

LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD

Statewide Criminal and Juvenile Justice Recidivism and Revocation Rates

SUBMITTED TO THE 85TH TEXAS LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD STAFF

JANUARY 2017

Statewide Criminal and Juvenile Justice Recidivism and Revocations Rates

**PREPARED FOR THE 85TH TEXAS LEGISLATURE
LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD STAFF**

JANUARY 2017

STATEWIDE CRIMINAL AND JUVENILE JUSTICE RECIDIVISM AND REVOCATIONS RATES

January 2017

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 success and failure of certain populations in the Texas criminal and juvenile justice systems in recent years.

This report summarizes the rearrest; adjudication, readjudication, conviction, or reconviction; and incarceration or 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, intermediate sanction facilities, and the in-prison therapeutic community program; and adults admitted to parole supervision. It also presents rearrest; adjudication, readjudication, or conviction; and incarceration or reincarceration rates for individuals released from juvenile state residential facilities, supervised by local juvenile probation departments, and released from local secure residential facilities. This report also provides felony revocation rates for adults under community supervision, adults and juveniles under parole supervision, and juveniles under deferred prosecution and adjudicated probation supervision.

Ursula Parks, Director
Legislative Budget Board

CONTENTS

Executive Summary	1
What Is Recidivism?.....	1
What Populations Are Included?	1
Rearrest.....	1
Adjudication, Readjudication, Conviction, and Reconviction	3
Incarceration and Reincarceration.....	3
Supervision Revocations.....	5
Adult Criminal Justice Correctional Institutions and Alternatives to Incarceration	7
Adult Supervision Revocations	
Parole Supervision Revocations.....	23
Community Supervision Revocations.....	25
Juvenile Justice Correctional Institutions and Alternatives to Incarceration	27
Juvenile Supervision Revocations	
Juvenile Parole Supervision Revocations	37
Juvenile Probation Supervision Revocations	38
Glossary	39
Appendix A: Methodology	43
Appendix B: Adult Cohort and Recidivist Profiles.....	45
Appendix C: Juvenile Cohort and Recidivist Profiles.....	67
Appendix D: Adult Recidivist Characteristics.....	79
Appendix E: Juvenile Recidivist Characteristics.....	101
Appendix F: Adult Historical Recidivism	113
Appendix G: Juvenile Historical Recidivism	117

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 2017 Statewide Criminal and Juvenile Justice Recidivism and Revocation Rates* report provides recidivism and revocation rates for fiscal years 2011 to 2013 for the Eighty-fifth Legislature, 2017.

WHAT IS RECIDIVISM?

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

There are many different indicators of recidivism. These indicators include rearrest; adjudication, readjudication, conviction, or reconviction; incarceration or reincarceration, and revocation. This report uses all of these measures to indicate recidivism.

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

The following sections assess whether groups of these individuals were rearrested; adjudicated, readjudicated, convicted, or reconvicted; and incarcerated or reincarcerated within three years of release from incarceration or within three years of the start of supervision. The following sections also assess whether certain groups of individuals on supervision were revoked. Definitions of terms used throughout this report can be found in the **Glossary** section.

WHAT POPULATIONS ARE INCLUDED?

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

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

REARREST

Adults and juveniles released from residential correctional facilities or starting supervision were monitored to determine the percentage rearrested for an offense of at least a Class B misdemeanor within three years of release or within three years of the start of supervision. Referrals to juvenile probation departments for offenses of at least a Class B misdemeanor were also monitored and included in the rearrest rates for juvenile populations. For any adult or juvenile who had more than one subsequent arrest during the three-year follow-up period, only the first arrest was counted in the calculation of the rearrest rate. If an individual had more than one arrest in a day, only the most serious arrest for that day was counted in the rearrest rate calculation. The fiscal year 2013 cohort is the most recent group for which the three-year rate has been calculated. For the felony community supervision, deferred prosecution supervision, adjudicated probation supervision, 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 2** shows the rearrest rate for each population included in this analysis.

FIGURE 1
TEXAS RECIDIVISM AND REVOCATION TRENDS, FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

POPULATION	COHORT	REARRESTS	RECONVICTION, ADJUDICATION, READJUDICATION OR CONVICTION	INCARCERATION OR 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 program	Stable	Stable	Stable
Adult	Intermediate Sanction Facility	Stable	Stable	Slight increase
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	Decrease	Decrease	Stable
Juvenile	State Residential Facility – Texas Juvenile Justice Department	Decrease	Slight decrease	Slight decrease

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

FIGURE 2
REARREST RATES BY FISCAL YEAR OF RELEASE OR START OF SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

COHORT	PERCENTAGE REARRESTED WITHIN THREE YEARS		
	2011	2012	2013
Adult			
Felony Community Supervision	35.1%	35.8%	35.9%
Prison	46.5%	47.1%	46.4%
State Jail	61.9%	62.9%	62.7%
Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility	44.7%	44.3%	44.4%
In-prison Therapeutic Community program	48.1%	46.8%	46.7%
Intermediate Sanction Facility	57.5%	57.7%	59.2%
Parole Supervision	43.9%	44.6%	44.2%
Juvenile			
Deferred Prosecution Supervision	43.6%	42.8%	42.5%
Adjudicated Probation Supervision	62.1%	62.5%	63.1%
Local Secure Residential Facility – Juvenile Probation Departments	77.4%	77.6%	73.9%
State Residential Facility – Texas Juvenile Justice Department	72.7%	72.9%	69.3%

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

ADJUDICATION, READJUDICATION, CONVICTION, AND RECONVICTION

Adults and juveniles released from residential correctional facilities or starting supervision were monitored to determine the percentage adjudicated, readjudicated, convicted, or reconvicted for an offense of at least a Class B misdemeanor within three years of release or the start of supervision. Juveniles, individuals age 10 to 16, at the time of offense are not convicted, but can be adjudicated. 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. Individuals 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 adjudication, readjudication, conviction, or reconviction rate. The fiscal year 2013 cohort is the most recent group for which the three-year rate has been calculated. For the felony community supervision, deferred prosecution supervision, adjudicated probation supervision, and adult parole supervision cohorts, the three-year recidivism period begins at the start of supervision. For all other cohorts, the three-

year recidivism period begins after release from the residential correctional facility. **Figure 3** shows the rate for each cohort included in this analysis.

INCARCERATION AND REINCARCERATION

Adults and juveniles released from residential correctional facilities were monitored to determine the percentage incarcerated or reincarcerated within three years. Adults and juveniles starting supervision were also monitored to determine the percentage incarcerated within three years. For any adult or juvenile who had more than one subsequent incarceration during the three-year follow-up period, only the first incarceration was counted in the calculation of the incarceration or reincarceration rate. The fiscal year 2013 cohort is the most recent group for which the three-year incarceration or reincarceration rate has been calculated. For the felony community supervision, deferred prosecution supervision, adjudicated probation supervision, 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 incarceration or reincarceration rates for each cohort.

FIGURE 3
ADJUDICATION, READJUDICATION, CONVICTION, OR RECONVICTION RATES BY FISCAL YEAR OF RELEASE OR START OF SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

COHORT	PERCENTAGE ADJUDICATED, READJUDICATED, CONVICTED, OR RECONVICED WITHIN THREE YEARS		
	2011	2012	2013
Adult			
Felony Community Supervision	22.8%	23.4%	23.6%
Prison	36.4%	36.8%	36.1%
State Jail	53.1%	54.4%	54.3%
Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility	36.1%	34.8%	35.4%
In-Prison Therapeutic Community program	35.5%	35.5%	34.0%
Intermediate Sanction Facility	45.7%	46.5%	47.4%
Parole Supervision	34.0%	33.7%	33.9%
Juvenile			
Deferred Prosecution Supervision	12.5%	12.4%	11.1%
Adjudicated Probation Supervision	28.7%	27.9%	27.8%
Local Secure Residential Facility – Juvenile Probation Departments	50.7%	50.3%	45.6%
State Residential Facility – Texas Juvenile Justice Department	65.8%	65.2%	63.4%

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

FIGURE 4
INCARCERATION OR REINCARCERATION RATES BY FISCAL YEAR OF RELEASE OR START OF SUPERVISION
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

COHORT	PERCENTAGE INCARCERATED OR REINCARCERATED WITHIN THREE YEARS		
	2011	2012	2013
Adult			
Felony Community Supervision	24.1%	25.3%	25.8%
Prison	21.4%	21.3%	21.0%
State Jail	30.7%	32.0%	32.2%
Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility	44.1%	44.4%	45.4%
In-Prison Therapeutic Community program	23.1%	22.5%	21.3%
Intermediate Sanction Facility	36.5%	38.1%	39.4%
Parole Supervision	20.0%	20.0%	19.8%
Juvenile			
Deferred Prosecution Supervision	1.7%	1.9%	1.6%
Adjudicated Probation Supervision	10.4%	10.2%	10.3%
Local Secure Residential Facility – Juvenile Probation Departments	24.5%	25.4%	22.0%
State Residential Facility – Texas Juvenile Justice Department	43.5%	44.4%	41.5%

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

SUPERVISION REVOCATIONS

Revocation is defined as the termination of active supervision and resulting incarceration in response to the individual's commitment of a new offense or technical violation of supervision conditions. Individuals on supervision receive conditions to which they must adhere from a judge or the Board of Pardons and Paroles. Failure to comply with these conditions is considered a technical violation and can result in a revocation of supervision and a sentence of incarceration.

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

**FIGURE 5
REVOCATION RATES FOR ACTIVE FELONY SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2016**

COHORT	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Adult						
Felony Community Supervision	14.5%	14.5%	15.3%	15.6%	15.3%	15.3%
Parole Supervision	8.3%	7.4%	6.6%	6.5%	6.4%	7.2%
Juvenile						
Deferred Prosecution Supervision	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%
Adjudicated Probation Supervision	8.1%	7.1%	5.5%	5.6%	6.2%	5.7%
Parole Supervision	29.9%	25.9%	28.2%	28.9%	30.0%	24.3%

NOTE: A revocation rate of 0.0 indicates either no individuals or very few individuals were revoked.

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

ADULT CRIMINAL JUSTICE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION

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

- 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 2011, 2012, and 2013 were monitored to determine the percentage rearrested, convicted or reconvicted, incarcerated or reincarcerated within three years of release or start of supervision. Each individual who was rearrested, convicted or reconvicted, incarcerated or reincarcerated 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 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 counted in the rate calculation. Only individuals rearrested for at least a Class B misdemeanor offense were analyzed. During fiscal year 2012, the approval rates of cases eligible for release to parole supervision substantially increased. Parole supervision includes parole and discretionary mandatory supervision. This increase in approval rates led to the release of a larger number of individuals from prison onto parole supervision.

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

Certain individuals convicted of felony offenses who receive sentences of 10 years or less are eligible to serve a sentence 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 placed on adjudicated and deferred adjudication felony community supervision.

Among the fiscal year 2013 felony community supervision placement cohort, the largest proportion of individuals was placed onto felony community supervision for drug-related offenses (30.5 percent). However, the most prevalent offense for which individuals within the fiscal year 2013 placement cohort of individuals were rearrested was categorized as other. See the **Glossary** section for additional information and examples of offenses and offense types.

The average time on supervision before rearrest was 12 months for all placement cohorts. **Figure 6** shows the rearrest rate for each placement cohort.

Among the fiscal year 2013 community supervision placement cohort, the largest proportion of individuals was placed onto community supervision for drug-related offenses (30.5 percent). Similarly, to the rearrest measure, the most prevalent offense for which individuals within the fiscal year 2013 placement cohort of individuals were adjudicated,

readjudicated, convicted, or reconvicted was categorized as other. See the **Glossary** section for examples of offense types.

The average time on supervision before conviction or reconviction was 11 months for the fiscal years 2011 and 2012 placement cohorts, and 10 months for the fiscal year 2013 placement cohort. **Figure 7** shows the conviction or reconviction rate for each placement cohort.

Among the fiscal year 2013 community supervision placement cohort, the largest proportion of individuals was placed onto community supervision for drug-related offenses (30.5 percent). Unlike the rearrest and conviction or reconviction measures, the most prevalent offense for which individuals within the fiscal year 2013 placement cohort of individuals were incarcerated was categorized as property-related. See the **Glossary** section for examples of offense types.

The average time on supervision before incarceration was 16 months for all placement cohorts. **Figure 8** shows the reincarceration rates 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.

**FIGURE 6
REARREST RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF START OF FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**

PERIOD	2011 COHORT=62,961		2012 COHORT=59,902		2013 COHORT=59,034	
	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	12,954	20.6%	12,707	21.2%	12,803	21.7%
Year 2	6,715	10.7%	6,452	10.8%	6,250	10.6%
Year 3	2,455	3.9%	2,309	3.9%	2,165	3.7%
Total	22,124		21,468		21,218	
Rearrest Rate		35.1%		35.8%		35.9%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

FIGURE 7
ADJUDICATION, READJUDICATION, CONVICTION, OR RECONVICTION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF START OF FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

PERIOD	2011 COHORT=62,961		2012 COHORT=59,902		2013 COHORT=59,034	
	ADJUDICATIONS, READJUDICATIONS, CONVICTION, OR RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	ADJUDICATIONS, READJUDICATIONS, CONVICTION, OR RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	ADJUDICATIONS, READJUDICATIONS, CONVICTION, OR RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	8,927	14.2%	8,748	14.6%	8,987	15.2%
Year 2	4,471	7.1%	4,389	7.3%	4,112	7.0%
Year 3	982	1.6%	864	1.4%	817	1.4%
Total	14,380		14,001		13,916	
Adjudication, Readjudication, Conviction, or Reconviction Rate		22.8%		23.4%		23.6%

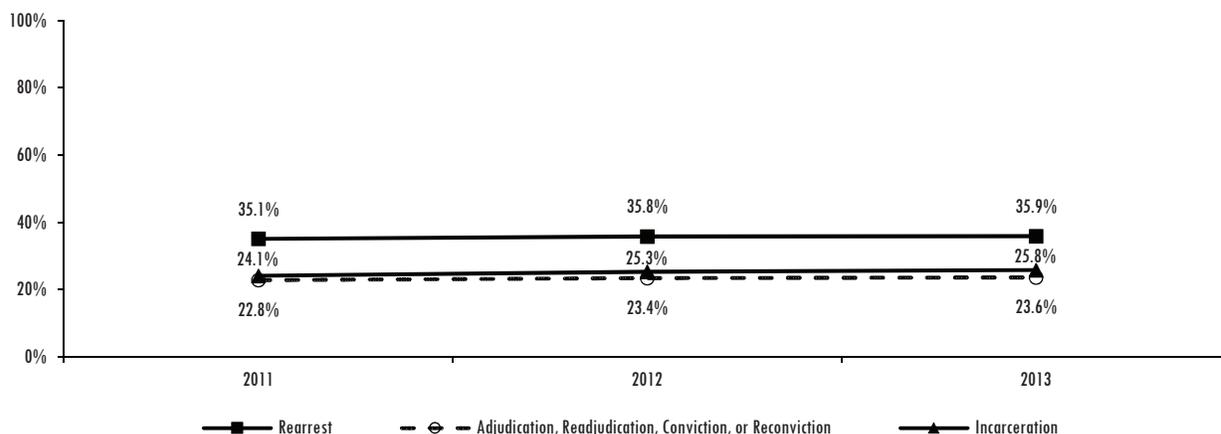
NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 8
INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF START OF FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

PERIOD	2011 COHORT=62,961		2012 COHORT=59,902		2013 COHORT=59,034	
	INCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	INCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	INCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	5,663	9.0%	5,838	9.7%	5,933	10.1%
Year 2	6,979	11.1%	6,810	11.4%	6,803	11.5%
Year 3	2,545	4.0%	2,486	4.2%	2,469	4.2%
Total	15,187		15,134		15,205	
Incarceration Rate		24.1%		25.3%		25.8%

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

FIGURE 9
REARREST, ADJUDICATION, READJUDICATION, CONVICTION, OR RECONVICTION, AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF START OF FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013



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

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 2013 prison release cohort, 83.8 percent were released to parole supervision, including mandatory supervision and discretionary mandatory supervision; 15.0 percent were discharged; and 1.2 percent were released to felony community supervision.

Among the fiscal year 2013 prison release cohort, the largest proportion of individuals were admitted to prison for violent offenses (33.4 percent). The most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2013 release cohort of individuals were rearrested was also categorized as violent. See the **Glossary** section for examples of offense types.

The average time out of custody before rearrest was 14 months for all release cohorts. **Figure 10** shows the rearrest rate for each release cohort.

Among the fiscal year 2013 prison release cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals were admitted to prison for violent offenses (33.4 percent). Similarly, to the rearrest measure, the most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2013 release cohort of individuals were reconvicted was categorized as violent. See the **Glossary** section for examples of offense types.

The average time out of custody before reconviction was 17 months for all release cohorts. **Figure 11** shows the reconviction rate for each release cohort.

**FIGURE 10
REARREST RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM A PRISON, FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**

PERIOD	2011 COHORT=41,272		2012 COHORT=47,763		2013 COHORT=42,537	
	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	9,271	22.5%	11,063	23.2%	9,693	22.8%
Year 2	6,250	15.1%	7,257	15.2%	6,334	14.9%
Year 3	3,678	8.9%	4,174	8.7%	3,712	8.7%
Total	19,199		22,494		19,739	
Rearrest Rate		46.5%		47.1%		46.4%

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

**FIGURE 11
RECONVICTION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM A PRISON, FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**

PERIOD	2011 COHORT=41,272		2012 COHORT=47,763		2013 COHORT=42,537	
	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	5,268	12.8%	6,071	12.7%	5,376	12.6%
Year 2	5,818	14.1%	6,879	14.4%	5,967	14.0%
Year 3	3,928	9.5%	4,649	9.7%	4,008	9.4%
Total	15,014		17,599		15,351	
Reconviction Rate		36.4%		36.8%		36.1%

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

Among the fiscal year 2013 prison release cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals were admitted to prison for violent offenses (33.4 percent). Unlike the rearrest and reconviction measures, the most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2013 release cohort of individuals were reincarcerated was property-related. See the **Glossary** section for examples of offense types.

The average time out of custody before reincarceration was 20 months for the fiscal years 2011 and 2012 release cohorts, and 19 months for the fiscal year 2013 release cohort. **Figure 12** shows the reincarceration rates for each release cohort.

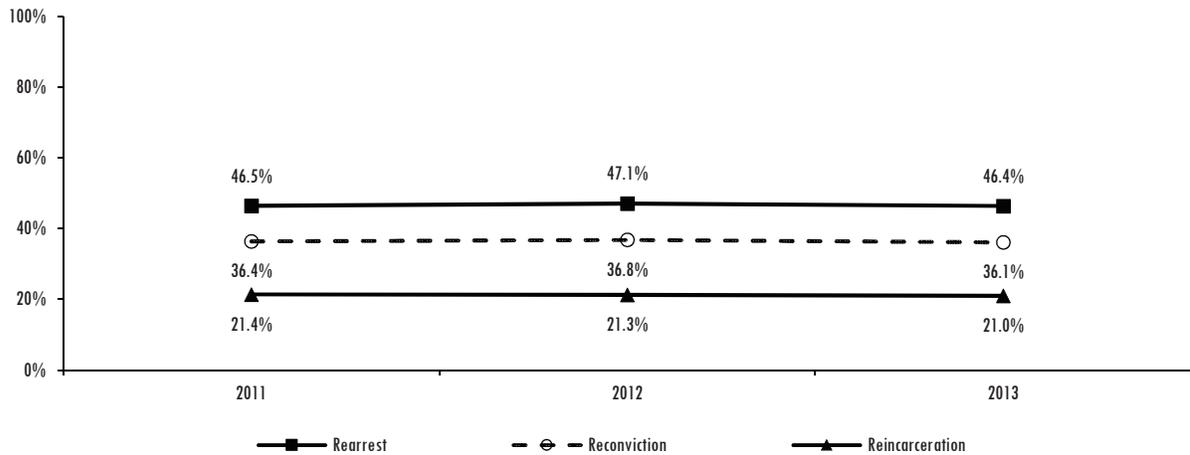
Figure 13 shows the three-year rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration rates for the three most recent prison release cohorts.

**FIGURE 12
REINCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM A PRISON, FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**

PERIOD	2011 COHORT=41,272		2012 COHORT=47,763		2013 COHORT=42,537	
	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	2,073	5.0%	2,351	4.9%	2,119	5.0%
Year 2	3,725	9.0%	4,233	8.9%	3,857	9.1%
Year 3	3,040	7.4%	3,596	7.5%	2,973	7.0%
Total	8,838		10,180		8,949	
Reincarceration Rate		21.4%		21.3%		21.0%

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 A PRISON
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**



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

STATE JAIL – REARREST, RECONVICTION, AND REINCARCERATION

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 offender may receive overlapping state jail sentences not to exceed three years. For the fiscal year 2013 state jail release cohort, 99.5 percent were discharged and 0.5 percent were released to felony community supervision.

Among the fiscal year 2013 state jail release cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals were admitted to state jail for property-related offenses (49.7 percent). The most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2013 release cohort of individuals were rearrested was also property-related. See the **Glossary** section for examples of offense types.

The average time out of custody before rearrest was 11 months for all release cohorts. **Figure 14** shows the rearrest rate for each release cohort.

Among the fiscal year 2013 state jail release cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals were admitted to state jail for property-related offenses (49.7 percent). Similarly, to the rearrest measure, the most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2013 release cohort of individuals were reconvicted was categorized as property-related. See the **Glossary** section for examples of offense types.

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.

**FIGURE 14
REARREST RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM A STATE JAIL, FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**

PERIOD	2011 COHORT=22,507		2012 COHORT=22,570		2013 COHORT=22,354	
	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	8,518	37.8%	8,800	39.0%	8,770	39.2%
Year 2	3,549	15.8%	3,622	16.0%	3,527	15.8%
Year 3	1,877	8.3%	1,776	7.9%	1,723	7.7%
Total	13,944		14,198		14,020	
Rearrest Rate		61.9%		62.9%		62.7%

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

**FIGURE 15
RECONVICTION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM A STATE JAIL, FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**

PERIOD	2011 COHORT=22,507		2012 COHORT=22,570		2013 COHORT=22,354	
	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	5,878	26.1%	6,099	27.0%	6,026	27.0%
Year 2	3,895	17.3%	4,011	17.8%	3,962	17.7%
Year 3	2,184	9.7%	2,173	9.6%	2,148	9.6%
Total	11,957		12,283		12,136	
Reconviction Rate		53.1%		54.4%		54.3%

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

Among the fiscal year 2013 state jail release cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals were admitted to state jail for property-related offenses (49.7 percent). Similarly to the rearrest and reconviction measures, the most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2013 release cohort of individuals were reincarcerated was property-related. See the **Glossary** section for examples of offense types.

The average time out of custody before reincarceration was 17 months for all release cohorts. **Figure 16** shows the reincarceration rate for each release cohort.

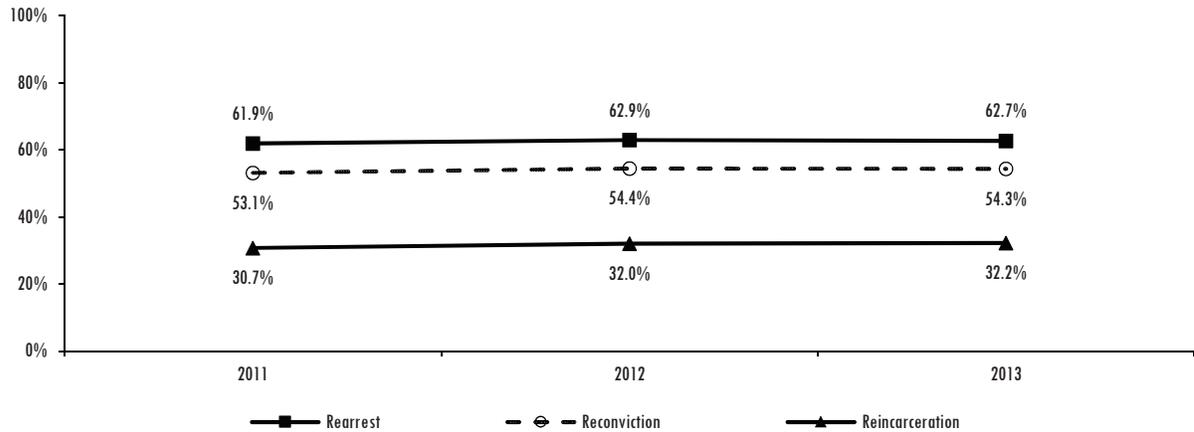
Figure 17 shows the three-year rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration rates for the three most recent state jail release cohorts.

