younger age group in the fiscal year 2005 cohort.
- Among age groups, the 24-years-and-younger group had the highest recidivism rate while the 45-years-and-older group had the lowest recidivism rates.
- Property and violent offenders had the highest recidivism rates for both cohorts.
- The most prevalent offense for which offenders were reincarcerated was drug-related (35 percent for both cohorts).
- In an evaluation of SAFPFs, the Criminal Justice Policy Council calculated a 38 percent three-year reincarceration rate for participants admitted in 1993 and released in 1994, regardless of their program completion status (i.e., successful and unsuccessful program completion). Participants who were admitted in 1994 and released in 1995 had a 44 percent reincarceration rate. (*The Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Program: Evaluation and Recommendations*. Criminal Justice Policy Council, 2001.)

STATE JAIL – REINCARCERATION

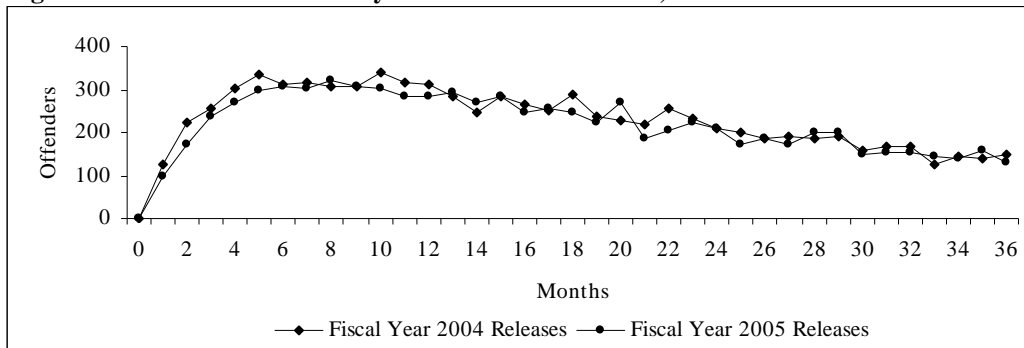
Reincarceration Rates

Offenders released from state jail during fiscal years 2004 and 2005 were monitored to determine the percentage reincarcerated within three years of release.³ Each offender who returned to state jail or prison at least once during the three-year follow-up (i.e., 1,095 days) was considered a recidivist.⁴ For any offender 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 recidivism rate.

Table 5: Reincarceration Rate for Fiscal Years 2004–2005 State Jail Release Cohorts

FAILURE PERIOD	FY 2004 COHORT N = 24,928		FY 2005 COHORT N = 24,599	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Year 1	3,448	13.8%	3,184	12.9%
Year 2	2,997	12.0%	2,917	11.9%
Year 3	2,008	8.1%	1,960	8.0%
Total	8,453		8,061	
Recidivism Rate		33.9%		32.8%

Figure 3: Months Out of Custody Before Reincarceration, Fiscal Years 2004–2005



- Approximately three percent of the fiscal year 2004 state jail releases (729 offenders) had a prison release in the same year, and three percent of the fiscal year 2005 state jail releases (722 offenders) had a prison release in the same year.
- Both state jail release cohorts had higher recidivism rates than the prison release cohorts (page 24).
- The average time out of custody before reincarceration was 16 months for both cohorts.

³ An offender's first release during the fiscal year was used as the study case. By excluding duplicates, the number of release records was reduced and, therefore, will not match release statistics previously published by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

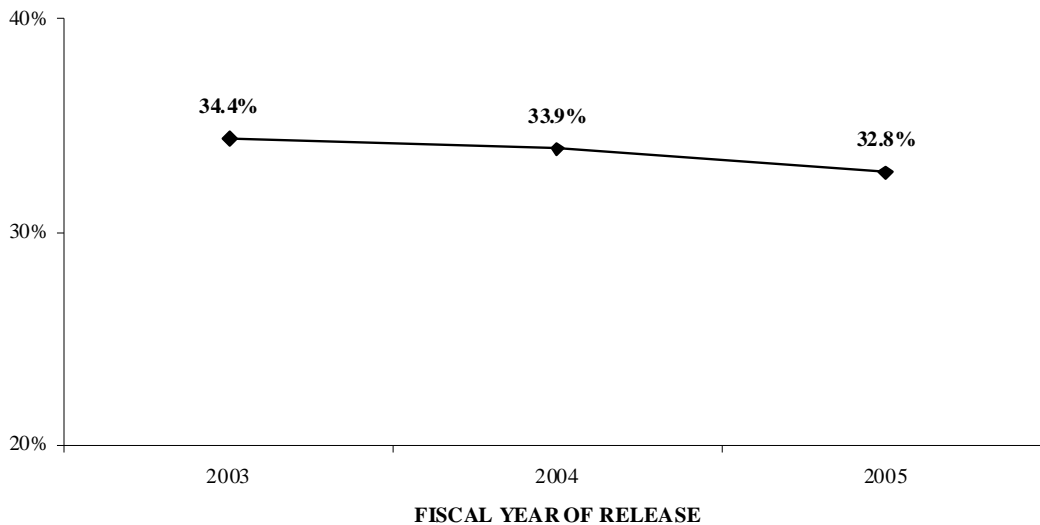
⁴ Fiscal year 2006 is the first year prison admission data (i.e., the measure of reincarceration) identifies parole, discretionary mandatory supervision, and mandatory supervision revocations that resulted in a reinstatement of their release (i.e., the revocation was rejected). While not permanent revocations, they were counted as admissions. Of the fiscal years 2004 and 2005 release cohorts, none and six offenders, respectively, had an admission that fell into these categories.

STATE JAIL – REINCARCERATION

A Comparison of Fiscal Years 2003–2005

The following chart plots the three-year reincarceration rates for three separate Texas state jail release cohorts. Cohorts include all offenders released from a Texas state jail. The 2005 release cohort is the most recent group for which complete three-year follow-up data are available.

Figure 4: Percent of Offenders Released from State Jail and Reincarcerated within Three Years, Fiscal Years 2003–2005



- State jail offenders are released by discharge and typically do not leave state jail under any form of supervision (i.e., do not leave on parole).
- The reincarceration rate has remained relatively steady since it was first calculated for the 2003 release cohort.
- The most prevalent offense for which offenders were reincarcerated was drug-related (44 percent for 2004 and 41 percent for 2005).

STATE JAIL – REINCARCERATION

A Profile of Recidivists

Table 6: Percentage of State Jail Release Cohort and Reincarcerated Offenders with Select Characteristics by Fiscal Year Release

OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS	FY 2004 RELEASES		FY 2005 RELEASES	
	COHORT N = 24,928	RECIDIVISTS (reincarceration) N = 8,453	COHORT N = 24,599	RECIDIVISTS (reincarceration) N = 8,061
GENDER				
Female	23.1%	21.1%	23.5%	21.3%
Male	76.9%	78.9%	76.5%	78.7%
RACE/ETHNICITY				
African American	43.6%	51.0%	42.0%	49.2%
Hispanic	24.0%	20.2%	23.8%	20.3%
White	31.9%	28.5%	33.6%	29.9%
Other	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%
AGE AT RELEASE				
<= 24	27.5%	29.3%	26.1%	27.8%
25 - 29	17.1%	16.1%	18.0%	17.8%
30 - 34	15.0%	15.6%	14.3%	14.3%
35 - 39	14.1%	15.0%	14.1%	14.6%
40 - 44	12.9%	13.0%	13.4%	13.7%
45+	13.3%	11.0%	14.1%	11.8%
OFFENSE OF INITIAL SENTENCE				
Violent	0.9%	0.5%	0.9%	0.5%
Property	42.6%	42.2%	43.4%	45.3%
Drug	46.9%	46.7%	44.2%	43.0%
Other	9.6%	10.6%	11.5%	11.2%

- Using statistical analysis, no significant difference was found between the 2004 and 2005 cohorts of recidivists based on the above criteria.
- Drug and property offenders made up the majority of state jail offenders returning to state jail or prison.
- See Appendix B for a profile comparison of state jail and prison reincarcerated offenders.

STATE JAIL – REINCARCERATION

Recidivism Rates for Select Offender Characteristics

Table 7: Reincarceration Rates for Select Offender Characteristics by Fiscal Year Release Cohort

OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS	RECIDIVISM RATE FOR FY 2004 COHORT	RECIDIVISM RATE FOR FY 2005 COHORT
OVERALL RECIDIVISM RATE	33.9%	32.8%
GENDER		
Female	31.1%	29.7%
Male	34.8%	33.7%
AGE AT RELEASE		
<= 24	36.2%	34.9%
25 - 29	31.9%	32.4%
30 - 34	35.1%	32.8%
35 - 39	36.1%	34.0%
40 - 44	34.1%	33.5%
45+	27.9%	27.3%
OFFENSE OF INITIAL SENTENCE		
Violent	20.1%	18.4%
Property	33.6%	34.2%
Drug	33.8%	31.9%
Other	37.2%	32.0%

- The 24-years-and-younger age group had the highest rate of return, followed closely by the 35–39 age group, for both cohorts.
- Other offense offenders had the highest recidivism rate (37 percent) for the 2004 cohort, and property offenders had the highest recidivism rate (34 percent) for the 2005 cohort. The most prevalent other offenses in the 2004 cohort were obstruction (e.g., evading arrest with a vehicle and unauthorized absence from a community correction facility) and commercialized sex offenses (e.g., prostitution). The most prevalent property offenses in the 2005 cohort were larceny, stolen vehicle, and forgery.

STATE JAIL – REARREST

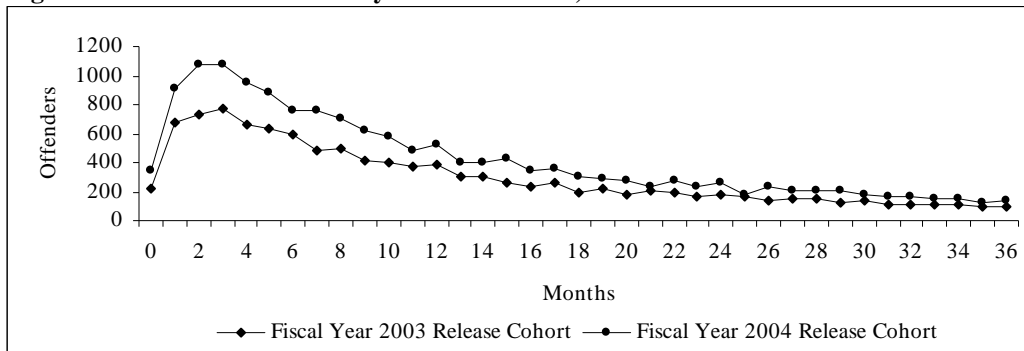
Rearrest Rates

Offenders released from state jail during fiscal years 2003 and 2004 were monitored to determine the percentage rearrested for at least a Class B Misdemeanor within three years of release.⁵ Class C Misdemeanors, which include traffic offenses, typically do not result in confinement and were excluded from the analysis. Each offender who was rearrested at least once during the three-year follow-up (i.e., 1,095 days) was considered a recidivist. For any offender who had more than one subsequent arrest during the three-year follow-up period, only the first and most serious arrest, in terms of offense level, was counted in the calculation of the recidivism rate.

