

Texas Department of Criminal Justice



Monitoring of Community Supervision Diversion Funds

December 2021

Texas Board of Criminal Justice

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Introduction

The local Community Supervision and Corrections Departments (CSCDs) provide adult community supervision (probation) in Texas. Community supervision involves the placement of probationers by county-courts-at-law and district judges under a continuum of programs and sanctions, with conditions imposed for a specific period. Probationers live and work in the community, support their families, receive rehabilitation, and pay restitution to the victims of their crimes while serving their sentencing terms.

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2021, there were 123 CSCDs, each a special-purpose district under the judiciary in which they serve. The Texas Department of Criminal Justice-Community Justice Assistance Division (TDCJ-CJAD) distributes state formula and grant funding to the CSCDs and monitors CSCD supervision and programming to ensure these services are provided in accordance with CSCD strategic plans, grant conditions, and Texas Administrative Code.

The Texas Legislature appropriates Diversion Program (DP) funding to support local CSCD programs. This funding enables CSCDs to provide opportunities for sentencing alternatives at the time of conviction, alternative sanctions in lieu of revocation, and reduction of recidivism. Prior to each biennium, CSCDs apply for DP funding from the TDCJ-CJAD, and funds are awarded on a competitive basis. In FY 2021, the TDCJ-CJAD awarded \$125,284,508 in DP funding to 89 CSCDs to support 313 programs designed to divert offenders from incarceration.

This discretionary program grant funding enables the TDCJ-CJAD to fund a variety of programs developed at the local level that include certain components proven to reduce recidivism. These components may include:

- targeting high to moderate risk probationers;
- reducing caseload size;
- enhancing contact requirements;
- using a validated assessment to identify risk to reoffend and criminogenic needs;
- providing cognitive behavioral counseling; and
- collaborating with treatment providers.

Examples of programs funded with DP funding appropriated by the Texas Legislature include:

- specialized caseloads;
- inpatient and outpatient substance abuse and behavioral health counseling;
- batterer intervention and prevention programs;
- cognitive education;

- sex offender treatment;
- specialty courts; and
- pretrial diversion programs.

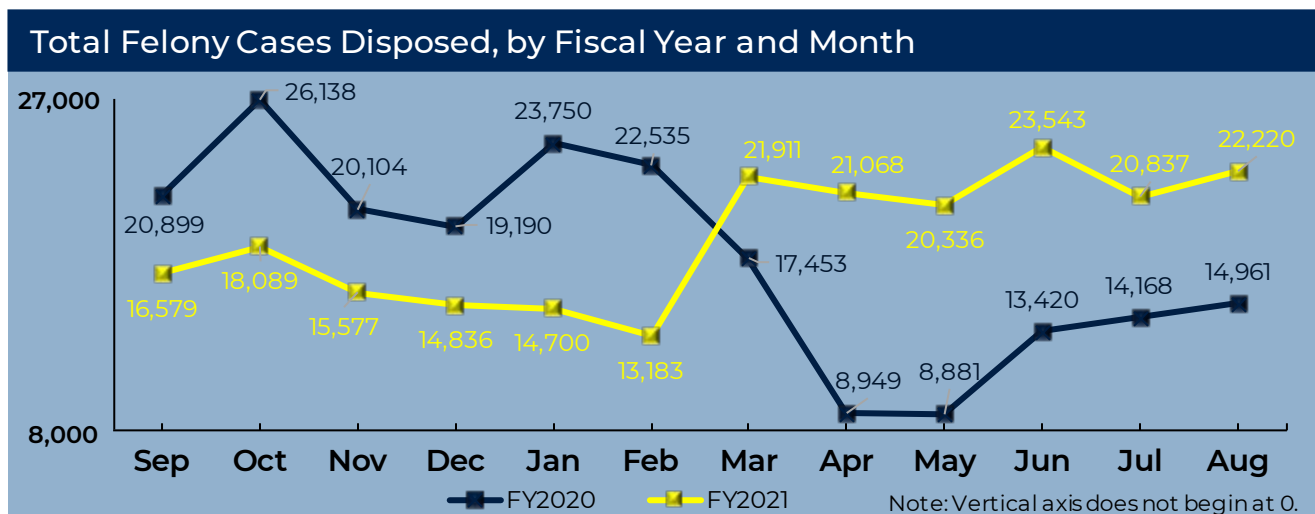
Such programs enhance support and access to services for probationers, increase diversions from incarceration, reduce revocations, and improve the delivery of community supervision statewide. An overview of the history of targeted DP funding is available in Appendix A.

The TDCJ-CJAD is statutorily required to publish an annual monitoring report on the impact of funding targeted at making a positive impact on the criminal justice system. This series of reports has been published since 2005 and is available on the TDCJ website. The current report also documents the continued impact of COVID-19 on Texas courts and community supervision in Texas.

The Continued Effects of COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic has continued to impact community supervision. Local CSCDs have continued to adapt to COVID-19 restrictions and unforeseen challenges while maintaining community supervision and programs.

Texas adult probation exists because of criminal courts placing individuals on community supervision. Although CSCDs in FY 2020 were only partially impacted, the pandemic affected all 12 months of FY 2021. Courts remained closed to in-person proceedings until March 2021 when the Supreme Court released Emergency Order 36 on March 5, 2021.



Source of Court Data: Texas Office of Court Administration; Court Activity Reporting and Directory System, District and Statutory Courts, Felony Detail Report.

As shown in the table above, between September 1, 2019, and August 31, 2020, the Texas Office of Court Administration reported that district and statutory county courts in Texas disposed of 210,448 felony criminal cases. The total number of felony cases disposed (222,879) in FY 2021 increased by 5.91%. Placements on community supervision increased as courts held hearings remotely, and significantly increased in March 2021 when in-person proceedings were allowed (see page 12 for information on felony placements).

Community Supervision Population Included in Funding Formulas											
	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21
Felony Direct Population	170,558	166,054	162,295	158,821	156,124	155,167	155,684	152,796	152,611	143,611	138,889
Misdemeanor Placements	105,498	103,514	104,385	99,645	94,597	90,718	85,712	79,566	74,288	45,473	52,745

CSCDs support their departments, community supervision, and programs from two methods of finance: state formula funding and local revenue. State formula funding for community supervision provides CSCDs a certain amount of state aid largely based on the average felony direct population and original misdemeanor placements. CSCDs are locally supported from local fee collections and county financial support. As a result of fewer placements to community supervision by criminal courts, locally generated revenue has decreased. As the pandemic has continued, the reduction of local fee collections has resulted in CSCDs implementing temporary and permanent staff furloughs and reductions in force.

Community supervision typically involves face-to-face interactions between probationers and community supervision officers (CSOs), along with other professionals. The COVID-19 pandemic required CSCDs to modify supervision and treatment protocols. As the pandemic continued, CSCDs altered supervision strategies and revised policies to enable social distancing and health protection while maintaining adequate supervision levels as required by TDCJ-CJAD Standards. At the close of FY 2021, criminal courts were re-opening, and in-person hearings were increasing; however, the number of criminal cases disposed and the number of probationers on community supervision have yet to return to pre-pandemic levels.

Monitoring Effectiveness

To monitor the effectiveness and outcome of the diversion funding provided, specific evaluation criteria are utilized to analyze changes over time. The evaluation criteria include:

- felony revocations to the TDCJ;
- felony technical revocations;
- average community corrections facility population;
- felony community supervision placements;
- felony early discharges;
- community supervision officers employed; and
- average regular supervision caseload size.

