



LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD

Statewide Criminal and Juvenile Justice Recidivism and Revocation Rates

SUBMITTED TO THE 86TH TEXAS LEGISLATURE

PREPARED BY LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD STAFF

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January 2019

One responsibility of the Legislative Budget Board's Criminal Justice Data Analysis Team 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.

Assistant Directors
Legislative Budget Board

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On March 1, 2004, the Legislative Budget Board (LBB) established a Criminal Justice Data Analysis (CJDA) team to assume certain criminal justice policy analysis responsibilities; these responsibilities were codified in the Texas Government Code, Section 322.019, by the Seventy-ninth Legislature, Regular Session, 2005. One responsibility of the CJDA team is to calculate recidivism rates for adult and juvenile correctional populations. The January 2019 *Statewide Criminal and Juvenile Justice Recidivism and Revocation Rates* report provides recidivism and revocation rates for fiscal years 2013 to 2015 in preparation for the Eighty-sixth Legislature, 2019.

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 previously been convicted. 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 (see **Appendix A**). 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 2013 to 2015 are stable overall. Among the adult cohorts, the rate of rearrest for releases from in-prison therapeutic communities has decreased slightly. Releases from intermediate sanction facilities show a slight decrease in the rate of reconviction. Among the juvenile cohorts, individuals on adjudicated probation supervision show decreased rates for readjudication or conviction, and a decrease in the rate of incarceration. Readjudication or conviction rates for individuals released from local secure residential facilities show a slight decrease. Releases from state residential facilities show an increase in rearrest rates and a decrease in readjudication or conviction rates. **Figure 1** shows the correctional populations included in this analysis and their respective recidivism and revocation trends.

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

**FIGURE 1
TEXAS RECIDIVISM AND REVOCATION TRENDS, FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015**

POPULATION TYPE	COHORT	REARRESTS	RECONVICTION, ADJUDICATION, READJUDICATION, CONVICTION	INCARCERATION, REINCARCERATION
Adult	Felony Community Supervision	Stable	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	Stable	Stable
Juvenile	Adjudicated Probation Supervision	Stable	Stable	Stable
Juvenile	Local Secure Residential Facility – Juvenile Probation Departments	Stable	Stable	Stable
Juvenile	State Residential Facility – Texas Juvenile Justice Department	Slight Increase	Stable	Stable

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

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.

ADJUDICATION, READJUDICATION, CONVICTION, AND RECONVICTION

Adults and juveniles released from residential correctional facilities or starting supervision were monitored to determine

**FIGURE 2
REARREST RATES BY FISCAL YEAR OF RELEASE OR START OF SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015**

COHORT	PERCENTAGE REARRESTED WITHIN THREE YEARS		
	2013	2014	2015
Adult			
Felony Community Supervision	39.2%	38.3%	38.8%
Prison	46.4%	46.3%	45.4%
State Jail	62.7%	63.1%	62.8%
Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility	44.4%	44.3%	44.0%
In-prison Therapeutic Community	46.7%	45.0%	44.1%
Intermediate Sanction Facility	59.2%	58.5%	57.2%
Parole Supervision	44.2%	44.2%	42.8%
Juvenile			
Deferred Prosecution Supervision	42.5%	42.2%	41.0%
Adjudicated Probation Supervision	63.1%	64.0%	61.8%
Local Secure Residential Facility – Juvenile Probation Departments	73.9%	74.2%	74.9%
State Residential Facility – Texas Juvenile Justice Department	69.3%	72.6%	74.0%

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

FIGURE 3
ADJUDICATION, READJUDICATION, CONVICTION, OR RECONVICTION RATES BY FISCAL YEAR OF RELEASE OR START OF SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015

COHORT	PERCENTAGE ADJUDICATED, READJUDICATED, CONVICTED, OR RECONVICTED WITHIN THREE YEARS		
	2013	2014	2015
Adult			
Felony Community Supervision	30.2%	29.5%	29.2%
Prison	36.1%	36.2%	34.8%
State Jail	54.3%	54.7%	53.5%
Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility	35.4%	34.9%	33.6%
In-prison Therapeutic Community	34.0%	35.2%	32.9%
Intermediate Sanction Facility	47.4%	46.2%	44.9%
Parole Supervision	33.9%	34.6%	32.8%
Juvenile			
Deferred Prosecution Supervision	11.1%	11.0%	10.0%
Adjudicated Probation Supervision	27.8%	26.6%	24.3%
Local Secure Residential Facility – Juvenile Probation Departments	45.6%	45.8%	43.0%
State Residential Facility – Texas Juvenile Justice Department	59.6%	57.7%	58.0%

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

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 a 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.

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

**FIGURE 4
INCARCERATION OR REINCARCERATION RATES BY FISCAL YEAR OF RELEASE OR START OF SUPERVISION
FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015**

COHORT	PERCENTAGE INCARCERATED OR REINCARCERATED WITHIN THREE YEARS		
	2013	2014	2015
Adult			
Felony Community Supervision	29.2%	29.3%	28.3%
Prison	21.0%	21.0%	20.3%
State Jail	32.2%	31.9%	30.9%
Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility	45.4%	44.3%	44.3%
In-prison Therapeutic Community	21.3%	22.4%	22.8%
Intermediate Sanction Facility	39.4%	39.0%	39.5%
Parole Supervision	19.8%	21.0%	20.2%
Juvenile			
Deferred Prosecution Supervision	1.6%	1.4%	1.5%
Adjudicated Probation Supervision	10.3%	9.8%	8.2%
Local Secure Residential Facility – Juvenile Probation Departments	22.0%	23.7%	22.4%
State Residential Facility – Texas Juvenile Justice Department	41.5%	41.3%	43.2%

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

**FIGURE 5
REVOCATION RATES FOR ACTIVE FELONY SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2018**

COHORT	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Adult						
Felony Community Supervision	15.3%	15.6%	15.3%	15.3%	15.8%	16.0%
Parole Supervision	6.6%	6.5%	6.4%	7.2%	7.7%	7.8%
Juvenile						
Deferred Prosecution	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Adjudicated Probation	5.5%	5.6%	6.2%	5.7%	5.2%	5.0%
Parole Supervision	28.2%	28.9%	30.0%	24.3%	28.5%	25.3%

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

offenses include arson, fraud, and motor vehicle theft. Examples of drug offenses include drug manufacturing, possession, and delivery. Offenses that are 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 (CJAD), 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 2013, 2014, and 2015 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 2015 community supervision placement cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals, 35.0 percent, was placed onto community supervision for drug offenses. However, the most prevalent type of offense for which individuals within the fiscal year 2015 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 2015 community supervision placement cohort, the most prevalent type of offense for

FIGURE 6
REARREST RATES AFTER PLACEMENT ONTO FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015

PERIOD	2013 COHORT=59,034		2014 COHORT=57,488		2015 COHORT=58,230	
	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	12,803	21.7%	12,087	21.0%	12,279	21.1%
Year 2	6,250	10.6%	5,923	10.3%	6,005	10.3%
Year 3	4,072	6.9%	4,008	7.0%	4,309	7.4%
Total	23,125		22,018		22,593	
Rearrest Rate		39.2%		38.3%		38.8%

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 2013 TO 2015

PERIOD	2013 COHORT=59,034		2014 COHORT=57,488		2015 COHORT=58,230	
	CONVICTIONS OR RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	CONVICTIONS OR RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	CONVICTIONS OR RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	8,696	14.7%	8,183	14.2%	8,049	13.8%
Year 2	5,562	9.4%	5,243	9.1%	5,420	9.3%
Year 3	3,587	6.1%	3,555	6.2%	3,541	6.1%
Total	17,845		16,981		17,010	
Conviction/Reconviction Rate		30.2%		29.5%		29.2%

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

which individuals were reconvicted was categorized as drug. The average time between placement on felony community supervision and reconviction was 14 months for the fiscal year 2013 placement cohort, and 15 months for the fiscal years 2014 and 2015 placement cohorts. **Figure 7** shows the conviction or reconviction rate for each placement cohort.

For the fiscal year 2015 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 17 months for all placement cohorts. **Figure 8** shows the incarceration rate for each placement cohort.

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 2015 prison release cohort, 83.7 percent were released to parole supervision, including mandatory supervision and discretionary mandatory supervision, 15.6 percent were discharged, and 0.7 percent were released to felony community supervision.

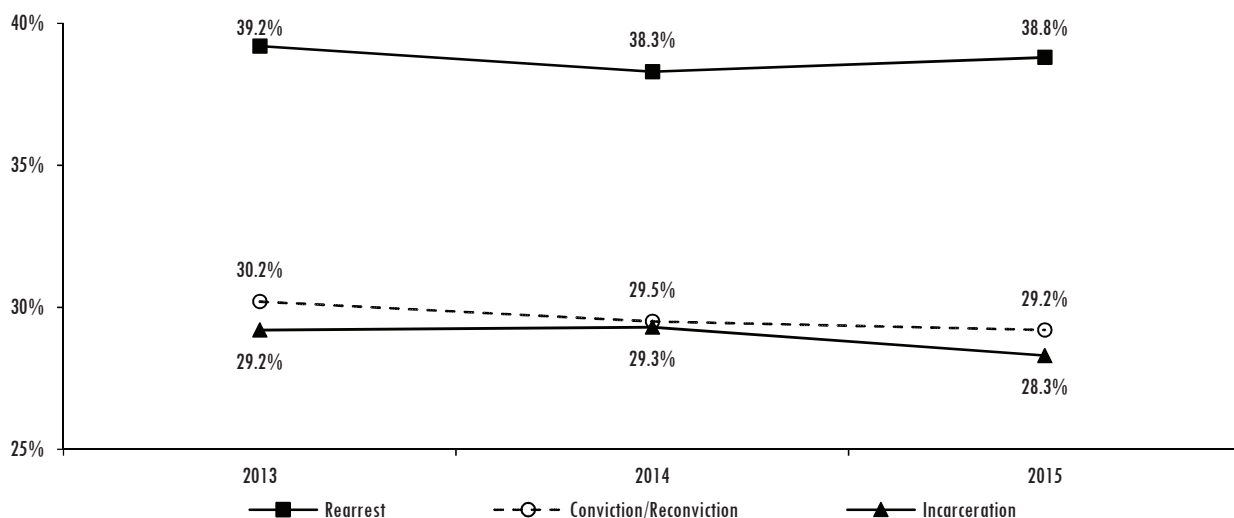
Among the fiscal year 2015 prison release cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals, 35.0 percent, were admitted to prison for violent offenses. Drug was the most prevalent type of offense for which members of this cohort were rearrested. The average time out of custody before rearrest was 14 months for the fiscal year 2013 release cohort and 15 months for the fiscal years 2014 and 2015 release cohorts. **Figure 10** shows the rearrest rate for each release cohort.

FIGURE 8
INCARCERATION RATES AFTER PLACEMENT ONTO FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015

PERIOD	2013 COHORT=59,034		2014 COHORT=57,488		2015 COHORT=58,230	
	INCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	INCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	INCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	6,242	10.6%	5,926	10.3%	5,852	10.0%
Year 2	6,729	11.4%	6,765	11.8%	6,474	11.1%
Year 3	4,260	7.2%	4,157	7.2%	4,172	7.2%
Total	17,231		16,848		16,498	
Incarceration Rate		29.2%		29.3%		28.3%

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 2013 TO 2015



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

FIGURE 10
REARREST RATES AFTER RELEASE FROM PRISON, FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015

PERIOD	2013 COHORT=42,537		2014 COHORT=41,288		2015 COHORT=41,695	
	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	9,693	22.8%	9,251	22.4%	9,062	21.7%
Year 2	6,334	14.9%	6,291	15.2%	6,172	14.8%
Year 3	3,712	8.7%	3,589	8.7%	3,675	8.8%
Total	19,739		19,131		18,909	
Rearrest Rate		46.4%		46.3%		45.4%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

Among the 2015 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 2015 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 19 months for the fiscal year 2013 release cohort, and 20 months for the fiscal years 2014 and 2015 release cohorts. **Figure 12** shows the reincarceration rate for each release cohort.

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 2015 state jail release cohort, 99.6 percent were discharged and 0.4 percent were released to felony community supervision (probation).

**FIGURE 11
RECONVICTION RATES AFTER RELEASE FROM PRISON, FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015**

PERIOD	2013 COHORT=42,537		2014 COHORT=41,288		2015 COHORT=41,695	
	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	5,376	12.6%	5,048	12.2%	4,881	11.7%
Year 2	5,967	14.0%	5,783	14.0%	5,741	13.8%
Year 3	4,008	9.4%	4,130	10.0%	3,891	9.3%
Total	15,351		14,961		14,513	
Reconviction Rate		36.1%		36.2%		34.8%

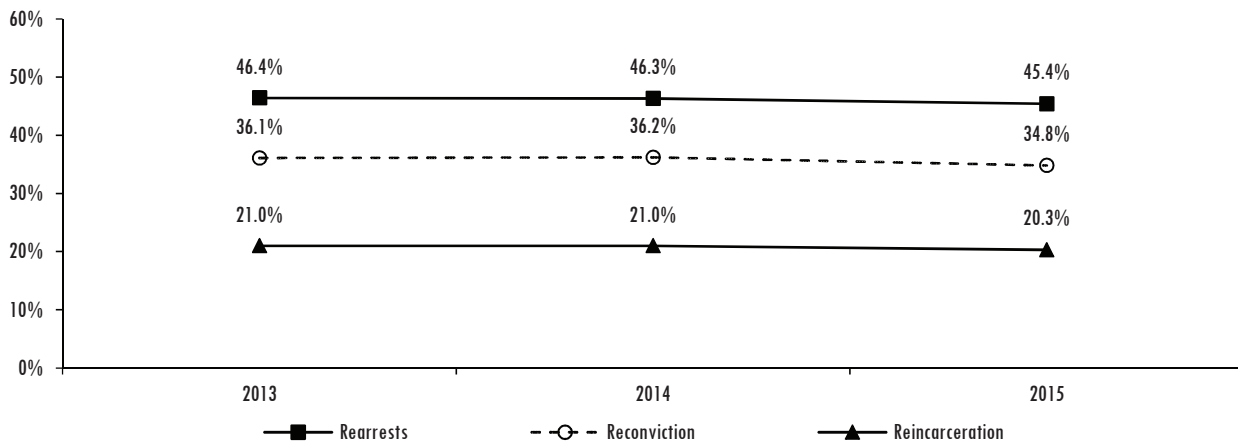
NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety.

**FIGURE 12
REINCARCERATION RATES AFTER RELEASE FROM PRISON, FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015**

PERIOD	2013 COHORT=42,537		2014 COHORT=41,288		2015 COHORT=41,695	
	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	2,119	5.0%	1,897	4.6%	1,731	4.2%
Year 2	3,857	9.1%	3,600	8.7%	3,652	8.8%
Year 3	2,973	7.0%	3,185	7.7%	3,074	7.4%
Total	8,949		8,682		8,457	
Reincarceration Rate		21.0%		21.0%		20.3%

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

**FIGURE 13
REARREST, RECONVICTION, AND REINCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM PRISON
FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015**



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

Among the fiscal year 2015 state jail release cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals, 48.6 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.