FIGURE 16
REINCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM A STATE JAIL, FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

PERIOD	2011 COHORT=22,507		2012 COHORT=22,570		2013 COHORT=22,354	
	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	2,470	11.0%	2,634	11.7%	2,609	11.7%
Year 2	2,717	12.1%	2,706	12.0%	2,749	12.3%
Year 3	1,723	7.7%	1,878	8.3%	1,838	8.2%
Total	6,910		7,218		7,196	
Reincarceration Rate		30.7%		32.0%		32.2%

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

FIGURE 17
REARREST, RECONVICTION, AND REINCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM A STATE JAIL FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013



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

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

A substance abuse felony punishment facility (SAFPF) provides an intensive, six-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 felony community supervision. SAFPF programming consists of orientation, treatment, reentry education, and aftercare. For the fiscal year 2013 SAFPF release cohort, 91.9 percent were released to felony community supervision, and 8.1 percent were released to parole supervision.

Among the fiscal year 2013 SAFPF release cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals were admitted to SAFPF for drug-related offenses (35.9 percent). The most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2013 release cohort of individuals were rearrested was also categorized as drug-related. See the **Glossary** section for examples of offense

The average time out of custody before rearrest was 16 months for the fiscal year 2011 release cohort, and 15 months for the fiscal years 2012 and 2013 release cohorts. **Figure 18** shows the rearrest rate for each release cohort.

Among the fiscal year 2013 SAFPF release cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals were admitted to SAFPF for drug-related offenses (35.9 percent). Similarly, to the rearrest measure, the most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2013 release cohort of individuals were reconvicted was categorized as drug-related. See the **Glossary** section for examples of offense types.

The average time out of custody before reconviction was 17 months for the fiscal years 2011 and 2012 release cohorts, and 16 months for the fiscal year 2013 release cohort. **Figure 19** shows the reconviction rate for each release cohort.

**FIGURE 18
REARREST RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM A SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITY
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**

PERIOD	2011 COHORT=6,354		2012 COHORT=6,143		2013 COHORT=6,301	
	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	1,222	19.2%	1,193	19.4%	1,255	19.9%
Year 2	942	14.8%	929	15.1%	906	14.4%
Year 3	676	10.6%	601	9.8%	635	10.1%
Total	2,840		2,723		2,796	
Rearrest Rate		44.7%		44.3%		44.4%

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

**FIGURE 19
RECONVICTION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM A SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITY
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**

PERIOD	2011 COHORT=6,354		2012 COHORT=6,143		2013 COHORT=6,301	
	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	857	13.5%	802	13.1%	888	14.1%
Year 2	841	13.2%	738	12.0%	764	12.1%
Year 3	596	9.4%	598	9.7%	577	9.2%
Total	2,294		2,138		2,229	
Reconviction Rate		36.1%		34.8%		35.4%

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

types.

Among the fiscal year 2013 SAFPF release cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals were admitted to SAFPF for drug-related offenses (35.9 percent). Similar to the rearrest and reconviction measures, the most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2013 release cohort of individuals were reincarcerated was categorized as drug-related. See the **Glossary** section for examples of offense types.

The average time out of custody before reincarceration was 16 months for the fiscal year 2011 release cohort, and 15 months for the fiscal years 2012 and 2013 release cohorts. **Figure 20** shows the reincarceration rate for each release cohort.

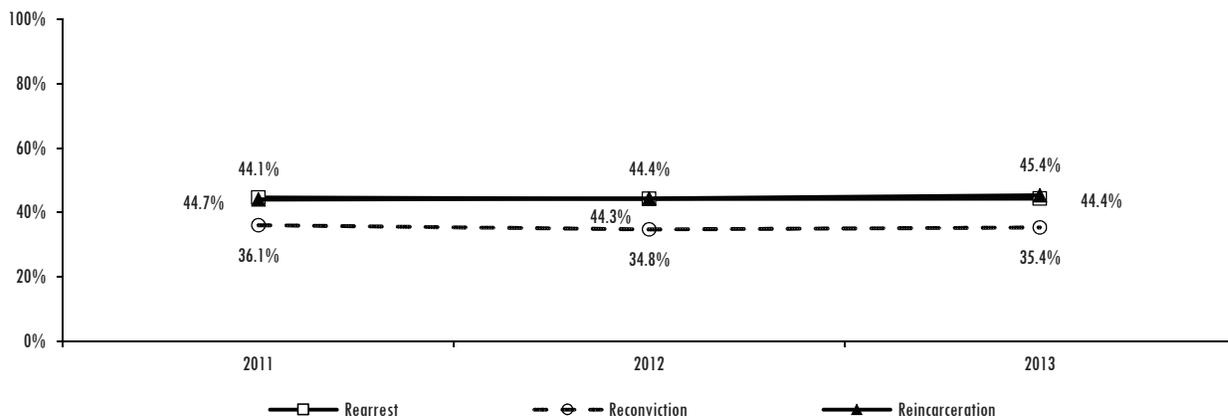
Figure 21 shows the three-year rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration rates for the three most recent SAFPF release cohorts.

FIGURE 20
REINCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM A SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITY
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

PERIOD	2011 COHORT=6,354		2012 COHORT=6,143		2013 COHORT=6,301	
	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	1,047	16.5%	1,156	18.8%	1,225	19.4%
Year 2	1,103	17.4%	982	16.0%	1,072	17.0%
Year 3	650	10.2%	587	9.6%	566	9.0%
Total	2,800		2,725		2,863	
Reincarceration Rate		44.1%		44.4%		45.4%

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

FIGURE 21
REARREST, RECONVICTION, AND REINCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM A SUBSTANCE ABUSE
FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITY, FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013



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

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

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 approval from the Board of Pardons and Paroles. Programming is similar to that of the SAFPF. For the fiscal year 2013 IPTC release cohort, almost all individuals were released to parole supervision.

Among the fiscal year 2013 IPTC cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals were admitted to IPTC for drug-related offenses (40.8 percent). The most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2013 release cohort of individuals were rearrested was also drug-related. See the **Glossary** section for examples of offense types.

The average time out of custody before rearrest was 16 months for all release cohorts. **Figure 22** shows the rearrest rate for each release cohort.

Among the fiscal year 2013 IPTC release cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals were admitted to IPTC for drug-related offenses (40.8 percent). Similarly to the rearrest measure, the most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2013 release cohort of individuals were reconvicted was categorized as drug-related. See the **Glossary** section for examples of offense types.

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 2013 IPTC release cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals were admitted to IPTC for drug-related offenses (40.8 percent). Similarly, to the rearrest and reconviction measures, the most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2013 release cohort of individuals were reincarcerated was drug-related. See the **Glossary** section for examples of offense types.

**FIGURE 22
REARREST RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM AN IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY PROGRAM
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**

PERIOD	2011 COHORT=2,728		2012 COHORT=2,770		2013 COHORT=2,907	
	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	539	19.8%	550	19.9%	565	19.4%
Year 2	473	17.3%	479	17.3%	494	17.0%
Year 3	300	11.0%	268	9.7%	300	10.3%
Total	1,312		1,297		1,359	
Rearrest Rate		48.1%		46.8%		46.7%

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

**FIGURE 23
RECONVICTION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM AN IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY PROGRAM
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**

PERIOD	2011 COHORT=2,728		2012 COHORT=2,770		2013 COHORT=2,907	
	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	253	9.3%	247	8.9%	253	8.7%
Year 2	415	15.2%	451	16.3%	417	14.3%
Year 3	300	11.0%	285	10.3%	317	10.9%
Total	968		983		987	
Reconviction Rate		35.5%		35.5%		34.0%

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

The average time out of custody before reincarceration was 21 months for the fiscal year 2011 release cohort, and 22 months for the fiscal years 2012 and 2013 release cohorts. **Figure 24** shows the reincarceration rate for each release cohorts.

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

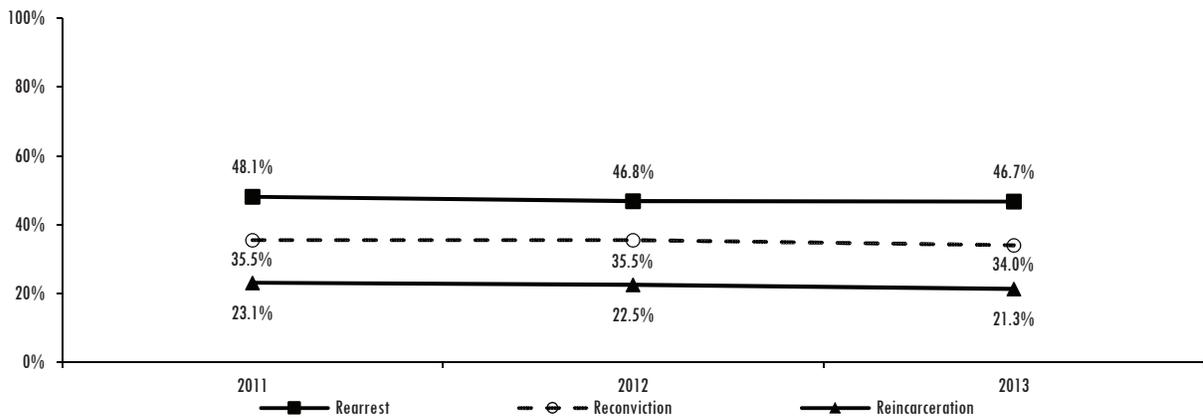
**FIGURE 24
REINCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM AN IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY PROGRAM
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**

PERIOD	2011 COHORT=2,728		2012 COHORT=2,770		2013 COHORT=2,907	
	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	103	3.8%	77	2.8%	93	3.2%
Year 2	273	10.0%	296	10.7%	263	9.0%
Year 3	255	9.3%	249	9.0%	263	9.0%
Total	631		622		619	
Reincarceration Rate		23.1%		22.5%		21.3%

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 AN IN-PRISON
THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY PROGRAM, FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**



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

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 2013 ISF release cohort, 80.8 percent were released to parole supervision and 19.2 percent were released to felony community supervision.

Among the fiscal year 2013 ISF release cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals were admitted to ISF for property-related offenses (31.7 percent). The most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2013 release cohort of individuals were rearrested was also categorized as property-related. See the **Glossary** section for examples of offense types.

The average time out of custody before rearrest was 13 months for the fiscal years 2011 and 2012 release cohorts, and 12 months for the fiscal year 2013 release cohort. **Figure 26** shows the rearrest rate for each release cohort.

Among the fiscal year 2013 ISF release cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals were admitted to ISF for property-related offenses (31.7 percent). Similarly, to the rearrest measure, the most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2013 release cohort of individuals were reconvicted was categorized as property-related. See the **Glossary** section for examples of offense types.

The average time out of custody before reconviction was 16 months for the fiscal years 2011 and 2012 release cohorts, and 15 months for the fiscal year 2013 release cohort. **Figure 27** shows the reconviction rate for each release cohort.

Parole revocation and return policies during the three-year follow-up period affect the reincarceration rate of individuals under parole supervision. The use of ISFs for parole supervision violators in lieu of revocation to prison is one such parole policy that can lower the reincarceration rate. Among the fiscal year 2013 ISF release cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals were admitted to ISF for property-related offenses (31.7 percent). Similarly to the rearrest and reconviction measures, the most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2013 release cohort of individuals were

FIGURE 26
REARREST RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM AN INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITY
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

PERIOD	2011 COHORT=10,933		2012 COHORT=9,892		2013 COHORT=10,362	
	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	3,420	31.3%	3,181	32.2%	3,528	34.0%
Year 2	1,800	16.5%	1,664	16.8%	1,704	16.4%
Year 3	1,065	9.7%	867	8.8%	900	8.7%
Total	6,285		5,712		6,132	
Rearrest Rate		57.5%		57.7%		59.2%

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

FIGURE 27
RECONVICTION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM AN INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITY
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

PERIOD	2011 COHORT=10,933		2012 COHORT=9,892		2013 COHORT=10,362	
	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	2,086	19.1%	1,928	19.5%	2,183	21.1%
Year 2	1,790	16.4%	1,721	17.4%	1,742	16.8%
Year 3	1,122	10.3%	955	9.7%	989	9.5%
Total	4,998		4,604		4,914	
Reconviction Rate		45.7%		46.5%		47.4%

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

reincarcerated was categorized as property-related. See the **Glossary** section for examples of offense types.

The average time out of custody before reincarceration was 17 months for all release cohorts. **Figure 28** shows the reincarceration rate for each release cohort.

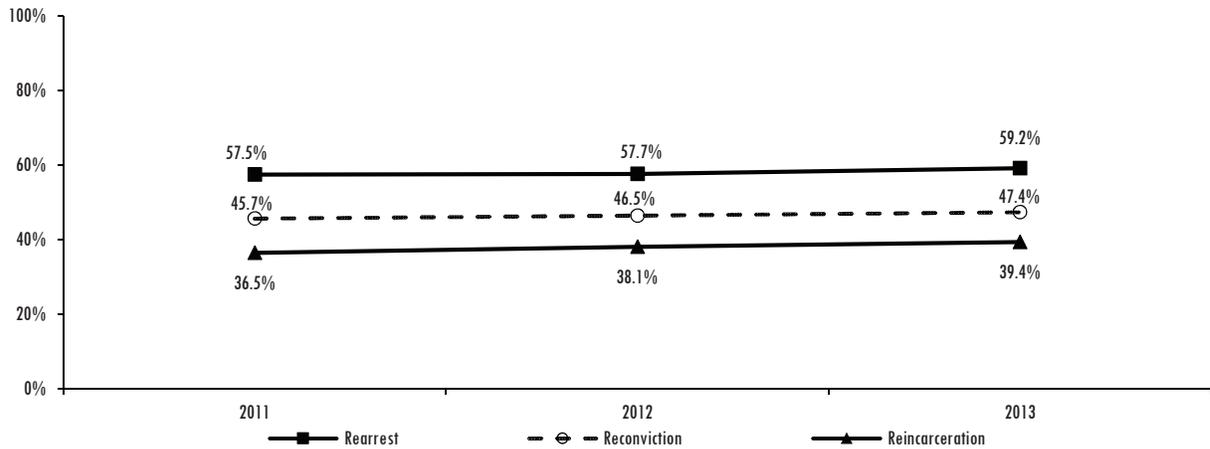
Figure 29 shows the three-year rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration rates for the three most recent ISF release cohorts.

**FIGURE 28
REINCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM AN INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITY
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**

PERIOD	2011 COHORT=10,933		2012 COHORT=9,892		2013 COHORT=10,362	
	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	1,373	12.6%	1,317	13.3%	1,474	14.2%
Year 2	1,576	14.4%	1,489	15.1%	1,599	15.4%
Year 3	1,039	9.5%	966	9.8%	1,014	9.8%
Total	3,988		3,772		4,087	
Reincarceration Rate		36.5%		38.1%		39.4%

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 2011 TO 2013**



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

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 Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles (BPP) determines which eligible individuals are to be released to parole or discretionary mandatory supervision, determines conditions of supervision, and determines 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, admitted as out-of-state transfers, individuals transferred to parole supervision from the juvenile justice system, and admitted to parole supervision in absentia (PIA).

Among the fiscal year 2013 parole supervision cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals were admitted to parole supervision for a violent offense (28.3 percent). However, the most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2013 supervision cohort of individuals were rearrested was

categorized as drug-related. See the **Glossary** section for examples of offense types.

The average time on supervision before rearrest was 15 months for the fiscal years 2011 and 2013 supervision cohorts, and 14 months for the fiscal year 2012 supervision cohort. **Figure 30** shows the rearrest rate for each parole supervision cohort.

Among the fiscal year 2013 parole supervision cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals were admitted to parole supervision for a violent offense (28.3 percent). Unlike the rearrest measure, the most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2013 supervision cohort of individuals were reconvicted was categorized as property-related. See the **Glossary** section for examples of offense types.

The average time on supervision before reconviction was 17 months for all supervision cohorts. **Figure 31** shows the reconviction rate for each supervision cohort.

**FIGURE 30
REARREST RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF START OF PAROLE SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**

PERIOD	2011 COHORT=34,538		2012 COHORT=41,833		2013 COHORT=37,256	
	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	6,944	20.1%	8,876	21.2%	7,789	20.9%
Year 2	5,171	15.0%	6,203	14.8%	5,477	14.7%
Year 3	3,053	8.8%	3,593	8.6%	3,211	8.6%
Total	15,168		18,672		16,477	
Rearrest Rate		43.9%		44.6%		44.2%

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

**FIGURE 31
RECONVICTION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF START OF PAROLE SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**

PERIOD	2011 COHORT=34,538		2012 COHORT=41,833		2013 COHORT=37,256	
	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	RECONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	4,007	11.6%	4,684	11.2%	4,401	11.8%
Year 2	4,581	13.3%	5,597	13.4%	4,917	13.2%
Year 3	3,151	9.1%	3,827	9.1%	3,323	8.9%
Total	11,739		14,108		12,641	
Reconviction Rate		34.0%		33.7%		33.9%

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

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 2013 parole supervision cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals were admitted to parole supervision for a violent offense (28.3 percent). Similarly, to the reconviction measure, the most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2013 supervision cohort of individuals were reincarcerated was categorized as property-related. See the **Glossary** section for examples of offense types.

The average time on supervision before reincarceration was 20 months for the fiscal years 2011 and 2012 supervision cohorts and 19 months for the fiscal year 2013 supervision cohort. **Figure 32** shows the reincarceration rate for each supervision cohort.

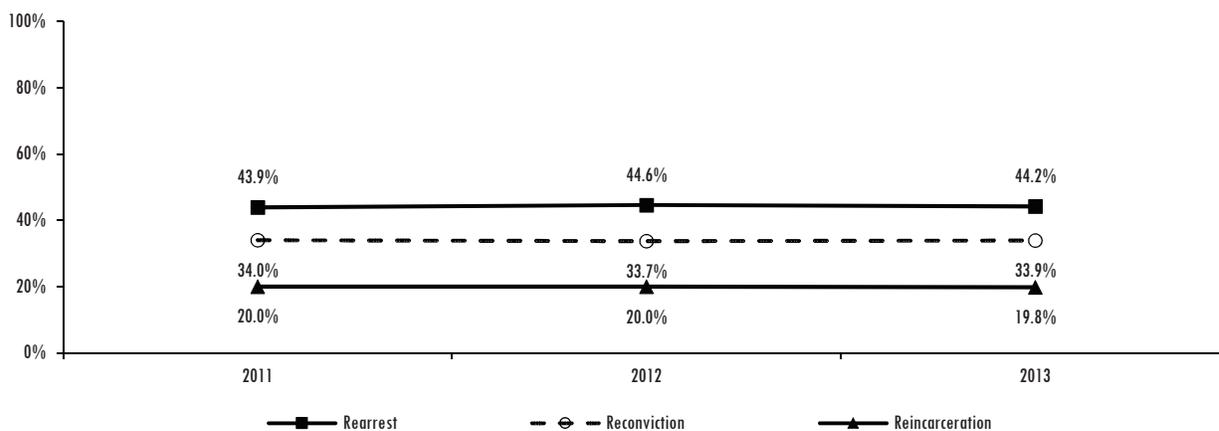
Figure 33 shows the three-year rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration rates for the three most recent parole supervision cohorts.

**FIGURE 32
REINCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF START OF PAROLE SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**

PERIOD	2011 COHORT=34,538		2012 COHORT=41,833		2013 COHORT=37,256	
	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	1,621	4.7%	1,949	4.7%	1,786	4.8%
Year 2	2,917	8.4%	3,502	8.4%	3,159	8.5%
Year 3	2,383	6.9%	2,910	7.0%	2,426	6.5%
Total	6,921		8,361		7,371	
Reincarceration Rate		20.0%		20.0%		19.8%

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 START OF PAROLE SUPERVISION
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**



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

PAROLE SUPERVISION REVOCATIONS

The Texas Department of Criminal Justice – Parole Division supervises individuals who were released from prison, by a BPP decision, and are serving 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 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 opt to not revoke parole supervision and, thereby, authorize the individual to continue on supervision, often with modifications of release conditions. The panel may also revoke the individual’s supervision and return them to prison. One other option available to the parole panel is to place the individual into an ISF. An ISF is a short-term, fully secured detention facility used for individuals who violate conditions of supervision. ISFs are used as an alternative to revoking the individual’s supervision and sending them to prison.

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACTIVE PAROLE SUPERVISION— REVOCATIONS

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

Individuals on parole supervision can have supervision revoked for committing a new offense and/or a technical violation of the conditions of parole supervision. Failure to comply with the conditions of supervision is considered a technical violation.

Of the 6,272 adult parolees revoked during fiscal year 2016, a total of 5,097 (81.3 percent) were returned to prison for a new offense. Technical violators accounted for 18.7 percent of the revoked parolees.

Figure 34 shows the average active parole supervision revocation rates for fiscal years 2011 to 2016.

**FIGURE 34
REVOCATION RATES FOR ACTIVE PAROLE SUPERVISION
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2016**

YEAR	POPULATION	REVOCATIONS	
		TO PRISON	REVOCATION RATE
2011	80,953	6,725	8.3%
2012	83,749	6,169	7.4%
2013	87,596	5,770	6.6%
2014	87,029	5,629	6.5%
2015	87,546	5,608	6.4%
2016	87,304	6,272	7.2%

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

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION REVOCATIONS

The Texas Department of Criminal Justice – Community Justice Assistance Division provides state pass-through funding to the 122 community supervision and corrections departments in Texas. Judges place individuals on community supervision, determine conditions of supervision, and supervision revocations.

Individuals on direct felony community supervision can have their supervision revoked and be subsequently sentenced to prison, state jail, county jail, or another correctional facility type for committing a new offense and/or for a technical violation of community supervision conditions. Individuals on community supervision receive conditions to which they must adhere from a judge (e.g., positive urinalysis or failure to participate 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.

Only individuals under direct felony community supervision are analyzed. 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.

DIRECT FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION – REVOCATIONS

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 2016 felony direct supervision population, 54.7 percent were revoked to prison, 40.2 percent were revoked to state jail, 5.0 percent were revoked to county jail, and 0.05 percent were revoked to other facilities.

Figure 35 shows the revocation rates for fiscal years 2011 to 2016.

FIGURE 35
REVOCATION RATES FOR DIRECT FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2016

YEAR	AVERAGE FELONY DIRECT SUPERVISION		REVOCATION RATE
	POPULATION	REVOCATIONS	
2011	170,994	24,788	14.5%
2012	168,487	24,355	14.5%
2013	164,552	25,227	15.3%
2014	160,628	25,090	15.6%
2015	156,909	24,062	15.3%
2016	155,811	23,814	15.3%

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

JUVENILE JUSTICE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION

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

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

Individuals placed on deferred prosecution and adjudicated probation supervision and those released from local secure residential facilities and state residential facilities during fiscal years 2011, 2012, and 2013 were monitored to determine the percentage rearrested, adjudicated, readjudicated, convicted, incarcerated, or reincarcerated within three years of release or start of supervision. Each individual who was rearrested, adjudicated, readjudicated, convicted, incarcerated, or reincarcerated 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 arrest, adjudication or conviction for that day was counted in the rate calculation. Only individuals arrested, adjudicated or convicted for at least a Class B misdemeanor offense are analyzed. Juveniles, individuals age 10 to 16 at the time of offense are not convicted, but can be adjudicated. 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 SUPERVISION –
REARREST, ADJUDICATION OR CONVICTION, AND
INCARCERATION**

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

Among the fiscal year 2013 deferred prosecution supervision cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals were admitted to deferred prosecution supervision for property-related offenses (31.0 percent). The most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2013 supervision cohort of individuals were rearrested was also property-related. See the **Glossary** section for examples of offense types.

The average time on supervision before rearrest was 13 months for all supervision cohorts. **Figure 36** shows the rearrest rate for each supervision cohort.

Juveniles, individuals age 10 to 16 at the time of offense are not convicted, but can be adjudicated. 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 the individuals fail to comply with the conditions of supervision.

Among the fiscal year 2013 deferred prosecution supervision cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals were admitted to deferred prosecution supervision for property-related offenses (31.0 percent). Unlike the rearrest measure, the most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2013 supervision cohort of individuals were adjudicated or convicted was categorized as drug-related. See the **Glossary** section for examples of offense types.

The average time on supervision before adjudication or conviction was 23 months for all supervision cohorts. **Figure 37** shows the adjudication or conviction rate for each supervision cohort.

