

Report to the Governor and  
Legislative Budget Board on the  
Monitoring of Community Supervision  
Diversion Funds



December 1, 2011

Report to the  
Governor and  
Legislative  
Budget Board  
on the  
Monitoring of  
Community  
Supervision  
Diversion Funds

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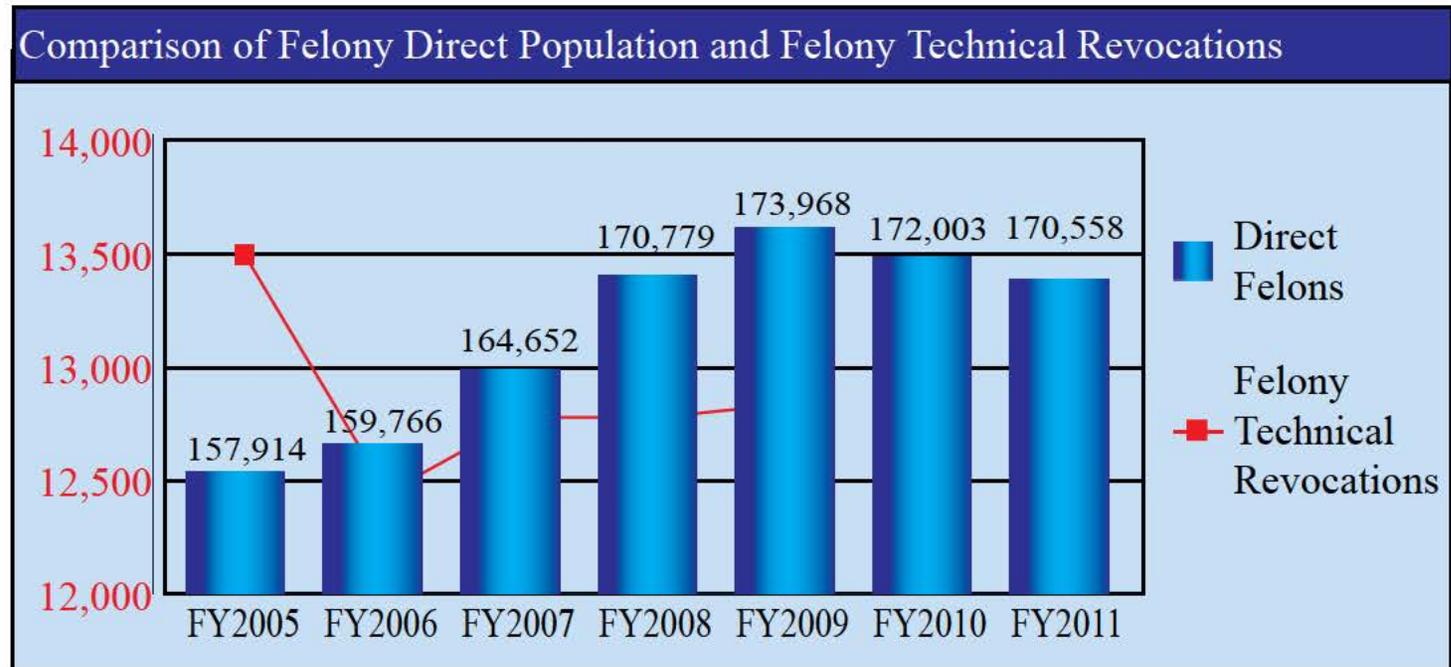


## INTRODUCTION

The 79th, 80th, and 81st Texas Legislatures appropriated significant new funding for community supervision in Texas, as detailed on page 6. The available funds target high-risk offenders and reduction of revocations, while increasing resources so proactive treatment interventions and sentencing options are available to all Texas criminal courts. Community supervision implemented the state leadership’s strategy of reducing caseloads, increasing the availability of substance abuse treatment options, promoting evidence-based progressive sanctions models, and providing more community sentencing options through expanded residential treatment and aftercare.

The Legislature requires the Texas Department of Criminal Justice-Community Justice Assistance Division (TDCJ-CJAD) to publish an annual monitoring report on the impact of additional diversion program funding. This report further documents the impact the aforementioned initiatives have had on community supervision in Texas. This series of reports has been published since 2005 under the title of *Report to the Governor and Legislative Budget Board on the Monitoring of Community Supervision Diversion Funds* (“Monitoring Report”) and is available on the TDCJ website.

The felony direct community supervision population increased 8.0% from August 31, 2005 (157,914 offenders) to August 31, 2011 (170,558 offenders). The additional diversion funding from the 79th, 80th, and 81st Texas Legislatures provides resources to Community Supervision and Corrections Departments (CSCDs) to rehabilitate offenders within the community while maintaining public safety.



# History of Targeted Diversion Program Funding

## HISTORY OF TARGETED DIVERSION PROGRAM FUNDING

Information on the allocation of additional diversion funding provided by the 79th and 80th Texas Legislatures was detailed in previous Monitoring Reports. Additional funding amounts from recent Texas Legislatures are presented in the chart below, followed by a detailed discussion of TDCJ-CJAD activities to implement additional funding provided by the 81st Texas Legislature.

### Additional Funding Provided by the 79th-81st Texas Legislature

#### 79th Legislature

Provided an additional \$55.5 million per biennium intended to:

- reduce caseloads and
- provide additional residential treatment beds

#### 80th Legislature

Provided significant new funding intended to further strengthen community supervision.

##### CSCD Operated

- \$32.3 million increase for 800 new Community Corrections Facility (CCF) beds
- \$10.0 million increase in Outpatient Substance Abuse Treatment
- \$17.5 million Basic Supervision funding
  - \$10.0 million increase in Basic Supervision funding
  - \$7.5 million increase due to increases in population projections

##### TDCJ Operated

- \$63.1 million increase for 1,500 new Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility (SAFPP) treatment beds
- \$28.8 million increase for 1,400 new Intermediate Sanction Facility (ISF) beds (shared with parole)
- \$10.0 million increase for Mental Health Treatment through the Texas Correctional Office on Offenders with Medical or Mental Impairments (TCOOMMI)

#### 81st Legislature

- \$11.1 million increase for increased population projections in Basic Supervision funding
- \$13.1 million increase for community supervision officers and direct care staff salary increases
  - 3.5% salary increase in FY2010
  - an additional 3.5% salary increase in FY2011
- \$23.7 million increase to biennialize SAFPP, ISF, and CCF beds



# History of Targeted Diversion Program Funding

## Implementation of Funding Provided by the 81st Texas Legislature

In addition to Basic Supervision funds for increased population projections, the 81st Texas Legislature provided additional funding to increase salaries to recruit and retain Community Supervision Officers (CSOs) and direct care staff in CSCDs, as well as biennialize treatment beds originally funded by the 80th Texas Legislature.

### Salary Increases for Community Supervision Officers and Direct Care Staff

The 81st Texas Legislature appropriated “\$4,375,000 in fiscal year 2010 and \$8,750,000 in fiscal year 2011” for TDCJ-CJAD to provide CSOs and direct care staff with “a three and a half percent increase in salaries in fiscal year 2010 and an additional three and a half percent increase in fiscal year 2011 based on the employee’s annual compensation as of August 31, 2009.” During FY2011, TDCJ-CJAD fiscal staff performed position eligibility data audits on every CSCD receiving these funds for salary increases.

### CSCD-Operated Resources for Community Supervision

Rider 75.a. (outpatient substance abuse treatment) and Rider 75.b. (residential substance abuse treatment) funds were biennialized by the 81st Texas Legislature and distributed to CSCDs in FY2010 and FY2011 (detailed in Appendix A). TDCJ-CJAD also received \$1 million for each year of the FY2010-2011 biennium in Rider 78 funding for targeted substance abuse treatment (detailed in Appendix B).

### TDCJ-Operated Resources for Community Supervision

The 81st Legislature appropriated funds to biennialize both Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility (SAFPF) and State-Contracted Intermediate Sanction Facility (SC-ISF) beds that are available to district courts statewide. TDCJ-CJAD continued to work with CSCDs in FY2011 to implement the remaining appropriated funds and increase TDCJ-operated resources for community supervision.

**Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facilities** provide intensive substance abuse treatment in a secure setting for felony offenders assessed as having severe substance dependence. Adult probation uses approximately 90% of TDCJ’s total SAFPF beds. SAFPFs are operated by TDCJ and are available as a sentencing option when offenders are assessed with a high substance abuse treatment need or when other, less intensive programs have been unsuccessful for offenders with substance abuse related issues.

**State-Contracted Intermediate Sanction Facilities** provide courts with a judicial sanction in lieu of revocation that removes offenders from the community and places them in a secure facility. Based on an assessment of the offender’s risk and needs, a probationer can be placed in one of three program tracks:

- 90-day substance abuse treatment,
- 90-day cognitive program, or
- 45-day substance abuse relapse prevention treatment.



# Effectiveness of Diversion Funds Allocated by the Texas Legislature

## MEASURING EFFECTIVENESS

As the Texas Legislature has appropriated additional diversion funding to community supervision, TDCJ-CJAD has provided additional diversion funding to an increasing number of CSCDs each biennium. For this report, the 121 CSCDs in Texas were classified as either “Received Additional Diversion Funding” or “Did Not Receive Additional Diversion Funding.” Data is reported based on a CSCD’s classification as of FY2011 to facilitate comparisons to previous years.

% of Statewide Felony Direct Population	Category
81%	<b>Received Additional Diversion Funding</b> CSCDs (52) that received funding from the additional diversion funds appropriated by the 79th, 80th, and/or 81st Texas Legislatures.
19%	<b>Did Not Receive Additional Diversion Funding</b> CSCDs (69) that never received funding from the additional diversion funds appropriated by the 79th, 80th, and 81st Texas Legislatures.

Note: The CSO and direct care staff salary increases appropriated by the 81st Legislature are not included in these categories because they are available to all CSCDs.

Where appropriate, FY2005 is used as a baseline against which to evaluate results, as additional diversion funding was first distributed in FY2006.



# Effectiveness of Diversion Funds Allocated by the Texas Legislature

The felony direct and indirect population increased 1.4% from FY2005 to FY2011, while the number of offenders under direct supervision increased 8.0% in the same timeframe.