FIGURE 14
REARREST RATES AFTER RELEASE FROM STATE JAIL, FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015

PERIOD	2013 COHORT=22,354		2014 COHORT=21,931		2015 COHORT=21,468	
	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	8,770	39.2%	8,735	39.8%	8,347	38.9%
Year 2	3,527	15.8%	3,407	15.5%	3,399	15.8%
Year 3	1,723	7.7%	1,698	7.7%	1,728	8.0%
Total	14,020		13,840		13,474	
Rearrest Rate		62.7%		63.1%		62.8%

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 2013 TO 2015

PERIOD	2013 COHORT=22,354		2014 COHORT=21,931		2015 COHORT=21,468	
	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	6,026	27.0%	5,950	27.1%	5,559	25.9%
Year 2	3,962	17.7%	3,929	17.9%	3,793	17.7%
Year 3	2,148	9.6%	2,118	9.7%	2,137	10.0%
Total	12,136		11,997		11,489	
Reconviction Rate		54.3%		54.7%		53.5%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

FIGURE 16
REINCARCERATION RATES AFTER RELEASE FROM STATE JAIL, FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015

PERIOD	2013 COHORT=22,354		2014 COHORT=21,931		2015 COHORT=21,468	
	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	2,609	11.7%	2,534	11.6%	2,303	10.7%
Year 2	2,749	12.3%	2,679	12.2%	2,569	12.0%
Year 3	1,838	8.2%	1,788	8.2%	1,760	8.2%
Total	7,196		7,001		6,632	
Reincarceration Rate		32.2%		31.9%		30.9%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

Among the fiscal year 2015 state jail release cohort, property was the most prevalent type of offense for which individuals 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.

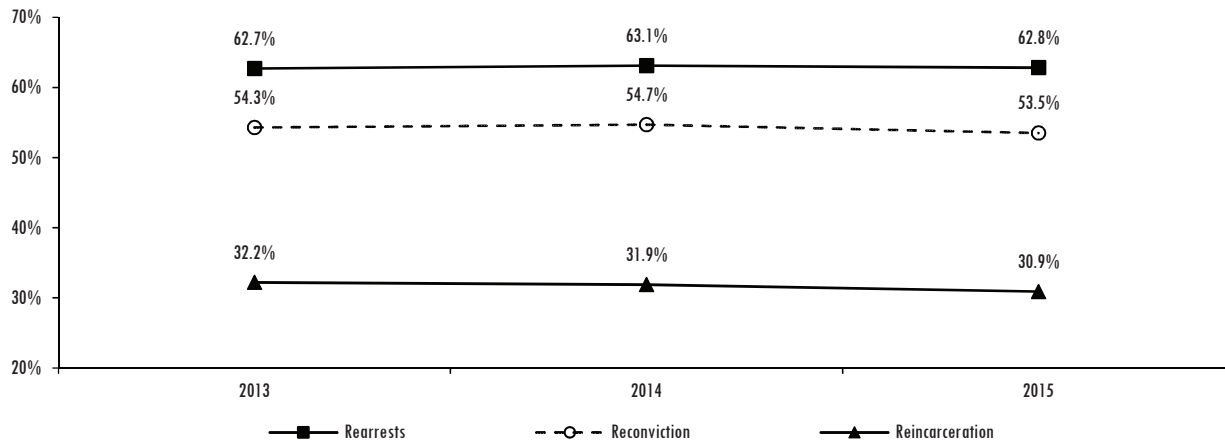
Among the fiscal year 2015 state jail release cohort, the most prevalent type of offense for which individuals were reincarcerated was categorized as property. The average time out of custody before reincarceration was 17 months for all release cohorts. **Figure 16** shows the reincarceration rate for each release cohort.

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

FIGURE 17
REARREST, RECONVICTION, AND REINCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM STATE JAIL, FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015



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 2013 TO 2015

PERIOD	2013 COHORT=6,301		2014 COHORT=6,357		2015 COHORT=6,154	
	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	1,255	19.9%	1,250	19.7%	1,095	17.8%
Year 2	906	14.4%	930	14.6%	948	15.4%
Year 3	635	10.1%	638	10.0%	664	10.8%
Total	2,796		2,818		2,707	
Rearrest Rate		44.4%		44.3%		44.0%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

supervision or as a modification of parole or felony community supervision. SAFPF programming consists of orientation, treatment, reentry education, and aftercare. For the fiscal year 2015 SAFPF release cohort, 90.3 percent were released to felony community supervision, and 9.7 percent were released to parole supervision.

Among the fiscal year 2015 SAFPF release cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals, 34.5 percent, was admitted to SAFPF 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 fiscal years 2013 and 2014 release cohorts and 16 months for the fiscal year 2015 release cohort. **Figure 18** shows the rearrest rate for each release cohort.

Among the fiscal year 2015 SAFPF 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 year 2013 release cohort, and 17 months for the fiscal years 2014 and 2015 release cohorts. **Figure 19** shows the reconviction rate for each release cohort.

Among the fiscal year 2015 SAFPF 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 all three release cohorts. **Figure 20** shows the reincarceration rate for each release cohort.

FIGURE 19
RECONVICTION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM A SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITY,
FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015

PERIOD	2013 COHORT=6,301		2014 COHORT=6,357		2015 COHORT=6,154	
	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	888	14.1%	840	13.2%	747	12.1%
Year 2	764	12.1%	785	12.3%	761	12.4%
Year 3	577	9.2%	591	9.3%	560	9.1%
Total	2,229		2,216		2,068	
Reconviction Rate		35.4%		34.9%		33.6%

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 2013 TO 2015

PERIOD	2013 COHORT=6,301		2014 COHORT=6,357		2015 COHORT=6,154	
	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	1,225	19.4%	1,180	18.6%	1,198	19.5%
Year 2	1,072	17.0%	1,037	16.3%	953	15.5%
Year 3	566	9.0%	596	9.4%	578	9.4%
Total	2,863		2,813		2,729	
Reincarceration Rate		45.4%		44.3%		44.3%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

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 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 SAFPF. For the fiscal year 2015 IPTC release cohort, all individuals were released to parole supervision.

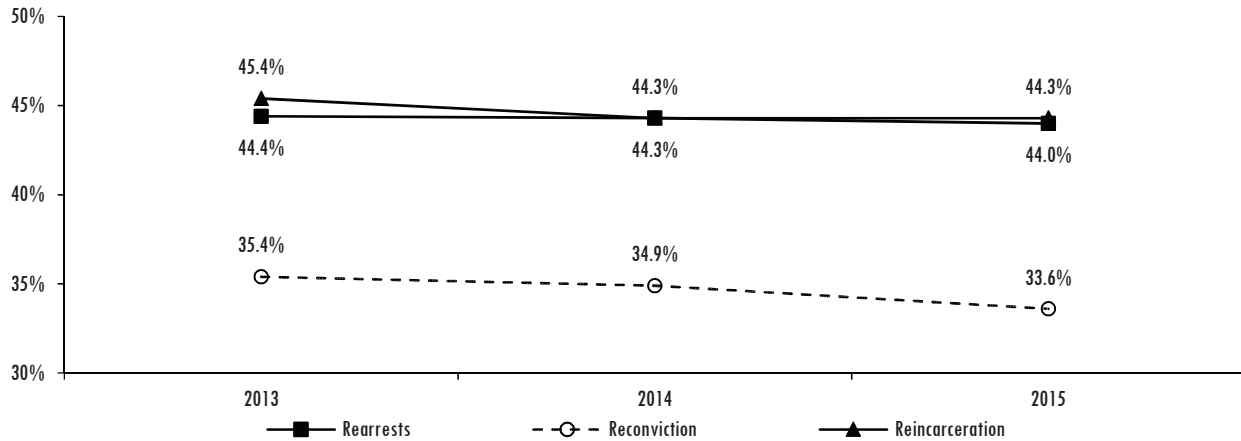
Among the fiscal year 2015 IPTC cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals, 41.3 percent, were admitted to IPTC for drug offenses. Drug was also the most

prevalent type of offense for which members of this cohort were rearrested. The average time out of custody before rearrest was 16 months for the fiscal years 2013 and 2014 release cohorts and 15 months for the fiscal year 2015 release cohort. **Figure 22** shows the rearrest rate for each release cohort.

Among the fiscal year 2015 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 2015 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 22 months for the fiscal years 2013 and 2014 release cohorts and 23 months for the fiscal year 2015 release cohort. **Figure 24** shows the reincarceration rate for each release cohorts.

FIGURE 21
REARREST, RECONVICTION, AND REINCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM A SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITY, FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015



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 2013 TO 2015

PERIOD	2013 COHORT=2,907		2014 COHORT=2,940		2015 COHORT=2,953	
	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	565	19.4%	560	19.0%	560	19.0%
Year 2	494	17.0%	476	16.2%	472	16.0%
Year 3	300	10.3%	286	9.7%	269	9.1%
Total	1,359		1,322		1,301	
Rearrest Rate		46.7%		45.0%		44.1%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

FIGURE 23
RECONVICTION RATES AFTER RELEASE FROM IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY, FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015

PERIOD	2013 COHORT=2,907		2014 COHORT=2,940		2015 COHORT=2,953	
	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	253	8.7%	256	8.7%	251	8.5%
Year 2	417	14.3%	421	14.3%	406	13.7%
Year 3	317	10.9%	358	12.2%	314	10.6%
Total	987		1,035		971	
Reconviction Rate		34.0%		35.2%		32.9%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

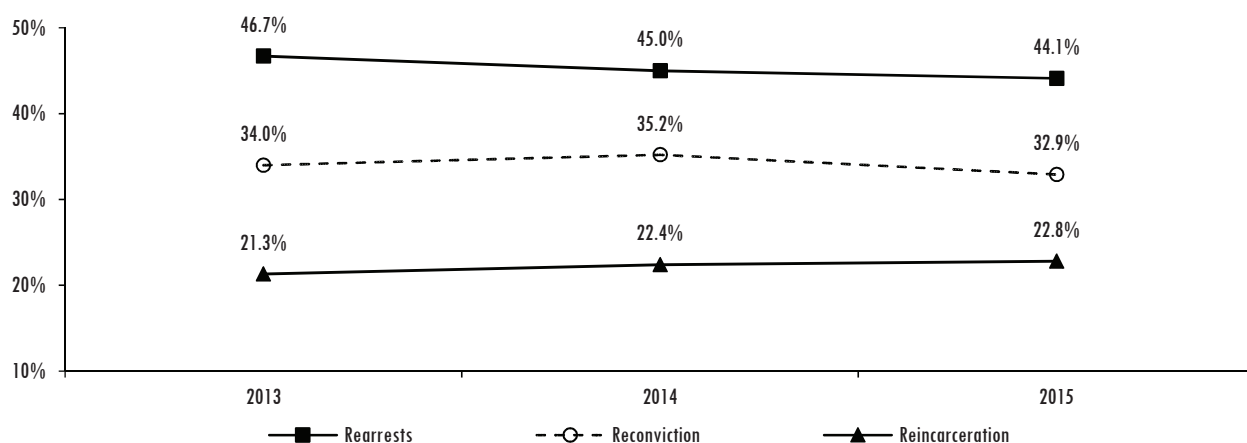
FIGURE 24
REINCARCERATION RATES AFTER RELEASE FROM IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY, FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015

PERIOD	2013 COHORT=2,907		2014 COHORT=2,940		2015 COHORT=2,953	
	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	93	3.2%	90	3.1%	79	2.7%
Year 2	263	9.0%	279	9.5%	283	9.6%
Year 3	263	9.0%	290	9.9%	311	10.5%
Total	619		659		673	
Reincarceration Rate		21.3%		22.4%		22.8%

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 2013 TO 2015



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

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 individual's supervision and sending them to prison. ISFs may include services such as education and life skills training. For the fiscal year 2015 ISF release cohort, 71.7 percent were released to parole

supervision, 28.0 percent were released to felony community supervision, and 0.3 percent were released as other.

Among the fiscal year 2015 ISF release cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals, 29.8 percent, were admitted to ISF for property offenses. The most prevalent type of offense for which individuals were rearrested was categorized as other. The average time out of custody before rearrest was 12 months for the fiscal year 2013 release cohort and 13 months for the fiscal years 2014 and 2015 release cohorts. Figure 26 shows the rearrest rate for each release cohort.

Among the fiscal year 2015 ISF release cohort, the most prevalent type of offense for which individuals were

FIGURE 26
REARREST RATES AFTER RELEASE FROM INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITY, FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015

PERIOD	2013 COHORT=10,362		2014 COHORT=11,194		2015 COHORT=11,010	
	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	3,528	34.0%	3,643	32.5%	3,542	32.2%
Year 2	1,704	16.4%	1,804	16.1%	1,753	15.9%
Year 3	900	8.7%	1,100	9.8%	1,005	9.1%
Total	6,132		6,547		6,300	
Rearrest Rate		59.2%		58.5%		57.2%

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 2013 TO 2015

PERIOD	2013 COHORT=10,362		2014 COHORT=11,194		2015 COHORT=11,010	
	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	2,183	21.1%	2,223	19.9%	2,092	19.0%
Year 2	1,742	16.8%	1,760	15.7%	1,771	16.1%
Year 3	989	9.5%	1,186	10.6%	1,078	9.8%
Total	4,914		5,169		4,941	
Reconviction Rate		47.4%		46.2%		44.9%

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

reconvicted was categorized as other. The average time out of custody before reconviction was 15 months for the fiscal year 2013 release cohort, and 16 months for fiscal years 2014 and 2015 release cohorts. **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 2015 ISF release cohort, property was the most prevalent type of offense for which individuals were reincarcerated. The average time out of custody before reincarceration was 17 months for all release cohorts. **Figure 28** shows the reincarceration rate for each release cohort.

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.

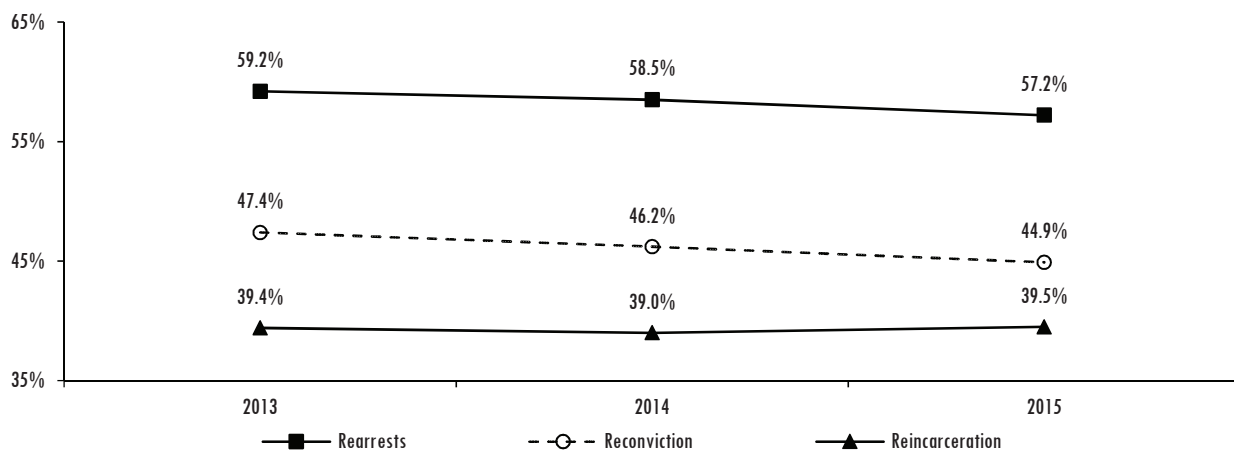
Among the fiscal year 2015 parole supervision cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals starting parole supervision, 29.9 percent, initially was sentenced for a violent offense. The most prevalent type of offense for which individuals were rearrested was other. The average time on supervision

FIGURE 28
REINCARCERATION RATES AFTER RELEASE FROM INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITY, FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015

PERIOD	2013 COHORT=10,362		2014 COHORT=11,194		2015 COHORT=11,010	
	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	1,474	14.2%	1,522	13.6%	1,477	13.4%
Year 2	1,599	15.4%	1,626	14.5%	1,747	15.9%
Year 3	1,014	9.8%	1,220	10.9%	1,130	10.3%
Total	4,087		4,368		4,354	
Reincarceration Rate		39.4%		39.0%		39.5%

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 2013 TO 2015



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

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 2015 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 2015 parole supervision cohort, drug was the most prevalent type of offense for which individuals were reincarcerated. The average time on supervision before

reincarceration was 19 months for the 2013 supervision cohort and 20 months for fiscal years 2014 and 2015 supervision cohorts. **Figure 32** shows the reincarceration rate for each parole supervision cohort.

