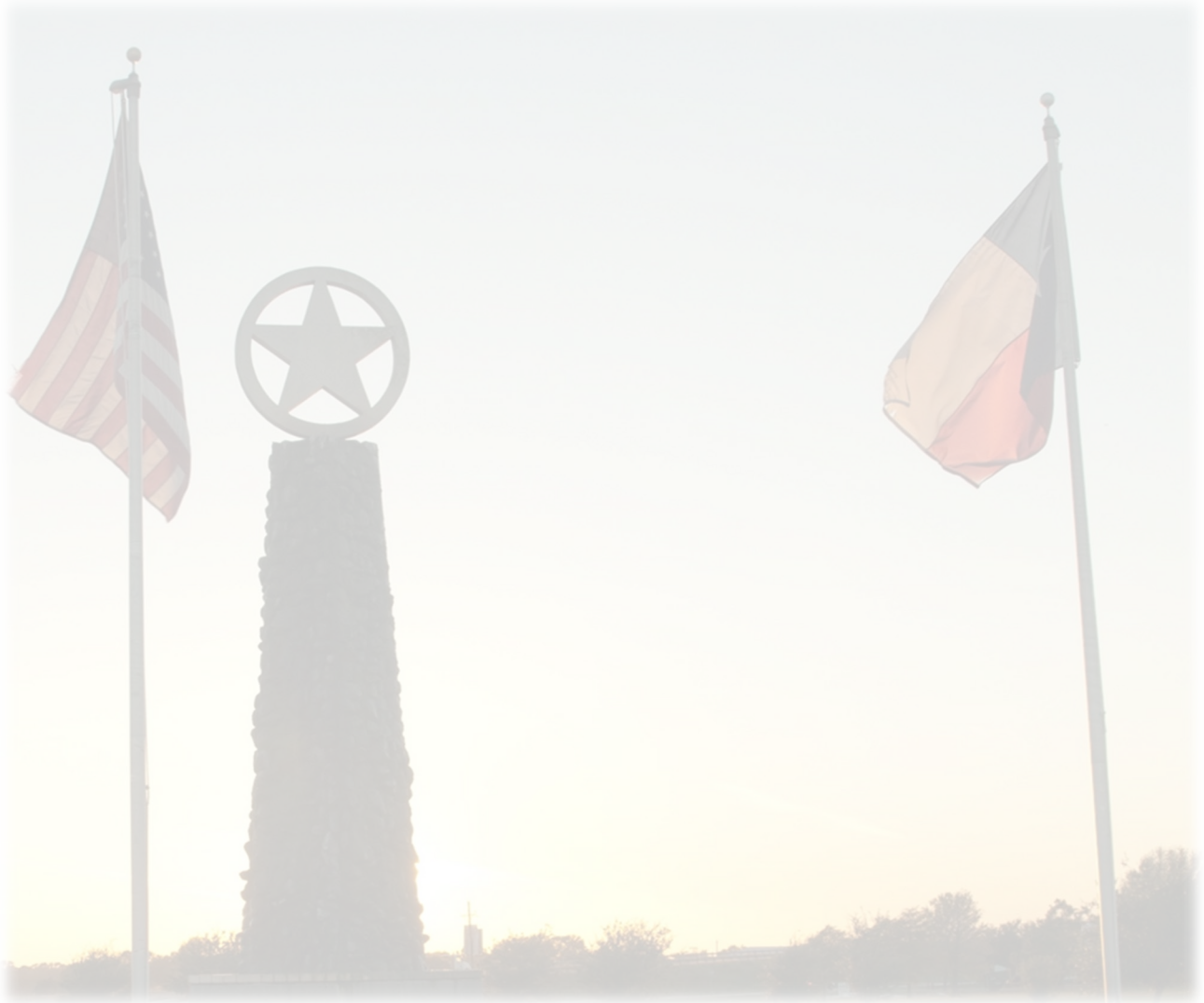


# Texas Department of Criminal Justice



## Monitoring of Community Supervision Diversion Funds and Prison Diversion Progressive Sanctions Model Report

December 2022

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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 criminal county courts-at-law and district courts under a continuum of programs and sanctions, with conditions imposed for a specific period. While serving their sentencing terms, probationers live and work in the community, support their families, receive rehabilitation, and pay restitution to the victims of their crimes.