Success is shown by indicators such as:

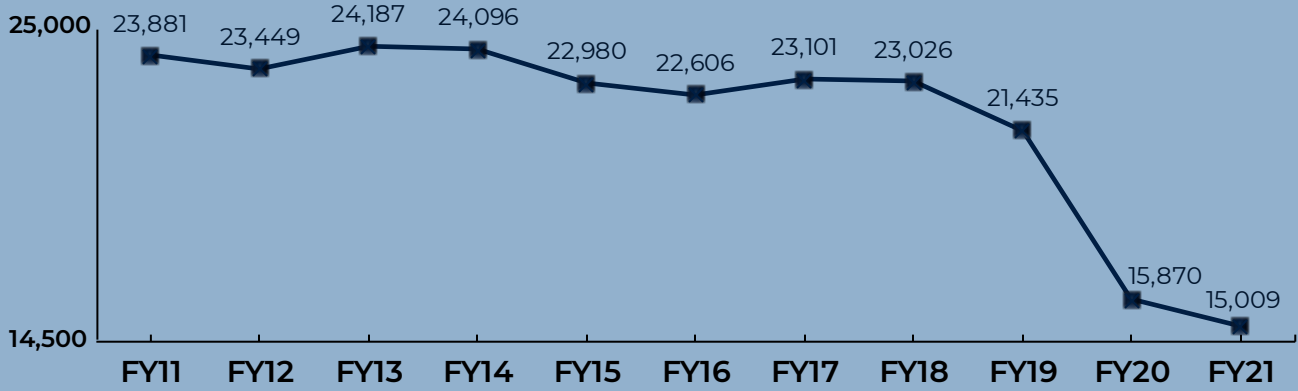
- reduced caseload size;
- reduced felony revocations;
- reduced technical revocations; and
- increased early discharges.

Data in this report have been calculated using information from the Community Supervision Tracking System-Intermediate System (CSTS-ISYS). The evaluation criteria definitions are in Appendix B.

Felony Revocations to the TDCJ

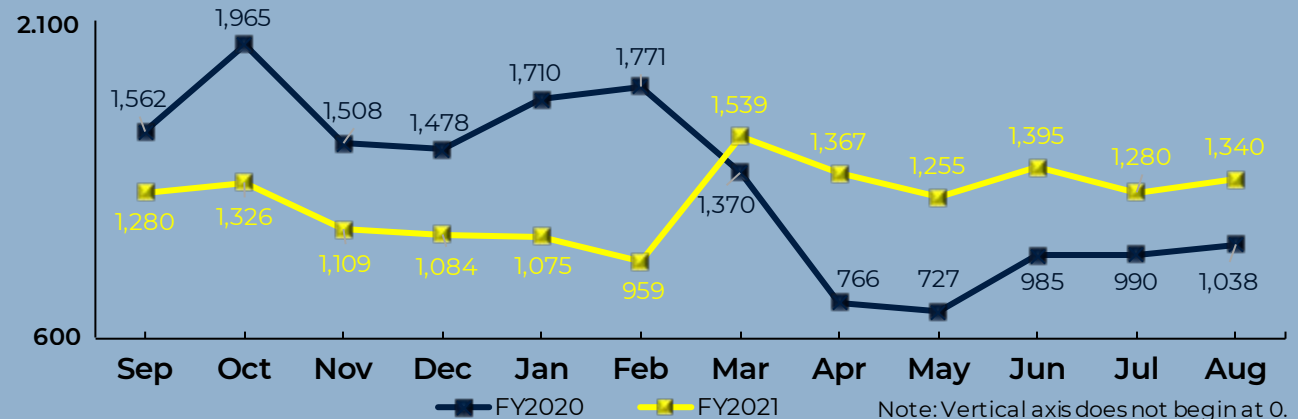
Revocations to prison and state jail decreased 37.15% (8,872 fewer revocations) between FY 2011 and FY 2021. Revocations decreased 5.43% (861 fewer revocations) between FY 2020 and FY 2021. The following chart shows that revocations have been decreasing since FY 2018. COVID-19 is responsible for the large decreases in felony revocations to the TDCJ between FY 2019 and FY 2021.

Statewide Felony Revocations to TDCJ



Felony revocations to the TDCJ decreased 31.63% between September to February of FY 2020 (9,994) and September to February of FY 2021 (6,833). Between March and August, revocations to the TDCJ increased 39.14% when comparing FY 2020 (5,876) to FY 2021 (8,176). The criminal courts began allowing in-person proceedings in March 2021 which led to a sharp increase in felony revocations to the TDCJ. Since March 2021, felony revocations have remained relatively stable and are still lower than pre-pandemic levels.

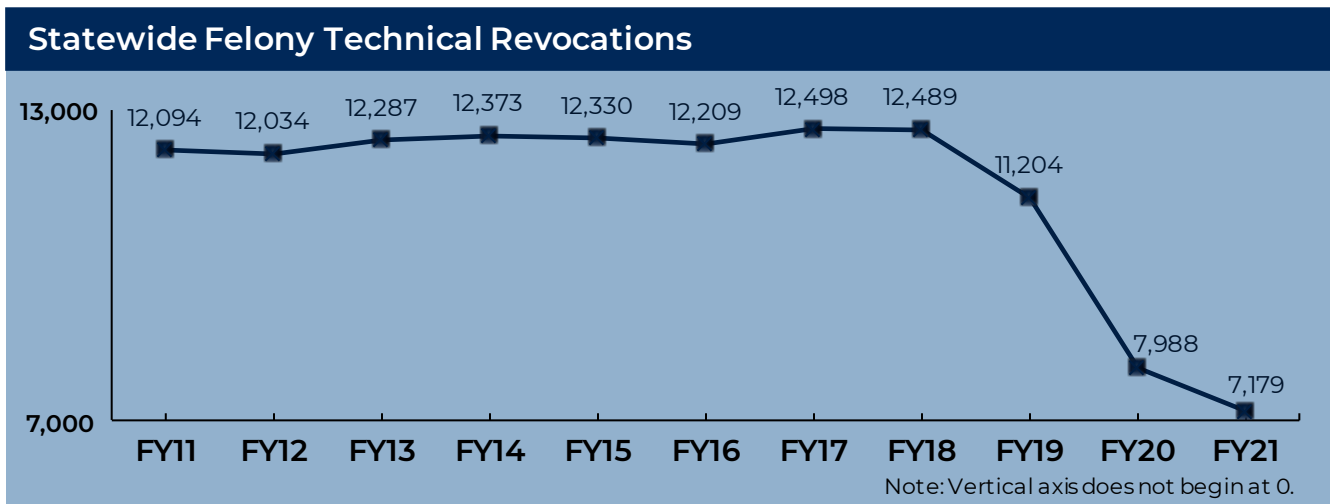
Statewide Felony Revocations to TDCJ, by Fiscal Year and Month



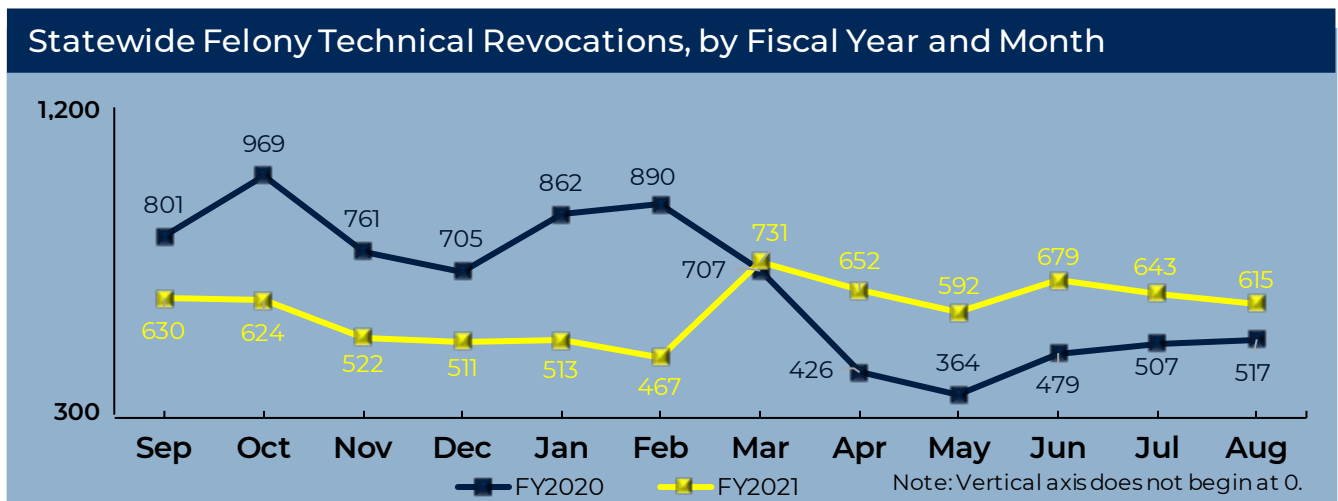
Felony Technical Revocations

Probationers can have their community supervision revoked if there are allegations or upon conviction of a new offense. Depending on the circumstances, a probationer can have their supervision revoked if they violate community supervision conditions

