

LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD

Biennial Report on Adult Criminal Justice Populations

Fiscal Years 2018 to 2030

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

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BIENNIAL REPORT ON ADULT CRIMINAL JUSTICE POPULATIONS FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2030

January 2025

The Legislative Budget Board staff is responsible for conducting periodic analysis and long-term projections of the adult correctional and juvenile correctional populations to serve as a basis for biennial funding determinations. In previous years, the LBB staff published three separate reports – Adult and Juvenile Population Projections, Criminal and Juvenile Justice Uniform Costs, and Statewide Criminal and Juvenile Justice Recidivism and Revocations Rates. The components of these reports have been consolidated into two reports for the adult and juvenile justice populations.

This new report provides an update to the population projections memorandum published in July 2024. The updated population projections and the contents of the report incorporate comprehensive data through fiscal year 2024, which is provided to inform budgeting and policy decisions during the Eighty-ninth Legislature, 2025.

It is worth noting that the COVID-19 pandemic significantly affected populations reviewed in this report. In response to the Governor’s Executive Order issued in March 2020 to mitigate the spread of the virus, the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) suspended the transfer of individuals into state custody, and courts suspended jury trials in April 2020. Transfers resumed in July 2020, and many courts and local entities carried backlogs until fiscal year 2023. Decreases in the number of arrests and admissions into state custody resulted in significant changes to criminal justice populations and their associated costs. These changes affected the sizes and behavior of the cohorts whose data is monitored to estimate recidivism and revocation rates. All of these factors should be considered when comparing historical and projected outcomes.

Past reports and the July 2024 population projections memorandum may be viewed on our website at www.lbb.texas.gov/Public_Safety_Criminal_Justice.aspx.

Jerry McGinty
Director
Legislative Budget Board

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Texas Government Code, Section 322.019, authorizes the Legislative Budget Board (LBB) staff to produce certain criminal justice policy analyses. For adult correctional populations, these responsibilities include conducting periodic, long-term population projections, calculating historical costs per day for various programs, and estimating recidivism and revocation rates to inform biennial funding determinations and policy decisions. The January 2025 *Biennial Report on Adult Criminal Justice Populations* provides correctional population history and projections for fiscal years 2018 to 2030, uniform cost information for fiscal years 2018 to 2024, and recidivism and revocation rates for fiscal years 2018 to 2021. The report includes four main sections, beginning with background information relevant to the criminal justice system and populations, followed by three sections consistent with the populations of interest: community supervision, incarceration, and parole. For each section, the historical and projected populations are followed by the historical costs associated with serving these populations. In addition, outcomes are represented by recidivism and revocation rates. The following summary provides an overview of the findings detailed in the report. Additional information regarding select subpopulations and programs is available in an online dashboard at justice-supplement.lbb.texas.gov.

CORRECTIONAL POPULATION PROJECTIONS AND UNIFORM COSTS

Correctional population projections and uniform cost amounts serve as a basis for biennial funding determinations and facilitate comparison among correctional programs and historical figures. The January 2025 report informs budgeting and policy decisions during the Eighty-ninth Legislature, 2025.

FIGURE 1
TEXAS CORRECTIONAL POPULATIONS, AS OF AUGUST 2024

POPULATION	COUNT
Incarceration	134,331
Parole	74,962
Felony Direct Community Supervision	158,033
Misdemeanor Community Supervision	67,254

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

PROJECTION METHODOLOGY

LBB staff produce correctional population projections using a discrete-event simulation model, which simulates movement through the adult criminal justice system to produce aggregate population estimates for the next six fiscal years. An individual’s projected movement is governed by the state laws in place at the time of the offense. Population projections assume that all current laws remain constant throughout the projection period.

CORRECTIONAL POPULATIONS OVERVIEW

The adult correctional populations include three groups: incarceration, parole, and community supervision. **Figure 1** shows adult correctional populations as of August 31, 2024.

Figure 2 shows adult correctional population projections for fiscal years 2025 to 2027. Population projections are the yearly average end-of-month population counts for the adult incarceration, parole, and felony community supervision populations, and the total annual placements onto adult misdemeanor community supervision.

UNIFORM COSTS

Uniform costs are assessments of the total costs of operating a correctional facility or program. The agencies submit

FIGURE 2
TEXAS CORRECTIONAL POPULATION PROJECTIONS OVERVIEW, FISCAL YEARS 2025 TO 2027

POPULATION	2025	2026	2027	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FOR PERIOD
Incarceration	137,106	147,594	151,116	10.2%
Parole	73,674	76,675	81,863	11.1%
Felony Direct Community Supervision	159,256	165,313	168,367	5.7%
Misdemeanor Community Supervision Placements (Annual)	64,477	64,285	64,221	(0.4%)

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

comprehensive population and expenditure data to LBB staff. The expenditure data is separated into state and local expenditures, and federal funding is reported within the state expenditures. These costs per day are comprehensive and include direct and indirect expenditures. Indirect expenditures are expenses the Texas Department of Criminal Justice incurs regardless of the number of programs the agency operates or oversees. These indirect expenditures are allocated proportionally across agency populations and programs based on the total direct expenditures within each area. Additionally, the analysis uses expenditure data from the Employees Retirement System of Texas, the Teacher Retirement System of Texas, and the Comptroller of Public Accounts (CPA) to determine benefit costs, and these data are incorporated into applicable cost-per-day amounts.

Cost calculation includes three components: expenditures, average population served, and the number of days in a fiscal year for which costs were incurred. Population and expenditure fluctuations directly affect the cost per day. For example, an increase in expenditures during a period of little or no change in the average daily population will result in an increase in the cost per day because more has been spent on approximately the same number of individuals.

RECIDIVISM

Recidivism is defined as a return to criminal activity after previous criminal involvement. Certain indicators of subsequent criminal activity are used to calculate recidivism rates because all criminal activity committed by an individual may not be known. Rates of two principal indicators of recidivism, arrest and incarceration, are provided for individuals within three years of release from incarceration or within three years of the start of supervision.

INCLUDED POPULATIONS

The analysis focuses on two groups of individuals: (1) those released from one of several types of institutional confinement; and (2) those placed on one of two types of supervision. Each group released or placed during a fiscal year constitutes a cohort, and LBB staff examine three full years of data for each member of each cohort for indicators of recidivism.

CALCULATING RECIDIVISM

To calculate a recidivism rate, LBB staff analyze the criminal justice data for each member of a group of individuals sentenced to supervision or incarceration across a three-year period. The rate is calculated as the number in the group who

recidivate (i.e., return to criminal activity) within that period divided by the total number in the group.

The comparison of recidivism rates across population cohorts and periods should be undertaken with an awareness of cohort characteristics and differences in laws, policies, and practices that may result in differential treatment of cohorts. Additional information regarding historical recidivism rates is available at justice-supplement.lbb.texas.gov.

ARREST

Adults released from residential correctional facilities or entering supervision were monitored to determine the percentage arrested for a Class A or Class B misdemeanor or any felony offense within three years of release or within three years of entering supervision. For any adult arrested more than once during the three-year follow-up period, only the first arrest counted toward the arrest rate. For the adult felony community 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 a residential correctional facility. **Figure 3** shows the arrest rate within three years of release or start of supervision for all cohorts from fiscal years 2018 to 2021.

INCARCERATION

Adults released from residential correctional facilities or entering supervision were monitored to determine the percentage that was incarcerated during the subsequent three years. Anyone incarcerated in either a state jail or prison facility at least once during the three-year follow-up period was considered a recidivist. For any adult who was incarcerated more than once during the follow-up period, only the first incarceration counted toward the incarceration rate. For the adult felony community 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 the incarceration rate within three years of release or start of supervision for all cohorts from fiscal years 2018 to 2021.

