



## LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD

# Statewide Criminal and Juvenile Justice Recidivism and Revocation Rates

**SUBMITTED TO THE EIGHTY-EIGHTH TEXAS LEGISLATURE  
PREPARED BY LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD STAFF**

**[WWW.LBB.TEXAS.GOV](http://WWW.LBB.TEXAS.GOV)**

**FEBRUARY 2023**

---

# **Statewide Criminal and Juvenile Justice Recidivism and Revocation Rates**

**SUBMITTED TO THE EIGHTY-EIGHTH TEXAS LEGISLATURE  
PREPARED BY LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD STAFF**

# STATEWIDE CRIMINAL AND JUVENILE JUSTICE RECIDIVISM AND REVOCATION RATES

February 2023

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

This report summarizes the arrest and incarceration 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 arrest and incarceration 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 on community supervision, for adults and juveniles on parole supervision, and for juveniles on deferred prosecution and adjudicated probation supervision.

Jerry McGinty

Director

Legislative Budget Board

---

# CONTENTS

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>1</b>
WHAT IS RECIDIVISM?.....	1
WHAT POPULATIONS ARE INCLUDED?.....	1
CALCULATING RECIDIVISM.....	1
COMPARING RECIDIVISM RATES .....	1
RECIDIVISM TRENDS.....	1
RECIDIVISM TRENDS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC.....	1
ARREST .....	2
INCARCERATION.....	2
REVOCAION .....	2
OFFENSE CATEGORIES.....	3
<b>ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION</b> .....	<b>5</b>
FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION.....	6
PRISON .....	7
STATE JAIL .....	8
SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITY .....	9
IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY .....	10
INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITY .....	11
PAROLE SUPERVISION .....	12
PAROLE SUPERVISION REVOCATIONS .....	13
FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION REVOCATIONS.....	14
<b>JUVENILE JUSTICE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION</b> .....	<b>15</b>
DEFERRED PROSECUTION.....	15
ADJUDICATED PROBATION .....	17
LOCAL SECURE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY .....	18
STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY .....	19
JUVENILE PAROLE SUPERVISION REVOCATIONS.....	21
JUVENILE PROBATION SUPERVISION FELONY REVOCATIONS.....	22
<b>APPENDIX A – ADULT RECIDIVISM RATES BY SUBGROUP</b> .....	<b>23</b>

**APPENDIX B – JUVENILE RECIDIVISM RATE BY SUBGROUP .....31**  
**APPENDIX C – ADULT HISTORICAL RECIDIVISM .....35**  
**APPENDIX D – JUVENILE HISTORICAL RECIDIVISM .....39**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Texas Government Code, Section 322.019, authorizes the Legislative Budget Board (LBB) to provide certain criminal justice policy analyses. One responsibility is to calculate recidivism rates for adult and juvenile correctional populations. The 2023 *Statewide Criminal and Juvenile Justice Recidivism and Revocation Rates* report provides recidivism and revocation rates for fiscal years 2018 and 2019 in preparation for the Eighty-eighth Legislature, 2023.

### 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. This report focuses on two principal indicators of recidivism: arrest and incarceration. In the analyses of juvenile cohorts, referrals to a juvenile probation department are included with arrests. Arrest and incarceration rates 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.

### CALCULATING RECIDIVISM

To calculate a recidivism rate, a group of individuals sentenced to a treatment or sanction is observed for a certain period. The rate is calculated as the number in the group who recidivate (i.e., return to criminal or delinquent activity) within the specified period divided by the total number in the group. The follow-up period used in this analysis for individuals in the criminal or juvenile justice system is three years, the period during which the greatest number of individuals is likely to recidivate.

### COMPARING RECIDIVISM RATES

The comparison of recidivism rates across population cohorts and time periods should be undertaken in conjunction with an assessment of cohort characteristics and differences in laws, policies, and practices that may result in differential treatment of cohorts.

### RECIDIVISM TRENDS

From fiscal years 2015 to 2019, arrest rates for most cohorts are stable, and a few show some degree of decrease; incarceration rates for all cohorts decreased overall. **Appendices C and D** provide historical context by showing arrest and incarceration rates for cohorts from fiscal years 2015 to 2019.

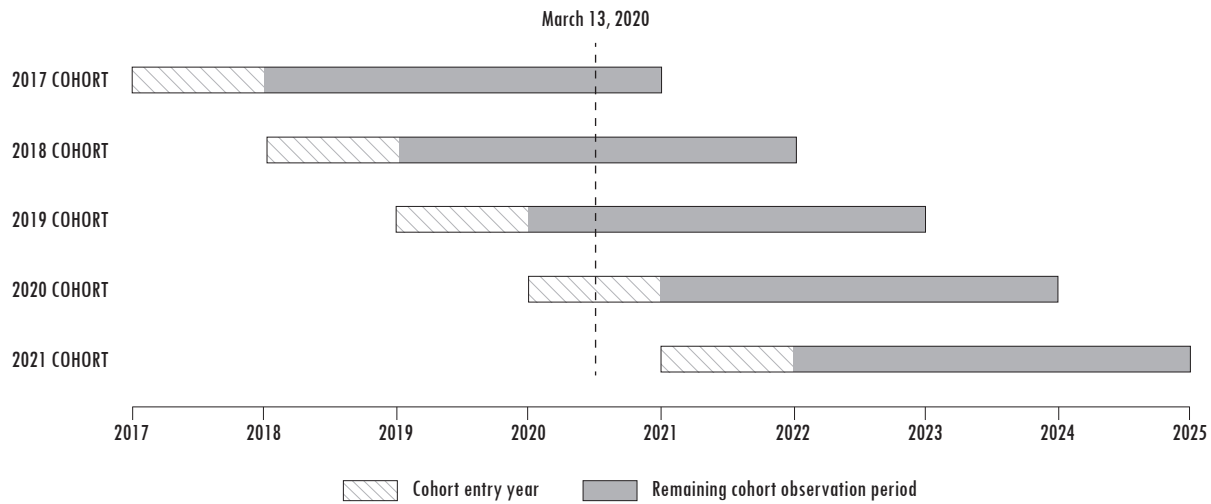
### RECIDIVISM TRENDS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic prompted all segments of the criminal and juvenile justice systems to reassess and, in many cases, modify existing practices and policies. Entities that modified practices and policies include law enforcement, jails, courts, and state correctional institutions. LBB staff will continue to monitor the pandemic's effects on the criminal and juvenile justice systems and their populations.

Modified practices and policies may affect cohorts differently depending on the timing of the observation period. Using the March 13, 2020, disaster proclamation issued by the Governor that the COVID-19 pandemic posed an imminent threat for all counties in Texas as a point of reference, **Figure 1** shows the temporal relationship of cohorts to the pandemic. Each horizontal bar represents a full set of adult and juvenile cohorts from a given fiscal year and spans a four-year period, including the fiscal year in which cohort membership was established by placement onto supervision or release from incarceration and an observation period of three years for each cohort member.

Fiscal year 2017 cohorts were the first to include the COVID-19 pandemic in their three-year observation period, although not all individuals remained under observation at the time of the disaster proclamation. Fiscal years 2018 and

**FIGURE 1**  
**COHORT PROGRESSION IN RELATION TO PANDEMIC ONSET, FISCAL YEARS 2017 TO 2021 COHORTS**



NOTE: The observation period includes the total four years of the entry year and remaining observation period.  
 SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

2019 cohorts were the first cohorts for which every member’s three-year observation period overlapped the disaster proclamation. Fiscal year 2021 cohorts will be the first for which an individual’s observation window starts after the disaster proclamation. Although sufficient data are not available to analyze the full effect of the pandemic and any related modified practices or policies on these cohorts, the relationships between recidivism rates and the overall statewide arrest and incarceration rates likely are related.

**ARREST**

Adults and juveniles released from residential correctional facilities or starting supervision were monitored to determine the percentage arrested or referred to juvenile probation departments for a Class A or B misdemeanor or any felony offense within three years of release or within three years of the start of supervision. For any adult or juvenile who had more than one subsequent arrest during the three-year follow-up period, only the first arrest was counted in the calculation of the arrest 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 arrest rate within three years of release or start of supervision for all fiscal years 2018 and 2019 cohorts.

**INCARCERATION**

Adults and juveniles released from residential correctional facilities or starting supervision were monitored to determine the percentage that were incarcerated within three years. For adults, anyone incarcerated 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 in a state jail, prison, or Texas Juvenile Justice Department state residential facility at least once during the three-year follow-up period was considered a recidivist. For any adult or juvenile who had more than one subsequent incarceration during the three-year follow-up period, only the first incarceration was counted in the calculation of the incarceration rate. For the adult felony community supervision, juvenile deferred prosecution, juvenile adjudicated probation, and adult parole supervision cohorts, the three-year recidivism period begins at the start of supervision. For all other cohorts, the three-year recidivism period begins after release from the residential correctional facility. **Figure 3** shows the incarceration rate within three years of release or start of supervision for all fiscal years 2018 and 2019 cohorts.

**REVOCATION**

Revocation is defined as a termination of supervision that results in incarceration in response to the individual’s committing a new offense or a technical violation of supervision conditions. 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. In contrast to the categories of recidivism discussed earlier in this section, revocation rates are not calculated for cohorts of individuals across a period of years. Instead, LBB staff calculated the revocation rate for each fiscal year under review by dividing the number of adult or juvenile revocations by the average population of adults or juveniles on supervision during 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 is rejected). Because these revocations are not permanent revocations, they are not counted as part of the release cohort or as incarcerations.

**Figure 4** shows the revocation rates for adults and juveniles supervised for felony offenses.

### **OFFENSE CATEGORIES**

Offenses are organized into four categories: violent, property, drug, and other. Offenses not contained within the violent, property, and drug categories are categorized as other, excluding traffic offenses. Examples of other offenses include evading arrest, driving while intoxicated, and prostitution.



**FIGURE 2**  
**ARREST RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE OR START OF SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2018 AND 2019 COHORTS**

POPULATION	PERCENTAGE ARRESTED WITHIN THREE YEARS	
	2018	2019
<b>Adult</b>		
Felony Community Supervision	39.9%	38.9%
Prison	47.0%	46.5%
State Jail	62.2%	60.1%
Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility	44.2%	42.8%
In-prison Therapeutic Community	44.2%	44.5%
Intermediate Sanction Facility	56.5%	55.4%
Parole Supervision	44.9%	44.2%
<b>Juvenile</b>		
Deferred Prosecution Supervision	37.6%	36.4%
Adjudicated Probation Supervision	59.2%	58.5%
Local Secure Residential Facility – Juvenile Probation Departments	70.8%	73.9%
State Residential Facility – Texas Juvenile Justice Department	74.1%	75.8%

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

**FIGURE 3**  
**INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE OR START OF SUPERVISION**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2018 AND 2019 COHORTS**

POPULATION	PERCENTAGE INCARCERATED WITHIN THREE YEARS	
	2018	2019
<b>Adult</b>		
Felony Community Supervision	23.7%	17.7%
Prison	16.3%	14.7%
State Jail	24.4%	20.5%
Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility	36.9%	33.5%
In-prison Therapeutic Community	16.1%	17.3%
Intermediate Sanction Facility	33.1%	28.6%
Parole Supervision	16.6%	14.9%
<b>Juvenile</b>		
Deferred Prosecution Supervision	1.0%	1.0%
Adjudicated Probation Supervision	6.7%	5.5%
Local Secure Residential Facility – Juvenile Probation Departments	17.2%	15.6%
State Residential Facility – Texas Juvenile Justice Department	37.0%	30.1%

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

**FIGURE 4**  
**REVOCATION RATES FOR FELONY SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2022**

POPULATION	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Adult</b>					
Felony Community Supervision	16.0%	14.9%	11.3%	11.5%	12.9%
Parole Supervision	7.8%	7.1%	3.9%	5.4%	5.5%
<b>Juvenile</b>					
Deferred Prosecution	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Adjudicated Probation	5.0%	5.5%	4.2%	4.8%	4.3%
Parole Supervision	25.3%	24.5%	18.9%	25.5%	38.6%

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

## ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION

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

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

Individuals placed on felony community supervision or parole supervision and those released from prison, state jail, SAFPE, IPTC, and ISF during fiscal years 2018 and 2019 were monitored to determine the percentage that were arrested and incarcerated within three years of release or start of supervision. Each individual who was arrested for a Class A or B misdemeanor or any type of felony offense 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 or incarceration during the follow-up period, only the first incident was counted in the recidivism rate calculation.