Table 8: Rearrest Rate for Fiscal Years 2003–2004 State Jail Release Cohorts

FAILURE PERIOD	FY 2003 COHORT N = 23,466		FY 2004 COHORT N = 24,928	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Year 1	6,830	29.1%	9,671	38.8%
Year 2	2,696	11.5%	3,833	15.4%
Year 3	1,520	6.5%	2,119	8.5%
Total	11,046		15,623	
Recidivism Rate		47.1%		62.7%

Figure 5: Months Out of Custody Before Rearrest, Fiscal Years 2003–2004



- The average time out of custody before rearrest was 11 months.
- Rearrest follow-up for the 2005 release cohort was delayed to ensure complete three-year information would be available.
- See Appendix B for a comparison of months out of custody before rearrest for state jail and prison rearrested offenders.

⁵ An offender's first release during the fiscal year was used as the study case. By excluding duplicates, the number of release records was reduced and, therefore, will not match release statistics previously published by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

STATE JAIL – REARREST

A Profile of Recidivists

Table 9: Percentage of State Jail Release Cohort and Rearrested Offenders with Select Characteristics by Fiscal Year Release

OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS	FY 2003 RELEASES		FY 2004 RELEASES	
	COHORT N = 23,466	RECIDIVISTS (rearrest) N = 11,046	COHORT N = 24,928	RECIDIVISTS (rearrest) N = 15,623
GENDER				
Female	22.4%	20.7%	23.1%	21.5%
Male	77.6%	79.3%	76.9%	78.5%
RACE/ETHNICITY				
African American	45.1%	48.5%	43.6%	46.0%
Hispanic	22.9%	20.4%	24.0%	22.5%
White	31.4%	30.8%	31.9%	31.1%
Other	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
AGE AT RELEASE				
<= 24	29.6%	23.2%	27.5%	30.7%
25 - 29	16.3%	17.8%	17.1%	17.3%
30 - 34	15.1%	17.4%	15.0%	15.1%
35 - 39	14.6%	17.2%	14.1%	14.2%
40 - 44	12.7%	13.7%	12.9%	12.6%
45+	11.6%	10.8%	13.3%	10.1%
OFFENSE OF INITIAL SENTENCE				
Violent	0.9%	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%
Property	41.6%	41.5%	42.6%	42.9%
Drug	49.0%	48.4%	46.9%	46.2%
Other	8.5%	9.4%	9.6%	10.1%

- Using statistical analysis, there was significant difference between the cohorts of recidivists on age at release.
- Drug and property offenders made up the majority of offenders arrested within three years of release from state jail.
- In the 2004 cohort, the characteristics of rearrested offenders parallel those of reincarcerated offenders.

STATE JAIL – REARREST

Recidivism Rates for Select Offender Characteristics

Table 10: Rearrest Rates for Select Offender Characteristics by Fiscal Year Release Cohort

OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS	RECIDIVISM RATE FOR FY 2003 COHORT	RECIDIVISM RATE FOR FY 2004 COHORT
OVERALL RECIDIVISM RATE	47.1%	62.7%
GENDER		
Female	43.4%	58.3%
Male	48.1%	64.0%
AGE AT RELEASE		
<= 24	36.9%	70.0%
25 - 29	51.2%	63.3%
30 - 34	54.1%	63.0%
35 - 39	55.4%	63.0%
40 - 44	50.8%	61.0%
45+	43.7%	47.6%
OFFENSE OF INITIAL SENTENCE		
Violent	36.3%	53.1%
Property	47.0%	63.2%
Drug	46.5%	61.8%
Other	52.0%	65.9%

- While the recidivism rate increased from the 2003 cohort to the 2004 cohort among all age groups, the 24-years-and-younger age group had the largest increase (from 37 percent to 70 percent).
- On June 30, 2003 programming provided within state jail facilities ended primarily due to funding constraints. Offenders released during fiscal year 2004 would not have had access to this programming prior to their release.

STATE JAIL – REARREST

Offender Characteristics by Rearrest and Reincarceration, Fiscal Year 2003

The table below provides a profile of rearrested fiscal year 2003 state jail releases by reincarceration outcome. Of all rearrested offenders, 53 percent were reincarcerated after their rearrest.

Table 11: Percentage of Rearrested Fiscal Year 2003 State Jail Release Cohort with Select Offender Characteristics by Reincarceration Outcome

OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS	FY 2003 STATE JAIL REARRESTS	
	REINCARCERATION ^a N = 5,815	NO REINCARCERATION N = 5,037
GENDER		
Female	21.7%	19.5%
Male	78.3%	80.5%
RACE/ETHNICITY		
African American	53.8%	42.2%
Hispanic	17.7%	23.5%
White	28.2%	33.9%
Other	0.3%	0.4%
AGE AT RELEASE		
<= 24	22.5%	23.9%
25 - 29	16.3%	19.5%
30 - 34	17.8%	16.8%
35 - 39	18.5%	15.7%
40 - 44	14.7%	12.6%
45+	10.2%	11.6%
OFFENSE OF INITIAL SENTENCE		
Violent	0.4%	1.1%
Property	40.7%	42.3%
Drug	48.9%	48.0%
Other	10.0%	8.6%
RELEASE TYPE		
Discharge	100.0%	100.0%
ARREST OFFENSE LEVEL		
Capital Felony	0.1%	0.0%
First Degree Felony	3.4%	2.3%
Second Degree Felony	8.0%	5.3%
Third Degree Felony	7.6%	6.9%
State Jail Felony	47.3%	18.3%
Felony - Unknown Degree	5.6%	2.8%
Class A Misdemeanor	8.5%	21.5%
Class B Misdemeanor	16.2%	35.1%
Misdemeanor - Unknown Class	3.3%	7.9%

^a The number rearrested and reincarcerated reflects the number of offenders whose rearrest occurred prior to reincarceration. The average time from rearrest to reincarceration was 7.9 months. Offenders whose rearrest occurred after their reincarceration (194 offenders) were excluded.

- Approximately 72 percent of the rearrest-and-reincarceration group were rearrested for a felony offense, compared to 36 percent of the rearrest-but-no-reincarceration group who were rearrested for a felony offense.

STATE JAIL – REARREST

Offender Characteristics by Rearrest and Reincarceration, Fiscal Year 2004

The table below provides a profile of rearrested fiscal year 2003 state jail releases by reincarceration outcome. Of all rearrested offenders, 50 percent were reincarcerated after their rearrest.

Table 12: Percentage of Rearrested Fiscal Year 2004 State Jail Release Cohort with Select Offender Characteristics by Reincarceration Outcome

OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS	FY 2004 STATE JAIL REARRESTS	
	REINCARCERATION ^a N = 7,740	NO REINCARCERATION N = 7,600
GENDER		
Female	21.2%	21.8%
Male	78.8%	78.3%
RACE/ETHNICITY		
African American	51.2%	40.7%
Hispanic	20.3%	24.8%
White	28.1%	34.1%
Other	0.4%	0.4%
AGE AT RELEASE		
<= 24	29.5%	31.9%
25 - 29	16.0%	18.6%
30 - 34	15.7%	14.6%
35 - 39	14.9%	13.3%
40 - 44	13.2%	12.1%
45+	10.7%	9.5%
OFFENSE OF INITIAL SENTENCE		
Violent	0.6%	1.0%
Property	42.1%	43.7%
Drug	46.9%	45.6%
Other	10.5%	9.7%
RELEASE TYPE		
Discharge	100.0%	100.0%
ARREST OFFENSE LEVEL		
Capital Felony	0.1%	0.0%
First Degree Felony	3.7%	2.1%
Second Degree Felony	8.0%	5.9%
Third Degree Felony	8.7%	6.1%
State Jail Felony	44.9%	18.7%
Felony - Unknown Degree	4.2%	2.4%
Class A Misdemeanor	9.7%	21.0%
Class B Misdemeanor	17.7%	36.6%
Misdemeanor - Unknown Class	3.0%	7.1%

^a The number rearrested and reincarcerated reflects the number of offenders whose rearrest occurred prior to reincarceration. The average time from rearrest to reincarceration was 8.5 months. Offenders whose rearrest occurred after their reincarceration (283 offenders) were excluded.

- Approximately 70 percent of the rearrest-and-reincarceration group were rearrested for a felony offense, compared to 35 percent of the rearrest-but-no-reincarceration group who were rearrested for a felony offense.

PRISON – REINCARCERATION

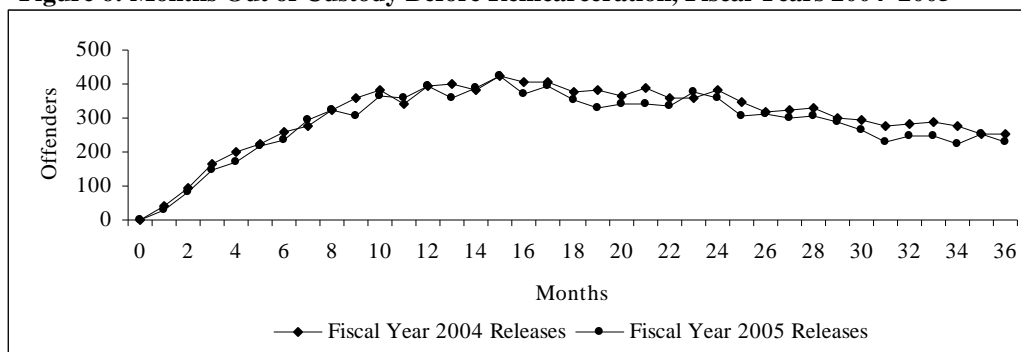
Reincarceration Rates

Cohorts of offenders released from prison during fiscal years 2004 and 2005 were monitored to determine the percentage reincarcerated within three years of release.⁶ Each offender who returned to state jail or prison at least once during the three-year follow-up (i.e., 1,095 days) was considered a recidivist.⁷ An offender's return to prison could occur during the first, second, or third year following release. For any offender 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 recidivism rate. The charts below highlight the subsequent incarceration rates for each cohort and the amount of time out of custody (failure period) prior to reincarceration, respectively.

Table 13: Reincarceration Rates for Fiscal Years 2004–2005 Prison Release Cohorts

FAILURE PERIOD	FY 2004 COHORT N = 40,037		FY 2005 COHORT N = 38,559	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Year 1	3,059	7.6%	2,924	7.6%
Year 2	4,624	11.5%	4,373	11.3%
Year 3	3,539	8.8%	3,206	8.3%
Total	11,222		10,503	
Recidivism Rate		28.0%		27.2%

Figure 6: Months Out of Custody Before Reincarceration, Fiscal Years 2004–2005



- Both cohorts show similar recidivism trends.
- The average time out of custody prior to reincarceration was 19 months for both cohorts.