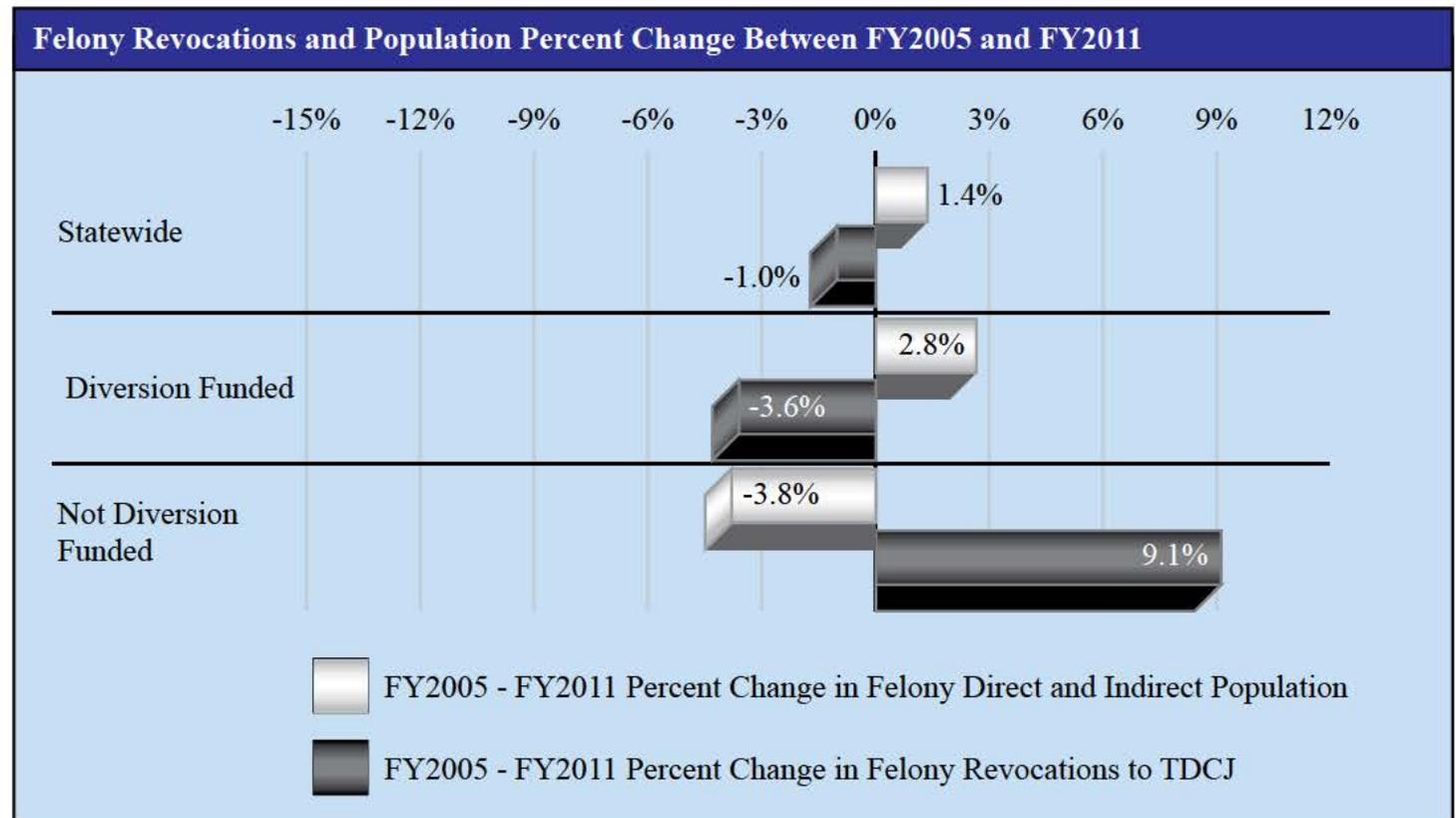
<b>Felony Direct and Indirect Population by Funding Category</b>							
	<b>FY2005</b>	<b>FY2006</b>	<b>FY2007</b>	<b>FY2008</b>	<b>FY2009</b>	<b>FY2010</b>	<b>FY2011</b>
<b>Felony Direct and Indirect Population</b>	<b>233,152</b>	<b>233,929</b>	<b>236,617</b>	<b>241,021</b>	<b>241,414</b>	<b>238,951</b>	<b>236,478</b>
Received Additional Diversion Funding	184,222	184,810	186,257	190,144	191,192	191,079	189,407
Did Not Receive Additional Diversion Funding	48,930	49,119	50,360	50,877	50,222	47,872	47,071
<b>Felony Direct Population</b>	<b>157,914</b>	<b>159,766</b>	<b>164,652</b>	<b>170,779</b>	<b>173,968</b>	<b>172,003</b>	<b>170,558</b>
Received Additional Diversion Funding	126,497	128,114	131,421	136,708	139,463	138,774	137,787
Did Not Receive Additional Diversion Funding	31,417	31,652	33,231	34,071	34,505	33,229	32,771

Offenders are considered under direct supervision if they are legally on community supervision, work or reside in the jurisdiction in which they are being supervised, and receive a minimum of one (1) face-to-face contact with an eligible CSO every three (3) months. Local CSCDs may maintain direct supervision of offenders living and/or working in adjoining jurisdictions if the CSCD has documented approval from the adjoining jurisdictions. Offenders are classified as indirect when they do not meet the criteria for direct supervision.



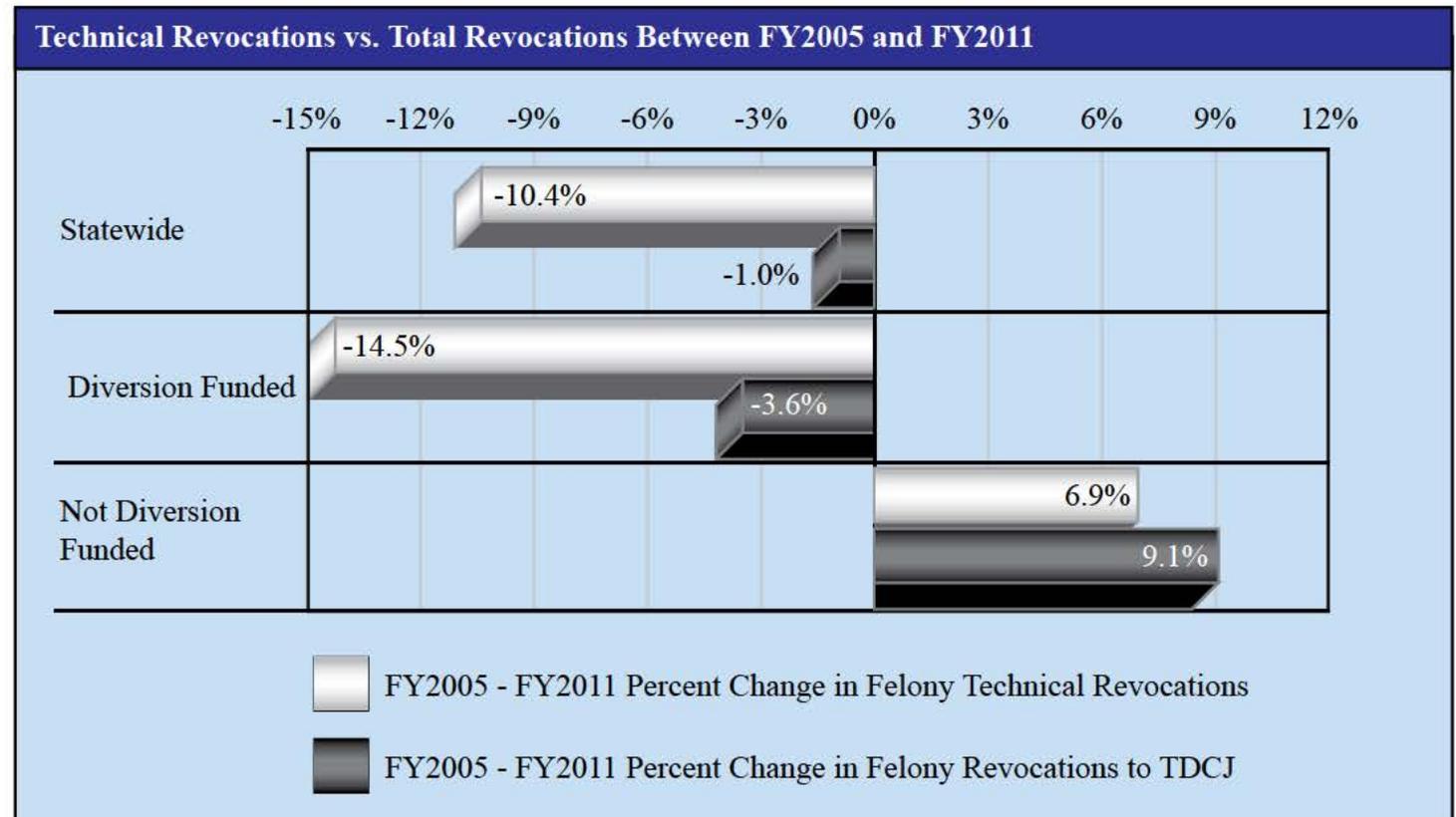
# Effectiveness of Diversion Funds Allocated by the Texas Legislature

As the following table demonstrates, statewide and in CSCDs receiving additional diversion funding, felony revocations to TDCJ did not increase as the felony direct and indirect population increased. This means more felony offenders were under community supervision in FY2011 than in FY2005, but fewer offenders were revoked to TDCJ during the same period. CSCDs that did not receive additional diversion funding showed increases in felony revocations to TDCJ despite showing decreases in the felony direct and indirect population.



# Effectiveness of Diversion Funds Allocated by the Texas Legislature

Additionally, decreases in felony technical revocations in CSCDs that received additional diversion funding have outpaced decreases in total felony revocations to TDCJ. CSCDs that received additional diversion funding decreased felony technical revocations by 14.5% while total felony revocations to TDCJ decreased by 3.6% from FY2005 to FY2011. This data indicates CSCDs that received additional diversion funding have used the additional resources to apply progressive sanctions and work with offenders who violate conditions of community supervision.



# Effectiveness of Diversion Funds Allocated by the Texas Legislature

## OUTCOME RESULTS

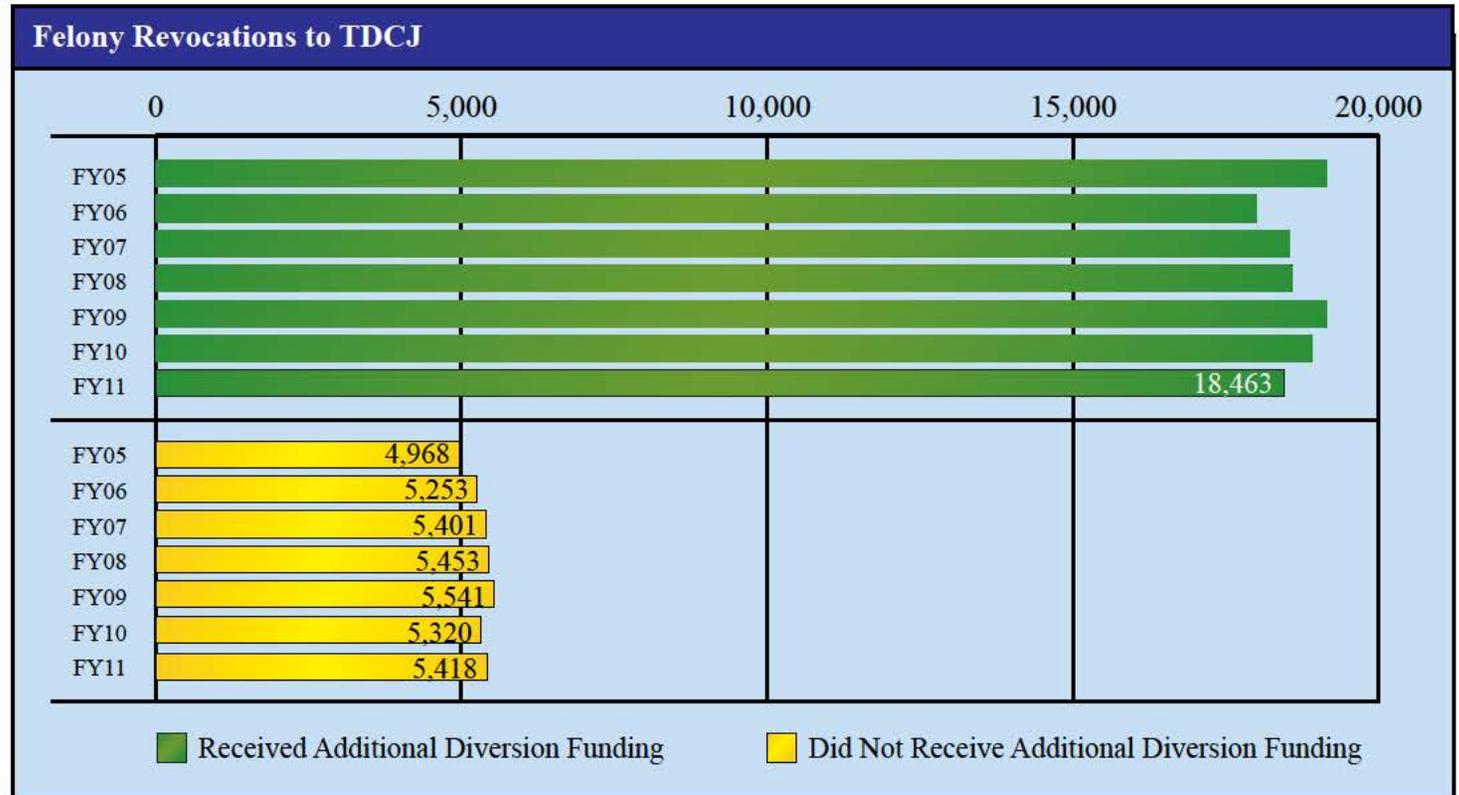
The additional diversion funding from the 79th, 80th, and 81st Texas Legislatures provides resources to CSCDs to work with offenders and keep them in the community while maintaining public safety. Outcome results indicate that these resources continue to work even as the community supervision population becomes more challenging.