**FIGURE 5  
ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS AFTER PLACEMENT ONTO FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION  
FISCAL YEARS 2018 AND 2019 COHORTS**

PERIOD	2018 COHORT=57,641				2019 COHORT=58,650			
	ARRESTS	RATE	INCARCERATIONS	RATE	ARRESTS	RATE	INCARCERATIONS	RATE
Year 1	13,532	23.5%	5,478	9.5%	13,167	22.5%	4,314	7.4%
Year 2	5,877	10.2%	5,553	9.6%	5,897	10.1%	4,156	7.1%
Year 3	3,561	6.2%	2,658	4.6%	3,768	6.4%	1,921	3.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,970</b>	<b>39.9%</b>	<b>13,689</b>	<b>23.7%</b>	<b>22,832</b>	<b>38.9%</b>	<b>10,391</b>	<b>17.7%</b>

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

### FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

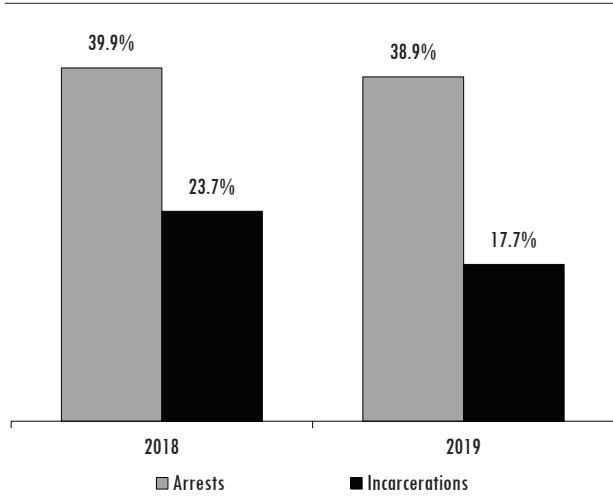
Certain individuals convicted of felony-level offenses who receive sentences of 10 years or fewer are eligible to serve their sentences in the community rather than in state jail or prison. Eligible individuals receive basic conditions of supervision from a judge to which they must adhere (e.g., commit 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.

Figure 5 shows the arrest and incarceration rates after placement onto felony community supervision for the fiscal years 2018 and 2019 cohorts.

Among the fiscal years 2018 and 2019 community supervision placement cohorts, the greatest proportion of individuals, 38.3 percent and 38.7 percent, respectively, was placed onto community supervision for a drug offense. The most prevalent type of offense for which individuals within both cohorts were rearrested was categorized as other, not a violent, property, or drug offense. The average time on felony community supervision before rearrest was approximately 12 months. The most prevalent type of offense for which individuals were incarcerated was categorized as a drug offense. The average time on felony community supervision before incarceration for each cohort was approximately 16 months and 15 months, respectively.

Figure 6 shows the three-year arrest and incarceration rates for the fiscal years 2018 and 2019 felony community supervision placement cohorts.

**FIGURE 6  
ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE  
YEARS OF PLACEMENT ONTO FELONY COMMUNITY  
SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2018 AND 2019 COHORTS**



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

**FIGURE 7**  
**ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS AFTER RELEASE FROM PRISON**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2018 AND 2019 COHORTS**

PERIOD	2018 COHORT=40,062				2019 COHORT=40,617			
	ARRESTS	RATE	INCARCERATIONS	RATE	ARRESTS	RATE	INCARCERATIONS	RATE
Year 1	9,760	24.4%	1,742	4.3%	9,516	23.4%	1,335	3.3%
Year 2	5,866	14.6%	2,978	7.4%	5,802	14.3%	2,109	5.2%
Year 3	3,199	8.0%	1,806	4.5%	3,565	8.8%	2,514	6.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,825</b>	<b>47.0%</b>	<b>6,526</b>	<b>16.3%</b>	<b>18,883</b>	<b>46.5%</b>	<b>5,958</b>	<b>14.7%</b>

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

## PRISON

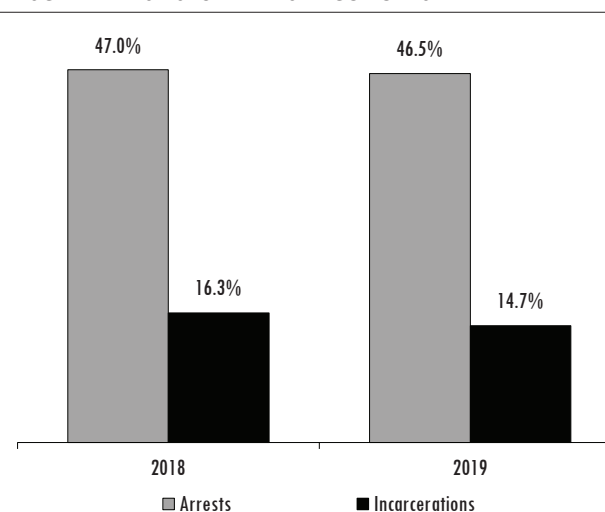
A prison is a facility that houses individuals who receive capital, first-degree, second-degree, or third-degree felony sentences. For fiscal years 2018 and 2019 combined, 84.7 percent of individuals released from prison were released to parole supervision, 14.6 percent were discharged, and 0.7 percent were released to felony community supervision.

**Figure 7** shows the arrest and incarceration rates after release from prison for the fiscal years 2018 and 2019 cohorts.

Among the fiscal years 2018 and 2019 prison release cohorts, the greatest proportion of individuals, 33.5 percent, were admitted to prison for a violent offense. The most prevalent type of offense for which individuals within both cohorts were rearrested was categorized as other, not a violent, property, or drug offense. The average time out of custody before rearrest was approximately 14 months. The most prevalent type of offense for which individuals were reincarcerated was categorized as a drug offense. The average time out of custody before reincarceration for each cohort was approximately 18 months and 21 months, respectively.

**Figure 8** shows the three-year arrest and incarceration rates for the fiscal years 2018 and 2019 prison release cohorts.

**FIGURE 8**  
**ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE**  
**YEARS OF RELEASE FROM PRISON**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2018 AND 2019 COHORTS**



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

**FIGURE 9  
ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS AFTER RELEASE FROM STATE JAIL  
FISCAL YEARS 2018 AND 2019 COHORTS**

PERIOD	2018 COHORT=16,839				2019 COHORT=16,110			
	ARRESTS	RATE	INCARCERATIONS	RATE	ARRESTS	RATE	INCARCERATIONS	RATE
Year 1	6,835	40.6%	1,451	8.6%	6,267	38.9%	1,147	7.1%
Year 2	2,560	15.2%	1,779	10.6%	2,206	13.7%	1,015	6.3%
Year 3	1,079	6.4%	871	5.2%	1,206	7.5%	1,133	7.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,474</b>	<b>62.2%</b>	<b>4,101</b>	<b>24.4%</b>	<b>9,679</b>	<b>60.1%</b>	<b>3,295</b>	<b>20.5%</b>

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

**STATE JAIL**

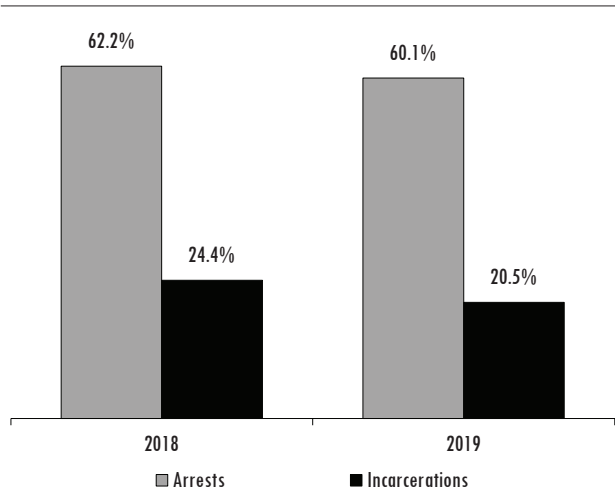
A state jail is a facility that houses individuals who receive a state jail felony sentence. The Texas Penal Code, Section 12.35, limits state jail sentences to a term of not more than two years or less than 180 days. For each of fiscal years 2018 and 2019 state jail release cohorts, 99.5 percent were discharged and 0.5 percent were released to probation.

Figure 9 shows the arrest and incarceration rates after release from state jail for the fiscal years 2018 and 2019 cohorts.

Among the fiscal years 2018 and 2019 state jail release cohorts, the greatest proportion of individuals, 45.9 percent and 46.2 percent, respectively, were admitted to state jail for a property offense. The most prevalent type of offense for which individuals within both cohorts were rearrested was categorized as a drug offense. The average time out of custody before rearrest for both cohorts was approximately 11 months. The most prevalent type of offense for which individuals were reincarcerated was categorized as a property offense. The average time out of custody before reincarceration for each cohort was approximately 16 months and 18 months, respectively.

Figure 10 shows the three-year arrest and incarceration rates for the fiscal years 2018 and 2019 state jail release cohorts.

**FIGURE 10  
ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE  
YEARS OF RELEASE FROM STATE JAIL  
FISCAL YEARS 2018 AND 2019 COHORTS**



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

**FIGURE 11**  
**ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS AFTER RELEASE FROM A SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITY, FISCAL YEARS 2018 AND 2019 COHORTS**

PERIOD	2018 COHORT=6,530				2019 COHORT=5,997			
	ARRESTS	RATE	INCARCERATIONS	RATE	ARRESTS	RATE	INCARCERATIONS	RATE
Year 1	1,273	19.5%	1,090	16.7%	1,194	19.9%	893	14.9%
Year 2	975	14.9%	903	13.8%	795	13.3%	604	10.1%
Year 3	637	9.8%	418	6.4%	580	9.7%	509	8.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,885</b>	<b>44.2%</b>	<b>2,411</b>	<b>36.9%</b>	<b>2,569</b>	<b>42.8%</b>	<b>2,006</b>	<b>33.5%</b>

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

### SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITY

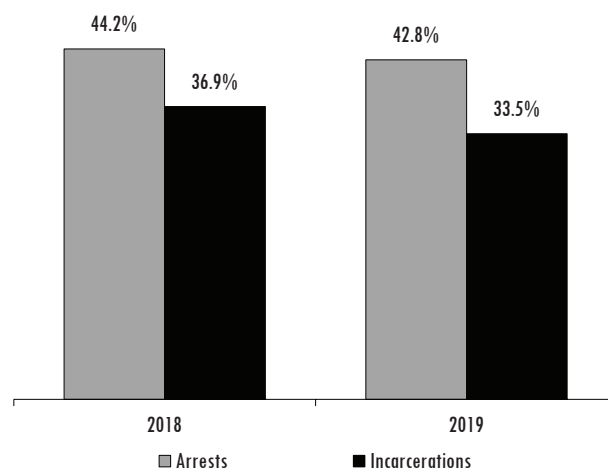
A substance abuse felony punishment facility (SAFPF) provides an intensive six-month (nine months for special-needs individuals) therapeutic community program for individuals who are sentenced by a judge as a condition of community supervision or as a modification of parole or felony community supervision. SAFPF programming consists of orientation, treatment, reentry education, and aftercare. For fiscal years 2018 and 2019 combined, 88.8 percent were released to felony community supervision and 11.2 percent were released to parole supervision.

**Figure 11** shows the arrest and incarceration rates after release from SAFPF for the fiscal years 2018 and 2019 cohorts.

Among the fiscal years 2018 and 2019 SAFPF release cohorts, the greatest proportion of individuals, 38.7 percent and 40.8 percent, respectively, was admitted to SAFPF for a drug offense. For both cohorts, a drug offense also was the most prevalent type of offense for which individuals were rearrested or reincarcerated. The average time out of custody before rearrest for both cohorts was approximately 15 months. The average time out of custody before reincarceration for each cohort was approximately 15 months and 16 months, respectively.