REVOCAATION

Revocation is defined as a termination of supervision that results in incarceration in response to the individual's committing a new offense or a technical violation of supervision conditions. Revocation rates for adult felony community supervision and adult parole supervision

**FIGURE 3
ARREST RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE OR START OF SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2021 COHORTS**

POPULATION	PERCENTAGE ARRESTED WITHIN THREE YEARS			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Prison	47.0%	46.5%	46.0%	47.2%
State Jail	62.2%	60.1%	59.7%	61.5%
Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility	44.2%	42.8%	43.9%	43.9%
Intermediate Sanction Facility	56.5%	55.4%	55.6%	58.6%
Parole Supervision	45.2%	44.5%	44.2%	45.2%
Felony Community Supervision	39.9%	38.9%	39.7%	39.3%

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

**FIGURE 4
INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS OF RELEASE OR START OF SUPERVISION
FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2021 COHORTS**

POPULATION	PERCENTAGE INCARCERATED WITHIN THREE YEARS			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Prison	16.3%	14.7%	14.9%	16.9%
State Jail	24.4%	20.5%	20.5%	24.3%
Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility	36.9%	33.5%	33.8%	36.1%
Intermediate Sanction Facility	33.1%	28.6%	28.8%	33.1%
Parole Supervision	16.5%	14.9%	14.4%	16.3%
Felony Community Supervision	23.7%	17.7%	21.7%	21.7%

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

**FIGURE 5
REVOCAION RATES FOR FELONY SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2024**

POPULATION	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Felony Community Supervision	16.0%	14.9%	11.3%	11.5%	12.9%	13.2%	12.8%
Parole Supervision	7.8%	7.1%	3.9%	5.4%	5.5%	5.4%	6.2%

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

populations were calculated to determine the number of probationers and parolees who were incarcerated as a consequence of their supervision being revoked. In contrast to the categories of recidivism discussed previously, revocation rates are not calculated for cohorts of individuals during a period of years. Instead, LBB staff calculate the revocation rate for each fiscal year reviewed by dividing the number of adult revocations by the average population of adults on supervision during that year. Not included in this analysis are those who were inactive or supervised out of state. Some adult parole supervision revocations result in a reinstatement of the release (i.e., the revocation is rejected). Because these revocations are not permanent revocations, they are not counted as part of the release cohort or as incarcerations.

Figure 5 shows the revocation rates for adults supervised for felony offenses from fiscal years 2018 to 2024.

ADULT CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) is responsible for incarcerating adult felons, supervising adult felons on parole, and providing state pass-through funding for the supervision of felons and misdemeanants on community supervision. Historical populations and costs are reported for the Correctional Institutions Division, Parole Division, and Community Justice Assistance Division, which perform most of these responsibilities. Additional expenditures associated with the Board of Pardons and Paroles and the TDCJ Rehabilitation and Reentry Division – Texas Correctional Office on Offenders with Medical or Mental Impairments are shown separately. **Figure 6** shows the TDCJ areas and populations discussed.

ADULT POPULATION, ARRESTS, AND COURT ACTIVITY

Key factors of intakes into various parts of the Texas criminal justice system include trends in population, arrests, and court activity. An individual’s path through the adult criminal justice system typically begins with an arrest followed by the case processing through the court system. This overview discusses recent trends that may affect intakes into the adult criminal justice system.

TEXAS ADULT POPULATION

The Texas Demographic Center generates population projections and annual population estimates for the state by age, gender, and race/ethnicity. Estimates of the state’s total adult population have shown consistent growth since calendar year 2010, and this trend is projected to continue.

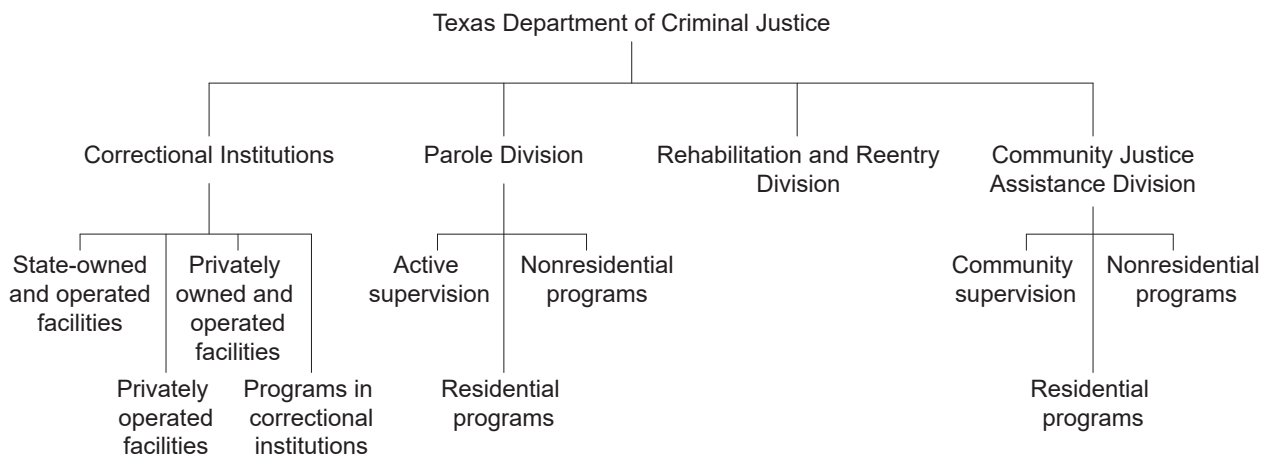
ARRESTS

Offenses are organized into four types: violent, property, drug, and other. Offenses not contained within the violent, property, and drug categories are categorized as other, excluding traffic offenses. Examples of other offenses include evading arrest, driving while intoxicated, and prostitution. **Figure 7** shows the number of adult arrests by offense type from fiscal years 2018 to 2024.

ADULT PRETRIAL SERVICES

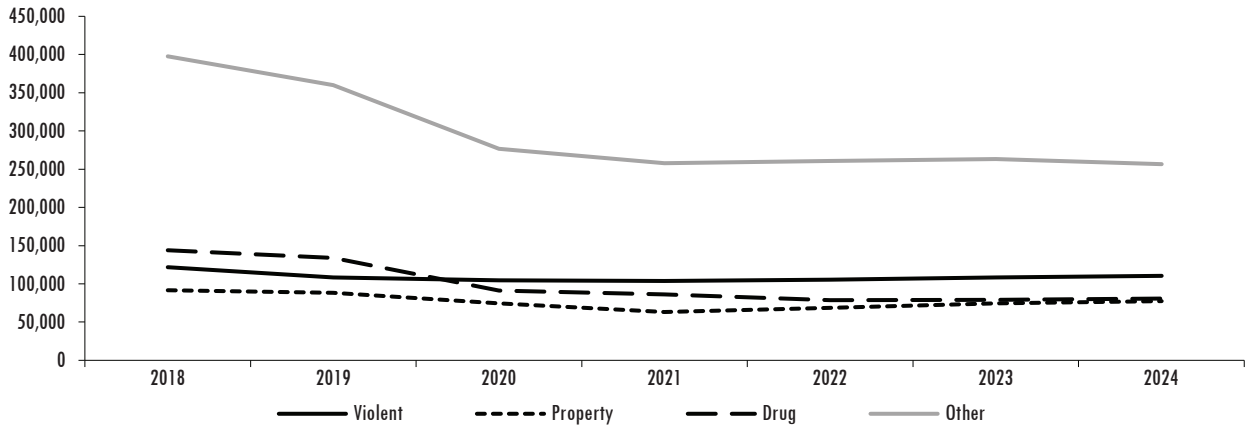
The Texas Government Code, Section 76.011, authorizes local community supervision and corrections departments to operate programs for the supervision and rehabilitation of individuals in pretrial intervention programs and of individuals released on bail. Pretrial diversion programs are offered as an alternative to prosecution if individuals meet and maintain certain eligibility requirements, which may include completing community service, submitting to periodic drug testing, and attending educational or

FIGURE 6
TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE POPULATIONS AND PROGRAMS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2022



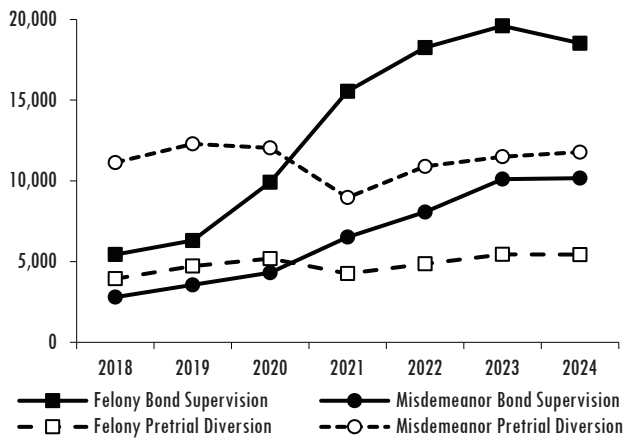
SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

FIGURE 7
TEXAS ADULT ARRESTS, FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2024



NOTE: Adults in Texas are defined as individuals age 17 and older.
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Public Safety, txucr.nibrs.com, data retrieved December 12, 2024.