imposed by the criminal court, other than a law violation, which is known as a technical revocation. The criminal court could include community supervision conditions about child safety zones or protective orders. Similarly, absconding from supervision, or not attending court-ordered programming and/or treatment would be considered a violation of a probationer's community supervision. Felony technical revocations decreased 40.64% (4,915 fewer revocations) between FY 2011 and FY 2021. Between FY 2020 and FY 2021, felony technical revocations decreased 10.13% (809 fewer revocations).



Felony technical revocations decreased 34.50% for the period of September to February of FY 2020 (4,988) and September to February of FY 2021 (3,267). Between March and August, technical revocations increased 30.40% when comparing FY 2020 (3,000) to FY 2021 (3,912). The increase in March to August FY 2021 is still 21.57% lower than before the pandemic from September to February of FY 2020.



Average Community Corrections Facility Population

The TDCJ-CJAD funds four types of Community Corrections Facilities (CCF):

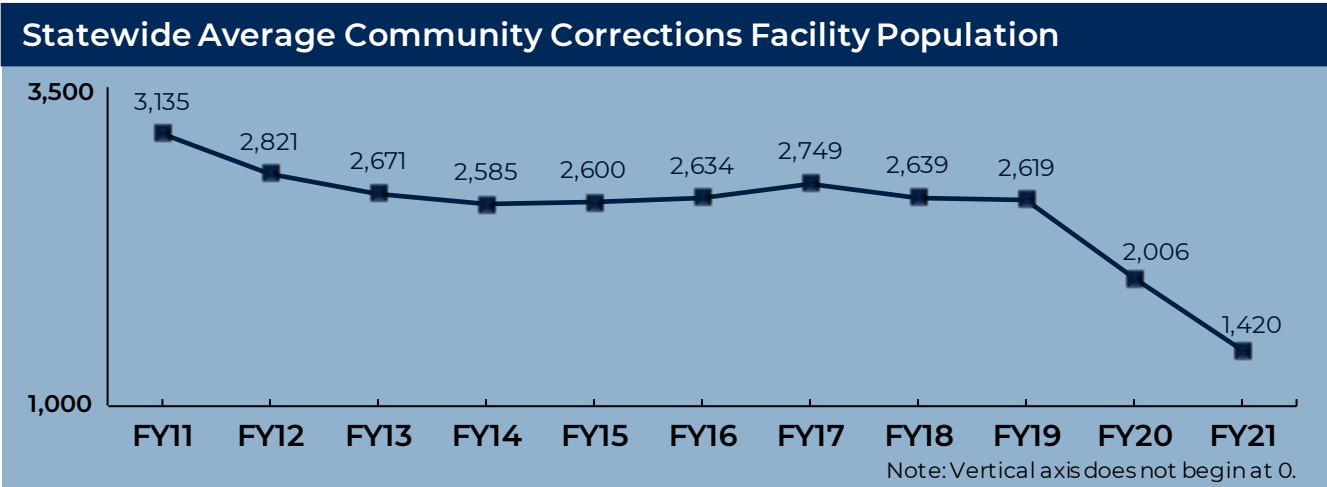
1. Court Residential Treatment Centers;
2. Intermediate Sanction Facilities;
3. Dually Diagnosed Residential Facilities; and
4. Substance Abuse Treatment Facilities.

CCFs are operated by the CSCDs. CCFs provide substance abuse, mental health, and/or cognitive-behavioral treatment in a residential setting. Facilities also provide a variety of programming which can include trauma counseling, family and individual counseling, parenting classes, academic education, and employment services. The facilities target behavior change to decrease recidivism and increase the likelihood of successful reintegration into the community.

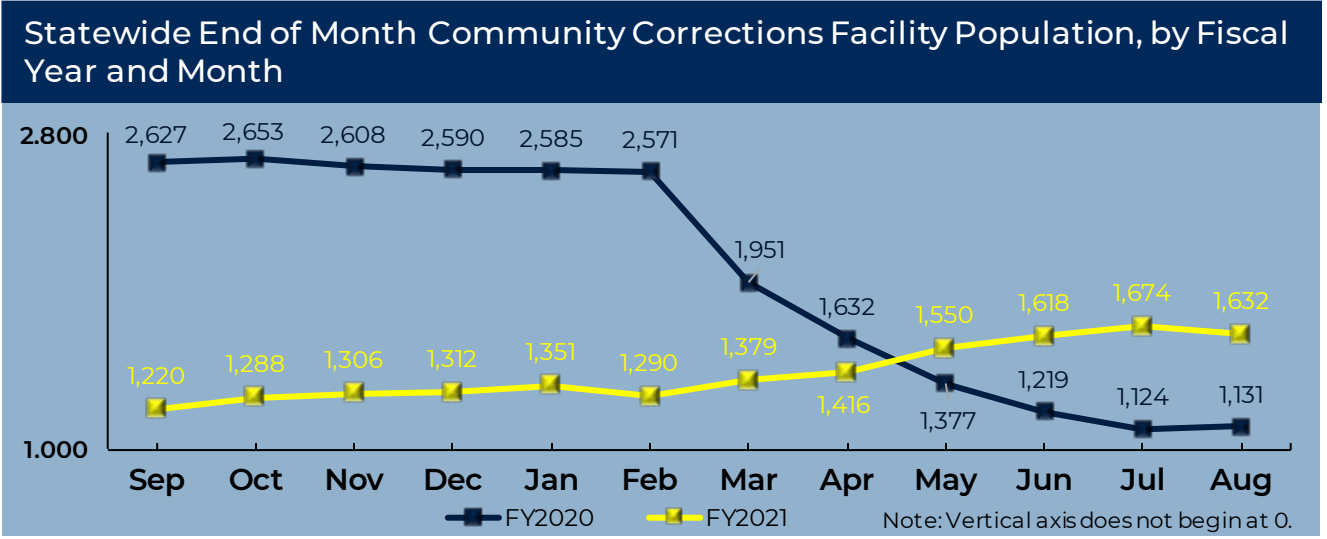
The COVID-19 pandemic affected day-to-day operations of CCFs, requiring facilities to ensure the safety of residents and staff. CCFs adjusted their intake processes to reduce the possibility of admitting a positive COVID-19 case. Facilities admitted residents in cohorts of three or four, resulting in longer waitlists. Most facilities accepted participants directly from the jail, while others would only accept new residents from counties with declining COVID-19 numbers.

CCFs implemented social distancing and quarantining protocols, which resulted in lower bed capacities. The pandemic impacted program requirements that involved in-person interaction with the community. Several CCFs had an employment phase in their program which was either suspended or discontinued. The community service restitution component in many facilities was also suspended to further prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus.