⁶ Included in the study were offenders discharged as well as those released under parole supervision, discretionary mandatory supervision, and mandatory supervision. Shock probation and state boot camp releases were excluded. An offender's first release during the fiscal year was used as the study case. By excluding duplicates, the number of release records was reduced and, therefore, will not match release statistics previously published by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

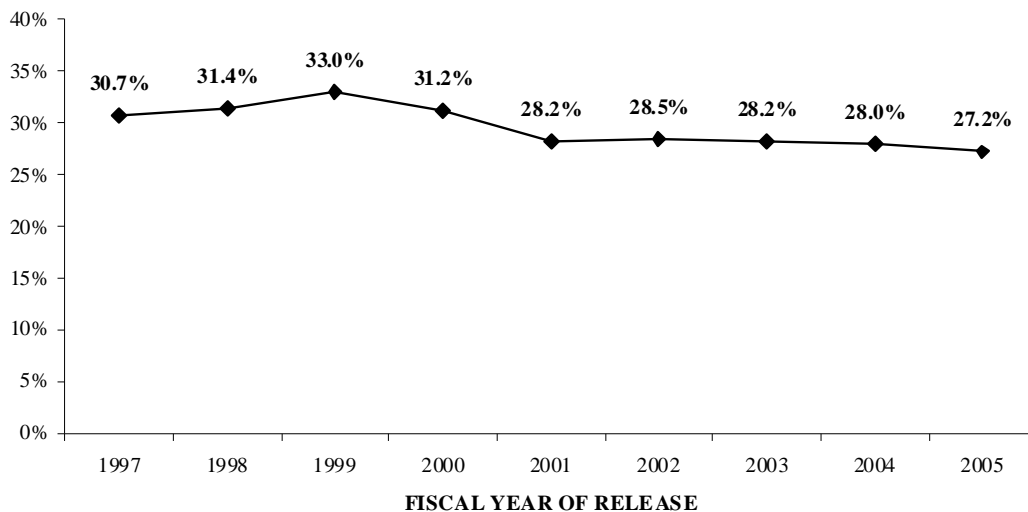
⁷ Fiscal year 2006 is the first year prison admission data (i.e., the measure of reincarceration) identifies parole, discretionary mandatory supervision, and mandatory supervision revocations that resulted in a reinstatement of their release (i.e., the revocation was rejected). While not permanent revocations, they were counted as admissions. Of the fiscal years 2004 and 2005 release cohorts, 123 and 266 offenders, respectively, had an admission that fell into these categories.

PRISON – REINCARCERATION

A Comparison of Fiscal Years 1997–2005

The following chart plots the three-year reincarceration rates for nine separate Texas prison release cohorts. Cohorts include all offenders released from a Texas prison under parole supervision, discretionary mandatory supervision, and mandatory supervision, and those discharged. Shock probation and state boot camp releases were excluded. The 2005 release cohort is the most recent group for which complete three-year follow-up data are available.

Figure 7: Percent of Offenders Released from Prison and Reincarcerated within Three Years, Fiscal Years 1997–2005



Sources: Fiscal years 1997–1999 were computed by the Criminal Justice Policy Council. Fiscal years 2000–2005 were computed by the LBB.

- Approximately 80 percent of offenders released during fiscal year 2005 were placed under parole supervision.
- Parole revocation and return policies during the three-year follow-up period affect the reincarceration rate of offenders under parole supervision. The use of Intermediate Sanction Facilities (ISFs) for parole violators in lieu of revocation to prison is one such parole policy that can lower the reincarceration rate.
- The most prevalent offense for which offenders were reincarcerated was drug-related (37 percent in 2004 and 35 percent in 2005).
- For a comparison of other state recidivism rates, see Appendix A.

PRISON – REINCARCERATION

A Profile of Recidivists

Table 14: Percentage of Prison Release Cohort and Reincarcerated Offenders with Select Characteristics by Fiscal Year Release

OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS	FY 2004 RELEASES		FY 2005 RELEASES	
	COHORT N = 40,037	RECIDIVISTS (reincarceration) N = 11,222	COHORT N = 38,559	RECIDIVISTS (reincarceration) N = 10,503
GENDER				
Female	9.8%	7.8%	9.9%	7.5%
Male	90.2%	92.2%	90.1%	92.5%
RACE/ETHNICITY				
African American	38.1%	44.6%	36.3%	42.4%
Hispanic	28.2%	22.4%	16.8%	13.2%
White	33.3%	32.8%	46.0%	43.7%
Other	0.4%	0.2%	0.9%	0.6%
AGE AT RELEASE				
<= 24	15.4%	18.8%	15.7%	19.5%
25 - 29	17.3%	17.8%	18.0%	18.3%
30 - 34	16.0%	16.1%	15.8%	15.9%
35 - 39	15.7%	16.8%	15.5%	16.7%
40 - 44	15.3%	15.5%	14.6%	13.9%
45+	20.4%	15.1%	20.3%	15.6%
OFFENSE OF INITIAL SENTENCE				
Violent	25.4%	20.8%	26.0%	21.7%
Property	24.2%	31.0%	23.6%	31.3%
Drug	31.7%	33.0%	30.9%	29.9%
Other	18.7%	15.2%	19.5%	17.0%

- Using statistical analysis, no significant difference was found between the 2004 and 2005 cohorts of recidivists based on the above criteria.
- Compared to the state jail recidivists, the prison recidivists were a slightly older population. The average age of the state jail recidivists was 32 years and the average age of the prison recidivists was 34 years.
- See Appendix B for a profile comparison of state jail and prison reincarcerated offenders.

PRISON – REINCARCERATION

Recidivism Rates for Select Offender Characteristics

Table 15: Reincarceration Rates for Select Offender Characteristics by Fiscal Year Release Cohort

OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS	RECIDIVISM RATE FOR FY 2004 COHORT	RECIDIVISM RATE FOR FY 2005 COHORT
OVERALL RECIDIVISM RATE	28.0%	27.2%
GENDER		
Female	22.2%	20.7%
Male	28.7%	28.0%
AGE AT RELEASE		
<= 24	34.3%	33.7%
25 - 29	28.8%	27.7%
30 - 34	28.3%	27.4%
35 - 39	30.1%	29.3%
40 - 44	28.3%	26.0%
45+	20.7%	21.0%
OFFENSE OF INITIAL SENTENCE		
Violent	23.0%	22.8%
Property	35.8%	36.1%
Drug	29.2%	26.4%
Other	22.7%	23.8%

- Using statistical analysis, no significant difference was found between the 2004 and 2005 cohorts of recidivists based on the above criteria.
- The 24-years-and-younger age group had the highest rate of return for the 2004 and 2005 cohorts. The 35–39 age group had the second highest rate of return for both cohorts.
- Within offense groupings, property and drug offenders returned at a higher rate than offenders incarcerated for violent or other offenses.

PRISON – REARREST

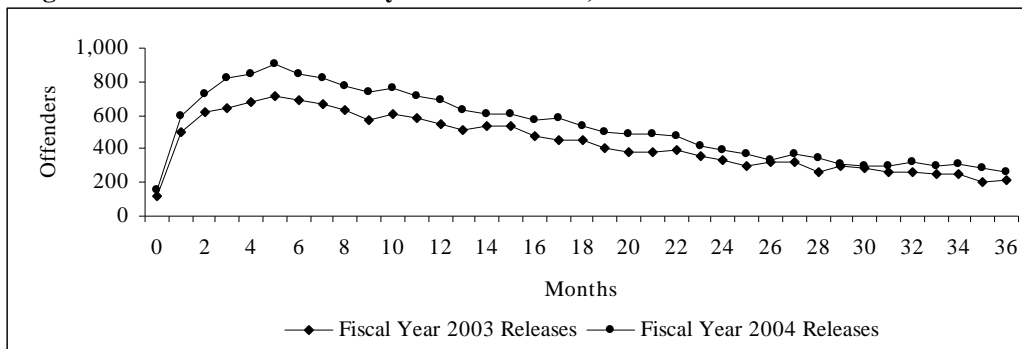
Rearrest Rates

Offenders released from prison during fiscal years 2003 and 2004 were monitored to determine the percentage rearrested for at least a Class B Misdemeanor within three years of release.⁸ Class C Misdemeanors, which include traffic offenses, typically do not result in confinement and were excluded from the analysis. Each offender who was rearrested at least once during the three-year follow-up (i.e., 1,095 days) was considered a recidivist. For any offender who had more than one subsequent arrest during the three-year follow-up period, only the first and most serious arrest, in terms of offense level, was counted in the calculation of the recidivism rate.

Table 16: Rearrest Rate for Fiscal Years 2003–2004 Prison Release Cohorts

FAILURE PERIOD	FY 2003 COHORT N = 36,754		FY 2004 COHORT N = 40,037	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Year 1	7,577	20.6%	9,414	23.5%
Year 2	5,214	14.2%	6,315	15.8%
Year 3	3,214	8.7%	3,789	9.5%
Total	16,005		19,518	
Recidivism Rate		43.5%		48.7%

Figure 8: Months Out of Custody Before Rearrest, Fiscal Years 2003–2004



- The average time out of custody before rearrest was 14 months.
- Rearrest follow-up for the 2005 release cohort was delayed to ensure complete three-year information would be available.
- See Appendix B for a comparison of months out of custody before rearrest for state jail and prison rearrested offenders.