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2022, 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 courts and 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 2022, the TDCJ-CJAD awarded \$125,284,508 in DP grants that included funding for the operation of approximately 305 programs across 85 CSCDs designed to divert probationers 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;



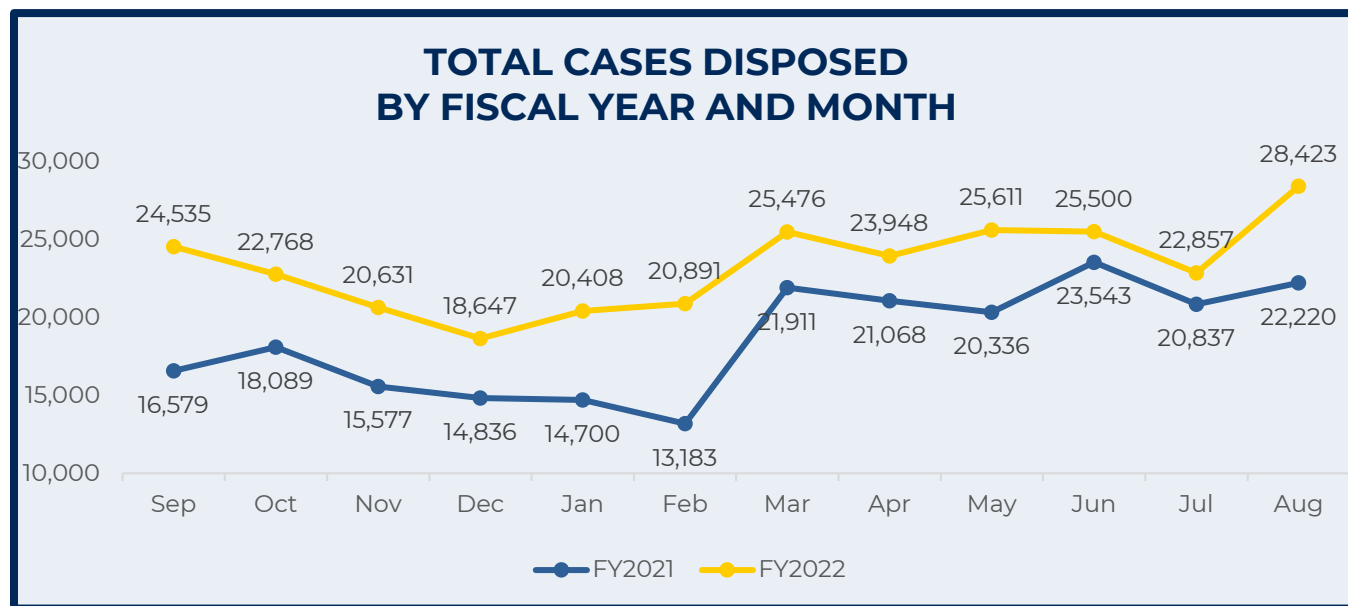
- cognitive education;
- sex offender treatment;
- specialty courts; and
- pretrial DP's.

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.

## Update on Court Activity

Texas adult probation exists because criminal courts place individuals on community supervision. The pandemic affected each month of FY 2021 and FY 2022. Beginning in March 2021, courts began holding in-person proceedings which resulted in more disposition of cases. The increase in cases disposed continued throughout FY 2022, as shown in the table below.



Source of Court Data: Texas Office of Court Administration; Court Activity Reporting and Directory System, District and Statutory Courts, Felony Detail Report (as of 11/09/22).



The Texas Office of Court Administration (OCA) reported that district and statutory county courts disposed of 222,879 felony criminal cases in FY 2021. During FY 2022, 279,695 felony criminal cases were disposed, a 25.5% increase over FY 2021 as well as surpassing the number of cases disposed in FY 2019 by 4,793. The increase in court activity is reflected by increases in felony placements on community supervision and revocations. While felony placements have returned to pre-pandemic levels, revocations remain below pre-pandemic levels.