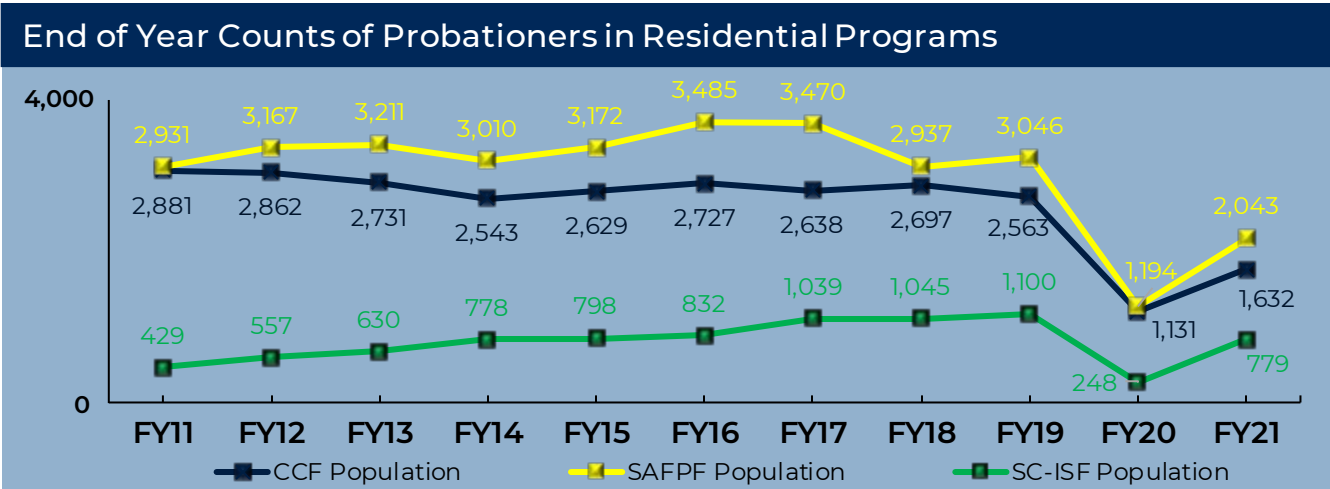
The average CCF population decreased 54.70% between FY 2011 and FY 2021 and 29.21% between FY 2020 and FY 2021.



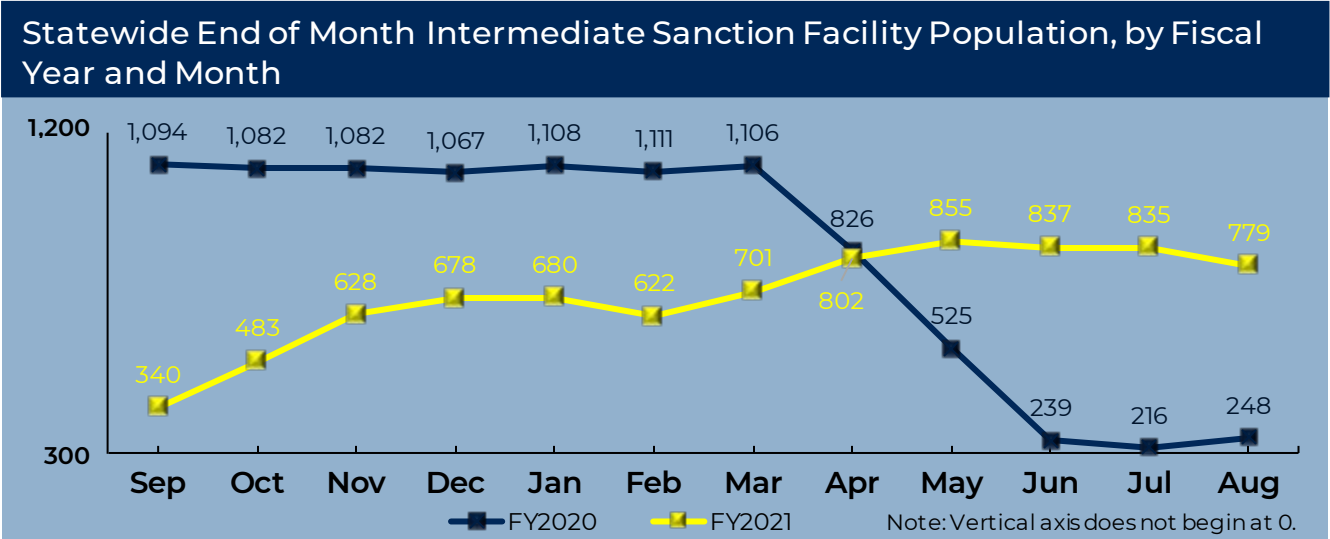
The chart below indicates the CCF average population decreased 50.31% between September and February, when comparing FY 2020 (2,606) to FY 2021 (1,295). However, the average CCF population from March to August (FY 2020 1,406; FY 2021 1,545) increased 9.89%.



State Contracted-Intermediate Sanction Facilities (SC-ISF) and Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facilities (SAFPF) provide the CSCDs with additional resources for substance abuse treatment, cognitive behavioral treatment, and addressing community supervision violations. Due to the impact of COVID-19, CCFs, SC-ISFs, and SAFPFs decreased the number of probationers in the facilities to maintain social distancing.

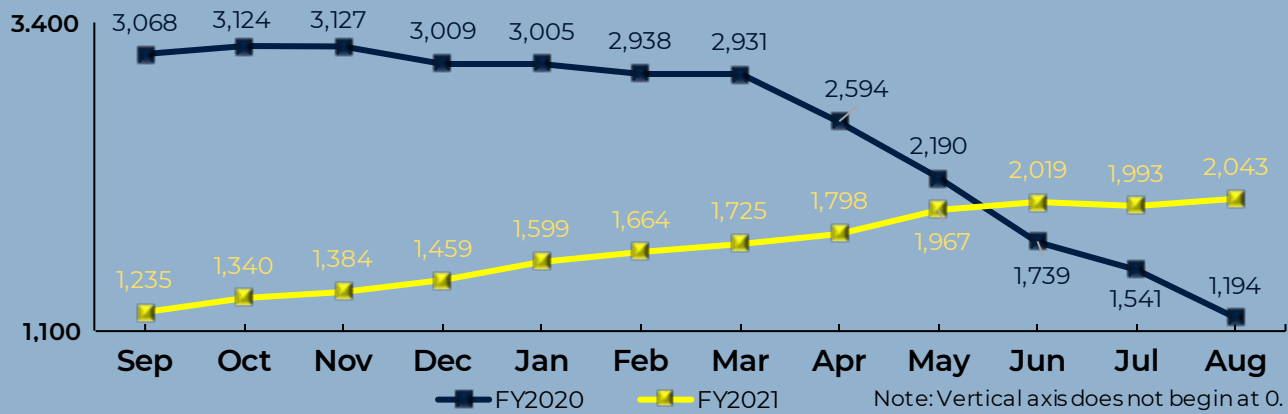


The average SC-ISF population decreased 47.57% between September to February FY 2020 (1,091) and September to February of FY 2021 (572). However, the average population increased 52.18% between March and August of FY 2021 (802) compared to FY 2020 (527).



Between September and February, in both FY 2020 (3,045) and FY 2021 (1,447), the average SAFPF probation population decreased 52.48%. Between March and August in FY 2020 (2,032) and FY 2021 (1,924), the average SAFPF probation population decreased 5.31%.

