

LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD

Biennial Report on Juvenile Justice Populations

Fiscal Years 2018 to 2030

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

WWW.LBB.TEXAS.GOV

JANUARY 2025

Biennial Report on Juvenile Justice Populations

Fiscal Years 2018 to 2030

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

BIENNIAL REPORT ON JUVENILE JUSTICE POPULATIONS

FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2030

January 2025

The Legislative Budget Board (LBB) staff is responsible for conducting periodic analysis and long-term projections of the adult 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. The Governor issued an Executive Order to mitigate the spread of the virus in March 2020. Juvenile probation departments began prioritizing referrals for more serious offenses, temporary holds were placed on nonessential court hearings, and some residential placements were restricted. In April 2020, the Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD) suspended the transfer of individuals into state custody. In June 2022, TJJD limited admissions to its secure facilities, reporting an inability to maintain compliance with required staff ratios to meet basic supervision needs. Decreases in the number of referrals and changes in admission practices resulted in significant changes to juvenile 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

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
CORRECTIONAL POPULATION PROJECTIONS AND UNIFORM COSTS.....	1
RECIDIVISM	2
TEXAS JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM	4
TEXAS JUVENILE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT	4
TEXAS YOUTH POPULATION, REFERRALS, AND DISPOSITIONS	4
JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL POPULATIONS.....	7
PROJECTION METHODOLOGY.....	7
JUVENILE PROBATION SUPERVISION	7
JUVENILE STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES.....	13
JUVENILE PAROLE SUPERVISION	17

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Texas Government Code, Section 322.019, authorizes the Legislative Budget Board (LBB) staff to produce certain criminal justice policy analyses. For juvenile 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 Juvenile 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 juvenile justice system and populations, followed by three sections consistent with the populations of interest: juvenile probation, state residential facilities, 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 for 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 amounts. The January 2025 report informs budgeting and policy decisions during the Eighty-ninth Legislature, 2025.

**FIGURE 1
TEXAS JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL POPULATIONS
AS OF AUGUST 2024**

POPULATION	COUNT
Juvenile Probation (1)	18,692
State Residential Facilities	790
Parole (1)	154

NOTE: (1) Juvenile probation and parole counts are preliminary and subject to revision.
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

PROJECTION METHODOLOGY

LBB staff produce correctional population projections using a discrete-event simulation model, which simulates movement through the juvenile 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 POPULATION OVERVIEW

The juvenile correctional populations include three groups; juvenile probation, state residential facilities, and parole. **Figure 1** shows juvenile correctional populations as of August 31, 2024. **Figure 2** shows juvenile correctional population projections for fiscal years 2025 to 2027. Population projections are the average daily juvenile correctional populations.

UNIFORM COSTS

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

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

POPULATION	2025	2026	2027	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FOR PERIOD
Juvenile Probation	18,968	19,626	19,299	1.7%
State Residential Facilities	803	829	826	2.9%
Parole	165	165	165	0.0%

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

comprehensive population and expenditure data to LBB staff. The expenditure data is separated into state and local expenditures, and federal funding expenditures are reported within state expenditures. These costs per day are comprehensive and include direct and indirect expenditures. Indirect expenditures are expenses the Texas Juvenile Justice Department 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 delinquent activity after previous delinquent involvement. Certain indicators of subsequent delinquent activity are used to calculate recidivism rates because all delinquent 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 two 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 juvenile justice data for a group of individuals sentenced to a sanction or treatment across a three-year period. The rate is calculated as the number in the group who recidivate (i.e., return to delinquent 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

Juveniles released from residential correctional facilities or entering supervision were monitored to determine the percentage arrested or referred to juvenile probation departments 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 juvenile arrested or referred more than once during the three-year follow-up period, only the first event counted toward the arrest rate. For the juvenile deferred prosecution and juvenile adjudicated probation 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

Juveniles released from residential correctional facilities or entering supervision were monitored to determine the percentage that was incarcerated during the subsequent three years. Any juvenile incarcerated in a state jail, prison, or Texas Juvenile Justice Department state residential facility at least once during the three-year follow-up period was considered a recidivist. For any juvenile who was incarcerated more than once during the follow-up period, only the first incarceration counted toward the incarceration rate. **Figure 4** shows the incarceration rate within three years of release or start of supervision for all cohorts from fiscal years 2018 to 2021.

REVOCAION

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 juvenile parole supervision and juvenile probation supervision populations were calculated to determine the number of parolees and probationers who were incarcerated as a consequence of their supervision being revoked. In contrast to the categories of recidivism discussed previously, revocation rates are not

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

POPULATION	2018	2019	2020	2021
Deferred Prosecution Supervision	37.6%	36.4%	36.1%	44.0%
Adjudicated Probation Supervision	59.2%	58.5%	57.3%	58.8%
Local Secure Residential Facility – Juvenile Probation Departments	70.8%	73.9%	73.1%	73.9%
State Residential Facility – Texas Juvenile Justice Department	74.1%	75.8%	70.1%	73.7%

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

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

POPULATION	2018	2019	2020	2021
Deferred Prosecution Supervision	1.5%	1.5%	1.2%	2.4%
Adjudicated Probation Supervision	9.8%	8.7%	9.2%	11.5%
Local Secure Residential Facility – Juvenile Probation Departments	23.1%	22.2%	20.1%	26.4%
State Residential Facility – Texas Juvenile Justice Department	37.0%	30.1%	32.1%	35.0%

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

FIGURE 5
JUVENILE REVOCATION RATES FOR FELONY SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2024

POPULATION	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Deferred Prosecution	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Adjudicated Probation	5.0%	5.5%	4.2%	4.8%	4.3%	3.9%	4.1%
Parole Supervision	25.3%	24.5%	18.8%	25.5%	38.6%	39.1%	61.2%

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

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 juvenile revocations by the average population of juveniles on supervision during that year. Not included in the revocation analysis are inactive cases, such as when an individual absconds or is transferred out of jurisdiction. **Figure 5** shows the revocation rates for juveniles supervised for felony offenses from fiscal years 2018 to 2024.

TEXAS JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

TEXAS JUVENILE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

The Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD) provides programming and rehabilitative services to youth committed to state residential facilities, supervises youth upon release to parole supervision, and provides regulatory oversight and financial and professional assistance to local juvenile probation departments. **Figure 6** shows the TJJD areas and populations discussed.

TEXAS YOUTH POPULATION, REFERRALS, AND DISPOSITIONS

Key factors of intakes into various parts of the Texas juvenile justice system include trends in the statewide youth population and in referrals. An individual’s path through the juvenile justice system typically begins with an arrest followed by a referral for services. This overview discusses recent trends that may affect entries into the juvenile justice system.

TEXAS YOUTH POPULATION

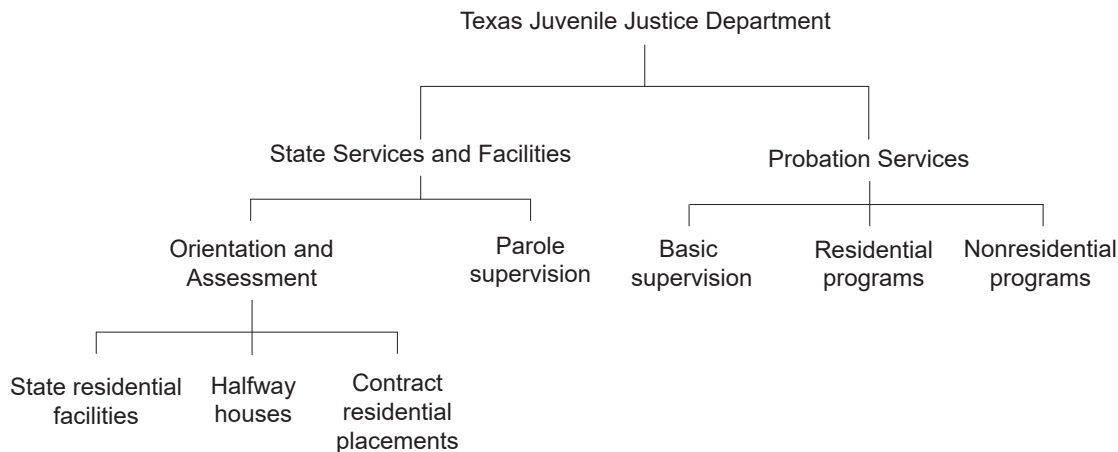
The Texas Demographic Center generates population projections and annual population estimates for the state by age, gender, and race/ethnicity. Estimates of the state’s total juvenile population, ages 10 to 16, have shown consistent growth since calendar year 2010, and this trend is projected to continue.