**Figure 12** shows the three-year arrest and incarceration rates for the fiscal years 2018 and 2019 SAFPF release cohorts.

**FIGURE 12**  
**ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM A SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITY**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2018 AND 2019 COHORTS**



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

**FIGURE 13**  
**ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS AFTER RELEASE FROM IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2018 AND 2019 COHORTS**

PERIOD	2018 COHORT=3,798				2019 COHORT=4,067			
	ARRESTS	RATE	INCARCERATIONS	RATE	ARRESTS	RATE	INCARCERATIONS	RATE
Year 1	712	18.7%	94	2.5%	726	17.9%	80	2.0%
Year 2	604	15.9%	293	7.7%	639	15.7%	285	7.0%
Year 3	364	9.6%	226	6.0%	446	11.0%	338	8.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,680</b>	<b>44.2%</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>16.1%</b>	<b>1,811</b>	<b>44.5%</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>17.3%</b>

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

**IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY**

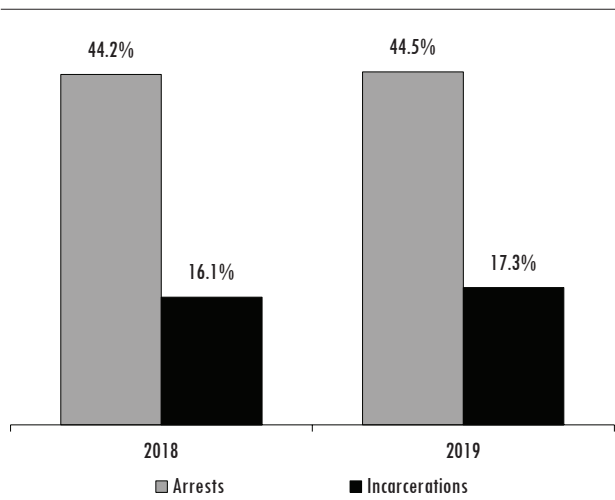
In-prison Therapeutic Community (IPTC) is a program that provides six months of therapeutic treatment for individuals who are within six months of parole release and who are identified as in need of substance abuse treatment. Placement in the program is subject to approval from the Board of Pardons and Paroles (BPP). Programming is similar to that of SAFPE. For the fiscal years 2018 and 2019 IPTC release cohorts, all individuals were released to parole supervision.

Figure 13 shows the arrest and incarceration rates after release from IPTC for the fiscal years 2018 and 2019 cohorts.

Among the fiscal years 2018 and 2019 IPTC cohorts, the greatest proportion of individuals, 40.3 percent and 39.4 percent, respectively, were admitted to IPTC for a drug offense. A drug offense also was the most prevalent type of offense for which members of both cohorts were rearrested. The average time out of custody before rearrest for both cohorts was approximately 16 months. The most prevalent type of offense for which individuals in both cohorts were incarcerated was categorized as a drug offense. The average time out of custody before reincarceration for each cohort was approximately 21 months and 23 months, respectively.

Figure 14 shows the three-year arrest and incarceration rates for the fiscal years 2018 and 2019 IPTC release cohorts.

**FIGURE 14**  
**ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2018 AND 2019 COHORTS**



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

**FIGURE 15**  
**ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS AFTER RELEASE FROM AN INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITY**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2018 AND 2019 COHORTS**

PERIOD	2018 COHORT=11,093				2019 COHORT=10,545			
	ARRESTS	RATE	INCARCERATIONS	RATE	ARRESTS	RATE	INCARCERATIONS	RATE
Year 1	3,598	32.4%	1,592	14.4%	3,411	32.3%	1,201	11.4%
Year 2	1,717	15.5%	1,451	13.1%	1,466	13.9%	953	9.0%
Year 3	952	8.6%	625	5.6%	967	9.2%	859	8.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,267</b>	<b>56.5%</b>	<b>3,668</b>	<b>33.1%</b>	<b>5,844</b>	<b>55.4%</b>	<b>3,013</b>	<b>28.6%</b>

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

**INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITY**

An intermediate sanction facility (ISF) is a short-term, fully secured detention facility that houses individuals who violate conditions of felony community supervision or parole supervision. ISF placement is an alternative to revoking the supervision of such individuals and sending them to prison. ISFs may include services such as education and life skills training. For fiscal years 2018 and 2019 combined, 67.5 percent were released to parole supervision and 32.5 percent were released to felony community supervision.

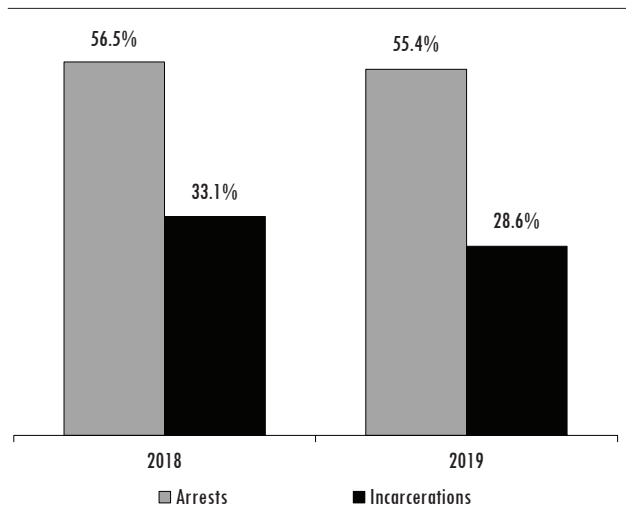
Parole revocation policies during the three-year follow-up period affect the reincarceration rate of individuals on parole supervision. The placement of parole violators into ISFs in lieu of revocation to prison is one such parole policy that can lower the reincarceration rate.

Figure 15 shows the arrest and incarceration rates after release from ISF for the fiscal years 2018 and 2019 cohorts.

Among the fiscal years 2018 and 2019 ISF release cohorts, the greatest proportion of individuals, 28.3 percent and 29.2 percent, respectively, were admitted to ISF for a violent offense. The most prevalent type of offense for which individuals were rearrested was categorized as other, not a violent, property, or drug offense. The average time out of custody before rearrest for both cohorts was approximately 12 months. The most prevalent type of offense for which individuals in both cohorts were reincarcerated was categorized as a violent offense. The average time out of custody before reincarceration for each cohort was 15 months and 17 months, respectively.

Figure 16 shows the three-year arrest and incarceration rate for the fiscal years 2018 and 2019 ISF release cohorts.

**FIGURE 16**  
**ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM AN INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITY**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2018 AND 2019 COHORTS**



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



**FIGURE 17**  
**ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS AFTER PLACEMENT ON PAROLE SUPERVISION**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2018 AND 2019 COHORTS**

PERIOD	2018 COHORT=35,662				2019 COHORT=36,529			
	ARRESTS	RATE	INCARCERATIONS	RATE	ARRESTS	RATE	INCARCERATIONS	RATE
Year 1	7,948	22.3%	1,732	4.9%	7,815	21.4%	1,341	3.7%
Year 2	5,151	14.4%	2,625	7.4%	5,080	13.9%	1,914	5.2%
Year 3	2,909	8.2%	1,558	4.4%	3,234	8.9%	2,173	5.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,008</b>	<b>44.9%</b>	<b>5,915</b>	<b>16.6%</b>	<b>16,129</b>	<b>44.2%</b>	<b>5,428</b>	<b>14.9%</b>

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

**PAROLE SUPERVISION**

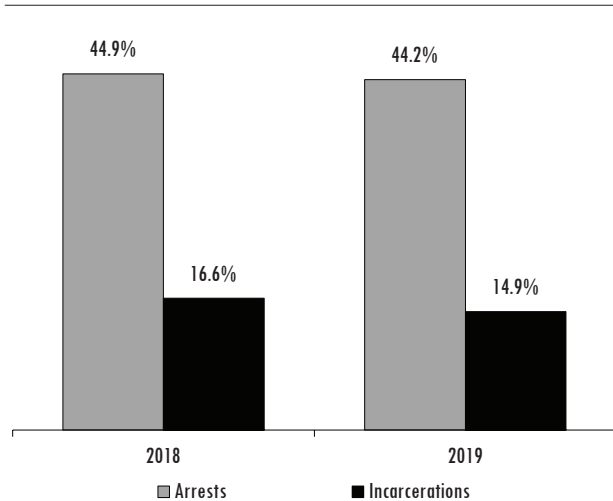
Parole supervision is the conditional release of an individual from prison to serve the remainder of a sentence under supervision within the community. The BPP determines which eligible individuals are to be released to parole or discretionary mandatory supervision, conditions of supervision, and revocation 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. Parole revocation policies during the three-year follow-up period affect the incarceration rate of individuals on parole supervision.

Figure 17 shows the arrest and incarceration rates after placement on parole supervision for the fiscal years 2018 and 2019 cohorts.

Among the fiscal years 2018 and 2019 parole supervision cohorts, the greatest proportion of individuals, 29.0 percent and 29.2 percent, respectively, initially was sentenced for a violent offense. The most prevalent type of offense for which individuals were rearrested was categorized as other, not a violent, property, or drug offense. The average time on supervision before rearrest for each cohort was approximately 14 months and 15 months, respectively. The most prevalent type of offense for which individuals in both cohorts were reincarcerated was categorized as a drug offense. The average time on supervision before reincarceration for each cohort was approximately 18 months and 19 months, respectively.

Figure 18 shows the three-year arrest and incarceration rates for the fiscal years 2018 and 2019 parole supervision cohorts.

**FIGURE 18**  
**ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF PLACEMENT ON PAROLE SUPERVISION**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2018 AND 2019 COHORTS**



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

## PAROLE SUPERVISION REVOCATIONS

TDCJ's Parole Division supervises individuals who were released from prison, placed on supervision as out-of-state transfers, transferred from the juvenile justice system, or were placed in absentia to serve the remainder of a sentence under supervision in the community. Individuals released to parole supervision must abide by certain rules while in the community and are subject to revocation or other sanctions for violations of release conditions. Examples of release conditions include obeying all municipal, county, state, and federal laws; reporting to a supervising parole officer; and obtaining the parole officer's written permission before changing residence. Individuals also agree to abide by all rules of parole supervision and all laws relating to the revocation of parole supervision, including appearing at any required hearings or proceedings.

Individuals who violate conditions of parole supervision may be required to appear 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 supervision, often with modifications of release conditions. The panel also may revoke an individual's supervision and return the individual to prison or, as an alternative, place the individual into an ISF or an SAFPE. Parole supervision may be revoked for an individual who commits a new offense or for a technical violation of conditions of parole supervision. **Figure 19** shows the number of parole revocations in fiscal years 2021 and 2022, and the proportion of revocations that resulted from committing a new offense or a technical violation.

To calculate the average parole supervision revocation rate, the number of individuals revoked and received into prison during a fiscal year is divided by the average active parole supervision population for that fiscal year.

**Figure 20** shows the average parole supervision revocation rates for fiscal years 2018 to 2022.

**FIGURE 19**  
**REASONS FOR ADULT PAROLE REVOCATIONS**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2021 AND 2022**

YEAR	REVOCATIONS	NEW OFFENSE	TECHNICAL VIOLATION
2021	4,572	83.7%	16.3%
2022	4,327	74.8%	25.2%

NOTE: Revocations include only individuals received into the Texas Department of Criminal Justice.  
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

**FIGURE 20**  
**REVOCATION RATES FOR PAROLE SUPERVISION**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2022**

YEAR	AVERAGE ACTIVE PAROLE SUPERVISION POPULATION	REVOCATIONS TO PRISON	REVOCATION RATE
2018	84,173	6,559	7.8%
2019	84,082	5,932	7.1%
2020	83,703	3,304	3.9%
2021	83,927	4,572	5.4%
2022	79,118	4,327	5.5%

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

**FIGURE 21**  
**FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION REVOCATIONS AND INCARCERATIONS BY TYPE**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2021 AND 2022**

YEAR	REVOCATIONS	REVOCATION REASON		INCARCERATIONS BY TYPE			
		NEW OFFENSE	TECHNICAL VIOLATION	PRISON	STATE JAIL	COUNTY JAIL	OTHER
2021	16,006	55.8%	44.2%	59.5%	32.0%	7.7%	0.8%
2022	17,665	55.3%	44.7%	60.7%	31.9%	7.1%	0.3%

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

**FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION REVOCATIONS**

TDCJ’s Community Justice Assistance Division provides state pass-through funding to the state’s 122 community supervision and corrections departments. Judges place individuals on community supervision, determine conditions of community supervision, and revoke supervision, as necessary.