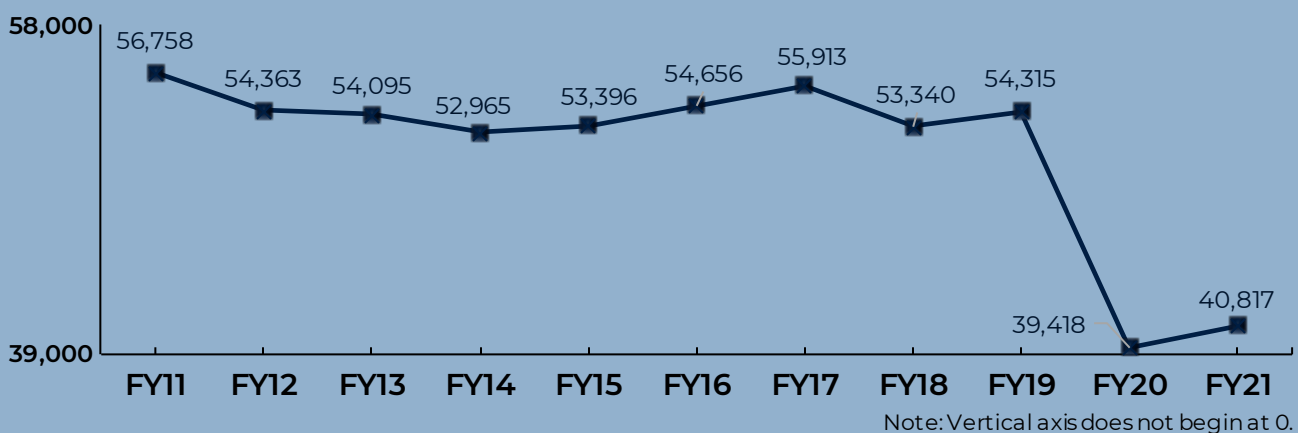
Statewide End of Month SAFPF Population, by Fiscal Year and Month



Felony Community Supervision Placements

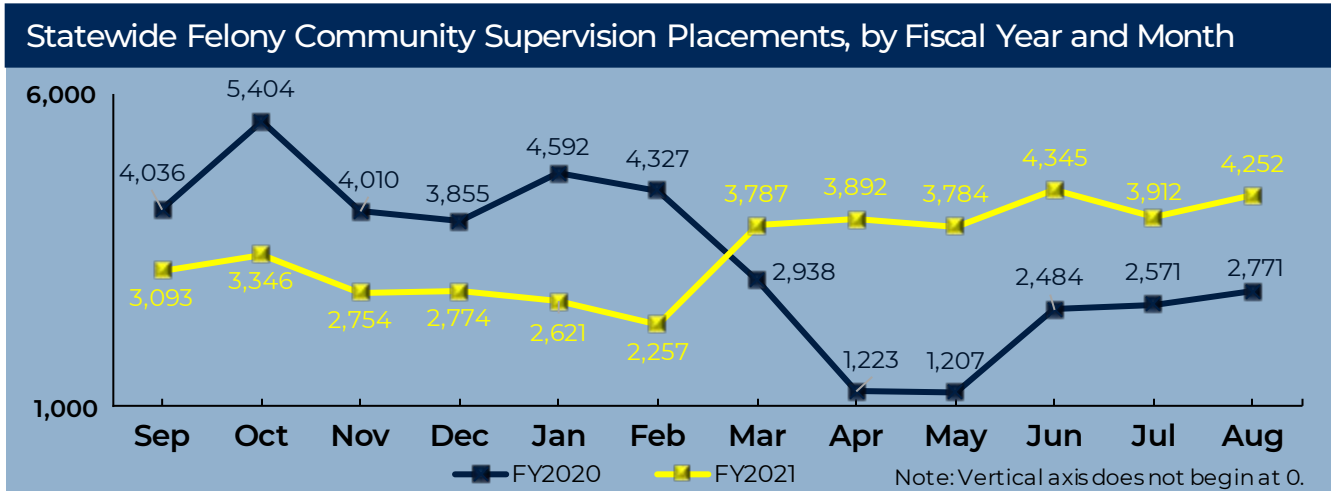
Felony community supervision placements decreased 28.09% (15,941 fewer placements) between FY 2011 and FY 2021 and increased 3.55% (1,399 more placements) between FY 2020 and FY 2021. Felony original placements occur when a probationer is placed on community supervision for a new offense and was not on community supervision for any other offenses in the jurisdiction at the time.

Statewide Felony Community Supervision Placements



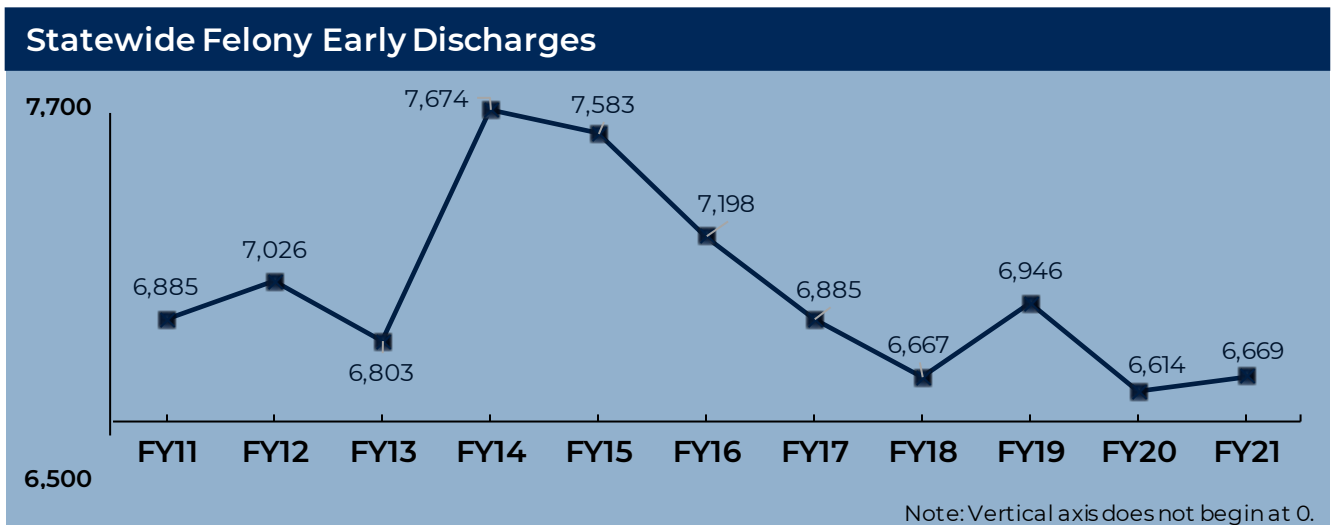
Felony placements on community supervision decreased 35.76% between September to February of FY 2020 (26,224) and September to February of FY 2021 (16,845). Felony placements increased 81.69% between March to August of FY 2020 (13,194) and March to August of FY 2021 (23,972). As previously discussed in the report,

changes in court processes, in response to the pandemic, directly impacted placements on community supervision.



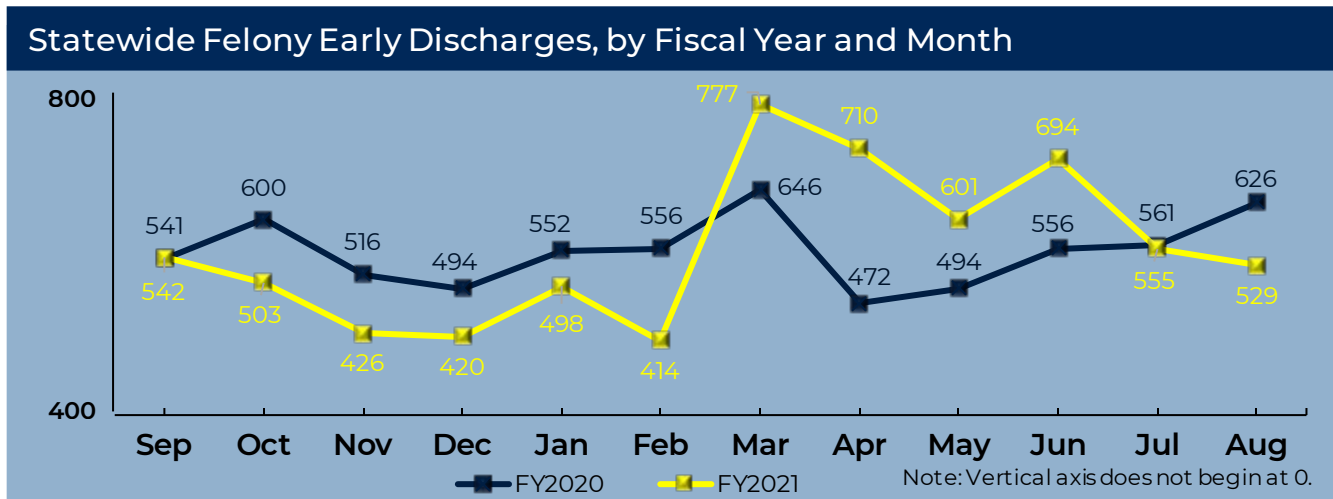
Felony Early Discharges

Felony early discharges, including those meeting criteria for mandatory review under Article 42A.701, Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, decreased by 3.14% (216 fewer discharges) between FY 2011 and FY 2021. Early discharges increased by 0.83% (55 more discharges) between FY 2020 and FY 2021.