REFERRALS INTO THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

The Texas Human Resources Code, Chapter 201, directs TJJD to coordinate with local county governments, courts, and communities to promote public safety by providing a range of effective supports and services to youth from initial contact through termination of supervision. Initial contact with the Texas juvenile justice system typically occurs when a victim, school, or other observer reports an incident or behavior to law enforcement, which may divert the youth from the juvenile justice system or refer the youth to the local juvenile probation department. Currently, 165 juvenile probation departments serve all 254 counties in Texas. Juvenile probation departments supervise youth before and after adjudication and provide services to referred youth. These services may include protective services, prevention of delinquent conduct and conduct indicating a need for supervision, diversion, deferred prosecution, foster care, counseling, other services in response to court orders, and the operation of secure and nonsecure residential facilities for youth before and after adjudication.

For a youth to be referred formally into the juvenile justice system, the youth allegedly must have engaged in delinquent conduct, conduct indicating a need for supervision, or conduct violating a condition of probation. Delinquent conduct refers to certain conduct, other than a traffic

FIGURE 6
TEXAS JUVENILE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT POPULATIONS AND PROGRAMS, FISCAL YEAR 2025



SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

offense, that violates a criminal law of Texas or of the United States and is punishable by imprisonment or by confinement in jail. Conduct indicating a need for supervision refers to certain conduct, other than a traffic offense, for which a youth may be referred to a juvenile court, including a misdemeanor offense punishable by fine only, and status offenses, or conduct that would not violate state law if committed by an adult. **Figure 7** shows total referrals to juvenile probation departments by type during fiscal year 2024.

Law enforcement agencies, including school district police departments, are the primary source of formal referrals to juvenile probation departments. Juvenile probation departments, schools, and other sources in the community initiate the remaining referrals. **Figure 8** shows formal referrals by source during fiscal year 2024.

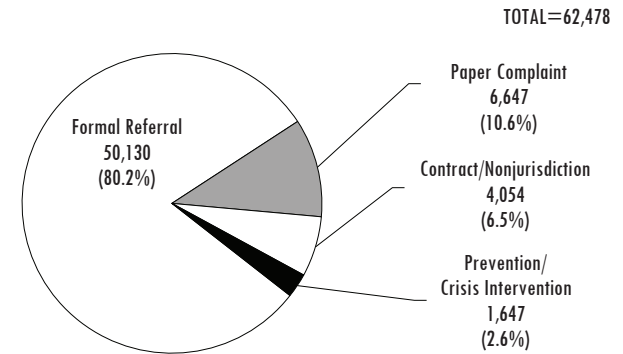
OFFENSE CATEGORIES

Offenses are organized into four categories: violent, property, drug, and other. Offenses not contained within the violent, property, and drug categories are categorized as other, excluding traffic offenses. Examples of other offenses include running away, truancy, or criminal trespassing. **Figure 9** shows formal referrals by offense type from fiscal years 2018 to 2024.

DISPOSITION OF REFERRALS

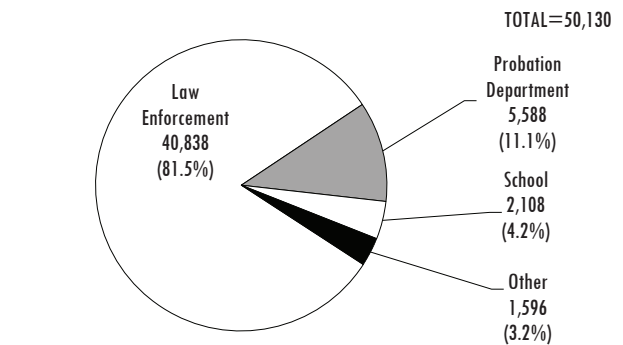
The disposition, or outcome, of a referral incorporates punishment and rehabilitation. Many dispositions do not

**FIGURE 7
TOTAL REFERRALS TO JUVENILE PROBATION
DEPARTMENTS BY TYPE, FISCAL YEAR 2024**



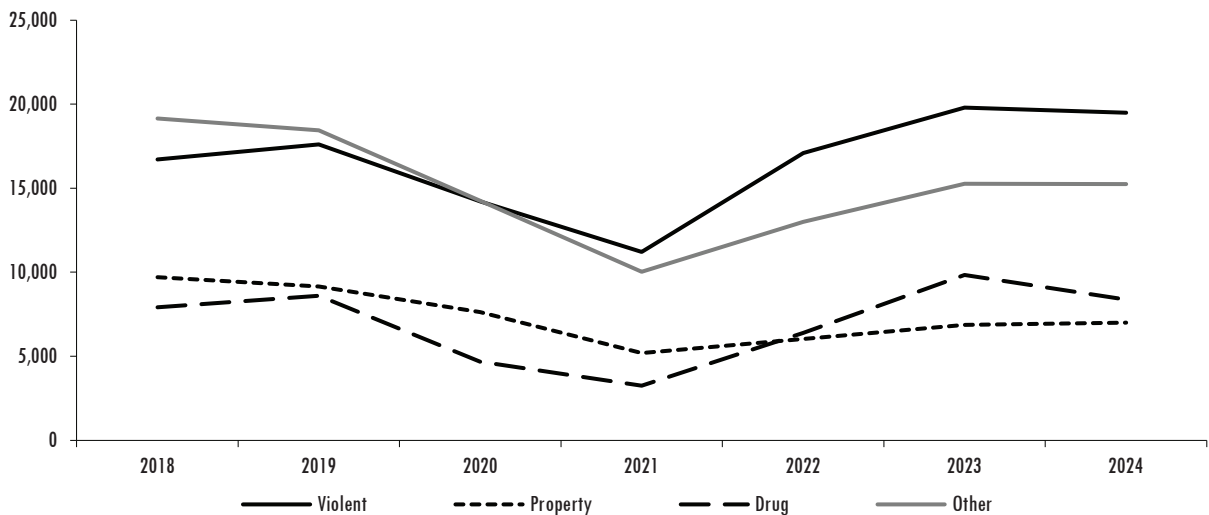
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

**FIGURE 8
FORMAL REFERRALS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2024**



SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

**FIGURE 9
FORMAL REFERRALS BY OFFENSE TYPE, FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2024**

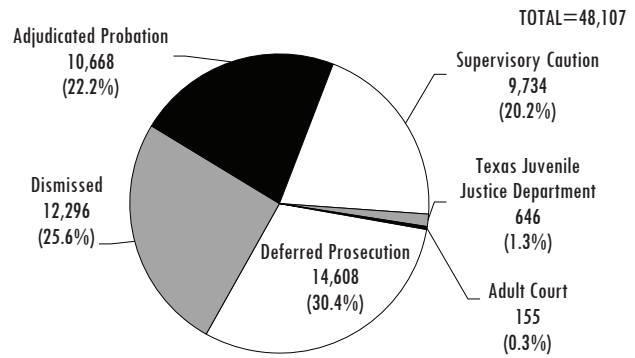


SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

result in placements to residential facilities. Instead, they may result in deferred prosecution supervision or adjudicated probation. Additionally, less severe referrals may be dismissed or disposed to supervisory caution, which is a nonjudicial disposition that may involve referring the youth to a social service agency or a community-based first offender program operated by law enforcement, contacting parents to inform them of the youth’s activities, or warning the youth about the consequences of those activities. A small number of cases result in more severe dispositions, such as receiving a commitment to a TJJD residential facility or being certified to stand trial as an adult. **Figure 10** shows dispositions made for formal referrals by disposition type during fiscal year 2024.