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

**FIGURE 30
REARREST RATES AFTER STARTING PAROLE SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015**

PERIOD	2013		2014		2015	
	COHORT=37,256		COHORT=36,489		COHORT=37,081	
	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	7,789	20.9%	7,523	20.6%	7,281	19.6%
Year 2	5,477	14.7%	5,424	14.9%	5,355	14.4%
Year 3	3,211	8.6%	3,175	8.7%	3,234	8.7%
Total	16,477		16,122		15,870	
Rearrest Rate		44.2%		44.2%		42.8%

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 2013 TO 2015**

PERIOD	2013		2014		2015	
	COHORT=37,256		COHORT=36,489		COHORT=37,081	
	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	4,401	11.8%	4,199	11.5%	3,991	10.8%
Year 2	4,917	13.2%	4,864	13.3%	4,795	12.9%
Year 3	3,323	8.9%	3,562	9.8%	3,362	9.1%
Total	12,641		12,625		12,148	
Reconviction Rate		33.9%		34.6%		32.8%

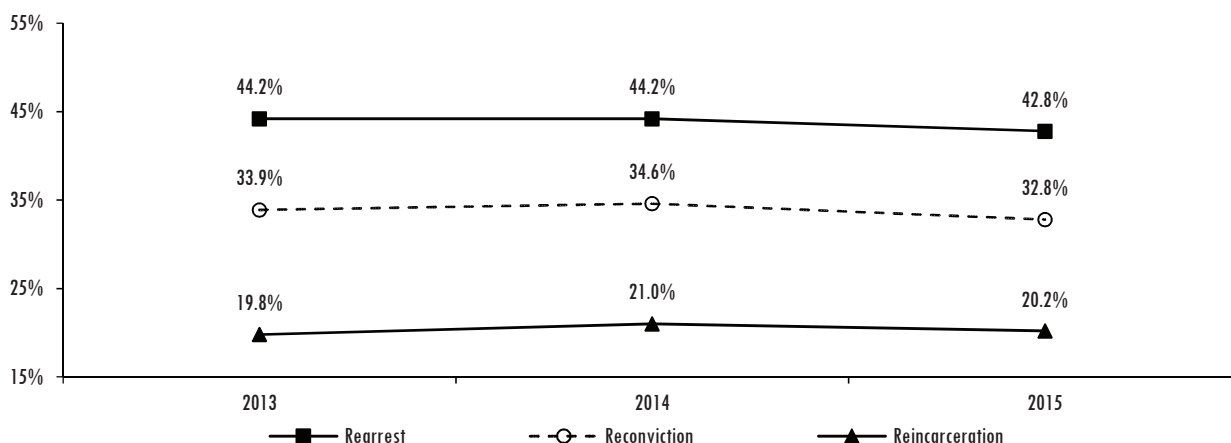
NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety.

**FIGURE 32
REINCARCERATION RATES AFTER STARTING PAROLE SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015**

PERIOD	2013		2014		2015	
	COHORT=37,256		COHORT=36,489		COHORT=37,081	
	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	1,786	4.8%	1,773	4.9%	1,677	4.5%
Year 2	3,159	8.5%	3,155	8.6%	3,188	8.6%
Year 3	2,426	6.5%	2,725	7.5%	2,642	7.1%
Total	7,371		7,653		7,507	
Reincarceration Rate		19.8%		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 2013 TO 2015



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

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 individuals' supervision and return them to prison. One other option available to the parole panel is to place the individual into an ISF or an SAFPF. An ISF is a short-term, fully secured detention facility used for individuals who violate conditions of supervision. An SAFPF is an intensive therapeutic community program for individuals with drug and alcohol treatment needs. ISFs and SAFPFs are used as an alternative 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

FIGURE 34
REVOCATION RATES FOR ACTIVE PAROLE SUPERVISION
FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2018

YEAR	POPULATION	REVOCATIONS TO PRISON	REVOCATION RATE
2013	87,596	5,770	6.6%
2014	87,029	5,629	6.5%
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%

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

year is divided by the average active parole supervision population for that fiscal year.

Individuals on parole supervision can have supervision revoked for committing a new offense or for a technical violation of conditions of parole supervision.

Of the 6,559 adult parolees revoked during fiscal year 2018, 5,064 (77.2 percent) were returned to prison for a new offense, and 1,495 (22.8 percent) were returned for a technical violation.

Figure 34 shows the average active parole supervision revocation rates for fiscal years 2013 to 2018.

FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION REVOCATIONS

TDCJ's Community Justice Assistance Division (CJAD) 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 supervision revocations.

Individuals on felony community supervision can have their supervision revoked and 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., positive 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 in 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 felony direct community supervision population for that fiscal year. Among the fiscal year 2018 felony direct supervision population, 55.7 percent were revoked to prison, 38.2 percent were revoked to state jail, and 6.1 percent were revoked to county jail.

Figure 35 shows the revocation rates for fiscal years 2013 to 2018.

FIGURE 35
REVOCATION RATES FOR DIRECT FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2018

YEAR	AVERAGE FELONY DIRECT SUPERVISION POPULATION	REVOCATIONS	REVOCATION RATE
2013	164,552	25,227	15.3%
2014	160,628	25,090	15.6%
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%

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 (JPD) and by the Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJJD). TJJJD 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 2013, 2014, and 2015 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 with shorter and less serious offense histories. Participation requires consent from the juvenile and the juvenile’s caregiver.

Among the fiscal year 2015 deferred prosecution supervision cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals, 30.8 percent, was admitted to deferred prosecution supervision for property 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 2015 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 the fiscal year 2013 supervision cohort, and 24 months for the fiscal years 2014 and 2015 supervision cohorts. **Figure 37** shows the adjudication or conviction rate for each supervision cohort.

FIGURE 36
REARREST RATES AFTER ADMISSION TO DEFERRED PROSECUTION SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015

PERIOD	2013 COHORT=17,208		2014 COHORT=15,424		2015 COHORT=15,301	
	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	3,856	22.4%	3,432	22.3%	3,400	22.2%
Year 2	2,080	12.1%	1,841	11.9%	1,725	11.3%
Year 3	1,376	8.0%	1,243	8.1%	1,148	7.5%
Total	7,312		6,516		6,273	
Rearrest Rate		42.5%		42.2%		41.0%

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 2013 TO 2015

PERIOD	2013 COHORT=17,208		2014 COHORT=15,424		2015 COHORT=15,301	
	ADJUDICATIONS OR CONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	ADJUDICATIONS OR CONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	ADJUDICATIONS OR CONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	253	1.5%	194	1.3%	180	1.2%
Year 2	680	4.0%	617	4.0%	561	3.7%
Year 3	973	5.7%	883	5.7%	784	5.1%
Total	1,906		1,694		1,525	
Adjudication or Conviction Rate		11.1%		11.0%		10.0%

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 2013 TO 2015

PERIOD	2013 COHORT=17,208		2014 COHORT=15,424		2015 COHORT=15,301	
	INCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	INCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	INCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	30	0.2%	24	0.2%	21	0.1%
Year 2	106	0.6%	55	0.4%	74	0.5%
Year 3	134	0.8%	133	0.9%	128	0.8%
Total	270		212		223	
Incarceration Rate		1.6%		1.4%		1.5%

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

The incarceration rate for juveniles on deferred prosecution supervision remained very low from fiscal years 2013 to 2015. Among the fiscal year 2015 deferred prosecution supervision cohort, the most prevalent type of offense for which individuals were incarcerated was categorized as violent. The average time on supervision before incarceration was 23 months for the fiscal year 2013 cohort, 25 months for the fiscal year 2014 cohort, and 24 months for the fiscal year 2015 cohort. **Figure 38** shows the incarceration rate for each deferred prosecution cohort.

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

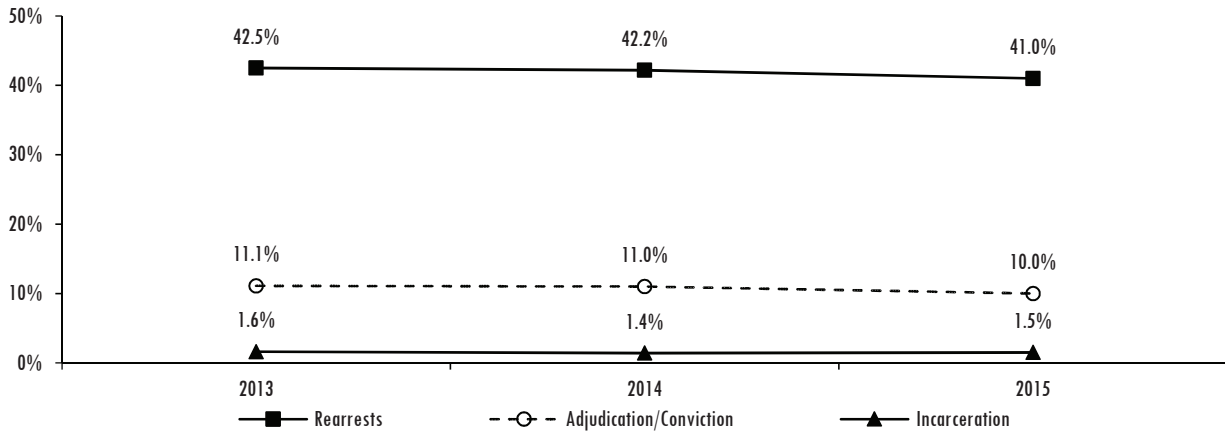
ADJUDICATED PROBATION – REARREST, READJUDICATION, AND INCARCERATION

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 have the individual reside with a different relative) or, if the individual is eligible, revoke the adjudicated probation and commit the individual to TJJD custody.

Among the fiscal year 2015 adjudicated probation supervision cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals, 30.9 percent, were admitted to adjudicated probation supervision for offenses categorized as other. Violent and property offense types were tied as the most prevalent types of offense for which the fiscal year 2015 adjudicated probation cohort of individuals was rearrested. The average time on supervision before rearrest was 12 months for each adjudicated probation

FIGURE 39
REARREST, ADJUDICATION/CONVICTION, AND INCARCERATION RATES FOR JUVENILES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF ADMISSION TO DEFERRED PROSECUTION SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015



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

FIGURE 40
REARREST RATES AFTER ADMISSION TO ADJUDICATED PROBATION SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015

PERIOD	2013 COHORT=14,557		2014 COHORT=13,372		2015 COHORT=12,158	
	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	5,199	35.7%	4,911	36.7%	4,316	35.5%
Year 2	2,579	17.7%	2,394	17.9%	2,050	16.9%
Year 3	1,414	9.7%	1,250	9.3%	1,142	9.4%
Total	9,192		8,555		7,508	
Rearrest Rate		63.1%		64.0%		61.8%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

cohort. **Figure 40** shows the rearrest rate for each adjudicated probation cohort.

Among the fiscal year 2015 adjudicated probation supervision cohort, property 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 all adjudicated probation cohorts. **Figure 41** shows the readjudication or conviction rate for each cohort.

Among the fiscal year 2015 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 19 months for the fiscal year 2013 adjudicated probation cohort

and 20 months for the fiscal years 2014 and 2015 adjudicated probation cohorts. **Figure 42** shows the incarceration rate for each cohort.

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 facilities are intended to rehabilitate and to provide public safety. JPDs may

FIGURE 41
READJUDICATION/CONVICTION RATES AFTER ADMISSION TO ADJUDICATED PROBATION SUPERVISION
FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015

PERIOD	2013 COHORT=14,557		2014 COHORT=13,372		2015 COHORT=12,158	
	READJUDICATIONS OR CONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	READJUDICATIONS OR CONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	READJUDICATIONS OR CONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	704	4.8%	566	4.2%	494	4.1%
Year 2	1,508	10.4%	1,390	10.4%	1,115	9.2%
Year 3	1,832	12.6%	1,597	11.9%	1,340	11.0%
Total	4,044		3,553		2,949	
Readjudication/Conviction Rate		27.8%		26.6%		24.3%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

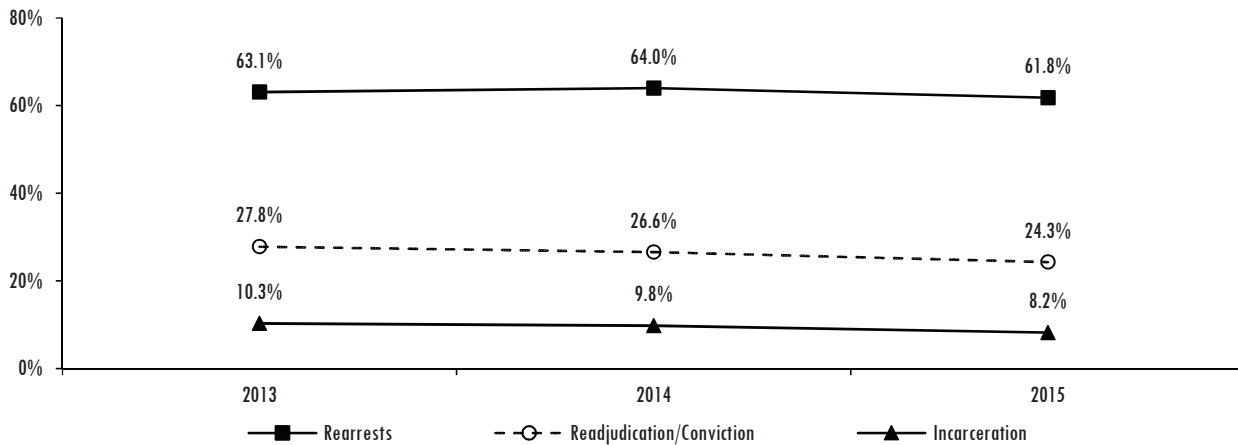
FIGURE 42
INCARCERATION RATES AFTER ADMISSION TO ADJUDICATED PROBATION SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015

PERIOD	2013 COHORT=14,557		2014 COHORT=13,372		2015 COHORT=12,158	
	INCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	INCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	INCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	382	2.6%	337	2.5%	235	1.9%
Year 2	599	4.1%	471	3.5%	350	2.9%
Year 3	514	3.5%	508	3.8%	407	3.3%
Total	1,495		1,316		992	
Incarceration Rate		10.3%		9.8%		8.2%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

FIGURE 43
REARREST, READJUDICATION/CONVICTION, AND INCARCERATION RATES FOR JUVENILES WITHIN THREE YEARS ADMISSION TO ADJUDICATED PROBATION SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015



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

FIGURE 44
REARREST RATES AFTER RELEASE FROM A LOCAL SECURE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY, FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015

PERIOD	2013 COHORT=2,602		2014 COHORT=2,469		2015 COHORT=2,408	
	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	1,257	48.3%	1,177	47.7%	1,164	48.3%
Year 2	437	16.8%	437	17.7%	437	18.1%
Year 3	230	8.8%	217	8.8%	202	8.4%
Total	1,924		1,831		1,803	
Rearrest Rate		73.9%		74.2%		74.9%

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 2013 TO 2015

PERIOD	2013 COHORT=2,602		2014 COHORT=2,469		2015 COHORT=2,408	
	READJUDICATIONS OR CONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	READJUDICATIONS OR CONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	READJUDICATIONS OR CONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	346	13.3%	314	12.7%	283	11.8%
Year 2	438	16.8%	435	17.6%	384	15.9%
Year 3	402	15.4%	382	15.5%	368	15.3%
Total	1,186		1,131		1,035	
Readjudication or Conviction Rate		45.6%		45.8%		43.0%

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

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 2015 local secure residential release cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals, 46.8 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 also was categorized as other. The average time out of custody before rearrest was 11 months for all three local secure residential release cohorts. **Figure 44** shows the rearrest rate for each release cohort.