FIGURE 8
PRETRIAL BOND SUPERVISION AND PRETRIAL DIVERSION POPULATIONS, FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2024



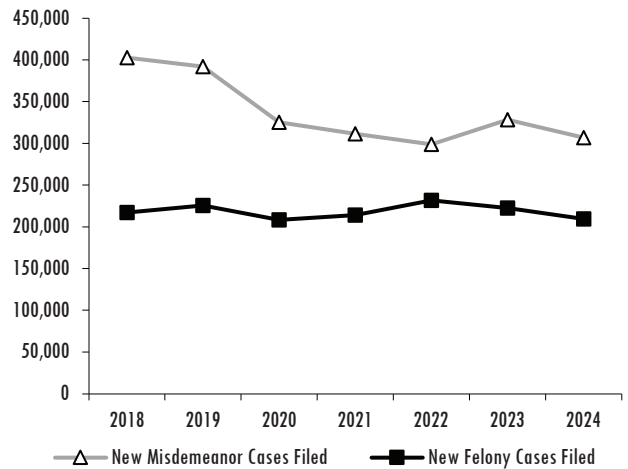
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

counseling sessions. **Figure 8** shows the felony and misdemeanor bond supervision and felony and misdemeanor pretrial diversion average populations from fiscal years 2018 to 2024.

COURT ACTIVITY

Jury trials were suspended and delayed across the state during the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, which resulted in a backlog of criminal cases. According to data from the Office of Court Administration, the backlog associated with the pandemic has been cleared. However, some district and county courts may report backlogs due to

FIGURE 9
NEW FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR CASES FILED FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2024



SOURCE: Office of Court Administration.

other challenges, including staff shortages, lack of physical court space, and delayed evaluation of forensic evidence. **Figure 9** shows new felony and misdemeanor cases filed from fiscal years 2018 to 2024.

ADULT CORRECTIONAL POPULATIONS

PROJECTION METHODOLOGY

LBB staff produce projections for the adult direct felony community supervision, incarceration, and parole supervision populations using a discrete event simulation model that incorporates updated correctional data. The model utilizes projected placements and historical length of stay to simulate an individual's movement through the adult criminal justice system and produce population projections for the next six fiscal years. Each individual's movement is governed by state laws in place at the time of offense and is based on offense type, sentence length, and time credited to a current sentence. Because misdemeanor placement projections occur at the aggregate level, they are performed separately using an autoregressive integrated moving average model. Population projections assume all current policies, procedures, and laws remain constant during the projection period.

ADULT FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

Community supervision in Texas is administered by TDCJ's Community Justice Assistance Division (CJAD). Individuals placed on community supervision for misdemeanor or felony offenses serve their sentences in the community rather than in prison or state jails. Local community supervision and corrections departments (CSCD) supervise the individuals on community supervision and are organized within local judicial districts. CJAD distributes state funds to CSCDs based on legislative appropriations through formula funding and grant processes. CSCDs also receive additional funds through the collection of court-ordered supervision fees. These supervision fees and program participant fees are included in the local expenditures reported by CJAD. A total cost was computed for those program areas where local expenditures were reported.

Individuals convicted of certain felony offenses who receive sentences of 10 years or less may be placed on felony community supervision to serve a sentence in the community rather than in a state jail or prison. An individual who commits a Class A or Class B misdemeanor offense may be placed on misdemeanor community supervision to serve a sentence in the community rather

than in county jail. Eligible individuals must adhere to basic conditions of supervision issued by a judge (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.

For adult community supervision, LBB staff produce population projections of the direct felony community supervision population and misdemeanor community supervision placements. Individuals that work or reside in the jurisdiction in which they are supervised and maintain required contact with a community supervision officer are considered under direct supervision and receive at least one face-to-face contact with a community supervision officer every three months. Indirect supervision may include individuals that have absconded, receive supervision in other jurisdictions, or submit reports but are ineligible for supervision in another jurisdiction. Total felony community supervision includes indirect and direct supervisions. Currently, state funding for felony community supervision is based on the direct supervision population.

ADULT FELONY DIRECT COMMUNITY SUPERVISION ACTUAL AND PROJECTED POPULATIONS

The main factors affecting community supervision population projections are the number of individuals placed onto community supervision and the length of time spent on supervision. Any significant change in projection drivers (e.g., placements, revocations, or length of supervision) may affect future populations. **Figure 10** shows direct felony community supervision placements from fiscal years 2018 to 2024.

The length of community supervision is affected by several factors, including the individual's sentence length, compliance with supervision conditions, and community supervision revocation practices in local judicial districts. The average length of supervision for individuals that were terminated from felony community supervision remained relatively stable from fiscal years 2012 to 2019, averaging 1,341 days. **Figure 11** shows lengths of supervision for all

terminations from felony community supervision from fiscal years 2018 to 2024.

The number of individuals on direct felony community supervision has decreased steadily during the past decade. Before the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the population decreased approximately 9.7 percent from fiscal years 2012 to 2019. **Figure 12** shows the actual and projected average end-of-month direct felony community supervision populations from fiscal years 2018 to 2030.

ADULT MISDEMEANOR COMMUNITY SUPERVISION ACTUAL AND PROJECTED POPULATIONS

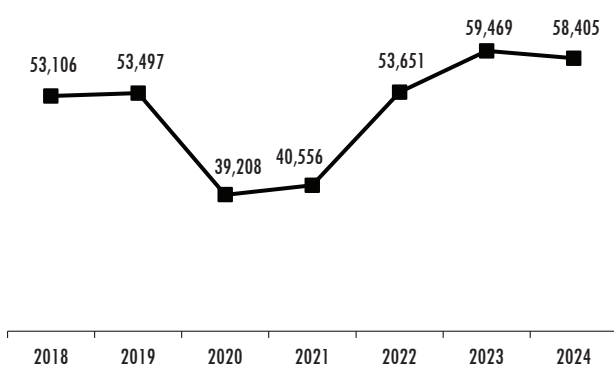
Factors that affect the number of individuals placed on misdemeanor community supervision include modifications to arrest practices for misdemeanor drug offenses, the decreasing number of misdemeanor court case filings, pretrial diversion placements in lieu of misdemeanor community supervision, and modifications to sentencing practices for misdemeanor drug offenses. Any significant change in projection drivers (e.g., pretrial diversion program options, sentencing trends) may affect future populations.

Annual misdemeanor community supervision placements decreased 4.6 percent on average from fiscal years 2012 to 2019. **Figure 13** shows actual and projected numbers of misdemeanor community supervision placements from fiscal years 2018 to 2030.