TDCJ-CJAD's annual Monitoring Report analyzes specific evaluation criteria to monitor the impact of additional diversion funding appropriated by the 79th, 80th, and 81st Texas Legislatures. Previous Monitoring Reports used data from the Monthly Community Supervision and Corrections Report (MCSCR). With the exception of historical evaluation criteria, all data in this report has been calculated using information from the Community Supervision Tracking System-Intermediate System (CSTS-ISYS). A detailed explanation of the migration from MCSCR to CSTS-ISYS data is available in the 2010 Monitoring Report. Definitions of the evaluation criteria listed below are located in Appendix C:

- Felony Revocations to TDCJ-Correctional Institutions Division (CID)
- Felony Technical Revocations
- Average Community Corrections Facility Population
- Felony Community Supervision Placements
- Felony Early Discharges
- Average Caseload Size
- Community Supervision Officers Employed



# Effectiveness of Diversion Funds Allocated by the Texas Legislature



Felony revocations to TDCJ in FY2011 represent a 1.0% decrease from FY2005 (245 fewer felony revocations). Felony revocations to TDCJ from CSCDs that did not receive additional diversion funding increased 9.1% (450 additional revocations), while felony revocations in CSCDs that received additional diversion funding decreased 3.6%, representing 695 fewer revocations in FY2011 than in FY2005.



# Effectiveness of Diversion Funds Allocated by the Texas Legislature

In FY2011, there were 23,881 felony revocations to TDCJ, of which 48.5% were a result of technical violations of community supervision conditions. This is relatively stable compared to FY2010, when 48.8% of felony revocations to TDCJ were a result of technical violations of community supervision conditions. However, approximately 250 fewer offenders were revoked to TDCJ as a result of a technical violation of community supervision conditions due to the overall decreased number of felony revocations to TDCJ in FY2011 than in FY2010.

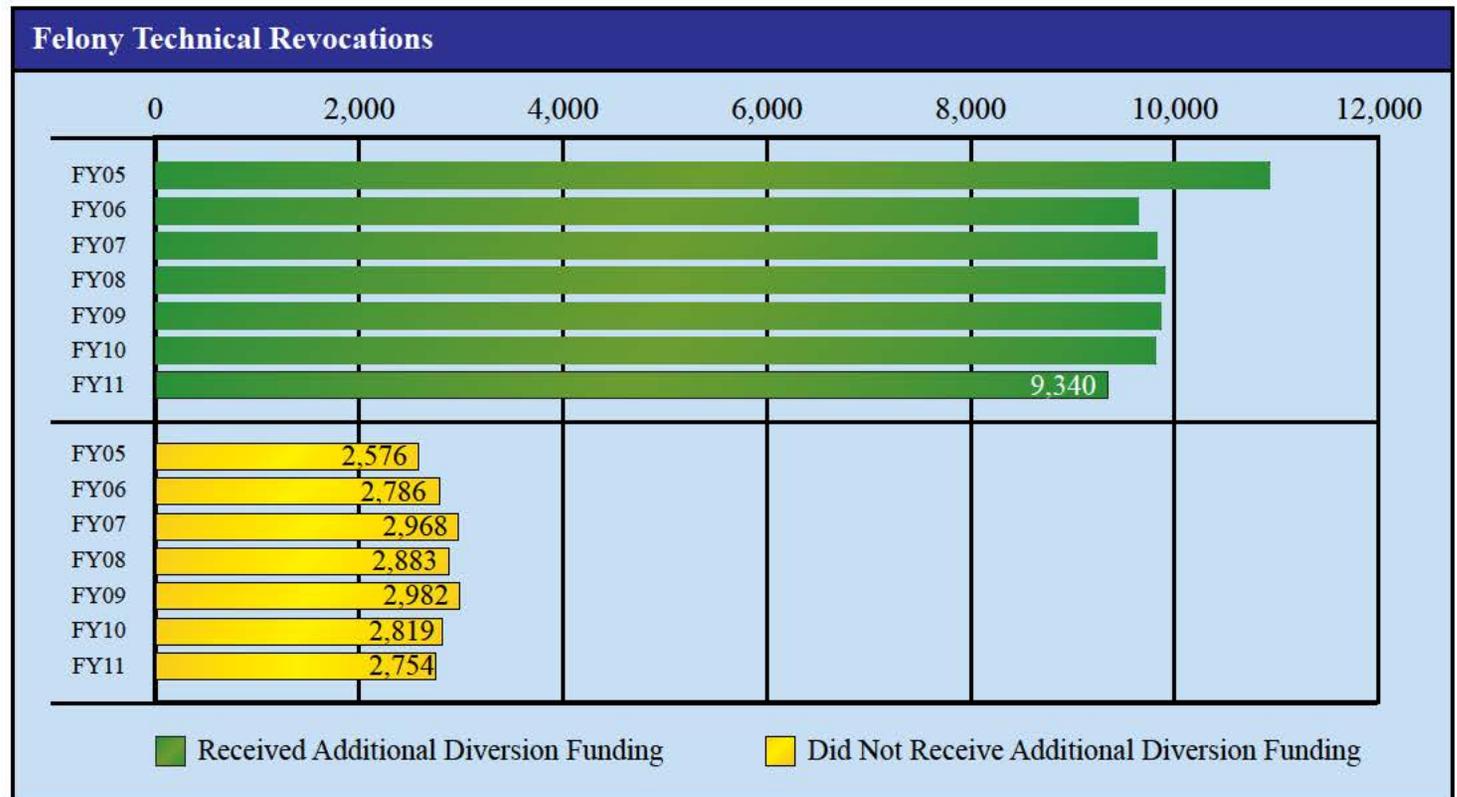
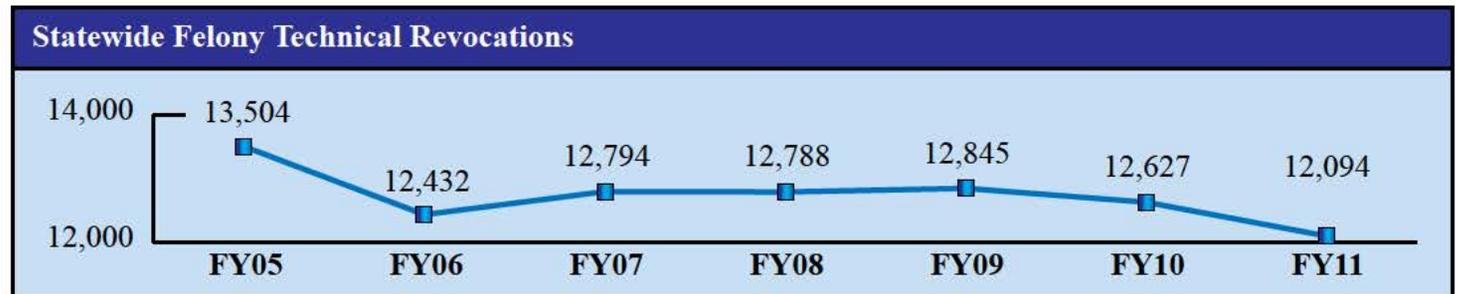
CSCDs receiving additional diversion funding revoked 18,463 felony offenders to TDCJ (77.3% of all felony revocations to TDCJ), while CSCDs not receiving additional funding revoked the remaining 5,418 felony offenders (22.7% of all felony revocations to TDCJ). As noted on page 8, CSCDs that did not receive additional diversion funding represent 19.2% of the statewide felony direct population, yet comprise 22.7% of all felony revocations to TDCJ.

FY2011 Felony Revocations to TDCJ by Offense Type, Funding Source			
Offense Type	CSCDs Receiving Additional Diversion Funding	CSCDs Not Receiving Additional Diversion Funding	Total
Violent	20.4%	15.1%	19.2%
Property	33.0%	33.3%	33.0%
DWI	6.6%	9.2%	7.3%
Controlled Substance	32.8%	34.2%	33.1%
Other	7.2%	8.2%	7.4%

As the above table shows, CSCDs receiving additional diversion funding revoked a greater percentage of violent offenders to TDCJ than CSCDs not receiving additional diversion funding. CSCDs receiving additional diversion funding revoked a smaller percentage of controlled substance (32.8%) and DWI (6.6%) offenders to TDCJ than CSCDs not receiving additional diversion funding (34.2% and 9.2%, respectively), which could be a result of the increased treatment resources available in the CSCDs receiving additional diversion funding.



# Effectiveness of Diversion Funds Allocated by the Texas Legislature



Felony technical revocations decreased 10.4% from FY2005 to FY2011, representing 1,410 fewer technical revocations. CSCDs receiving additional diversion funding revoked 1,588 fewer offenders for technical violations in FY2011 than in FY2005, representing a 14.5% decrease, while CSCDs not receiving additional diversion funding increased felony technical revocations by 6.9% in the same timeframe.



# Effectiveness of Diversion Funds Allocated by the Texas Legislature

This data indicates that CSCDs not receiving additional diversion funding were more likely to revoke an offender to TDCJ for technical violations of community supervision conditions. In CSCDs receiving additional diversion funding, 48.2% of revocations to TDCJ occurred as a result of a technical violation of community supervision conditions. For CSCDs not receiving additional diversion funding, 49.5% of revocations to TDCJ were a result of a technical violation.

Technical violations of conditions of community supervision can vary widely from those having minimal impact on public safety (such as not paying fines, fees, and court costs, missing an office appointment, or not performing community service) to more significant public safety violations (such as absconding from supervision, violating child safety zones, or not avoiding contact with a victim as ordered). Although the specifics of each case cannot be analyzed at the state level, selected information impacting the decision to revoke an offender for a technical violation of community supervision is presented below.