Among the fiscal year 2015 local secure residential release cohort, the most prevalent type of offense for which individuals were readjudicated or convicted was tied between offenses categorized as violent or drug. 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 2015 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 17 months for the fiscal year 2013 release cohort and 18 months for the fiscal years 2014 and 2015 cohorts. **Figure 46** shows the incarceration rate for each release cohort.

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

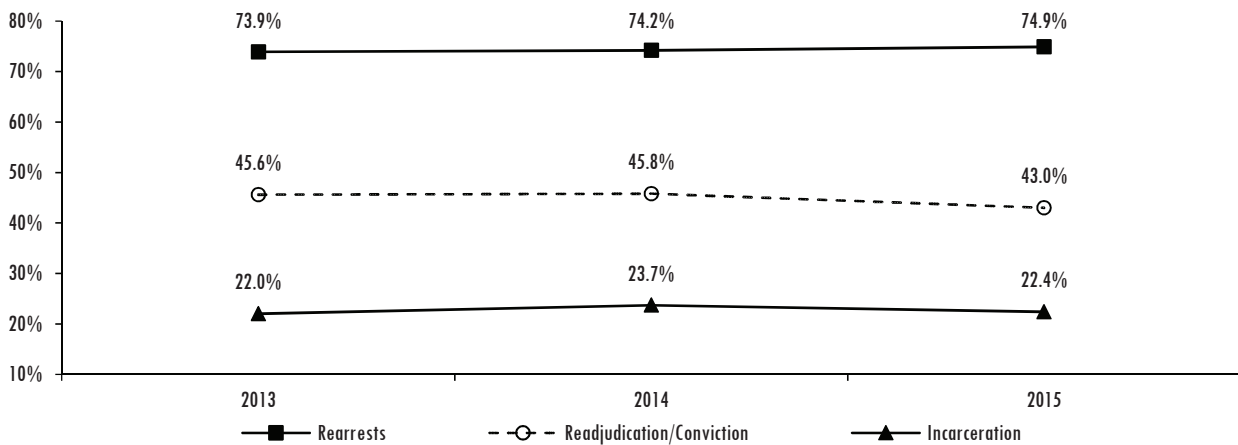
TJJD oversees state residential facilities, halfway houses, contract residential placements, and parole supervision,

FIGURE 46
INCARCERATION RATES AFTER RELEASE FROM A LOCAL SECURE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY, FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015

PERIOD	2013 COHORT=2,602		2014 COHORT=2,469		2015 COHORT=2,408	
	INCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	INCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	INCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	203	7.8%	204	8.3%	178	7.4%
Year 2	206	7.9%	192	7.8%	177	7.4%
Year 3	163	6.3%	188	7.6%	184	7.6%
Total	572		584		539	
Incarceration Rate		22.0%		23.7%		22.4%

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

FIGURE 47
REARREST, READJUDICATION/CONVICTION, AND INCARCERATION RATES FOR JUVENILES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM A LOCAL SECURE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY, FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015



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

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 turns age 19.

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 non-secure residential facilities or to parole supervision, or they may be discharged from state custody. For the fiscal year 2015

cohort, 32.4 percent were released to juvenile parole supervision, 51.7 percent were released to a non-secure TJJD residential facility, 3.4 percent were released to adult parole supervision, and 12.5 percent were discharged from custody without supervision.

Among the fiscal year 2015 state residential release cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals, 50.8 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 13 months for the fiscal year 2013 release cohort, and 12 months for the fiscal years 2014 and 2015 release cohorts. **Figure 48** shows the rearrest rate for each release cohort.

FIGURE 48
REARREST RATES FOR JUVENILES AFTER RELEASE FROM A STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY, FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015

PERIOD	2013 COHORT=981		2014 COHORT=955		2015 COHORT=882	
	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	379	38.6%	376	39.4%	368	41.7%
Year 2	196	20.0%	222	23.2%	198	22.4%
Year 3	105	10.7%	95	9.9%	87	9.9%
Total	680		693		653	
Rearrest Rate		69.3%		72.6%		74.0%

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 2013 TO 2015

PERIOD	2013 COHORT=981		2014 COHORT=955		2015 COHORT=882	
	READJUDICATIONS OR CONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	READJUDICATIONS OR CONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	READJUDICATIONS OR CONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	210	21.4%	201	21.0%	180	20.4%
Year 2	215	21.9%	224	23.5%	198	22.4%
Year 3	160	16.3%	126	13.2%	134	15.2%
Total	585		551		512	
Readjudication or Conviction Rate		59.6%		57.7%		58.0%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

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 2015 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 all release cohorts. **Figure 49** shows the readjudication or conviction rate for each release cohort.

Among the fiscal year 2015 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 13 months for the fiscal year 2013 release cohort, 14 months for the fiscal year 2014 release cohort, and 12 months for the fiscal year 2015 release cohort. **Figure 50** shows the reincarceration rate for each release cohort.

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 2013 to 2018.

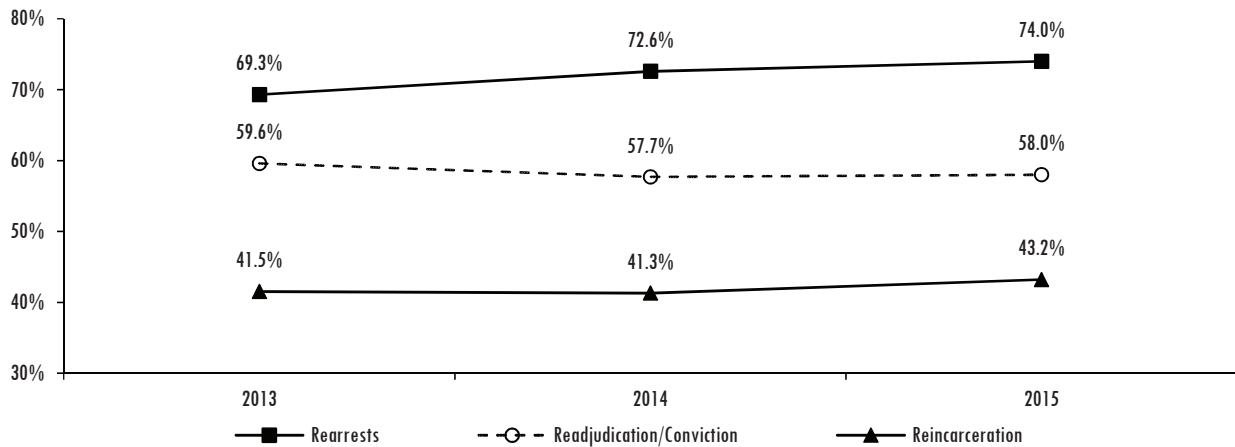
FIGURE 50
REINCARCERATION RATES AFTER RELEASE FROM A STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY, FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015

PERIOD	2013 COHORT=981		2014 COHORT=955		2015 COHORT=882	
	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	222	22.6%	196	20.5%	224	25.4%
Year 2	97	9.9%	110	11.5%	95	10.8%
Year 3	88	9.0%	88	9.2%	62	7.0%
Total	407		394		381	
Reincarceration Rate		41.5%		41.3%		43.2%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

FIGURE 51
REARREST, READJUDICATION/CONVICTION, AND REINCARCERATION RATES FOR JUVENILES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM A STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY, FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015



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

Parolees may be revoked either as the result of a new offense or a technical violation of supervision conditions. Technical violations accounted for 24.2 percent of fiscal year 2018 revocations.

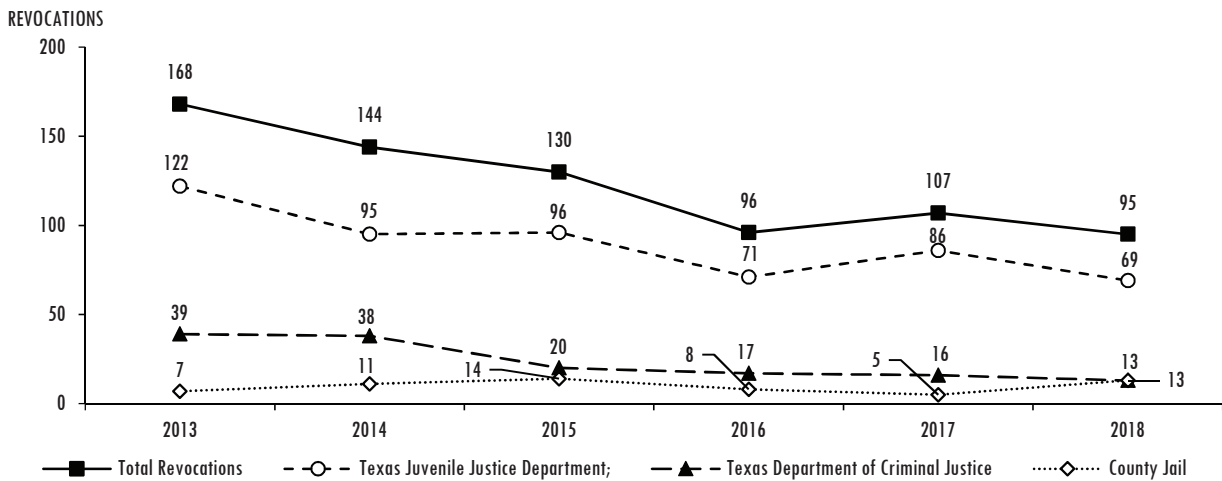
The majority of revoked parolees are returned to secure TJJD residential facilities. For those under active parole supervision whose parole supervision was revoked in fiscal year 2018, nearly three-fourths of revoked parolees (72.6 percent) were reincarcerated in secure TJJD residential facilities, including halfway houses and contract residential placements; 13.7 percent were incarcerated in TDCJ facilities; and 13.7 percent were incarcerated in county jails. **Figure 53** shows the total number of parole revocations by revocation destination from fiscal years 2013 to 2018.

FIGURE 52
REVOCATION RATES FOR TOTAL ACTIVE JUVENILE PAROLE SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2018

YEAR	AVERAGE NUMBER SUPERVISED	REVOCATIONS	REVOCATION RATE
2013	595	168	28.2%
2014	499	144	28.9%
2015	433	130	30.0%
2016	395	96	24.3%
2017	375	107	28.5%
2018	375	95	25.3%

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

FIGURE 53
ACTIVE JUVENILE PAROLE SUPERVISION REVOCATIONS, FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2018



SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

FIGURE 54
REVOCATION RATES FOR ACTIVE JUVENILE PROBATION SUPERVISION – FELONY OFFENSES
FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2018

YEAR	AVERAGE NUMBER ON SUPERVISION FOR FELONY OFFENSES	REVOCATIONS TO TEXAS JUVENILE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES	REVOCATION RATE
Adjudicated Probation			
2013	6,657	366	5.5%
2014	6,107	342	5.6%
2015	5,936	367	6.2%
2016	5,892	338	5.7%
2017	5,803	301	5.2%
2018	5,804	291	5.0%
Deferred Prosecution			
2013	1,448	5	0.3%
2014	1,301	0	0.0%
2015	1,351	1	0.1%
2016	1,337	4	0.3%
2017	1,273	1	0.1%
2018	1,385	2	0.1%

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

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 2013 to 2018 for juveniles on deferred prosecution or active adjudicated probation supervision for felony-level offenses.

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 supervision length of probation and the conditions of supervision. The judge may place the juvenile on probation at home or in a secure or non-secure residential facility. As part of this supervision, the juvenile is required to follow certain requirements (e.g., meet with the probation officer regularly or be at home by a certain time), 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 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 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

Release when the sentence is 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 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 non-secure residential facilities, returned to local supervision for aftercare services, or discharged from custody.

MANDATORY SUPERVISION – ADULT

Mandatory supervision (MS) is an automatic release when 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

Individuals released to parole or mandatory supervision from either county jails, out-of-state facilities, or 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

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 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. At a judge's discretion, 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. Shock probation allows 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 (SAFPF) 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. SAFPFF 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 when or before the individual turns age 19.

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 throughout a period. 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 in 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 or the Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

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 Texas Juvenile Justice Department (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 2013, 2014, and 2015 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 2013, 2014, and 2015 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, be adjudicated, readjudicated, convicted, or reconvicted. Individuals can be in any of these categories depending on their age at the time the offense was committed.

INCARCERATION AND REINCARCERATION

Three-year reincarceration or incarceration rates were calculated for fiscal years 2013, 2014, and 2015 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 reincarcerated. 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 and juvenile revocations during a fiscal year is divided by the average population of adults and 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 42,486 males in the fiscal year 2015 felony community supervision cohort, 17,263 were rearrested. The recidivism rate for the males in this cohort (40.6 percent) is calculated by dividing the number of rearrested males by the total number of males.