**FIGURE 36
REARREST RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF START OF DEFERRED PROSECUTION SUPERVISION
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**

PERIOD	2011 COHORT=18,890		2012 COHORT=18,709		2013 COHORT=17,208	
	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	4,409	23.3%	4,229	22.6%	3,856	22.4%
Year 2	2,310	12.2%	2,276	12.2%	2,080	12.1%
Year 3	1,510	8.0%	1,511	8.1%	1,376	8.0%
Total	8,229		8,016		7,312	
Rearrest Rate		43.6%		42.8%		42.5%

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

**FIGURE 37
ADJUDICATION OR CONVICTION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF START OF DEFERRED PROSECUTION SUPERVISION
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**

PERIOD	2011 COHORT=18,890		2012 COHORT=18,709		2013 COHORT=17,208	
	ADJUDICATIONS OR CONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	ADJUDICATIONS OR CONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	ADJUDICATIONS OR CONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	297	1.6%	286	1.5%	253	1.5%
Year 2	866	4.6%	835	4.5%	680	4.0%
Year 3	1,205	6.4%	1,207	6.5%	973	5.7%
Total	2,368		2,328		1,906	
Adjudication or Conviction Rate		12.5%		12.4%		11.1%

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

Among the fiscal year 2013 deferred prosecution supervision cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals were admitted to deferred prosecution supervision for property-related offenses (31.0 percent). Similarly, to the rearrest measure, the most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2013 supervision cohort of individuals were incarcerated was categorized as property-related. See the **Glossary** section for examples of offense types.

The average time on supervision before incarceration was 24 months for the fiscal year 2011 supervision cohort, 26 months for the fiscal year 2012 supervision cohort, and 23 months for the fiscal year 2013 supervision cohort. **Figure 38** shows the incarceration rate for each supervision cohort.

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

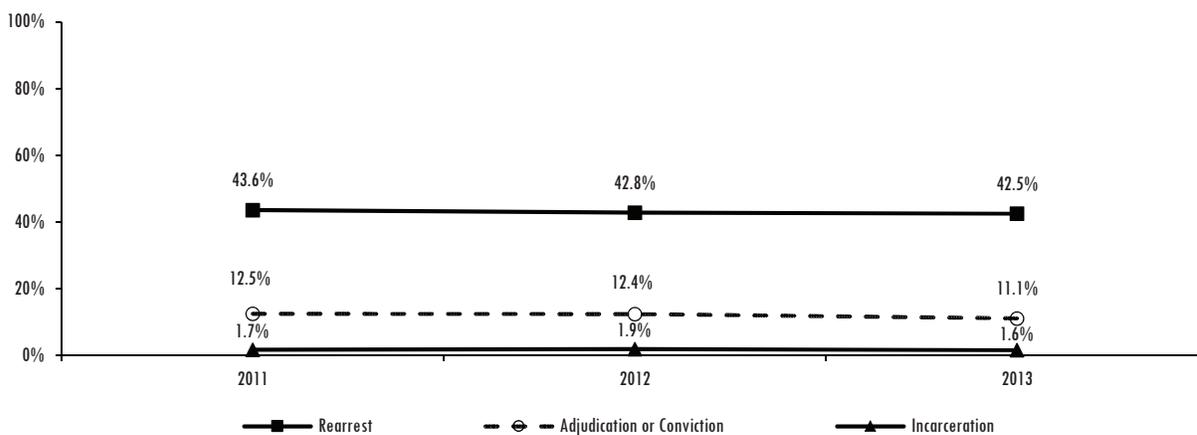
**FIGURE 38
INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF START OF DEFERRED PROSECUTION SUPERVISION
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**

PERIOD	2011 COHORT=18,890		2012 COHORT=18,709		2013 COHORT=17,208	
	INCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	INCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	INCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	23	0.1%	24	0.1%	30	0.2%
Year 2	116	0.6%	102	0.5%	106	0.6%
Year 3	183	1.0%	231	1.2%	134	0.8%
Total	322		357		270	
Incarceration Rate		1.7%		1.9%		1.6%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

**FIGURE 39
REARREST, ADJUDICATION OR CONVICTION, AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF START OF DEFERRED
PROSECUTION SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**



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

**ADJUDICATED PROBATION SUPERVISION –
REARREST, READJUDICATION OR CONVICTION, 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(s). 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 or increase requirements) or, if the individual is eligible, revoke probation and commit the individual to TJJD custody.

Among the fiscal year 2013 adjudicated probation supervision cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals were admitted to adjudicated probation supervision for property-related offenses (33.6 percent). The most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2013 supervision cohort of individuals were rearrested was also property-related. See the **Glossary** section for examples of offense types.

The average time on supervision before rearrest was 13 months for the fiscal years 2011 and 2012 supervision cohorts, and 12 months for the fiscal year 2013 supervision cohort. **Figure 40** shows the rearrest rate for each supervision cohort.

Juveniles, individuals age 10 to 16 are not convicted of offenses, but can be adjudicated. Individuals age 17 or older can be either convicted or readjudicated, depending on the individual’s age at the time the offense was committed. Among the fiscal year 2013 adjudicated probation supervision cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals were admitted to adjudicated probation supervision for property-related offenses (33.6 percent). Similarly, to the rearrest measure, the most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2013 supervision cohort of individuals were readjudicated or convicted was also property-related. See the **Glossary** section for examples of offense types.

The average time on supervision before readjudication or conviction was 22 months for all supervision cohorts. **Figure 41** shows the readjudication or conviction rate for each supervision cohort.

**FIGURE 40
REARREST RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF START OF ADJUDICATED PROBATION SUPERVISION
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**

PERIOD	2011 COHORT=18,337		2012 COHORT=15,723		2013 COHORT=14,557	
	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	6,265	34.2%	5,470	34.8%	5,199	35.7%
Year 2	3,281	17.9%	2,851	18.1%	2,579	17.7%
Year 3	1,838	10.0%	1,509	9.6%	1,414	9.7%
Total	11,384		9,830		9,192	
Rearrest Rate		62.1%		62.5%		63.1%

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

**FIGURE 41
READJUDICATION OR CONVICTION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF START OF ADJUDICATED PROBATION SUPERVISION
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**

PERIOD	2011 COHORT=18,337		2012 COHORT=15,723		2013 COHORT=14,557	
	READJUDICATIONS OR CONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	READJUDICATIONS OR CONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	READJUDICATIONS OR CONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	927	5.1%	750	4.8%	704	4.8%
Year 2	1,949	10.6%	1,749	11.1%	1,508	10.4%
Year 3	2,389	13.0%	1,891	12.0%	1,832	12.6%
Total	5,265		4,390		4,044	
Readjudication or Conviction Rate		28.7%		27.9%		27.8%

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

Among the fiscal year 2013 adjudicated probation supervision cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals were admitted to adjudicated probation supervision for property-related offenses (33.6 percent). Similarly to the rearrest and readjudication or conviction measures, the most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2013 supervision cohort of individuals were incarcerated was property-related. See the **Glossary** section for examples of offense types.

The average time on supervision before incarceration was 20 months for the fiscal years 2011 and 2012 supervision cohorts, and 19 months for the fiscal year 2013 supervision cohort. **Figure 42** shows the incarceration rate for each supervision cohort.

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

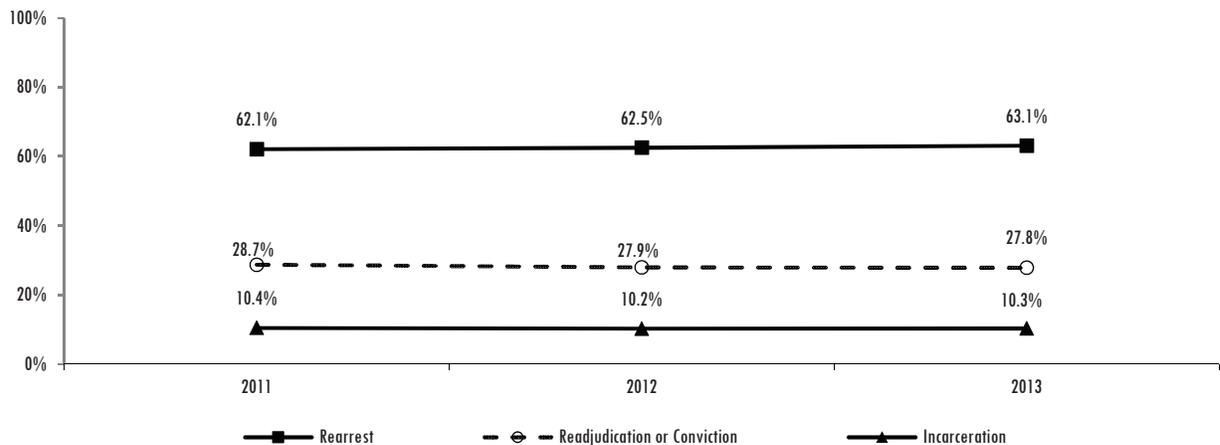
**FIGURE 42
INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF START OF ADJUDICATED PROBATION SUPERVISION
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**

PERIOD	2011 COHORT=18,337		2012 COHORT=15,723		2013 COHORT=14,557	
	INCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	INCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	INCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	490	2.7%	359	2.3%	382	2.6%
Year 2	670	3.7%	593	3.8%	599	4.1%
Year 3	746	4.1%	658	4.2%	514	3.5%
Total	1,906		1,610		1,495	
Incarceration Rate		10.4%		10.2%		10.3%

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 OR CONVICTION, AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF START OF
ADJUDICATED PROBATION SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**



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

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

Juvenile probation departments (JPD) may place adjudicated individuals in local secure residential facilities. These facilities are intended to rehabilitate the individuals and to provide public safety. JPDs may administer secure residential facilities or contract with private entities to administer them. Typically, JPDs place individuals who have more serious delinquent histories or more serious treatment needs in these facilities.

Among the fiscal year 2013 local secure residential facility release cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals were admitted to a local secure residential facility for property-related offenses (32.9 percent). The most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2013 release cohort of individuals were rearrested was also property-related. See the **Glossary** section for examples of offense types.

The average time out of custody before rearrest was 12 months for the fiscal year 2011 release cohort, and 11 months

for the fiscal years 2012 and 2013 release cohorts. **Figure 44** shows the rearrest rate for each release cohort.

Juveniles, individuals age 10 to 16 are not convicted of offenses, but can be adjudicated. Individuals age 17 or older can be either readjudicated or convicted, depending on the individual's age at the time the offense was committed. Among the fiscal year 2013 local secure residential facility release cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals were admitted to a local secure residential facility for property-related offenses (32.9 percent). Similarly to the rearrest measure, the most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2013 release cohort of individuals were readjudicated or convicted was categorized as property-related. See the **Glossary** section for examples of offense types.

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 release cohort.

**FIGURE 44
REARREST RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM A LOCAL SECURE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**

PERIOD	2011 COHORT=2,860		2012 COHORT=2,753		2013 COHORT=2,602	
	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	1,330	46.5%	1,362	49.5%	1,257	48.3%
Year 2	607	21.2%	530	19.3%	437	16.8%
Year 3	277	9.7%	243	8.8%	230	8.8%
Total	2,214		2,135		1,924	
Rearrest Rate		77.4%		77.6%		73.9%

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

**FIGURE 45
READJUDICATION OR CONVICTION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM A LOCAL SECURE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**

PERIOD	2011 COHORT=2,860		2012 COHORT=2,753		2013 COHORT=2,602	
	READJUDICATIONS OR CONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	READJUDICATIONS OR CONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	READJUDICATIONS OR CONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	379	13.3%	380	13.8%	346	13.3%
Year 2	550	19.2%	532	19.3%	438	16.8%
Year 3	520	18.2%	473	17.2%	402	15.4%
Total	1,449		1,385		1,186	
Readjudication or Conviction Rate		50.7%		50.3%		45.6%

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

Among the fiscal year 2013 local secure residential facility release cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals were admitted to a local secure residential facility for property-related offenses (32.9 percent). Similarly, to the rearrest and readjudication or conviction measures, the most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2013 release cohort of individuals were incarcerated was categorized as property-related. See the **Glossary** section for examples of offense types.

The average time out of custody before incarceration was 18 months for the fiscal years 2011 and 2012 release cohorts, and 17 months for the fiscal year 2013 release cohort. **Figure 46** shows the incarceration rates 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.

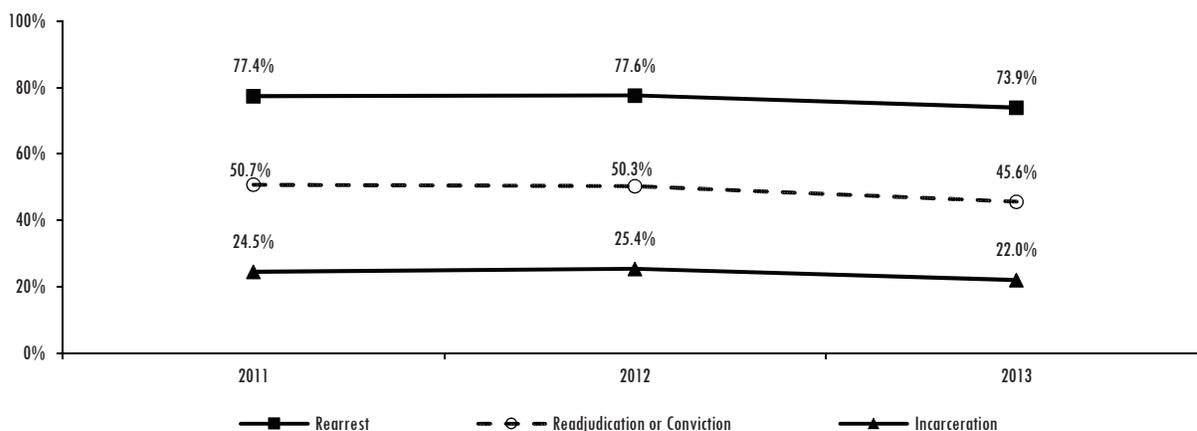
**FIGURE 46
INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM A LOCAL SECURE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**

PERIOD	2011 COHORT=2,860		2012 COHORT=2,753		2013 COHORT=2,602	
	INCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	INCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	INCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	222	7.8%	218	7.9%	203	7.8%
Year 2	228	8.0%	246	8.9%	206	7.9%
Year 3	251	8.8%	235	8.5%	163	6.3%
Total	701		699		572	
Incarceration Rate		24.5%		25.4%		22.0%

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 OR CONVICTION, AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM A
LOCAL SECURE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY, FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**



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

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

TJJD oversees state residential facilities; halfway houses; contract residential placements; and parole supervision; and provides funding and oversight of local juvenile probation departments’ supervision of juveniles. To be committed to TJJD residential facilities, a juvenile must have committed a felony offense. TJJD jurisdiction ends on or before the individual turns age 19.

Nearly all individuals committed to TJJD are initially placed in state residential facilities. These facilities are intended to rehabilitate individuals and to 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 state residential facilities to nonsecure residential facilities or to parole supervision, or they may be

discharged from custody. For the fiscal year 2013 state residential facility release cohort, 30.5 percent were released to TJJD parole supervision, 50.9 percent were released to a nonsecure TJJD residential facility, 5.2 percent were released to TDCJ parole supervision, and 13.3 percent were discharged from custody without supervision.

Among the fiscal year 2013 state residential facility release cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals were admitted to a state residential facility for a violent offense (48.9 percent). The most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2013 release cohort of individuals were rearrested was also violent. See the **Glossary** section for examples of offense types.

The average time out of custody before rearrest was 12 months for the fiscal years 2011 and 2012 release cohorts, and 13 months for the fiscal year 2013 release cohort. **Figure 48** shows the rearrest rates for each release cohort.

**FIGURE 48
REARREST RATES FOR JUVENILES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM A STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**

PERIOD	2011 COHORT=1,442		2012 COHORT=1,105		2013 COHORT=981	
	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE	REARRESTS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	645	44.7%	459	41.5%	379	38.6%
Year 2	283	19.6%	242	21.9%	196	20.0%
Year 3	121	8.4%	104	9.4%	105	10.7%
Total	1,049		805		680	
Rearrest Rate		72.7%		72.9%		69.3%

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

Juveniles, individuals age 10 to 16, are not convicted of offenses, but can be adjudicated. Individuals age 17 or older can be either readjudicated or convicted, depending on the age of the individual at the time the offense was committed. Among the fiscal year 2013 state residential facility release cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals were admitted to a state residential facility for violent offenses (48.9 percent). Unlike the rearrest measure, the most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2013 release cohort of

individuals were readjudicated or convicted was categorized as property-related. See the **Glossary** section for examples of offense types.

The average time out of custody before readjudication or conviction was 15 months for all release cohorts. **Figure 49** shows the readjudication or conviction rates for each release cohort.

FIGURE 49
READJUDICATION OR CONVICTION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM A STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

PERIOD	2011 COHORT=1,442		2012 COHORT=1,105		2013 COHORT=981	
	READJUDICATIONS OR CONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	READJUDICATIONS OR CONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE	READJUDICATIONS OR CONVICTIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	422	29.3%	320	29.0%	275	28.0%
Year 2	348	24.1%	278	25.2%	204	20.8%
Year 3	179	12.4%	123	11.1%	143	14.6%
Total	949		721		622	
Readjudication or Conviction Rate		65.8%		65.2%		63.4%

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

Among the fiscal year 2013 state residential facility release cohort, the greatest proportion of individuals were admitted to a state residential facility for violent offenses (48.9 percent). Similarly to the readjudication or conviction measures, the most prevalent offense for which the fiscal year 2013 release cohort of individuals were reincarcerated was categorized as property-related. See the **Glossary** section for examples of offense types.

The average time out of custody before reincarceration was 14 months for the fiscal year 2011 release cohort, and 13 months for the fiscal years 2012 and 2013 release cohorts. **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.

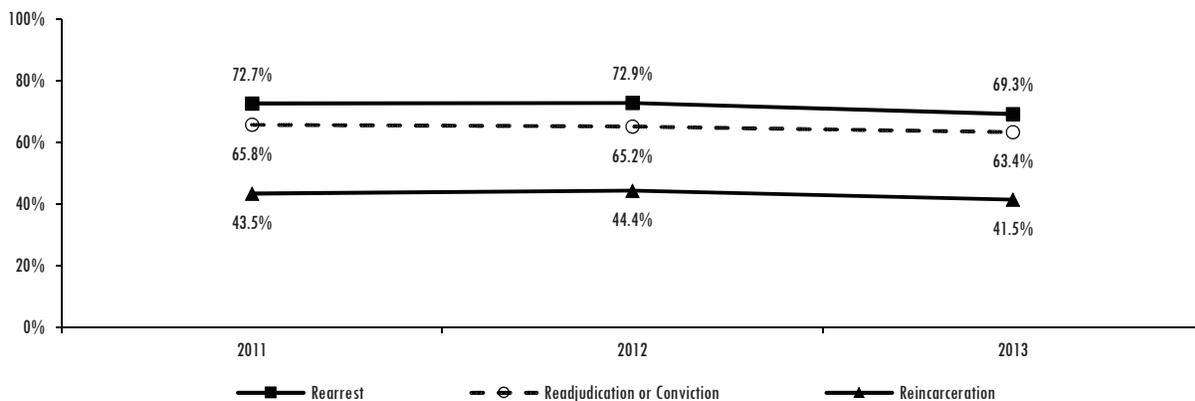
**FIGURE 50
REINCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM A STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**

PERIOD	2011 COHORT=1,442		2012 COHORT=1,105		2013 COHORT=981	
	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE	REINCARCERATIONS	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	292	20.2%	258	23.3%	222	22.6%
Year 2	217	15.0%	153	13.8%	97	9.9%
Year 3	118	8.2%	80	7.2%	88	9.0%
Total	627		491		407	
Reincarceration Rate		43.5%		44.4%		41.5%

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 OR CONVICTION, AND REINCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE FROM A
STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY, FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**



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

JUVENILE PAROLE SUPERVISION

TJJJD supervises individuals who are released from state residential facilities, halfway houses, and contract residential placements onto parole supervision. TJJJD 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 years 2011 to 2016.

Parolees may be revoked either as the result of a new offense or a technical violation of supervision conditions. Technical violations accounted for 43.8 percent of fiscal year 2016 revocations.

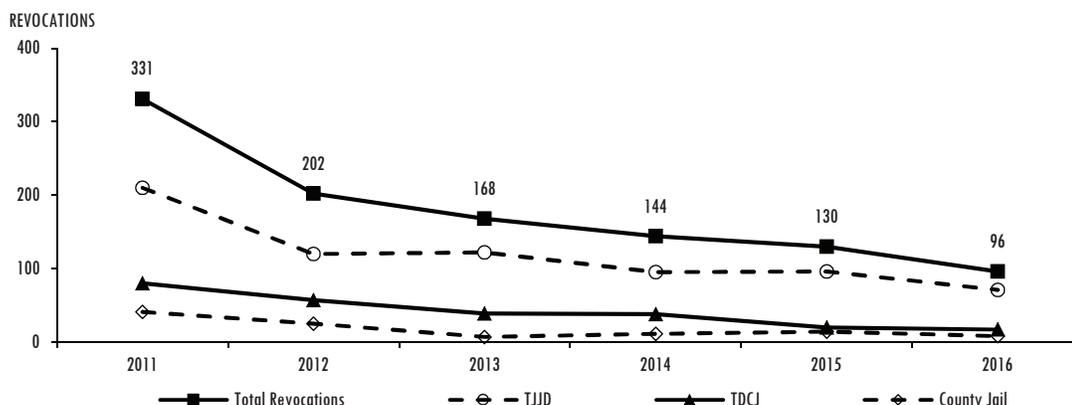
The majority of revoked parolees are returned to secure TJJJD residential facilities. For those under active parole supervision whose supervision was revoked in fiscal year 2016, nearly three-fourths of parolees (74.0 percent) were reincarcerated in secure TJJJD residential facilities, including halfway houses and contract residential placements. Among revoked parolees, 17.7 percent were incarcerated in TDCJ facilities, and 8.3 percent were incarcerated in county jails. **Figure 53** shows the number of parole supervision revocations by revocation destination from fiscal years 2011 to 2016.

**FIGURE 52
REVOCATION RATES FOR TOTAL ACTIVE JUVENILE PAROLE SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2016**

YEAR	ACTIVE PAROLEES SUPERVISED	REVOCATIONS	REVOCATION RATE
2011	1,108	331	29.9%
2012	781	202	25.9%
2013	595	168	28.2%
2014	499	144	28.9%
2015	433	130	30.0%
2016	395	96	24.3%

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

**FIGURE 53
ACTIVE JUVENILE PAROLE SUPERVISION REVOCATIONS, FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2016**



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

**JUVENILE PROBATION SUPERVISION – FELONY
REVOICATIONS**

To compute probation supervision revocation rates, the number of individuals whose felony supervision was revoked during a given fiscal year is divided by the average number of

individuals on active supervision for felony offenses during the same period. **Figure 54** shows revocation rates from fiscal years 2011 to 2016 for individuals on active deferred prosecution supervision or active adjudicated probation supervision for felony offenses.

**FIGURE 54
REVOICATION RATES FOR ACTIVE JUVENILE PROBATION SUPERVISION – FELONY OFFENSES
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2016**

YEAR	JUVENILES ON ACTIVE SUPERVISION FOR FELONY OFFENSES	REVOICATIONS TO TJJD STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES	REVOICATION RATE
Adjudicated Probation Supervision			
2011	7,538	613	8.1%
2012	7,026	500	7.1%
2013	6,657	366	5.5%
2014	6,107	342	5.6%
2015	5,936	367	6.2%
2016	5,892	338	5.7%
Deferred Prosecution Supervision			
2011	1,617	7	0.4%
2012	1,475	2	0.1%
2013	1,448	5	0.3%
2014	1,301	0	0.0%
2015	1,351	1	0.1%
2016	1,337	4	0.3%

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

GLOSSARY

ADJUDICATED PROBATION SUPERVISION – JUVENILE

Adjudicated probation is a type of community-based supervision and is one of the three types of juvenile probation department supervision defined in the Texas Family Code. For a juvenile to be placed on this type of supervision, a judge must determine, during an adjudication hearing, that the juvenile committed the petitioned offense(s). During a disposition hearing, the judge then specifies the supervision length of probation and the conditions of supervision. The judge may place the juvenile on probation at home or in a secure or nonsecure residential facility. As part of this supervision, the juvenile is required to follow certain requirements (e.g., meet with the probation officer regularly or be at home by a certain time), participate in programs (e.g., mentoring, drug treatment, or counseling), or fulfill obligations (e.g., complete community service restitution). If the judge determines 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 (TJJJD). See the Texas Family Code, Section 54.04.

BOARD OF PARDONS AND PAROLES

The duties of the Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles (BPP) are specified by the Texas Constitution, Article IV, Section 11. BPP's functions are to: determine 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 TDCJ's 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 appropriations by the Texas Legislature. 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, 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 is typically used 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(s). At any time during supervision, the juvenile and the juvenile's parent or guardian(s) 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

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 on any type of supervision.

DISCRETIONARY MANDATORY SUPERVISION – ADULT

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

IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY PROGRAM – ADULT

An in-prison therapeutic community 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 needing 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 supervision or parole supervision. ISFs are used as an alternative to revoking an individual's 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 nonsecure residential facilities, 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 are still eligible for MS release.

OFFENSE OF INITIAL SENTENCE

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

- violent offenses – examples include murder, non-negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, aggravated assault, stalking, robbery, and injury to a child;
- property offenses – examples include arson, burglary, larceny 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 previously mentioned (except traffic).