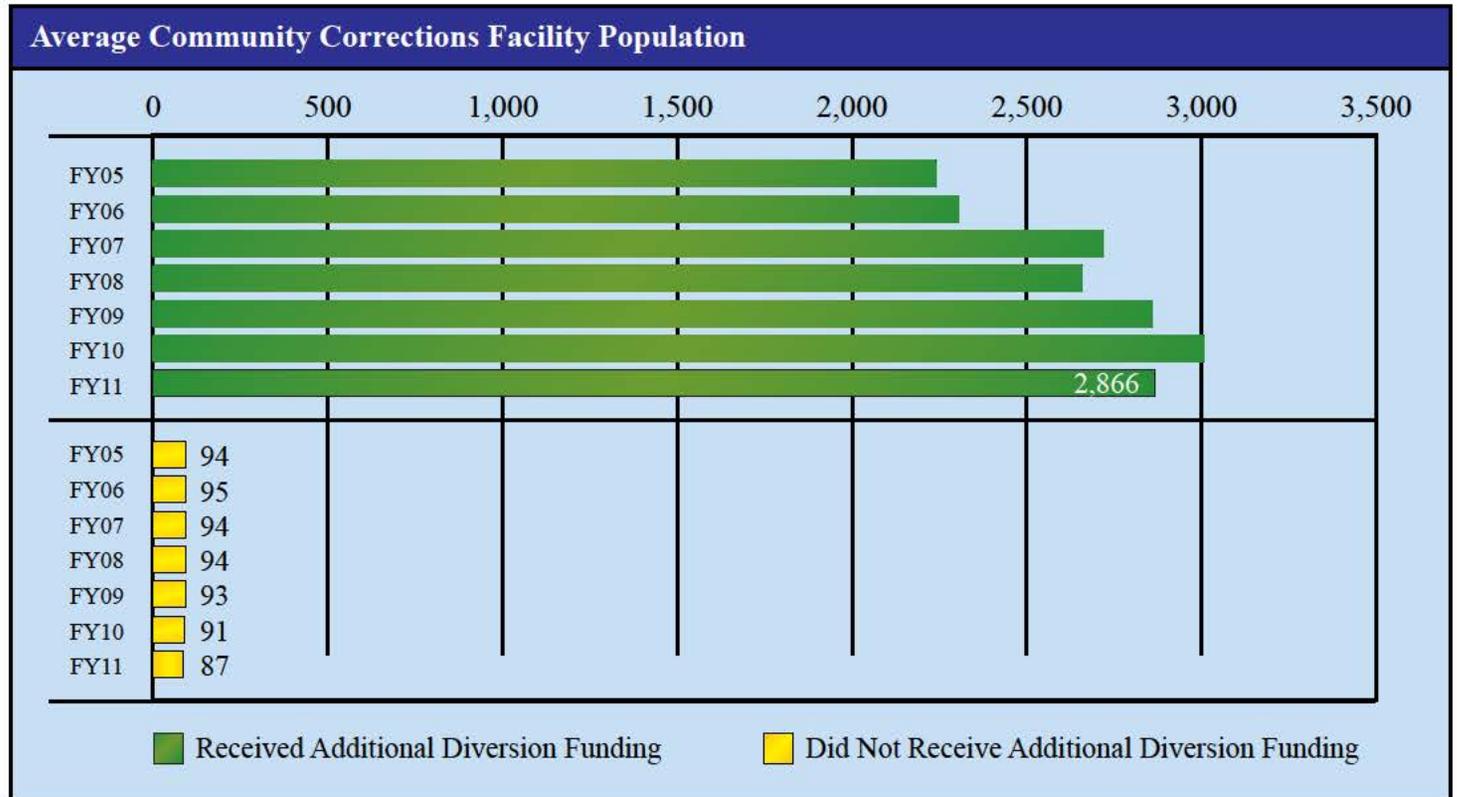
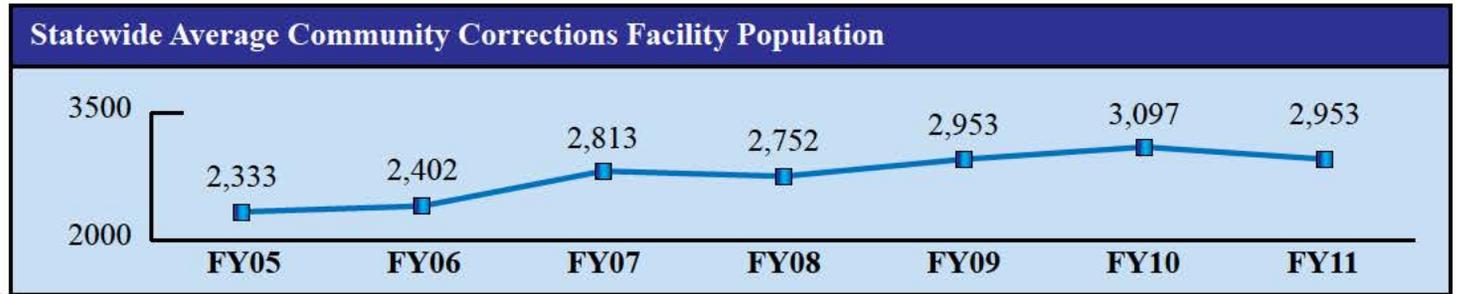
FY2011 Technical Revocations by Funding Source and Offense Type			
Offense Type	CSCDs Receiving Additional Diversion Funding	CSCDs Not Receiving Additional Diversion Funding	Total
Violent	18.2%	12.4%	16.9%
Property	33.0%	34.7%	33.4%
DWI	6.0%	8.9%	6.7%
Controlled Substance	35.5%	35.9%	35.5%
Other	7.3%	8.1%	7.5%

CSCDs that received additional diversion funding revoked a smaller percentage of controlled substance and DWI offenders for technical violations of community supervision conditions than did CSCDs that did not receive additional diversion funding. Statewide, the percentage of controlled substance offenders revoked for technical violations of community supervision conditions decreased between FY2010 (37.2%) and FY2011 (35.5%).

Approximately 36% of offenders revoked to TDCJ for technical violations had absconded in the year prior to revocation. Absconders are offenders who are known to have left the jurisdiction without authorization or who have not personally contacted their CSO within 90 days and either (1) have an active Motion to Revoke (MTR) or Motion to Adjudicate Probation filed and an unserved capias for their arrest; or (2) have been arrested on an MTR or Motion to Adjudicate Probation but have failed to appear for the MTR hearing and a bond forfeiture warrant has been issued by the court.



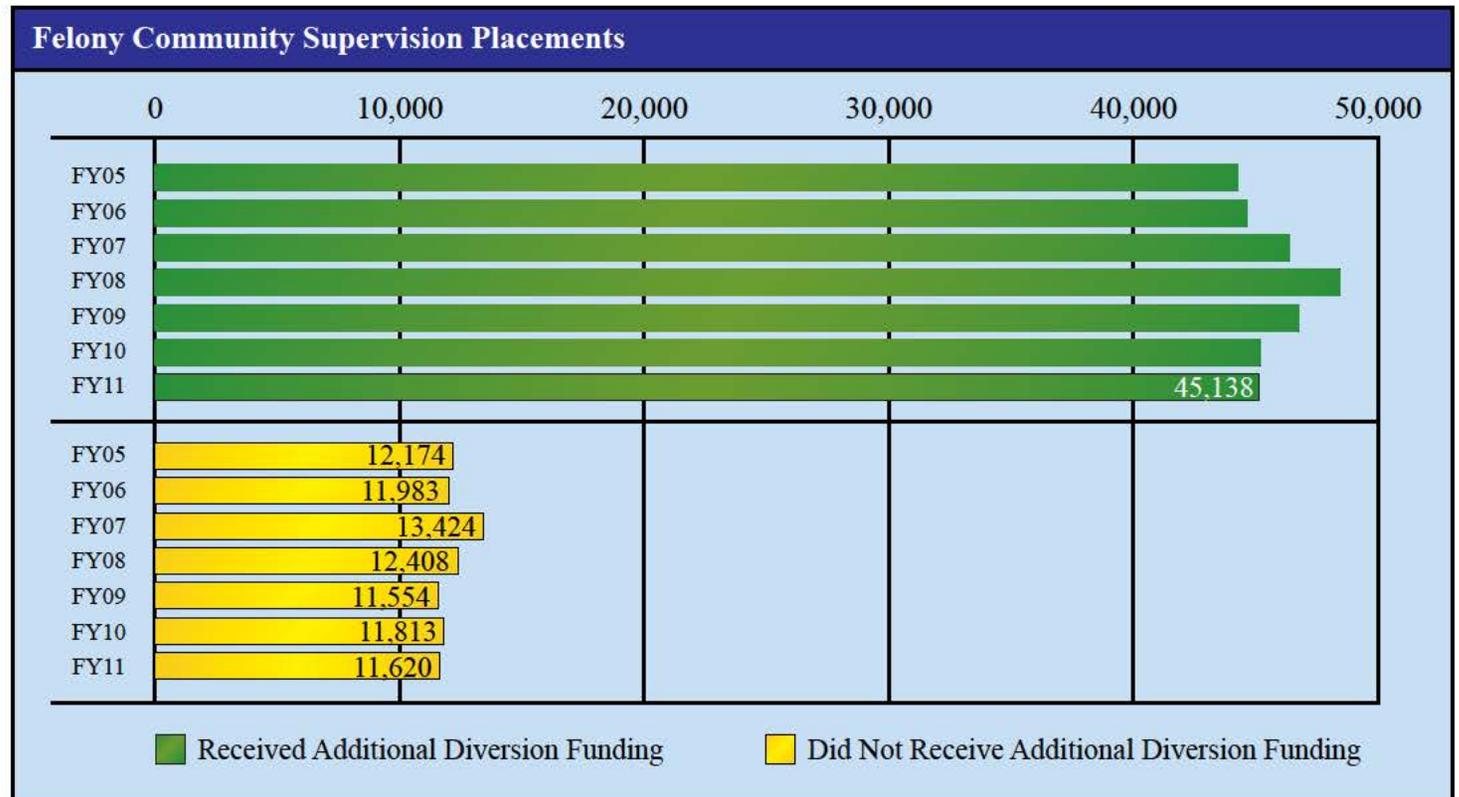
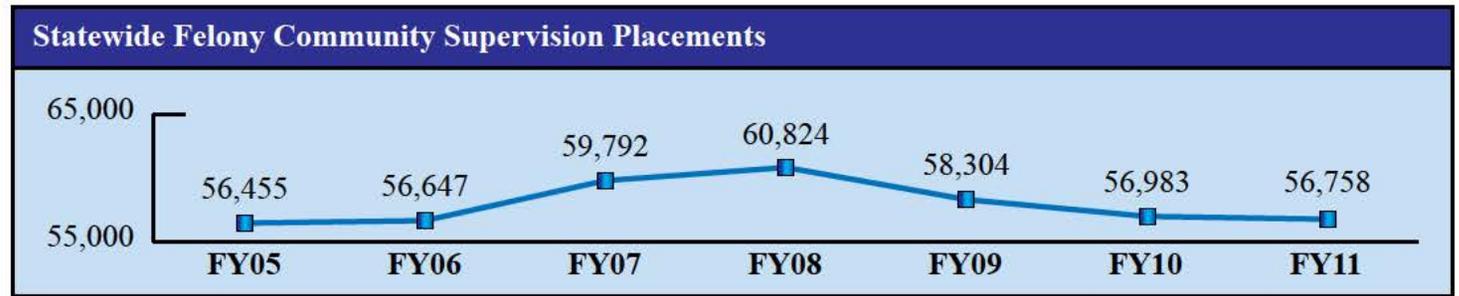
# Effectiveness of Diversion Funds Allocated by the Texas Legislature



Since FY2005, the statewide average CCF population has increased 26.6% as additional treatment beds have been operationalized. In CSCDs that received additional diversion funding, the average CCF population increased by 627 offenders between FY2005 (2,239 offenders) and FY2011 (2,866 offenders). In FY2011, two CCFs ceased operation and one CCF reduced capacity, resulting in a loss of 134 residential treatment beds and a 4.6% decrease in the overall average CCF population between FY2010 and FY2011.