Felony community supervision may be revoked, and an individual subsequently may be sentenced to prison, state jail, county jail, or other correctional institutions for committing a new offense or for a technical violation of community supervision conditions. **Figure 21** shows the reason for revocations in fiscal years 2021 and 2022, and whether the revocation led to terms in prison, state jail, or county jail.

To calculate the average felony community supervision revocation rate, the number of revocations during a fiscal year is divided by the average population on felony direct community supervision for that year. Direct supervision applies to actively supervised individuals who work or reside within the jurisdiction in which they are being supervised and who meet TDCJ standards for direct supervision.

**Figure 22** shows the revocation rates for fiscal years 2018 to 2022.

**FIGURE 22**  
**REVOCATION RATES FOR FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2022**

YEAR	AVERAGE FELONY DIRECT SUPERVISION POPULATION	REVOCATIONS	REVOCATION RATE
2018	153,539	24,525	16.0%
2019	152,185	22,733	14.9%
2020	149,310	16,828	11.3%
2021	138,940	16,006	11.5%
2022	137,318	17,665	12.9%

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

## JUVENILE JUSTICE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION

Juveniles in Texas who are arrested, referred to a juvenile probation department, incarcerated, or whose supervision is revoked, are served by local juvenile probation departments and by the Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD). TJJD oversees state residential facilities and parole supervision and provides funding and monitoring of local juvenile probation departments.

Individuals placed on deferred prosecution and adjudicated probation supervision and those released from local secure residential facilities and state residential facilities during fiscal years 2018 and 2019 were monitored to determine the number that were referred to a juvenile probation department or arrested or incarcerated within three years of release or start of supervision. Each juvenile who was referred or arrested or incarcerated in a state jail, prison, or TJJD state residential facility at least once during the three-year follow-up period was considered a recidivist. Youths served by the juvenile justice system, depending on their age at admission to supervision, may have an observation period that spans both the adult criminal and juvenile justice systems. For any individual who had more than one subsequent referral, arrest, or incarceration during the follow-up period, only the first incident was counted in the rate calculation. Only individuals referred or arrested for a Class A or B misdemeanor or any type of felony are analyzed.

### DEFERRED PROSECUTION

Deferred prosecution typically is applied for juveniles who have shorter and less serious offense histories. Participation requires consent from the juvenile and the juvenile's caregiver. Individuals on deferred prosecution supervision do not receive a formal adjudication for the alleged offense but can be adjudicated for the alleged offense if they fail to comply with the conditions of supervision. Deferred prosecution supervision may take place while the juvenile resides in the community or in a juvenile probation department-run secure or nonsecure local residential facility.

**Figure 23** shows the referral or arrest and incarceration rates after placement on deferred prosecution supervision for the fiscal years 2018 and 2019 cohorts.

Among the fiscal years 2018 and 2019 deferred prosecution supervision cohorts, the greatest proportion of individuals, 36.6 percent and 38.9 percent, respectively, was placed on deferred prosecution supervision for violent offenses. The most prevalent type of offense for which individuals were subsequently referred to a juvenile probation department or arrested was categorized as a violent offense. The average time on supervision before subsequent referral or arrest for both cohorts was approximately 12 months. The most prevalent type of offense for which individuals were incarcerated was categorized as a violent offense. The average time on supervision before incarceration for each cohort was approximately 23 months and 25 months, respectively.

**FIGURE 23**  
**REFERRAL OR ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS AFTER PLACEMENT ON DEFERRED PROSECUTION SUPERVISION**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2018 AND 2019 COHORTS**

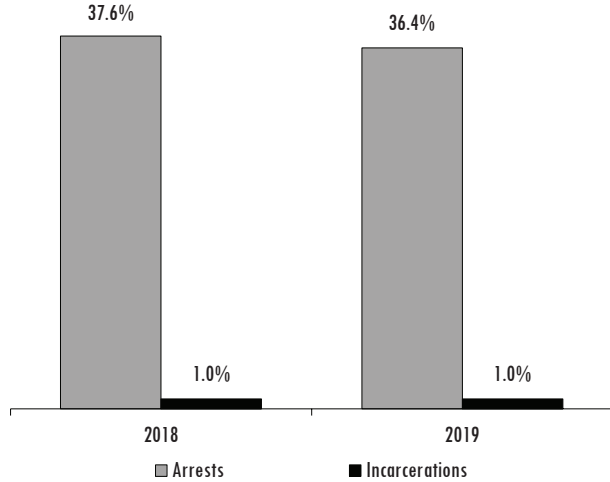
PERIOD	2018 COHORT=13,567				2019 COHORT=13,208			
	REFERRALS OR ARRESTS	RATE	INCARCERATIONS	RATE	REFERRALS OR ARRESTS	RATE	INCARCERATIONS	RATE
Year 1	2,908	21.4%	20	0.1%	2,868	21.7%	14	0.1%
Year 2	1,452	10.7%	55	0.4%	1,083	8.2%	33	0.2%
Year 3	744	5.5%	64	0.5%	863	6.5%	88	0.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,104</b>	<b>37.6%</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>4,814</b>	<b>36.4%</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>1.0%</b>

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

Figure 24 shows the three-year referral or arrest and incarceration rates for the fiscal years 2018 and 2019 deferred prosecution supervision cohorts.

**FIGURE 24**  
**REFERRAL OR ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES**  
**WITHIN THREE YEARS OF ADMISSION TO DEFERRED**  
**PROSECUTION SUPERVISION**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2018 AND 2019 COHORTS**



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

**FIGURE 25**  
**REFERRAL OR ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS AFTER PLACEMENT ON ADJUDICATED**  
**PROBATION SUPERVISION**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2018 AND 2019 COHORTS**

PERIOD	2018 COHORT=10,959				2019 COHORT=10,380			
	REFERRALS OR ARRESTS	RATE	INCARCERATIONS	RATE	REFERRALS OR ARRESTS	RATE	INCARCERATIONS	RATE
Year 1	3,818	34.8%	204	1.9%	3,721	35.8%	152	1.5%
Year 2	1,823	16.6%	293	2.7%	1,516	14.6%	183	1.8%
Year 3	848	7.7%	232	2.1%	834	8.0%	239	2.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,489</b>	<b>59.2%</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>6,071</b>	<b>58.5%</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>5.5%</b>

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

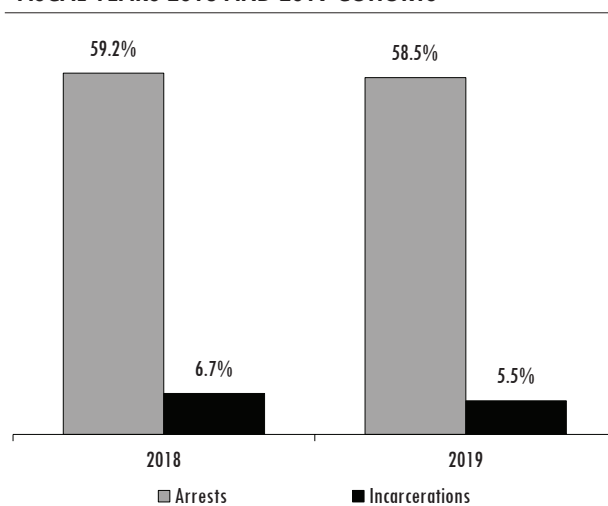
## ADJUDICATED PROBATION

Adjudicated probation is a type of community-based supervision. For an individual to be placed on this type of supervision, a judge must determine that the individual committed the petitioned offense. During a disposition hearing, the judge then specifies the supervision length and the conditions of supervision. If the judge determines that an individual violated the conditions of probation, the judge may modify the probation terms (e.g., extend the length of probation, change the programming type, or order the individual to reside with a different relative) or, if the individual is eligible, revoke the adjudicated probation and commit the individual to TJJD custody. Adjudicated probation supervision may take place while the juvenile resides in the community or in a juvenile probation department-run secure or nonsecure local residential facility.

**Figure 25** shows the referral or arrest and incarceration rates after placement on adjudicated probation supervision for the fiscal years 2018 and 2019 cohorts.

Among the fiscal years 2018 and 2019 adjudicated probation supervision cohorts, the greatest proportion of individuals, 38.4 percent and 41.5 percent, respectively, were placed on adjudicated probation supervision for an offense categorized as violent. The most prevalent type of offense for which individuals were subsequently referred or arrested was categorized as a violent offense. The average time on supervision before subsequent referral or arrest for the cohorts was approximately 12 months and 11 months, respectively. The most prevalent type of offense for which individuals were incarcerated was categorized as a violent offense. The average time on supervision before incarceration

**FIGURE 26**  
**REFERRAL OR ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES**  
**WITHIN THREE YEARS OF PLACEMENT ON ADJUDICATED**  
**PROBATION SUPERVISION COHORTS**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2018 AND 2019 COHORTS**



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

for each cohort was approximately 19 months and 20 months, respectively.

**Figure 26** shows the three-year referral or arrest and incarceration rates for the fiscal years 2018 and 2019 adjudicated probation cohorts.

**FIGURE 27**  
**REFERRAL OR ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS AFTER RELEASE FROM A LOCAL SECURE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2018 AND 2019 COHORTS**

PERIOD	2018 COHORT=2,099				2019 COHORT=2,014			
	REFERRALS OR ARRESTS	RATE	INCARCERATIONS	RATE	REFERRALS OR ARRESTS	RATE	INCARCERATIONS	RATE
Year 1	977	46.5%	148	7.1%	1,045	51.9%	122	6.1%
Year 2	370	17.6%	113	5.4%	313	15.5%	86	4.3%
Year 3	140	6.7%	101	4.8%	131	6.5%	107	5.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>70.8%</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>17.2%</b>	<b>1,489</b>	<b>73.9%</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>15.6%</b>

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

**LOCAL SECURE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY**

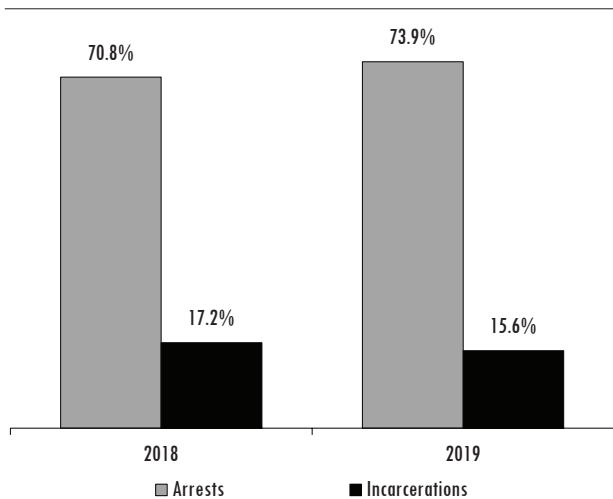
Juvenile probation departments (JPD) may place juveniles who have more serious delinquent histories or treatment needs in a local secure residential facility, which is intended to rehabilitate and to promote public safety. JPDs may administer a secure residential facility or contract with a private entity to administer a facility.

Figure 27 shows the referral or arrest and incarceration rates after release from a local secure residential facility for the fiscal years 2018 and 2019 cohorts.

Among the fiscal years 2018 and 2019 local secure residential release cohorts, the greatest proportion of individuals, 46.6 percent and 45.1 percent, respectively, was admitted to a local secure residential facility for an offense categorized as other, not a violent, property, or drug offense. The most prevalent type of offense for which individuals were subsequently referred or arrested was categorized as a violent offense. The average time out of custody before subsequent referral or arrest for each cohort was approximately 10 months and nine months, respectively. The most prevalent type of offense for which individuals were incarcerated was categorized as a violent offense. The average time out of custody before incarceration for each cohort was approximately 17 months and 18 months, respectively.