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION COSTS

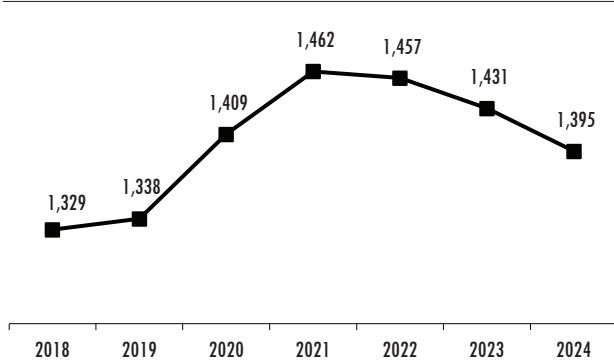
Costs associated with basic supervision include general operating expenses such as administrative services, assessments, and treatment needs. **Figure 14** shows

**FIGURE 10
FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION PLACEMENTS
FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2024**



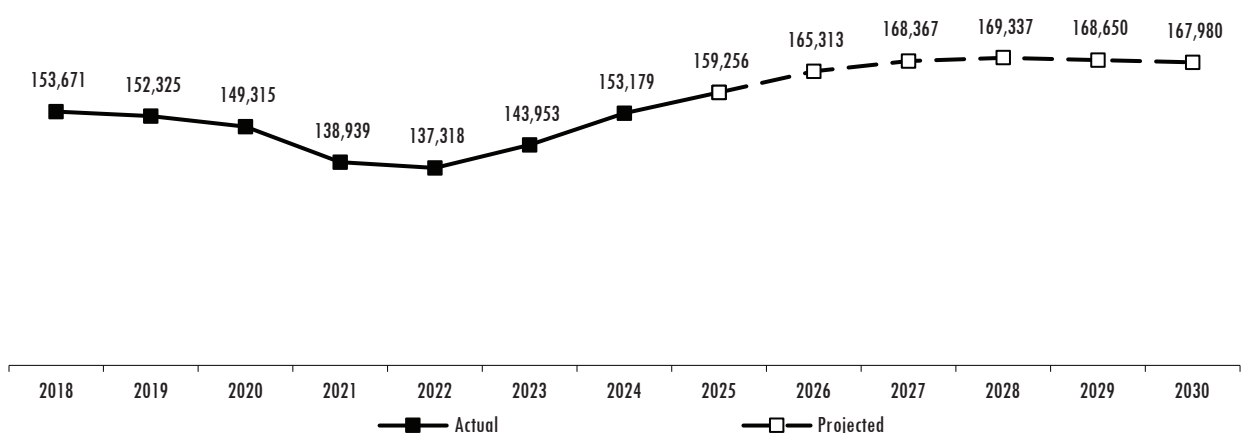
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board, Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

**FIGURE 11
AVERAGE LENGTH OF SUPERVISION IN DAYS AT
TERMINATION OF FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION
FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2024**



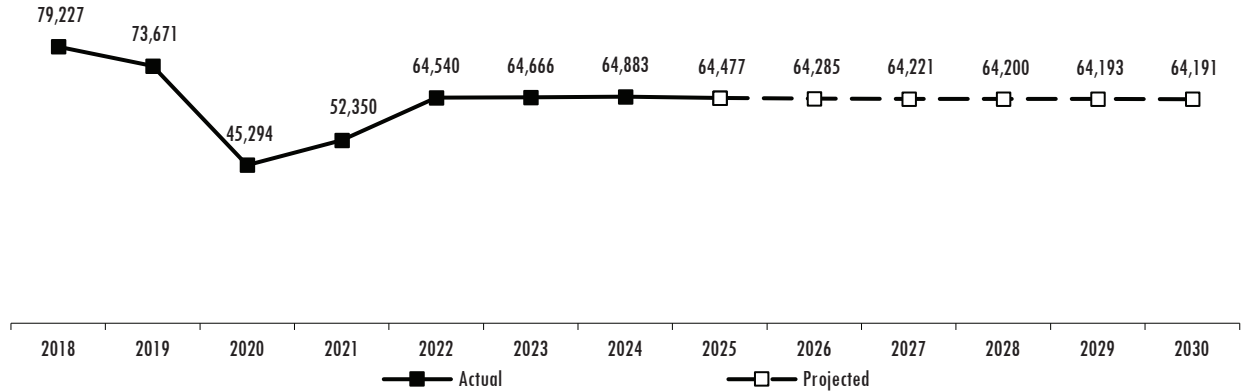
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

**FIGURE 12
ACTUAL AND PROJECTED ADULT FELONY DIRECT COMMUNITY SUPERVISION POPULATIONS
FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2030**



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

FIGURE 13
ACTUAL AND PROJECTED ADULT MISDEMEANOR COMMUNITY SUPERVISION PLACEMENTS
FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2030



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

FIGURE 14
COST PER DAY AND AVERAGE POPULATION FOR BASIC COMMUNITY SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2024

PROGRAM	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
State Cost	\$1.90	\$1.97	\$2.09	\$2.33	\$2.24	\$2.10	\$2.73
Local Cost (Participant fees)	\$1.81	\$1.91	\$1.83	\$2.01	\$1.86	\$2.07	\$1.75
Total	\$3.72	\$3.88	\$3.92	\$4.34	\$4.10	\$4.17	\$4.48
Average Direct Population	232,170	227,268	213,745	188,254	198,714	209,768	220,644

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

the costs per day and average populations associated with basic community supervision from fiscal years 2018 to 2024. In addition to basic supervision, individuals on community supervision may be placed into either a residential or nonresidential program. Additional information regarding select residential and nonresidential programs is available at justice-supplement.lbb.texas.gov.

FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION RECIDIVISM

The felony community supervision cohort includes individuals who are placed on adjudicated probation or deferred adjudication felony community supervision from fiscal years 2018 to 2021. An individual who was arrested for a Class A or Class B misdemeanor or any type of felony offense or incarcerated at least once during the three-year follow-up period was considered a recidivist. For any individual who was incarcerated or arrested more than once during the follow-up period, only the first instance was counted in the recidivism rate calculation. **Figure 15** shows the arrest and incarceration rates after placement onto felony community supervision for the fiscal years 2018 to 2021 cohorts.

FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION REVOCATIONS

Felony community supervision may be revoked, and an individual subsequently may be sentenced to prison, state jail, county jail, or other correctional institutions for committing a new offense or for a technical violation of community supervision conditions. **Figure 16** shows the reason for revocations from fiscal years 2018 to 2024, and whether the revocation led to terms in prison, state jail, or county jail.

To calculate the annual average felony community supervision revocation rate, the number of revocations during a fiscal year is divided by the average population on felony direct community supervision for that year. Direct supervision applies to actively supervised individuals who work or reside within the jurisdiction in which they are being supervised and who meet TDCJ standards for direct supervision. **Figure 17** shows the revocation rates from fiscal years 2018 to 2024.

FIGURE 15
ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS AFTER PLACEMENT ONTO FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION
FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2021 COHORTS

PERIOD	2018 COHORT=57,641		2019 COHORT=58,650		2020 COHORT=42,748		2021 COHORT=44,705	
	ARRESTS	INCARCERATIONS	ARRESTS	INCARCERATIONS	ARRESTS	INCARCERATIONS	ARRESTS	INCARCERATIONS
Year 1	13,532 (23.5%)	5,478 (9.5%)	13,167 (22.5%)	4,314 (7.4%)	9,248 (21.6%)	2,121 (5.0%)	9,520 (21.3%)	2,500 (5.6%)
Year 2	5,877 (10.2%)	5,553 (9.6%)	5,897 (10.1%)	4,156 (7.1%)	4,785 (11.2%)	4,036 (9.4%)	4,915 (11.0%)	4,211 (9.4%)
Year 3	3,561 (6.2%)	2,658 (4.6%)	3,768 (6.4%)	1,921 (3.3%)	2,923 (6.8%)	3,109 (7.3%)	3,131 (7.0%)	2,971 (6.6%)
Total	22,970 (39.9%)	13,689 (23.7%)	22,832 (38.9%)	10,391 (17.7%)	16,956 (39.7%)	9,266 (21.7%)	17,566 (39.3%)	9,682 (21.7%)

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

FIGURE 16
FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION REVOCATIONS AND INCARCERATIONS BY TYPE, FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2024

YEAR	REVOCATIONS	REVOCATION REASON		INCARCERATIONS BY TYPE			
		NEW OFFENSE	TECHNICAL VIOLATION	PRISON	STATE JAIL	COUNTY JAIL	OTHER
2018	24,525	49.1%	50.9%	55.7%	38.2%	6.1%	0.0%
2019	22,733	50.7%	49.3%	57.3%	37.0%	5.5%	0.2%
2020	16,828	52.5%	47.5%	58.1%	36.2%	5.6%	0.0%
2021	16,006	55.8%	44.2%	59.5%	32.0%	7.7%	0.8%
2022	17,665	55.3%	44.7%	60.7%	31.9%	7.1%	0.3%
2023	19,054	54.4%	45.6%	61.9%	30.7%	7.2%	0.2%
2024	19,627	53.1%	46.9%	63.1%	29.9%	6.8%	0.2%

NOTE: Percentages may not sum due to rounding.