PAROLE IN ABSENTIA – ADULT

Individuals released to parole or mandatory supervision from either county jails, out of state facilities, or in 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. TDCJ 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 a 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 offenders who receive capital, first-degree, second-degree, or third-degree felony sentences.

RECIDIVISM

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

REFERRAL AND FORMAL REFERRAL – JUVENILE

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

REVOCACTION

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

STATE JAIL – ADULT

A state jail is a facility that houses offenders who receive state jail sentences. State jail sentences cannot exceed two years for one offense, but a repeat offender may receive overlapping state jail sentences not to exceed three years. State jail offenders typically can be 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, therapeutic community program for individuals who are sentenced by a judge as a condition of community supervision or as a modification of parole/community supervision. SAFPF programming consists of orientation, treatment, reentry education, and aftercare. The program length was transitioned from nine months to six months on March 1, 2003.

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

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

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 those under community supervision.

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE – PAROLE DIVISION

TDCJ's Parole Division supervises individuals released from prison who are serving the remainder of a sentence under supervision within the community. In addition to those released from prison by BPP decisions, the Parole Division also supervises individuals released under mandatory supervision, individuals who transfer in from out of state, and individuals who transfer 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; and provides funding and oversight of local juvenile probation departments' supervision of juveniles. To be committed to TJJD residential facilities, a juvenile must have committed a felony offense. TJJD jurisdiction ends on or before the 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 report uses rearrest, reconviction, reincarceration, and revocation to determine recidivism.

WHAT IS A REVOCATION?

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

CALCULATING RECIDIVISM

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

An individual's first release or placement during the fiscal year was used as the study case for the 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 rates for the purposes of determining recidivism or the distribution of certain characteristics among cohorts, 0.0 percent does not necessarily indicate that no individuals met the selected criteria. This result can also

indicate that a very small number of individuals met the selected criteria.

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, Other, Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander, and unknown.

MEASURING RECIDIVISM

REARREST

Three-year rearrest rates were computed for fiscal years 2011, 2012, and 2013 cohorts. Any individual rearrested for at least a Class B misdemeanor within the three-year follow-up period was considered a recidivist for both adult and juvenile populations. Class C misdemeanors (which include traffic offenses); supervision condition violations (which include failure to attend office visits); and, for juveniles, conduct in need of supervision (which includes truancy and runaways) are not included. For any adult or juvenile who had more than one subsequent arrest during the three-year follow-up period, only the first arrest was counted in the calculation of the rearrest rate. For juveniles, rearrests include re-referrals to juvenile probation departments and rearrests. By law, the reporting of Class C misdemeanor offenses to the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) by local jurisdictions is optional for adult individuals and prohibited for juveniles. Class C misdemeanor offenses are fine only.

ADJUDICATION, READJUDICATION, CONVICTION, AND RECONVICTION

Three-year reconviction rates were computed for fiscal years 2011, 2012, and 2013 cohorts. Any individual adjudicated, readjudicated, convicted, or reconvicted for at least a Class B misdemeanor within the three-year follow-up period was considered a recidivist for the adult and juvenile populations. Class C misdemeanors (which include traffic offenses); supervision condition violations (which include failure to attend office visits); and, for juveniles, conduct in need of supervision (which includes truancy and runaways) 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 adjudication, readjudication, conviction, or 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, be readjudicated, be convicted, or be reconvicted. Individuals can fall into any of these categories depending on the age of the individual at the time the offense was committed.

INCARCERATION AND REINCARCERATION

Three-year incarceration or reincarceration rates were calculated for fiscal years 2011, 2012, and 2013 cohorts. For adults, anyone incarcerated or reincarcerated in either a state jail or prison facility at least once during the three-year follow-up period was considered a recidivist. For juveniles, anyone incarcerated or reincarcerated in a state jail, prison, or TJJD state residential facility at least once during the three-year follow-up period was considered a recidivist. For any adult or juvenile who had more than one subsequent incarceration during the three-year follow-up period, only the first incarceration was counted in the calculation of the incarceration or reincarceration rate.

REVOICATIONS

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 were subsequently incarcerated or reincarcerated. To compute the revocation rate, the number of adult and juvenile revocations during a given fiscal year is divided by the average population of adults and juveniles on supervision for that fiscal year. Not included in this report

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, they are not counted as part of the release cohort or as a reincarceration.

APPENDIX B: ADULT COHORT AND RECIDIVIST PROFILES

The figures in this section show how select characteristics are distributed within cohorts and among recidivists by cohort type for each fiscal year. To calculate the percentages for cohorts, the number of individuals with a characteristic are divided by the total number of individuals within the cohort for each fiscal year. To calculate the percentages shown for recidivists, the number of recidivists with a characteristic is divided by the total number of recidivists for each fiscal year.

For example, the fiscal year 2013 prison release cohort included 42,537 individuals. The fiscal year 2013 prison

release cohort contained 38,087 males. The percentage of males released from prison in fiscal year 2013 was 89.5 percent.

A total of 19,739 individuals were rearrested within three years of release from prison for the fiscal year 2013 release cohort. There were 1,814 females rearrested within three years of release from prison for the fiscal year 2013 release cohort. The percentage of female recidivists for the fiscal year 2013 prison release cohort was 9.2 percent.

**FIGURE 55
FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION PLACEMENTS AND THOSE REARRESTED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**

COHORT AND RECIDIVISTS	2011		2012		2013	
	COHORT =62,961	RECIDIVISTS =22,124	COHORT =59,902	RECIDIVISTS =21,468	COHORT =59,034	RECIDIVISTS =21,218
Gender						
Female	25.5%	20.8%	26.1%	22.0%	26.3%	22.9%
Male	74.5%	79.2%	73.9%	78.0%	73.7%	77.1%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	24.9%	28.4%	24.7%	28.1%	23.6%	26.3%
Hispanic	35.5%	34.7%	34.2%	33.6%	33.8%	32.8%
White	38.7%	36.3%	40.0%	37.5%	41.4%	40.1%
Other	1.0%	0.7%	1.1%	0.8%	1.2%	0.8%
Age at Start of Supervision						
24 or younger	35.3%	46.9%	34.3%	45.2%	33.0%	43.2%
25 to 29	17.8%	19.0%	17.9%	19.4%	18.1%	19.6%
30 to 34	13.6%	12.5%	14.1%	13.4%	14.8%	14.8%
35 to 39	10.0%	8.1%	10.0%	7.9%	10.2%	8.4%
40 to 44	8.3%	5.9%	8.5%	6.0%	8.4%	6.0%
45 or older	15.1%	7.6%	15.2%	8.1%	15.6%	8.1%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	19.2%	18.9%	19.2%	18.8%	19.5%	18.9%
Property	30.0%	34.8%	30.2%	35.1%	29.3%	34.6%
Drug	31.4%	30.9%	30.6%	30.3%	30.5%	30.0%
Other	19.4%	15.3%	19.9%	15.9%	20.8%	16.4%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are rearrested within three years of starting felony community supervision.
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety.

**FIGURE 56
FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION PLACEMENTS AND THOSE ADJUDICATED, READJUDICATED, CONVICTED, OR RECONVICTED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS, FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**

COHORT AND RECIDIVISTS	2011		2012		2013	
	COHORT =62,961	RECIDIVISTS =14,380	COHORT =59,902	RECIDIVISTS =14,001	COHORT =59,034	RECIDIVISTS =13,916
Gender						
Female	25.5%	20.5%	26.1%	22.1%	26.3%	22.7%
Male	74.5%	79.5%	73.9%	77.9%	73.7%	77.3%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	24.9%	30.5%	24.7%	30.3%	23.6%	27.5%
Hispanic	35.5%	32.6%	34.2%	31.3%	33.8%	31.2%
White	38.7%	36.3%	40.0%	37.6%	41.4%	40.4%
Other	1.0%	0.6%	1.1%	0.8%	1.2%	0.8%
Age at Start of Supervision						
24 or younger	35.3%	49.3%	34.3%	47.2%	33.0%	45.4%
25 to 29	17.8%	18.5%	17.9%	19.1%	18.1%	19.5%
30 to 34	13.6%	11.8%	14.1%	13.0%	14.8%	14.4%
35 to 39	10.0%	7.6%	10.0%	7.6%	10.2%	7.9%
40 to 44	8.3%	5.7%	8.5%	5.4%	8.4%	5.5%
45 or older	15.1%	7.1%	15.2%	7.5%	15.6%	7.3%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	19.2%	18.6%	19.2%	18.1%	19.5%	18.3%
Property	30.0%	37.2%	30.2%	37.7%	29.3%	36.4%
Drug	31.4%	29.6%	30.6%	28.7%	30.5%	29.4%
Other	19.4%	14.6%	19.9%	15.4%	20.8%	15.9%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are adjudicated, readjudicated, convicted, or reconvicted within three years of starting felony community supervision.

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

FIGURE 57
FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION PLACEMENTS AND THOSE INCARCERATED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

COHORT AND RECIDIVISTS	2011		2012		2013	
	COHORT =62,961	RECIDIVISTS =15,187	COHORT =59,902	RECIDIVISTS =15,134	COHORT =59,034	RECIDIVISTS =15,205
Gender						
Female	25.5%	19.3%	26.1%	21.0%	26.3%	22.6%
Male	74.5%	80.7%	73.9%	79.0%	73.7%	77.4%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	24.9%	29.8%	24.7%	29.4%	23.6%	27.1%
Hispanic	35.5%	31.4%	34.2%	30.0%	33.8%	29.2%
White	38.7%	38.2%	40.0%	39.9%	41.4%	42.9%
Other	1.0%	0.6%	1.1%	0.7%	1.2%	0.8%
Age at Start of Supervision						
24 or younger	35.3%	45.9%	34.3%	44.8%	33.0%	42.4%
25 to 29	17.8%	18.2%	17.9%	18.7%	18.1%	19.1%
30 to 34	13.6%	12.0%	14.1%	12.7%	14.8%	14.6%
35 to 39	10.0%	8.2%	10.0%	7.8%	10.2%	8.2%
40 to 44	8.3%	6.6%	8.5%	6.5%	8.4%	6.7%
45 or older	15.1%	9.1%	15.2%	9.5%	15.6%	9.0%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	19.2%	20.8%	19.2%	20.4%	19.5%	20.8%
Property	30.0%	34.6%	30.2%	34.7%	29.3%	33.4%
Drug	31.4%	29.3%	30.6%	28.9%	30.5%	29.1%
Other	19.4%	15.4%	19.9%	16.1%	20.8%	16.8%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are incarcerated within three years of starting felony community supervision.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety.

**FIGURE 58
PRISON RELEASES AND THOSE REARRESTED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS, FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**

COHORT AND RECIDIVISTS	2011		2012		2013	
	COHORT =41,272	RECIDIVISTS =19,199	COHORT =47,763	RECIDIVISTS =22,494	COHORT =42,537	RECIDIVISTS =19,739
Gender						
Female	9.2%	8.3%	10.5%	9.2%	10.5%	9.2%
Male	90.8%	91.7%	89.5%	90.8%	89.5%	90.8%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	33.0%	37.1%	32.8%	36.7%	32.3%	35.4%
Hispanic	36.7%	33.0%	36.5%	33.2%	36.2%	33.1%
White	29.9%	29.5%	30.2%	29.7%	31.0%	31.2%
Other	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%
Age at Release						
24 or younger	15.1%	20.2%	15.0%	20.0%	15.1%	20.4%
25 to 29	18.7%	22.4%	17.9%	21.4%	17.9%	21.2%
30 to 34	16.4%	17.7%	17.0%	18.6%	17.4%	18.9%
35 to 39	12.8%	11.7%	12.7%	12.0%	12.7%	12.1%
40 to 44	12.0%	10.7%	11.8%	10.6%	11.5%	10.1%
45 or older	24.9%	17.2%	25.6%	17.3%	25.4%	17.1%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	32.1%	28.7%	33.3%	29.6%	33.4%	29.2%
Property	19.8%	24.8%	20.5%	25.9%	20.0%	25.6%
Drug	28.0%	28.6%	26.2%	26.7%	25.4%	25.8%
Other	20.1%	17.8%	20.1%	17.9%	21.2%	19.4%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are released from a prison and rearrested within three years.

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

FIGURE 59
PRISON RELEASES AND THOSE RECONVICTED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS, FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

COHORT AND RECIDIVISTS	2011		2012		2013	
	COHORT =41,272	RECIDIVISTS =15,014	COHORT =47,763	RECIDIVISTS =17,599	COHORT =42,537	RECIDIVISTS =15,351
Gender						
Female	9.2%	8.4%	10.5%	9.3%	10.5%	9.4%
Male	90.8%	91.6%	89.5%	90.7%	89.5%	90.6%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	33.0%	38.0%	32.8%	37.3%	32.3%	35.9%
Hispanic	36.7%	32.1%	36.5%	32.5%	36.2%	32.5%
White	29.9%	29.5%	30.2%	29.8%	31.0%	31.2%
Other	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%
Age at Release						
24 or younger	15.1%	21.2%	15.0%	21.1%	15.1%	21.6%
25 to 29	18.7%	22.4%	17.9%	21.3%	17.9%	21.5%
30 to 34	16.4%	17.5%	17.0%	18.6%	17.4%	18.7%
35 to 39	12.8%	11.6%	12.7%	11.8%	12.7%	12.0%
40 to 44	12.0%	10.5%	11.8%	10.5%	11.5%	9.7%
45 or older	24.9%	16.8%	25.6%	16.6%	25.4%	16.4%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	32.1%	28.1%	33.3%	28.8%	33.4%	28.6%
Property	19.8%	26.3%	20.5%	27.6%	20.0%	27.3%
Drug	28.0%	28.2%	26.2%	25.9%	25.4%	25.1%
Other	20.1%	17.4%	20.1%	17.7%	21.2%	19.1%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are released from a prison and reconvicted within three years.

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

**FIGURE 60
PRISON RELEASES AND THOSE REINCARCERATED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS, FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**

COHORT AND RECIDIVISTS	2011		2012		2013	
	COHORT =41,272	RECIDIVISTS =8,838	COHORT =47,763	RECIDIVISTS =10,180	COHORT =42,537	RECIDIVISTS =8,949
Gender						
Female	9.2%	6.4%	10.5%	8.1%	10.5%	7.9%
Male	90.8%	93.6%	89.5%	91.9%	89.5%	92.1%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	33.0%	37.3%	32.8%	36.2%	32.3%	34.7%
Hispanic	36.7%	31.4%	36.5%	32.2%	36.2%	32.2%
White	29.9%	30.9%	30.2%	31.2%	31.0%	32.7%
Other	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
Age at Release						
24 or younger	15.1%	20.0%	15.0%	20.2%	15.1%	20.8%
25 to 29	18.7%	21.5%	17.9%	20.3%	17.9%	20.7%
30 to 34	16.4%	17.2%	17.0%	18.7%	17.4%	18.8%
35 to 39	12.8%	11.5%	12.7%	11.9%	12.7%	11.8%
40 to 44	12.0%	11.2%	11.8%	11.0%	11.5%	10.5%
45 or older	24.9%	18.6%	25.6%	18.0%	25.4%	17.4%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	32.1%	26.4%	33.3%	27.3%	33.4%	26.5%
Property	19.8%	27.7%	20.5%	29.1%	20.0%	28.5%
Drug	28.0%	27.6%	26.2%	25.0%	25.4%	24.0%
Other	20.1%	18.3%	20.1%	18.6%	21.2%	21.0%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are released from a prison and reincarcerated within three years.
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

FIGURE 61
STATE JAIL RELEASES AND THOSE REARRESTED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS, FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

COHORT AND RECIDIVISTS	2011		2012		2013	
	COHORT =22,507	RECIDIVISTS =13,944	COHORT =22,570	RECIDIVISTS =14,198	COHORT =22,354	RECIDIVISTS =14,020
Gender						
Female	22.3%	20.2%	22.6%	20.5%	22.6%	20.2%
Male	77.7%	79.8%	77.4%	79.5%	77.4%	79.8%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	36.7%	39.0%	37.5%	39.6%	36.4%	38.0%
Hispanic	29.7%	28.3%	28.3%	27.2%	28.0%	26.6%
White	33.2%	32.3%	33.5%	32.7%	35.1%	34.9%
Other	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%
Age at Release						
24 or younger	21.0%	23.2%	19.5%	21.6%	18.3%	20.5%
25 to 29	19.6%	20.8%	19.0%	19.7%	18.7%	19.6%
30 to 34	16.5%	16.7%	17.6%	18.2%	17.6%	18.5%
35 to 39	11.9%	11.5%	12.0%	11.8%	12.4%	12.3%
40 to 44	11.3%	10.9%	11.2%	10.8%	11.2%	10.6%
45 or older	19.7%	16.9%	20.7%	17.8%	21.8%	18.5%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.2%	1.3%	1.2%
Property	47.7%	50.2%	47.9%	50.6%	49.7%	52.7%
Drug	35.6%	33.7%	35.4%	33.5%	34.9%	32.3%
Other	15.2%	14.7%	15.2%	14.7%	14.1%	13.8%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are released from a state jail and rearrested within three years.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 62
STATE JAIL RELEASES AND THOSE RECONVICTED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS, FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

COHORT AND RECIDIVISTS	2011		2012		2013	
	COHORT =22,507	RECIDIVISTS =11,957	COHORT =22,570	RECIDIVISTS =12,283	COHORT =22,354	RECIDIVISTS =12,136
Gender						
Female	22.3%	20.1%	22.6%	20.2%	22.6%	19.9%
Male	77.7%	79.9%	77.4%	79.8%	77.4%	80.1%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	36.7%	40.0%	37.5%	40.4%	36.4%	38.8%
Hispanic	29.7%	27.8%	28.3%	26.7%	28.0%	26.1%
White	33.2%	31.9%	33.5%	32.2%	35.1%	34.6%
Other	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%
Age at Release						
24 or younger	21.0%	23.7%	19.5%	21.7%	18.3%	20.8%
25 to 29	19.6%	20.5%	19.0%	19.5%	18.7%	19.6%
30 to 34	16.5%	16.6%	17.6%	18.1%	17.6%	18.4%
35 to 39	11.9%	11.5%	12.0%	11.7%	12.4%	12.1%
40 to 44	11.3%	11.0%	11.2%	11.1%	11.2%	10.8%
45 or older	19.7%	16.8%	20.7%	17.9%	21.8%	18.3%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%
Property	47.7%	51.1%	47.9%	51.3%	49.7%	53.5%
Drug	35.6%	32.9%	35.4%	32.7%	34.9%	31.7%
Other	15.2%	14.6%	15.2%	14.7%	14.1%	13.6%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are released from a state jail and reconvicted within three years.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 63
STATE JAIL RELEASES AND THOSE REINCARCERATED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

COHORT AND RECIDIVISTS	2011		2012		2013	
	COHORT =22,507	RECIDIVISTS =6,910	COHORT =22,570	RECIDIVISTS =7,218	COHORT =22,354	RECIDIVISTS =7,196
Gender						
Female	22.3%	17.9%	22.6%	17.7%	22.6%	17.6%
Male	77.7%	82.1%	77.4%	82.3%	77.4%	82.4%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	36.7%	41.9%	37.5%	41.6%	36.4%	39.8%
Hispanic	29.7%	27.5%	28.3%	26.0%	28.0%	26.0%
White	33.2%	30.2%	33.5%	31.7%	35.1%	33.8%
Other	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%
Age at Release						
24 or younger	21.0%	21.6%	19.5%	19.6%	18.3%	18.8%
25 to 29	19.6%	19.3%	19.0%	18.6%	18.7%	19.0%
30 to 34	16.5%	16.6%	17.6%	18.4%	17.6%	19.4%
35 to 39	11.9%	12.5%	12.0%	12.3%	12.4%	12.1%
40 to 44	11.3%	11.8%	11.2%	12.0%	11.2%	11.4%
45 or older	19.7%	18.2%	20.7%	19.1%	21.8%	19.4%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	1.5%	1.1%	1.4%	1.1%	1.3%	1.0%
Property	47.7%	54.8%	47.9%	54.7%	49.7%	56.6%
Drug	35.6%	28.8%	35.4%	29.4%	34.9%	28.8%
Other	15.2%	15.4%	15.2%	14.8%	14.1%	13.5%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are released from a state jail and reincarcerated within three years.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

FIGURE 64
SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITY RELEASES AND THOSE REARRESTED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

COHORT AND RECIDIVISTS	2011		2012		2013	
	COHORT =6,354	RECIDIVISTS =2,840	COHORT =6,143	RECIDIVISTS =2,723	COHORT =6,301	RECIDIVISTS =2,796
Gender						
Female	21.8%	19.3%	23.2%	20.8%	24.5%	21.2%
Male	78.2%	80.7%	76.8%	79.2%	75.5%	78.8%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	25.4%	26.9%	24.9%	25.8%	22.8%	24.4%
Hispanic	27.1%	28.2%	28.8%	29.7%	28.8%	30.0%
White	47.0%	44.6%	45.8%	44.0%	47.8%	45.0%
Other	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%
Age at Release						
24 or younger	23.6%	29.3%	23.2%	28.3%	23.9%	30.7%
25 to 29	19.3%	21.3%	18.8%	21.8%	19.7%	22.5%
30 to 34	14.1%	15.2%	14.6%	14.9%	16.6%	17.7%
35 to 39	10.0%	9.1%	10.7%	10.1%	10.2%	8.5%
40 to 44	10.8%	9.9%	11.0%	10.1%	9.5%	8.0%
45 or older	22.2%	15.2%	21.7%	14.9%	20.0%	12.6%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	20.9%	19.7%	21.7%	21.0%	21.9%	22.1%
Property	23.4%	28.3%	23.7%	27.8%	23.8%	29.0%
Drug	37.3%	36.9%	35.4%	35.4%	35.9%	34.7%
Other	18.4%	15.2%	19.2%	15.8%	18.3%	14.2%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are released from a substance abuse felony punishment facility and rearrested within three years.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 65
SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITY RELEASES AND THOSE RECONVICTED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

COHORT AND RECIDIVISTS	2011		2012		2013	
	COHORT =6,354	RECIDIVISTS =2,294	COHORT =6,143	RECIDIVISTS =2,138	COHORT =6,301	RECIDIVISTS =2,229
Gender						
Female	21.8%	20.0%	23.2%	20.3%	24.5%	20.6%
Male	78.2%	80.0%	76.8%	79.7%	75.5%	79.4%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	25.4%	28.7%	24.9%	27.7%	22.8%	25.6%
Hispanic	27.1%	26.1%	28.8%	28.7%	28.8%	30.0%
White	47.0%	44.9%	45.8%	43.1%	47.8%	43.7%
Other	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%
Age at Release						
24 or younger	23.6%	30.5%	23.2%	30.3%	23.9%	32.5%
25 to 29	19.3%	21.6%	18.8%	21.7%	19.7%	22.3%
30 to 34	14.1%	14.4%	14.6%	15.0%	16.6%	17.4%
35 to 39	10.0%	8.7%	10.7%	9.2%	10.2%	8.1%
40 to 44	10.8%	10.2%	11.0%	9.6%	9.5%	7.6%
45 or older	22.2%	14.6%	21.7%	14.3%	20.0%	12.1%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	20.9%	19.8%	21.7%	21.8%	21.9%	23.5%
Property	23.4%	29.8%	23.7%	29.6%	23.8%	28.6%
Drug	37.3%	36.7%	35.4%	33.9%	35.9%	34.1%
Other	18.4%	13.7%	19.2%	14.7%	18.3%	13.8%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are released from a substance abuse felony punishment facility and reconvicted within three years.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 66
SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITY RELEASES AND THOSE REINCARCERATED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

COHORT AND RECIDIVISTS	2011		2012		2013	
	COHORT =6,354	RECIDIVISTS =2,800	COHORT =6,143	RECIDIVISTS =2,725	COHORT =6,301	RECIDIVISTS =2,863
Gender						
Female	21.8%	19.2%	23.2%	20.1%	24.5%	20.3%
Male	78.2%	80.8%	76.8%	79.9%	75.5%	79.7%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	25.4%	27.4%	24.9%	26.3%	22.8%	23.5%
Hispanic	27.1%	27.2%	28.8%	30.6%	28.8%	30.6%
White	47.0%	45.0%	45.8%	42.6%	47.8%	45.4%
Other	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%
Age at Release						
24 or younger	23.6%	31.5%	23.2%	29.9%	23.9%	31.1%
25 to 29	19.3%	19.9%	18.8%	20.6%	19.7%	21.6%
30 to 34	14.1%	14.9%	14.6%	14.6%	16.6%	16.8%
35 to 39	10.0%	8.6%	10.7%	9.4%	10.2%	9.5%
40 to 44	10.8%	9.6%	11.0%	9.5%	9.5%	7.8%
45 or older	22.2%	15.5%	21.7%	16.0%	20.0%	13.3%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	20.9%	23.6%	21.7%	24.8%	21.9%	24.9%
Property	23.4%	27.0%	23.7%	28.6%	23.8%	28.4%
Drug	37.3%	34.0%	35.4%	30.7%	35.9%	31.9%
Other	18.4%	15.4%	19.2%	16.0%	18.3%	14.8%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are released from a substance abuse felony punishment facility and reconvicted within three years.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 67
IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY PROGRAM RELEASES AND THOSE REARRESTED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