Figure 28 shows the three-year referral or arrest and incarceration rates for the fiscal years 2018 and 2019 local secure residential facility release cohorts.

**FIGURE 28**  
**REFERRAL OR ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM A LOCAL SECURE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2018 AND 2019 COHORTS**



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

**FIGURE 29**  
**STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY RELEASES**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2018 AND 2019 COHORTS**

YEAR	RELEASED	NONSECURE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY	JUVENILE PAROLE SUPERVISION	ADULT PAROLE SUPERVISION	DISCHARGED
2018	929	43.3%	37.4%	6.9%	12.4%
2019	890	37.1%	50.4%	7.6%	4.8%

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

**FIGURE 30**  
**REFERRAL OR ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS AFTER RELEASE**  
**FROM A STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2018 AND 2019 COHORTS**

PERIOD	2018 COHORT=929				2019 COHORT=890			
	REFERRALS OR ARRESTS	RATE	INCARCERATIONS	RATE	REFERRALS OR ARRESTS	RATE	INCARCERATIONS	RATE
Year 1	454	48.9%	190	20.5%	476	53.5%	137	15.4%
Year 2	173	18.6%	99	10.7%	139	15.6%	58	6.5%
Year 3	61	6.6%	55	5.9%	60	6.7%	73	8.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>74.1%</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>37.0%</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>75.8%</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>30.1%</b>

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

## STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY

TJJD oversees state secure residential facilities, halfway houses, and contract residential placements. A juvenile committed to a TJJD state residential facility or contract placement must have committed a felony offense. TJJD jurisdiction ends on or before the individual's nineteenth birthday.

Nearly all juveniles committed to TJJD initially are placed in a state residential facility, which is intended to rehabilitate juveniles and promote 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 a nonsecure residential facility or to parole supervision, or they may be discharged from state custody. **Figure 29** shows the numbers of individuals released from a state residential facility for the fiscal years 2018 and 2019 cohorts.

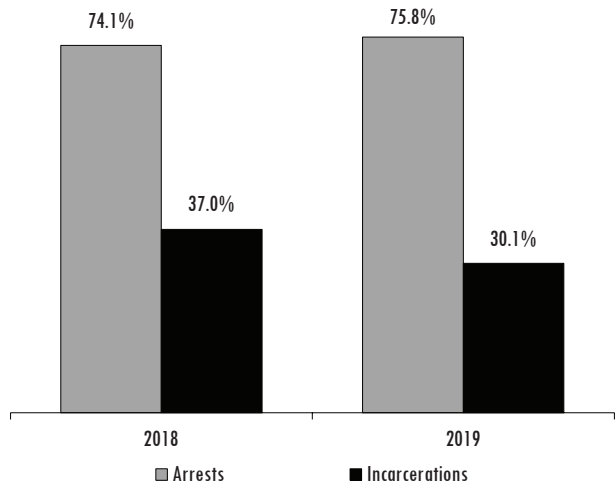
**Figure 30** shows the referral or arrest and incarceration rates after release from a state residential facility for the fiscal years 2018 and 2019 cohorts.

Among the fiscal years 2018 and 2019 state residential release cohorts, the greatest proportion of individuals, 55.2 percent and 61.9 percent, respectively, was admitted to a state residential facility for a violent offense. The most prevalent type of offense for which individuals were subsequently referred or arrested was categorized as other, not a violent, property, or drug offense. The average time out of custody before subsequent referral or arrest for both cohorts was approximately 10 months. The most prevalent type of offense for which individuals were reincarcerated was categorized as a violent offense. The average time out of custody before reincarceration for each cohort was approximately 12 months and 15 months, respectively.



Figure 31 shows the three-year referral or arrest and incarceration rates for the fiscal years 2018 and 2019 state residential facility release cohorts.

**FIGURE 31**  
**REFERRAL OR ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES**  
**WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM A STATE**  
**RESIDENTIAL FACILITY, FISCAL YEARS 2018 AND 2019**  
**COHORTS**



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

## JUVENILE PAROLE SUPERVISION REVOCATIONS

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. Upon release, 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.

To calculate 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 32** shows parole supervision revocation rates from fiscal years 2018 to 2022.

Parole may be revoked as the result of the individual committing either a new offense or a technical violation of

**FIGURE 32**  
REVOCATION RATES FOR JUVENILE PAROLE SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2022

YEAR	AVERAGE NUMBER SUPERVISED	REVOCATIONS	REVOCATION RATE
2018	376	95	25.3%
2019	375	92	24.5%
2020	318	60	18.9%
2021	271	69	25.5%
2022	215	83	38.6%

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

supervision conditions. Upon revocation, juveniles may be incarcerated in a TJJD secure residential facility, a TDCJ facility, or a county jail. **Figure 33** shows the number of revocations for fiscal years 2021 and 2022, the percentage due to a new offense or a technical violation, and the type of subsequent incarceration.

**FIGURE 33**  
JUVENILE PAROLE REVOCATION REASON AND INCARCERATION TYPE  
FISCAL YEARS 2021 AND 2022

YEAR	REVOCATIONS	REVOCATION REASON		INCARCERATIONS BY TYPE		
		NEW OFFENSE	TECHNICAL VIOLATION	TJJD SECURE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY	TDCJ FACILITY	COUNTY JAIL
2021	69	87.0%	13.0%	75.4%	18.8%	5.8%
2022	83	88.0%	12.0%	73.5%	24.1%	2.4%

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

**FIGURE 34  
REVOCATION RATES FOR ACTIVE JUVENILE PROBATION SUPERVISION – FELONY OFFENSES  
FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2022**

YEAR	AVERAGE NUMBER ON SUPERVISION FOR FELONY OFFENSES	REVOCATIONS TO TEXAS JUVENILE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES	REVOCATION RATE
<b>Adjudicated Probation</b>			
2018	5,804	291	5.0%
2019	5,725	315	5.5%
2020	5,400	227	4.2%
2021	4,339	208	4.8%
2022	4,364	186	4.3%
<b>Deferred Prosecution</b>			
2018	1,385	2	0.1%
2019	1,608	2	0.1%
2020	1,458	2	0.1%
2021	1,197	1	0.1%
2022	1,649	0	0.0%

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

**JUVENILE PROBATION SUPERVISION FELONY REVOCATIONS**

To calculate 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 34** shows revocation rates from fiscal years 2018 to 2022 for juveniles on deferred prosecution or active adjudicated probation supervision for felony-level offenses.

**Figure 35** shows the number of adjudicated probation revocations for fiscal years 2021 and 2022 and the percentage of juveniles committing a new offense or a technical violation.

**FIGURE 35  
ADJUDICATED PROBATION REVOCATIONS AND REVOCATION REASON, FISCAL YEARS 2021 AND 2022**

YEAR	REVOCATIONS	NEW OFFENSE	TECHNICAL VIOLATION
2021	208	31.7%	63.9%
2022	186	34.9%	60.2%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to missing data indicating a revocation reason.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

## APPENDIX A – ADULT RECIDIVISM RATES BY SUBGROUP

**Appendix A** 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 or incarcerated individuals with any subgroup characteristic is divided by the total number of individuals who share that characteristic. For example, of the 43,236 males in the fiscal year 2019 felony community supervision cohort, 17,505 were rearrested. The

recidivism rate for the males in this cohort (40.5 percent) is calculated by dividing the number of rearrested males by the total number of males. Note that certain subgroup characteristics may be shared by very small numbers of individuals, which may lead to extremely high or low rates. For example, if the youngest age group contains two individuals and both are determined to be recidivists, the recidivism rate will be 100.0 percent.

**FIGURE A-1**  
**ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS AFTER PLACEMENT ON FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION**  
**BY SUBGROUP**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2018 AND 2019 COHORTS**

CHARACTERISTICS	2018		2019	
	ARRESTED N=22,970	INCARCERATED N=13,689	ARRESTED N=22,832	INCARCERATED N=10,391
<b>Overall Arrest Rate</b>	<b>39.9%</b>	<b>23.7%</b>	<b>38.9%</b>	<b>17.7%</b>
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	34.8%	20.8%	34.6%	15.2%
Male	41.7%	24.8%	40.5%	18.6%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
African American	45.4%	25.3%	44.1%	17.4%
Hispanic	39.5%	21.7%	39.1%	16.5%
White	37.4%	24.9%	36.1%	19.2%
Other	29.2%	14.5%	28.0%	11.0%
<b>Age at Placement</b>				
24 or younger	49.6%	27.5%	48.9%	20.4%
25 to 29	44.4%	25.4%	43.0%	19.2%
30 to 34	40.5%	24.6%	40.9%	18.8%
35 to 39	37.6%	23.6%	36.8%	17.4%
40 to 44	31.0%	21.0%	32.2%	16.2%
45 or older	24.4%	16.4%	23.5%	12.4%
<b>Offense of Initial Sentence</b>				
Violent	39.8%	24.2%	38.9%	18.5%
Property	46.3%	27.4%	45.5%	20.3%
Drug	40.3%	23.7%	39.5%	17.2%
Other	32.8%	19.8%	32.3%	15.5%

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

**FIGURE A-2**  
**ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS AFTER PRISON RELEASE BY SUBGROUP**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2018 AND 2019 COHORTS**

CHARACTERISTICS	2018		2019	
	ARRESTED N=18,825	INCARCERATED N=6,526	ARRESTED N=18,883	INCARCERATED N=5,958
<b>Overall Arrest Rate</b>	<b>47.0%</b>	<b>16.3%</b>	<b>46.5%</b>	<b>14.7%</b>
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	41.0%	12.1%	41.1%	9.7%
Male	47.8%	16.9%	47.2%	15.3%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
African American	51.2%	15.5%	50.7%	13.8%
Hispanic	45.0%	15.3%	44.8%	14.0%
White	45.6%	18.0%	44.9%	16.1%
Other	42.8%	16.4%	34.4%	12.0%
<b>Age at Placement</b>				
24 or younger	65.3%	23.2%	63.3%	20.3%
25 to 29	57.8%	19.8%	55.7%	17.1%
30 to 34	52.6%	18.1%	54.0%	17.3%
35 to 39	48.7%	16.8%	47.9%	15.3%
40 to 44	41.9%	14.3%	42.2%	13.3%
45 or older	30.2%	10.7%	30.2%	9.4%
<b>Offense of Initial Sentence</b>				
Violent	42.0%	12.7%	42.2%	11.4%
Property	57.6%	22.1%	56.1%	20.2%
Drug	48.6%	17.0%	46.8%	15.0%
Other	45.0%	16.4%	45.6%	15.2%

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

**FIGURE A-3**  
**ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS AFTER STATE JAIL RELEASE BY SUBGROUP**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2018 AND 2019 COHORTS**

CHARACTERISTICS	2018		2019	
	ARRESTED N=10,474	INCARCERATED N=4,101	ARRESTED N=9,679	INCARCERATED N=3,295
<b>Overall Arrest Rate</b>	<b>62.2%</b>	<b>24.4%</b>	<b>60.1%</b>	<b>20.5%</b>
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	52.3%	15.4%	49.4%	12.5%
Male	65.3%	27.2%	63.5%	23.0%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
African American	66.2%	25.5%	65.0%	21.6%
Hispanic	62.5%	23.6%	60.3%	19.2%
White	59.4%	24.1%	56.9%	20.6%
Other	51.4%	22.9%	51.9%	22.1%
<b>Age at Placement</b>				
24 or younger	71.0%	28.0%	69.2%	24.0%
25 to 29	66.9%	26.7%	64.2%	23.1%
30 to 34	63.4%	25.3%	63.6%	20.2%
35 to 39	62.4%	23.7%	61.2%	20.8%
40 to 44	57.5%	22.5%	56.4%	19.8%
45 or older	53.6%	20.5%	49.4%	16.5%
<b>Offense of Initial Sentence</b>				
Violent	60.5%	14.8%	54.5%	16.0%
Property	65.9%	29.0%	64.8%	25.0%
Drug	59.4%	20.4%	56.0%	16.0%
Other	57.5%	21.4%	56.5%	18.9%