FIGURE 55
FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION PLACEMENT REARREST RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC
FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2013	2014	2015
	REARRESTED N=23,125	REARRESTED N=22,018	REARRESTED N=22,593
Overall Rearrest Rate	39.2%	38.3%	38.8%
Gender			
Female	34.2%	33.3%	33.9%
Male	41.0%	40.1%	40.6%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	43.5%	42.6%	42.9%
Hispanic	38.2%	37.7%	38.2%
White	37.8%	36.8%	37.4%
Other	26.5%	26.2%	26.9%
Age at Placement			
<=24	50.8%	50.4%	50.0%
25 to 29	42.8%	41.8%	42.9%
30 to 34	39.1%	38.3%	38.9%
35 to 39	32.7%	31.9%	34.4%
40 to 44	28.2%	28.2%	29.8%
45+	20.4%	19.5%	20.8%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	37.9%	37.6%	37.2%
Property	45.9%	44.7%	45.3%
Drug	38.9%	38.3%	39.3%
Other	31.3%	30.4%	31.1%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2015 rate for males is 40.6 percent.
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 56
FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION PLACEMENT RECONVICTION RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC
FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2013	2014	2015
	RECONVICTED N=17,845	RECONVICTED N=16,981	RECONVICTED N=17,010
Overall Recidivism Rate	30.2%	29.5%	29.2%
Gender			
Female	26.4%	25.5%	25.6%
Male	31.6%	31.0%	30.5%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	33.8%	32.9%	32.4%
Hispanic	28.7%	28.0%	27.7%
White	29.7%	29.2%	28.9%
Other	20.8%	20.2%	22.3%
Age at Placement			
<=24	40.0%	39.3%	38.7%
25 to 29	33.5%	32.6%	32.4%
30 to 34	29.4%	29.2%	28.7%
35 to 39	24.7%	25.0%	26.1%
40 to 44	20.5%	20.5%	21.2%
45+	15.3%	14.4%	14.6%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	27.9%	27.6%	26.4%
Property	36.6%	35.8%	35.8%
Drug	30.0%	29.6%	29.5%
Other	23.8%	22.8%	22.9%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2015 rate for males is 30.5 percent.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 57
FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION PLACEMENT REINCARCERATION RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC
FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2013	2014	2015
	REINCARCERATED N=17,231	REINCARCERATED N=16,848	REINCARCERATED N=16,498
Overall Reincarceration Rate	29.2%	29.3%	28.3%
Gender			
Female	24.9%	25.0%	24.9%
Male	30.7%	30.9%	29.6%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	33.5%	33.0%	31.8%
Hispanic	25.5%	25.7%	24.6%
White	30.1%	30.5%	29.7%
Other	19.3%	17.8%	19.6%
Age at Placement			
<=24	37.5%	37.2%	34.6%
25 to 29	30.9%	31.5%	31.0%
30 to 34	28.9%	28.3%	28.3%
35 to 39	23.7%	25.8%	26.8%
40 to 44	22.8%	23.5%	22.6%
45+	16.7%	17.4%	17.5%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	31.5%	30.1%	29.0%
Property	33.2%	34.0%	32.6%
Drug	27.7%	28.5%	27.6%
Other	23.6%	23.4%	23.5%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2015 rate for males is 29.6 percent.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 58
PRISON RELEASES REARREST RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC, FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2013	2014	2015
	REARRESTED N=19,739	REARRESTED N=19,131	REARRESTED N=18,909
Overall Rearrest Rate	46.4%	46.3%	45.4%
Gender			
Female	40.8%	41.5%	41.0%
Male	47.1%	46.9%	45.8%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	50.8%	50.6%	49.8%
Hispanic	42.4%	42.4%	42.4%
White	46.6%	46.7%	44.5%
Other	39.1%	39.0%	37.9%
Age at Release			
<=24	62.7%	62.4%	63.6%
25 to 29	55.1%	55.1%	55.2%
30 to 34	50.6%	52.3%	50.2%
35 to 39	44.4%	44.9%	45.5%
40 to 44	40.8%	41.4%	39.2%
45+	31.3%	30.3%	28.9%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	40.5%	40.9%	39.1%
Property	59.6%	58.4%	58.0%
Drug	47.1%	46.0%	46.3%
Other	42.5%	44.2%	43.4%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2015 rate for males is 45.8 percent.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 59
PRISON RELEASES RECONVICTION RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC, FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2013	2014	2015
	RECONVICTED N=15,351	RECONVICTED N=14,961	RECONVICTED N=14,513
Overall Recidivism Rate	36.1%	36.2%	34.8%
Gender			
Female	32.4%	33.1%	31.0%
Male	36.5%	36.6%	35.2%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	40.1%	39.7%	38.3%
Hispanic	32.4%	32.3%	31.5%
White	36.2%	37.3%	35.2%
Other	30.5%	32.4%	31.0%
Age at Release			
<=24	51.6%	51.6%	52.0%
25 to 29	43.5%	43.2%	42.9%
30 to 34	38.9%	40.9%	37.9%
35 to 39	34.1%	34.6%	34.0%
40 to 44	30.4%	31.0%	29.3%
45+	23.3%	22.9%	21.4%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	30.8%	30.8%	29.2%
Property	49.3%	48.4%	47.4%
Drug	35.7%	35.3%	34.9%
Other	32.4%	34.6%	32.9%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2015 rate for males is 35.2 percent.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 60
PRISON RELEASES REINCARCERATION RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC, FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2013	2014	2015
	REINCARCERATED N=8,949	REINCARCERATED N=8,682	REINCARCERATED N=8,457
Overall Reincarceration Rate	21.0%	21.0%	20.3%
Gender			
Female	15.8%	16.1%	15.1%
Male	21.7%	21.6%	20.9%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	22.6%	21.5%	20.7%
Hispanic	18.7%	18.8%	19.0%
White	22.2%	23.2%	21.4%
Other	18.3%	16.5%	16.7%
Age at Release			
<=24	28.9%	28.2%	29.3%
25 to 29	24.4%	23.7%	24.0%
30 to 34	22.8%	23.9%	22.4%
35 to 39	19.6%	20.8%	19.8%
40 to 44	19.2%	18.5%	17.9%
45+	14.4%	14.5%	13.1%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	16.7%	16.5%	16.4%
Property	30.0%	29.5%	28.5%
Drug	19.9%	20.1%	20.0%
Other	20.8%	21.5%	19.8%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2015 rate for males is 20.9 percent.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Department of Criminal Justice.

FIGURE 61
STATE JAIL RELEASES REARREST RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC, FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2013	2014	2015
	REARRESTED N= 14,020	REARRESTED N=13,840	REARRESTED N=13,474
Overall Rearrest Rate	62.7%	63.1%	62.8%
Gender			
Female	56.0%	54.9%	55.3%
Male	64.7%	65.5%	65.0%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	65.6%	65.6%	65.0%
Hispanic	59.7%	60.9%	61.9%
White	62.3%	62.4%	61.4%
Other	51.2%	57.8%	61.0%
Age at Release			
<=24	70.2%	70.7%	69.7%
25 to 29	65.7%	66.6%	66.5%
30 to 34	65.9%	64.4%	65.7%
35 to 39	62.2%	62.7%	63.3%
40 to 44	59.2%	61.4%	59.5%
45+	53.3%	54.1%	53.3%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	59.4%	53.7%	56.8%
Property	66.5%	66.9%	66.6%
Drug	58.1%	60.0%	59.3%
Other	61.3%	58.2%	58.9%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2015 rate for males is 65.0 percent.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 62
STATE JAIL RELEASES RECONVICTION RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC, FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2013	2014	2015
	RECONVICTED N=12,136	RECONVICTED N=11,997	RECONVICTED N=11,489
Overall Recidivism Rate	54.3%	54.7%	53.5%
Gender			
Female	47.8%	46.8%	45.5%
Male	56.2%	57.1%	55.9%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	57.9%	58.0%	56.6%
Hispanic	50.7%	51.2%	51.3%
White	53.6%	54.1%	52.3%
Other	43.8%	48.3%	54.3%
Age at Release			
<=24	61.6%	61.8%	60.2%
25 to 29	56.9%	56.5%	56.9%
30 to 34	56.9%	55.6%	56.4%
35 to 39	52.9%	55.1%	53.1%
40 to 44	52.0%	53.2%	50.6%
45+	45.7%	47.5%	45.0%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	50.7%	44.5%	46.6%
Property	58.4%	59.0%	57.4%
Drug	49.2%	50.9%	50.2%
Other	52.5%	49.8%	49.0%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2015 rate for males is 55.9 percent.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 63
STATE JAIL RELEASES REINCARCERATION RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC, FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2013	2014	2015
	REINCARCERATED N=7,196	REINCARCERATED N=7,001	REINCARCERATED N=6,632
Overall Reincarceration Rate	32.2%	31.9%	30.9%
Gender			
Female	25.0%	22.7%	22.3%
Male	34.3%	34.7%	33.5%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	35.2%	34.0%	33.3%
Hispanic	29.9%	29.8%	29.6%
White	30.9%	31.5%	29.7%
Other	27.3%	26.7%	26.7%
Age at Release			
<=24	33.0%	34.4%	32.0%
25 to 29	32.6%	31.5%	32.9%
30 to 34	35.4%	32.9%	32.9%
35 to 39	31.5%	33.0%	31.4%
40 to 44	32.7%	31.5%	29.7%
45+	28.7%	29.2%	27.1%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	25.9%	20.6%	24.3%
Property	36.7%	36.7%	35.6%
Drug	26.5%	27.4%	26.0%
Other	30.9%	27.6%	28.1%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2015 rate for males is 33.5 percent.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Department of Criminal Justice.

FIGURE 64
SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITY RELEASES REARREST RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC
FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2013	2014	2015
	REARRESTED N=2,796	REARRESTED N=2,818	REARRESTED N= 2,707
Overall Rearrest Rate	44.4%	44.3%	44.0%
Gender			
Female	38.4%	37.2%	36.0%
Male	46.3%	46.7%	46.8%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	47.4%	47.4%	46.8%
Hispanic	46.2%	46.8%	48.0%
White	41.8%	41.5%	40.4%
Other	47.2%	48.1%	42.9%
Age at Release			
<=24	56.9%	55.9%	54.3%
25 to 29	50.7%	49.4%	49.8%
30 to 34	47.3%	45.7%	48.8%
35 to 39	37.1%	40.7%	41.7%
40 to 44	37.1%	37.8%	37.1%
45+	27.9%	30.7%	28.7%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	44.8%	44.4%	43.6%
Property	54.0%	52.9%	52.6%
Drug	42.9%	43.5%	43.2%
Other	34.3%	35.4%	34.8%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2015 rate for males is 46.8 percent.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 65
SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITY RELEASES RECONVICTION RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC
FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2013	2014	2015
	RECONVICTED N=2,229	RECONVICTED N=2,216	RECONVICTED N= 2,068
Overall Recidivism Rate	35.4%	34.9%	33.6%
Gender			
Female	29.8%	30.6%	26.6%
Male	37.2%	36.2%	36.1%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	39.6%	37.2%	36.1%
Hispanic	36.9%	36.1%	34.4%
White	32.3%	33.0%	32.0%
Other	44.4%	44.4%	37.1%
Age at Release			
<=24	48.0%	44.2%	44.3%
25 to 29	40.0%	39.3%	36.9%
30 to 34	37.1%	35.9%	35.7%
35 to 39	27.9%	32.7%	32.4%
40 to 44	28.1%	29.6%	28.6%
45+	21.4%	23.2%	21.2%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	37.9%	33.6%	32.6%
Property	42.4%	42.3%	42.2%
Drug	33.7%	34.9%	32.9%
Other	26.8%	27.5%	25.1%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2015 rate for males is 36.1 percent.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 66
SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITY RELEASES REINCARCERATION RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC
FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2013	2014	2015
	REINCARCERATED N=2,863	REINCARCERATED N=2,813	REINCARCERATED N=2,729
Overall Reincarceration Rate	45.4%	44.3%	44.3%
Gender			
Female	37.6%	37.4%	37.6%
Male	48.0%	46.5%	46.7%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	46.7%	44.9%	45.2%
Hispanic	48.3%	45.3%	44.3%
White	43.1%	43.4%	43.9%
Other	41.7%	40.7%	57.1%
Age at Release			
<=24	58.9%	56.7%	55.9%
25 to 29	49.8%	48.7%	48.4%
30 to 34	45.9%	44.5%	44.7%
35 to 39	42.3%	42.0%	41.7%
40 to 44	36.9%	36.6%	38.8%
45+	30.3%	31.0%	32.7%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	51.6%	49.0%	48.4%
Property	54.1%	51.8%	51.6%
Drug	40.4%	38.7%	40.0%
Other	36.6%	39.0%	38.0%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2015 rate for males is 46.7 percent.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Department of Criminal Justice.

FIGURE 67
IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY RELEASES REARREST RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC
FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2013	2014	2015
	REARRESTED N=1,359	REARRESTED N=1,322	REARRESTED N=1,301
Overall Rearrest Rate	46.7%	45.0%	44.1%
Gender			
Female	40.2%	31.0%	34.8%
Male	47.6%	47.2%	45.4%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	44.0%	41.2%	42.7%
Hispanic	49.5%	46.1%	43.6%
White	46.5%	47.3%	46.0%
Other	44.4%	33.3%	22.2%
Age at Release			
<=24	60.3%	60.9%	60.3%
25 to 29	52.4%	53.0%	46.8%
30 to 34	55.7%	51.8%	50.5%
35 to 39	42.9%	42.5%	46.7%
40 to 44	41.5%	39.4%	42.0%
45+	33.4%	32.7%	30.3%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	41.9%	38.8%	36.4%
Property	58.2%	57.4%	54.5%
Drug	47.4%	44.0%	45.2%
Other	38.5%	44.2%	43.2%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2015 rate for males is 45.4 percent.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 68
IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY RELEASES RECONVICTION RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC
FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2013	2014	2015
	RECONVICTED N=987	RECONVICTED N=1,035	RECONVICTED N=971
Overall Recidivism Rate	34.0%	35.2%	32.9%
Gender			
Female	28.7%	23.9%	24.3%
Male	34.6%	37.0%	34.1%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	31.8%	32.0%	31.9%
Hispanic	35.4%	34.6%	31.9%
White	34.6%	38.5%	34.8%
Other	22.2%	33.3%	22.2%
Age at Release			
<=24	49.8%	51.9%	47.3%
25 to 29	38.6%	45.0%	34.6%
30 to 34	36.4%	41.9%	37.9%
35 to 39	33.0%	31.6%	35.4%
40 to 44	30.3%	29.9%	28.4%
45+	23.1%	22.3%	23.3%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	30.1%	29.5%	25.7%
Property	45.3%	48.2%	42.3%
Drug	33.9%	34.0%	34.3%
Other	26.1%	33.6%	31.6%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2015 rate for males is 34.1 percent.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 69
IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY RELEASES REINCARCERATION RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC
FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2013	2014	2015
	REINCARCERATED N=619	REINCARCERATED N=659	REINCARCERATED N=673
Overall Recarceration Rate	21.3%	22.4%	22.8%
Gender			
Female	15.1%	9.4%	14.8%
Male	22.1%	24.5%	23.9%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	19.1%	18.2%	17.4%
Hispanic	21.6%	25.6%	26.7%
White	23.2%	23.4%	24.4%
Other	11.1%	0.0%	11.1%
Age at Release			
<=24	29.8%	37.4%	34.8%
25 to 29	23.6%	29.1%	25.5%
30 to 34	21.0%	23.4%	26.7%
35 to 39	22.3%	21.7%	23.2%
40 to 44	22.0%	21.6%	20.0%
45+	14.2%	13.0%	14.8%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	20.4%	20.6%	19.6%
Property	29.6%	34.5%	31.0%
Drug	18.6%	20.0%	21.6%
Other	19.5%	18.9%	22.7%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2015 rate for males is 23.9 percent.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