COHORT AND RECIDIVISTS	2011		2012		2013	
	COHORT =2,728	RECIDIVISTS =1,312	COHORT =2,770	RECIDIVISTS =1,297	COHORT =2,907	RECIDIVISTS =1,359
Gender						
Female	8.1%	5.8%	10.2%	7.6%	11.6%	10.0%
Male	91.9%	94.2%	89.8%	92.4%	88.4%	90.0%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	32.8%	32.9%	30.9%	31.5%	32.2%	30.3%
Hispanic	33.8%	35.7%	36.6%	37.5%	35.1%	37.2%
White	33.2%	31.3%	32.1%	30.8%	32.4%	32.2%
Other	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Age at Release						
24 or younger	10.0%	12.9%	10.1%	13.4%	10.8%	14.0%
25 to 29	18.1%	20.3%	19.7%	22.7%	17.6%	19.8%
30 to 34	18.8%	21.9%	20.2%	20.7%	20.0%	23.8%
35 to 39	14.6%	12.3%	14.7%	14.8%	15.4%	14.1%
40 to 44	15.6%	15.3%	14.4%	13.0%	14.4%	12.8%
45 or older	22.8%	17.3%	20.8%	15.3%	21.7%	15.5%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	22.7%	21.9%	27.2%	24.1%	25.8%	23.2%
Property	19.5%	24.2%	16.1%	21.7%	18.9%	23.5%
Drug	44.0%	41.2%	42.5%	41.7%	40.8%	41.4%
Other	13.8%	12.7%	14.2%	12.5%	14.5%	11.9%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are released from an in-prison therapeutic community program and rearrested within three years.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 68
IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY PROGRAM RELEASES AND THOSE RECONVICTED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

COHORT AND RECIDIVISTS	2011		2012		2013	
	COHORT =2,728	RECIDIVISTS =968	COHORT =2,770	RECIDIVISTS =983	COHORT =2,907	RECIDIVISTS =987
Gender						
Female	8.1%	6.0%	10.2%	7.9%	11.6%	9.8%
Male	91.9%	94.0%	89.8%	92.1%	88.4%	90.2%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	32.8%	33.6%	30.9%	32.2%	32.2%	30.2%
Hispanic	33.8%	36.4%	36.6%	35.4%	35.1%	36.6%
White	33.2%	30.0%	32.1%	32.2%	32.4%	33.0%
Other	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%
Age at Release						
24 or younger	10.0%	14.3%	10.1%	13.2%	10.8%	15.9%
25 to 29	18.1%	19.1%	19.7%	22.9%	17.6%	20.1%
30 to 34	18.8%	20.9%	20.2%	19.8%	20.0%	21.4%
35 to 39	14.6%	12.1%	14.7%	14.5%	15.4%	15.0%
40 to 44	15.6%	15.4%	14.4%	14.1%	14.4%	12.9%
45 or older	22.8%	18.3%	20.8%	15.4%	21.7%	14.8%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	22.7%	22.2%	27.2%	23.6%	25.8%	22.9%
Property	19.5%	25.4%	16.1%	23.9%	18.9%	25.2%
Drug	44.0%	40.7%	42.5%	40.3%	40.8%	40.7%
Other	13.8%	11.7%	14.2%	12.2%	14.5%	11.1%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are released from an in-prison therapeutic community program and reconvicted within three years.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 69
IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY PROGRAM RELEASES AND THOSE REINCARCERATED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

COHORT AND RECIDIVISTS	2011		2012		2013	
	COHORT =2,728	RECIDIVISTS =631	COHORT =2,770	RECIDIVISTS =622	COHORT =2,907	RECIDIVISTS =619
Gender						
Female	8.1%	4.6%	10.2%	7.6%	11.6%	8.2%
Male	91.9%	95.4%	89.8%	92.4%	88.4%	91.8%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	32.8%	32.6%	30.9%	27.8%	32.2%	28.9%
Hispanic	33.8%	36.6%	36.6%	37.9%	35.1%	35.7%
White	33.2%	30.6%	32.1%	34.1%	32.4%	35.2%
Other	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Age at Release						
24 or younger	10.0%	13.6%	10.1%	13.7%	10.8%	15.2%
25 to 29	18.1%	19.7%	19.7%	22.8%	17.6%	19.5%
30 to 34	18.8%	20.6%	20.2%	21.9%	20.0%	19.7%
35 to 39	14.6%	13.0%	14.7%	14.3%	15.4%	16.2%
40 to 44	15.6%	14.6%	14.4%	13.0%	14.4%	14.9%
45 or older	22.8%	18.5%	20.8%	14.3%	21.7%	14.5%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	22.7%	21.1%	27.2%	21.5%	25.8%	24.7%
Property	19.5%	26.5%	16.1%	26.4%	18.9%	26.3%
Drug	44.0%	38.8%	42.5%	39.1%	40.8%	35.7%
Other	13.8%	13.6%	14.2%	13.0%	14.5%	13.2%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are released from an in-prison therapeutic community program and reincarcerated within three years.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

**FIGURE 70
INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITY RELEASES AND THOSE REARRESTED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**

COHORT AND RECIDIVISTS	2011		2012		2013	
	COHORT =10,933	RECIDIVISTS =6,285	COHORT =9,892	RECIDIVISTS =5,712	COHORT =10,362	RECIDIVISTS =6,132
Gender						
Female	9.9%	9.3%	9.8%	9.8%	10.2%	9.3%
Male	90.1%	90.7%	90.2%	90.2%	89.8%	90.7%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	39.8%	39.2%	38.7%	37.6%	35.3%	34.7%
Hispanic	25.6%	27.4%	28.5%	29.7%	30.6%	32.5%
White	34.4%	33.2%	32.5%	32.5%	33.8%	32.6%
Other	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Age at Release						
24 or younger	15.0%	17.4%	14.9%	17.4%	18.0%	20.3%
25 to 29	14.3%	16.7%	13.7%	16.5%	15.1%	16.9%
30 to 34	12.2%	13.5%	13.0%	14.7%	14.0%	15.8%
35 to 39	10.7%	11.5%	10.6%	10.8%	9.4%	9.7%
40 to 44	13.3%	13.4%	12.0%	11.8%	11.3%	11.1%
45 or older	34.5%	27.5%	35.8%	28.8%	32.2%	26.2%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	21.2%	18.8%	23.4%	21.0%	25.1%	22.0%
Property	31.0%	33.6%	30.7%	33.8%	31.7%	34.8%
Drug	34.1%	34.6%	31.4%	31.4%	28.6%	29.4%
Other	13.8%	13.0%	14.4%	13.8%	14.5%	13.7%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are released from an intermediate sanction facility and rearrested within three years.
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 71
INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITY RELEASES AND THOSE RECONVICTED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

COHORT AND RECIDIVISTS	2011		2012		2013	
	COHORT =10,933	RECIDIVISTS =4,998	COHORT =9,892	RECIDIVISTS =4,604	COHORT =10,362	RECIDIVISTS =4,914
Gender						
Female	9.9%	9.3%	9.8%	9.8%	10.2%	9.6%
Male	90.1%	90.7%	90.2%	90.2%	89.8%	90.4%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	39.8%	40.2%	38.7%	38.8%	35.3%	35.7%
Hispanic	25.6%	26.7%	28.5%	28.4%	30.6%	31.5%
White	34.4%	32.8%	32.5%	32.5%	33.8%	32.7%
Other	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%
Age at Release						
24 or younger	15.0%	18.1%	14.9%	17.8%	18.0%	20.7%
25 to 29	14.3%	16.9%	13.7%	16.3%	15.1%	17.0%
30 to 34	12.2%	13.4%	13.0%	14.6%	14.0%	15.4%
35 to 39	10.7%	11.4%	10.6%	10.7%	9.4%	9.4%
40 to 44	13.3%	13.1%	12.0%	12.0%	11.3%	11.2%
45 or older	34.5%	27.1%	35.8%	28.6%	32.2%	26.3%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	21.2%	18.2%	23.4%	20.3%	25.1%	21.6%
Property	31.0%	35.0%	30.7%	35.2%	31.7%	35.6%
Drug	34.1%	34.2%	31.4%	31.3%	28.6%	29.6%
Other	13.8%	12.6%	14.4%	13.2%	14.5%	13.2%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are released from an intermediate sanction facility and reconvicted within three years.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety.

**FIGURE 72
INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITY RELEASES AND THOSE REINCARCERATED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**

COHORT AND RECIDIVISTS	2011		2012		2013	
	COHORT =10,933	RECIDIVISTS =3,988	COHORT =9,892	RECIDIVISTS =3,772	COHORT =10,362	RECIDIVISTS =4,087
Gender						
Female	9.9%	8.1%	9.8%	8.6%	10.2%	8.9%
Male	90.1%	91.9%	90.2%	91.4%	89.8%	91.1%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	39.8%	39.5%	38.7%	37.6%	35.3%	34.5%
Hispanic	25.6%	26.7%	28.5%	29.3%	30.6%	31.4%
White	34.4%	33.6%	32.5%	32.8%	33.8%	33.9%
Other	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%
Age at Release						
24 or younger	15.0%	18.4%	14.9%	19.8%	18.0%	22.7%
25 to 29	14.3%	15.6%	13.7%	15.0%	15.1%	15.6%
30 to 34	12.2%	12.8%	13.0%	13.6%	14.0%	13.9%
35 to 39	10.7%	11.0%	10.6%	10.2%	9.4%	9.0%
40 to 44	13.3%	13.3%	12.0%	11.3%	11.3%	10.9%
45 or older	34.5%	28.9%	35.8%	30.1%	32.2%	27.9%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	21.2%	19.9%	23.4%	22.9%	25.1%	23.7%
Property	31.0%	34.7%	30.7%	35.1%	31.7%	35.7%
Drug	34.1%	32.7%	31.4%	28.9%	28.6%	26.6%
Other	13.8%	12.6%	14.4%	13.1%	14.5%	14.0%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are released from an intermediate sanction facility and reincarcerated within three years.
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

FIGURE 73
PAROLE SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS AND THOSE REARRESTED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

COHORT AND RECIDIVISTS	2011		2012		2013	
	COHORT =34,538	RECIDIVISTS =15,168	COHORT =41,833	RECIDIVISTS =18,672	COHORT =37,256	RECIDIVISTS =16,477
Gender						
Female	9.8%	8.9%	11.0%	9.9%	11.1%	9.9%
Male	90.0%	91.1%	88.0%	90.1%	88.8%	90.1%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	32.3%	36.2%	32.0%	35.8%	31.9%	34.6%
Hispanic	35.2%	31.3%	34.9%	32.1%	34.7%	31.6%
White	31.7%	32.1%	31.5%	31.7%	32.7%	33.3%
Other	0.7%	0.3%	1.6%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%
Age at Start of Supervision						
24 or younger	13.8%	18.6%	13.5%	18.3%	14.0%	19.0%
25 to 29	17.7%	21.3%	17.2%	20.6%	17.1%	20.4%
30 to 34	16.4%	17.8%	17.0%	18.9%	17.4%	19.1%
35 to 39	13.1%	12.1%	13.0%	12.6%	13.0%	12.6%
40 to 44	12.6%	11.5%	12.2%	11.1%	12.0%	10.8%
45 or older	26.3%	18.6%	27.0%	18.5%	26.5%	18.1%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	24.7%	20.8%	28.0%	23.6%	28.3%	23.8%
Property	21.5%	27.3%	21.8%	27.7%	21.1%	27.2%
Drug	32.3%	33.2%	29.2%	30.0%	28.1%	28.5%
Other	21.5%	18.7%	21.0%	18.7%	22.5%	20.5%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are rearrested within three years of starting parole supervision. Gender and/or date of birth information was unavailable for 71 cases in the fiscal year 2011 cohort, 414 cases for the fiscal year 2012 cohort, and 29 cases in the fiscal year 2013 cohort. Offense of initial sentence information was unavailable for four cases in the fiscal year 2011 cohort, one case in the fiscal year 2012 cohort, and seven cases in the fiscal year 2013 cohort. Totals for the gender, age, and offense of initial sentence categories may not sum as a result of these missing values.

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

**FIGURE 74
PAROLE SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS AND THOSE RECONVICTED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**

COHORT AND RECIDIVISTS	2011		2012		2013	
	COHORT =34,538	RECIDIVISTS =11,739	COHORT =41,833	RECIDIVISTS =14,108	COHORT =37,256	RECIDIVISTS =12,641
Gender						
Female	9.8%	9.1%	11.0%	10.0%	11.1%	10.1%
Male	90.0%	90.9%	88.0%	90.0%	88.8%	89.9%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	32.3%	37.0%	32.0%	36.2%	31.9%	35.2%
Hispanic	35.2%	30.8%	34.9%	31.9%	34.7%	31.1%
White	31.7%	31.9%	31.5%	31.5%	32.7%	33.2%
Other	0.7%	0.3%	1.6%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%
Age at Start of Supervision						
24 or younger	13.8%	19.6%	13.5%	19.3%	14.0%	20.3%
25 to 29	17.7%	21.3%	17.2%	20.6%	17.1%	20.6%
30 to 34	16.4%	17.6%	17.0%	18.7%	17.4%	19.0%
35 to 39	13.1%	11.9%	13.0%	12.3%	13.0%	12.3%
40 to 44	12.6%	11.3%	12.2%	11.2%	12.0%	10.4%
45 or older	26.3%	18.3%	27.0%	17.9%	26.5%	17.4%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	24.7%	20.5%	28.0%	22.8%	28.3%	23.0%
Property	21.5%	28.8%	21.8%	29.5%	21.1%	29.1%
Drug	32.3%	32.5%	29.2%	29.3%	28.1%	27.8%
Other	21.5%	18.2%	21.0%	18.5%	22.5%	20.0%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are reconvicted within three years of starting parole supervision. Gender and/or date of birth information was unavailable for 71 cases in the fiscal year 2011 cohort, 414 cases for the fiscal year 2012 cohort, and 29 cases in the fiscal year 2013 cohort. Offense of initial sentence information was unavailable for four cases in the fiscal year 2011 cohort, one case in the fiscal year 2012 cohort, and seven cases in the fiscal year 2013 cohort. Totals for the gender, age, and offense of initial sentence categories may not sum as a result of these missing values.

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

FIGURE 75
PAROLE SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS AND THOSE REINCARCERATED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

COHORT AND RECIDIVISTS	2011		2012		2013	
	COHORT =34,538	RECIDIVISTS =6,921	COHORT =41,833	RECIDIVISTS =8,361	COHORT =37,256	RECIDIVISTS =7,371
Gender						
Female	9.8%	6.9%	11.0%	8.7%	11.1%	8.4%
Male	90.0%	93.1%	88.0%	91.3%	88.8%	91.6%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	32.3%	35.7%	32.0%	34.9%	31.9%	33.8%
Hispanic	35.2%	30.5%	34.9%	31.8%	34.7%	31.5%
White	31.7%	33.4%	31.5%	32.9%	32.7%	34.3%
Other	0.7%	0.3%	1.6%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%
Age at Start of Supervision						
24 or younger	13.8%	18.3%	13.5%	18.1%	14.0%	19.2%
25 to 29	17.7%	20.5%	17.2%	19.7%	17.1%	19.7%
30 to 34	16.4%	17.1%	17.0%	18.8%	17.4%	19.0%
35 to 39	13.1%	11.6%	13.0%	12.5%	13.0%	12.3%
40 to 44	12.6%	12.0%	12.2%	11.7%	12.0%	11.2%
45 or older	26.3%	20.4%	27.0%	19.2%	26.5%	18.6%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	24.7%	19.5%	28.0%	21.3%	28.3%	21.1%
Property	21.5%	30.0%	21.8%	31.3%	21.1%	30.3%
Drug	32.3%	31.4%	29.2%	28.0%	28.1%	26.6%
Other	21.5%	19.1%	21.0%	19.4%	22.5%	22.0%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those reincarcerated within three years of starting parole supervision. Gender and/or date of birth information was unavailable for 71 cases in the fiscal year 2011 cohort, 414 cases for the fiscal year 2012 cohort, and 29 cases in the fiscal year 2013 cohort. Offense of initial sentence information was unavailable for four cases in the fiscal year 2011 cohort, one case in the fiscal year 2012 cohort, and seven cases in the fiscal year 2013 cohort. Totals for the gender, age, and offense of initial sentence categories may not sum as a result of these missing values.

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

APPENDIX C: JUVENILE COHORT AND RECIDIVIST PROFILES

The figures in this section show how select characteristics are distributed within cohorts and among recidivists by cohort type for each fiscal year. To calculate the percentages for cohorts, the number of individuals with a characteristic are divided by the total number of individuals within the cohort for each fiscal year. To calculate the percentages shown for recidivists, the number of individuals with the characteristic that were rearrested; adjudicated, readjudicated, or convicted; incarcerated or reincarcerated are divided by the total number of individuals that were rearrested; adjudicated, readjudicated, or convicted; incarcerated or reincarcerated for each fiscal year.

For example, the fiscal year 2013 deferred prosecution supervision cohort included 17,208 individuals. The fiscal year 2013 deferred prosecution supervision cohort contained 11,858 males. The percentage of males admitted to deferred prosecution supervision in fiscal year 2013 was 68.9 percent. A total of 7,312 individuals were rearrested within three years of admission to deferred prosecution supervision for the fiscal year 2013 supervision cohort. There were 1,631 females rearrested within three years of admission to deferred prosecution supervision for the fiscal year 2013 supervision cohort. The percentage of female recidivists for the fiscal year 2013 deferred prosecution supervision cohort was 22.3 percent.

FIGURE 76
DEFERRED PROSECUTION SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS AND THOSE REARRESTED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

COHORT AND RECIDIVISTS	2011		2012		2013	
	COHORT =18,890	RECIDIVISTS =8,229	COHORT =18,709	RECIDIVISTS =8,016	COHORT =17,208	RECIDIVISTS =7,312
Gender						
Female	32.0%	22.0%	30.9%	22.1%	31.1%	22.3%
Male	68.0%	78.0%	69.1%	77.9%	68.9%	77.7%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	20.8%	23.1%	21.8%	25.2%	22.7%	26.1%
Hispanic	47.8%	49.8%	47.0%	47.9%	47.3%	48.0%
White	29.9%	25.8%	29.7%	25.8%	28.5%	24.8%
Other	1.5%	1.3%	1.6%	1.1%	1.5%	1.0%
Age at Start of Supervision						
10 to 12	9.3%	8.9%	9.3%	8.2%	10.1%	9.4%
13 to 14	31.3%	33.0%	31.9%	33.0%	32.1%	33.1%
15 to 16	54.0%	52.9%	53.9%	54.1%	52.7%	52.7%
17 or older	5.4%	5.1%	4.9%	4.7%	5.0%	4.9%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	21.3%	21.0%	20.9%	20.3%	21.8%	21.7%
Property	31.2%	27.7%	31.2%	28.0%	31.0%	29.3%
Drug	22.6%	24.0%	23.6%	25.5%	25.5%	26.4%
Other	25.0%	27.4%	24.4%	26.2%	21.7%	22.5%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to individuals who are admitted to deferred prosecution supervision and rearrested within three years. Gender and date of birth information was unavailable for one case in the fiscal year 2011 cohort. Gender was unavailable for one case and date of birth was unavailable for three cases in the fiscal year 2012 cohort. Totals for the gender and age categories may not sum as a result of these missing values.

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

**FIGURE 77
DEFERRED PROSECUTION SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS AND THOSE ADJUDICATED OR CONVICTED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**

COHORT AND RECIDIVISTS	2011		2012		2013	
	COHORT =18,890	RECIDIVISTS =2,368	COHORT =18,709	RECIDIVISTS =2,328	COHORT =17,208	RECIDIVISTS =1,906
Gender						
Female	32.0%	16.3%	30.9%	15.8%	31.1%	17.0%
Male	68.0%	83.7%	69.1%	84.2%	68.9%	83.0%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	20.8%	26.0%	21.8%	29.1%	22.7%	29.0%
Hispanic	47.8%	43.8%	47.0%	42.0%	47.3%	41.4%
White	29.9%	28.7%	29.7%	27.9%	28.5%	28.3%
Other	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%	1.1%	1.5%	1.4%
Age at Start of Supervision						
10 to 12	9.3%	0.0%	9.3%	0.1%	10.1%	0.1%
13 to 14	31.3%	5.8%	31.9%	6.1%	32.1%	5.8%
15 to 16	54.0%	81.3%	53.9%	82.6%	52.7%	81.1%
17 or older	5.4%	12.9%	4.9%	11.1%	5.0%	13.0%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	21.3%	15.7%	20.9%	15.1%	21.8%	16.3%
Property	31.2%	28.7%	31.2%	29.0%	31.0%	30.1%
Drug	22.6%	29.9%	23.6%	30.8%	25.5%	30.9%
Other	25.0%	25.6%	24.4%	25.1%	21.7%	22.8%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to individuals who are admitted to deferred prosecution supervision and adjudicated or convicted within three years. Gender and date of birth information was unavailable for one case in the fiscal year 2011 cohort. Gender was unavailable for one case and date of birth was unavailable for three cases in the fiscal year 2012 cohort. The date of birth was unavailable for one case among the group of fiscal year 2012 recidivists. Totals for the gender and age categories may not sum as a result of these missing values.

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

FIGURE 78
DEFERRED PROSECUTION SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS AND THOSE INCARCERATED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

COHORT AND RECIDIVISTS	2011		2012		2013	
	COHORT =18,890	RECIDIVISTS =322	COHORT =18,709	RECIDIVISTS =357	COHORT =17,208	RECIDIVISTS =270
Gender						
Female	32.0%	8.1%	30.9%	5.3%	31.1%	9.3%
Male	68.0%	91.6%	69.1%	94.4%	68.9%	90.7%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	20.8%	32.3%	21.8%	34.2%	22.7%	40.4%
Hispanic	47.8%	43.5%	47.0%	44.8%	47.3%	38.1%
White	29.9%	21.7%	29.7%	19.6%	28.5%	20.0%
Other	1.5%	2.4%	1.6%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%
Age at Start of Supervision						
10 to 12	9.3%	7.1%	9.3%	6.2%	10.1%	4.8%
13 to 14	31.3%	26.7%	31.9%	25.5%	32.1%	26.7%
15 to 16	54.0%	56.5%	53.9%	59.9%	52.7%	58.9%
17 or older	5.4%	9.3%	4.9%	8.1%	5.0%	9.6%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	21.3%	20.2%	20.9%	16.8%	21.8%	18.5%
Property	31.2%	26.1%	31.2%	31.9%	31.0%	34.4%
Drug	22.6%	24.2%	23.6%	24.4%	25.5%	21.1%
Other	25.0%	29.5%	24.4%	26.9%	21.7%	25.9%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to individuals who are admitted to deferred prosecution supervision and incarcerated within three years. Gender and date of birth information was unavailable for one case in the fiscal year 2011 cohort. Gender was unavailable for one case and date of birth was unavailable for three cases in the fiscal year 2012 cohort. Gender and date of birth was unavailable for one case among the group of fiscal year 2012 recidivists. Totals for the gender and age categories may not sum as a result of these missing values.

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

FIGURE 79
ADJUDICATED PROBATION SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS AND THOSE REARRESTED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

COHORT AND RECIDIVISTS	2011		2012		2013	
	COHORT =18,337	RECIDIVISTS =11,384	COHORT =15,723	RECIDIVISTS =9,830	COHORT =14,557	RECIDIVISTS =9,192
Gender						
Female	20.4%	15.2%	19.7%	14.8%	19.1%	14.7%
Male	79.6%	84.8%	80.3%	85.2%	80.9%	85.3%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	26.2%	29.3%	26.4%	29.8%	27.7%	31.4%
Hispanic	50.7%	50.8%	50.8%	50.4%	49.3%	49.7%
White	22.1%	19.1%	22.0%	19.0%	22.2%	18.2%
Other	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
Age at Start of Supervision						
10 to 12	4.1%	3.4%	4.3%	3.7%	4.1%	3.4%
13 to 14	23.7%	23.6%	25.0%	24.7%	24.7%	24.3%
15 to 16	60.6%	61.7%	59.5%	60.6%	59.6%	60.5%
17 or older	11.6%	11.4%	11.2%	11.0%	11.6%	11.7%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	29.1%	26.5%	30.5%	27.5%	30.5%	27.3%
Property	30.6%	31.9%	31.8%	34.0%	32.0%	34.2%
Drug	18.2%	18.4%	16.7%	17.4%	16.6%	16.5%
Other	21.7%	22.7%	20.7%	20.9%	20.5%	21.7%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to individuals who are admitted to adjudicated probation supervision and rearrested within three years. Date of birth information was unavailable for six cases in the fiscal year 2011 cohort, and eight cases in the fiscal year 2012 cohort. Date of birth was unavailable for seven cases among the group of fiscal year 2012 recidivists. In certain situations, individuals are rearrested for violations of probation. In these instances, we matched records to identify the offense of initial sentence. In some cases, the match to the record containing the offense of initial sentence was not successful. A match to obtain the offense of initial sentence was not successful for 66 cases in fiscal year 2011 cohort, 60 cases in fiscal year 2012 cohort and 56 cases in fiscal year 2013 cohort. A match to offense of initial sentence was not successful for 47 cases among the group of fiscal year 2011 recidivists, 35 cases among the group of fiscal year 2012 recidivists, and 33 cases among the group of fiscal year 2013 recidivists. Totals for the age and offense of initial sentence categories may not sum as a result of these missing values.