# Effectiveness of Diversion Funds Allocated by the Texas Legislature

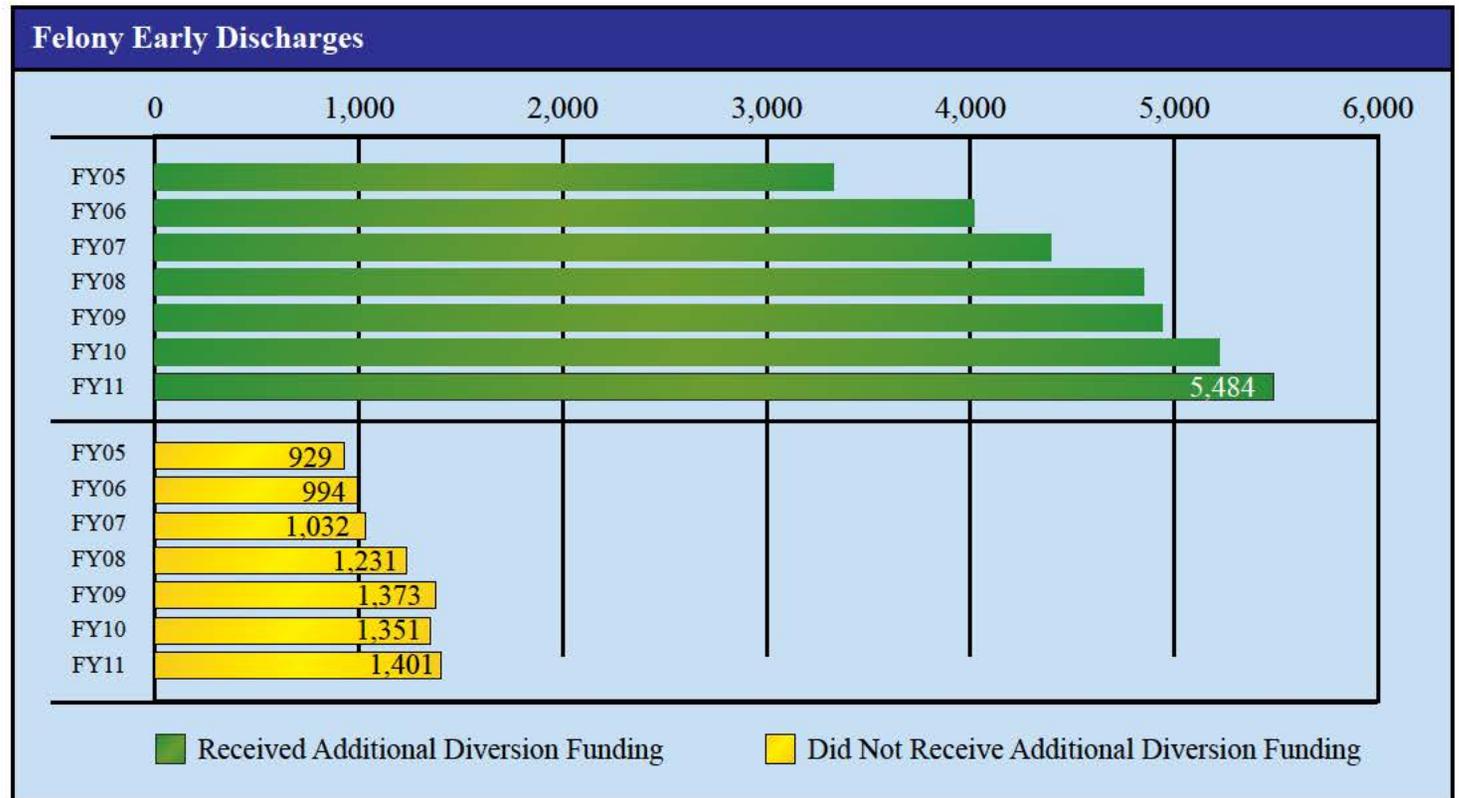
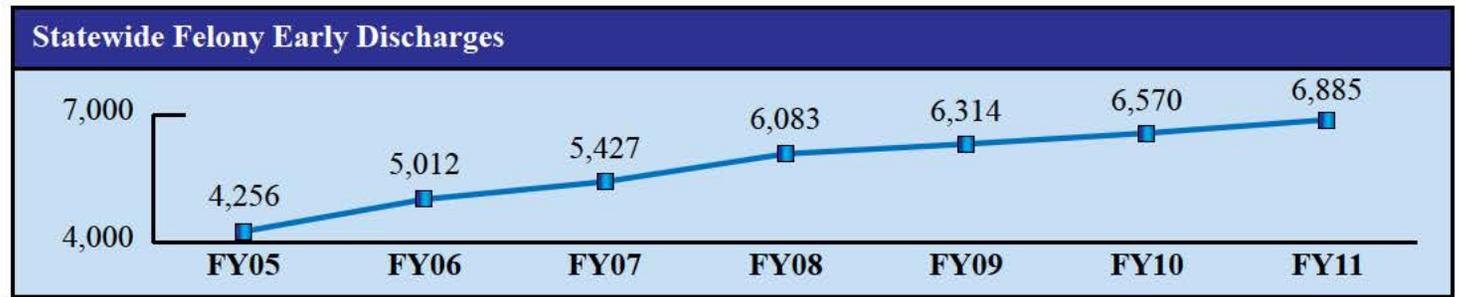


After initial increases in felony community supervision placements between FY2005 and FY2008, felony community supervision placements have decreased 6.7% since FY2008. CSDs receiving additional diversion funding decreased felony community supervision placements 6.8% between FY2008 and FY2011, and CSDs not receiving additional diversion funding decreased felony community supervision placements 6.4%.

However, FY2011 represents a 0.5% increase in felony community supervision placements from the baseline year of FY2005. Felony community supervision placements in CSDs receiving additional diversion funding increased 1.9% between FY2005 and FY2011 but decreased 4.6% in CSDs not receiving additional diversion funding.



# Effectiveness of Diversion Funds Allocated by the Texas Legislature



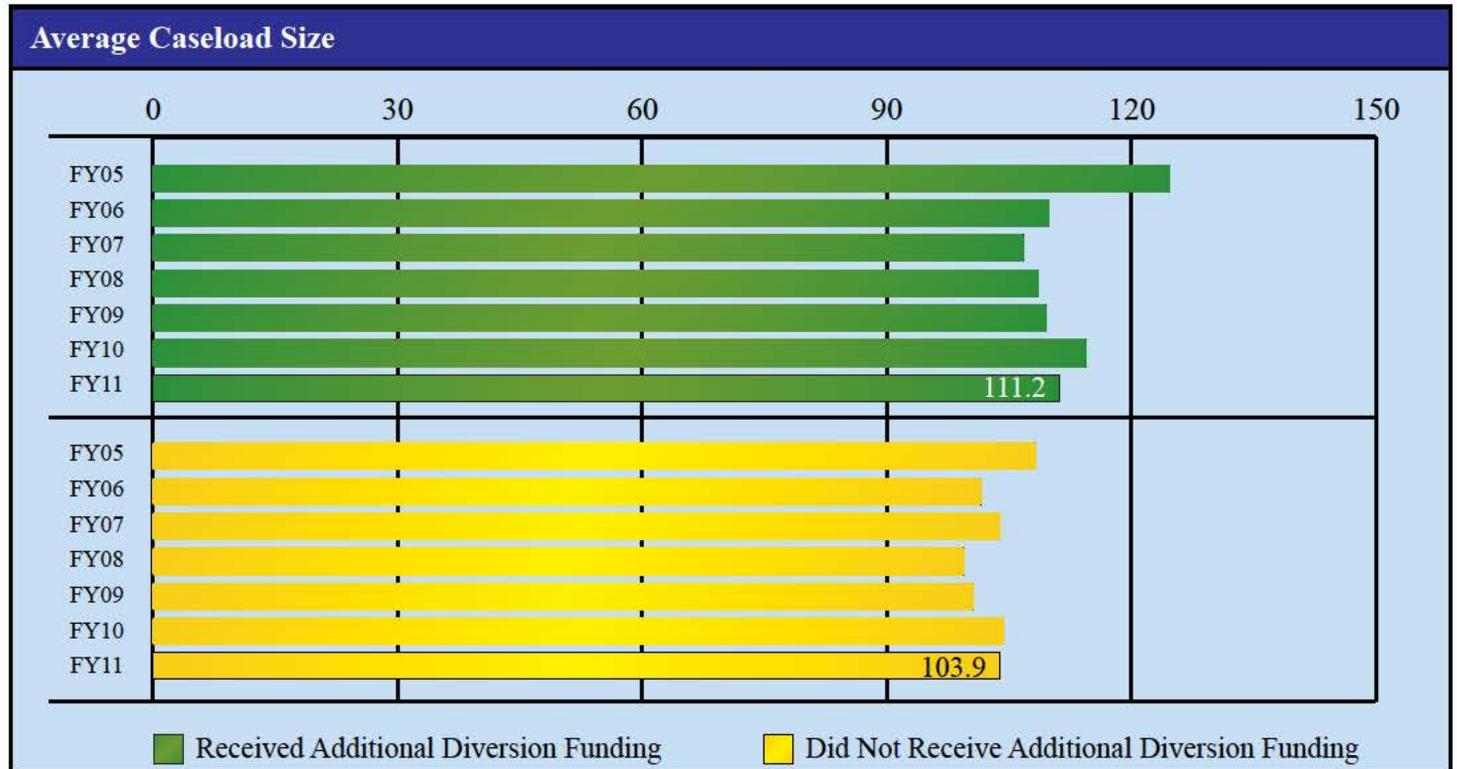
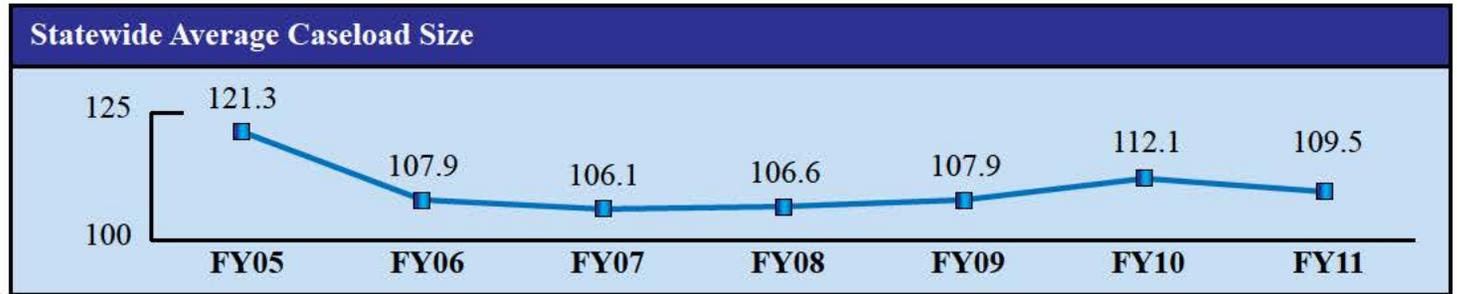
The 80th Texas Legislature (HB 1678) mandated a judicial review of all probation cases upon completion of one-half of the original community supervision period or two years of community supervision, whichever is greater, to determine eligibility for a reduction of community supervision term or termination of community supervision. This law applied to defendants initially placed on community supervision after September 1, 2007, making the first cases eligible for review in September 2009. However, under pre-existing provisions of law, many CSCDs had already incorporated early discharge for probationers into their local progressive sanctions models (which apply to all probationers) as an incentive for probationers to successfully comply with their conditions of probation and to decrease caseload sizes.

# Effectiveness of Diversion Funds Allocated by the Texas Legislature

Felony early discharges from community supervision (as provided in Article 42.12 of the *Texas Code of Criminal Procedure*) have consistently increased statewide since FY2005. Statewide, felony early discharges increased 61.8% from FY2005 to FY2011. CSCDs receiving additional diversion funding increased felony early discharges 64.8% from FY2005 to FY2011, and CSCDs not receiving additional diversion funding increased felony early discharges 50.8% during the same period.