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

**FIGURE A-4**  
**ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS AFTER SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITY**  
**RELEASE BY SUBGROUP**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2018 AND 2019 COHORTS**

CHARACTERISTICS	2018		2019	
	ARRESTED N=2,885	INCARCERATED N=2,411	ARRESTED N=2,885	INCARCERATED N=2,411
<b>Overall Arrest Rate</b>	<b>44.2%</b>	<b>36.9%</b>	<b>42.8%</b>	<b>33.5%</b>
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	33.3%	29.4%	34.6%	27.8%
Male	47.9%	39.5%	45.7%	35.4%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
African American	48.5%	36.2%	47.1%	35.0%
Hispanic	48.2%	39.4%	47.8%	34.5%
White	39.8%	35.9%	38.0%	32.2%
Other	42.2%	22.2%	50.0%	34.2%
<b>Age at Placement</b>				
24 or younger	58.5%	47.4%	53.8%	45.7%
25 to 29	50.9%	42.1%	49.7%	39.0%
30 to 34	45.1%	37.4%	48.3%	34.5%
35 to 39	42.2%	35.9%	40.9%	32.4%
40 to 44	37.8%	31.5%	38.5%	29.3%
45 or older	28.1%	25.1%	27.9%	21.5%
<b>Offense of Initial Sentence</b>				
Violent	44.5%	40.3%	43.7%	38.5%
Property	52.4%	42.0%	49.6%	37.4%
Drug	42.8%	33.4%	41.9%	29.7%
Other	37.9%	34.6%	37.1%	31.5%

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

**FIGURE A-5**  
**ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS AFTER IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY RELEASE**  
**BY SUBGROUP**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2018 AND 2019 COHORTS**

CHARACTERISTICS	2018		2019	
	ARRESTED N=1,680	INCARCERATED N=613	ARRESTED N=1,811	INCARCERATED N=703
<b>Overall Arrest Rate</b>	<b>44.2%</b>	<b>16.1%</b>	<b>44.5%</b>	<b>17.3%</b>
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	33.6%	9.8%	34.2%	9.6%
Male	46.8%	17.7%	46.4%	18.7%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
African American	42.2%	12.9%	44.0%	13.3%
Hispanic	44.8%	16.7%	45.9%	18.1%
White	45.1%	17.8%	44.0%	19.0%
Other	50.0%	18.8%	33.3%	25.0%
<b>Age at Placement</b>				
24 or younger	61.0%	27.1%	63.4%	26.9%
25 to 29	52.4%	19.4%	48.2%	19.9%
30 to 34	49.4%	18.1%	50.3%	20.7%
35 to 39	45.0%	15.9%	46.9%	18.0%
40 to 44	39.6%	12.5%	39.7%	14.6%
45 or older	31.6%	11.6%	31.4%	10.3%
<b>Offense of Initial Sentence</b>				
Violent	38.4%	12.2%	38.3%	12.8%
Property	52.1%	20.6%	55.4%	25.2%
Drug	44.6%	17.0%	44.0%	16.7%
Other	45.9%	16.6%	46.1%	18.8%

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



**FIGURE A-6**  
**ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS AFTER INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITY RELEASE**  
**BY SUBGROUP**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2018 AND 2019 COHORTS**

CHARACTERISTICS	2018		2019	
	ARRESTED N=6,267	INCARCERATED N=3,668	ARRESTED N=5,844	INCARCERATED N=3,013
<b>Overall Arrest Rate</b>	<b>56.5%</b>	<b>33.1%</b>	<b>55.4%</b>	<b>28.6%</b>
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	49.7%	26.4%	49.8%	22.5%
Male	57.5%	34.0%	56.3%	29.5%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
African American	55.6%	31.6%	55.1%	27.3%
Hispanic	59.3%	33.2%	57.9%	29.3%
White	55.0%	34.3%	53.6%	29.1%
Other	46.2%	23.1%	45.5%	27.3%
<b>Age at Placement</b>				
24 or younger	64.3%	39.1%	63.9%	35.9%
25 to 29	62.4%	35.6%	62.2%	31.6%
30 to 34	62.6%	35.3%	60.1%	27.9%
35 to 39	60.4%	34.4%	59.7%	29.6%
40 to 44	54.9%	30.3%	53.1%	24.8%
45 or older	43.4%	27.2%	42.5%	24.1%
<b>Offense of Initial Sentence</b>				
Violent	52.9%	32.4%	52.0%	29.5%
Property	61.3%	35.7%	60.3%	30.2%
Drug	55.6%	30.7%	54.7%	26.1%
Other	56.7%	34.0%	55.6%	28.5%

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

**FIGURE A-7**  
**ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS AFTER PAROLE SUPERVISION PLACEMENT BY SUBGROUP**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2018 AND 2019 COHORTS**

CHARACTERISTICS	2018		2019	
	ARRESTED N=16,008	INCARCERATED N=5,915	ARRESTED N=16,129	INCARCERATED N=5,428
<b>Overall Arrest Rate</b>	<b>44.9%</b>	<b>16.6%</b>	<b>44.2%</b>	<b>14.9%</b>
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	39.9%	12.8%	39.7%	10.3%
Male	45.6%	17.1%	44.8%	15.5%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
African American	47.8%	15.0%	47.1%	13.4%
Hispanic	43.0%	15.5%	42.7%	14.3%
White	44.5%	18.8%	43.6%	16.5%
Other	39.0%	12.6%	28.7%	8.2%
<b>Age at Placement</b>				
24 or younger	62.5%	23.8%	60.8%	19.9%
25 to 29	55.5%	20.1%	53.0%	17.5%
30 to 34	51.1%	18.6%	52.0%	18.0%
35 to 39	47.0%	17.0%	46.4%	15.9%
40 to 44	40.8%	14.8%	40.2%	13.7%
45 or older	29.1%	11.3%	28.9%	9.6%
<b>Offense of Initial Sentence</b>				
Violent	38.5%	12.5%	38.2%	11.0%
Property	54.9%	22.7%	54.0%	20.4%
Drug	47.0%	17.4%	45.2%	15.2%
Other	43.2%	16.3%	43.2%	15.1%

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



## APPENDIX B – JUVENILE RECIDIVISM RATE BY SUBGROUP

**Appendix B** 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 referred or arrested or incarcerated individuals with that characteristic is divided by the total number of released or placed individuals within that subgroup. For example, of the 9,068 males in the fiscal year 2019 deferred prosecution supervision cohort, 3,674 were

referred or arrested. The recidivism rate for the males in this cohort (40.5 percent) is calculated by dividing the number of arrested males by the total number of males. Note that certain subgroup characteristics may be shared by very small numbers of individuals, which may lead to extremely high or low rates. For example, if there are only two individuals in the youngest age group and both are classed as recidivists, the recidivism rate will be 100.0 percent.

**FIGURE B–1**  
**REFERRAL OR ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS AFTER DEFERRED PROSECUTION SUPERVISION**  
**PLACEMENT BY SUBGROUP**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2018 AND 2019 COHORTS**

CHARACTERISTICS	2018		2019	
	REFERRED OR ARRESTED N=5,104	INCARCERATED N=139	REFERRED OR ARRESTED N=4,814	INCARCERATED N=135
<b>Overall Referral or Arrest Rate</b>	<b>37.6%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>36.4%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	29.4%	0.2%	27.5%	0.3%
Male	41.3%	1.4%	40.5%	1.4%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
African American	43.1%	1.4%	43.0%	1.4%
Hispanic	39.1%	0.9%	36.6%	1.0%
White	30.5%	1.0%	30.9%	0.6%
Other	22.0%	0.0%	17.8%	0.5%
<b>Age at Placement</b>				
10 to 12	35.0%	0.7%	31.7%	0.4%
13 to 14	38.4%	0.9%	37.9%	1.3%
15 to 16	38.2%	1.2%	36.4%	1.0%
17 or older	32.6%	0.6%	36.8%	1.2%
<b>Offense of Initial Sentence</b>				
Violent	34.2%	0.8%	34.0%	0.9%
Property	40.5%	1.3%	40.4%	1.6%
Drug	37.4%	0.9%	34.0%	0.6%
Other	41.5%	1.4%	41.7%	1.3%

NOTE: Data for offense of initial sentence was unavailable for fewer than 0.1 percent of cases for both fiscal years 2018 and 2019. Recidivism rates for categories in this subgroup are calculated with these cases excluded.

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

**FIGURE B-2**  
**REFERRAL OR ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS AFTER ADJUDICATED PROBATION SUPERVISION**  
**PLACEMENT BY SUBGROUP**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2018 AND 2019 COHORTS**

CHARACTERISTICS	2018		2019	
	REFERRED OR ARRESTED N=6,489	INCARCERATED N=729	REFERRED OR ARRESTED N=6,071	INCARCERATED N=574
<b>Overall Referral or Arrest Rate</b>	<b>59.2%</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>58.5%</b>	<b>5.5%</b>
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	45.9%	2.7%	46.4%	2.0%
Male	62.6%	7.6%	61.7%	6.4%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
African American	68.3%	9.5%	66.2%	7.4%
Hispanic	58.7%	5.4%	59.1%	4.9%
White	47.2%	5.4%	45.8%	4.4%
Other	53.0%	7.2%	47.4%	3.1%
<b>Age at Placement</b>				
10 to 12	50.9%	2.6%	45.5%	2.4%
13 to 14	58.9%	6.7%	57.0%	5.4%
15 to 16	60.7%	6.7%	60.8%	5.9%
17 or older	55.8%	7.5%	55.4%	5.1%
<b>Offense of Initial Sentence</b>				
Violent	51.7%	6.6%	52.3%	5.4%
Property	67.3%	8.4%	66.5%	6.6%
Drug	58.5%	3.3%	56.6%	3.5%
Other	62.9%	6.6%	62.1%	5.3%

NOTE: Data for offense of initial sentence was unavailable for 1.2 and 1.3 percent of cases for fiscal years 2018 and 2019, respectively. Recidivism rates for categories in this subgroup are calculated with these cases excluded.

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

**FIGURE B-3**  
**REFERRAL OR ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS AFTER LOCAL SECURE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY**  
**RELEASE BY SUBGROUP**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2018 AND 2019 COHORTS**

CHARACTERISTICS	2018		2019	
	REFERRED OR ARRESTED N=1,487	INCARCERATED N=362	REFERRED OR ARRESTED N=1,489	INCARCERATED N=315
<b>Overall Referral or Arrest Rate</b>	<b>70.8%</b>	<b>17.2%</b>	<b>73.9%</b>	<b>15.6%</b>
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	57.6%	6.6%	55.0%	6.1%
Male	73.4%	19.3%	77.4%	17.4%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
African American	78.2%	20.3%	81.2%	19.7%
Hispanic	69.9%	15.9%	73.6%	13.7%
White	59.7%	15.2%	59.8%	13.4%
Other	55.6%	22.2%	53.8%	15.4%
<b>Age at Placement</b>				
10 to 12	60.0%	5.0%	73.3%	0.0%
13 to 14	72.5%	17.5%	74.1%	11.7%
15 to 16	72.2%	16.6%	75.9%	16.8%
17 or older	67.8%	18.7%	70.2%	15.5%
<b>Offense of Initial Sentence</b>				
Violent	61.3%	17.1%	67.8%	15.9%
Property	77.4%	18.8%	81.7%	18.8%
Drug	74.2%	12.4%	68.9%	14.6%
Other	74.2%	17.2%	76.2%	14.5%

NOTE: Data for offense of initial sentence was unavailable for 1.3 and 1.1 percent of cases for fiscal years 2018 and 2019, respectively. Recidivism rates for categories in this subgroup are calculated with these cases excluded.