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

FIGURE 80
ADJUDICATED PROBATION SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS AND THOSE READJUDICATED OR CONVICTED - SELECT
CHARACTERISTICS, FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

COHORT AND RECIDIVISTS	2011		2012		2013	
	COHORT =18,337	RECIDIVISTS =5,265	COHORT =15,723	RECIDIVISTS =4,390	COHORT =14,557	RECIDIVISTS =4,044
Gender						
Female	20.4%	12.0%	19.7%	11.1%	19.1%	11.1%
Male	79.6%	88.0%	80.3%	88.9%	80.9%	88.9%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	26.2%	33.1%	26.4%	34.0%	27.7%	35.3%
Hispanic	50.7%	46.7%	50.8%	45.6%	49.3%	45.7%
White	22.1%	19.4%	22.0%	19.6%	22.2%	18.3%
Other	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.6%
Age at Start of Supervision						
10 to 12	4.1%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	4.1%	0.0%
13 to 14	23.7%	4.8%	25.0%	4.3%	24.7%	4.3%
15 to 16	60.6%	75.2%	59.5%	76.2%	59.6%	74.7%
17 or older	11.6%	19.9%	11.2%	19.4%	11.6%	21.0%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	29.1%	21.2%	30.5%	22.4%	30.5%	22.6%
Property	30.6%	33.4%	31.8%	35.4%	32.0%	35.3%
Drug	18.2%	19.8%	16.7%	18.5%	16.6%	18.9%
Other	21.7%	25.0%	20.7%	23.3%	20.5%	22.7%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to individuals who are admitted to adjudicated probation supervision and readjudicated or convicted within three years. Date of birth information was unavailable for six cases in the fiscal year 2011 cohort, and eight cases in the fiscal year 2012 cohort. Date of birth was unavailable for one case among the group of fiscal year 2011 recidivists, four cases among the group of fiscal year 2012 recidivists, and one case among the group of fiscal year 2013 recidivists. In certain situations, individuals are readjudicated or convicted for violations of probation. In these instances, we matched records to identify the offense of initial sentence. In some cases, the match to the record containing the offense of initial sentence was not successful. A match to obtain the offense of initial sentence was not successful for 66 cases in fiscal year 2011 cohort, 60 cases in fiscal year 2012 cohort, and 56 cases in fiscal year 2013 cohort. Offense of initial sentence was not successful for 28 cases among the group of fiscal year 2011 recidivists, 14 cases among the group of fiscal year 2012 recidivists, and 20 cases among the group of fiscal year 2013 recidivists. Totals for the age and offense of initial sentence categories may not sum as a result of these missing values.

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

**FIGURE 81
ADJUDICATED PROBATION SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS AND THOSE INCARCERATED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**

COHORT AND RECIDIVISTS	2011		2012		2013	
	COHORT =18,337	RECIDIVISTS =1,906	COHORT =15,723	RECIDIVISTS =1,610	COHORT =14,557	RECIDIVISTS =1,495
Gender						
Female	20.4%	6.1%	19.7%	6.5%	19.1%	7.0%
Male	79.6%	93.9%	80.3%	93.5%	80.9%	93.0%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	26.2%	36.8%	26.4%	39.0%	27.7%	38.5%
Hispanic	50.7%	44.9%	50.8%	44.3%	49.3%	42.7%
White	22.1%	17.6%	22.0%	15.8%	22.2%	18.3%
Other	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.5%
Age at Start of Supervision						
10 to 12	4.1%	1.8%	4.3%	2.5%	4.1%	2.0%
13 to 14	23.7%	22.3%	25.0%	23.3%	24.7%	22.4%
15 to 16	60.6%	62.1%	59.5%	60.9%	59.6%	60.4%
17 or older	11.6%	13.8%	11.2%	13.3%	11.6%	15.3%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	29.1%	29.2%	30.5%	29.4%	30.5%	30.6%
Property	30.6%	38.8%	31.8%	41.7%	32.0%	40.7%
Drug	18.2%	14.1%	16.7%	12.6%	16.6%	11.5%
Other	21.7%	17.8%	20.7%	16.3%	20.5%	17.2%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to individuals who are admitted to adjudicated probation supervision and incarcerated within three years. Date of birth information was unavailable for six cases in the fiscal year 2011 cohort, and eight cases in the fiscal year 2012 cohort. In certain situations, individuals are incarcerated for violations of probation. In these instances, we matched records to identify the offense of initial sentence. In some cases, the match to the record containing the offense of initial sentence was not successful. A match to obtain the offense of initial sentence was not successful for 66 cases in fiscal year 2011 cohort, 60 cases in fiscal year 2012 cohort, and 56 cases in fiscal year 2013 cohort. Totals for the age and offense of initial sentence categories may not sum as a result of these missing values.

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

FIGURE 82
LOCAL SECURE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY RELEASES AND THOSE REARRESTED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

COHORT AND RECIDIVISTS	2011		2012		2013	
	COHORT =2,860	RECIDIVISTS =2,214	COHORT =2,753	RECIDIVISTS =2,135	COHORT =2,602	RECIDIVISTS =1,924
Gender						
Female	10.9%	8.6%	11.6%	9.2%	12.9%	9.5%
Male	89.1%	91.4%	88.4%	90.8%	87.1%	90.5%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	30.1%	32.4%	31.1%	33.4%	31.0%	33.5%
Hispanic	51.2%	52.4%	52.9%	53.2%	50.6%	51.0%
White	18.0%	14.5%	15.1%	12.5%	17.8%	15.1%
Other	0.6%	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%	0.6%	0.4%
Age at Release						
10 to 12	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%	0.7%
13 to 14	11.7%	11.7%	11.3%	11.2%	12.3%	11.7%
15 to 16	58.4%	59.6%	60.0%	60.7%	59.6%	59.5%
17 or older	29.4%	28.2%	28.2%	27.7%	27.3%	28.0%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	27.0%	24.2%	27.6%	25.0%	27.7%	25.1%
Property	30.3%	32.1%	32.0%	33.2%	32.9%	34.7%
Drug	15.6%	15.5%	15.0%	15.5%	14.1%	14.8%
Other	25.5%	26.7%	24.2%	25.1%	24.1%	24.4%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to individuals who are released from local secure residential facilities and rearrested within three years. Date of birth information was unavailable for one case in the fiscal year 2011 cohort, one case in the fiscal year 2012 cohort, and two cases in the fiscal year 2013 cohort. Date of birth information was unavailable for one case among the group of fiscal year 2012 recidivists, and one case among the group of fiscal year 2013 recidivists. Offense of initial sentence was unavailable in four cases in the fiscal year 2013 cohort and three cases among the group of fiscal year 2013 recidivists. In certain situations, individuals are rearrested for violations of probation. In these instances, we matched records to identify the offense of initial sentence. In some cases, the match to the record containing the offense of initial sentence was not successful. A match to obtain the offense of initial sentence was not successful for 48 cases in fiscal year 2011 cohort, 35 cases in fiscal year 2012 cohort, and 25 cases in fiscal year 2013 cohort. Offense of initial sentence was not successful for 34 cases among the group of fiscal year 2011 recidivists, 27 cases among the group of fiscal year 2012 recidivists, and 18 cases among the group of fiscal year 2013 recidivists. Totals for the age and offense of initial sentence categories may not sum as a result of these missing values.

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

FIGURE 83
LOCAL SECURE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY RELEASES AND THOSE READJUDICATED OR CONVICTED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

COHORT AND RECIDIVISTS	2011		2012		2013	
	COHORT =2,860	RECIDIVISTS =1,449	COHORT =2,753	RECIDIVISTS =1,385	COHORT =2,602	RECIDIVISTS =1,186
Gender						
Female	10.9%	6.8%	11.6%	7.9%	12.9%	7.8%
Male	89.1%	93.2%	88.4%	92.1%	87.1%	92.2%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	30.1%	36.1%	31.1%	34.9%	31.0%	34.1%
Hispanic	51.2%	49.3%	52.9%	52.7%	50.6%	50.5%
White	18.0%	13.9%	15.1%	11.4%	17.8%	15.1%
Other	0.6%	0.7%	0.9%	1.0%	0.6%	0.4%
Age at Release						
10 to 12	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%
13 to 14	11.7%	2.5%	11.3%	2.8%	12.3%	1.4%
15 to 16	58.4%	61.5%	60.0%	61.2%	59.6%	61.2%
17 or older	29.4%	36.0%	28.2%	36.0%	27.3%	37.3%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	27.0%	21.9%	27.6%	21.3%	27.7%	22.4%
Property	30.3%	32.9%	32.0%	34.2%	32.9%	35.1%
Drug	15.6%	15.6%	15.0%	17.0%	14.1%	16.4%
Other	25.5%	28.0%	24.2%	26.2%	24.1%	25.1%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to individuals who are released from local secure residential facilities and readjudicated or convicted within three years. Date of birth information was unavailable for one case in the fiscal year 2011 cohort, one case in the fiscal year 2012 cohort, and two cases in the fiscal year 2013 cohort. Date of birth information was unavailable for one case among the group of fiscal year 2012 recidivists, and one case among the group of fiscal year 2013 recidivists. Offense of initial sentence was unavailable for four cases in the fiscal year 2013 cohort. In certain situations, individuals are readjudicated or convicted for violations of probation. In these instances, we matched records to identify the offense of initial sentence. In some cases, the match to the record containing the offense of initial sentence was not successful. A match to obtain the offense of initial sentence was not successful for 48 cases in fiscal year 2011 cohort, 35 cases in fiscal year 2012 cohort, and 25 cases in fiscal year 2013 cohort. A match to offense of initial sentence was not successful for 24 cases among the group of fiscal year 2011 recidivists, 17 cases among the group of fiscal year 2012 recidivists, and 12 cases among the group of fiscal year 2013 recidivists. Totals for the age and offense of initial sentence categories may not sum as a result of these missing values.

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

FIGURE 84
LOCAL SECURE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY RELEASES AND THOSE INCARCERATED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

COHORT AND RECIDIVISTS	2011		2012		2013	
	COHORT =2,860	RECIDIVISTS =701	COHORT =2,753	RECIDIVISTS =699	COHORT =2,602	RECIDIVISTS =572
Gender						
Female	10.9%	4.6%	11.6%	4.9%	12.9%	3.8%
Male	89.1%	95.4%	88.4%	95.1%	87.1%	96.2%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	30.1%	37.1%	31.1%	40.2%	31.0%	38.8%
Hispanic	51.2%	49.9%	52.9%	50.1%	50.6%	48.3%
White	18.0%	12.6%	15.1%	8.7%	17.8%	12.8%
Other	0.6%	0.4%	0.9%	1.0%	0.6%	0.2%
Age at Release						
10 to 12	0.5%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.6%	0.7%
13 to 14	11.7%	10.9%	11.3%	12.8%	12.3%	11.5%
15 to 16	58.4%	57.9%	60.0%	60.1%	59.6%	61.4%
17 or older	29.4%	31.1%	28.2%	27.0%	27.3%	26.4%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	27.0%	21.5%	27.6%	20.2%	27.7%	21.3%
Property	30.3%	32.2%	32.0%	34.5%	32.9%	34.8%
Drug	15.6%	8.6%	15.0%	10.9%	14.1%	8.6%
Other	25.5%	37.5%	24.2%	34.5%	24.1%	34.6%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to individuals who are released from local secure residential facilities and incarcerated within three years. Date of birth information was unavailable for one case in the fiscal year 2011 cohort, one case in the fiscal year 2012 cohort, and two cases in the fiscal year 2013 cohort. Offense of initial sentence was unavailable for one case in the fiscal year 2011 cohort, five cases in the fiscal year 2012 cohort, and 37 cases in the fiscal year 2013 cohort. Offense of initial sentence was unavailable for one case among the group of fiscal year 2011 recidivists and four cases among the group of fiscal year 2013 recidivists. Totals for the age and offense of initial sentence categories may not sum as a result of these missing values.

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

FIGURE 85
STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY RELEASES AND THOSE REARRESTED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

COHORT AND RECIDIVISTS	2011		2012		2013	
	COHORT =1,442	RECIDIVISTS =1,049	COHORT =1,105	RECIDIVISTS =805	COHORT =981	RECIDIVISTS =680
Gender						
Female	8.7%	6.9%	9.0%	6.5%	7.2%	5.3%
Male	91.3%	93.1%	91.0%	93.5%	92.8%	94.7%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	35.4%	38.5%	32.9%	35.0%	30.0%	33.4%
Hispanic	42.7%	40.5%	46.5%	45.1%	47.6%	46.3%
White	21.0%	20.0%	19.9%	19.1%	21.6%	20.0%
Other	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.2%
Age at Release						
10 to 12	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
13 to 14	1.6%	1.7%	2.6%	2.4%	1.9%	1.4%
15 to 16	29.1%	31.0%	28.1%	28.2%	26.9%	27.2%
17 or older	69.1%	67.2%	69.3%	69.4%	71.0%	71.4%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	47.4%	42.2%	51.7%	49.1%	48.9%	46.0%
Property	39.3%	44.2%	36.3%	39.5%	41.1%	44.3%
Drug	7.6%	7.1%	7.1%	6.7%	4.3%	4.4%
Other	5.8%	6.5%	4.9%	4.7%	5.7%	5.3%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to individuals who are released from a state residential facility and rearrested within three years.

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

FIGURE 86
STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY RELEASES AND THOSE READJUDICATED OR CONVICTED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

COHORT AND RECIDIVISTS	2011		2012		2013	
	COHORT =1,442	RECIDIVISTS =949	COHORT =1,105	RECIDIVISTS =721	COHORT =981	RECIDIVISTS =622
Gender						
Female	8.7%	7.2%	9.0%	6.0%	7.2%	5.0%
Male	91.3%	92.8%	91.0%	94.0%	92.8%	95.5%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	35.4%	38.5%	32.9%	35.6%	30.0%	33.1%
Hispanic	42.7%	40.1%	46.5%	45.5%	47.6%	46.8%
White	21.0%	20.5%	19.9%	17.9%	21.6%	19.8%
Other	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	1.0%	0.8%	0.4%
Age at Release						
10 to 12	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
13 to 14	1.6%	1.7%	2.6%	2.3%	1.9%	1.3%
15 to 16	29.1%	30.0%	28.1%	27.7%	26.9%	26.8%
17 or older	69.1%	68.2%	69.3%	70.0%	71.0%	71.9%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	47.4%	41.9%	51.7%	49.8%	48.9%	45.0%
Property	39.3%	44.7%	36.3%	39.0%	41.1%	45.2%
Drug	7.6%	7.1%	7.1%	6.1%	4.3%	4.5%
Other	5.8%	6.3%	4.9%	5.1%	5.7%	5.3%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to individuals who are released from a state residential facility and readjudicated or convicted within three years.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

FIGURE 87
STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY RELEASES AND THOSE REINCARCERATED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

COHORT AND RECIDIVISTS	2011		2012		2013	
	COHORT =1,442	RECIDIVISTS =627	COHORT =1,105	RECIDIVISTS =491	COHORT =981	RECIDIVISTS =407
Gender						
Female	8.7%	7.3%	9.0%	5.1%	7.2%	4.7%
Male	91.3%	92.7%	91.0%	94.9%	92.8%	95.3%
Race/Ethnicity						
African American	35.4%	39.7%	32.9%	35.4%	30.0%	33.9%
Hispanic	42.7%	41.0%	46.5%	44.8%	47.6%	47.7%
White	21.0%	18.5%	19.9%	18.7%	21.6%	18.2%
Other	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	1.0%	0.8%	0.2%
Age at Release						
10 to 12	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
13 to 14	1.6%	2.3%	2.6%	3.7%	1.9%	2.7%
15 to 16	29.1%	36.6%	28.1%	34.0%	26.9%	33.4%
17 or older	69.1%	60.9%	69.3%	62.3%	71.0%	63.8%
Offense of Initial Sentence						
Violent	47.4%	40.8%	51.7%	41.8%	48.9%	42.0%
Property	39.3%	45.8%	36.3%	45.2%	41.1%	49.1%
Drug	7.6%	6.5%	7.1%	6.9%	4.3%	3.4%
Other	5.8%	6.9%	4.9%	6.1%	5.7%	5.4%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to individuals who are released from a state residential facility and reincarcerated within three years.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

APPENDIX D: ADULT RECIDIVIST CHARACTERISTICS

The figures in this section show how select characteristics are distributed among recidivists by cohort type for each fiscal year. To calculate the percentages, the number of rearrested, reconvicted, or reincarcerated individuals with a characteristic are divided by the total number of released offenders with those characteristics for each fiscal year. For example, the

fiscal year 2013 prison release cohort included 4,450 females. The fiscal year 2013 prison release cohort recidivists who were reincarcerated included 703 females. The reincarceration rate for females released from prison in fiscal year 2013 was 15.8 percent.

FIGURE 88
FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION PLACEMENT AND THOSE REARRESTED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

CHARACTERISTICS	2011	2012	2013
	REARRESTED N=22,124	REARRESTED N=21,468	REARRESTED N=21,218
Overall Rearrest Rate	35.1%	35.8%	35.9%
Gender			
Female	28.7%	30.3%	31.2%
Male	37.4%	37.8%	37.6%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	40.1%	40.8%	39.9%
Hispanic	34.3%	35.2%	34.9%
White	33.0%	33.6%	34.9%
Other	23.6%	26.8%	24.1%
Age at Start of Supervision			
24 or younger	46.7%	47.2%	47.1%
25 to 29	37.5%	38.8%	39.1%
30 to 34	32.5%	34.1%	35.8%
35 to 39	28.7%	28.3%	29.7%
40 to 44	25.0%	25.4%	25.7%
45 or older	17.6%	19.1%	18.6%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	34.7%	35.0%	34.9%
Property	40.7%	41.5%	42.6%
Drug	34.6%	35.5%	35.4%
Other	27.8%	28.6%	28.4%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are rearrested within three years of starting felony community supervision.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety.

**FIGURE 89
FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION PLACEMENT AND THOSE ADJUDICATED, READJUDICATED, CONVICTED, OR RECONVICTED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS, FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**

CHARACTERISTICS	2011	2012	2013
	CONVICTED OR RECONVICTED N=14,380	CONVICTED OR RECONVICTED N=14,001	CONVICTED OR RECONVICTED N=13,916
Overall Conviction or Reconviction Rate	22.8%	23.4%	23.6%
Gender			
Female	18.4%	19.8%	20.3%
Male	24.4%	24.6%	24.7%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	28.0%	28.7%	27.5%
Hispanic	21.0%	21.4%	21.8%
White	21.4%	21.9%	23.0%
Other	14.4%	17.8%	15.1%
Age at Start of Supervision			
24 or younger	31.9%	32.2%	32.5%
25 to 29	23.8%	24.9%	25.4%
30 to 34	19.8%	21.6%	22.9%
35 to 39	17.5%	17.8%	18.4%
40 to 44	15.8%	15.0%	15.6%
45 or older	10.6%	11.6%	11.0%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	22.2%	22.1%	22.1%
Property	28.3%	29.1%	29.3%
Drug	21.5%	21.9%	22.8%
Other	17.2%	18.1%	18.0%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are adjudicated, readjudicated, convicted, or reconvicted within three years of starting felony community supervision.

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

FIGURE 90
FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION PLACEMENT AND THOSE INCARCERATED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

CHARACTERISTICS	2011	2012	2013
	INCARCERATED N=15,187	INCARCERATED N=15,134	INCARCERATED N=15,205
Overall Incarceration Rate	24.1%	25.3%	25.8%
Gender			
Female	18.2%	20.4%	22.1%
Male	26.1%	27.0%	27.1%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	28.9%	30.1%	29.5%
Hispanic	21.4%	22.2%	22.3%
White	23.8%	25.2%	26.7%
Other	14.9%	16.2%	17.1%
Age at Start of Supervision			
24 or younger	31.4%	33.0%	33.1%
25 to 29	24.7%	26.3%	27.3%
30 to 34	21.3%	22.8%	25.3%
35 to 39	19.9%	19.6%	20.7%
40 to 44	19.1%	19.6%	20.6%
45 or older	14.5%	15.8%	14.9%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	26.1%	26.8%	27.5%
Property	27.8%	29.0%	29.4%
Drug	22.5%	23.8%	24.6%
Other	19.1%	20.4%	20.8%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are incarcerated within three years of starting felony community supervision.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety.

**FIGURE 91
PRISON RELEASES AND THOSE REARRESTED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS, FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**

CHARACTERISTICS	2011	2012	2013
	REARRESTED N=19,199	REARRESTED N=22,494	REARRESTED N=19,739
Overall Rearrest Rate	46.5%	47.1%	46.4%
Gender			
Female	41.9%	41.3%	40.8%
Male	47.0%	47.8%	47.1%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	52.4%	52.7%	50.8%
Hispanic	41.8%	42.8%	42.4%
White	45.9%	46.4%	46.6%
Other	37.1%	34.8%	39.1%
Age at Release			
24 or younger	62.2%	62.6%	62.7%
25 to 29	55.8%	56.1%	55.1%
30 to 34	50.2%	51.8%	50.6%
35 to 39	42.5%	44.7%	44.4%
40 to 44	41.7%	42.4%	40.8%
45 or older	32.0%	31.9%	31.3%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	41.6%	41.9%	40.5%
Property	58.3%	59.5%	59.6%
Drug	47.6%	47.9%	47.1%
Other	41.2%	41.9%	42.5%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are released from a prison and rearrested within three years.
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 92
PRISON RELEASES AND THOSE RECONVICTED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS, FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

CHARACTERISTICS	2011	2012	2013
	RECONVICTED N=15,014	RECONVICTED N=17,599	RECONVICTED N=15,351
Overall Recidivism Rate	36.4%	36.8%	36.1%
Gender			
Female	33.1%	32.5%	32.4%
Male	36.7%	37.4%	36.5%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	41.9%	41.9%	40.1%
Hispanic	31.9%	32.9%	32.4%
White	35.9%	36.4%	36.2%
Other	29.8%	24.1%	30.5%
Age at Release			
24 or younger	51.0%	51.8%	51.6%
25 to 29	43.7%	43.8%	43.5%
30 to 34	38.7%	40.3%	38.9%
35 to 39	32.9%	34.3%	34.1%
40 to 44	31.8%	32.9%	30.4%
45 or older	24.4%	23.9%	23.3%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	31.8%	32.0%	30.8%
Property	48.3%	49.6%	49.3%
Drug	36.7%	36.5%	35.7%
Other	31.5%	32.4%	32.4%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are released from a prison and reconvicted within three years.

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

**FIGURE 93
PRISON RELEASES AND THOSE REINCARCERATED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**

CHARACTERISTICS	2011	2012	2013
	REINCARCERATED N=8,838	REINCARCERATED N=10,180	REINCARCERATED N=8,949
Overall Reincarceration Rate	21.4%	21.3%	21.0%
Gender			
Female	14.9%	16.4%	15.8%
Male	22.1%	21.9%	21.7%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	24.2%	23.5%	22.6%
Hispanic	18.3%	18.8%	18.7%
White	22.2%	22.0%	22.2%
Other	17.4%	15.4%	18.3%
Age at Release			
24 or younger	28.3%	28.7%	28.9%
25 to 29	24.6%	24.3%	24.4%
30 to 34	22.4%	23.5%	22.8%
35 to 39	19.1%	20.0%	19.6%
40 to 44	20.0%	19.8%	19.2%
45 or older	16.0%	15.0%	14.4%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	17.6%	17.5%	16.7%
Property	30.0%	30.3%	30.0%
Drug	21.1%	20.3%	19.9%
Other	19.5%	19.8%	20.8%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are released from a prison and reincarcerated within three years.
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

FIGURE 94
STATE JAIL RELEASES AND THOSE REARRESTED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS, FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

CHARACTERISTICS	2011	2012	2013
	REARRESTED N=13,944	REARRESTED N=14,198	REARRESTED N=14,020
Overall Rearrest Rate	61.9%	62.9%	62.7%
Gender			
Female	56.3%	57.2%	56.0%
Male	63.6%	64.6%	64.7%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	65.9%	66.4%	65.6%
Hispanic	59.1%	60.3%	59.7%
White	60.2%	61.4%	62.3%
Other	58.6%	52.8%	51.2%
Age at Release			
24 or younger	68.6%	69.7%	70.2%
25 to 29	66.0%	65.2%	65.7%
30 to 34	62.7%	65.0%	65.9%
35 to 39	59.7%	62.0%	62.2%
40 to 44	59.6%	60.9%	59.2%
45 or older	53.0%	54.2%	53.3%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	58.5%	55.5%	59.4%
Property	65.2%	66.4%	66.5%
Drug	58.7%	59.5%	58.1%
Other	59.9%	60.6%	61.3%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are released from a state jail and rearrested within three years.