During the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, law enforcement, courts, juvenile probation departments, and state residential institutions modified practices and policies throughout the juvenile justice system, which decreased the number of referrals into the system. Juvenile hearings were suspended and delayed across the state, resulting in a backlog of cases. According to the Office of Court Administration, Texas juvenile courts now have eliminated

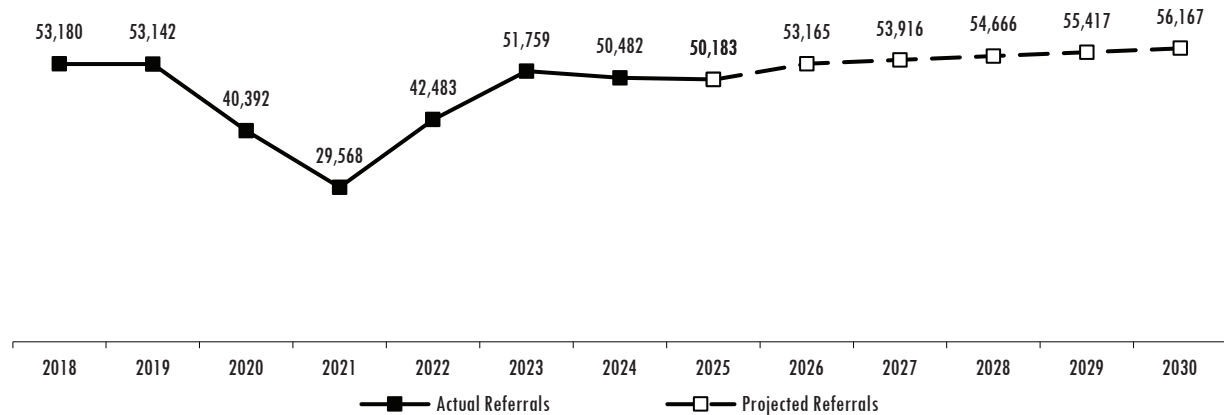
**FIGURE 10
FORMAL REFERRAL DISPOSITIONS
FISCAL YEAR 2024**



NOTE: Dispositions do not include referrals that were consolidated or transferred to another juvenile probation department.
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

their backlogs. Any significant change to projection drivers, such as law enforcement and school policy, may affect actual referrals. **Figure 11** shows actual and projected formal referrals to juvenile probation departments from fiscal years 2018 to 2030.

**FIGURE 11
ACTUAL AND PROJECTED FORMAL REFERRALS TO JUVENILE PROBATION DEPARTMENTS, FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2030**



SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL POPULATIONS

PROJECTION METHODOLOGY

LBB staff produce projections for the juvenile probation supervision, state residential, and parole supervision populations using a discrete event simulation model that incorporates updated correctional data. The model simulates an individual's movement through the juvenile justice system to produce aggregate population estimates for the next six fiscal years. Each youth's projected movement is governed by the state laws in place at the time of the offense. Projections assume that current laws will remain constant throughout the projection period while considering certain trends and changes to practice, including referrals to juvenile probation departments; court activity, such as disposition decisions and pending caseloads; admissions into TJJD custody; length of supervision and detention; and parole decisions.

JUVENILE PROBATION SUPERVISION

TJJD is responsible for providing state funding and oversight for the supervision of youth in the community. TJJD distributes funds to 165 local juvenile probation departments that supervise and provide services to youth referred by local law enforcement agencies, schools, or other community sources. Juvenile probation departments operate residential and nonresidential programs. TJJD provides state funding through formula and grant funding, and local governments are responsible for funding most local probation services across the state, although the ratio of state funds to local funds varies among probation departments.

During fiscal year 2022, TJJD implemented changes to its grant management system, which tracks the grant funding provided to local governments that administer juvenile probation services. According to TJJD, changes to grant fund organization enabled the agency to allocate grant expenditures more effectively among the categories of spending in its reporting. Funds for certain community and residential discretionary state aid grants previously were reported as part of Regional Diversion Alternatives. Following the changes to its system, TJJD reported these funds in community programs and post-adjudication categories, in which the numbers of youth served by these funds are reported. The funds reported in Regional Diversion Alternatives now represent only funds supporting

the youth placed through that grant. All state expenditures for probation services have been reported and included in calculations in previous reports; however, these expenditures are reported accurately in the correct program category for fiscal years 2022 onward. Population changes for these programs may affect cost-per-day fluctuation.

TYPES OF SUPERVISION

Projections for the juvenile probation supervision population consist of three statutory supervision types managed by juvenile probation departments: (1) conditional predisposition supervision, (2) deferred prosecution supervision, and (3) adjudicated probation supervision. In addition, LBB staff monitor other supervision populations, including temporary pre-court monitoring and supervision in local residential facilities.

CONDITIONAL PREDISPOSITION SUPERVISION

The Texas Family Code, Section 53.02, establishes conditional predisposition supervision, sometimes referred to as conditional release or conditions of release. After youth are referred to juvenile court, they must be released unless detention is required by law. The juvenile probation department may decide to release a youth on specific conditions of release, which must be related to ensuring that the youth will appear in court. The conditions must be in writing and filed with the office or official designated by the court, and a copy must be provided to the youth. A youth who violates the written and court-approved conditions of release may be taken into custody for probable cause of the violation.

TEMPORARY PRE-COURT MONITORING

Conditional predisposition supervision is the only statutory type of predisposition supervision. However, juvenile probation departments may supervise youth through temporary pre-court monitoring. Pre-court monitoring is an unofficial form of predisposition supervision used only when a youth is pending a disposition decision or court action. It may be used voluntarily when youth and their guardians agree to it. Youth cannot be sanctioned for violating the conditions of this supervision because pre-court monitoring is not statutory. As it has no statutory basis, temporary pre-

court monitoring is not included in the juvenile probation supervision population projections. **Figure 12** shows the average daily population of youth subject to temporary pre-court monitoring from fiscal years 2018 to 2024.

DEFERRED PROSECUTION SUPERVISION

Deferred prosecution supervision, pursuant to the Texas Family Code, Section 53.03, enables youth who have less severe offense histories to avoid adjudication. If an intake officer, probation officer, or other court representative determines that proceedings against a youth would be authorized, that officer may recommend deferred prosecution. Participation requires consent from the youth and a parent, guardian, or custodian, who at any time may terminate the supervision and request an adjudication hearing. A supervision period may continue up to six months unless a judge extends it for up to six additional months. Deferred prosecution includes supervision conditions. If the youth violates any of the conditions during the supervision period, the probation department may request formal adjudication of the case. A youth who completes deferred prosecution successfully is released from supervision, and the case is dismissed.

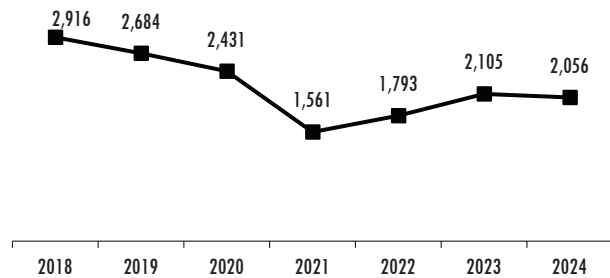
ADJUDICATED PROBATION SUPERVISION

Adjudicated probation supervision, pursuant to the Texas Family Code, Section 54.04, may be ordered only by a judge after determining during an adjudication hearing that the youth committed an offense. Like deferred prosecution, adjudicated probation includes supervision conditions. The judge specifies the length and conditions of supervision, which may include requirements to attend school, abide by curfews, attend counseling, participate in specified programs, or make restitution. With limited exceptions, community service is a mandatory condition of probation. If the youth violates these conditions, probation terms may be modified or, if the youth and violation meet certain conditions, probation may be revoked, and the youth may be committed to TJJD custody.

SUPERVISION IN LOCAL RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

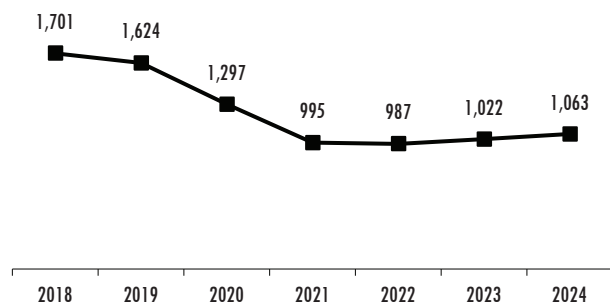
A youth under supervision may be placed in an emergency local residential facility if no suitable living arrangement is available. Alternatively, the youth may be placed in a secure or nonsecure residential facility as a condition of deferred prosecution or adjudicated probation. Exceptional cases for residential placement within conditional predisposition supervision typically involve placements with relatives or the

**FIGURE 12
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION OF YOUTH
SUBJECT TO TEMPORARY PRE-COURT MONITORING
FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2024**



SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

**FIGURE 13
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION OF YOUTH
IN LOCAL RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENT
FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2024**