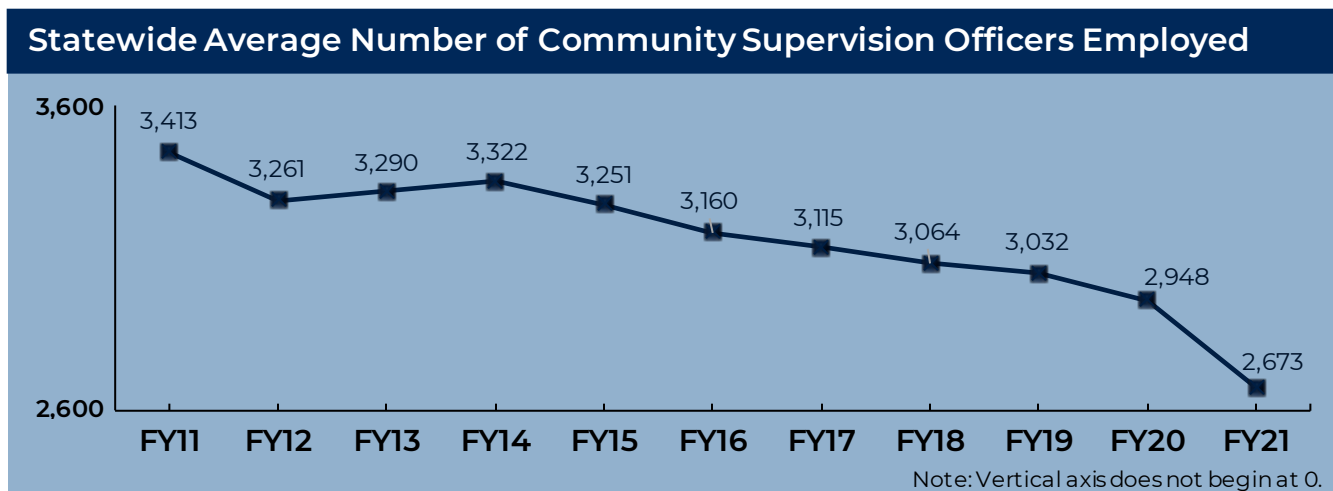
For the period of September to February, felony early discharges decreased 13.99% (456 fewer discharges) between FY 2020 (3,259) and FY 2021 (2,803), but then

increased 15.23% (511 more discharges) between FY 2020 (3,355) and FY 2021 (3,866) from March to August.



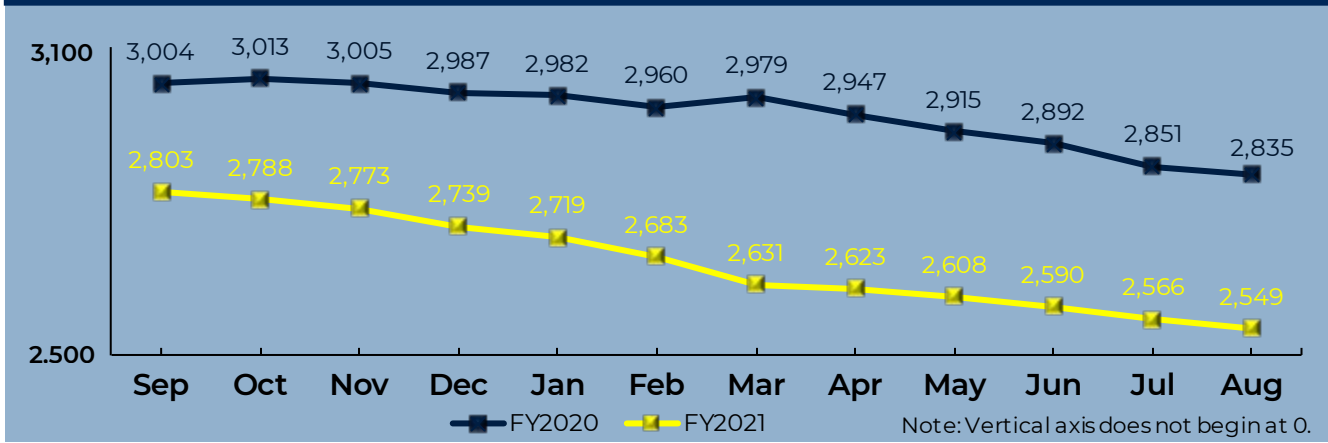
Average Number of Community Supervision Officers Employed

The average number of CSOs employed decreased 21.68% between FY 2011 and FY 2021 and 9.33% between FY 2020 and FY 2021.



The average number of CSOs employed decreased between September to February of FY 2020 (2,992) and September to February of FY 2021 (2,751) by 8.06%. Between March to August of FY 2020 (2,903) and March to August of FY 2021 (2,595) the average decreased by 10.63%.

Statewide Average Number of Community Supervisions Officers Employed, by Fiscal Year and Month



Average Regular Supervision Caseload Size

The statewide average regular supervision caseload size is calculated by totaling the direct felony, direct misdemeanor, and pretrial population supervised by regular CSOs and dividing by the number of regular CSOs.

From FY 2011 to FY 2021, the average caseload size decreased 0.27%. The average caseload size increased by 7.91% between FY 2020 and FY 2021. The increase in caseload size is due to the number of CSOs, as shown on the previous page, decreasing more than the direct and pretrial population decreased.

Statewide Average Regular Supervision Caseload Size



Summary

Closed courts, technology challenges, and suspension of programs are among a range of COVID-19 related factors that have contributed to a significant reduction in some of the evaluation criteria during the past biennium. The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic linger and may impact community supervision moving into the next fiscal year.

When comparing historical evaluation criteria to FY 2021 the following occurred:

- the felony direct population decreased;
- felony revocations to the TDCJ decreased;
- felony technical revocations decreased;
- the average CCF population decreased;
- the number of felony community supervision placements increased from FY 2020 but remained below historical norms;
- felony early discharges increase slightly;
- the average number of CSOs employed decreased; and
- the average regular supervision caseload size increased.

Appendix A

History of Targeted Probation Diversion Program Funding

Additional Funding Provided by the 79th-87th Texas Legislatures

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.

Community Supervision and Corrections Department (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

Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) Operated

- \$63.1 million increase for 1,500 new Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility (SAFPF) treatment beds
- \$28.8 million increase for 1,400 new Intermediate Sanction Facility (ISF) beds (shared with Parole Division)
- \$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 FY 2010
- An additional 3.5% salary increase in FY 2011
- \$23.7 million increase to SAFPF, ISF, and CCF beds

Additional Funding Provided by the 79th-87th Texas Legislatures (cont.)