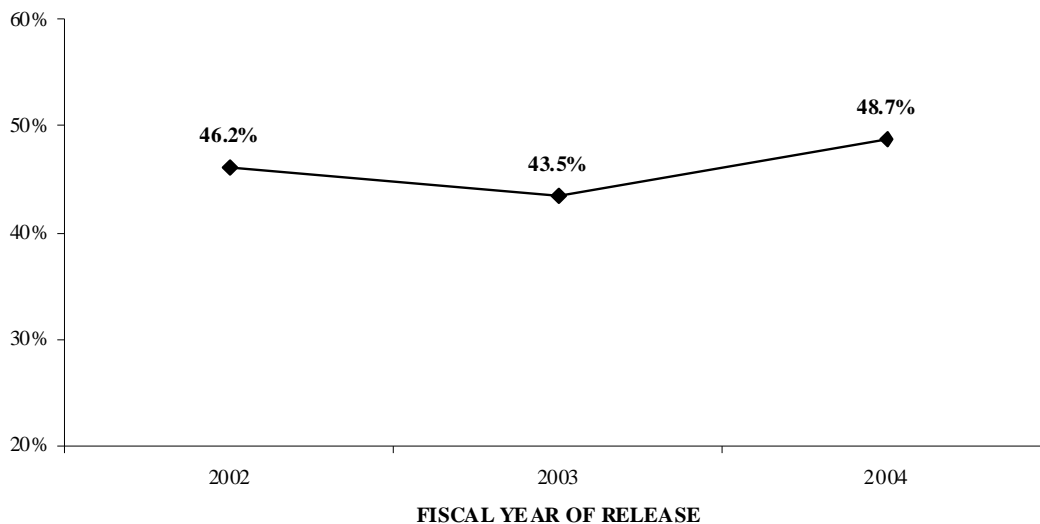
⁸ Included in the study were offenders discharged as well as those released under parole supervision, discretionary mandatory supervision, and mandatory supervision. Shock probation and state boot camp releases were excluded. An offender's first release during the fiscal year was used as the study case. By excluding duplicates, the number of release records was reduced and, therefore, will not match release statistics previously published by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

PRISON – REARREST

A Comparison of Fiscal Years 2002–2004

The following chart plots the three-year rearrest rates for three separate Texas prison release cohorts. Cohorts include all offenders released from a Texas prison under parole supervision, discretionary mandatory supervision, and mandatory supervision, and those discharged. Shock probation and state boot camp releases were excluded. The 2004 release cohort is the most recent group for which complete three-year follow-up data are available.

Figure 9: Percent of Offenders Released from Prison and Rearrested within Three Years, Fiscal Years 2003–2005



- Of the fiscal year 2004 recidivists, approximately 51 percent were rearrested for a felony offense.

PRISON – REARREST

A Profile of Recidivists

Table 17: Percentage of Prison Release Cohort and Rearrested Offenders with Select Characteristics by Fiscal Year Release

OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS	FY 2003 RELEASES		FY 2004 RELEASES	
	COHORT N = 36,754	RECIDIVISTS (rearrest) N = 16,005	COHORT N = 40,037	RECIDIVISTS (rearrest) N = 19,518
GENDER				
Female	9.6%	8.2%	9.8%	8.8%
Male	90.4%	91.8%	90.2%	91.2%
RACE/ETHNICITY				
African American	39.4%	44.0%	38.1%	42.5%
Hispanic	28.3%	25.0%	28.2%	25.1%
White	32.0%	30.8%	33.3%	32.1%
Other	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%
AGE AT RELEASE				
<= 24	14.9%	15.7%	15.4%	20.6%
25 - 29	17.0%	19.8%	17.3%	19.8%
30 - 34	16.8%	18.4%	16.0%	16.6%
35 - 39	16.6%	18.1%	15.7%	15.7%
40 - 44	15.4%	15.1%	15.3%	14.0%
45+	19.3%	13.0%	20.4%	13.3%
OFFENSE OF INITIAL SENTENCE				
Violent	25.2%	23.0%	25.4%	23.3%
Property	25.0%	29.9%	24.2%	28.5%
Drug	31.9%	31.1%	31.7%	32.3%
Other	17.9%	16.0%	18.7%	15.9%

- Using statistical analysis, no significant difference was found between the 2004 and 2005 cohorts of recidivists based on the above criteria.
- Drug offense was the most common offense type for recidivists in both cohorts, followed closely by property offense.

PRISON – REARREST

Recidivism Rates for Select Offender Characteristics

Table 18: Rearrest Rates for Select Offender Characteristics by Fiscal Year Release Cohort

OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS	RECIDIVISM RATE FOR FY 2003 COHORT	RECIDIVISM RATE FOR FY 2004 COHORT
OVERALL RECIDIVISM RATE	43.5%	48.7%
GENDER		
Female	37.3%	43.6%
Male	44.2%	49.3%
AGE AT RELEASE		
<= 24	45.9%	65.4%
25 - 29	50.7%	55.7%
30 - 34	47.6%	50.8%
35 - 39	47.3%	49.0%
40 - 44	42.7%	44.5%
45+	29.3%	31.8%
OFFENSE OF INITIAL SENTENCE		
Violent	39.7%	44.8%
Property	52.1%	57.3%
Drug	42.4%	49.7%
Other	38.9%	41.5%

- In general, older age groups had lower rearrest rates than younger age groups.
- Similar to reincarcerated offenders, property offenders had the highest rearrest rates, followed by drug offenders.

PRISON – REARREST

Offender Characteristics by Rearrest and Reincarceration, Fiscal Year 2003

The table below provides a profile of rearrested fiscal year 2003 prison releases by reincarceration outcome. Of all rearrested offenders, 48 percent were reincarcerated after their rearrest.

Table 19: Percentage of Fiscal Year 2003 Prison Release Cohort with Select Offender Characteristics by Rearrest and Reincarceration Outcome

OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS	FY 2003 PRISON REARRESTS	
	REINCARCERATION ^a N = 7,651	NO REINCARCERATION N = 8,008
GENDER		
Female	7.5%	9.0%
Male	92.5%	91.0%
RACE/ETHNICITY		
African American	47.1%	41.1%
Hispanic	22.9%	27.0%
White	29.7%	31.7%
Other	0.2%	0.2%
AGE AT RELEASE		
<= 24	15.6%	16.0%
25 - 29	18.2%	21.4%
30 - 34	18.4%	18.2%
35 - 39	19.0%	17.1%
40 - 44	16.0%	14.0%
45+	12.7%	13.3%
OFFENSE OF INITIAL SENTENCE		
Violent	19.6%	26.5%
Property	33.2%	26.4%
Drug	32.3%	30.1%
Other	15.0%	16.9%
RELEASE TYPE		
Discharge	18.9%	23.7%
Parole	32.7%	31.2%
Mandatory Supervision	48.4%	45.1%
ARREST OFFENSE LEVEL		
Capital Felony	0.1%	0.1%
First Degree Felony	6.3%	3.1%
Second Degree Felony	11.3%	7.2%
Third Degree Felony	15.5%	9.7%
State Jail Felony	30.0%	13.1%
Felony - Unknown Degree	4.2%	2.3%
Class A Misdemeanor	11.9%	23.5%
Class B Misdemeanor	17.9%	35.1%
Misdemeanor - Unknown Class	2.7%	5.9%

^a The number rearrested and reincarcerated reflects the number of offenders whose rearrest occurred prior to reincarceration. The average time from rearrest to reincarceration was 8.6 months. Offenders whose rearrest occurred after their reincarceration (346 offenders) were excluded.

- Approximately 67 percent of the rearrest-and-reincarceration group were rearrested for a felony offense, compared to 36 percent of the rearrest-but-no-reincarceration group who were rearrested for a felony offense.

PRISON – REARREST

Offender Characteristics by Rearrest and Reincarceration, Fiscal Year 2004

The table below provides a profile of rearrested fiscal year 2004 prison releases by reincarceration outcome. Of all rearrested offenders, 46 percent were reincarcerated after their rearrest.

Table 20: Percentage of Fiscal Year 2004 Prison Release Cohort with Select Offender Characteristics by Rearrest and Reincarceration Outcome

OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS	FY 2004 PRISON REARRESTS	
	REINCARCERATION ^a N = 9,054	NO REINCARCERATION N = 10,008
GENDER		
Female	8.2%	9.4%
Male	91.8%	90.6%
RACE/ETHNICITY		
African American	45.8%	39.6%
Hispanic	22.6%	27.7%
White	31.4%	32.4%
Other	0.2%	0.2%
AGE AT RELEASE		
<= 24	20.6%	20.7%
25 - 29	18.9%	20.7%
30 - 34	16.6%	16.7%
35 - 39	16.5%	14.9%
40 - 44	14.5%	13.4%
45+	13.0%	13.5%
OFFENSE OF INITIAL SENTENCE		
Violent	20.4%	26.1%
Property	30.8%	26.0%
Drug	34.1%	30.8%
Other	14.6%	17.1%
RELEASE TYPE		
Discharge	19.4%	23.1%
Parole	37.5%	35.4%
Mandatory Supervision	43.2%	41.5%
ARREST OFFENSE LEVEL		
Capital Felony	0.1%	0.0%
First Degree Felony	6.2%	3.3%
Second Degree Felony	11.7%	7.3%
Third Degree Felony	15.0%	10.0%
State Jail Felony	29.5%	13.7%
Felony - Unknown Degree	4.6%	2.2%
Class A Misdemeanor	12.7%	22.1%
Class B Misdemeanor	17.2%	34.8%
Misdemeanor - Unknown Class	3.0%	6.5%

^a The number rearrested and reincarcerated reflects the number of offenders whose rearrest occurred prior to reincarceration. The average time from rearrest to reincarceration was 8.9 months. Offenders whose rearrest occurred after their reincarceration (456 offenders) were excluded.

- Approximately 67 percent of the rearrest-and-reincarceration group were rearrested for a felony offense, compared to 37 percent of the rearrest-but-no-reincarceration group who were rearrested for a felony offense.

PAROLE

DESCRIPTION

The Texas Department of Criminal Justice – Parole Division supervises offenders released from prison who are serving out their sentence in the community. Persons released on parole and mandatory 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: reporting to a supervising parole officer; obeying all municipal, county, state, and federal laws; and obtaining the parole officer's written permission before changing residence. Offenders also agree to abide by all rules of parole and laws relating to the revocation of parole and mandatory supervision, including appearing at any required hearings or proceedings.

Offenders who violate conditions of their parole may be brought back before a parole panel as part of the revocation process. The parole panel may opt to not revoke parole and allow the offender to continue on supervision often with modifications of their release. They may also revoke the offenders release and return them to prison. One other option available to the parole panel is the use of an Intermediate Sanction Facility (ISF). An ISF is a short term, fully secured facility. They target offenders who violate conditions of parole and are used as an alternative to revoking an offender's supervision and sending them to prison. ISF may include services such as education and life skills training.

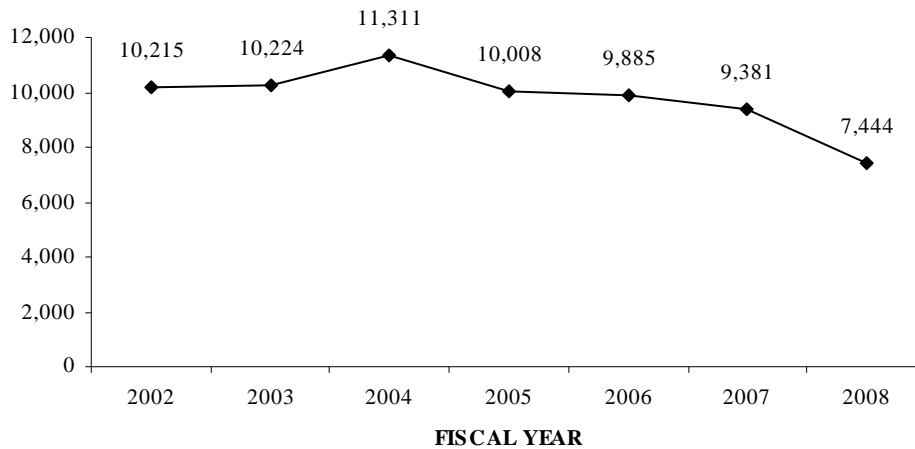
This section of the report contains recidivism information for parolees who were revoked to prison and who were released from ISFs and subsequently were revoked to prison.