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

FIGURE 95
STATE JAIL RELEASES AND THOSE RECONVICTED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS, FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

CHARACTERISTICS	2011	2012	2013
	RECONVICTED N=11,957	RECONVICTED N=12,283	RECONVICTED N=12,136
Overall Recidivition Rate	53.1%	54.4%	54.3%
Gender			
Female	47.8%	48.8%	47.8%
Male	54.6%	56.1%	56.2%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	57.9%	58.6%	57.9%
Hispanic	49.7%	51.3%	50.7%
White	51.0%	52.4%	53.6%
Other	48.5%	52.1%	43.8%
Age at Release			
24 or younger	60.0%	60.6%	61.6%
25 to 29	55.5%	55.8%	56.9%
30 to 34	53.5%	56.1%	56.9%
35 to 39	51.5%	53.0%	52.9%
40 to 44	51.5%	54.0%	52.0%
45 or older	45.1%	47.0%	45.7%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	47.6%	48.9%	50.7%
Property	57.0%	58.3%	58.4%
Drug	49.1%	50.2%	49.2%
Other	51.2%	52.5%	52.5%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are released from a state jail and reconvicted within three years.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 96
STATE JAIL RELEASES AND THOSE REINCARCERATED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

CHARACTERISTICS	2011	2012	2013
	REINCARCERATED N=6,910	REINCARCERATED N=7,218	REINCARCERATED N=7,196
Overall Reincarceration Rate	30.7%	32.0%	32.2%
Gender			
Female	24.7%	25.1%	25.0%
Male	32.4%	34.0%	34.3%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	35.0%	35.5%	35.2%
Hispanic	28.4%	29.4%	29.9%
White	27.9%	30.3%	30.9%
Other	29.3%	31.0%	27.3%
Age at Release			
24 or younger	31.6%	32.2%	33.0%
25 to 29	30.2%	31.2%	32.6%
30 to 34	30.8%	33.4%	35.4%
35 to 39	32.3%	32.9%	31.5%
40 to 44	32.1%	34.2%	32.7%
45 or older	28.3%	29.6%	28.7%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	21.8%	24.9%	25.9%
Property	35.3%	36.5%	36.7%
Drug	24.8%	26.5%	26.5%
Other	31.1%	31.1%	30.9%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are released from a state jail and reincarcerated within three years.

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

FIGURE 97
SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITY RELEASES AND THOSE REARRESTED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

CHARACTERISTICS	2011	2012	2013
	REARRESTED N=2,840	REARRESTED N=2,723	REARRESTED N=2,796
Overall Rearrest Rate	44.7%	44.3%	44.4%
Gender			
Female	39.7%	39.8%	38.4%
Male	46.1%	45.7%	46.3%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	47.3%	45.9%	47.4%
Hispanic	46.6%	45.7%	46.2%
White	42.4%	42.7%	41.8%
Other	23.3%	37.5%	47.2%
Age at Release			
24 or younger	55.5%	54.0%	56.9%
25 to 29	49.3%	51.4%	50.7%
30 to 34	47.9%	45.2%	47.3%
35 to 39	40.9%	41.6%	37.1%
40 to 44	41.0%	40.5%	37.1%
45 or older	30.6%	30.5%	27.9%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	42.1%	42.8%	44.8%
Property	54.0%	51.9%	54.0%
Drug	44.2%	44.4%	42.9%
Other	36.8%	36.6%	34.3%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are released from a substance abuse felony punishment facility and rearrested within three years.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 98
SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITY RELEASES AND THOSE RECONVICTED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

CHARACTERISTICS	2011	2012	2013
	RECONVICTED N=2,294	RECONVICTED N=2,138	RECONVICTED N=2,229
Overall Recidivism Rate	36.1%	34.8%	35.4%
Gender			
Female	33.2%	30.5%	29.8%
Male	36.9%	36.1%	37.2%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	40.8%	38.7%	39.6%
Hispanic	34.8%	34.6%	36.9%
White	34.5%	32.8%	32.3%
Other	16.7%	34.4%	44.4%
Age at Release			
24 or younger	46.7%	45.4%	48.0%
25 to 29	40.4%	40.2%	40.0%
30 to 34	36.8%	35.8%	37.1%
35 to 39	31.4%	29.7%	27.9%
40 to 44	34.0%	30.3%	28.1%
45 or older	23.8%	22.9%	21.4%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	34.3%	34.9%	37.9%
Property	46.0%	43.3%	42.4%
Drug	35.5%	33.3%	33.7%
Other	26.8%	26.8%	26.6%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are released from a substance abuse felony punishment facility and reconvicted within three years.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 99
SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITY RELEASES AND THOSE REINCARCERATED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

CHARACTERISTICS	2011	2012	2013
	REINCARCERATED N=2,800	REINCARCERATED N=2,725	REINCARCERATED N=2,863
Overall Reincarceration Rate	44.1%	44.4%	45.4%
Gender			
Female	38.8%	38.6%	37.6%
Male	45.5%	46.1%	48.0%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	47.6%	46.9%	46.7%
Hispanic	44.2%	47.1%	48.3%
White	42.2%	41.3%	43.1%
Other	33.3%	37.5%	41.7%
Age at Release			
24 or younger	59.0%	57.2%	58.9%
25 to 29	45.4%	48.7%	49.8%
30 to 34	46.3%	44.3%	45.9%
35 to 39	37.9%	39.0%	42.3%
40 to 44	39.4%	38.3%	36.9%
45 or older	30.8%	32.7%	30.3%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	49.8%	50.5%	51.6%
Property	50.9%	53.4%	54.1%
Drug	40.1%	38.4%	40.4%
Other	36.8%	37.1%	36.6%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are released from a substance abuse felony punishment facility and reincarcerated within three years.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

FIGURE 100
IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY PROGRAM RELEASES AND THOSE REARRESTED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

CHARACTERISTICS	2011	2012	2013
	REARRESTED N=1,312	REARRESTED N=1,297	REARRESTED N=1,359
Overall Rearrest Rate	48.1%	46.8%	46.7%
Gender			
Female	34.4%	34.6%	40.2%
Male	49.3%	48.2%	47.6%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	48.1%	47.7%	44.0%
Hispanic	50.9%	48.0%	49.5%
White	45.4%	44.9%	46.5%
Other	25.0%	20.0%	44.4%
Age at Release			
24 or younger	61.7%	61.9%	60.3%
25 to 29	53.7%	54.0%	52.4%
30 to 34	55.8%	47.9%	55.7%
35 to 39	40.7%	47.1%	42.9%
40 to 44	47.3%	42.3%	41.5%
45 or older	36.5%	34.6%	33.4%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	46.3%	41.6%	41.9%
Property	59.9%	62.9%	58.2%
Drug	45.1%	46.0%	47.4%
Other	44.0%	41.1%	38.5%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are released from an in-prison therapeutic community program and rearrested within three years.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety.

**FIGURE 101
IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY PROGRAM RELEASES AND THOSE RECONVICTED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**

CHARACTERISTICS	2011	2012	2013
	RECONVICTED N=631	RECONVICTED N=622	RECONVICTED N=619
Overall Recidivition Rate	35.5%	35.5%	34.0%
Gender			
Female	26.2%	27.6%	28.7%
Male	36.3%	36.4%	34.6%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	36.3%	37.0%	31.8%
Hispanic	38.2%	34.3%	35.4%
White	32.0%	35.7%	34.6%
Other	25.0%	10.0%	22.2%
Age at Release			
24 or younger	50.4%	46.3%	49.8%
25 to 29	37.4%	41.2%	38.6%
30 to 34	39.3%	34.8%	36.4%
35 to 39	29.4%	35.0%	33.0%
40 to 44	35.1%	34.8%	30.3%
45 or older	28.5%	26.3%	23.1%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	34.7%	30.8%	30.1%
Property	46.3%	52.6%	45.3%
Drug	32.8%	33.7%	33.9%
Other	30.0%	30.5%	26.1%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are released from an in-prison therapeutic community program and reconvicted within three years.
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 102
IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY PROGRAM RELEASES AND THOSE REINCARCERATED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

CHARACTERISTICS	2011	2012	2013
	REINCARCERATED N=631	REINCARCERATED N=622	REINCARCERATED N=619
Overall Reincarceration Rate	23.1%	22.5%	21.3%
Gender			
Female	13.1%	16.6%	15.1%
Male	24.0%	23.1%	22.1%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	23.0%	20.2%	19.1%
Hispanic	25.1%	23.3%	21.6%
White	21.3%	23.9%	23.2%
Other	25.0%	10.0%	11.1%
Age at Release			
24 or younger	31.4%	30.2%	29.8%
25 to 29	25.1%	26.0%	23.6%
30 to 34	25.3%	24.3%	21.0%
35 to 39	20.6%	21.8%	22.3%
40 to 44	21.6%	20.3%	22.0%
45 or older	18.8%	15.5%	14.2%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	21.5%	17.8%	20.4%
Property	31.5%	36.7%	29.6%
Drug	20.4%	20.7%	18.6%
Other	22.8%	20.6%	19.5%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are released from an in-prison therapeutic community program and reincarcerated within three years.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

**FIGURE 103
INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITY RELEASES AND THOSE REARRESTED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**

CHARACTERISTICS	2011	2012	2013
	REARREST N=6,285	REARREST N=5,712	REARREST N=6,132
Overall Rearrest Rate	57.5%	57.7%	59.2%
Gender			
Female	53.9%	57.7%	54.1%
Male	57.9%	57.8%	59.8%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	56.6%	56.1%	58.2%
Hispanic	61.5%	60.0%	62.7%
White	55.5%	57.7%	57.1%
Other	50.0%	48.4%	42.9%
Age at Release			
24 or younger	66.6%	67.3%	66.7%
25 to 29	67.1%	69.6%	66.1%
30 to 34	63.6%	65.5%	66.6%
35 to 39	61.6%	58.5%	60.7%
40 to 44	58.0%	57.0%	58.5%
45 or older	45.9%	46.5%	48.2%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	51.1%	51.8%	51.9%
Property	62.3%	63.5%	65.0%
Drug	58.4%	57.8%	60.8%
Other	54.3%	55.0%	55.7%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are released from an intermediate sanction facility and rearrested within three years.
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

FIGURE 104
INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITY RELEASES AND THOSE RECONVICTED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

CHARACTERISTICS	2011	2012	2013
	RECONVICTED N=4,998	RECONVICTED N=4,604	RECONVICTED N=4,914
Overall Recidivism Rate	45.7%	46.5%	47.4%
Gender			
Female	42.8%	46.3%	44.7%
Male	46.0%	46.6%	47.7%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	46.2%	46.7%	47.9%
Hispanic	47.8%	46.4%	48.8%
White	43.6%	46.5%	45.9%
Other	46.7%	41.9%	25.0%
Age at Release			
24 or younger	55.2%	55.4%	54.6%
25 to 29	54.0%	55.5%	53.4%
30 to 34	50.2%	52.5%	52.0%
35 to 39	48.6%	46.7%	47.4%
40 to 44	45.1%	46.7%	47.0%
45 or older	35.9%	37.2%	38.8%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	39.3%	40.3%	40.7%
Property	51.6%	53.2%	53.1%
Drug	45.9%	46.4%	49.1%
Other	41.9%	42.6%	43.2%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are released from an intermediate sanction facility and reconvicted within three years.

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

**FIGURE 105
INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITY RELEASES AND THOSE REINCARCERATED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**

CHARACTERISTICS	2011	2012	2013
	REINCARCERATED N=3,988	REINCARCERATED N=3,772	REINCARCERATED N=4,087
Overall Reincarceration Rate	36.5%	38.1%	39.4%
Gender			
Female	30.0%	33.3%	34.5%
Male	37.2%	38.7%	40.0%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	36.2%	37.1%	38.6%
Hispanic	38.1%	39.2%	40.4%
White	35.7%	38.5%	39.6%
Other	26.7%	29.0%	25.0%
Age at Release			
24 or younger	44.8%	50.6%	49.7%
25 to 29	39.8%	41.9%	40.6%
30 to 34	38.5%	39.9%	39.2%
35 to 39	37.4%	36.5%	37.6%
40 to 44	36.3%	36.1%	38.2%
45 or older	30.5%	32.0%	34.3%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	34.4%	37.3%	37.3%
Property	40.9%	43.5%	44.4%
Drug	35.0%	35.0%	36.6%
Other	33.4%	34.7%	37.9%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are released from an intermediate sanction facility and reincarcerated within three years.
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

FIGURE 106
PAROLE SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS AND THOSE REARRESTED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS, FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

CHARACTERISTICS	2011	2012	2013
	REARREST N=15,168	REARREST N=18,672	REARREST N=16,477
Overall Rearrest Rate	43.9%	44.6%	44.2%
Gender			
Female	40.1%	40.2%	39.3%
Male	44.4%	45.7%	44.9%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	49.2%	49.9%	48.0%
Hispanic	39.0%	41.0%	40.2%
White	44.5%	45.0%	45.0%
Other	29.1%	31.7%	33.5%
Age at Start of Supervision			
24 or younger	59.3%	61.1%	60.3%
25 to 29	52.8%	53.9%	52.7%
30 to 34	47.8%	50.1%	48.6%
35 to 39	40.4%	43.5%	42.7%
40 to 44	40.3%	41.0%	39.6%
45 or older	31.2%	30.9%	30.2%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	37.0%	37.7%	37.2%
Property	55.7%	56.8%	57.0%
Drug	45.2%	45.8%	44.9%
Other	38.3%	39.7%	40.4%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are rearrested within three years of starting parole supervision.

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

FIGURE 107
PAROLE SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS AND THOSE RECONVICTED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS, FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

CHARACTERISTICS	2011	2012	2013
	RECONVICTED N=11,739	RECONVICTED N=14,108	RECONVICTED N=12,641
Overall Recidivition Rate	34.0%	33.7%	33.9%
Gender			
Female	31.6%	30.8%	30.8%
Male	34.3%	34.5%	34.4%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	38.9%	38.2%	37.5%
Hispanic	29.7%	30.9%	30.4%
White	34.2%	33.7%	34.4%
Other	22.3%	19.8%	25.7%
Age at Start of Supervision			
24 or younger	48.3%	48.5%	49.3%
25 to 29	40.8%	40.8%	40.9%
30 to 34	36.5%	37.5%	36.9%
35 to 39	30.8%	32.2%	32.1%
40 to 44	30.5%	31.2%	29.4%
45 or older	23.8%	22.6%	22.4%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	28.2%	27.5%	27.6%
Property	45.5%	45.7%	46.8%
Drug	34.2%	33.8%	33.6%
Other	28.8%	29.6%	30.3%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are reconvicted within three years of starting parole supervision.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 108
PAROLE SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS AND THOSE REINCARCERATED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS, FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

CHARACTERISTICS	2011	2012	2013
	REINCARCERATED N=6,921	REINCARCERATED N=8,361	REINCARCERATED N=7,371
Overall Reincarceration Rate	20.0%	20.0%	19.8%
Gender			
Female	14.1%	15.9%	14.9%
Male	20.7%	20.7%	20.4%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	22.2%	21.8%	20.9%
Hispanic	17.4%	18.2%	17.9%
White	21.1%	20.9%	20.7%
Other	8.5%	5.6%	14.7%
Age at Start of Supervision			
24 or younger	26.6%	27.1%	27.3%
25 to 29	23.2%	23.1%	22.8%
30 to 34	21.0%	22.3%	21.5%
35 to 39	17.7%	19.3%	18.7%
40 to 44	19.2%	19.4%	18.4%
45 or older	15.6%	14.4%	13.9%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	15.8%	15.2%	14.7%
Property	27.9%	28.7%	28.4%
Drug	19.5%	19.2%	18.7%
Other	17.8%	18.4%	19.4%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are reincarcerated within three years of starting parole supervision.

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

APPENDIX E: JUVENILE RECIDIVIST CHARACTERISTICS

The figures in this section show how select characteristics are distributed among recidivists by cohort type for each fiscal year. To calculate the percentages, the number of rearrested, adjudicated, readjudicated, convicted, incarcerated, or reincarcerated individuals with a characteristic are divided by the number of released individuals with those characteristics for each fiscal year. For example, the fiscal year 2013 state

residential facility release cohort included 71 females. The fiscal year 2013 state residential facility release cohort recidivists who were reincarcerated included 19 females. The reincarceration rate for females released from a state residential facility in fiscal year 2013 was 26.8 percent.

FIGURE 109
DEFERRED PROSECUTION SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS AND THOSE REARRESTED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

CHARACTERISTICS	2011	2012	2013
	REARREST N=8,229	REARREST N=8,016	REARREST N=7,312
Overall Rearrest Rate	43.6%	42.8%	42.5%
Gender			
Female	29.9%	30.7%	30.5%
Male	50.0%	48.3%	47.9%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	48.4%	49.6%	48.9%
Hispanic	45.4%	43.7%	43.1%
White	37.7%	37.3%	37.0%
Other	36.0%	29.2%	29.5%
Age at Start of Supervision			
10 to 12	41.8%	37.6%	39.2%
13 to 14	45.9%	44.4%	43.8%
15 to 16	42.7%	43.0%	42.5%
17 or older	41.6%	41.2%	41.2%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	42.9%	41.8%	42.3%
Property	38.7%	38.4%	40.2%
Drug	46.4%	46.3%	44.0%
Other	47.8%	46.1%	44.2%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are rearrested within three years of starting deferred prosecution supervision.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

**FIGURE 110
DEFERRED PROSECUTION SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS AND THOSE ADJUDICATED OR CONVICTED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013**

CHARACTERISTICS	2011	2012	2013
	ADJUDICATED OR CONVICTED N=2,368	ADJUDICATED OR CONVICTED N=2,328	ADJUDICATED OR CONVICTED N=1,906
Overall Adjudication or Conviction Rate	12.5%	12.4%	11.1%
Gender			
Female	6.4%	6.3%	6.1%
Male	15.4%	15.2%	13.3%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	15.6%	16.6%	14.1%
Hispanic	11.5%	11.1%	9.7%
White	12.0%	11.7%	11.0%
Other	13.5%	8.5%	10.0%
Age at Start of Supervision			
10 to 12	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
13 to 14	2.3%	2.4%	2.0%
15 to 16	18.9%	19.1%	17.0%
17 or older	30.1%	28.3%	28.6%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	9.2%	9.0%	8.3%
Property	11.5%	11.5%	10.7%
Drug	16.6%	16.3%	13.4%
Other	12.9%	12.8%	11.6%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are adjudicated or convicted within three years of starting deferred prosecution supervision.
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety; Texas Department of Juvenile Justice.

FIGURE 111
DEFERRED PROSECUTION SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS AND THOSE INCARCERATED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

CHARACTERISTICS	2011	2012	2013
	INCARCERATED N=322	INCARCERATED N=357	INCARCERATED N=270
Overall Reincarceration Rate	1.7%	1.9%	1.6%
Gender			
Female	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%
Male	2.3%	2.6%	2.1%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	2.6%	3.0%	2.8%
Hispanic	1.5%	1.8%	1.3%
White	1.2%	1.3%	1.1%
Other	2.8%	1.7%	1.5%
Age at Start of Supervision			
10 to 12	1.3%	1.3%	0.7%
13 to 14	1.5%	1.5%	1.3%
15 to 16	1.8%	2.1%	1.8%
17 or older	3.0%	3.2%	3.0%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	1.6%	1.5%	1.3%
Property	1.4%	2.0%	1.7%
Drug	1.8%	2.0%	1.3%
Other	2.0%	2.1%	1.9%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are incarcerated within three years of starting deferred prosecution supervision.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Department of Juvenile Justice.

FIGURE 112
ADJUDICATED PROBATION SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS AND THOSE REARRESTED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

CHARACTERISTICS	2011	2012	2013
	REARREST N=11,384	REARREST N=9,830	REARREST N=9,192
Overall Rearrest Rate	62.1%	62.5%	63.1%
Gender			
Female	46.3%	47.0%	48.5%
Male	66.1%	66.3%	66.6%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	69.3%	70.6%	71.5%
Hispanic	62.2%	62.1%	63.7%
White	53.7%	54.0%	51.8%
Other	52.9%	57.9%	54.8%
Age at Start of Supervision			
10 to 12	51.7%	53.2%	53.6%
13 to 14	61.7%	61.8%	62.3%
15 to 16	63.2%	63.7%	64.1%
17 or older	60.6%	61.4%	63.6%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	55.7%	55.2%	55.6%
Property	63.5%	65.8%	66.5%
Drug	61.8%	64.0%	60.6%
Other	66.3%	65.4%	67.6%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are rearrested within three years of starting adjudicated probation supervision.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

FIGURE 113
ADJUDICATED PROBATION SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS AND THOSE READJUDICATED OR CONVICTED - SELECT
CHARACTERISTICS, FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

CHARACTERISTICS	2011	2012	2013
	READJUDICATED OR CONVICTED N=5,265	READJUDICATED OR CONVICTED N=4,390	READJUDICATED OR CONVICTED N=4,044
Overall Readjudication or Conviction Rate	28.7%	27.9%	27.8%
Gender			
Female	17.0%	15.8%	16.2%
Male	31.7%	30.9%	30.5%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	36.3%	35.9%	35.4%
Hispanic	26.4%	25.1%	25.7%
White	25.2%	24.9%	22.9%
Other	24.7%	26.3%	23.5%
Age at Start of Supervision			
10 to 12	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
13 to 14	5.9%	4.8%	4.8%
15 to 16	35.6%	35.8%	34.8%
17 or older	49.2%	48.2%	50.1%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	19.7%	19.0%	19.1%
Property	29.6%	29.5%	28.9%
Drug	30.1%	29.3%	29.7%
Other	34.8%	33.7%	33.1%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are readjudicated or convicted within three years of starting adjudicated probation supervision.
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

FIGURE 114
ADJUDICATED PROBATION SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS AND THOSE INCARCERATED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

CHARACTERISTICS	2011	2012	2013
	INCARCERATED N=1,906	INCARCERATED N=1,610	INCARCERATED N=1,495
Overall Reincarceration Rate	10.4%	10.2%	10.3%
Gender			
Female	3.1%	3.4%	3.7%
Male	12.3%	11.9%	11.8%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	14.6%	15.1%	14.3%
Hispanic	9.2%	8.9%	8.9%
White	8.3%	7.4%	8.4%
Other	8.2%	9.8%	7.0%
Age at Start of Supervision			
10 to 12	4.3%	5.9%	5.1%
13 to 14	9.8%	9.6%	9.3%
15 to 16	10.7%	10.5%	10.4%
17 or older	12.3%	12.1%	13.4%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	10.1%	9.5%	10.0%
Property	12.6%	12.9%	12.4%
Drug	7.9%	7.7%	7.1%
Other	9.6%	9.1%	9.7%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are incarcerated within three years of starting adjudicated probation supervision.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

FIGURE 115
LOCAL SECURE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY RELEASES AND THOSE REARRESTED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

CHARACTERISTICS	2011	2012	2013
	REARREST N=2,214	REARREST N=2,135	REARREST N=1,924
Overall Rearrest Rate	77.4%	77.6%	73.9%
Gender			
Female	61.4%	61.8%	54.2%
Male	79.4%	79.6%	76.9%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	83.2%	83.3%	80.0%
Hispanic	79.4%	78.0%	74.5%
White	62.3%	64.2%	62.6%
Other	75.0%	76.9%	50.0%
Age at Release			
10 to 12	71.4%	53.8%	87.5%
13 to 14	77.4%	77.2%	70.1%
15 to 16	79.0%	78.5%	73.8%
17 or older	74.3%	76.1%	75.8%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	69.8%	68.2%	66.5%
Property	84.0%	82.1%	79.6%
Drug	78.5%	82.0%	76.4%
Other	77.7%	78.7%	74.0%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are released from a local secure residential facility and rearrested within three years.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety; Texas Department of Juvenile Justice.