# Effectiveness of Diversion Funds Allocated by the Texas Legislature

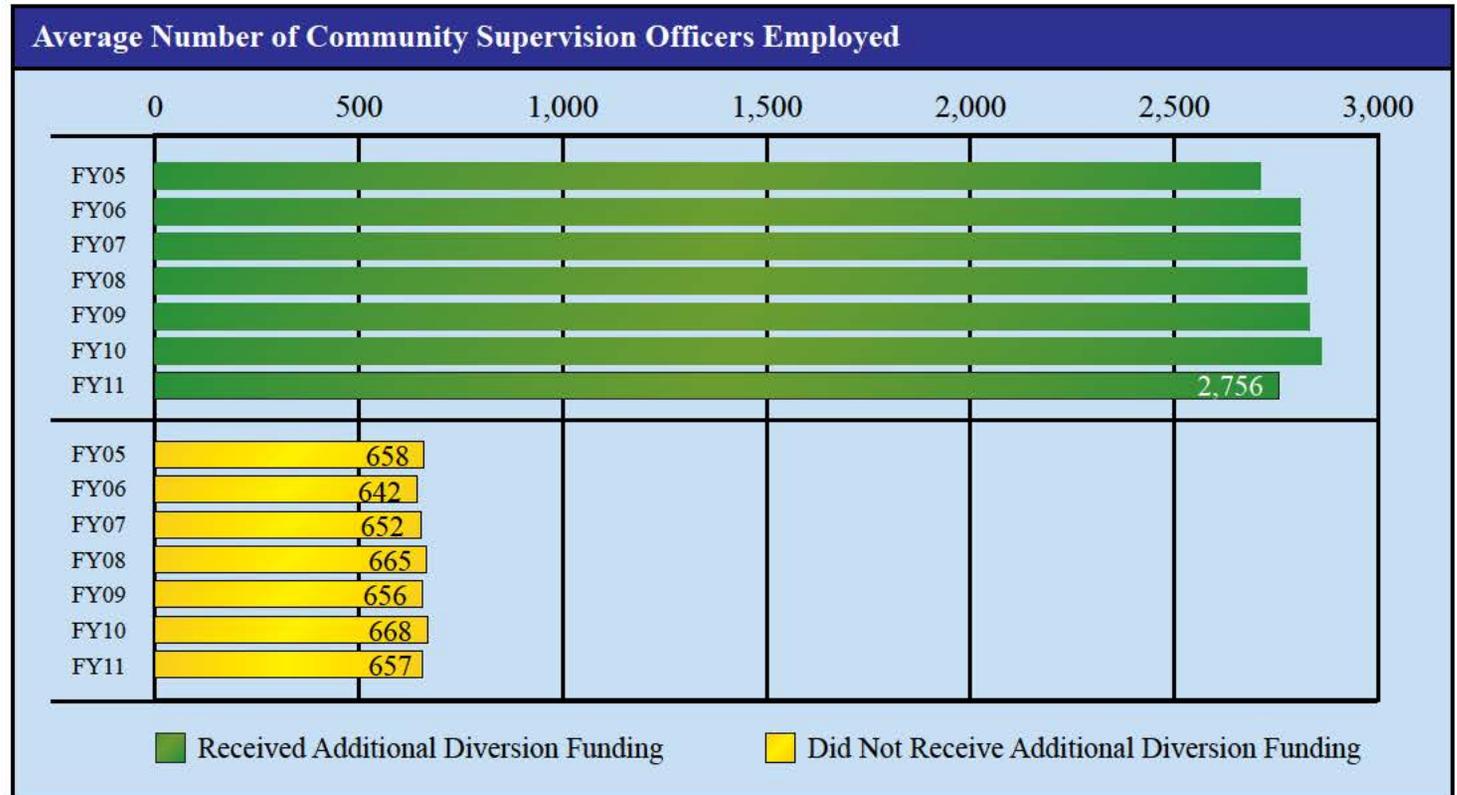
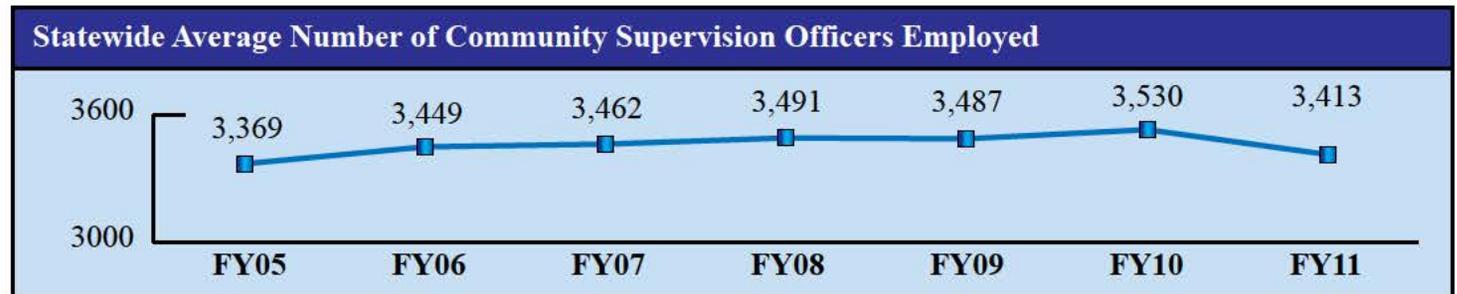


The average caseload size is calculated by dividing the direct felony, direct misdemeanor, and pretrial population by the number of regular community supervision officers. Offenders are considered to be under pretrial supervision if they participate in a court-approved pretrial supervision program operated or contracted by the CSCD.

Statewide, the average caseload size has decreased 9.7% from FY2005 to FY2011. In CSCDs receiving additional diversion funding, the average caseload size decreased 10.8% between FY2005 and FY2011, while the average caseload size decreased 4.1% in CSCDs not receiving additional diversion funding during the same timeframe.



# Effectiveness of Diversion Funds Allocated by the Texas Legislature



Statewide the average number of CSOs employed increased 1.3% between FY2005 and FY2011. CSDs receiving additional diversion funding increased the average number of CSOs employed 1.7% from FY2005 to FY2011. CSDs not receiving additional diversion funding decreased CSOs employed by 0.2% in the same timeframe. The average number of CSOs employed in FY2011 compared to FY2010 decreased by 117 CSOs; however, this reduction combined with the decrease in the population under supervision did not result in an increase in the average caseload size.



# Felony Cohort Study Update: A Changing Population

## FELONY COHORT STUDY UPDATE: A CHANGING POPULATION

The Felony Cohort Study, detailed in the 2010 Monitoring Report, has been updated to include an additional sample of 56,927 felony offenders placed on community supervision in FY2009. For this analysis, a total sample of 265,806 original community supervision placements were selected from CSTS-ISYS and tracked for two years after the date of placement to identify community supervision status and track changes in population characteristics.

Offense Type at Felony Placement					
Offense Type	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Violent	16.9%	16.6%	16.1%	16.6%	17.6%
Property	29.0%	28.3%	27.5%	27.6%	29.7%
DWI	7.8%	7.9%	8.5%	8.5%	9.1%
Controlled Substance	38.1%	38.8%	39.5%	38.8%	34.8%
Other	8.2%	8.4%	8.4%	8.5%	8.8%

The percentage of felony offenders placed on community supervision for violent offenses increased from 16.9% in the FY2005 sample to 17.6% in the FY2009 sample. The percentage of violent offenders increased in CSCDs receiving additional diversion funding (from 17.6% in FY2005 to 18.1% in FY2009) and in CSCDs not receiving additional diversion funding (from 14.1% in FY2005 to 15.5% in FY2009). This trend indicates CSCDs are supervising a higher risk community supervision population.

The increasing percentage of offenders with violent offenses means it is more important that CSOs identify high risk offenders as early as possible to address treatment needs and minimize the risk to reoffend. Currently, CSCDs utilize the Wisconsin Risk/Needs Assessment to classify offenders as having minimum, medium, or maximum needs and risk to re-offend. As areas of risk and needs are identified, community supervision officers can target limited treatment resources toward those offenders with the greatest needs.



# Felony Cohort Study Update: A Changing Population

Risk and Needs Levels at Felony Placement					
	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
<b>Risk Level at Placement</b>					
Minimum	27.3%	27.3%	26.6%	24.2%	23.5%
Medium	41.7%	43.1%	41.7%	40.7%	40.3%
Maximum	31.0%	29.6%	31.7%	35.1%	36.2%
<b>Needs Level at Placement</b>					
Minimum	44.0%	44.3%	44.5%	41.8%	40.8%
Medium	46.3%	46.5%	46.2%	47.0%	47.9%
Maximum	9.7%	9.2%	9.3%	11.2%	11.3%

The percentage of felony offenders classified as maximum risk at placement continued to increase in the FY2009 placement sample. In FY2005, 31.0% of felony placements were classified as maximum risk compared to 36.2% in FY2009. In CSCDs that received additional diversion funding, the percentage classified as maximum risk increased from 32.5% in FY2005 to 38.2% in FY2009. The percentage classified as maximum risk in CSCDs not receiving additional diversion funding increased from 25.9% in FY2005 to 27.9% in FY2009.

The percentage of felony offenders classified as maximum needs at placement increased when comparing FY2009 to FY2005. The percentage of felony placements classified as maximum needs in CSCDs that received additional diversion funding increased from 11.2% in FY2005 to 12.9% in FY2009. In CSCDs that did not receive additional diversion funds, the percentage of felony placements classified as maximum risk increased slightly from 4.3% in FY2005 to 4.8% in FY2009.

Supervision Status of Offenders Active Two Years After Placement					
Status	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Direct Supervision	68.4%	74.9%	76.8%	77.5%	79.5%
Residential	1.1%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.8%
Indirect Supervision	30.5%	23.7%	21.7%	21.0%	18.7%

The percentage of offenders under direct supervision in the CSCD or in a residential facility two years after placement continued to increase when comparing FY2009 to previous fiscal years.



# Felony Cohort Study Update: A Changing Population

Reason for Termination for Offenders Terminated within Two Years of Placement					
Reason for Termination	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Revocation	75.3%	70.4%	68.5%	67.6%	66.8%
Expiration of Supervision Term	14.8%	17.9%	16.6%	15.6%	16.9%
Early Discharge	5.8%	6.7%	9.2%	10.5%	9.9%
Other	4.1%	5.0%	5.7%	6.3%	6.4%

The percentage of offenders terminated within two years of original community supervision placement due to revocation continues to decrease when comparing FY2005 to subsequent fiscal years. The percentage of offenders revoked within two years of placement decreased from 76.9% in FY2005 to 67.4% in FY2009 in CSCDs receiving additional diversion funding, while the percentage of offenders revoked within two years of placement in CSCDs not receiving additional diversion funding decreased from 69.1% to 65.8% in the same timeframe.

In the FY2009 placement sample, 9.9% of offenders were terminated as an early discharge compared to 5.8% in the FY2005 sample. CSCDs receiving additional diversion funding discharged 10.3% of offenders as early discharges in the FY2009 sample compared to 5.5% in the FY2005 sample. CSCDs not receiving additional diversion funding discharged 8.2% of offenders as early discharges in the FY2009 sample compared to 7.1% in the FY2005 placement sample.

FY2009 Felony Cohort Sample Risk and Needs Levels Comparison, by Termination Reason				
	Risk Level at Placement	Risk Level at Termination	Needs Level at Placement	Needs Level at Termination
<b>Expiration of Supervision Term</b>				
Minimum	40.5%	52.8%	56.5%	73.7%
Medium	42.7%	39.5%	38.1%	23.4%
Maximum	16.8%	7.7%	5.4%	2.9%
<b>Early Discharge</b>				
Minimum	47.9%	64.9%	65.1%	79.4%
Medium	40.0%	29.1%	31.3%	18.4%
Maximum	12.1%	6.0%	3.6%	2.2%

The FY2009 placement sample included offenders who terminated community supervision as either expiration of supervision term or early discharge. The sample was analyzed to determine whether the risk and/or needs level decreased from time of placement to time of termination. The percentage of placements classified as maximum



# Felony Cohort Study Update: A Changing Population

risk decreased from 16.8% at placement to 7.7% at termination for offenders whose term of supervision expired, while the percentage of placements classified as maximum risk decreased from 12.1% at placement to 6.0% at termination for offenders terminating supervision as an early discharge.

Similar trends are seen in the needs level classification. The percentage of placements classified as having maximum needs decreased from 5.4% at placement to 2.9% at termination for offenders terminating due to expiration of the supervision term. The percentage of placements classified as having maximum needs decreased from 3.6% at placement to 2.2% at termination for offenders terminating supervision as an early discharge.

This information illustrates that while the percentage of felony original placements with a maximum risk level continues to increase, CSCDs are addressing the risks and needs of the community supervision population by identifying offenders who will benefit from programming aimed at decreasing risk and needs factors and discharging offenders from community supervision appropriately.