82nd Legislature

- Continued to fund additional treatment resources, previously appropriated
- Eliminated appropriations riders that directed expenditure of additional funding:
 - Rider 75: Diversion Program (DP) Funding
 - Rider 78: Targeted Substance Abuse Treatment Funding

83rd Legislature

- \$20 million increase in community corrections funding
- Diversion Program Funding:
 - \$10 million increase for Community Corrections Facility (CCF) operations
 - \$1.25 million per fiscal year for Battering Intervention and Prevention Program (BIPP) funding
- \$17 million to fund CSCD health insurance at FY 2014-FY 2015 funding levels

84th Legislature

- \$12 million increase in Basic Supervision funding
- \$18.9 million to fund CSCD health insurance at FY 2016-FY 2017 funding levels
- \$1 million increase for BIPP

85th Legislature

- Transferred funding for CSCD health insurance to the Employees Retirement System of Texas
- \$6.3 million to fund targeted pretrial diversion programs

86th Legislature

- \$4.0 million increase for pretrial diversion programs

87th Legislature

- Allows for DP funding to be used for pretrial services

Appendix B

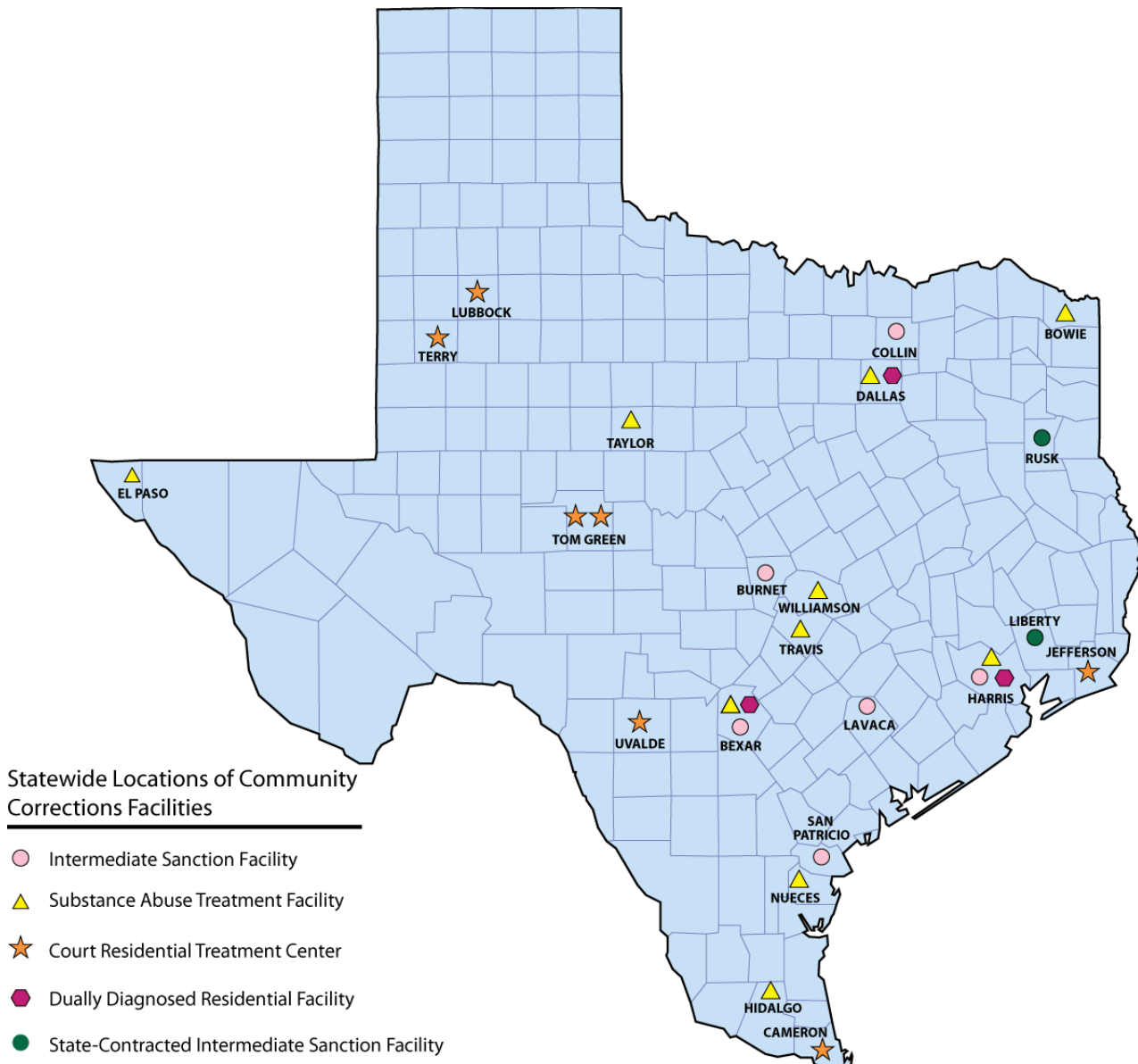
Evaluation Criteria Definitions

Article V, Rider 40 of the General Appropriations Act (GAA) for Fiscal Years 2022-2023 as passed by the 87th Texas Legislature, Regular Session 2021, requires the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) to monitor effectiveness of Diversion Program (DP) funding targeted at making a positive impact on the criminal justice system. The TDCJ-CJAD has seven evaluation criteria, which are discussed in this report. The source of data for the evaluation criteria is the Community Supervision Tracking System-Intermediate System (CSTS-ISYS) unless noted otherwise.

- **Felony Revocations to the TDCJ:** The total number of felony revocations to State Jail and TDCJ (prison) during the reporting period.
- **Felony Technical Revocations:** The total number 'Other Reasons for Revocation' during the reporting period.
- **Average Community Correction Facility (CCF) Population:** The CCF end-of-month population average for the reporting period.
- **Felony Community Supervision Placements:** The total number of original felony community supervision placements during the reporting period.
- **Felony Early Discharges:** The total number of felony early discharges during the reporting period.
- **Average Number of Community Supervision Officers (CSOs) Employed:** The number of CSOs employed on the last working day of the month, who supervised at least one direct case, averaged for the reporting period. The data source is the Monthly Community Supervision Staff Report.
- **Average Regular Supervision Caseload Size:** The number of direct and pretrial offenders per regular CSO who supervised at least one direct case and spent at least 50% of their time on supervision or supervision-related duties. The data source is the semiannual Caseload Report.

Appendix C

FY 2021 Map of Community Corrections and State-Contracted Intermediate Sanction Facilities



Appendix D

FY 2021 Felony Revocations By CSCD

CSCD	Felony Direct and Indirect Population	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	204,310		15,009		6,464		43.07%
Anderson	976	0.48%	114	0.76%	62	0.96%	54.39%
Andrews	221	0.11%	10	0.07%	3	0.05%	30.00%
Angelina	1,081	0.53%	95	0.63%	59	0.91%	62.11%
Atascosa	987	0.48%	84	0.56%	32	0.50%	38.10%
Bailey	176	0.09%	17	0.11%	6	0.09%	35.29%
Bastrop	1,043	0.51%	103	0.69%	50	0.77%	48.54%
Baylor	94	0.05%	3	0.02%	0	0.00%	0.00%
Bell	2,799	1.37%	137	0.91%	48	0.74%	35.04%
Bexar	12,260	6.00%	1,025	6.83%	318	4.92%	31.02%
Bowie	1,888	0.92%	193	1.29%	110	1.70%	56.99%
Brazoria	2,198	1.08%	260	1.73%	152	2.35%	58.46%
Brazos	1,470	0.72%	114	0.76%	47	0.73%	41.23%
Brown	717	0.35%	78	0.52%	16	0.25%	20.51%
Burnet	809	0.40%	55	0.37%	25	0.39%	45.45%
Caldwell	3,019	1.48%	112	0.75%	23	0.36%	20.54%
Cameron	4,294	2.10%	184	1.23%	51	0.79%	27.72%
Cass	385	0.19%	29	0.19%	18	0.28%	62.07%
Chambers	448	0.22%	53	0.35%	16	0.25%	30.19%
Cherokee	470	0.23%	45	0.30%	23	0.36%	51.11%
Childress	716	0.35%	60	0.40%	40	0.62%	66.67%
Collin	4,570	2.24%	359	2.39%	172	2.66%	47.91%
Comanche	331	0.16%	53	0.35%	40	0.62%	75.47%
Cooke	376	0.18%	51	0.34%	23	0.36%	45.10%
Coryell	532	0.26%	51	0.34%	28	0.43%	54.90%
Crane	29	0.01%	3	0.02%	0	0.00%	0.00%
Dallas	26,530	12.99%	1,343	8.95%	647	10.01%	48.18%
Dawson	438	0.21%	44	0.29%	24	0.37%	54.55%
Deaf Smith	507	0.25%	21	0.14%	5	0.08%	23.81%
Denton	3,001	1.47%	217	1.45%	88	1.36%	40.55%
Eastland	376	0.18%	28	0.19%	13	0.20%	46.43%
Ector	1,471	0.72%	207	1.38%	129	2.00%	62.32%
Ellis	1,450	0.71%	152	1.01%	71	1.10%	46.71%
El Paso	7,102	3.48%	246	1.64%	110	1.70%	44.72%
Erath	220	0.11%	13	0.09%	9	0.14%	69.23%
Falls	467	0.23%	29	0.19%	7	0.11%	24.14%
Fannin	577	0.28%	51	0.34%	22	0.34%	43.14%
Fayette	823	0.40%	45	0.30%	26	0.40%	57.78%
Floyd	62	0.03%	5	0.03%	3	0.05%	60.00%
Fort Bend	1,907	0.93%	104	0.69%	41	0.63%	39.42%
Galveston	1,884	0.92%	148	0.99%	50	0.77%	33.78%
Gray	187	0.09%	30	0.20%	14	0.22%	46.67%
Grayson	1,822	0.89%	180	1.20%	78	1.21%	43.33%
Gregg	1,094	0.54%	145	0.97%	105	1.62%	72.41%