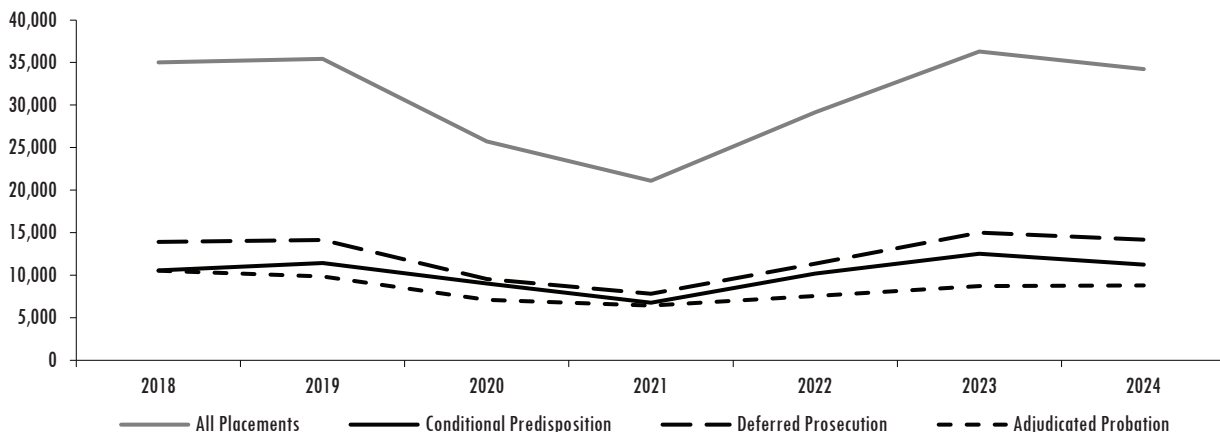
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

Texas Department of Family and Protective Services. In addition, a youth on deferred prosecution or probation who receives a new referral may be placed in a residential facility pending further disposition. **Figure 13** shows the average daily population of youth under supervision in local residential facilities from fiscal years 2018 to 2024.

JUVENILE PROBATION SUPERVISION ACTUAL AND PROJECTED POPULATIONS, FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2030

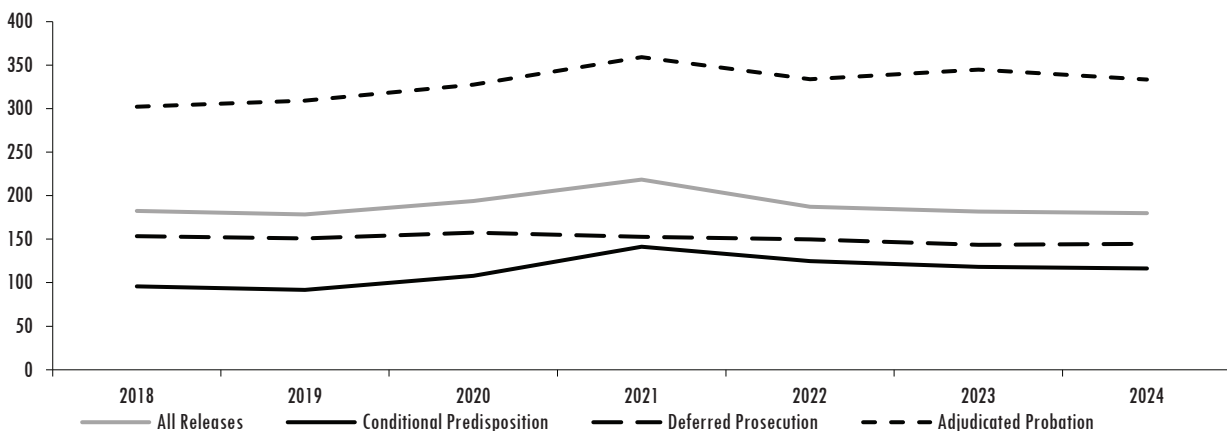
The main factors affecting projections of the probation supervision population are the number of individuals placed onto probation supervision and the length of time on supervision. Any significant change in projection drivers, such as changes to prevention and intervention policies, may affect these projections by modifying the number of youths who enter the juvenile justice system formally. **Figure 14** shows juvenile probation supervision placements from fiscal years 2018 to 2024.

FIGURE 14
JUVENILE PROBATION SUPERVISION PLACEMENTS, FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2024



SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

FIGURE 15
AVERAGE LENGTH OF SUPERVISION FOR JUVENILE PROBATION RELEASES, IN DAYS, FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2024



SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

The length of probation supervision is affected by several factors, including offense severity, results of risk assessment, and completion of assigned treatment programs. **Figure 15** shows the average length of supervision in days for juvenile probation releases from fiscal years 2018 to 2024.

JUVENILE PROBATION SUPERVISION PROJECTED POPULATION

Overall, the total probation supervision population decreased steadily before the COVID-19 pandemic, decreasing by 24.9 percent from fiscal years 2012 to 2019. **Figure 16** shows actual and projected juvenile probation supervision populations from fiscal years 2018 to 2030.

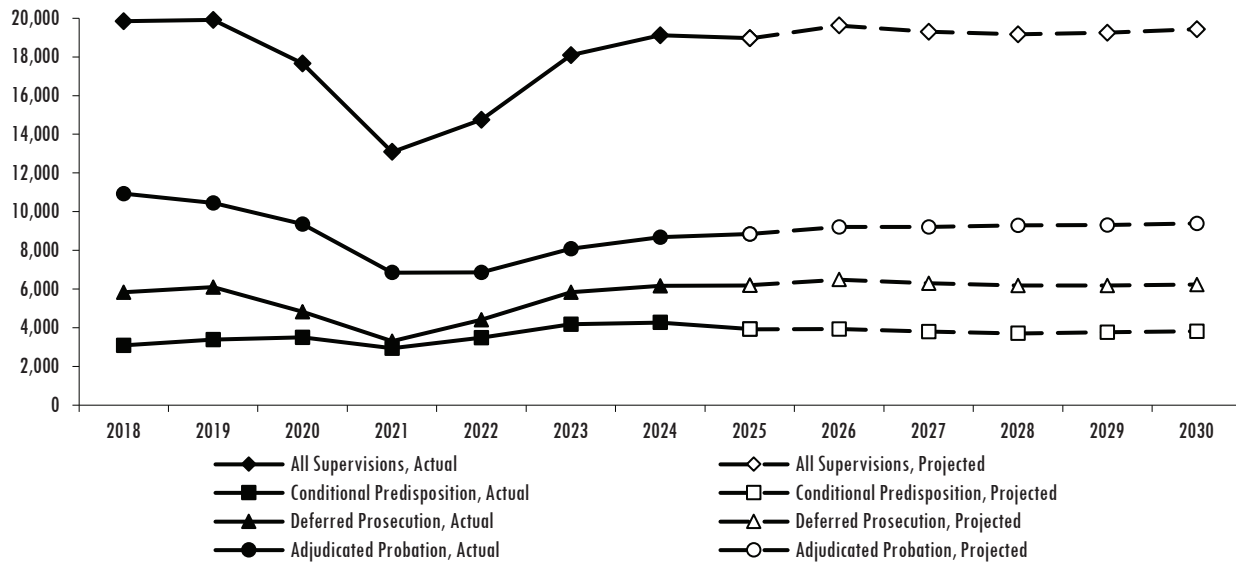
PROBATION SUPERVISION COSTS

Costs associated with basic supervision include general operating expenses such as administrative services, diversion programs, and treatment needs. **Figure 17** shows 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 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.

PROBATION SUPERVISION RECIDIVISM

LBB staff analyzed data for individuals placed on deferred prosecution supervision or adjudicated probation supervision

FIGURE 16
ACTUAL AND PROJECTED JUVENILE PROBATION SUPERVISION AVERAGE DAILY POPULATIONS
FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2030



SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

FIGURE 17
COSTS PER DAY AND AVERAGE POPULATION FOR BASIC PROBATION SUPERVISION
FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2024

POPULATION	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
State cost	\$3.53	\$3.47	\$3.90	\$5.27	\$4.87	\$6.84	\$10.40
Local cost	\$10.02	\$10.15	\$11.24	\$14.62	\$13.84	\$13.08	\$14.17
Total	\$13.55	\$13.62	\$15.14	\$19.88	\$18.71	\$19.93	\$26.11
Average daily population	19,905	19,941	17,611	13,031	14,766	18,103	19,114

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

and those released from local secure residential facilities during fiscal years 2018 to 2021 to determine the number that were referred to a juvenile probation department, arrested, or incarcerated within three years of entering supervision or being released. Each juvenile who was referred, arrested, or incarcerated in a state jail, prison, or TJJD state residential facility at least once during the three-year follow-up period was considered a recidivist. Youth served by the juvenile justice system, depending on their age at admission to supervision, may have a follow-up period that involves both the adult criminal and juvenile justice systems. For any individual who had more than one subsequent referral, arrest, or incarceration during the follow-up period, only the first incident counted toward the rate calculation. Only

individuals referred or arrested for a Class A or Class B misdemeanor or for any type of felony were analyzed.