Texas courts still have a large backlog of felony cases. According to the OCA, as of August 31, 2022, there were 363,365 cases pending compared to 281,995 cases pending on August 31, 2019, a 29% increase. As shown in the table below, the felony probation population has not returned to pre-pandemic levels.

Felony Direct and Indirect Population as of August 31										
FY 12	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22
231,376	225,843	221,600	218,052	217,958	219,407	217,862	218,836	211,669	204,310	210,579

## Monitoring Effectiveness

To monitor effectiveness of DP funding provided by the Texas Legislature, specific evaluation criteria are used to analyze results 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:

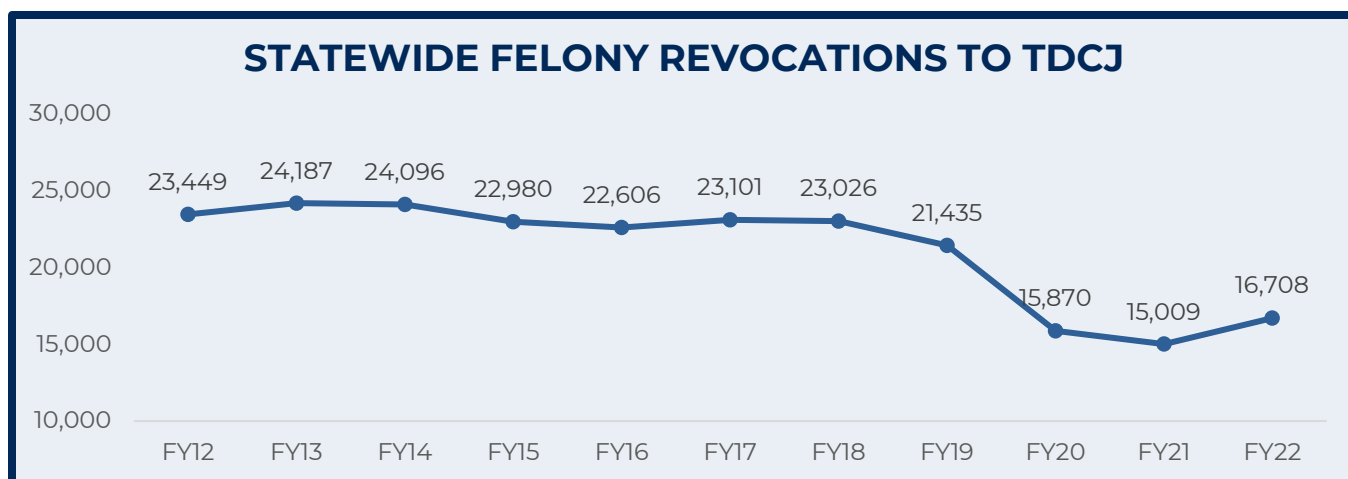
- reduced caseload size;
- reduced felony revocations;
- reduced technical revocations; and
- increased early discharges.