CSCD	Felony Direct and Indirect Population	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
Guadalupe	976	0.48%	54	0.36%	33	0.51%	61.11%
Hale	492	0.24%	28	0.19%	14	0.22%	50.00%
Hardin	644	0.32%	37	0.25%	16	0.25%	43.24%
Harris	22,317	10.92%	1,319	8.79%	423	6.54%	32.07%
Harrison	514	0.25%	68	0.45%	37	0.57%	54.41%
Haskell	90	0.04%	16	0.11%	6	0.09%	37.50%
Henderson	882	0.43%	112	0.75%	64	0.99%	57.14%
Hidalgo	6,827	3.34%	306	2.04%	76	1.18%	24.84%
Hill	515	0.25%	73	0.49%	32	0.50%	43.84%
Hockley	241	0.12%	24	0.16%	8	0.12%	33.33%
Hood	407	0.20%	52	0.35%	37	0.57%	71.15%
Hopkins	1,174	0.57%	123	0.82%	55	0.85%	44.72%
Howard	323	0.16%	39	0.26%	24	0.37%	61.54%
Hunt	691	0.34%	59	0.39%	21	0.32%	35.59%
Hutchinson	329	0.16%	32	0.21%	20	0.31%	62.50%
Jasper	1,084	0.53%	70	0.47%	26	0.40%	37.14%
Jefferson	2,866	1.40%	348	2.32%	148	2.29%	42.53%
Jim Wells	731	0.36%	11	0.07%	5	0.08%	45.45%
Johnson	2,133	1.04%	191	1.27%	101	1.56%	52.88%
Jones	190	0.09%	26	0.17%	12	0.19%	46.15%
Kaufman	1,088	0.53%	97	0.65%	35	0.54%	36.08%
Kendall	259	0.13%	31	0.21%	10	0.15%	32.26%
Kerr	1,102	0.54%	95	0.63%	45	0.70%	47.37%
Kleberg	446	0.22%	30	0.20%	15	0.23%	50.00%
Lamar	566	0.28%	70	0.47%	48	0.74%	68.57%
Lamb	185	0.09%	10	0.07%	3	0.05%	30.00%
Lavaca	671	0.33%	76	0.51%	50	0.77%	65.79%
Liberty	633	0.31%	78	0.52%	33	0.51%	42.31%
Limestone	514	0.25%	63	0.42%	30	0.46%	47.62%
Lubbock	2,411	1.18%	195	1.30%	52	0.80%	26.67%
McCulloch	324	0.16%	18	0.12%	4	0.06%	22.22%
McLennan	2,011	0.98%	216	1.44%	101	1.56%	46.76%
Matagorda	881	0.43%	74	0.49%	19	0.29%	25.68%
Maverick	411	0.20%	9	0.06%	6	0.09%	66.67%
Midland	2,282	1.12%	183	1.22%	99	1.53%	54.10%
Milam	361	0.18%	35	0.23%	6	0.09%	17.14%
Montague	507	0.25%	30	0.20%	10	0.15%	33.33%
Montgomery	1,732	0.85%	148	0.99%	86	1.33%	58.11%
Moore	420	0.21%	27	0.18%	4	0.06%	14.81%
Morris	596	0.29%	35	0.23%	12	0.19%	34.29%
Nacogdoches	679	0.33%	57	0.38%	26	0.40%	45.61%
Navarro	992	0.49%	86	0.57%	34	0.53%	39.53%
Nolan	457	0.22%	43	0.29%	23	0.36%	53.49%
Nueces	2,727	1.33%	313	2.09%	147	2.27%	46.96%
Orange	739	0.36%	80	0.53%	48	0.74%	60.00%
Palo Pinto	332	0.16%	8	0.05%	4	0.06%	50.00%
Panola	353	0.17%	17	0.11%	9	0.14%	52.94%
Parker	993	0.49%	77	0.51%	27	0.42%	35.06%
Pecos	579	0.28%	24	0.16%	7	0.11%	29.17%
Polk	1,010	0.49%	143	0.95%	65	1.01%	45.45%

CSCD	Felony Direct and Indirect Population	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
Potter	2,545	1.25%	232	1.55%	85	1.31%	36.64%
Red River	218	0.11%	29	0.19%	13	0.20%	44.83%
Reeves	334	0.16%	30	0.20%	11	0.17%	36.67%
Rockwall	758	0.37%	93	0.62%	60	0.93%	64.52%
Rusk	302	0.15%	17	0.11%	10	0.15%	58.82%
San Patricio	1,401	0.69%	129	0.86%	45	0.70%	34.88%
Scurry	204	0.10%	25	0.17%	7	0.11%	28.00%
Smith	1,635	0.80%	229	1.53%	161	2.49%	70.31%
Starr	1,102	0.54%	24	0.16%	5	0.08%	20.83%
Tarrant	12,103	5.92%	960	6.40%	388	6.00%	40.42%
Taylor	2,248	1.10%	306	2.04%	133	2.06%	43.46%
Terry	280	0.14%	16	0.11%	2	0.03%	12.50%
Tom Green	1,657	0.81%	136	0.91%	46	0.71%	33.82%
Travis	6,690	3.27%	189	1.26%	50	0.77%	26.46%
Tyler	145	0.07%	16	0.11%	11	0.17%	68.75%
Upshur	541	0.26%	40	0.27%	29	0.45%	72.50%
Uvalde	899	0.44%	88	0.59%	41	0.63%	46.59%
Val Verde	352	0.17%	25	0.17%	9	0.14%	36.00%
Van Zandt	559	0.27%	49	0.33%	28	0.43%	57.14%
Victoria	2,016	0.99%	147	0.98%	36	0.56%	24.49%
Walker	829	0.41%	77	0.51%	28	0.43%	36.36%
Webb	1,492	0.73%	75	0.50%	22	0.34%	29.33%
Wheeler	143	0.07%	13	0.09%	6	0.09%	46.15%
Wichita	1,136	0.56%	140	0.93%	86	1.33%	61.43%
Wilbarger	212	0.10%	29	0.19%	19	0.29%	65.52%
Williamson	1,432	0.70%	76	0.51%	26	0.40%	34.21%
Winkler	75	0.04%	8	0.05%	2	0.03%	25.00%
Wise	810	0.40%	71	0.47%	32	0.50%	45.07%
Wood	342	0.17%	46	0.31%	28	0.43%	60.87%
Young	356	0.17%	42	0.28%	25	0.39%	59.52%

NOTE: Percentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.



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