The probation supervision cohorts include individuals who were placed on deferred prosecution or adjudicated probation or who were released from a local secure residential facility during fiscal years 2018 to 2021.

Juvenile probation departments (JPD) may place juveniles who have more serious delinquent histories or treatment needs in a local secure residential facility, which is intended to rehabilitate youth and to promote public safety. JPDs may administer a secure residential facility directly or contract with a private entity to administer such a facility. **Figures 18, 19, and 20** show the referral or arrest and incarceration rates after placement on deferred prosecution, adjudicated

FIGURE 18
REFERRAL OR ARREST AND INCARCERATION WITHIN THREE YEARS AFTER PLACEMENT ON DEFERRED PROSECUTION SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2021 COHORTS

PERIOD	2018 COHORT=13,567		2019 COHORT=13,208		2020 COHORT=9,207		2021 COHORT=7,408	
	REFERRALS/ ARRESTS	INCARCERATIONS	REFERRALS/ ARRESTS	INCARCERATIONS	REFERRALS/ ARRESTS	INCARCERATIONS	REFERRALS/ ARRESTS	INCARCERATIONS
Year 1	2,908 (21.4%)	30 (0.2%)	2,868 (21.7%)	30 (0.2%)	1,688 (18.3%)	17 (0.2%)	1,788 (24.1%)	12 (0.2%)
Year 2	1,452 (10.7%)	95 (0.7%)	1,083 (8.2%)	52 (0.4%)	932 (10.1%)	29 (0.3%)	897 (12.1%)	58 (0.8%)
Year 3	744 (5.5%)	84 (0.6%)	863 (6.5%)	110 (0.8%)	708 (7.7%)	65 (0.7%)	578 (7.8%)	108 (1.5%)
Total	5,104 (37.6%)	209 (1.5%)	4,814 (36.4%)	192 (1.5%)	3,328 (36.1%)	111 (1.2%)	3,263 (44.0%)	178 (2.4%)

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

FIGURE 19
REFERRAL OR ARREST AND INCARCERATION WITHIN THREE YEARS AFTER PLACEMENT ON ADJUDICATED PROBATION SUPERVISION, FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2021 COHORTS

PERIOD	2018 COHORT=10,959		2019 COHORT=10,380		2020 COHORT=7,602		2021 COHORT=6,462	
	REFERRALS/ ARRESTS	INCARCERATIONS	REFERRALS/ ARRESTS	INCARCERATIONS	REFERRALS/ ARRESTS	INCARCERATIONS	REFERRALS/ ARRESTS	INCARCERATIONS
Year 1	3,818 (34.8%)	368 (3.4%)	3,721 (35.8%)	330 (3.2%)	2,400 (31.6%)	168 (2.2%)	2,097 (32.5%)	163 (2.5%)
Year 2	1,823 (16.6%)	441 (4.0%)	1,516 (14.6%)	286 (2.8%)	1,244 (16.4%)	262 (3.4%)	1,110 (17.2%)	285 (4.4%)
Year 3	848 (7.7%)	270 (2.5%)	834 (8.0%)	285 (2.7%)	713 (9.4%)	269 (3.5%)	595 (9.2%)	294 (4.5%)
Total	6,489 (59.2%)	1,079 (9.8%)	6,071 (58.5%)	901 (8.7%)	4,357 (57.3%)	699 (9.2%)	3,802 (58.8%)	742 (11.5%)

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

FIGURE 20
REFERRAL OR ARREST AND INCARCERATION WITHIN THREE YEARS AFTER RELEASE FROM A LOCAL SECURE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY, FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2021 COHORTS

PERIOD	2018 COHORT=2,099		2019 COHORT=2,014		2020 COHORT=1,719		2021 COHORT=1,157	
	REFERRALS/ ARRESTS	INCARCERATIONS	REFERRALS/ ARRESTS	INCARCERATIONS	REFERRALS/ ARRESTS	INCARCERATIONS	REFERRALS/ ARRESTS	INCARCERATIONS
Year 1	977 (46.5%)	233 (11.1%)	1,045 (51.9%)	211 (10.5%)	804 (46.8%)	126 (7.3%)	556 (48.1%)	122 (10.5%)
Year 2	370 (17.6%)	149 (7.1%)	313 (15.5%)	121 (6.0%)	296 (17.2%)	105 (6.1%)	200 (17.3%)	94 (8.1%)
Year 3	140 (6.7%)	103 (4.9%)	131 (6.5%)	115 (5.7%)	156 (9.1%)	115 (6.7%)	99 (8.6%)	89 (7.7%)
Total	1,487 (70.8%)	485 (23.1%)	1,489 (73.9%)	447 (22.2%)	1,256 (73.1%)	346 (20.1%)	855 (73.9%)	305 (26.4%)

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

**FIGURE 21
REVOCATION RATES FOR ACTIVE JUVENILE PROBATION SUPERVISION – FELONY OFFENSES
FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2024**

YEAR	AVERAGE NUMBER ON SUPERVISION FOR FELONY OFFENSES	REVOCATIONS TO TEXAS JUVENILE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES	REVOCATION RATE
Adjudicated Probation			
2018	5,804	291	5.0%
2019	5,725	315	5.5%
2020	5,400	227	4.2%
2021	4,339	208	4.8%
2022	4,364	186	4.3%
2023	5,107	198	3.9%
2024	5,551	225	4.1%
Deferred Prosecution			
2018	1,385	2	0.1%
2019	1,608	2	0.1%
2020	1,458	2	0.1%
2021	1,197	1	0.1%
2022	1,649	0	0.0%
2023	2,439	0	0.0%
2024	2,542	4	0.2%

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

probation, and release from a local secure facility, respectively, for the cohorts from fiscal years 2018 to 2021.

**JUVENILE PROBATION SUPERVISION
FELONY REVOCATIONS**

To calculate probation revocation rates, the number of individuals whose felony supervision was revoked during a fiscal year is divided by the average number of juveniles on supervision for felony offenses during the same period. **Figure 21** shows revocation rates from fiscal years 2018 to 2024 for juveniles on deferred prosecution or adjudicated probation supervision for felony offenses. **Figure 22** shows the number of adjudicated probation revocations from fiscal years 2018 to 2024 and the percentage of juveniles committing a new offense or a technical violation.

REGIONAL DIVERSION ALTERNATIVES

Senate Bill 653, Eighty-second Legislature, Regular Session, 2011, established TJJD with a mandate to prioritize the use of community-based or family-based programs and services for youth over the placement or commitment of youth to secure facilities, which since has contributed to a consistent decrease in the state residential population. Senate Bill 1630, Eighty-fourth Legislature, 2015, established the Regional Diversion Alternatives (RDA) program, which provides

**FIGURE 22
ADJUDICATED PROBATION REVOCATIONS AND
REVOCATION REASON, FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2024**

YEAR	REVOCATIONS	NEW OFFENSE	TECHNICAL VIOLATION
2018	291	40.9%	56.0%
2019	315	39.4%	58.7%
2020	227	36.1%	60.4%
2021	208	31.7%	63.9%
2022	186	34.9%	60.2%
2023	198	27.8%	58.6%
2024	225	35.6%	59.1%

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

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

grant funding for residential alternatives to incarceration within state residential facilities. It began serving youths during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2016, with the first full year of program implementation during fiscal year 2017. In addition to the programming youth receive within residential facilities, many in the RDA program also participate in aftercare, an intensive type of case management for those recently released from residential placement, which lasts approximately four months. This program component typically begins before release and includes coordinating

services and programming with the goal of successfully reintegrating the youth into the community. **Figure 23** shows the number of youths diverted through RDA grants from fiscal years 2018 to 2024.

As discussed earlier, TJJD previously reported funds for certain community and residential discretionary state aid grants as part of the RDA program due to the organization of TJJD’s grant management system. With the system’s changes, TJJD reported those funds accurately in the community programs and post-adjudication categories. The funds reported for the RDA program now represent only funds supporting the youth placed through that grant.

The state funds the RDA program through a grant process that provides payment for individual youths and their needs within the program, and these payments are reimbursed to the local county probation departments. The program is funded based on individual youth placement; therefore, TJJD reports individual placement expenditures and numbers of placement days within a fiscal year to calculate a cost per placement day rather than a cost per day. This change was implemented for fiscal years 2021 to 2024. **Figure 24** shows cost per placement day and total number of placement days for the RDA program.