ACTIVE PAROLE

Revocations

An offender under parole supervision may be revoked and sent back to prison by the Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles. An offender can be revoked for committing a new offense or for technical violations. A technical violation occurs when an offender violates terms of conditions of release (e.g., positive urinalysis, failure to report).

Figure 10: Parole Revocation Admissions to Prison, Fiscal Years 2002–2008



Sources: TDCJ *Statistical Report, 2002 and 2003*. Fiscal years 2004–2008 data from individual-level data submitted by TDCJ.

- Included in parole revocations are offenders under parole supervision, discretionary mandatory supervision, and mandatory supervision.

ACTIVE PAROLE

Revocation Rates

To compute the parole revocation rate, the number of revocation admissions to prison during a given year is divided by the average active parole population for that same year. The table below summarizes active parole revocation rates since 2002.

Table 21: Average Active Parole Revocation Rates, Fiscal Years 2002–2008

FISCAL YEAR	AVERAGE ACTIVE PAROLE POPULATION	PAROLE REVOCA TION ADMISSIONS TO PRISON	REVOCA TION RATE
2002	79,740	10,215	12.8%
2003	76,727	10,224	13.3%
2004	76,669	11,311	14.8%
2005	76,540	10,008	13.1%
2006	76,696	9,885	12.9%
2007	76,601	9,381	12.2%
2008	77,964	7,444	9.5%

Sources: Fiscal years 2002 and 2003 parole revocation data from TDCJ *Statistical Report*. Fiscal years 2004–2008 data from individual-level data submitted by TDCJ. Average active parole population data from TDCJ-Parole Division, *Caseload Ratio Report*.

- In 2008, 5,993 of the 7,444 parole violators (81 percent) were returned to prison for conviction of a new offense. The remaining 1,451 offenders (19 percent) were returned to prison for technical violations.
- The rate at which the parole supervision population is revoked and returned to prison has decreased since 2004 and fell substantially in 2008.
- Of the 43,510 prison admissions in fiscal year 2008, 7,444 (17 percent) were parole violators. In fiscal year 2007, there were 42,807 prison admissions and 9,381 (22 percent) were parole violators.

ACTIVE PAROLE

A Profile of Revoked Parolees

Table 22: Percentage of Revoked Adult Parolees with Select Characteristics

OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS	FY 2008 REVOCATIONS N = 7,444
GENDER	
Female	5.8%
Male	94.2%
RACE/ETHNICITY	
African American	42.0%
Hispanic	24.9%
White	32.9%
Other	0.2%
AGE AT RELEASE	
<= 24	7.5%
25 - 29	13.4%
30 - 34	13.2%
35 - 39	15.1%
40 - 44	17.3%
45+	33.4%
OFFENSE OF INITIAL SENTENCE	
Violent	15.7%
Property	31.6%
Drug	36.2%
Other	16.6%

- Property and drug offenders made up the majority of revoked adult parolees in fiscal year 2008.
- Offenders 45 years of age and older had the largest representation among the revoked parolees compared to the other age groups.

INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITY

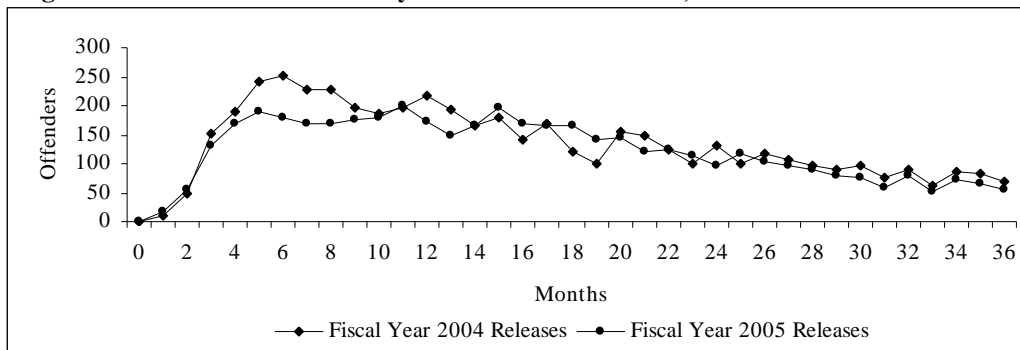
Reincarceration Rates

Offenders released from an Intermediate Sanction Facility (ISF) during fiscal years 2004 and 2005 were monitored to determine the percentage reincarcerated within three years of release.⁹ Each offender who returned to state jail or prison at least once during the three-year follow-up (i.e., 1,095 days) was considered a recidivist.¹⁰ Returns to ISF were not included in the analysis. For any offender 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 recidivism rate.

Table 23: Reincarceration Rates for Fiscal Years 2004–2005 Intermediate Sanction Facility Release Cohorts

FAILURE PERIOD	FY 2004 COHORT N = 10,044		FY 2005 COHORT N = 9,550	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Year 1	2,148	21.4%	1,806	18.9%
Year 2	1,727	17.2%	1,754	18.4%
Year 3	1,076	10.7%	939	9.8%
Total	4,951		4,499	
Recidivism Rate		49.3%		47.1%

Figure 11: Months Out of Custody Before Reincarceration, Fiscal Years 2004–2005



- The average time out of custody prior to reincarceration was 16 months for both cohorts.

⁹ An offender's first release during the fiscal year was used as the study case. By excluding duplicates, the number of release records was reduced and, therefore, will not match release statistics previously published by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

¹⁰ Fiscal year 2006 is the first year prison admission data (i.e., the measure of reincarceration) identifies parole, discretionary mandatory supervision, and mandatory supervision revocations that resulted in a reinstatement of their release (i.e., the revocation was rejected). While not permanent revocations, they were counted as admissions. Of the fiscal years 2004 and 2005 release cohorts, 22 and 64 offenders, respectively, had an admission that fell into these categories.

INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITY

A Profile of Recidivists

Table 24: Percentage of Intermediate Sanction Facility Release Cohort and Reincarcerated Offenders with Select Offender Characteristics

OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS	FY 2004 RELEASES		FY 2005 RELEASES	
	COHORT N = 10,044	RECIDIVISTS (reincarceration) N = 4,951	COHORT N = 9,550	RECIDIVISTS (reincarceration) N = 4,499
GENDER				
Female	9.9%	8.4%	10.2%	9.2%
Male	90.1%	91.6%	89.8%	90.8%
RACE/ETHNICITY				
African American	47.3%	50.3%	47.2%	49.8%
Hispanic	21.1%	20.4%	9.3%	9.8%
White	31.4%	29.1%	43.1%	40.1%
Other	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%
AGE AT RELEASE				
<= 24	7.3%	7.6%	7.5%	7.7%
25 - 29	10.4%	9.9%	11.2%	10.6%
30 - 34	15.6%	15.6%	13.7%	12.7%
35 - 39	19.8%	21.7%	18.2%	20.1%
40 - 44	20.8%	21.9%	20.6%	23.1%
45+	26.1%	23.2%	28.7%	25.7%
OFFENSE OF INITIAL SENTENCE				
Violent	15.1%	14.6%	15.6%	15.4%
Property	39.3%	42.5%	37.2%	40.5%
Drug	36.5%	35.1%	36.8%	35.6%
Other	9.0%	7.7%	10.4%	8.6%

- Using statistical analysis, no significant difference was found between the 2004 and 2005 cohorts of recidivists based on the above criteria.
- ISF recidivists were an older population compared to prison, state jail, and SAFPF recidivists. Their average age was 38 years for the 2004 cohort and 39 years for the 2005 cohort.
- Property and drug offenders made up the majority of releases and recidivists.
- See Appendix B for a comparison of months out of custody before reincarceration for SAFPF, state jail, prison, and ISF reincarcerated offenders.

INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITY

Recidivism Rates for Select Offender Characteristics

Table 25: Reincarceration Rates for Select Offender Characteristics by Fiscal Year Release Cohort

OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS	RECIDIVISM RATE FOR FY 2004 COHORT	RECIDIVISM RATE FOR FY 2005 COHORT
OVERALL RECIDIVISM RATE	49.3%	47.1%
GENDER		
Female	41.9%	42.6%
Male	50.1%	47.6%
AGE AT RELEASE		
<= 24	50.9%	48.1%
25 - 29	46.7%	44.5%
30 - 34	49.6%	43.8%
35 - 39	54.2%	52.0%
40 - 44	51.9%	52.8%
45+	43.9%	42.2%
OFFENSE OF INITIAL SENTENCE		
Violent	47.7%	46.3%
Property	53.4%	51.3%
Drug	47.4%	45.5%
Other	42.2%	39.1%

- Property offenders had the highest recidivism rate for both cohorts.
- The most prevalent offense type for which offenders were reincarcerated was property-related (41 percent for 2004 and 38 percent for 2005).

JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL RECIDIVISM RATES

DESCRIPTION

There are two executive branch agencies responsible for the supervision of juvenile offenders in Texas: the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission and the Texas Youth Commission.

The Texas Juvenile Probation Commission's (JPC) stated mission is to work in partnership with local juvenile boards and juvenile probation departments to support and enhance juvenile probation services throughout the state by providing funding, technical assistance, and training; establishing and enforcing standards; collecting, analyzing, and disseminating information; and facilitating communications between state and local entities.

The basic supervision program consists of youth under three types of supervision: adjudicated probation, deferred prosecution, and supervision prior to disposition. Adjudicated probation is a form of community-based supervision for a specified period of time. Deferred prosecution is a voluntary alternative to adjudication with court-imposed conditions and supervision requirements. Supervision prior to disposition includes juveniles under temporary supervision pending a disposition or court action and juveniles conditionally released from detention. All juveniles under supervision receive a wide variety of services in addition to supervision.

To account for gaps in information, various projects have been conducted to address information needs of the legislature. The following report contains information about the juvenile justice system and can be obtained from the LBB website at: <http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/>.

Adult and Juvenile Correctional Population Projections. Legislative Budget Board, January 2009.

Qualitative Review on Juvenile Probation: As part of the correctional population projections methodology, a qualitative review component is contained in this report. The primary goal of the qualitative review was to explore the current state of juvenile justice at the local level. Expected increases in juvenile probation populations did not materialize following the juvenile justice reforms of the Eightieth Legislature, Regular Session, 2007, and this review explores the causes, influences, or factors that may have contributed to the lack of growth.