**FIGURE 70
INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITY RELEASES REARREST RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC
FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015**

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2013	2014	2015
	REARREST N=6,132	REARREST N=6,547	REARREST N=6,300
Overall Rearrest Rate	59.2%	58.5%	57.2%
Gender			
Female	54.1%	52.1%	50.3%
Male	59.8%	59.3%	58.1%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	58.2%	56.0%	54.3%
Hispanic	62.7%	62.4%	61.7%
White	57.1%	57.4%	55.8%
Other	42.9%	55.9%	60.7%
Age at Release			
<=24	66.7%	65.4%	63.5%
25 to 29	66.1%	65.9%	64.3%
30 to 34	66.6%	64.1%	63.7%
35 to 39	60.7%	62.8%	59.3%
40 to 44	58.5%	58.2%	58.9%
45+	48.2%	46.8%	44.5%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	51.9%	53.4%	52.1%
Property	65.0%	63.5%	62.4%
Drug	60.8%	58.4%	56.9%
Other	55.7%	57.2%	56.4%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2015 rate for males is 58.1 percent.
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

FIGURE 71
INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITY RELEASES RECONVICTION RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC
FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2013	2014	2015
	RECONVICTED N=4,914	RECONVICTED N=5,169	RECONVICTED N=4,941
Overall Recidivism Rate	47.4%	46.2%	44.9%
Gender			
Female	44.7%	39.9%	40.6%
Male	47.7%	47.0%	45.4%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	47.9%	45.3%	43.4%
Hispanic	48.8%	48.2%	46.8%
White	45.9%	45.2%	44.5%
Other	42.9%	50.0%	50.0%
Age at Release			
<=24	54.6%	53.1%	52.2%
25 to 29	53.4%	52.2%	50.4%
30 to 34	52.0%	51.1%	48.9%
35 to 39	47.4%	47.2%	45.7%
40 to 44	47.0%	45.2%	46.4%
45+	38.8%	36.8%	34.2%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	40.7%	41.4%	40.3%
Property	53.1%	52.0%	50.9%
Drug	49.1%	44.7%	43.6%
Other	43.2%	45.4%	43.3%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2015 rate for males is 45.4 percent.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 72
INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITY RELEASES REINCARCERATION RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC
FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2013	2014	2015
	REINCARCERATED N=4,087	REINCARCERATED N=4,368	REINCARCERATED N=4,354
Overall Recarceration Rate	39.4%	39.0%	39.5%
Gender			
Female	34.5%	34.0%	32.8%
Male	40.0%	39.7%	40.4%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	38.6%	37.7%	38.2%
Hispanic	40.4%	40.6%	41.3%
White	39.6%	38.8%	39.3%
Other	25.0%	41.2%	25.0%
Age at Release			
<=24	49.7%	49.2%	50.8%
25 to 29	40.6%	42.4%	40.8%
30 to 34	39.2%	39.8%	39.4%
35 to 39	37.6%	35.0%	35.9%
40 to 44	38.2%	37.7%	37.9%
45+	34.3%	32.8%	33.8%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	37.3%	39.0%	40.1%
Property	44.4%	44.0%	43.2%
Drug	36.6%	34.8%	36.5%
Other	37.9%	37.3%	37.2%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2015 rate for males is 40.4 percent.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

FIGURE 73
PAROLE SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS REARREST RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC
FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2013	2014	2015
	REARREST N=16,477	REARREST N=16,122	REARREST N=15,870
Overall Rearrest Rate	44.2%	44.2%	42.8%
Gender (2)			
Female	39.3%	39.6%	39.3%
Male	44.9%	44.7%	43.2%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	48.0%	47.3%	45.8%
Hispanic	40.2%	40.5%	40.1%
White	45.0%	45.3%	42.9%
Other	33.5%	34.0%	35.5%
Age at Admission (2)			
<=24	60.3%	60.3%	60.7%
25 to 29	52.7%	53.2%	52.9%
30 to 34	48.6%	50.5%	47.8%
35 to 39	42.7%	43.2%	43.6%
40 to 44	39.6%	39.1%	37.5%
45+	30.2%	29.2%	27.7%
Offense of Initial Sentence (3)			
Violent	37.2%	37.0%	34.6%
Property	57.0%	56.4%	55.0%
Drug	44.9%	43.9%	43.9%
Other	40.4%	42.1%	41.5%

NOTES:

(1) The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2015 rate for males is 43.2 percent.

(2) Gender or date of birth data was unavailable for 29 cases in the fiscal year 2013 cohort.

(3) Offense of initial sentence data was unavailable for seven cases in the fiscal year 2013 cohort.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 74
PAROLE SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS RECONVICTION RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC, FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2013	2014	2015
	RECONVICTED N=12,641	RECONVICTED N=12,625	RECONVICTED N=12,148
Overall Recidivism Rate	33.9%	34.6%	32.8%
Gender (2)			
Female	30.8%	31.5%	29.7%
Male	34.4%	35.0%	33.1%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	37.5%	37.0%	35.1%
Hispanic	30.4%	30.9%	29.7%
White	34.4%	36.2%	33.9%
Other	25.7%	27.7%	28.9%
Age at Admission (2)			
<=24	49.3%	49.8%	50.0%
25 to 29	40.9%	41.8%	40.8%
30 to 34	36.9%	39.6%	36.2%
35 to 39	32.1%	33.3%	32.7%
40 to 44	29.4%	29.7%	27.8%
45+	22.4%	22.2%	20.5%
Offense of Initial Sentence (3)			
Violent	27.6%	27.8%	25.4%
Property	46.8%	46.5%	44.8%
Drug	33.6%	33.6%	32.9%
Other	30.3%	33.2%	31.6%

NOTES:

(1) The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2015 rate for males is 33.1 percent.

(2) Gender and/or date of birth data was unavailable for 29 cases in the fiscal year 2013 cohort.

(3) Offense of initial sentence data was unavailable for seven cases in the fiscal year 2013 cohort.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 75
PAROLE SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS REINCARCERATION RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC
FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2013	2014	2015
	REINCARCERATED N=7,371	REINCARCERATED N=7,653	REINCARCERATED N=7,507
Overall Reincarceration Rate	19.8%	21.0%	20.2%
Gender (2)			
Female	14.9%	16.4%	15.3%
Male	20.4%	21.5%	20.8%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	20.9%	20.4%	19.5%
Hispanic	17.9%	18.9%	18.9%
White	20.7%	23.7%	22.3%
Other	14.7%	15.7%	15.4%
Age at Admission (2)			
<=24	27.3%	27.5%	28.5%
25 to 29	22.8%	23.6%	24.4%
30 to 34	21.5%	24.2%	22.6%
35 to 39	18.7%	20.9%	19.7%
40 to 44	18.4%	18.4%	18.1%
45+	13.9%	15.1%	13.9%
Offense of Initial Sentence (3)			
Violent	14.7%	15.7%	15.5%
Property	28.4%	29.3%	28.5%
Drug	18.7%	19.9%	19.9%
Other	19.4%	21.0%	19.7%

NOTES:

(1) The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2015 rate for males is 20.8 percent.

(2) Gender and/or date of birth data was unavailable for 29 cases in the fiscal year 2013 cohort.

(3) Offense of initial sentence data was unavailable for seven cases in the fiscal year 2013 cohort.

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

APPENDIX C – JUVENILE RECIDIVISM RATES 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 10,463 males in the fiscal year 2015 deferred prosecution supervision cohort, 4,794 were rearrested. The recidivism rate for the males in this cohort (45.8 percent) is calculated by dividing the number of rearrested males by the total number of males.

FIGURE 76
DEFERRED PROSECUTION ADMISSIONS REARREST RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC, FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2013	2014	2015
	REARREST N=7,312	REARREST N= 6,516	REARREST N=6,273
Overall Rearrest Rate	42.5%	42.2%	41.0%
Gender			
Female	30.5%	29.8%	30.6%
Male	47.9%	47.9%	45.8%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	48.9%	48.6%	48.4%
Hispanic	43.1%	42.7%	40.7%
White	37.0%	37.1%	35.9%
Other	29.5%	27.4%	28.1%
Age at Start of Supervision			
10 to 12	39.2%	39.8%	36.8%
13 to 14	43.8%	43.4%	42.7%
15 to 16	42.5%	42.0%	41.0%
17+	41.2%	42.0%	38.3%
Offense of Initial Sentence (2)			
Violent	42.3%	41.5%	39.7%
Property	40.2%	39.5%	38.2%
Drug	44.0%	43.1%	42.5%
Other	44.2%	46.0%	44.5%

NOTES:

- (1) The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2015 rate for males is 45.8 percent.
- (2) Offense of initial sentence data was unavailable for 284 cases, or 1.9 percent of the 15,301 fiscal year 2015 cohort. Recidivism rates for categories in the offense of initial sentence 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 2013 TO 2015

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2013	2014	2015
	ADJUDICATED/CONVICTED N=1,906	ADJUDICATED/CONVICTED N=1,694	ADJUDICATED/CONVICTED N=1,525
Overall Adjudication/Conviction Rate	11.1%	11.0%	10.0%
Gender			
Female	6.1%	5.2%	5.5%
Male	13.3%	13.6%	12.0%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	14.1%	14.7%	13.7%
Hispanic	9.7%	9.7%	8.5%
White	11.0%	10.4%	5.5%
Other	10.0%	5.5%	9.7%
Age at Start of Supervision			
10 to 12	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
13 to 14	2.0%	1.5%	1.4%
15 to 16	17.0%	17.3%	15.7%
17+	28.6%	27.8%	22.6%
Offense of Initial Sentence (2)			
Violent	8.3%	7.9%	7.2%
Property	10.7%	10.1%	10.0%
Drug	13.4%	13.6%	12.4%
Other	11.6%	12.4%	10.7%

NOTES:

- (1) The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2015 rate for males is 12.0 percent.
(2) Offense of initial sentence data was unavailable for 284 cases, or 1.9 percent of the 15,301 fiscal year 2015 cohort. Recidivism rates for categories in the offense of initial sentence subgroup are calculated with these cases excluded.

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

FIGURE 78
DEFERRED PROSECUTION ADMISSIONS INCARCERATION RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC
FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2013	2014	2015
	INCARCERATED N=270	INCARCERATED N=212	INCARCERATED N=223
Overall Reincarceration Rate	1.6%	1.4%	1.5%
Gender			
Female	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Male	2.1%	1.8%	1.9%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	2.8%	2.6%	3.1%
Hispanic	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%
White	1.1%	1.0%	0.8%
Other	1.5%	0.0%	0.5%
Age at Start of Supervision			
10 to 12	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%
13 to 14	1.3%	1.3%	1.5%
15 to 16	1.8%	1.4%	1.6%
17+	3.0%	2.6%	1.9%
Offense of Initial Sentence (2)			
Violent	1.3%	1.5%	1.3%
Property	1.7%	1.2%	1.6%
Drug	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%
Other	1.9%	1.4%	1.6%

NOTES:

(1) The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2015 rate for males is 1.9 percent.

(2) Offense of initial sentence data was unavailable for 284 cases, or 1.9 percent of the 15,301 fiscal year 2015 cohort. Recidivism rates for categories in the offense of initial sentence subgroup are calculated with these cases excluded.

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

FIGURE 79
ADJUDICATED PROBATION ADMISSIONS REARREST RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC, FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2013	2014	2015
	REARREST N=9,192	REARREST N=8,555	REARREST N=7,508
Overall Rearrest Rate	63.1%	64.0%	61.8%
Gender			
Female	48.5%	48.4%	49.5%
Male	66.6%	67.9%	64.9%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	71.5%	71.8%	68.1%
Hispanic	63.7%	64.0%	63.1%
White	51.8%	50.9%	51.0%
Other	54.8%	54.1%	46.1%
Age at Start of Supervision			
10 to 12	53.6%	55.4%	51.9%
13 to 14	62.3%	63.9%	62.7%
15 to 16	64.1%	65.3%	62.5%
17+	63.6%	60.2%	59.4%
Offense of Initial Sentence (2)			
Violent	55.6%	58.0%	54.2%
Property	66.5%	67.4%	64.2%
Drug	60.6%	62.5%	61.8%
Other	67.6%	67.0%	67.0%

NOTES:

(1) The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2015 rate for males is 64.9 percent.

(2) Offense of initial sentence data was unavailable for 56 cases in the fiscal year 2013 cohort.

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 2013 TO 2015

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2013	2014	2015
	READJUDICATED/CONVICTED N=4,044	READJUDICATED/ CONVICTED N=3,553	READJUDICATED/ CONVICTED N=2,949
Overall Readjudication or Conviction Rate	27.8%	26.6%	24.3%
Gender			
Female	16.2%	14.4%	13.8%
Male	30.5%	29.6%	26.9%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	35.4%	33.1%	29.5%
Hispanic	25.7%	24.3%	23.0%
White	22.9%	23.3%	20.9%
Other	23.5%	21.6%	15.7%
Age at Start of Supervision			
10 to 12	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
13 to 14	4.8%	3.8%	3.7%
15 to 16	34.8%	33.8%	30.5%
17+	50.1%	45.9%	44.3%
Offense of Initial Sentence (2)			
Violent	19.1%	18.7%	17.2%
Property	28.9%	27.1%	24.0%
Drug	29.7%	28.4%	26.5%
Other	33.1%	32.1%	30.4%

NOTES:

(1) The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2015 rate for males is 26.9 percent.

(2) Offense of initial sentence data was unavailable for 56 cases in the fiscal year 2013 cohort.

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

FIGURE 81
ADJUDICATED PROBATION ADMISSIONS REINCARCERATION RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC
FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2013	2014	2015
	INCARCERATED N=1,495	INCARCERATED N=1,316	INCARCERATED N=992
Overall Reincarceration Rate	10.3%	9.8%	8.2%
Gender			
Female	3.7%	4.0%	2.7%
Male	11.8%	11.3%	9.6%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	14.3%	14.5%	11.9%
Hispanic	8.9%	8.2%	7.2%
White	8.4%	7.4%	5.8%
Other	7.0%	8.6%	6.7%
Age at Start of Supervision			
10 to 12	5.1%	7.2%	3.8%
13 to 14	9.3%	10.4%	8.1%
15 to 16	10.4%	9.6%	8.1%
17+	13.4%	10.7%	9.9%
Offense of Initial Sentence (2)			
Violent	10.0%	8.6%	6.2%
Property	12.4%	10.7%	8.7%
Drug	7.1%	5.9%	4.7%
Other	9.7%	11.9%	11.0%

NOTES:

(1) The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2015 rate for males is 9.6 percent.

(2) Offense of initial sentence data was unavailable for 56 cases in the fiscal year 2013 cohort.