FIGURE 116
LOCAL SECURE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY RELEASES AND THOSE READJUDICATED OR CONVICTED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

CHARACTERISTICS	2011	2012	2013
	READJUDICATED OR CONVICTED N=1,449	READJUDICATED OR CONVICTED N=1,385	READJUDICATED OR CONVICTED N=1,186
Overall Readjudication or Conviction Rate	50.7%	50.3%	45.6%
Gender			
Female	31.8%	34.2%	27.7%
Male	53.0%	52.4%	48.2%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	60.7%	56.4%	50.1%
Hispanic	48.8%	50.2%	45.5%
White	39.2%	38.0%	38.7%
Other	50.0%	53.8%	25.0%
Age at Release			
10 to 12	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
13 to 14	10.7%	12.5%	5.3%
15 to 16	53.4%	51.3%	46.8%
17 or older	62.1%	64.1%	62.2%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	41.2%	38.9%	37.5%
Property	55.0%	53.9%	48.5%
Drug	50.8%	57.0%	52.4%
Other	55.5%	54.6%	46.9%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are released from a local secure residential facility and readjudicated or convicted within three years.
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

FIGURE 117
LOCAL SECURE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY RELEASES AND THOSE INCARCERATED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

CHARACTERISTICS	2011	2012	2013
	INCARCERATED N=701	INCARCERATED N=699	INCARCERATED N=572
Overall Reincarceration Rate	24.5%	25.4%	22.0%
Gender			
Female	10.3%	10.7%	6.5%
Male	26.2%	27.3%	24.3%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	30.2%	32.8%	27.5%
Hispanic	23.9%	24.1%	21.0%
White	17.1%	14.7%	15.8%
Other	15.0%	26.9%	6.3%
Age at Release			
10 to 12	7.1%	7.7%	25.0%
13 to 14	22.6%	28.6%	20.6%
15 to 16	24.3%	25.4%	22.6%
17 or older	25.9%	24.3%	21.2%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	25.4%	24.0%	22.1%
Property	37.5%	37.5%	31.9%
Drug	22.4%	30.4%	21.4%
Other	18.9%	19.0%	17.1%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are released from a local secure residential facility and incarcerated within three years.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

FIGURE 118
STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY RELEASES AND THOSE REARRESTED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS, FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

CHARACTERISTICS	2011	2012	2013
	REARRESTED N=1,049	REARRESTED N=805	REARRESTED N=680
Overall Rearrest Rate	72.7%	72.9%	69.3%
Gender			
Female	57.1%	52.5%	50.7%
Male	74.2%	74.9%	70.8%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	79.2%	77.7%	77.2%
Hispanic	69.0%	70.6%	67.5%
White	69.3%	70.0%	64.2%
Other	76.9%	75.0%	25.0%
Age at Release			
10 to 12	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%
13 to 14	75.0%	67.9%	52.6%
15 to 16	77.6%	73.0%	70.1%
17 or older	70.8%	73.0%	69.6%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	64.9%	69.2%	65.2%
Property	82.0%	79.3%	74.7%
Drug	67.9%	68.4%	71.4%
Other	81.0%	70.4%	64.3%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are released from a state residential facility and rearrested within three years.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

FIGURE 119
STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY RELEASES AND THOSE READJUDICATED OR CONVICTED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

CHARACTERISTICS	2011	2012	2013
	READJUDICATED OR CONVICTED N=949	READJUDICATED OR CONVICTED N=721	READJUDICATED OR CONVICTED N=622
Overall Readjudication or Conviction Rate	65.8%	65.2%	63.4%
Gender			
Female	54.0%	43.4%	43.7%
Male	66.9%	67.4%	64.9%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	71.6%	70.8%	70.1%
Hispanic	61.9%	63.8%	62.3%
White	64.4%	58.6%	58.0%
Other	61.5%	87.5%	25.0%
Age at Release			
10 to 12	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%
13 to 14	66.7%	60.7%	42.1%
15 to 16	68.0%	64.3%	63.3%
17 or older	65.0%	65.8%	64.1%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	58.3%	62.9%	58.3%
Property	74.9%	70.1%	69.7%
Drug	61.5%	55.7%	66.7%
Other	71.4%	68.5%	58.9%

NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are released from a state residential facility and readjudicated or convicted within three years.
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

FIGURE 120
STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY RELEASES AND THOSE REINCARCERATED - SELECT CHARACTERISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 2011 TO 2013

CHARACTERISTICS	2011	2012	2013
	REINCARCERATED N=627	REINCARCERATED N=491	REINCARCERATED N=407
Overall Reincarceration Rate	43.5%	44.4%	41.5%
Gender			
Female	36.5%	25.3%	26.8%
Male	44.1%	46.3%	42.6%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American	48.8%	47.9%	46.9%
Hispanic	41.7%	42.8%	41.5%
White	38.3%	41.8%	34.9%
Other	45.5%	57.1%	16.7%
Age at Release			
10 to 12	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%
13 to 14	58.3%	64.3%	57.9%
15 to 16	54.9%	53.7%	51.5%
17 or older	38.3%	39.9%	37.3%
Offense of Initial Sentence			
Violent	37.5%	35.9%	35.6%
Property	50.7%	55.4%	49.6%
Drug	37.6%	43.0%	33.3%
Other	51.2%	55.6%	39.3%

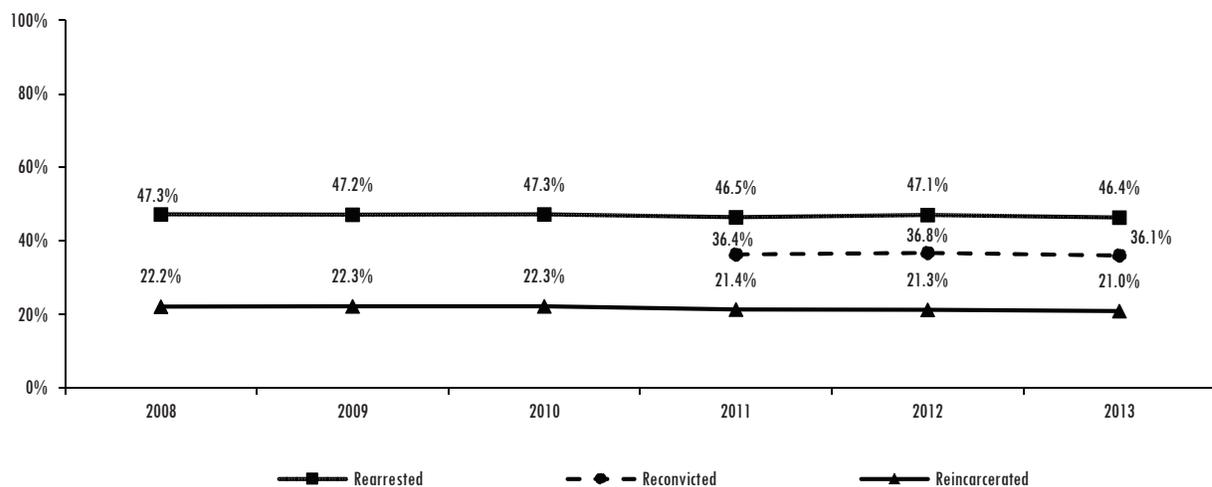
NOTE: Recidivists refers to those who are released from a state residential facility and reincarcerated within three years.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

APPENDIX F: ADULT HISTORICAL RECIDIVISM

The figures in this section show the three-year rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration rates for individuals released from prison, state jail, substance abuse felony punishment facilities (SAFPF), in-prison therapeutic community (IPTC) programs, and intermediate sanction facilities (ISF). The fiscal year 2013 release cohort is the most recent group for which complete three-year follow-up data are available. The prison cohorts include all individuals discharged from prisons and those released under parole

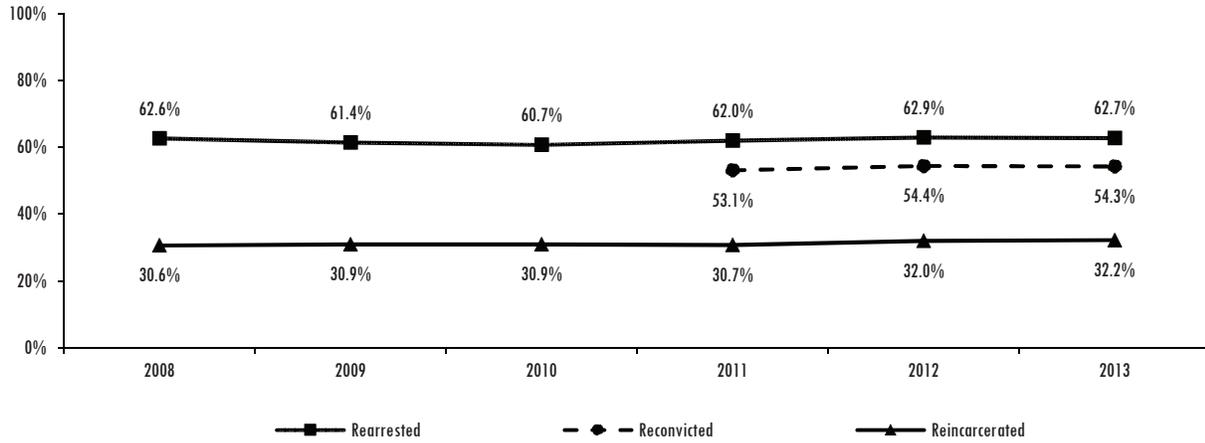
supervision, discretionary mandatory supervision, mandatory supervision, and shock probation. The state jail cohorts include all individuals released from a state jail. The SAFPF cohorts include all individuals released from an SAFPF under parole or community supervision. The IPTC cohorts include all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

FIGURE 121
PERCENTAGES OF PRISON COHORT REARRESTED, RECONVICTED, AND REINCARCERATED WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2013



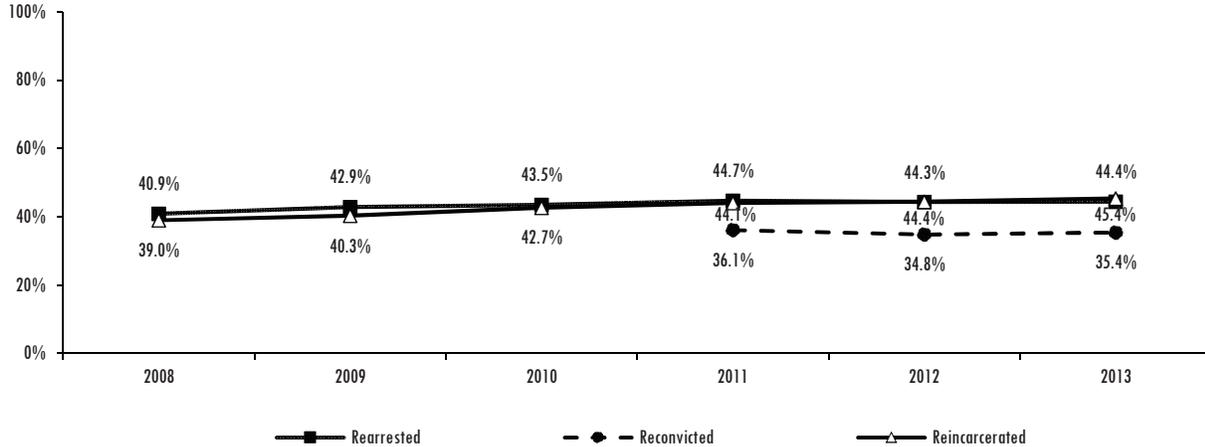
NOTE: The reconviction measure for cohorts prior to the fiscal year 2011 cohort will be available in future reports.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 122
PERCENTAGES OF STATE JAIL COHORT REARRESTED, RECONVICTED, AND REINCARCERATED WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE, FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2013



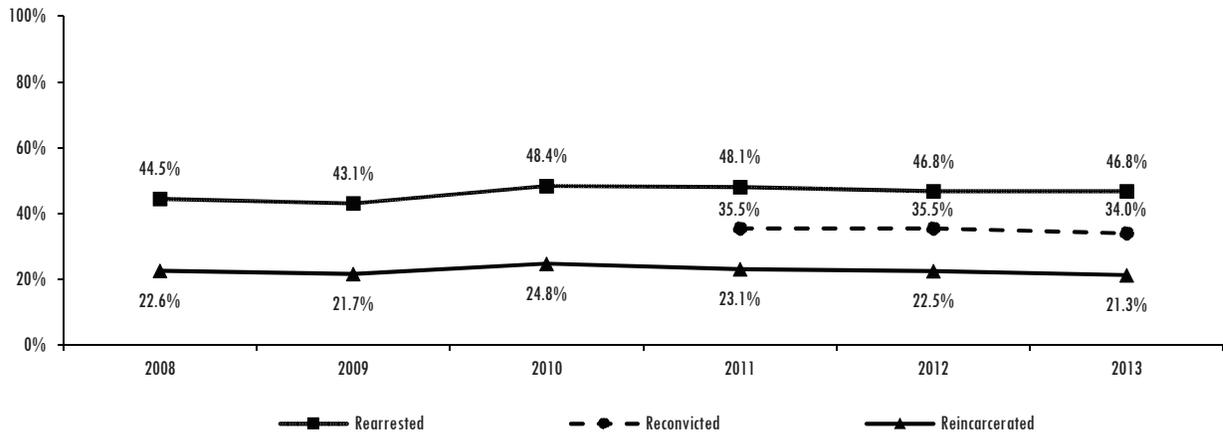
NOTE : The reconviction measure for cohorts prior to the fiscal year 2011 cohort will be available in future reports.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 123
PERCENTAGES OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITY COHORT REARRESTED, RECONVICTED, AND REINCARCERATED WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE, FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2013



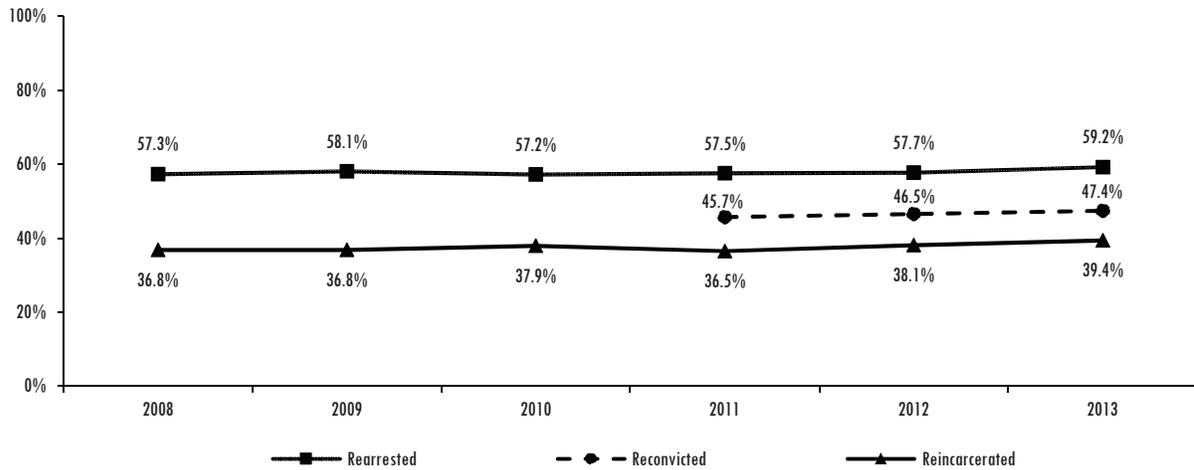
NOTE : The reconviction measure for cohorts prior to the fiscal year 2011 cohort will be available in future reports.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 124
PERCENTAGES OF IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY PROGRAM COHORT REARRESTED, RECONVICTED, AND REINCARCERATED WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE, FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2013



NOTE : The reconviction measure for cohorts prior to the fiscal year 2011 cohort will be available in future reports.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 125
PERCENTAGES OF INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITY COHORT REARRESTED, RECONVICTED, AND REINCARCERATED WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE, FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2013



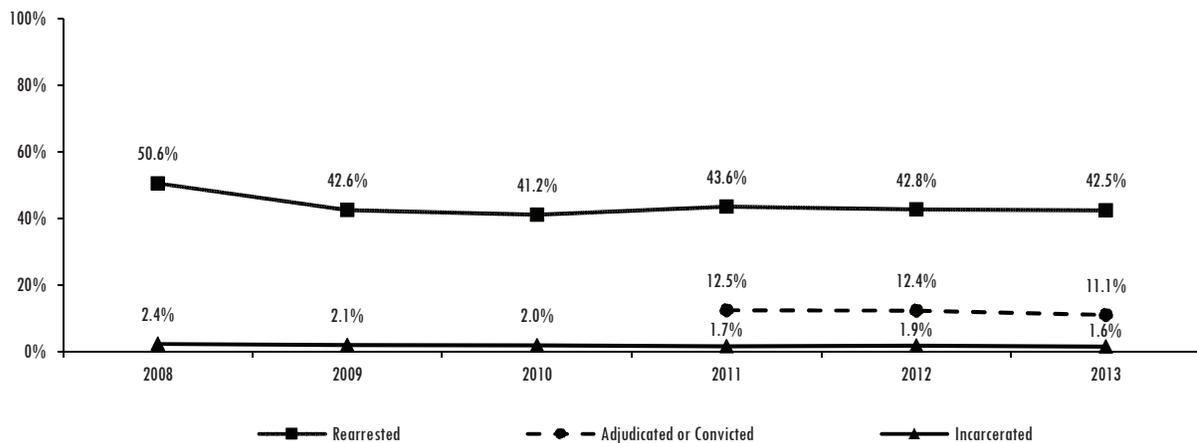
NOTE : The reconviction measure for cohorts prior to the fiscal year 2011 cohort will be available in future reports.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Department of Public Safety.

APPENDIX G: JUVENILE HISTORICAL RECIDIVISM

The figures in this section show the three-year rearrest, adjudication, readjudication, conviction, incarceration, and reincarceration rates for juveniles admitted to deferred prosecution supervision and adjudicated probation supervision, and for juveniles released from local secure

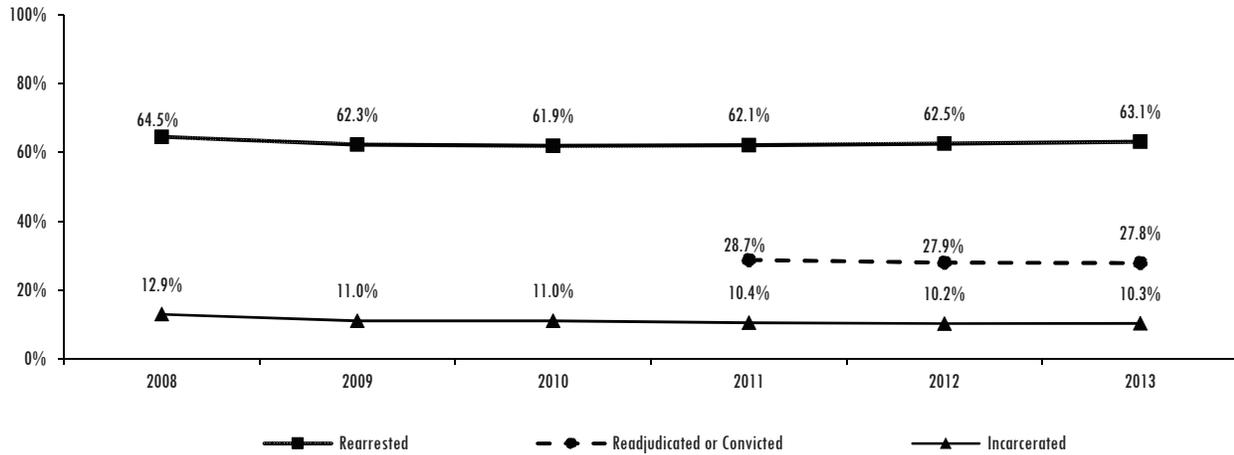
residential facilities and state residential facilities. The fiscal year 2013 admission and release cohort is the most recent group for which complete three-year follow-up data are available.

FIGURE 126
PERCENTAGES OF DEFERRED PROSECUTION SUPERVISION COHORT REARRESTED, ADJUDICATED OR CONVICTED, AND INCARCERATED WITHIN THREE YEARS OF START OF SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2013



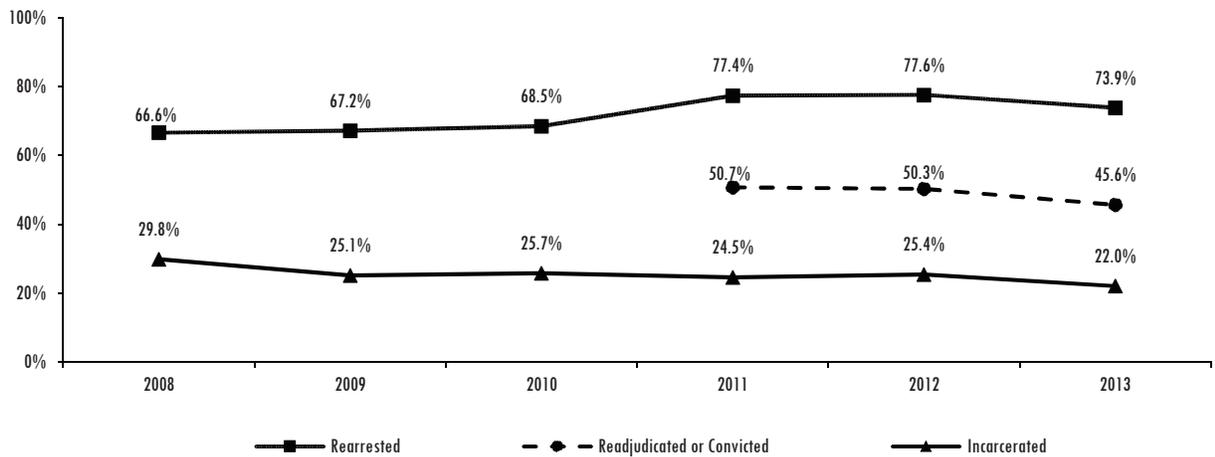
NOTE : The reconviction measure for cohorts prior to the fiscal year 2011 cohort will be available in future reports.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

FIGURE 127
PERCENTAGES OF ADJUDICATED PROBATION SUPERVISION COHORT REARRESTED, READJUDICATED OR CONVICTED, AND INCARCERATED WITHIN THREE YEARS OF START OF SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2013



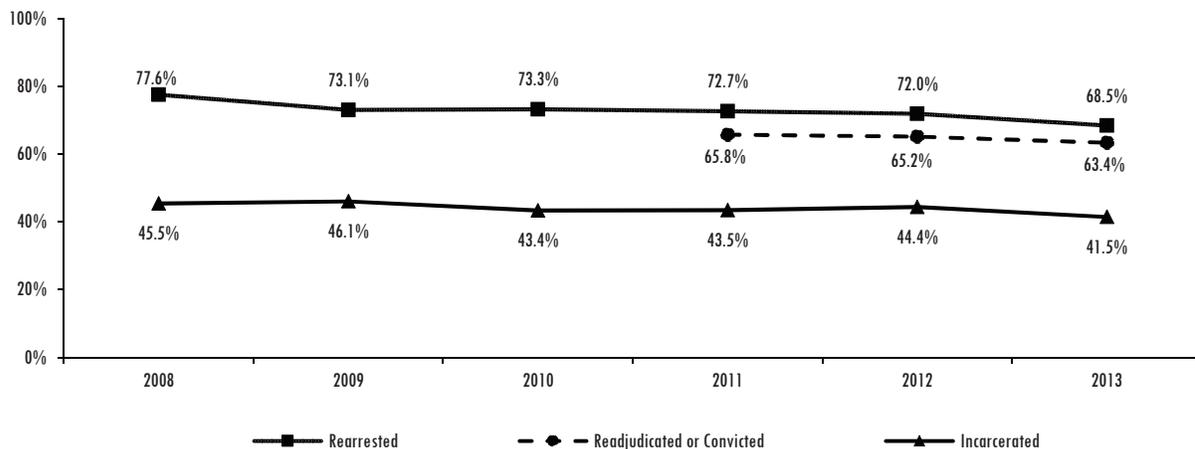
NOTE : The reconviction measure for cohorts prior to the fiscal year 2011 cohort will be available in future reports.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

FIGURE 128
PERCENTAGES OF LOCAL SECURE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY COHORT REARRESTED, READJUDICATED OR CONVICTED, AND INCARCERATED WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE, FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2013



NOTE : The reconviction measure for cohorts prior to the fiscal year 2011 cohort will be available in future reports.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

FIGURE 129
PERCENTAGES OF STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY COHORT REARRESTED, READJUDICATED OR CONVICTED, AND REINCARCERATED WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE, FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2013



NOTE : The reconviction measure for cohorts prior to the fiscal year 2011 cohort will be available in future reports.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.