The Texas Youth Commission (TYC) provides for the care, custody, rehabilitation, and reestablishment of adjudicated youth back into society. Youth are committed to TYC by judges for felony-level offenses committed by juveniles between the ages of 10 and 16. TYC can maintain jurisdiction over these offenders until the age of 19.

This section of the report contains recidivism information on the juvenile probation population and TYC.

TEXAS JUVENILE PROBATION COMMISSION

Recidivism Rates

These rates were computed by the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission (JPC). LBB staff does not have the data available to confirm these rates. JPC monitored a cohort of juveniles aged 10 to 16 disposed during fiscal year 2004. Juveniles whose first disposition in fiscal year 2004 was commitment to the Texas Youth Commission or were certified as adults were excluded from the analysis. The juveniles were tracked for a two-year period, and only those with a full two years of follow-up time were included in the study. Juveniles were tracked through both the adult and juvenile justice systems using the Department of Public Safety (DPS) Computerized Criminal History Records as well as JPC data. Any juvenile with a commitment to the Texas Youth Commission within the two-year follow-up period was considered a recidivist.

Table 26: One and Two-Year Recidivism Rates of Juvenile Probationers with a Subsequent Commitment to TYC, Fiscal Year 2004

SUBSEQUENT OFFENSE RESULTING IN TYC COMMITMENT	FY 2004 COHORT N=64,870			
	ONE YEAR		TWO YEARS	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Felony Offense	549	0.8%	1,019	1.6%
Misdemeanor Offense	266	0.4%	521	0.8%
Violation	918	1.4%	1,804	2.8%
Total	1,733		3,344	
Recidivism Rate		2.7%		5.2%

Source: Texas Juvenile Probation Commission, January 2009

- These rates include all forms of supervision (e.g., deferred prosecution) and all classes of felons and misdemeanants. Its comparability to other cohorts in this report is limited.
- The 2004 cohort had a two-year recidivism rate of 5 percent.
- Of the 3,344 juveniles committed to TYC within the two-year follow-up period, 30 percent were committed for a felony, 16 percent were committed for a misdemeanor, and 54 percent were committed for a technical violation of juvenile probation.

TEXAS YOUTH COMMISSION

Recidivism Rates

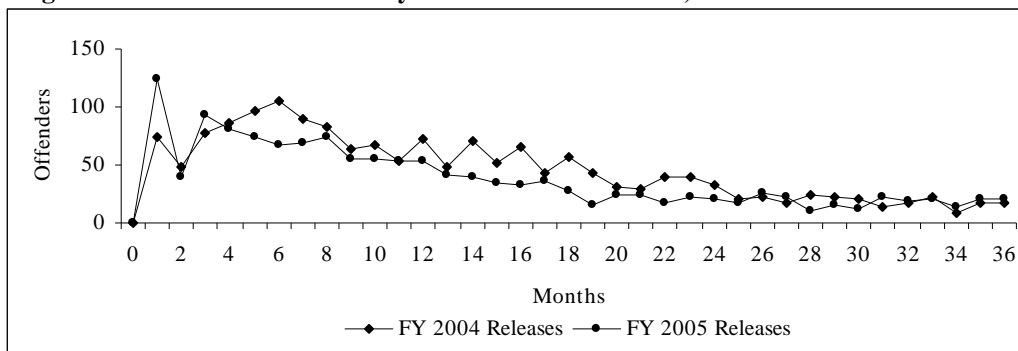
These rates were computed by the Texas Youth Commission (TYC). LBB staff does not have the data available to confirm these rates. TYC monitored cohorts of offenders released during fiscal years 2004 and 2005 to determine the percentage reincarcerated within three years of release. Each offender released from a secure facility who returned to a secure TYC facility or adult prison at least once during the three-year follow-up was considered a recidivist.¹¹ An offender's return to TYC or prison could occur during the first, second, or third year following release. Beginning with the 2005 cohort, for any offender with more than one release during the fiscal year only the first release was counted in the calculation of the recidivism rate. The fiscal year 2004 cohort permitted multiple releases. The charts below highlight the subsequent incarceration rates for each cohort and the amount of time out of custody (failure period) prior to reincarceration, respectively.

Table 27: Reincarceration Rates for Fiscal Years 2004–2005 TYC Release Cohorts

FAILURE PERIOD	FY 2004 COHORT N = 3,453		FY 2005 COHORT N = 3,234	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Year 1	916	26.5%	839	25.9%
Year 2	551	16.0%	339	10.5%
Year 3	228	6.6%	221	6.8%
Total	1,695		1,399	
Recidivism Rate		49.1%		43.3%

Source: Texas Youth Commission, January 2009

Figure 12: Months Out of Custody Before Reincarceration, Fiscal Years 2004–2005

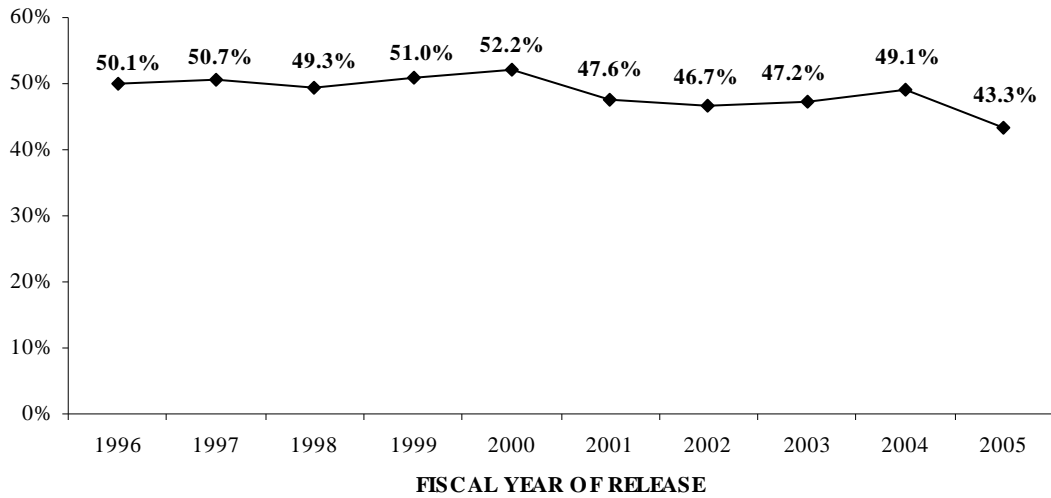


- The average time out of custody prior to reincarceration was 13 months for the 2004 cohort and 12 months for the 2005 cohort.

¹¹ Determinately sentenced youth who transfer from TYC to adult prison as a result of their sentence are not included in the analysis.

A Comparison of Fiscal Years 1996–2005

Figure 13: Percent of Juvenile Offenders Released from TYC and Reincarcerated within Three Years, Fiscal Years 1996–2005



Sources: Fiscal years 1996–2005 were computed by the Texas Youth Commission.

- Figure 13 shows the three-year rate of reincarceration for any offense (i.e., violent, property, etc.) for Texas Youth Commission (TYC) releases. Recidivism is defined by TYC as subsequent incarceration in the juvenile justice or adult criminal justice systems.
- Recent return rates increased in fiscal year 2004, followed by a decrease in fiscal year 2005.

TEXAS YOUTH COMMISSION

A Profile of Recidivists

Table 28: Percentage of Juvenile Residential Release Cohort and Reincarcerated Offenders with Select Characteristics by Fiscal Year Release

OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS	FY 2004 RELEASES		FY 2005 RELEASES	
	COHORT N = 3,453	RECIDIVISTS (reincarceration) N = 1,695	COHORT N = 3,234	RECIDIVISTS (reincarceration) N = 1,399
GENDER				
Female	9.6%	6.5%	9.8%	6.1%
Male	90.4%	93.5%	90.2%	93.9%
RACE/ETHNICITY				
African American	32.5%	37.0%	31.4%	35.6%
Hispanic	41.3%	39.5%	43.9%	42.1%
White	25.8%	23.2%	24.1%	21.7%
Other	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%
AGE AT RELEASE				
<=16	17.3%	21.9%	18.5%	23.5%
17	28.5%	27.6%	25.8%	23.6%
18	27.5%	27.1%	29.9%	29.9%
19	14.0%	14.9%	13.8%	13.6%
20+	12.8%	8.4%	12.0%	9.4%
CLASSIFYING OFFENSE				
Violent	22.4%	14.6%	24.0%	17.7%
Property	25.9%	20.0%	27.5%	21.3%
Drug	10.5%	10.9%	10.3%	11.7%
Other	41.2%	54.5%	38.2%	49.4%

- Using statistical analysis, no significant difference was found between the 2004 and 2005 cohorts of juvenile recidivists based on the above criteria.
- The classifying offense listed above is the most serious offense for which a juvenile is committed to TYC, for which the juvenile was on probation at the time of commitment to TYC, or any offense found at a Level 1 hearing unless the juvenile is a sentenced offender (i.e., regardless of offense type, a sentenced offender remains a sentenced offender).
- Property and other offenders made up the majority of juvenile offenders returning to Texas Youth Commission or prison within three years of release for both cohorts. The majority of classifying offenses of the recidivists and included in the other category are: two or more failures to comply with written reasonable request in the individual case plan (27 percent in fiscal year 2004 and 21 percent in fiscal year 2005), absconding or attempting to abscond (6 percent in fiscal year 2004 and 5 percent in fiscal year 2005), and escaping or attempting to escape (8 percent in fiscal year 2004 and 8 percent in fiscal year 2005).

Recidivism Rates for Select Offender Characteristics

Table 29: Reincarceration Rates for Select Offender Characteristics by Fiscal Year Release Cohort

OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS	RECIDIVISM RATE FOR FY 2004 COHORT	RECIDIVISM RATE FOR FY 2005 COHORT
OVERALL RECIDIVISM RATE	49.1%	43.3%
GENDER		
Female	33.2%	27.2%
Male	50.8%	45.0%
AGE AT RELEASE		
<=16	62.4%	55.0%
17	47.4%	39.5%
18	48.5%	43.3%
19	52.5%	42.7%
20+	32.4%	33.8%
CLASSIFYING OFFENSE		
Violent	32.1%	31.8%
Property	37.9%	33.6%
Drug	50.8%	48.8%
Other	64.9%	55.9%

- The recidivism rate for each category is calculated by dividing the number of individuals returning to the Texas Youth Commission or prison by the number of releases.
- The juveniles who were 16 years of age or younger had the highest rate of return for the 2004 and 2005 cohorts.
- Within offense groupings, drug and other offenders (as defined in the glossary) returned at a higher rate than offenders incarcerated for violent or property offenses.

GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY

CLASSIFYING OFFENSE: The classifying offense is the offense on which classification in the Texas Youth Commission (TYC) is based. It is the most serious of the following offenses: any offense for which a juvenile is committed to TYC, any offense for which a juvenile was on probation at the time of commitment to TYC, and any offense found at a Level 1 hearing unless the juvenile is a sentenced offender (i.e., regardless of offense type, a sentenced offender remains a sentenced offender).