JUVENILE STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

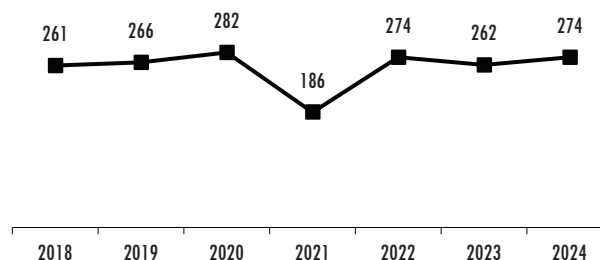
TJJD is responsible for the confinement and rehabilitation of youth who are adjudicated for felony offenses and committed to state facilities. TJJD operates secure facilities and halfway houses, places and monitors youth in contract residential facilities, and supervises youth upon release to parole supervision.

ORIENTATION AND ASSESSMENT

Each youth committed to TJJD participates in an orientation and assessment period within a TJJD facility before long-term placement. Orientation and assessment include physical and medical examination, educational and psychological testing, psychiatric evaluation, specialized needs assessments if necessary, and initial placement recommendations.

The expenditures associated with the orientation and assessment process are computed separately from other residential services because all youth committed to state custody receive orientation and assessment before long-term placement. These costs are in addition to the costs of state custody. After youth complete orientation and assessment, they are assigned to beds within a state secure residential

FIGURE 23
YOUTH DIVERTED THROUGH REGIONAL DIVERSION ALTERNATIVES GRANTS, FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2024



SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

FIGURE 24
COST PER PLACEMENT DAY AND TOTAL PLACEMENT DAYS FOR REGIONAL DIVERSION ALTERNATIVES PROGRAM FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2024

CATEGORY	2021	2022	2023	2024
Cost per Placement Day	\$206.01	\$207.92	\$204.00	\$276.94
Total Placement Days	51,114	50,137	56,002	47,815

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

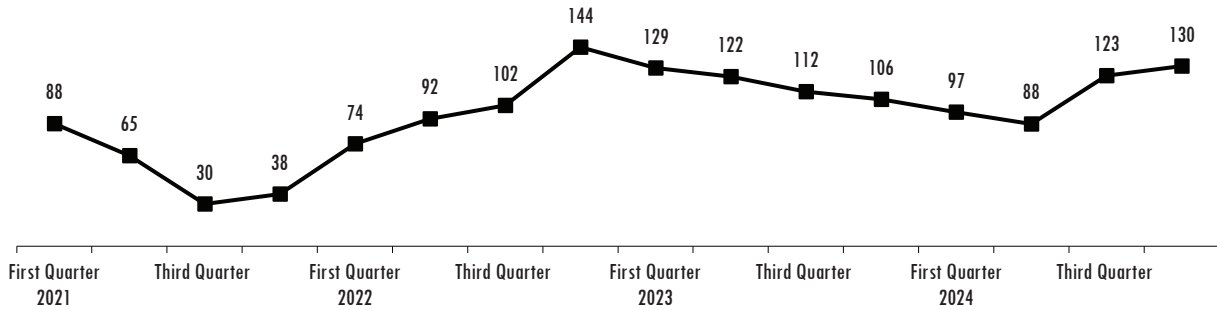
facility, halfway house, or a contract residential placement. The average length of orientation and assessment services before assignment to a long-term placement was 30.2 days for fiscal year 2023 and 33.5 days for fiscal year 2024.

PENDING ADMISSIONS

Since fiscal year 2020, TJJD has suspended or limited the transfer of youth from juvenile probation departments several times in response to COVID-19 outbreaks and staff shortages. TJJD limited admissions most recently in June 2022, reporting an inability to meet basic supervision needs and maintain compliance with the federal Prison Rape Elimination Act, 2003, which requires a minimum ratio of one adult staff to eight youth.

According to the State Auditor’s Office *Annual Report on Classified Employee Turnover for Fiscal Year 2022*, the turnover rate among juvenile correctional officers was 70.0 percent, the highest turnover rate among all job classification series with 100 or more employees across all state agencies. Since limiting admissions, TJJD has taken other actions in response to the staff shortage, including transferring youth to facilities that have more staff available, reallocating resources and programming, reviewing youth for earlier release to parole

FIGURE 25
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION OF YOUTH PENDING ADMISSION TO STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES
FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2024



SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

supervision, and implementing a 15.0 percent salary increase for direct-care staff. **Figure 25** shows the average daily population of youth pending admission into TJJD from fiscal years 2021 to 2024.

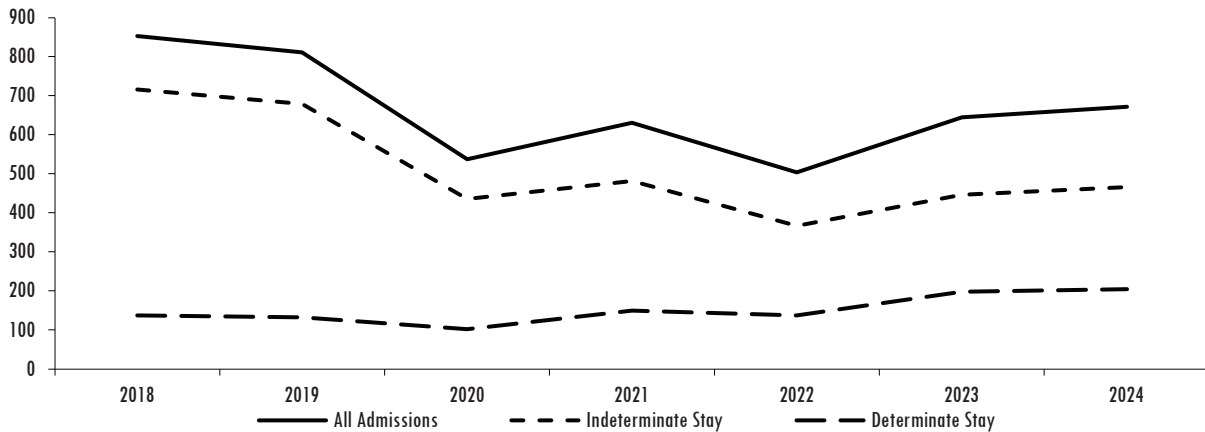
JUVENILE STATE RESIDENTIAL ACTUAL AND PROJECTED POPULATIONS, FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2030

The juvenile state residential population consists of youth housed in TJJD-operated secure facilities and halfway houses and youth housed in private residential facilities contracted for placements from TJJD. If a youth is found to have engaged in delinquent conduct involving a felony offense, the youth may be committed to a state residential facility for an indeterminate stay. Youth on an indeterminate stay are committed to TJJD for rehabilitative programming rather than a specified length of time and must be released from detention by age 19. A youth who is found to have engaged in habitual felony conduct or delinquent conduct involving

serious felony offenses specified in the Texas Family Code, Chapter 53, may be committed for a determinate stay, requiring a minimum sentence length, and enabling TJJD to transfer the youth to the adult criminal justice system when the youth turns age 19. The main factors affecting state residential population projections are the number of individuals entering the system, their sentence type, and minimum sentence. Any significant change in projection drivers (e.g., admissions or admission rates, sentence type) may affect future populations. **Figure 26** shows juvenile state residential admissions from fiscal years 2018 to 2024.

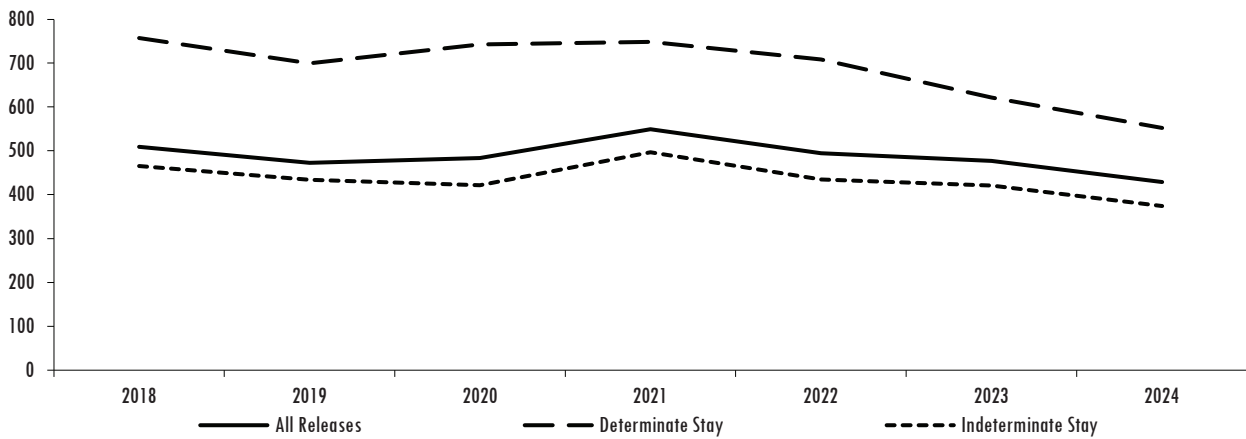
Projected releases are determined by estimating length of stay using a multivariate regression. Factors shown to be statistically significant predictors of length of stay include the youth’s TJJD-determined minimum length of stay, the youth’s age at admission, the youth’s type of stay and admission, the facility to which the youth is assigned,