# Perspectives on Revocations

## PERSPECTIVES ON REVOCATIONS FOR THE TEN MOST POPULOUS CSCDS

TDCJ-CJAD and the CSCDs have continued to work together to keep felony offenders on community supervision and decrease revocations. The chart below illustrates changes in revocations between FY2005 and FY2011 for the ten most populous CSCDs.

Ten Most Populous CSCDs, FY2005 to FY2011						
CSCD	FY2011 Felony Direct and Indirect Population	Percent Change in Statewide Felony Direct and Indirect Population (FY2005 to FY2011)	FY2005 Felony Revocations to TDCJ	FY2011 Felony Revocations to TDCJ	Change in Felony Revocations to TDCJ (FY2005 to FY2011)	Percent Change in Felony Revocations to TDCJ
Dallas	31,753	16.5%	3,183	2,955	-228	-7.2%
Harris	26,941	6.2%	3,549	3,122	-427	-12.0%
Bexar	15,477	24.5%	816	1,465	649	79.5%
Tarrant	11,434	-1.7%	1,733	1,369	-364	-21.0%
Hidalgo	10,760	2.7%	703	661	-42	-6.0%
El Paso	9,032	-24.0%	594	406	-188	-31.6%
Travis	8,160	-19.2%	1,052	750	-302	-28.7%
Cameron	5,256	-6.4%	357	417	60	16.8%
Nueces	4,244	-2.3%	505	527	22	4.4%
Collin	3,779	10.8%	239	477	238	99.6%

Harris CSCD (427), Tarrant CSCD (364), and Travis CSCD (302) had the largest decreases in felony revocations to TDCJ between FY2005 and FY2011, while El Paso CSCD (31.6%) and Travis CSCD (28.7%) had the largest percentage decreases in the same timeframe. Bexar CSCD (649) and Collin CSCD (238) reported the greatest numeric increases in felony revocations to TDCJ as well as the greatest percentage increases in felony revocations to TDCJ (79.5% and 99.6%, respectively). Collin CSCD continued to report increases in felony revocations between FY2005 and FY2011 (99.6%) as well as an increase between FY2010 and FY2011 (1.7%).



# Perspectives on Revocations

Despite an increase in felony revocations to TDCJ between FY2005 (505) and FY2011 (527), Nueces reported a decrease of 9.1% between FY2010 (580 felony revocations) and FY2011 (527 felony revocations).

One method of evaluating revocations is to compare a CSCD's percent of the statewide felony population to the percent of the statewide felony revocations to TDCJ. A CSCD with a higher percentage of felony revocations to TDCJ than percentage of the statewide felony population would have revoked a disproportionate number of offenders. Conversely, a CSCD with a larger percentage of the statewide felony population than percentage of felony revocations would have revoked a smaller proportion of offenders than would be expected for a CSCD of that size. The following chart provides details on changes in revocations between FY2010 and FY2011.

Ten Most Populous CSCDs, FY2010 to FY2011							
CSCD	FY2011 Felony Population	Percent Change in Felony Population from 2010	Percent of FY2011 State Felony Population	FY2010 Felony Revocations to TDCJ	FY2011 Felony Revocations to TDCJ	Percent Change in Felony Revocations to TDCJ	Percent of FY2011 Statewide Felony Revocations
Dallas	31,753	-2.6%	13.4%	3,149	2,955	-6.1%	12.4%
Harris	26,941	-1.9%	11.4%	3,134	3,122	-0.4%	13.1%
Bexar	15,477	5.3%	6.6%	1,327	1,465	10.4%	6.1%
Tarrant	11,434	1.0%	4.8%	1,479	1,369	-7.4%	5.7%
Hidalgo	10,760	2.7%	4.6%	710	661	-6.9%	2.8%
El Paso	9,032	-3.0%	3.8%	436	406	-6.9%	1.7%
Travis	8,160	-4.6%	3.5%	774	750	-3.1%	3.1%
Cameron	5,256	-0.2%	2.2%	337	417	23.7%	1.8%
Nueces	4,244	-6.4%	1.8%	580	527	-9.1%	2.2%
Collin	3,779	-4.5%	1.6%	469	477	1.7%	2.0%

For example, Cameron CSCD increased felony revocations to TDCJ by 80 from FY2010 to FY2011; that number represents a 23.7% increase in revocations. However, Cameron CSCD's percentage of the felony population is 2.2% of the state, while their revocations represent 1.8% of the felony revocations to TDCJ statewide. Similarly, Bexar CSCD had a 10.4% increase in revocations between FY2010 and FY2011, while the percentage of statewide revocations was 6.1%, below Bexar CSCD's statewide proportion of the felony population (6.6%).

In contrast, Collin CSCD increased revocations to TDCJ by 1.7% from FY2010 to FY2011. Collin CSCD's percentage of the felony population is 1.6%, while their revocations represent 2.0% of the felony revocations to



## Perspectives on Revocations

TDCJ statewide. As shown in the chart on page 27, Collin's revocations increased 99.6% between FY2005 and FY2011, while the felony direct and indirect population increased 10.8% in the same timeframe. In FY2005, Collin CSCD's felony revocations to TDCJ represented 7.0% of the department's direct and indirect population, while in FY2011 this percentage increased to 12.6%.

TDCJ-CJAD has been working with Collin CSCD since January 2009 to address factors contributing to the increasing numbers of revocations to TDCJ. The CSCD indicated that it would move toward a more proactive rather than reactive approach to supervision of offenders, including training CSCD staff in motivational interviewing, creating High/Medium Reduction felony caseloads to reduce caseload sizes, educating staff and offenders regarding progressive sanctions, increasing supervision contacts during the initial phase of supervision, increasing the use of assessments, and requiring Level 2 and 3 felony offenders to complete a cognitive program.

Felony revocations to TDCJ for all CSCDs are detailed in Appendix D.



## SUMMARY

The felony population under direct supervision has declined since FY2009; however, with an increasing proportion of violent and high-risk community supervision placements, the population under supervision is becoming more challenging. Targeted use of the treatment resources provided by the additional diversion funding appropriated by the 79th, 80th, and 81st Texas Legislatures resulted in:

- Offenders receiving more treatment, as evidenced by increased utilization of residential treatment beds, substance abuse outpatient services, and aftercare services.
- Increasing early terminations as CSCDs incorporate early termination as an incentive for compliance with the terms of community supervision.
- Decreasing revocations to TDCJ and decreasing technical revocations.

The observed results are greatest in CSCDs receiving additional diversion funding, indicating that additional resources provided by the Texas Legislature have strengthened community supervision and are a vital component of continued success.

## MOVING FORWARD

Although recent Texas Legislatures appropriated significant new funding for community supervision, the 82nd Texas Legislature appropriated less funding for community supervision due to statewide fiscal challenges for FY2012-2013. Despite a decrease in funding, TDCJ-CJAD is committed to working with CSCDs to continue initiatives made possible by previous Texas Legislatures by:

- Examining organizational structures within community supervision to identify successful methods of implementing progressive sanctions and evidence-based practices;
- Supporting the increased use of assessments to target treatment resources;
- Distributing grant funding based on program performance outcomes; and
- Providing technical assistance to CSCDs to improve community supervision outcomes.

Community supervision funding for FY2012-2013 will be detailed in the December 1, 2012 Monitoring Report.



- 32 Appendix A: Initial Distribution of FY2011 Rider 75 Diversion Program Funding
- 34 Appendix B: Initial Distribution of FY2011 Rider 78 Targeted Substance Abuse Treatment Funding
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- 36 Appendix D: Felony Revocations by CSCD



## APPENDIX A: INITIAL DISTRIBUTION OF FY2011 RIDER 75 DIVERSION PROGRAM FUNDING

FY2011 Outpatient Treatment as Directed by Rider 75a			
CSCD	Grant Amount	CSCD	Grant Amount
Angelina	\$56,671	Lavaca	\$8,160
Bell	\$15,000	Lubbock	\$210,823
Bexar	\$184,593	Midland	\$61,854
Brazoria	\$191,472	Moore	\$12,102
Brazos	\$40,229	Nueces	\$155,290
Caldwell	\$199,444	Potter	\$187,930
Cameron	\$82,147	Reeves	\$69,160
Dallas	\$521,383	Scurry	\$115,316
Deaf Smith	\$35,050	Tarrant	\$60,327
El Paso	\$277,994	Taylor	\$88,469
Ellis	\$51,175	Tom Green	\$125,303
Fort Bend	\$126,000	Travis	\$630,444
Grayson	\$209,725	Upshur	\$35,157
Harris	\$821,706	Uvalde	\$7,030
Hill	\$57,510	Victoria	\$34,769
Jefferson	\$105,250	Webb	\$75,377
Kleberg	\$119,938		
<b>Total Allocated</b>			<b>\$4,972,798</b>
<b>Unobligated</b>			<b>\$27,202</b>
<i>FY2011 Legislative Appropriation</i>			<i>\$5,000,000</i>



## APPENDIX A: INITIAL DISTRIBUTION OF FY2011 RIDER 75 DIVERSION PROGRAM FUNDING

<b>FY2011 Residential Beds as Directed by Rider 75b</b>					
<b>CSCD</b>	<b>Beds</b>	<b>Grant Amount</b>	<b>CSCD</b>	<b>Beds</b>	<b>Grant Amount</b>
Bexar	58	\$1,127,797	Lubbock	48	\$164,772
Bowie	100	\$2,412,604	Nueces	21	\$361,085
Cass	8	\$101,359	Terry	14	\$203,116
Dallas	60	\$1,488,909	Tom Green	150	\$4,564,736
El Paso	64	\$1,002,196	Travis	35	\$981,059
Gregg	52	\$1,150,955	Uvalde	20	\$438,000
Hidalgo	96	\$1,612,200			
<b>Total Residential Beds</b>				<b>726</b>	<b>\$15,608,788</b>
<b>FY2011 Contract Residential</b>					
<b>CSCD</b>	<b>Grant Amount</b>		<b>CSCD</b>	<b>Grant Amount</b>	
Caldwell	\$93,206		Scurry	\$53,670	
Dallas	\$569,547		Tarrant	\$287,154	
Denton	\$36,000		Tom Green	\$90,675	
Fort Bend	\$215,833		Travis	\$440,000	
Harris	\$528,947		Victoria	\$33,000	
<b>Total Contract Residential</b>				<b>\$2,348,032</b>	
<b>Total Allocated</b>				<b>\$17,956,820</b>	
<b>Unobligated</b>				<b>\$47,903</b>	
<b>FY2011 Legislative Appropriation</b>				<b>\$18,004,723</b>	



**APPENDIX B: INITIAL DISTRIBUTION OF FY2011 RIDER 78 TARGETED SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT FUNDING**

<b>FY2011 Targeted Substance Abuse Treatment Funding as Directed by Rider 78</b>			
<b>CSCD</b>	<b>Grant Amount</b>	<b>CSCD</b>	<b>Grant Amount</b>
Bowie	\$145,637	Jim Wells	\$51,763
Brazoria	\$90,916	Lavaca	\$19,008
Cass	\$101,116	Nueces	\$107,450
Childress	\$30,800	Orange	\$27,530
Dallas	\$105,389	Palo Pinto	\$45,050
Deaf Smith	\$41,250	Taylor	\$61,078
Fort Bend	\$111,242	Tom Green	\$42,713
Guadalupe	\$19,058		
<i>FY2011 Legislative Appropriation</i>			<i>\$1,000,000</i>



Appropriations Rider 67 (GAA 2009) requires TDCJ-CJAD to develop an accountability system to track the effectiveness of diversion program funding targeted at making a positive impact on the criminal justice system. TDCJ-CJAD tracks seven evaluation criteria, which are discussed in this report. The primary source of data for the evaluation criteria is the Community Supervision Tracking System-Intermediate System (CSTS-ISYS). Evaluation criteria definitions have changed slightly from previous reports to accommodate the differences between an aggregate reporting system and offender-level data.