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

FIGURE 82
LOCAL SECURE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY RELEASES REARREST RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC
FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2013	2014	2015
	REARREST N=1,924	REARREST N=1,831	REARREST N=1,803
Overall Rearrest Rate	73.9%	74.2%	74.9%
Gender			
Female	54.2%	56.7%	59.8%
Male	76.9%	77.0%	77.6%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	80.0%	82.3%	80.8%
Hispanic	74.5%	73.5%	74.9%
White	62.6%	61.5%	65.5%
Other	50.0%	72.7%	50.0%
Age at Release			
10 to 12	87.5%	72.7%	76.9%
13 to 14	70.1%	70.6%	76.3%
15 to 16	73.8%	75.1%	76.4%
17+	75.8%	73.8%	71.2%
Offense of Initial Sentence (2)			
Violent	66.5%	68.2%	68.1%
Property	79.6%	78.7%	79.2%
Drug	76.4%	71.1%	72.9%
Other	74.0%	75.6%	76.2%

NOTES:

(1) The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2015 rate for males is 77.6 percent.

(2) Offense of initial sentence data was unavailable for 18 cases in the fiscal year 2013 cohort.

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 2013 TO 2015

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2013	2014	2015
	READJUDICATED/ CONVICTED N=1,186	READJUDICATED/ CONVICTED N=1,131	READJUDICATED/ CONVICTED N=1,035
Overall Readjudication or Conviction Rate	45.6%	45.8%	43.0%
Gender			
Female	27.7%	27.5%	27.8%
Male	48.2%	48.8%	45.7%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	50.1%	53.2%	48.7%
Hispanic	45.5%	42.8%	41.6%
White	38.7%	41.2%	37.2%
Other	25.0%	27.3%	31.3%
Age at Release			
10 to 12	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
13 to 14	5.3%	7.8%	6.1%
15 to 16	46.8%	46.7%	43.3%
17+	62.2%	61.8%	57.4%
Offense of Initial Sentence (2)			
Violent	37.5%	38.1%	38.2%
Property	48.5%	48.6%	41.8%
Drug	52.4%	49.2%	45.3%
Other	46.9%	47.8%	45.5%

NOTES:

(1) The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2015 rate for males is 45.7 percent.

(2) Offense of initial sentence data was unavailable for 18 cases in the fiscal year 2013 cohort.

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

FIGURE 84
LOCAL SECURE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY RELEASES REINCARCERATION RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC
FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2013	2014	2015
	REINCARCERATED N=572	REINCARCERATED N=584	REINCARCERATED N=539
Overall Reincarceration Rate	22.0%	23.7%	22.4%
Gender			
Female	6.5%	8.2%	10.5%
Male	24.3%	26.1%	24.5%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	27.5%	31.1%	30.2%
Hispanic	21.0%	21.3%	19.5%
White	15.8%	16.6%	16.2%
Other	6.3%	27.3%	31.3%
Age at Release			
10 to 12	25.0%	36.4%	38.5%
13 to 14	20.6%	24.4%	24.5%
15 to 16	22.6%	24.0%	22.1%
17+	21.2%	22.5%	21.8%
Offense of Initial Sentence (2)			
Violent	22.1%	23.4%	21.6%
Property	31.9%	30.7%	27.6%
Drug	21.4%	16.2%	15.5%
Other	17.1%	21.7%	21.3%

NOTES:

(1) The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2015 rate for males is 24.5 percent.

(2) Offense of initial sentence data was unavailable for 18 cases in the fiscal year 2013 cohort.

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

FIGURE 85
STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY RELEASES REARREST RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC, FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2013	2014	2015
	REARREST N=680	REARREST N=693	REARREST N=653
Overall Rearrest Rate	69.3%	72.6%	74.0%
Gender			
Female	50.7%	50.0%	48.6%
Male	70.8%	74.6%	76.4%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	77.2%	82.6%	80.4%
Hispanic	67.5%	68.5%	74.3%
White	64.2%	65.8%	60.6%
Other	25.0%	66.7%	100.0%
Age at Release			
10 to 12	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%
13 to 14	52.6%	45.8%	66.7%
15 to 16	70.1%	72.3%	78.7%
17+	69.6%	73.6%	72.7%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	65.2%	64.3%	66.3%
Property	74.7%	83.4%	83.8%
Drug	71.4%	62.8%	72.5%
Other	64.3%	84.8%	81.0%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2015 rate for males is 76.4 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 2013 TO 2015

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2013	2014	2015
	READJUDICATED/ CONVICTED N=585	READJUDICATED/ CONVICTED N=551	READJUDICATED/ CONVICTED N=512
Overall Readjudication or Conviction Rate	59.6%	57.7%	58.0%
Gender			
Female	40.8%	36.3%	28.4%
Male	61.1%	59.7%	60.8%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	68.4%	69.1%	65.0%
Hispanic	57.4%	51.2%	57.0%
White	53.8%	54.4%	47.5%
Other	25.0%	50.0%	50.0%
Age at Release			
10 to 12	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
13 to 14	5.3%	0.0%	14.8%
15 to 16	54.9%	49.4%	51.2%
17+	63.0%	62.8%	63.1%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	54.4%	51.3%	52.9%
Property	66.0%	67.3%	63.4%
Drug	64.3%	46.5%	60.8%
Other	55.4%	60.9%	65.1%

NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2015 rate for males is 60.8 percent.
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Department of Public Safety; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

FIGURE 87
STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY RELEASES REINCARCERATION RATES BY GROUP CHARACTERISTIC
FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2015

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	2013	2014	2015
	REINCARCERATED N=407	REINCARCERATED N=394	REINCARCERATED N=381
Overall Recarceration Rate	41.5%	41.3%	43.2%
Gender			
Female	26.8%	35.0%	37.8%
Male	42.6%	41.8%	43.7%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	46.9%	50.5%	48.2%
Hispanic	41.5%	35.7%	39.9%
White	34.9%	39.4%	41.9%
Other	16.7%	33.3%	50.0%
Age at Release			
10 to 12	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%
13 to 14	57.9%	58.3%	63.0%
15 to 16	51.5%	48.6%	56.1%
17+	37.3%	37.9%	37.2%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	35.6%	33.9%	35.9%
Property	49.6%	50.7%	52.8%
Drug	33.3%	39.5%	39.2%
Other	39.3%	47.8%	49.2%

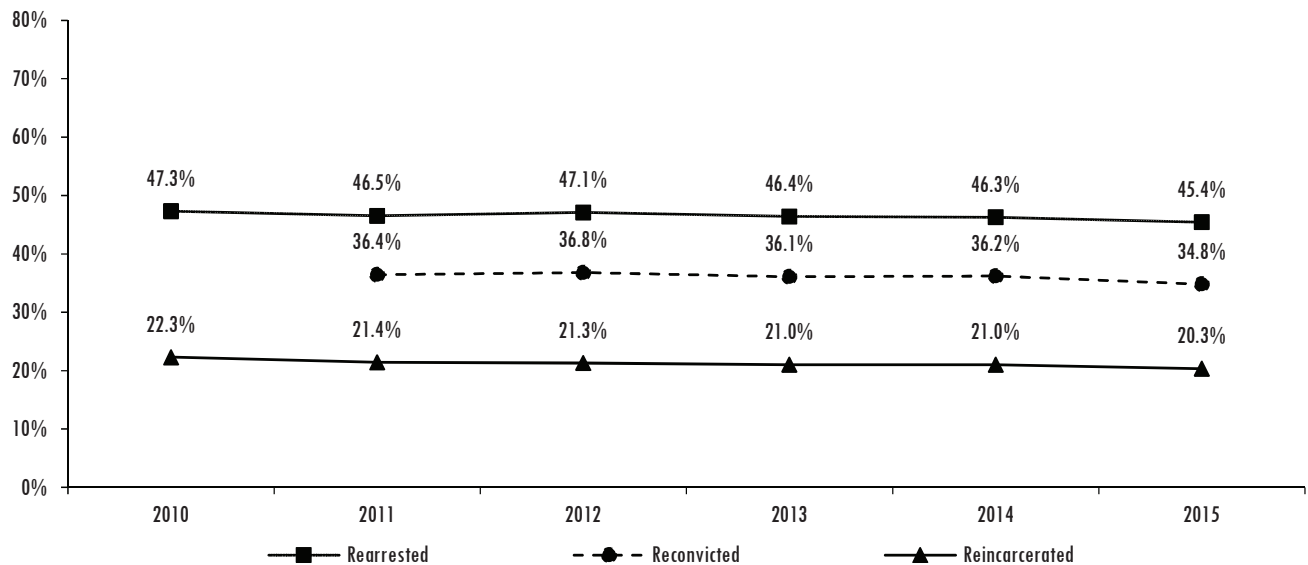
NOTE: The three-year recidivism rate for subgroups is shown by fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2015 rate for males is 43.7 percent.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

APPENDIX D – ADULT HISTORICAL RECIDIVISM

Appendix D provides historical context for the adult recidivism rates from this analysis. The fiscal year 2015 cohort is the most recent cohort for which complete three-year follow-up data are available. The fiscal year 2011 cohort was the first cohort for which reconviction rates were calculated. The prison cohorts include all individuals discharged from prisons and those released under parole supervision, discretionary mandatory

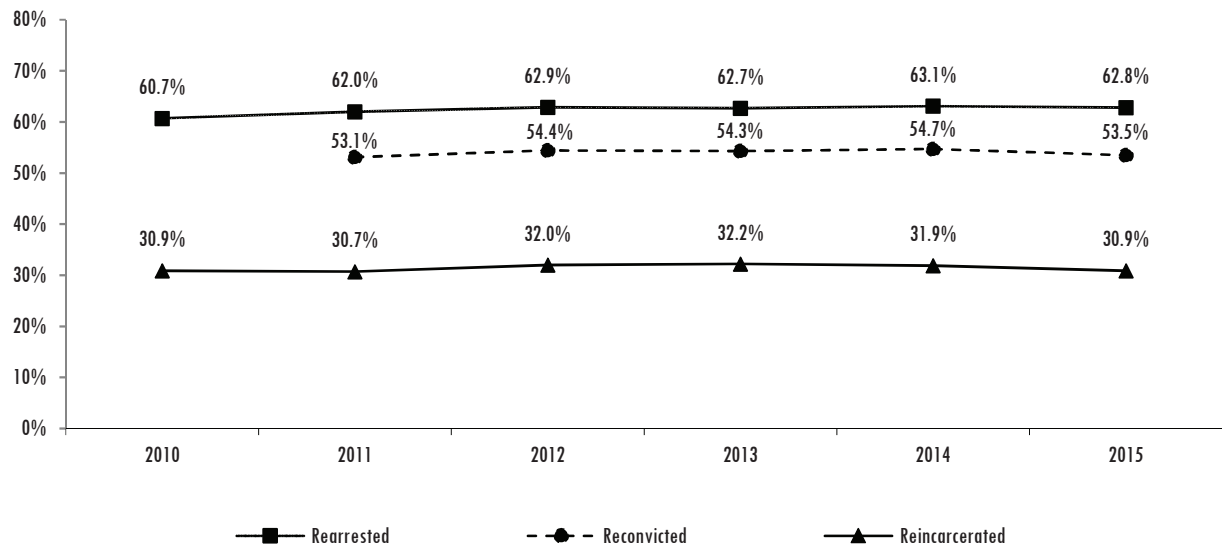
supervision, mandatory supervision, and shock probation. The state jail cohorts include all individuals released from a state jail. The SAFPF cohorts include all individuals released from an SAFPF under parole or community supervision (adult probation). The IPTC cohorts include all individuals who participated 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 2010 TO 2015



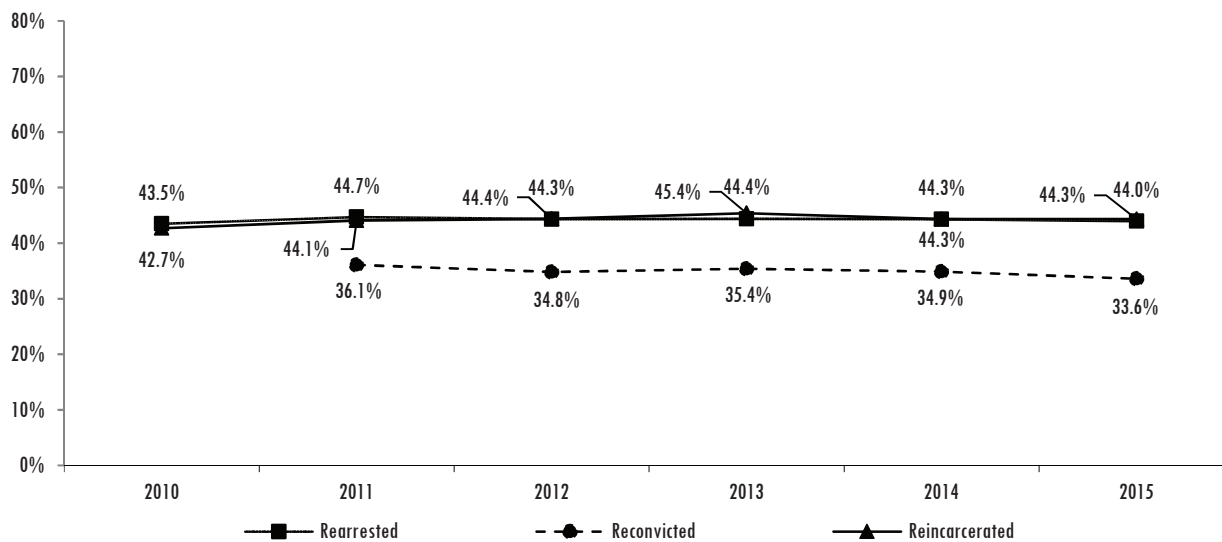
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 89
PERCENTAGE OF STATE JAIL COHORT REARRESTED, RECONVICTED, AND REINCARCERATED WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE, FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2015



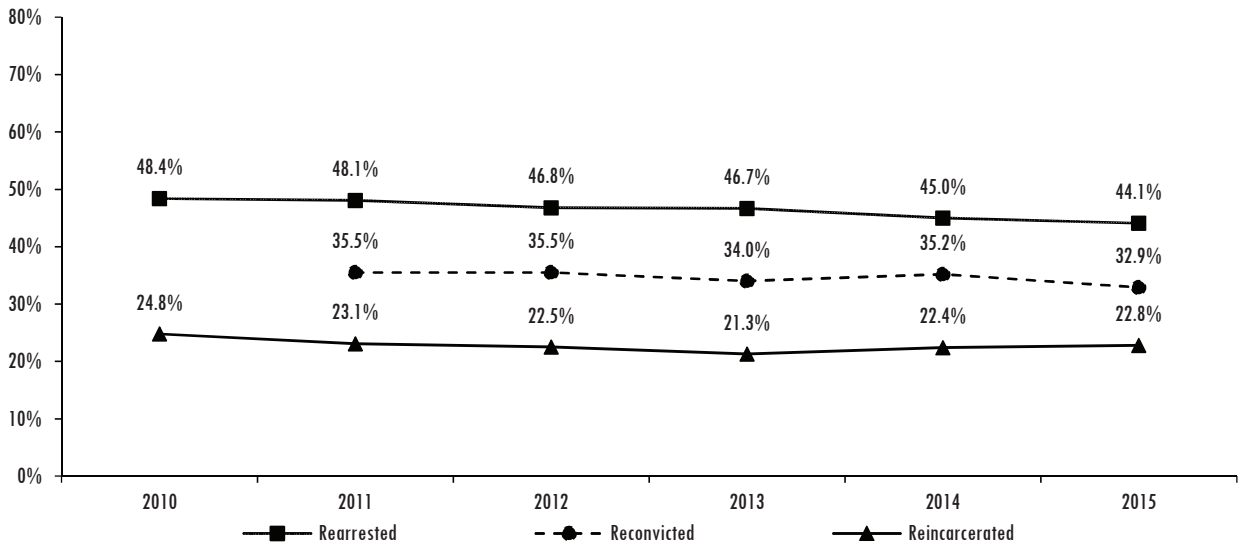
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 90
PERCENTAGE OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITY COHORT REARRESTED, RECONVICTED, AND REINCARCERATED WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE, FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2015