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

**FIGURE B-4**  
**REFERRAL OR ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS AFTER STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY RELEASE**  
**BY SUBGROUP**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2018 AND 2019 COHORTS**

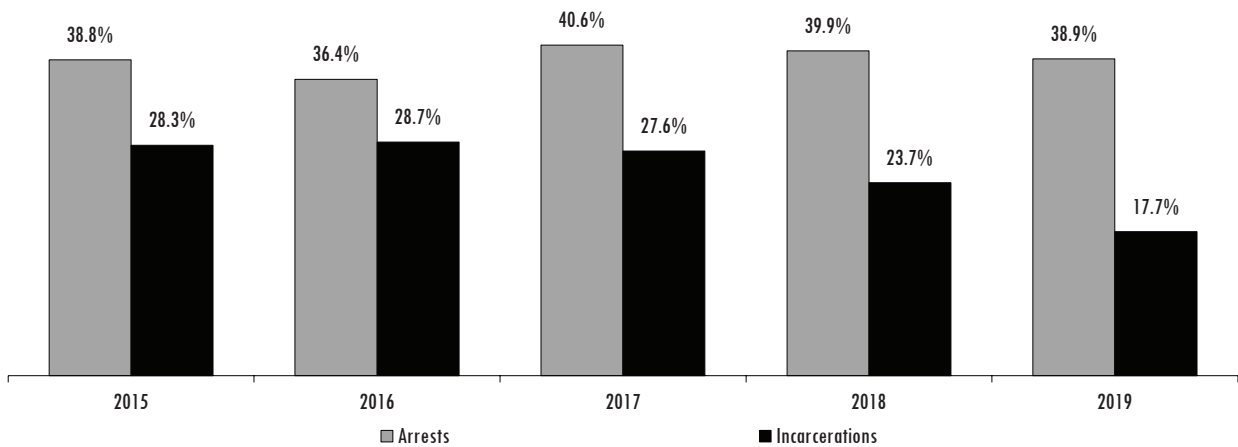
CHARACTERISTICS	2018		2019	
	REFERRED OR ARRESTED N=688	INCARCERATED N=344	REFERRED OR ARRESTED N=675	INCARCERATED N=268
<b>Overall Referral or Arrest Rate</b>	<b>74.1%</b>	<b>37.0%</b>	<b>75.8%</b>	<b>30.1%</b>
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	53.2%	34.2%	55.6%	19.8%
Male	76.0%	37.3%	77.9%	31.1%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
African American	80.9%	42.3%	83.2%	34.1%
Hispanic	72.3%	32.6%	71.4%	25.4%
White	65.6%	37.0%	67.2%	30.0%
Other	57.1%	14.3%	100.0%	0.0%
<b>Age at Placement</b>				
10 to 12	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
13 to 14	75.0%	70.0%	82.6%	43.5%
15 to 16	77.3%	45.7%	80.9%	38.9%
17 or older	72.7%	32.4%	73.4%	25.7%
<b>Offense of Initial Sentence</b>				
Violent	65.5%	31.8%	71.1%	28.3%
Property	85.2%	43.3%	81.6%	29.9%
Drug	95.8%	37.5%	65.4%	34.6%
Other	82.5%	44.4%	89.2%	36.7%

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

## APPENDIX C – ADULT HISTORICAL RECIDIVISM

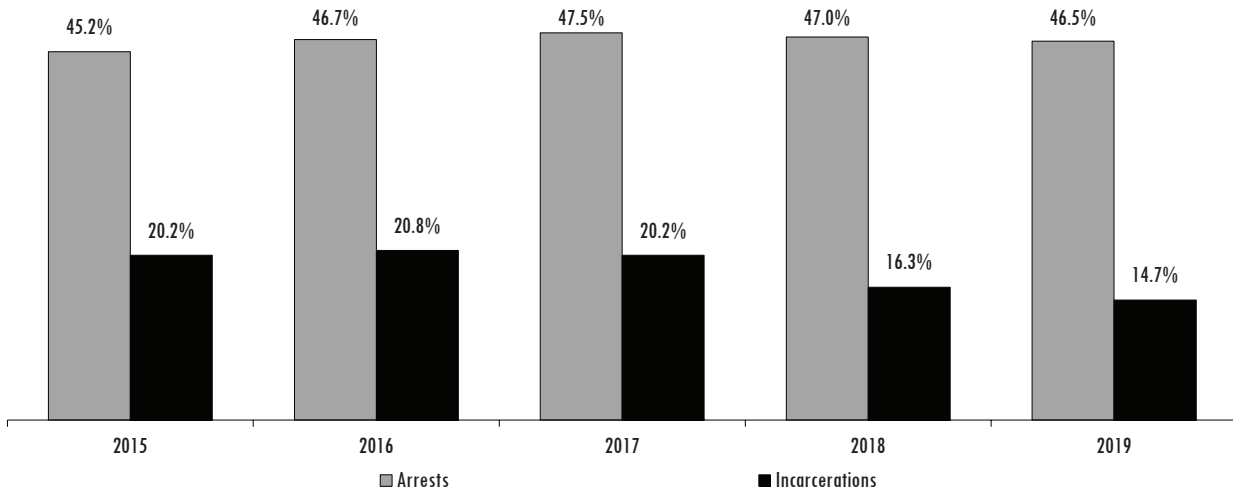
Appendix C provides historical context for the adult recidivism rates from this analysis. The fiscal year 2019 cohort is the most recent cohort for which complete three-year follow-up data are available.

**FIGURE C-1**  
**ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF PLACEMENT ONTO FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2019 COHORTS**



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

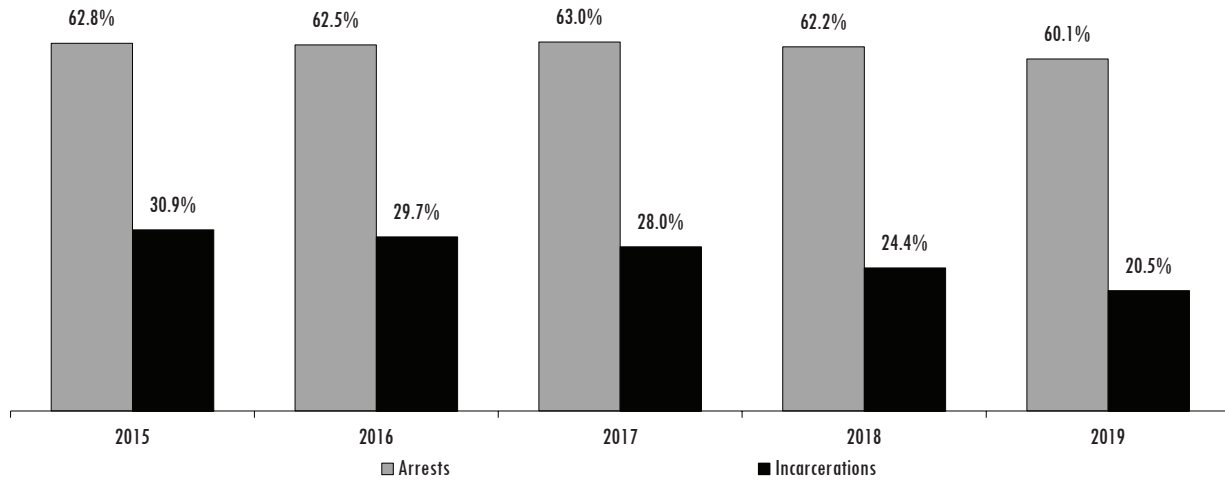
**FIGURE C-2**  
**ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM PRISON**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2019 COHORTS**



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

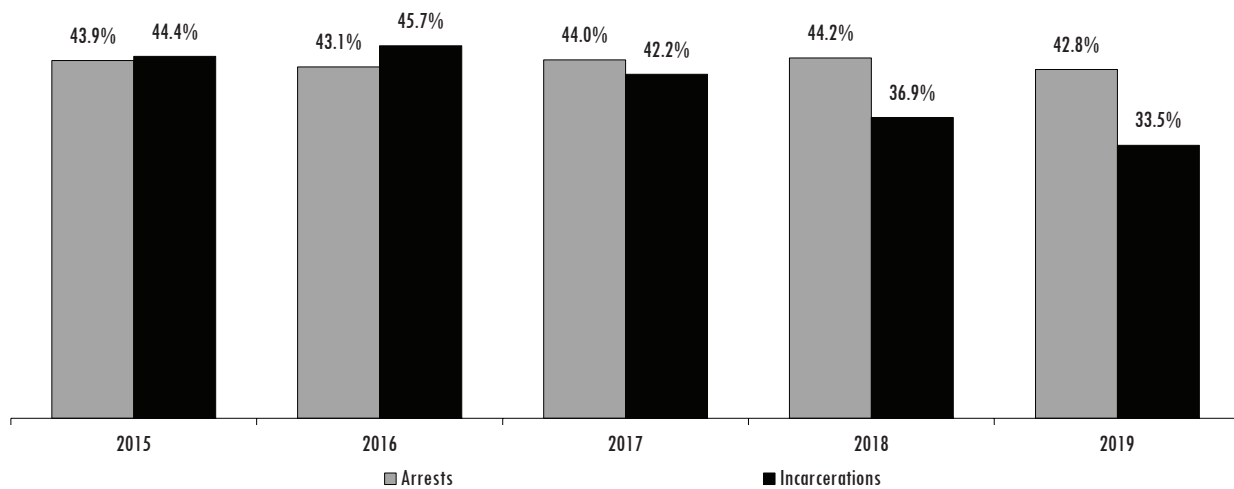


**FIGURE C-3**  
**ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM STATE JAIL**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2019 COHORTS**



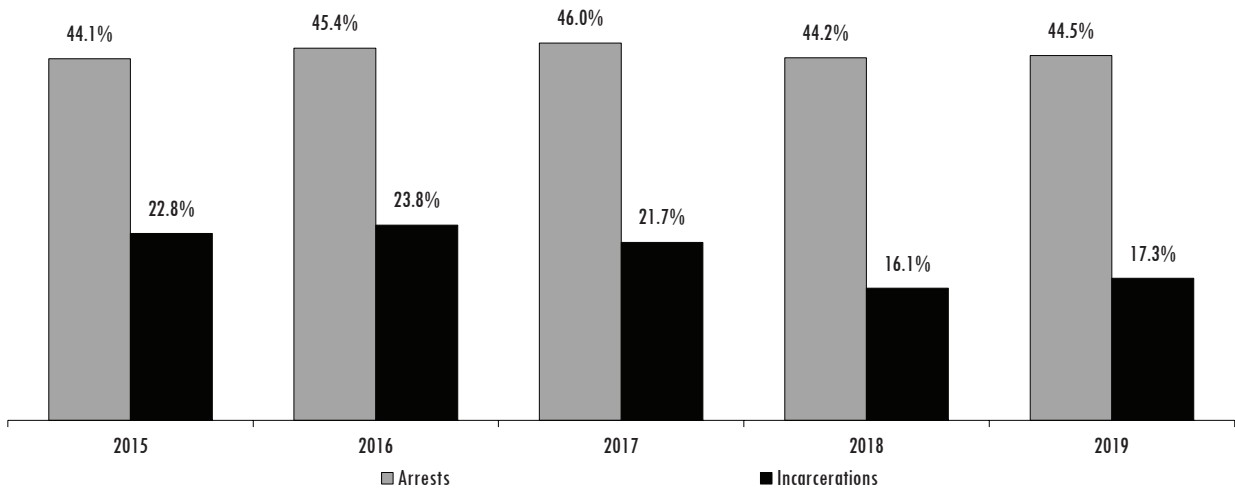
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Department of Public Safety.