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

FIGURE 17
REVOCATION RATES FOR FELONY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2024

YEAR	AVERAGE FELONY DIRECT SUPERVISION POPULATION	REVOCATIONS	REVOCATION RATE
2018	153,539	24,525	16.0%
2019	152,185	22,733	14.9%
2020	149,310	16,828	11.3%
2021	138,940	16,006	11.5%
2022	137,318	17,665	12.9%
2023	143,953	19,054	13.2%
2024	153,179	19,627	12.8%

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

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS DIVISION

The Correctional Institutions Division is responsible for the confinement of adults sentenced to prison, state jail, or substance abuse felony punishment facilities. This division is responsible for the operations of these facilities, medical facilities, pre-release facilities, dormitory facilities, and specialized treatment programs. It also provides support services, such as classification and records, correctional training and staff development, transportation, and food and laundry services.

In April 2022, the agency implemented a 15.0-percent pay increase for correctional officers, food service and laundry managers, and correctional supervisors at all TDCJ-operated units. According to the agency, the increase was intended to enhance correctional officer recruitment and retention efforts to decrease the number of correctional officer vacancies.

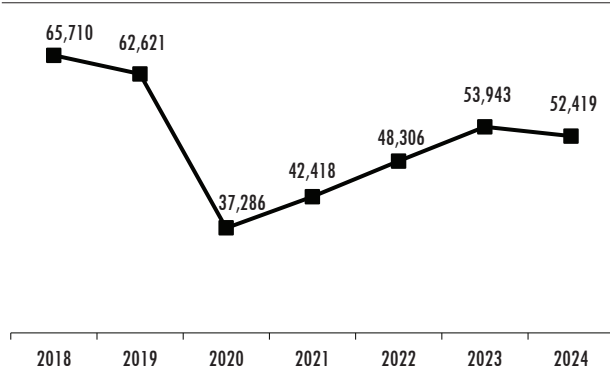
ADULT INCARCERATION ACTUAL AND PROJECTED POPULATIONS

The adult incarceration population consists of individuals housed in prisons, state jails, and substance abuse felony punishment facilities. The incarceration population includes individuals whose offenses are categorized by severity as state jail felonies or greater. The status of the actual and projected correctional populations has been affected by a longstanding effort by multiple Legislatures to support rehabilitation, treatment, and sanction initiatives throughout the criminal justice system. The main factors affecting correctional population projections are the number of individuals entering the system and their lengths of stay. Any significant change in projection drivers (e.g., admissions or admission rates, parole approval practices, amended statute) may affect future populations. **Figure 18** shows TDCJ’s annual incarceration admissions from fiscal years 2018 to 2024.

Longer sentences may increase the populations of correctional institutions by slowing releases. The main factors affecting lengths of stay are sentence lengths; time served before TDCJ incarceration, such as time served in county jails; statutory minimum lengths of stay; time credits for good behavior; and release decisions made by the Board of Pardons and Paroles. **Figure 19** shows the average length of stay for adults released from TDCJ for fiscal years 2018 to 2024.

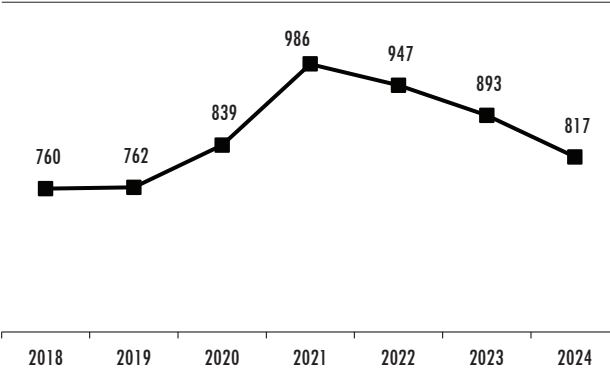
Figure 20 shows TDCJ’s actual incarceration population and operating capacity from fiscal years 2012 to 2024 and projected incarceration population and current operating capacity for fiscal years 2025 to 2030. Operating capacity is

FIGURE 18
TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INCARCERATION ADMISSIONS
FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2024



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

FIGURE 19
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN DAYS OF ADULTS RELEASED
FROM THE TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE
FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2024



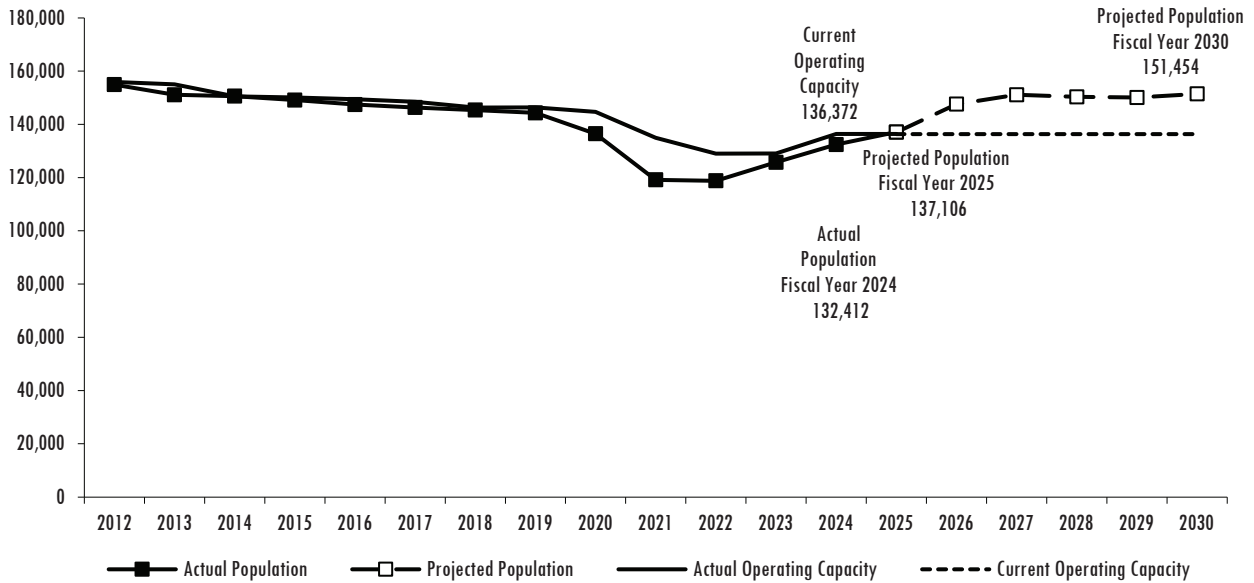
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

96.0 percent of the total unit capacity (i.e., the number of beds available to house individuals). **Figure 21** shows the end-of-month yearly average of projected populations from fiscal years 2025 to 2030 relative to TDCJ’s current operating capacity.

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION COSTS

Costs associated with incarceration depend on the type of facility and whether it is operated privately or by the state. Individuals convicted of felony offenses and sentenced to terms of incarceration are received into TDCJ custody, after which they enter orientation, screening, and assessment to develop a treatment plan, determine a level of custody, and finalize a bed assignment.

FIGURE 20
ACTUAL AND PROJECTED TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE INCARCERATION POPULATION AND OPERATING CAPACITY, FISCAL YEARS 2012 TO 2030



NOTE: During calendar year 2020, the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) closed and idled certain units due to the decrease in the incarceration population and staff shortages. During calendar years 2021 and 2022, TDCJ modified capacity further to accommodate capacity reductions associated with Operation Lone Star, staff shortages, and population changes.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

FIGURE 21
PROJECTED INCARCERATION POPULATION AND OPERATING CAPACITY, FISCAL YEARS 2025 TO 2030

YEAR	INCARCERATION POPULATION (END-OF-MONTH YEARLY AVERAGE)		OPERATING CAPACITY	AVAILABLE CAPACITY	AVAILABLE CAPACITY AS A PERCENTAGE OF OPERATING CAPACITY
	AVERAGE	OPERATING CAPACITY			
2025	137,106	136,372	(734)	(0.5%)	
2026	147,594	136,372	(11,222)	(8.2%)	
2027	151,116	136,372	(14,744)	(10.8%)	
2028	150,308	136,372	(13,936)	(10.2%)	
2029	150,089	136,372	(13,717)	(10.1%)	
2030	151,454	136,372	(15,082)	(11.1%)	

NOTE: Operating capacity is 96.0 percent of the beds available for permanent assignment.
 SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