FIGURE 26
JUVENILE STATE RESIDENTIAL ADMISSIONS, FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2024



SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

FIGURE 27
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR JUVENILE STATE RESIDENTIAL RELEASES, IN DAYS, FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2024



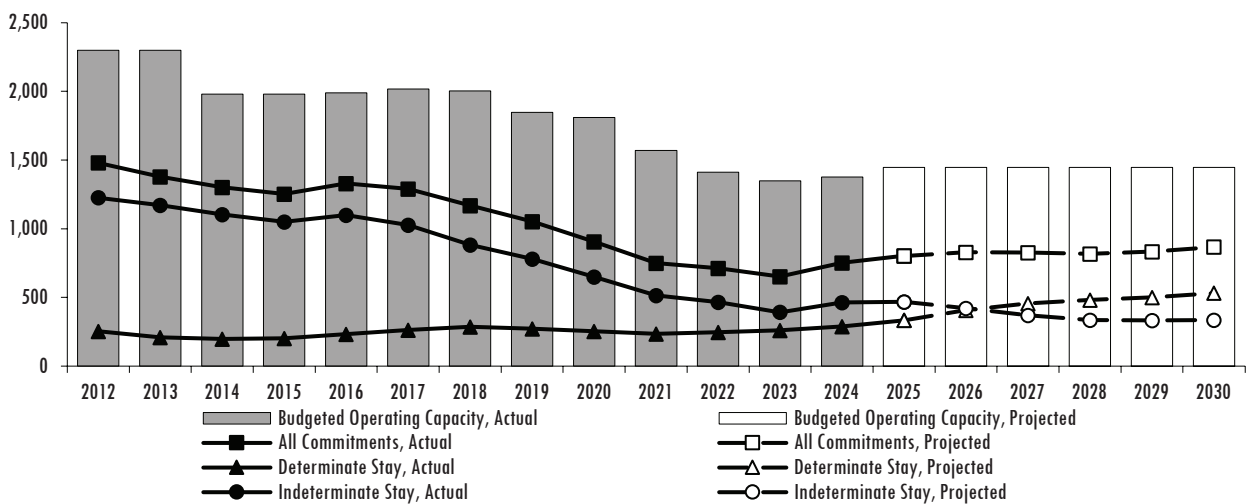
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

minimum length-of-stay adjustments made while the youth is in TJJD custody, and home evaluation recommendations. **Figure 27** shows the average length of stay for youth exiting state residential facilities from fiscal years 2018 to 2024.

Juvenile state residential average daily populations are estimated based on projected admissions and historical lengths of stay. Budgeted operating capacity is the sum of the following amounts: (1) number of beds in secure state

facilities and halfway houses that are online and available for permanent placement; (2) number of beds in secure state facilities and halfway houses that are offline but otherwise would be available for permanent placement; and (3) number of beds in contract residential facilities that are occupied. **Figure 28** shows actual and projected average daily state residential populations and budgeted operating capacity for TJJD from fiscal years 2012 to 2030.

FIGURE 28
ACTUAL AND PROJECTED JUVENILE STATE RESIDENTIAL AVERAGE DAILY POPULATIONS AND BUDGETED OPERATING CAPACITY, FISCAL YEARS 2012 TO 2030



NOTE: The Texas Juvenile Justice Department’s budgeted operating capacity decreased from fiscal years 2018 to 2023 as facilities set beds aside for medical quarantine to accommodate youth exhibiting symptoms of COVID-19, facilities removed beds from operation due to insufficient staffing, facilities closed due to damage from Winter Storm Uri in February 2021, and the availability of contract residential placements fluctuated.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

FIGURE 29
COSTS PER DAY FOR TEXAS JUVENILE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT STATE SERVICES AND FACILITIES
FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2024

POPULATION	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Orientation and Assessment	\$114.18	\$130.73	\$212.90	\$138.88	\$184.56	\$152.82	\$153.27
State Residential Facilities	\$479.56	\$523.83	\$616.70	\$691.37	\$709.66	\$817.30	\$770.53
Contract Residential Placements	\$210.11	\$212.24	\$246.17	\$336.04	\$296.54	\$336.64	\$417.82
Halfway Houses	\$335.72	\$438.62	\$552.41	\$702.02	\$594.04	\$877.40	\$821.14

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

FIGURE 30
AVERAGE POPULATIONS FOR TEXAS JUVENILE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT STATE SERVICES AND FACILITIES
FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2024

POPULATION	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
State Residential Facilities	946	842	750	637	598	584	702
Contract Residential Placements	90	109	80	56	56	29	8
Halfway Houses	135	101	76	56	58	40	42

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

STATE RESIDENTIAL COSTS

After completing orientation and assessment, youth are assigned to a state-operated secure residential facility, a halfway house, or a contract residential placement. Costs associated with state residential placements include general operating expenses associated with a juvenile facility such as education, medical, and treatment program costs. In July 2022, TJJD increased salaries by 15.0 percent for direct-care staff, which includes juvenile correctional officers, food service workers, case managers and case management supervisors, dormitory supervisors, parole officers and supervisors, and youth safety managers. **Figures 29** and **30** show costs per day and populations for various state services and facilities populations.

STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

During fiscal years 2023 and 2024, TJJD operated five secure residential facilities, providing education and treatment services in all facilities and specialized treatment in certain facilities. Additionally, the cost of education services is included in the state residential facilities costs per day. During fiscal years 2023 and 2024, youth in contract residential placement facilities and halfway houses either attended local public schools or received education services onsite from teachers provided by local school districts.

CONTRACT RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENTS

Contract residential placements provide services to youth assigned for placement in private facilities outside the TJJD

state residential system. Services may include organized family care, foster group-living services, vocational trade services, secure institutional care, and gender-specific residential services. Contract residential placement costs include expenditures for state employees who work as quality assurance and contract specialty staff.

HALFWAY HOUSES

Halfway houses are TJJD-operated, community-based facilities. Youth are assigned to halfway houses instead of state residential facilities if they are determined not to require a high-security setting to complete treatment. Youth placed on parole supervision also may be assigned to a halfway house if they do not have a home to which they can return safely. As of August 31, 2024, TJJD operated three halfway house facilities.

STATE RESIDENTIAL RECIDIVISM

Nearly all juveniles committed to TJJD initially are placed in a state residential facility, which is intended to rehabilitate juveniles and promote public safety. TJJD administers most of its state residential facilities, but the agency also contracts with private providers for residential placement and treatment services. Individuals may be released from a state residential facility to a nonsecure residential facility or to parole supervision, or they may be discharged from state custody. **Figure 31** shows the numbers of individuals released from a state residential facility for the cohorts from fiscal years 2018

FIGURE 31
STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY RELEASES
FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2021 COHORTS

YEAR	RELEASED	NONSECURE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY	JUVENILE PAROLE SUPERVISION	ADULT PAROLE SUPERVISION	DISCHARGED
2018	929	43.3%	37.4%	6.9%	12.4%
2019	890	37.1%	50.4%	7.6%	4.8%
2020	692	50.1%	34.7%	9.1%	6.1%
2021	537	58.8%	20.7%	11.9%	8.6%

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

FIGURE 32
REFERRAL OR ARREST AND INCARCERATION WITHIN THREE YEARS AFTER RELEASE FROM A STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY
FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2021 COHORTS

PERIOD	2018 COHORT=929		2019 COHORT=890		2020 COHORT=692		2021 COHORT=537	
	REFERRALS/ ARRESTS	INCARCERATIONS	REFERRALS/ ARRESTS	INCARCERATIONS	REFERRALS/ ARRESTS	INCARCERATIONS	REFERRALS/ ARRESTS	INCARCERATIONS
Year 1	454 (48.9%)	190 (20.5%)	476 (53.5%)	137 (15.4%)	292 (42.2%)	99 (14.3%)	251 (46.7%)	91 (16.9%)
Year 2	173 (18.6%)	99 (10.7%)	139 (15.6%)	58 (6.5%)	130 (18.8%)	65 (9.4%)	101 (18.8%)	47 (8.8%)
Year 3	61 (6.6%)	55 (5.9%)	60 (6.7%)	73 (8.2%)	63 (9.1%)	58 (8.4%)	44 (8.2%)	50 (9.3%)
Total	688 (74.1%)	344 (37.0%)	675 (75.8%)	268 (30.1%)	485 (70.1%)	222 (32.1%)	396 (73.7%)	188 (35.0%)

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

to 2021. **Figure 32** shows the referral or arrest and incarceration rates after release from a state residential facility for the cohorts from fiscal years 2018 to 2021.