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION REVOCATION: An offender under community supervision may be revoked and sentenced to incarceration for violating conditions of community supervision (probation). A technical violation is any violation of conditions other than committing a subsequent offense (e.g., positive urinalysis, failure to pay fees).

INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITY: An Intermediate Sanction Facility (ISF) is a short term, fully secured facility used for offenders who violate conditions of parole.

LEVEL 1 HEARING: A Level 1 hearing is the highest level of Texas Youth Commission hearings. It is used to determine if a youth has committed a category 1 violation (i.e., more serious violations, such as violate the law, escape, and injure or threaten to injure someone) and if parole should be revoked or if the youth should be reclassified as high risk and assigned a minimum length of stay. It is also used to consider extending time for the treatment of emotional problems at the Corsicana Stabilization Unit.

OFFENSE OF INITIAL SENTENCE: The offense of initial sentence is the offense for which an adult offender or certified adult offender was originally sentenced to the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ). For reincarceration analysis, it is the offense that resulted in the original incarceration in prison or state jail.

- *Violent Offenses* – Examples include murder, non-negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and injury to a child.
- *Property Offenses* – Examples include arson, burglary, larceny/theft, motor vehicle theft, forgery and counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property, and vandalism.
- *Drug Offenses* – Examples include drug manufacture, possession and delivery.
- *Other Offenses* – Examples include weapons carrying and possession, prostitution and commercial vice, driving while intoxicated (DWI), gambling, and all other offenses not previously mentioned (except traffic).

PAROLE REVOCATION: An offender under parole supervision may be revoked and sent back to prison by the Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles. An offender can be revoked for committing a new offense or for technical violations. A technical violation occurs when an offender violates terms of conditions of release (e.g., positive urinalysis, failure to report).

RELEASE TYPE FROM PRISON: There are four primary ways an offender can be released from prison (not including death):

GLOSSARY

- *Parole* – The conditional release of an offender from prison, after approval by two (of three) members of the Board of Pardons and Paroles (BPP), to serve the remainder of his/her sentence under supervision in the community. Non-3g offenders are eligible after serving $\frac{1}{4}$ of their sentence (flat time plus good time). Offenders with 3g offenses are eligible after serving $\frac{1}{2}$ of their sentence (flat time only). Offenses considered 3g include murder, capital murder, indecency with a child, aggravated kidnapping, aggravated sexual assault, sexual assault, aggravated robbery, and certain drug and deadly weapon offenses.
- *Mandatory Supervision (MS)* – Automatic release when time served plus good time earned equals the sentence length, with no requirement for release approval from the parole board. MS was abolished in August 1996 and replaced by discretionary mandatory supervision (DMS - see below); however, some offenders who entered prison prior to that time are still eligible for MS release. Only certain offenses are eligible for MS (mostly drug and property offenses). Offenses that are 3g, including any prior 3g convictions, are not eligible.
- *Discretionary Mandatory Supervision (DMS)* – Current form of “mandatory” release. Requires approval by parole panel for release of eligible offenders.
- *Discharge* – Release when sentence is completely served (i.e., for a five year sentence you have served five calendar years in prison – good time not included). Once released you are no longer under any type of supervision

RELEASE TYPE FROM STATE JAIL: Offenders are released from state jail by discharge only. Offenders must serve their entire sentence and do not receive good time.

SHOCK PROBATION RELEASE: Offenders sentenced to incarceration in prison, state jail, or county jail and then bench warranted out of incarceration and placed on community supervision (probation) and supervised by community supervision and corrections departments (CSCD’s). Shock probation does not include offenders sentenced to incarceration as a condition of community supervision.

STATE BOOT CAMP: State boot camps are highly structured residential punishment programs modeled after military basic training. They target young, first-time offenders and emphasize physical exercise, strict supervision, and discipline. State boot camps are operated by TDCJ.

STATE JAIL: A state jail is a facility that houses offenders who receive state jail sentences. They also temporarily house transfer offenders. State jail sentences cannot exceed two years for one offense, but a repeat offender may receive overlapping state jail sentences not to exceed three years. The offenders are usually convicted of property and low-level controlled substance offenses.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITY: A Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility (SAFPF) is a facility that provides an intensive six-month therapeutic community program for offenders who are sentenced by a judge as a condition of community supervision or as a modification of parole/community supervision.

**APPENDIX A:
TEXAS RECIDIVISM RATES VS OTHER STATES**

APPENDIX A: TEXAS RECIDIVISM RATES VS OTHER STATES

Table 18: Comparison of Three-Year Recidivism Rates by State

STATE OR STUDY AREA	COHORT RELEASE YEAR	TYPE	THREE-YEAR RECIDIVISM RATE
California ^a	2004	Reincarceration	57.4%
Colorado ^b	2002	Reincarceration	49.7%
New York ^c	2003	Reincarceration	39.4%
Pennsylvania ^d	2002	Reincarceration	46.3%
Texas Prison	2005	Reincarceration	27.2%
Texas State Jail	2005	Reincarceration	32.8%
Texas Prison	2004	Rearrest	48.7%
Texas State Jail	2004	Rearrest	62.7%

^a California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, *Recidivism Rates within One, Two and Three Year Follow-up Periods for all Felons Paroled to California Supervision, California Department of Corrections, Released from Prison for the First Time in 2004 by Principal Commitment Offense*, June 2008. Note: California's rate of return is for paroled offenders only.

^b Colorado Department of Corrections, *Recidivism and Cumulative Return Rates Calendar Years 1997 through 2004*, December 2006. Note: Colorado's rate of return includes technical violations of probation and non-departmental community placement, as well as new offenses and technical violations of parole.

^c New York State Department of Correctional Services, *2003 Releases: Three Year Post Release Follow-Up*. Note: New York's rate of return is for new offenses and violations of parole.

^d Pennsylvania Department of Corrections, *Recidivism in Pennsylvania State Correctional Institutions 1999-2004*, December 2006. Note: Pennsylvania's rate of return includes returns for any reason.

- Reincarceration rates can be notably affected by state parole violation policies.

**APPENDIX B:
COMPARISON OF TEXAS RECIDIVISTS**

APPENDIX B: COMPARISON OF TEXAS RECIDIVISTS

Figure 14: Months Out of Custody Before Reincarceration, Fiscal Year 2004

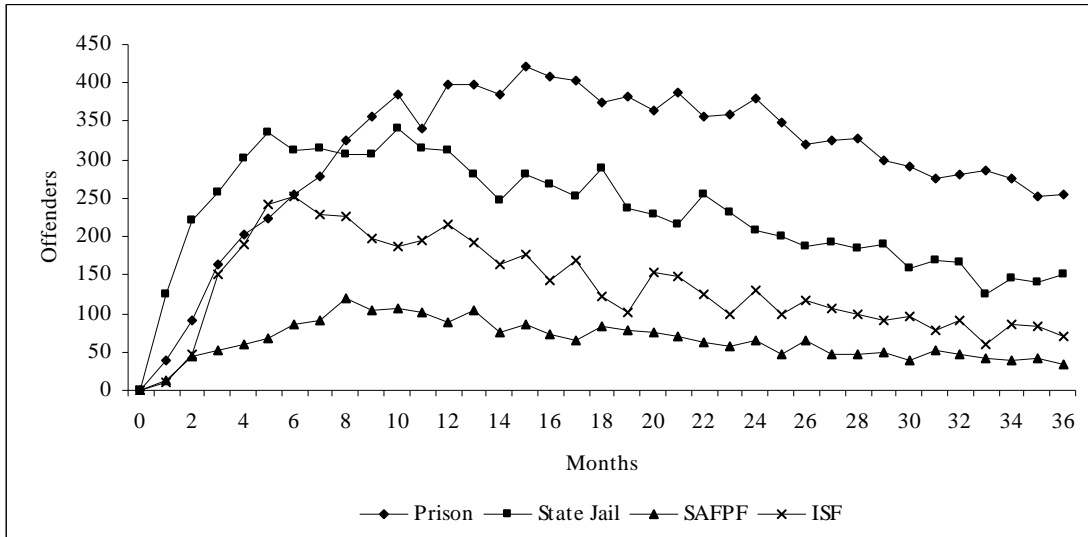
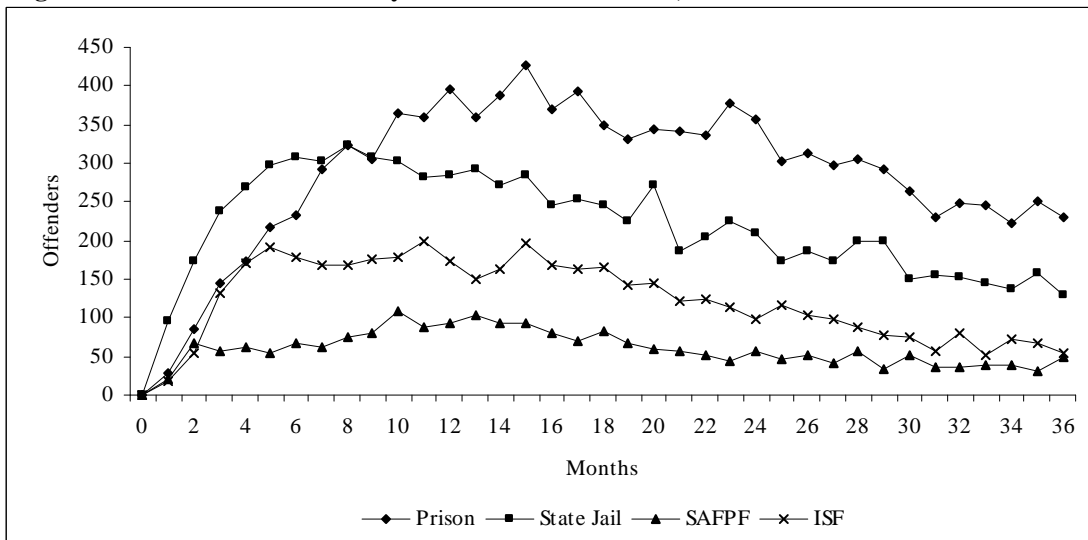
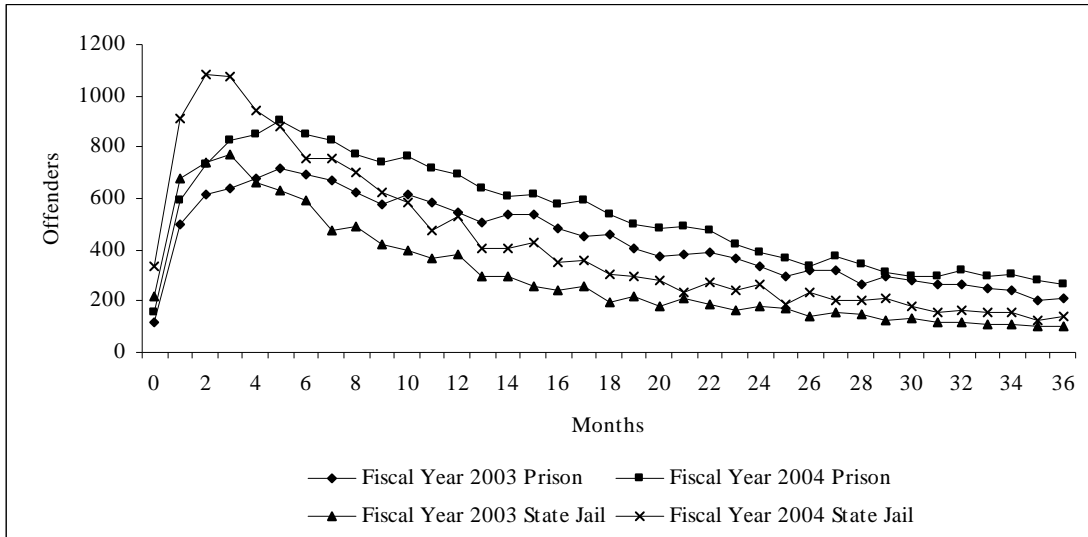