The evaluation criteria definitions and data sources used for this report are detailed below:

**Felony Revocations to TDCJ:** The total number of felony revocations to state jail and TDCJ during the reporting period. The source of this data is the number of felony revocations to state jail and TDCJ as reported to CSTS-ISYS.

**Felony Technical Revocations:** The total number of “Other Reasons for Revocation” during the reporting period. The source of this data is the number of felony revocations with a revocation reason identified as “Other Reasons for Revocation” as reported to CSTS-ISYS.

**Average CCF Population:** The average CCF population for the reporting period. The source of this data is the Community Corrections Facilities population as reported on the Monthly Community Supervision Program Report.

**Felony Community Supervision Placements:** The total number of felony community supervision placements during the reporting period. The source of this data is felony “Community Supervision Placements” as reported to CSTS-ISYS.

**Felony Early Discharges:** The total number of felony early terminations during the reporting period. The source of this data is the number of felony “Early Terminations” as reported to CSTS-ISYS.

**Average Caseload Size:** The number of direct and pretrial offenders per regular CSO who supervises at least one direct case and spends at least 50% of his or her time on supervision or supervision-related duties. The source of this data is the biannual Caseload Report.

**Community Supervision Officers (CSOs) Employed:** The average number of CSOs employed during the reporting period. The source of this data is the “Total Number of CSOs” as reported on the Monthly Community Supervision Staff Report.



CSCD	Percent of Statewide Felony Direct and Indirect Population	Felony Revocations to TDCJ	Percent of Statewide Felony Revocations to TDCJ	Felony Technical Revocations to TDCJ	Percent of Statewide Felony Technical Revocations	Percent of Felony Revocations to TDCJ for Technical Violations
Statewide		23,881		11,575		48.5%
Harris	11.4%	3,122	13.1%	1,792	15.5%	57.4%
Dallas	13.4%	2,955	12.4%	1,509	13.0%	51.1%
Bexar	6.6%	1,465	6.1%	657	5.7%	44.8%
Tarrant	4.8%	1,369	5.7%	639	5.5%	46.7%
Travis	3.5%	750	3.1%	256	2.2%	34.1%
Hidalgo	4.6%	661	2.8%	266	2.3%	40.2%
Nueces	1.8%	527	2.2%	218	1.9%	41.4%
Collin	1.6%	477	2.0%	252	2.2%	52.8%
Jefferson	1.4%	455	1.9%	216	1.9%	47.5%
Cameron	2.2%	417	1.8%	180	1.6%	43.2%
El Paso	3.8%	406	1.7%	182	1.6%	44.8%
Potter	1.3%	399	1.7%	188	1.6%	47.1%
Montgomery	1.1%	354	1.5%	167	1.4%	47.2%
Smith	0.8%	346	1.5%	202	1.7%	58.4%
Brazoria	0.9%	301	1.3%	130	1.1%	43.2%
Bell	1.4%	286	1.2%	100	0.9%	35.0%
Galveston	0.9%	270	1.1%	99	0.9%	36.7%
Lubbock	1.4%	266	1.1%	95	0.8%	35.7%
Tom Green	0.8%	258	1.1%	123	1.1%	47.7%
McLennan	0.2%	246	1.0%	147	1.3%	59.8%
Caldwell	1.1%	245	1.0%	90	0.8%	36.7%
Johnson	1.0%	240	1.0%	126	1.1%	52.5%
Denton	1.2%	235	1.0%	96	0.8%	40.9%
Williamson	0.8%	220	0.9%	139	1.2%	63.2%
Taylor	0.9%	217	0.9%	56	0.5%	25.8%
Midland	0.8%	216	0.9%	113	1.0%	52.3%
Victoria	1.2%	209	0.9%	49	0.4%	23.4%
Liberty	0.7%	203	0.9%	84	0.7%	41.4%



Received Additional Diversion Funding

Did Not Receive Additional Diversion Funding

CSCD	Percent of Statewide Felony Direct and Indirect Population	Felony Revocations to TDCJ	Percent of Statewide Felony Revocations to TDCJ	Felony Technical Revocations to TDCJ	Percent of Statewide Felony Technical Revocations	Percent of Felony Revocations to TDCJ for Technical Violations
Grayson	0.7%	199	0.8%	133	1.1%	66.8%
Polk	0.5%	180	0.8%	90	0.8%	50.0%
Gregg	0.6%	179	0.7%	121	1.0%	67.6%
Ector	0.6%	172	0.7%	102	0.9%	59.3%
Ellis	0.6%	160	0.7%	104	0.9%	65.0%
Atascosa	0.5%	158	0.7%	80	0.7%	50.6%
Brazos	0.6%	149	0.6%	49	0.4%	32.9%
Hopkins	0.5%	145	0.6%	72	0.6%	49.7%
Bastrop	0.6%	142	0.6%	46	0.4%	32.4%
Angelina	0.7%	140	0.6%	73	0.6%	52.1%
Wichita	0.5%	134	0.6%	73	0.6%	54.5%
Nacogdoches	0.4%	133	0.6%	60	0.5%	45.1%
Fort Bend	1.0%	130	0.5%	50	0.4%	38.5%
Kerr	0.4%	129	0.5%	62	0.5%	48.1%
San Patricio	0.7%	129	0.5%	75	0.6%	58.1%
Kaufman	0.4%	127	0.5%	86	0.7%	67.7%
Parker	0.4%	122	0.5%	51	0.4%	41.8%
Anderson	0.4%	120	0.5%	70	0.6%	58.3%
Hunt	0.4%	119	0.5%	117	1.0%	98.3%
Henderson	0.3%	118	0.5%	70	0.6%	59.3%
Bowie	0.7%	115	0.5%	56	0.5%	48.7%
Rockwall	0.2%	111	0.5%	70	0.6%	63.1%
Jasper	0.4%	107	0.4%	52	0.4%	48.6%
Matagorda	0.1%	107	0.4%	31	0.3%	29.0%
Orange	0.4%	107	0.4%	51	0.4%	47.7%
Walker	0.4%	107	0.4%	41	0.4%	38.3%
Lamar	0.3%	100	0.4%	59	0.5%	59.0%
Brown	0.3%	99	0.4%	39	0.3%	39.4%
Webb	0.8%	95	0.4%	53	0.5%	55.8%



Received Additional Diversion Funding

Did Not Receive Additional Diversion Funding

CSCD	Percent of Statewide Felony Direct and Indirect Population	Felony Revocations to TDCJ	Percent of Statewide Felony Revocations to TDCJ	Felony Technical Revocations to TDCJ	Percent of Statewide Felony Technical Revocations	Percent of Felony Revocations to TDCJ for Technical Violations
Limestone	0.2%	92	0.4%	48	0.4%	52.2%
Guadalupe	0.3%	89	0.4%	37	0.3%	41.6%
Hardin	0.3%	88	0.4%	41	0.4%	46.6%
Jack	0.3%	86	0.4%	19	0.2%	22.1%
Navarro	0.4%	86	0.4%	44	0.4%	51.2%
Kleberg	0.4%	85	0.4%	31	0.3%	36.5%
Hale	0.3%	81	0.3%	49	0.4%	60.5%
Uvalde	0.3%	81	0.3%	37	0.3%	45.7%
Coryell	0.2%	80	0.3%	32	0.3%	40.0%
Upshur	0.3%	78	0.3%	43	0.4%	55.1%
Morris	0.4%	69	0.3%	39	0.3%	56.5%
Comanche	0.2%	67	0.3%	36	0.3%	53.7%
Dawson	0.2%	67	0.3%	57	0.5%	85.1%
Hill	0.3%	65	0.3%	23	0.2%	35.4%
Fannin	0.2%	64	0.3%	32	0.3%	50.0%
Harrison	0.3%	64	0.3%	25	0.2%	39.1%
Fayette	0.3%	58	0.2%	58	0.5%	100.0%
Van Zandt	0.2%	58	0.2%	31	0.3%	53.4%
Hood	0.2%	57	0.2%	38	0.3%	66.7%
Pecos	0.2%	57	0.2%	22	0.2%	38.6%
Rusk	0.2%	56	0.2%	40	0.3%	71.4%
Lavaca	0.3%	55	0.2%	32	0.3%	58.2%
Burnet	0.3%	54	0.2%	34	0.3%	63.0%
Childress	0.4%	52	0.2%	19	0.2%	36.5%
Milam	0.1%	51	0.2%	2	0.0%	3.9%
Starr	0.7%	48	0.2%	14	0.1%	29.2%
Cass	0.2%	47	0.2%	30	0.3%	63.8%
Cooke	0.1%	47	0.2%	26	0.2%	55.3%
Deaf Smith	0.2%	45	0.2%	21	0.2%	46.7%

Received Additional Diversion Funding

Did Not Receive Additional Diversion Funding



CSCD	Percent of Statewide Felony Direct and Indirect Population	Felony Revocations to TDCJ	Percent of Statewide Felony Revocations to TDCJ	Felony Technical Revocations to TDCJ	Percent of Statewide Felony Technical Revocations	Percent of Felony Revocations to TDCJ for Technical Violations
Panola	0.3%	45	0.2%	12	0.1%	26.7%
Falls	0.2%	44	0.2%	15	0.1%	34.1%
Reeves	0.2%	42	0.2%	26	0.2%	61.9%
Gray	0.1%	41	0.2%	15	0.1%	36.6%
Young	0.2%	41	0.2%	31	0.3%	75.6%
Moore	0.2%	40	0.2%	22	0.2%	55.0%
Wood	0.2%	40	0.2%	21	0.2%	52.5%
Eastland	0.1%	39	0.2%	4	0.0%	10.3%
Palo Pinto	0.2%	39	0.2%	19	0.2%	48.7%
Nolan	0.2%	38	0.2%	23	0.2%	60.5%
Erath	0.1%	37	0.2%	16	0.1%	43.2%
Val Verde	0.2%	37	0.2%	13	0.1%	35.1%
Jim Wells	0.5%	36	0.2%	10	0.1%	27.8%
Howard	0.2%	35	0.1%	13	0.1%	37.1%
Montague	0.2%	32	0.1%	11	0.1%	34.4%
Terry	0.1%	32	0.1%	15	0.1%	46.9%
Wilbarger	0.1%	31	0.1%	16	0.1%	51.6%
Jones	0.1%	30	0.1%	10	0.1%	33.3%
Hockley	0.1%	29	0.1%	12	0.1%	41.4%
Kendall	0.1%	28	0.1%	11	0.1%	39.3%
Winkler	0.0%	28	0.1%	16	0.1%	57.1%
Hutchinson	0.1%	26	0.1%	12	0.1%	46.2%
Cherokee	0.2%	25	0.1%	8	0.1%	32.0%
Andrews	0.1%	23	0.1%	8	0.1%	34.8%
Haskell	0.0%	23	0.1%	7	0.1%	30.4%
Lamb	0.1%	23	0.1%	9	0.1%	39.1%
Tyler	0.1%	22	0.1%	6	0.1%	27.3%
Maverick	0.9%	20	0.1%	3	0.0%	15.0%
McCulloch	0.5%	20	0.1%	9	0.1%	45.0%



Received Additional Diversion Funding

Did Not Receive Additional Diversion Funding

CSCD	Percent of Statewide Felony Direct and Indirect Population	Felony Revocations to TDCJ	Percent of Statewide Felony Revocations to TDCJ	Felony Technical Revocations to TDCJ	Percent of Statewide Felony Technical Revocations	Percent of Felony Revocations to TDCJ for Technical Violations
Wheeler	0.1%	19	0.1%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Scurry	0.1%	14	0.1%	5	0.0%	35.7%
Parmer	0.1%	10	0.0%	5	0.0%	50.0%
Baylor	0.1%	8	0.0%	2	0.0%	25.0%
Floyd	0.0%	5	0.0%	2	0.0%	40.0%
Crane	0.0%	4	0.0%	1	0.0%	25.0%

Received Additional Diversion Funding

Did Not Receive Additional Diversion Funding



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