STATE-OPERATED FACILITIES

State-operated facilities house individuals with various custody classifications and chronic medical needs. TDCJ allocates fixed costs, which are expenditures not associated directly with specific units, to each facility. Fixed allocated costs include expenditures associated with classification and records, transportation, regional maintenance, warehousing, freight transportation, and agriculture. Total fixed allocated costs per day were \$6.25 for fiscal year 2023 and \$7.22 for fiscal year 2024. Additional costs vary among the 91 state-operated facilities, which are categorized as pre-1987 facilities, prototype facilities, or additional facilities. Pre-1987 facilities include 24 facilities built before calendar year

1987. Prototype facilities include 10 facilities built for 2,250 beds and 15 facilities built for 1,000 beds. Additional facilities include dormitory-style facilities, state jails, and those served by the University of Texas Medical Branch and Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center to provide all types of medical and psychiatric services. Dormitory-style facilities provide transitional placement for individuals moving from one facility to another. Individuals move to different facilities for various reasons, including security issues or to better meet special needs. **Figures 22 and 23** show historical costs per day and average daily populations, respectively, for the state-operated facilities. Additional information regarding select programs provided

**FIGURE 22
COSTS PER DAY FOR CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS DIVISION STATE-OPERATED FACILITIES, FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2024**

FACILITY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Pre-1987 Facilities	\$61.11	\$63.24	\$69.34	\$75.59	\$76.05	\$81.10	\$89.05
Prototype Facilities							
1,000 Beds	\$50.81	\$52.26	\$55.50	\$62.24	\$60.89	\$62.64	\$65.65
2,250 Beds	\$57.16	\$58.68	\$60.58	\$63.04	\$64.16	\$68.70	\$71.12
Additional Facilities							
Non-prototype (1)	\$52.29	\$54.52	\$59.46	\$69.80	\$65.30	\$71.88	\$72.66
State Jails	\$52.15	\$55.40	\$62.53	\$71.70	\$73.39	\$75.55	\$77.68
Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facilities (2)	\$70.91	\$75.55	\$87.99	\$93.35	\$89.98	\$85.28	\$85.04
Medical Facilities	\$851.15	\$833.46	\$890.77	\$1,017.15	\$988.20	\$1,075.99	\$1,058.70
Psychiatric Facilities	\$181.53	\$187.41	\$189.26	\$202.60	\$217.49	\$232.04	\$268.93
Developmental Disability Facilities	\$77.68	\$82.11	\$81.76	\$85.85	\$76.25	\$85.79	\$100.00
Systemwide Cost per Day	\$62.26	\$64.35	\$69.28	\$77.02	\$77.49	\$82.66	\$86.50

NOTES:

- (1) Before fiscal year 2022, non-prototype facilities were referred to as transfer facilities. As of fiscal year 2024, this category of facilities includes dormitory facilities and facilities that previously were operated privately.
- (2) As of fiscal year 2023, costs shown for Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facilities no longer include treatment costs.

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

**FIGURE 23
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATIONS IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS DIVISION STATE-OPERATED FACILITIES
FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2024**

FACILITY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Pre-1987 Facilities	40,576	40,370	38,323	35,427	35,380	37,277	38,299
Prototype Facilities							
1,000 Beds	22,044	21,653	20,429	17,694	17,135	17,855	18,615
2,250 Beds	30,498	30,144	29,232	27,849	26,990	27,379	28,426
Additional Facilities							
Non-prototype (1)	19,263	19,403	18,146	12,582	13,137	13,643	17,124
State Jails	17,630	17,528	16,094	13,900	14,658	16,738	17,836
Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facilities	2,552	2,432	2,083	1,641	1,802	1,917	2,077
Medical Facilities	757	764	715	673	730	794	829
Psychiatric Facilities	1,778	1,738	1,670	1,675	1,725	1,789	1,684
Developmental Disability Facilities	933	928	933	904	939	900	886

NOTE: (1) Before fiscal year 2022, non-prototype facilities were referred to as transfer facilities. As of fiscal year 2024, this category of facilities includes dormitory facilities and facilities that previously were operated privately.

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

within correctional institutions is available at justice-supplement.lbb.texas.gov.

PRIVATELY OPERATED FACILITIES

TDCJ contracts with private organizations to operate four prisons, three state jails, and one multiuse treatment facility. The agency is responsible for providing oversight and monitoring of these privately operated facilities, which house individuals sentenced to a term of state incarceration. The

multiuse treatment facility includes beds for the Driving While Intoxicated Treatment, Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility, and Intermediate Sanction Facility programs. All facility costs include indirect administration and operational expenditures. Additional information regarding treatment costs is available at justice-supplement.lbb.texas.gov.

Privately operated facilities house individuals who maintain a minimum custody status. Like those in state-

**FIGURE 24
COSTS PER DAY FOR CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS DIVISION PRIVATELY OPERATED FACILITIES
FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2024**

FACILITY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Prisons	\$41.93	\$43.18	\$46.25	\$47.43	\$48.43	\$51.26	\$55.51
State Jails	\$33.83	\$34.50	\$36.79	\$42.16	\$44.43	\$44.52	\$53.42
Multiuse Treatment Facilities (1)	\$38.72	\$40.03	\$42.42	\$41.76	\$43.39	\$42.43	\$60.25

NOTE: (1) As of fiscal year 2023, costs shown for Multiuse Treatment Facilities no longer include treatment costs. Treatment costs by program can be found in an online dashboard at justice-supplement.lbb.texas.gov.

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

**FIGURE 25
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATIONS FOR CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS DIVISION PRIVATELY OPERATED FACILITIES
FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2024**

FACILITY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Prisons	4,557	4,545	4,341	4,064	3,982	4,367	2,443
State Jails	4,038	3,911	3,617	1,632	2,074	2,714	3,652
Multiuse Treatment Facilities	2,169	2,164	1,804	1,779	2,027	2,088	1,996

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

operated facilities, individuals within privately operated facilities have access to educational classes and programs, life skills training, parenting skills training, vocational programs, and treatment programs. Although operated by private providers, the prison and state jail facilities were constructed and are owned by the state, and TDCJ is responsible for major repairs. As with state-operated prisons and state-operated state jails, TDCJ pays the medical costs for privately operated prisons and state jails through a contract with correctional managed healthcare service providers. **Figures 24** and **25** show costs per day and average daily populations, respectively, for privately operated facilities.

REHABILITATION AND REENTRY DIVISION COSTS

The Texas Correctional Office on Offenders with Medical or Mental Impairments (TCOOMMI) serves as a type of reentry service within TDCJ’s Rehabilitation and Reentry Division. TCOOMMI provides a formal structure for criminal justice, health and human services, and other affected organizations to communicate and coordinate regarding policy, legislative, and programmatic issues affecting adults and juveniles that have medical or mental impairments. TDCJ contracts with 39 local mental health authorities to provide the following services within communities: continuity of care, diversion, residential, and case management for adults and juveniles; case management of medical continuity-of-care programs; and Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision program operations and case management. TCOOMMI expenditures totaled

\$28.7 million for fiscal year 2023 and \$28.5 million for fiscal year 2024.

INCARCERATION RECIDIVISM

Recidivism rates for incarcerated individuals are estimated separately for prison, state jail, and Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility (SAFPF) populations. Fiscal years 2018 to 2021 cohorts include individuals who were released from one of these populations during the fiscal year. An individual who was arrested for a Class A or Class B misdemeanor or any type of felony offense or incarcerated at least once during the three-year follow-up period was considered a recidivist. For any individual who was arrested or incarcerated more than once during the follow-up period, only the first instance counted toward the recidivism rate calculation. **Figures 26, 27, and 28** show the arrest and incarceration rates for the prison, state jail, and SAFPF release cohorts, respectively, from fiscal years 2018 to 2021. Additional information regarding the recidivism rates of select incarcerated populations is available at justice-supplement.lbb.texas.gov.