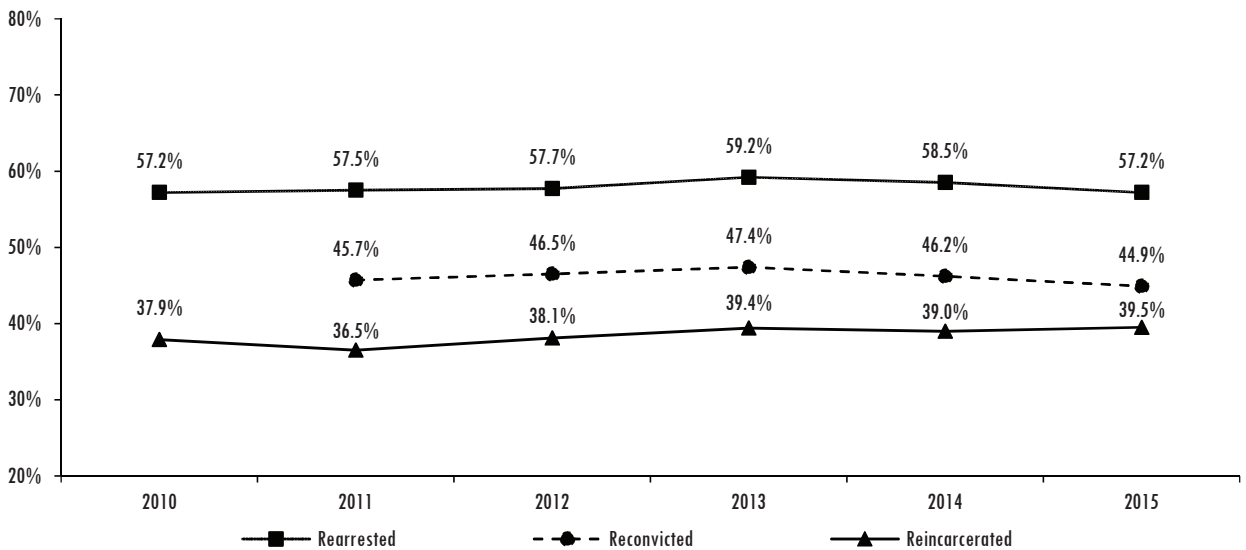
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 91
PERCENTAGE OF IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY COHORT REARRESTED, RECONVICTED, AND REINCARCERATED WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE, FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2015



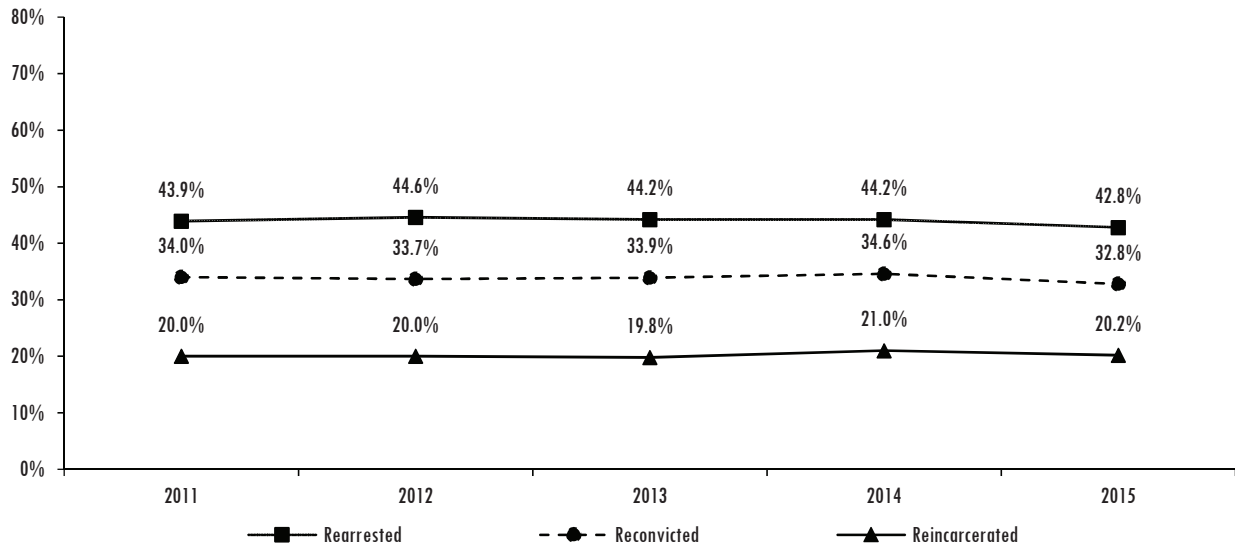
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 92
PERCENTAGE OF INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITY COHORT REARRESTED, RECONVICTED, AND REINCARCERATED WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE, FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2015



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 2011 TO 2015



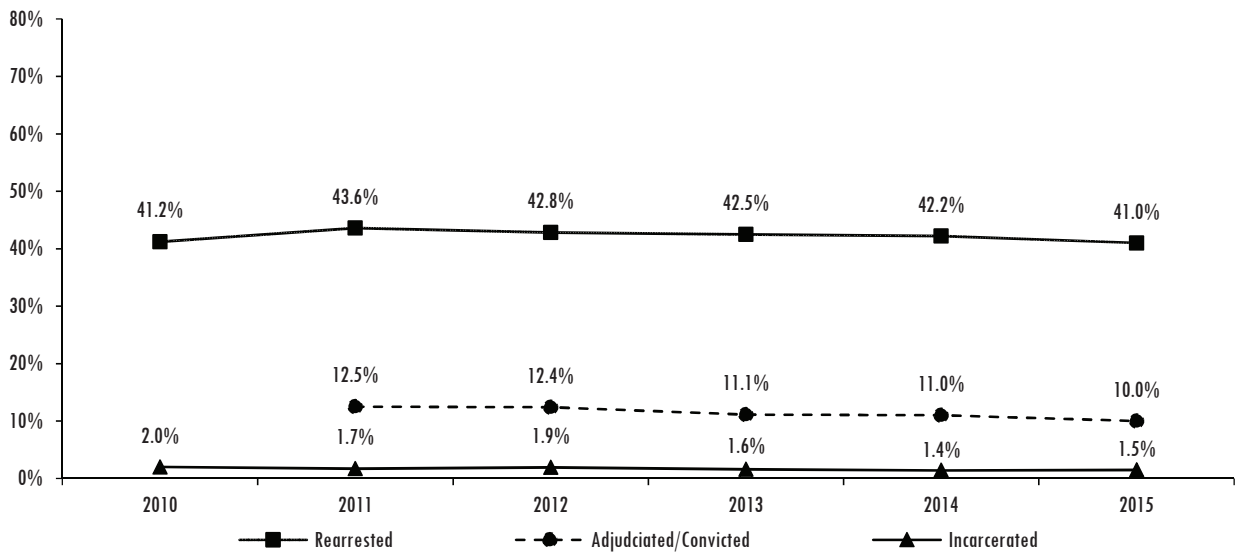
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Department of Public Safety.

APPENDIX E – JUVENILE HISTORICAL RECIDIVISM

Appendix E provides historical context for the juvenile recidivism rates from this analysis. The fiscal year 2015 release cohort is the most recent cohort for which complete

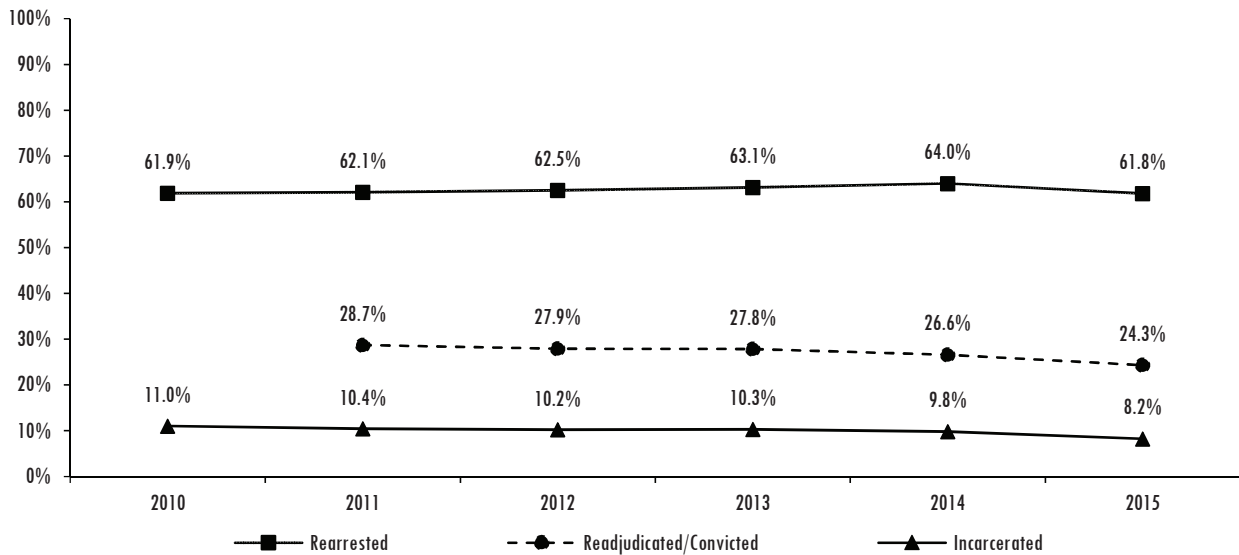
three-year follow-up data are available. The fiscal year 2011 cohort was the first cohort for which adjudication, readjudication, or conviction rates were calculated.

FIGURE 94
PERCENTAGE OF COHORT REARRESTED, ADJUDICATED OR CONVICTED, AND INCARCERATED WITHIN THREE YEARS OF ADMISSION TO DEFERRED PROSECUTION SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2015



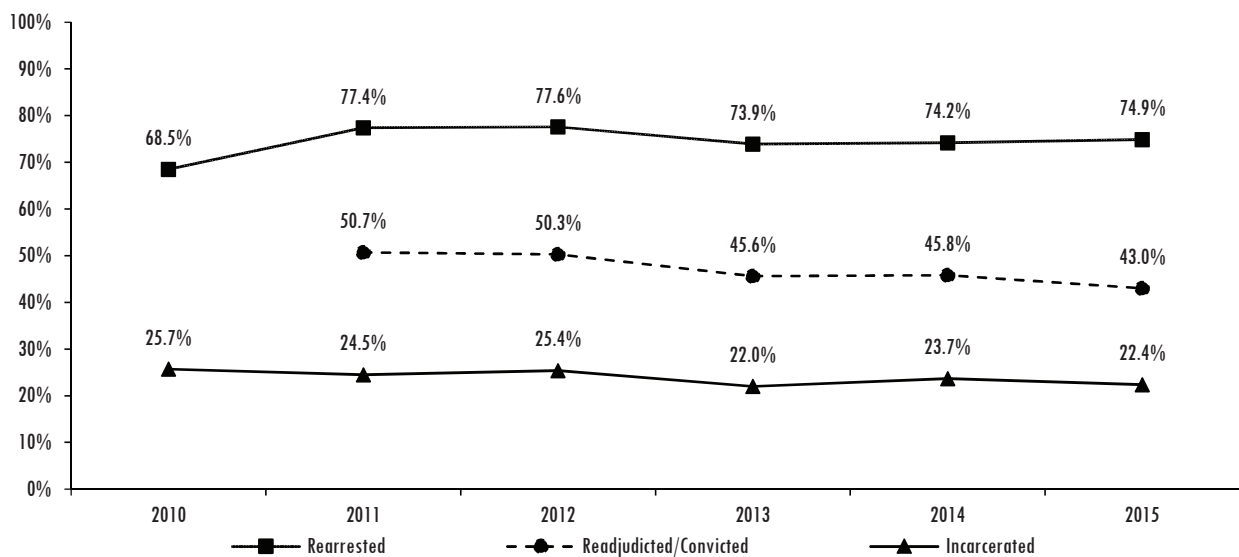
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Department of Public Safety; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

FIGURE 95
PERCENTAGE OF COHORT REARRESTED, READJUDICATED OR CONVICTED, AND INCARCERATED WITHIN THREE YEARS OF ADMISSION TO ADJUDICATED PROBATION SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2015



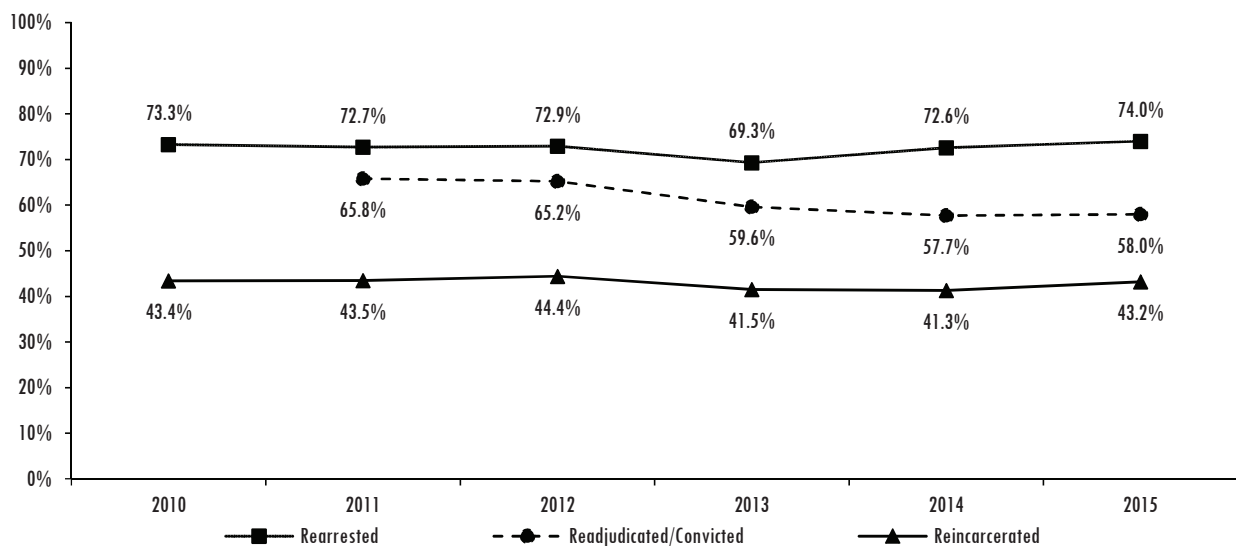
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Department of Public Safety; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

FIGURE 96
PERCENTAGE OF COHORT REARRESTED, READJUDICATED OR CONVICTED, AND INCARCERATED WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM A LOCAL SECURE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY, FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2015



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 2010 TO 2015



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