JUVENILE PAROLE SUPERVISION

Parole supervision is a verification of the youth's location, daily schedule, and required activities after release from a TJJD residential facility. Most youth admitted to parole supervision initially are assigned to an intensive level of supervision. Youth who have earned parole credit in other programs may be assigned to moderate or minimum supervision levels. While youth are on parole, the level of supervision may be modified based on their risks to reoffend and demonstrated compliance with their individual case plans. Discharge from parole typically depends on completing program objectives. Any significant change in projection

drivers, such as commitment and parole approval or revocation practices, may affect actual populations.

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

Parole supervision begins after release from a state residential facility, halfway house, or contract residential placement and ends with discharge. In addition to youth who are on supervision for violating Texas state law, TJJD supervises a small number of youths from other states through interstate compact agreements.

The main factors affecting parole supervision 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, sentence type, amended statute) may affect future populations. **Figure 33** shows juvenile parole supervision placements from fiscal years 2018 to 2024.

While they are on parole supervision, youth participate in programs and receive services. Youth who comply with supervision conditions may be discharged successfully, whereas those who fail to comply may be returned to a state residential facility through a revocation of parole supervision. **Figure 34** shows average lengths of supervision for juvenile parole releases from fiscal years 2018 to 2024. **Figure 35** shows actual and projected average daily juvenile parole supervision populations from fiscal years 2018 to 2030.

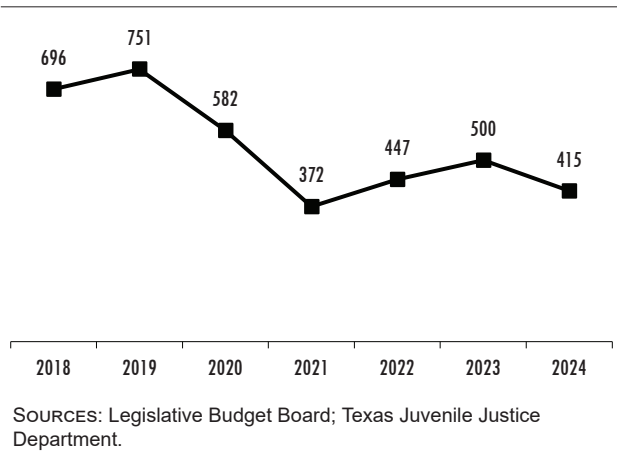
PAROLE SUPERVISION COSTS

Costs associated with parole supervision include general operating expenses such as aftercare and support services. **Figure 36** shows the costs per day and average populations associated with parole supervision for fiscal years 2018 to 2024.

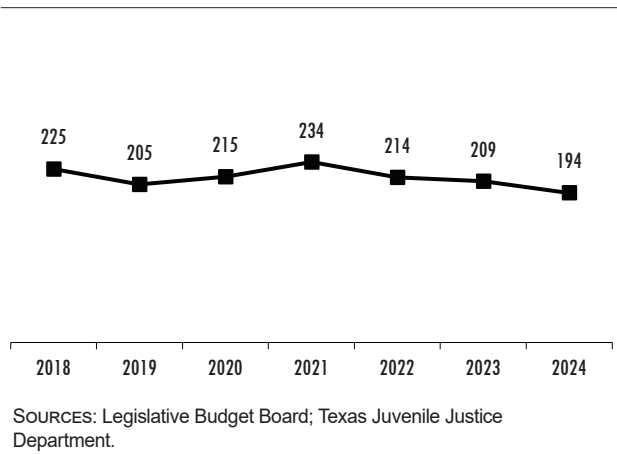
JUVENILE PAROLE SUPERVISION REVOCATIONS

Upon placement into parole supervision, 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.

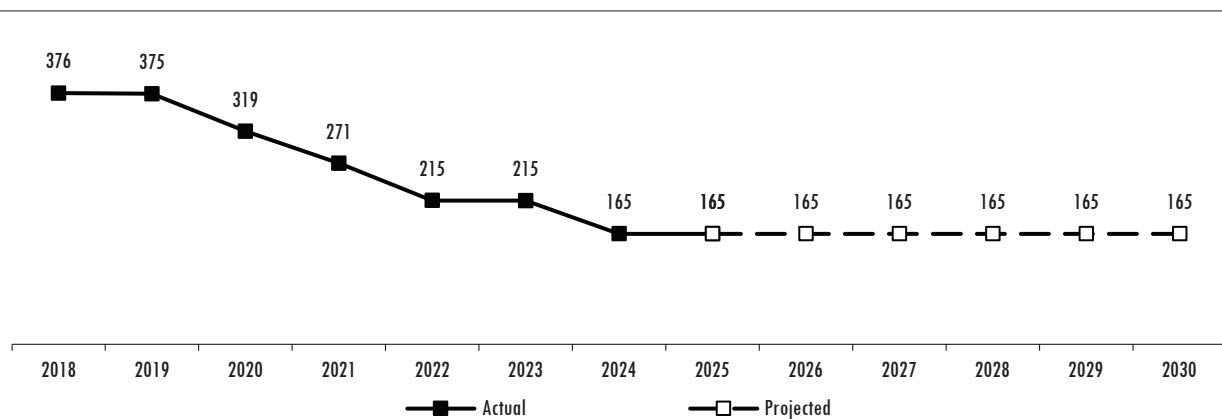
**FIGURE 33
JUVENILE PAROLE SUPERVISION PLACEMENTS
FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2024**



**FIGURE 34
AVERAGE LENGTH OF SUPERVISION FOR JUVENILE
PAROLE RELEASES, IN DAYS, FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2024**



**FIGURE 35
ACTUAL AND PROJECTED JUVENILE PAROLE SUPERVISION AVERAGE DAILY POPULATIONS, FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2030**



SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

**FIGURE 36
COST PER DAY FOR JUVENILE PAROLE SUPERVISION**

CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Cost per day	\$41.07	\$40.25	\$50.55	\$58.86	\$71.30	\$76.24	\$101.59
Average daily population	375	374	318	270	215	214	165

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

To calculate the parole supervision revocation rate, the number of parolees revoked during a fiscal year is divided by the average number of individuals on active parole supervision during that fiscal year. **Figure 37** shows parole supervision revocation rates from fiscal years 2018 to 2024.

Parole may be revoked as the result of the individual committing either a new offense or a technical violation of supervision conditions. Upon revocation, juveniles may be incarcerated in a TJJD secure residential facility, a Texas Department of Criminal Justice facility, or a county jail. **Figure 38** shows the number of revocations from fiscal years 2018 to 2024, the percentage due to a new offense or a technical violation, and the type of subsequent incarceration.

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

YEAR	AVERAGE NUMBER SUPERVISED	REVOCATIONS	REVOCATION RATE
2018	376	95	25.3%
2019	375	92	24.5%
2020	319	60	18.8%
2021	271	69	25.5%
2022	215	83	38.6%
2023	215	84	39.1%
2024	165	101	61.2%

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

**FIGURE 38
JUVENILE PAROLE REVOCATION REASON AND INCARCERATION TYPE
FISCAL YEARS 2018 TO 2024**

YEAR	REVOCATIONS	REVOCATION REASON		INCARCERATIONS BY TYPE		
		NEW OFFENSE	TECHNICAL VIOLATION	TJJD SECURE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY	TDCJ FACILITY	COUNTY JAIL
2018	95	75.8%	24.2%	72.6%	13.7%	13.7%
2019	92	82.6%	17.4%	78.2%	12.0%	9.8%
2020	60	88.3%	11.7%	68.3%	21.7%	10.0%
2021	69	87.0%	13.0%	75.4%	18.8%	5.8%
2022	83	88.0%	12.0%	73.5%	24.1%	2.4%
2023	84	94.0%	6.0%	86.9%	13.1%	0.0%
2024	101	70.3%	29.7%	80.2%	13.9%	5.9%

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