FIGURE 26
ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS AFTER RELEASE FROM PRISON
FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2021 COHORTS

PERIOD	2018 COHORT=40,062		2019 COHORT=40,617		2020 COHORT=38,526		2021 COHORT=34,606	
	ARRESTS	INCARCERATIONS	ARRESTS	INCARCERATIONS	ARRESTS	INCARCERATIONS	ARRESTS	INCARCERATIONS
Year 1	9,760 (24.4%)	1,742 (4.3%)	9,516 (23.4%)	1,335 (3.3%)	8,480 (22.0%)	726 (1.9%)	7,911 (22.9%)	931 (2.7%)
Year 2	5,866 (14.6%)	2,978 (7.4%)	5,802 (14.3%)	2,109 (5.2%)	5,797 (15.0%)	2,341 (6.1%)	5,407 (15.6%)	2,226 (6.4%)
Year 3	3,199 (8.0%)	1,806 (4.5%)	3,565 (8.8%)	2,514 (6.2%)	3,461 (9.0%)	2,667 (6.9%)	3,005 (8.7%)	2,679 (7.7%)
Total	18,825 (47.0%)	6,526 (16.3%)	18,883 (46.5%)	5,958 (14.7%)	17,738 (46.0%)	5,734 (14.9%)	16,323 (47.2%)	5,836 (16.9%)

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

FIGURE 27
ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS AFTER RELEASE FROM STATE JAIL
FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2021 COHORTS

PERIOD	2018 COHORT=16,839		2019 COHORT=16,110		2020 COHORT=12,285		2021 COHORT=6,251	
	ARRESTS	INCARCERATIONS	ARRESTS	INCARCERATIONS	ARRESTS	INCARCERATIONS	ARRESTS	INCARCERATIONS
Year 1	6,835 (40.6%)	1,451 (8.6%)	6,267 (38.9%)	1,147 (7.1%)	4,345 (35.4%)	489 (4.0%)	2,322 (37.1%)	321 (5.1%)
Year 2	2,560 (15.2%)	1,779 (10.6%)	2,206 (13.7%)	1,015 (6.3%)	1,952 (15.9%)	947 (7.7%)	971 (15.5%)	642 (10.3%)
Year 3	1,079 (6.4%)	871 (5.2%)	1,206 (7.5%)	1,133 (7.0%)	1,034 (8.4%)	1,088 (8.9%)	550 (8.8%)	554 (8.9%)
Total	10,474 (62.2%)	4,101 (24.4%)	9,679 (60.1%)	3,295 (20.5%)	7,331 (59.7%)	2,524 (20.5%)	3,843 (61.5%)	1,517 (24.3%)

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

FIGURE 28
ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS AFTER RELEASE FROM A SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY
PUNISHMENT FACILITY
FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2021 COHORTS

PERIOD	2018 COHORT=6,530		2019 COHORT=5,997		2020 COHORT=5,781		2021 COHORT=3,064	
	ARRESTS	INCARCERATIONS	ARRESTS	INCARCERATIONS	ARRESTS	INCARCERATIONS	ARRESTS	INCARCERATIONS
Year 1	1,273 (19.5%)	1,090 (16.7%)	1,194 (19.9%)	893 (14.9%)	1,116 (19.3%)	614 (10.6%)	596 (19.5%)	410 (13.4%)
Year 2	975 (14.9%)	903 (13.8%)	795 (13.3%)	604 (10.1%)	834 (14.4%)	806 (13.9%)	429 (14.0%)	436 (14.2%)
Year 3	637 (9.8%)	418 (6.4%)	580 (9.7%)	509 (8.5%)	587 (10.2%)	532 (9.2%)	321 (10.5%)	261 (8.5%)
Total	2,885 (44.2%)	2,411 (36.9%)	2,569 (42.8%)	2,006 (33.5%)	2,537 (43.9%)	1,952 (33.8%)	1,346 (43.9%)	1,107 (36.1%)

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

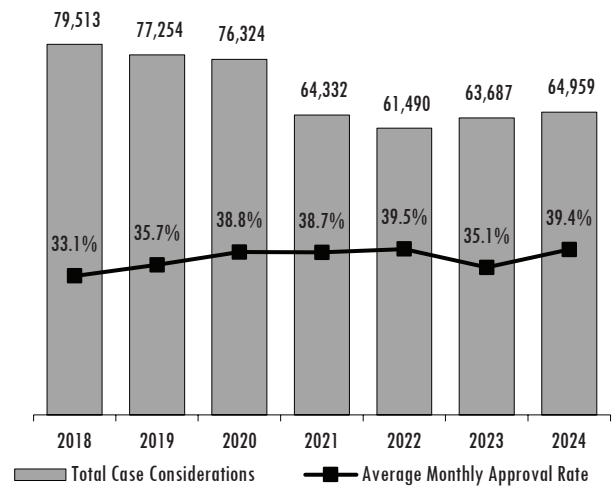
PAROLE DIVISION

The Parole Division is responsible for the supervision of individuals released from correctional institutions to serve the remainder of their sentences in the community, as determined by the Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles (BPP). The Parole Division does not make release or parole revocation decisions. The BPP considers and approves individuals for release onto parole supervision through a parole or discretionary mandatory supervision (DMS) process. The Parole Division works closely with BPP and provides board members with documentation to inform their decisions. Individuals sentenced to conditions of parole are placed on active supervision. Depending on the offense, level of supervision necessary, and treatment needs, individuals on parole may serve in residential or nonresidential programs.

Statutory requirements determine an individual’s eligibility for parole or DMS, and these requirements commonly are based on offense dates and the offense committed. Individuals typically are eligible for parole release before DMS release. Parole is discretionary and always requires a decision from BPP. However, in accordance with state law in effect until August 31, 1996, release to mandatory supervision was automatic. If an incarcerated individual is serving time for an offense committed before that date and is eligible for mandatory supervision, the individual must be released on the date on which the sum of calendar time and time credited for good behavior equals the sentence length. Therefore, a relatively small number of individuals who committed offenses before September 1, 1996, are placed automatically onto parole supervision through a mandatory supervision release process. For offenses committed on or after September 1, 1996, BPP may review scheduled mandatory supervision releases by individual case.

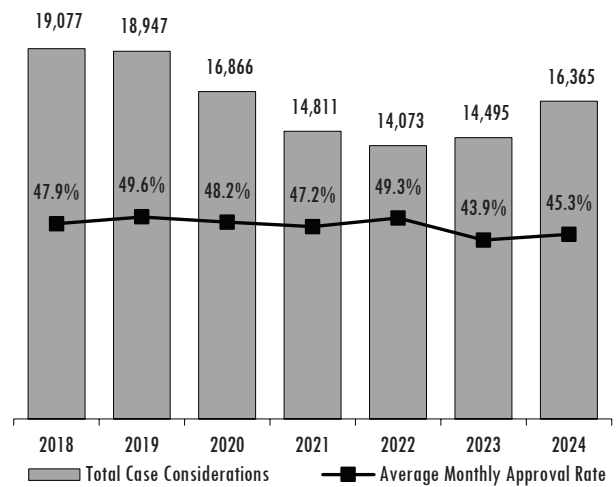
Almost all individuals sentenced to a prison term are eligible for consideration and subsequent release to parole supervision. The percentage of a sentence that must be served before becoming eligible for parole consideration varies according to the offense and offense date. Eligible individuals receive conditions of supervision from BPP 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. In addition to individuals released from prison, parole supervision also includes those who committed an offense in another state and whose terms of parole supervision were transferred to Texas, and those whose supervision was transferred from the juvenile justice system. Individuals are required to pay monthly supervision and administrative fees to the Parole Division.

**FIGURE 29
PAROLE CASE CONSIDERATIONS AND APPROVAL RATE
FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2024**



SOURCE: Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

**FIGURE 30
DISCRETIONARY MANDATORY SUPERVISION CASE
CONSIDERATIONS AND APPROVAL RATE
FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2024**



SOURCE: Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

ACTIVE ADULT PAROLE SUPERVISION ACTUAL AND PROJECTED POPULATIONS, FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2030

The main factors affecting parole supervision population projections are the number of individuals placed onto parole supervision and the length of time each individual is on supervision. Any significant change in factors affecting projections (e.g., parole approval and consideration practices) may affect future populations. Figures 29 and 30 show the total annual case considerations and approval rate for parole

and DMS, respectively, from fiscal years 2018 to 2024. **Figure 31** shows the annual number of parole and DMS placements made from fiscal years 2018 to 2024.