Figure 15: Months Out of Custody Before Reincarceration, Fiscal Year 2005



APPENDIX B: COMPARISON OF TEXAS RECIDIVISTS

Figure 16: Months Out of Custody Before Rearrest, Prison and State Jail



APPENDIX B: COMPARISON OF TEXAS RECIDIVISTS

Figure 17: Reincarceration by Gender, Fiscal Year 2005 Prison and State Jail Release Cohort and Recidivists

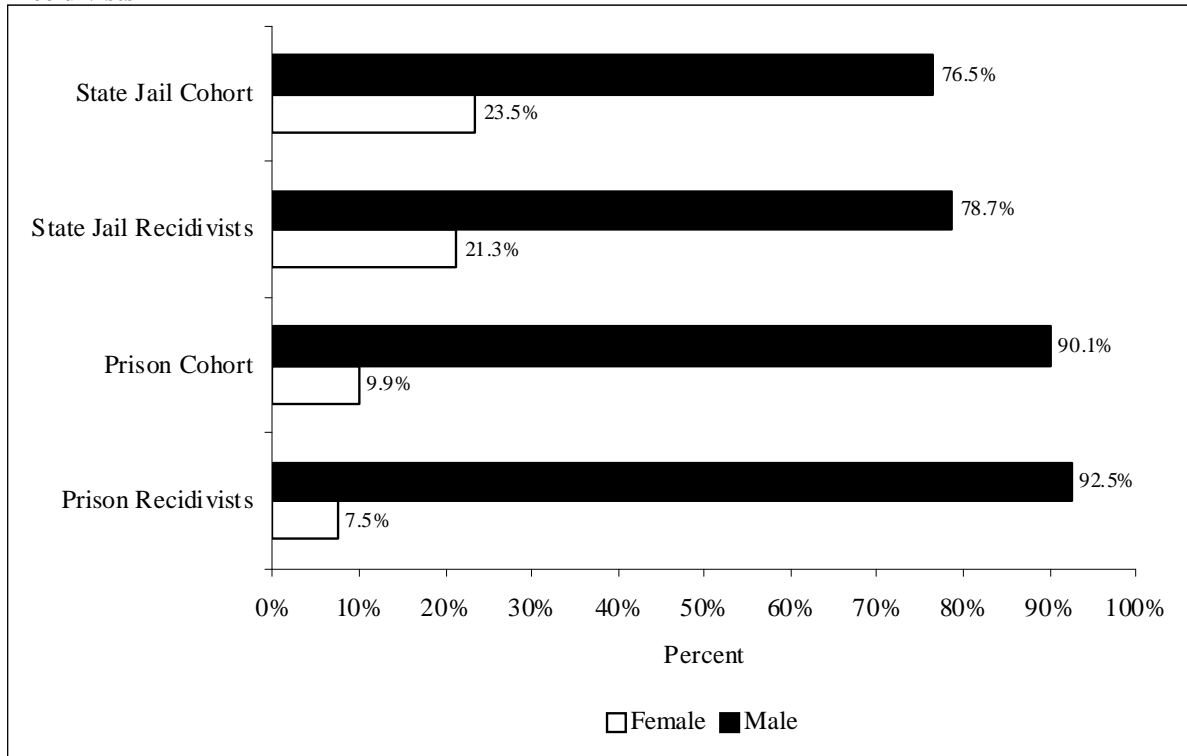
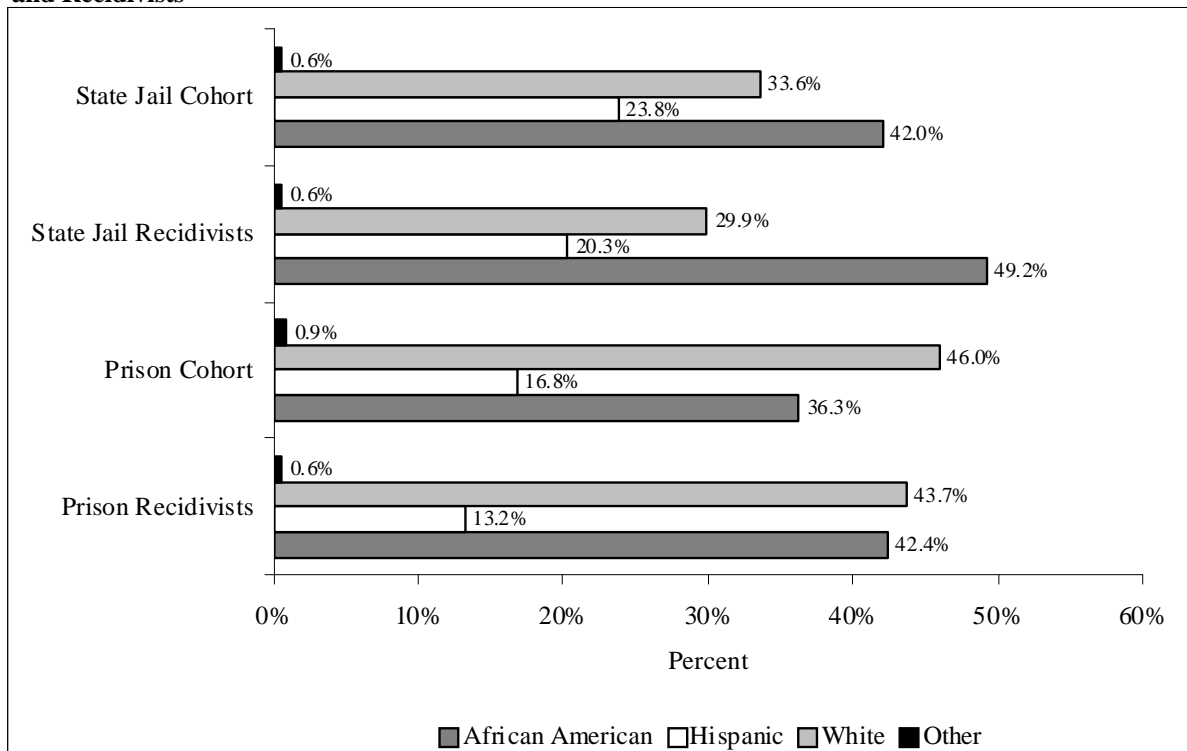


Figure 18: Reincarceration by Race/Ethnicity, Fiscal Year 2005 Prison and State Jail Release Cohort and Recidivists



APPENDIX B: COMPARISON OF TEXAS REARREST AND REINCARCERATION COHORTS

Figure 19: Reincarceration by Age at Release, Fiscal Year 2005 Prison and State Jail Release Cohort and Recidivists

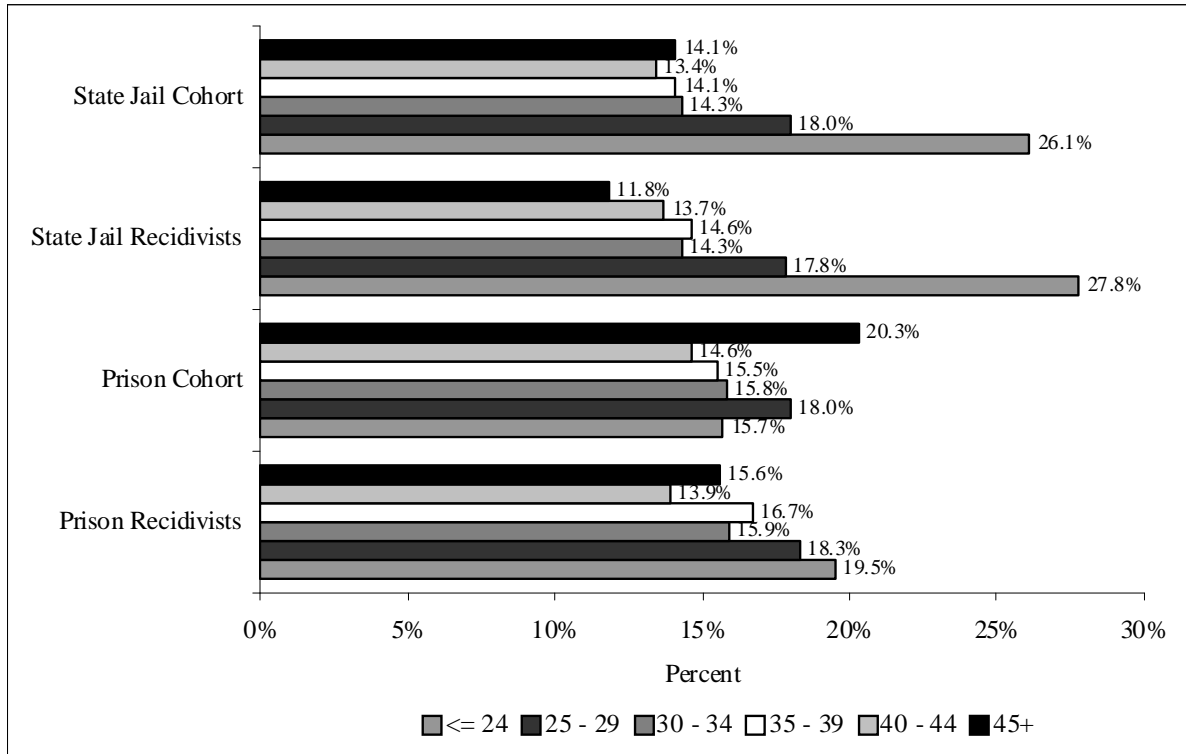


Figure 20: Reincarceration by Offense of Initial Sentence, Fiscal Year 2005 Prison and State Jail Release Cohort and Recidivists