**FIGURE C-4**  
**ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM A SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT**  
**FACILITY, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2019 COHORTS**



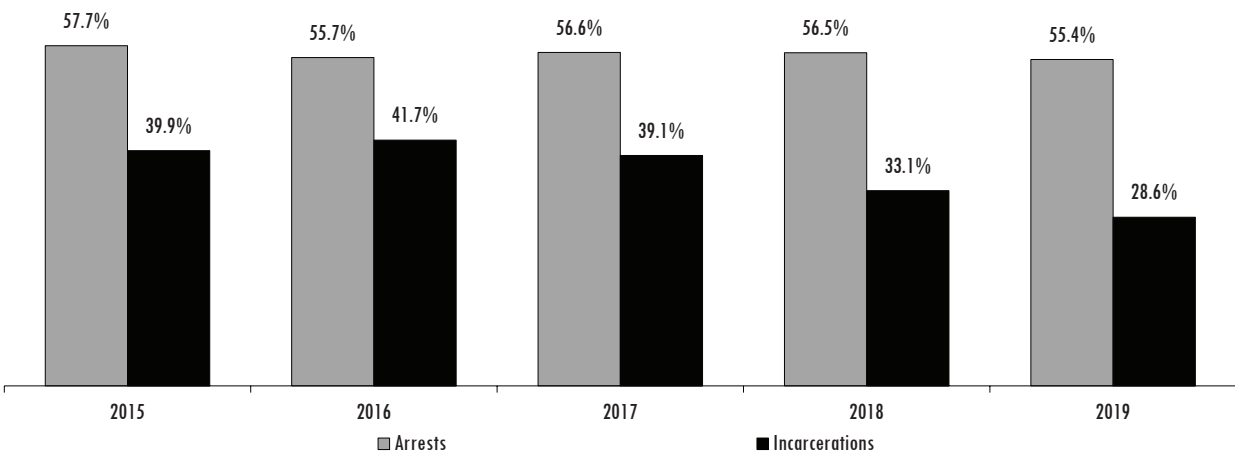
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Department of Public Safety.

**FIGURE C-5**  
**ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2019 COHORTS**



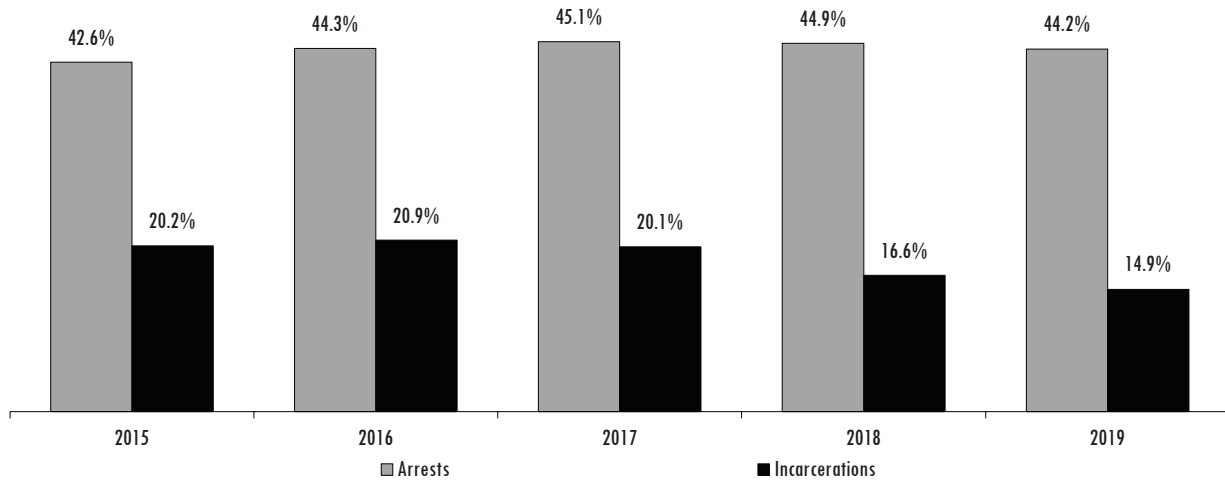
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Department of Public Safety.

**FIGURE C-6**  
**ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITY**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2019 COHORTS**



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

**FIGURE C-7**  
**ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF PAROLE PLACEMENT**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2019 COHORTS**

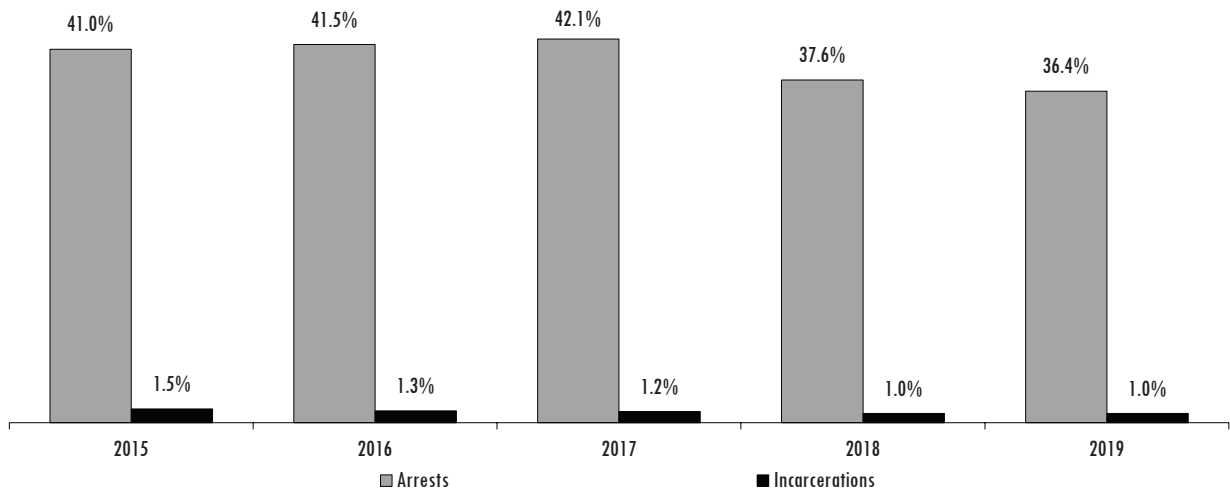


SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Department of Public Safety.

## APPENDIX D – JUVENILE HISTORICAL RECIDIVISM

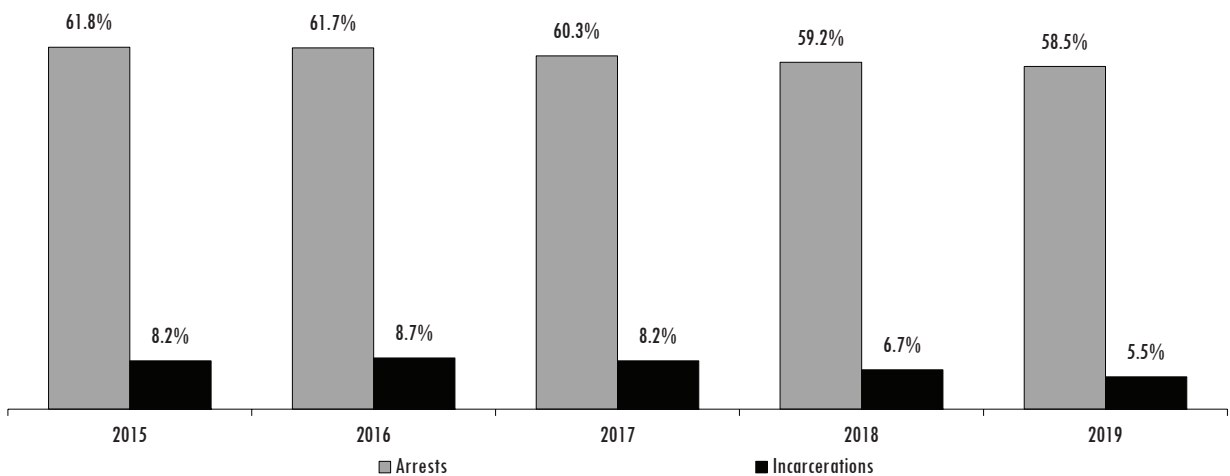
Appendix D provides historical context for the juvenile recidivism rates from this analysis. The fiscal year 2019 release cohort is the most recent cohort for which complete three-year follow-up data are available.

**FIGURE D-1**  
**REFERRAL OR ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF ADMISSION TO JUVENILE DEFERRED PROSECUTION SUPERVISION FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2019 COHORTS**



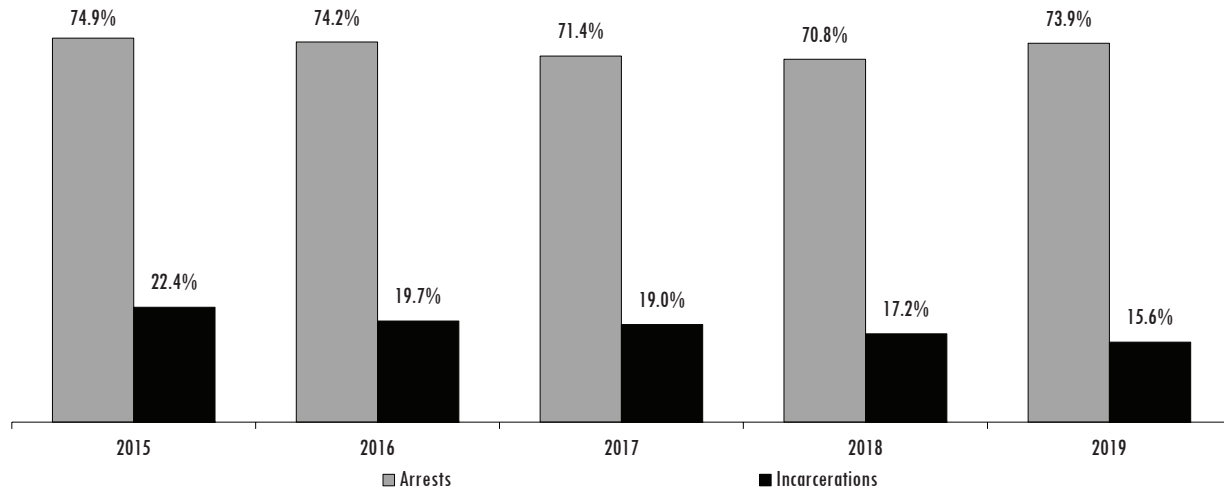
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Department of Public Safety; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

**FIGURE D-2**  
**REFERRAL OR ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF ADMISSION TO JUVENILE ADJUDICATED PROBATION SUPERVISION FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2019 COHORTS**



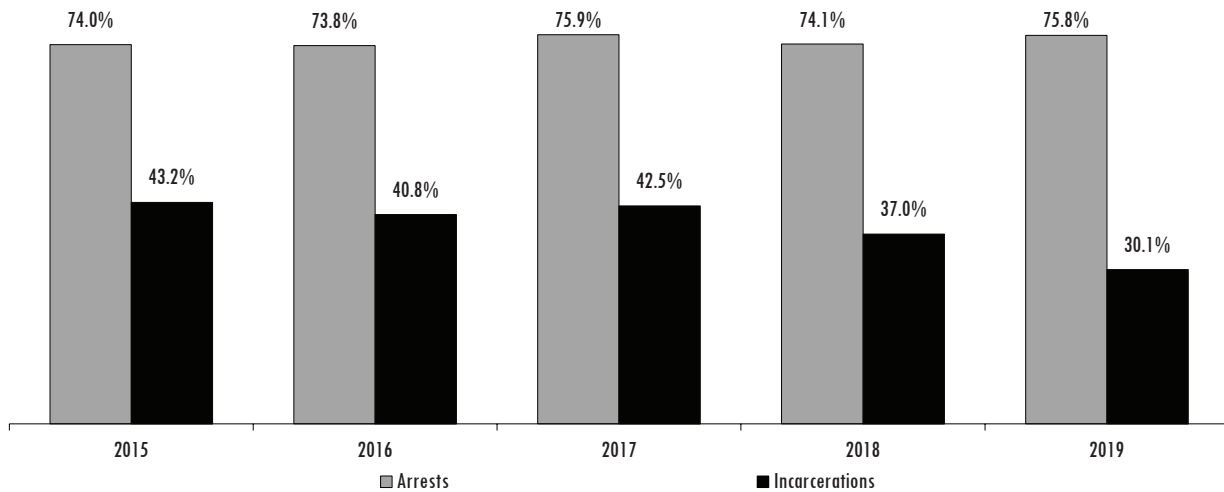
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Department of Public Safety; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

**FIGURE D-3**  
**REFERRAL OR ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE**  
**FROM A JUVENILE LOCAL SECURE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2019 COHORTS**



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

**FIGURE D-4**  
**REFERRAL OR ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE**  
**FROM A JUVENILE STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2019 COHORTS**



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