Parole length of supervision is driven by several factors, including the individual’s sentence length, compliance with supervision conditions, and the BPP’s parole revocation practices. **Figure 32** shows the trend in supervision length from fiscal years 2018 to 2024. **Figure 33** shows the actual and projected parole populations from fiscal years 2018 to 2030.

ACTIVE SUPERVISION COSTS

Figure 34 shows costs per day and average daily populations for active parole supervision from fiscal years 2018 to 2024. In addition to active parole supervision, individuals may be placed into various residential and nonresidential treatment and supervision programs based on need and special conditions of parole release. Additional information regarding select residential and nonresidential costs is available at justice-supplement.lbb.texas.gov.

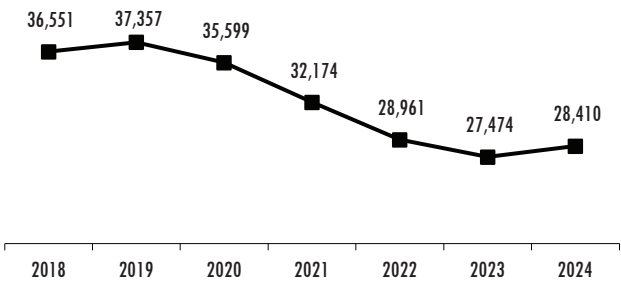
BOARD OF PARDONS AND PAROLES COSTS

BPP determines which individuals are released to parole or DMS, the conditions of supervision, and whether supervision is revoked. BPP also recommends the resolution of clemency matters to the Office of the Governor, which include clemency for individuals on TDCJ’s death row. Total BPP expenditures were \$38.4 million for fiscal year 2023 and \$41.9 million for fiscal year 2024.

PAROLE RECIDIVISM

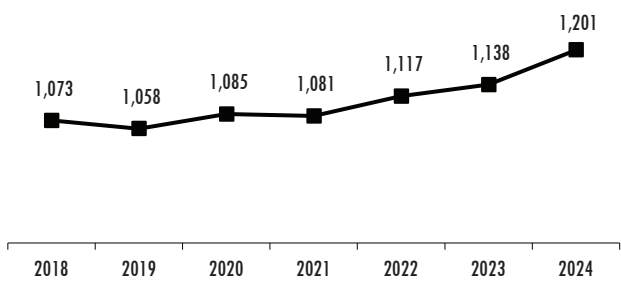
Parole supervision cohorts include individuals released from prison, placed as out-of-state transfers, transferred to parole supervision from the juvenile justice system, or placed on parole supervision in absentia during fiscal years 2020 and 2021. Parole revocation policies during the three-year follow-up period affect the incarceration rate of individuals on parole supervision. **Figure 35** shows the arrest and

**FIGURE 31
PAROLE AND DISCRETIONARY MANDATORY SUPERVISION
PLACEMENTS, FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2024**



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

**FIGURE 32
AVERAGE LENGTH OF SUPERVISION IN DAYS
FOR RELEASES FROM PAROLE SUPERVISION
FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2024**



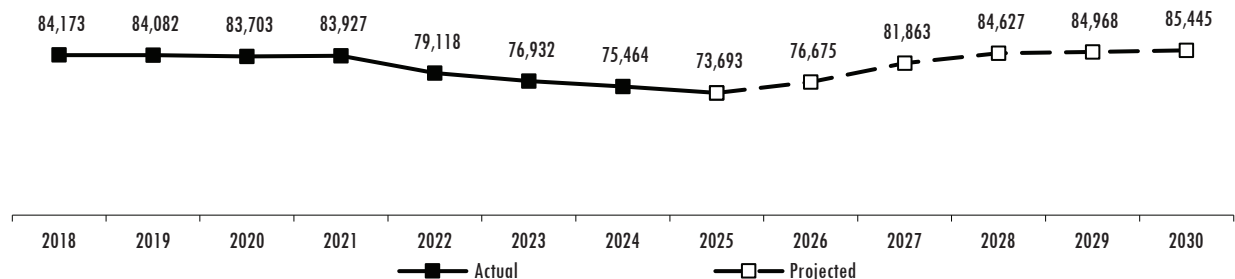
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

incarceration rates after placement on parole supervision for the fiscal years 2018 to 2021 cohorts.

PAROLE SUPERVISION REVOCATIONS

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

**FIGURE 33
ACTUAL AND PROJECTED ACTIVE ADULT PAROLE SUPERVISION POPULATIONS, FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2030**



SOURCE: Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

FIGURE 34
COSTS PER DAY AND AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION FOR ACTIVE PAROLE SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2024

CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Cost per day	\$4.39	\$4.53	\$4.64	\$4.53	\$4.69	\$4.57	\$4.69
Average daily population	79,475	80,073	79,659	79,723	75,841	73,276	72,224

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

FIGURE 35
ARREST AND INCARCERATION RATES WITHIN THREE YEARS AFTER PLACEMENT ON PAROLE SUPERVISION
FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2021 COHORTS

PERIOD	2018 COHORT=35,101		2019 COHORT=36,055		2020 COHORT=34,693		2021 COHORT=31,162	
	ARRESTS	INCARCERATIONS	ARRESTS	INCARCERATIONS	ARRESTS	INCARCERATIONS	ARRESTS	INCARCERATIONS
Year 1	7,870 (22.4%)	1,667 (4.7%)	7,775 (21.6%)	1,308 (3.6%)	6,988 (20.1%)	693 (2.0%)	6,529 (21.0%)	882 (2.8%)
Year 2	5,113 (14.6%)	2,592 (7.4%)	5,051 (14.0%)	1,896 (5.3%)	5,197 (15.0%)	2,056 (5.9%)	4,795 (15.4%)	1,936 (6.2%)
Year 3	2,883 (8.2%)	1,535 (4.4%)	3,215 (8.9%)	2,157 (6.0%)	3,138 (9.0%)	2,243 (6.5%)	2,757 (8.8%)	2,274 (7.3%)
Total	15,866 (45.2%)	5,794 (16.5%)	16,041 (44.5%)	5,361 (14.9%)	15,323 (44.2%)	4,992 (14.4%)	14,081 (45.2%)	5,092 (16.3%)

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

FIGURE 36
REASONS FOR ADULT PAROLE REVOCATIONS
FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2024

YEAR	REVOCATIONS	NEW OFFENSE	TECHNICAL VIOLATION
2018	6,559	77.2%	22.8%
2019	5,932	79.2%	20.8%
2020	3,304	82.4%	17.6%
2021	4,572	83.7%	16.3%
2022	4,327	74.8%	25.2%
2023	4,094	69.2%	30.8%
2024	4,712	75.8%	24.2%

NOTE: Revocations include only individuals received into the Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

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

supervising parole officer; and obtaining the parole officer’s written permission before changing residence. Individuals also agree to abide by all rules of parole supervision and all laws relating to the revocation of parole supervision, including appearing at any required hearings or proceedings.

Individuals who violate conditions of parole supervision may be required to appear before a parole panel as part of the revocation process. The parole panel may choose to not revoke parole, which would authorize the individual to continue supervision, often with modifications of release conditions. The panel also may revoke an individual’s supervision and return the individual to prison or place the individual into an

FIGURE 37
REVOCATION RATES FOR PAROLE SUPERVISION
FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2024

YEAR	AVERAGE ACTIVE PAROLE SUPERVISION POPULATION	REVOCATIONS TO PRISON	REVOCATION RATE
2018	84,173	6,559	7.8%
2019	84,082	5,932	7.1%
2020	83,703	3,304	3.9%
2021	83,927	4,572	5.4%
2022	79,118	4,327	5.5%
2023	76,392	4,094	5.4%
2024	75,464	4,712	6.2%

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

Intermediate Sanction Facility or SAFPF. Parole supervision may be revoked for an individual who commits a new offense or for a technical violation of conditions of parole supervision. **Figure 36** shows the number of parole revocations from fiscal years 2018 to 2024, and the proportion of revocations that resulted from committing a new offense or a technical violation.

To calculate the annual average parole supervision revocation rate, the number of individuals revoked and received into prison during a fiscal year is divided by the average active parole supervision population for that fiscal year. **Figure 37** shows the average parole supervision revocation rates from fiscal years 2018 to 2024.