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

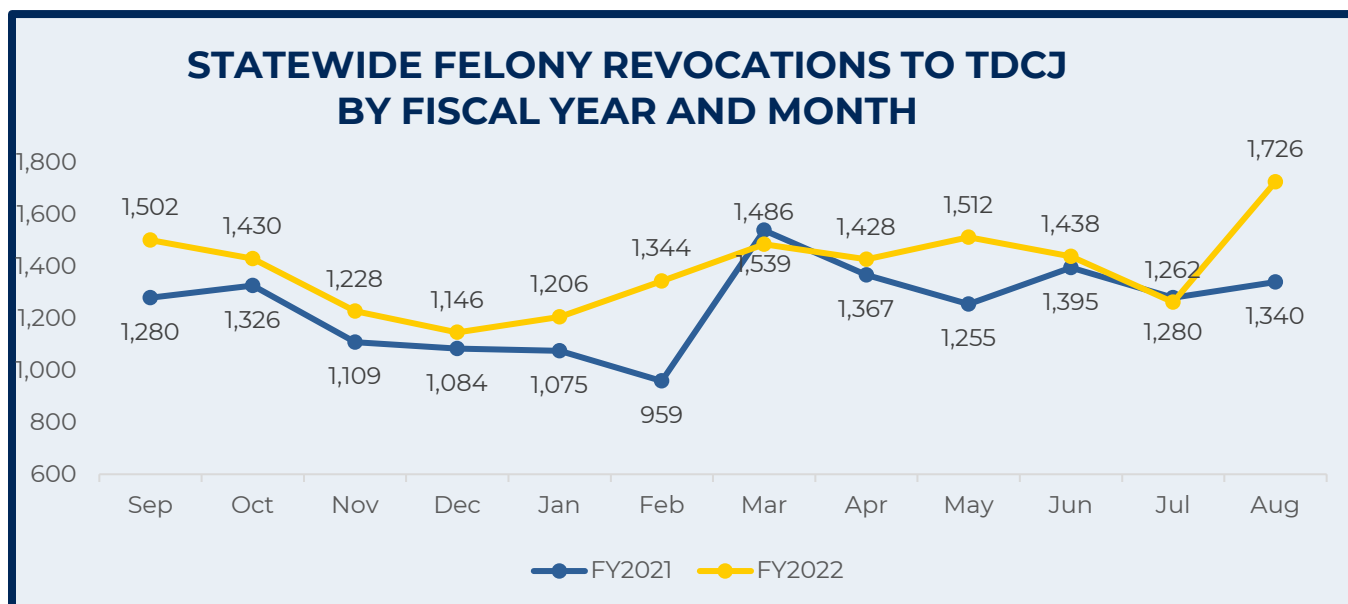


## Felony Revocations to the TDCJ

Revocations increased by 1,699 (11.32%) between FY 2021 and FY 2022. Despite the increase, the number of revocations remain significantly lower than the pre-pandemic level. The following chart shows the decline in revocations since FY 2018. COVID-19 continues to contribute to the large decrease in revocations to TDCJ in recent fiscal years.



The Texas Supreme Court began allowing criminal in-person proceedings in March 2021, which led to a sharp increase in felony revocations to the TDCJ during FY 2021. Increased court activity was maintained during FY 2022. Except for March and July 2022, revocations to TDCJ increased each month when compared to FY 2021.

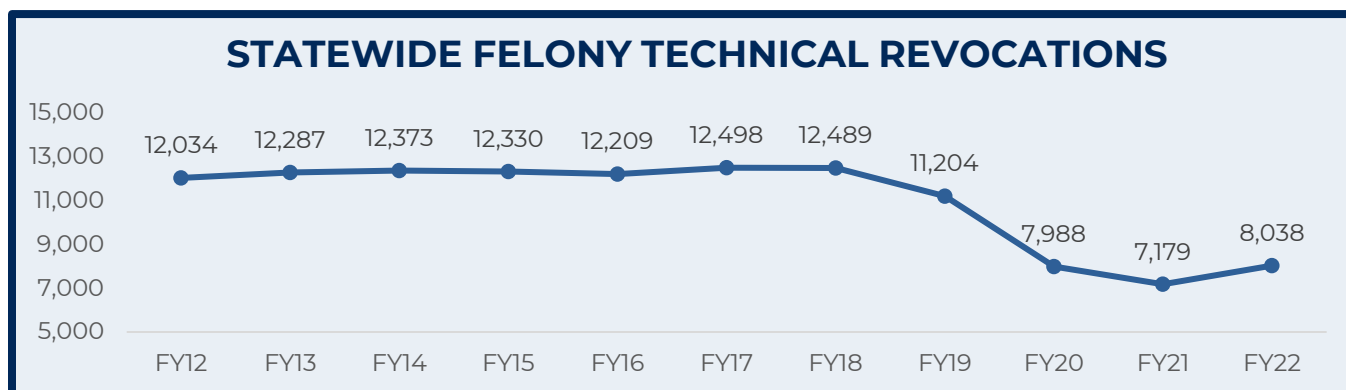




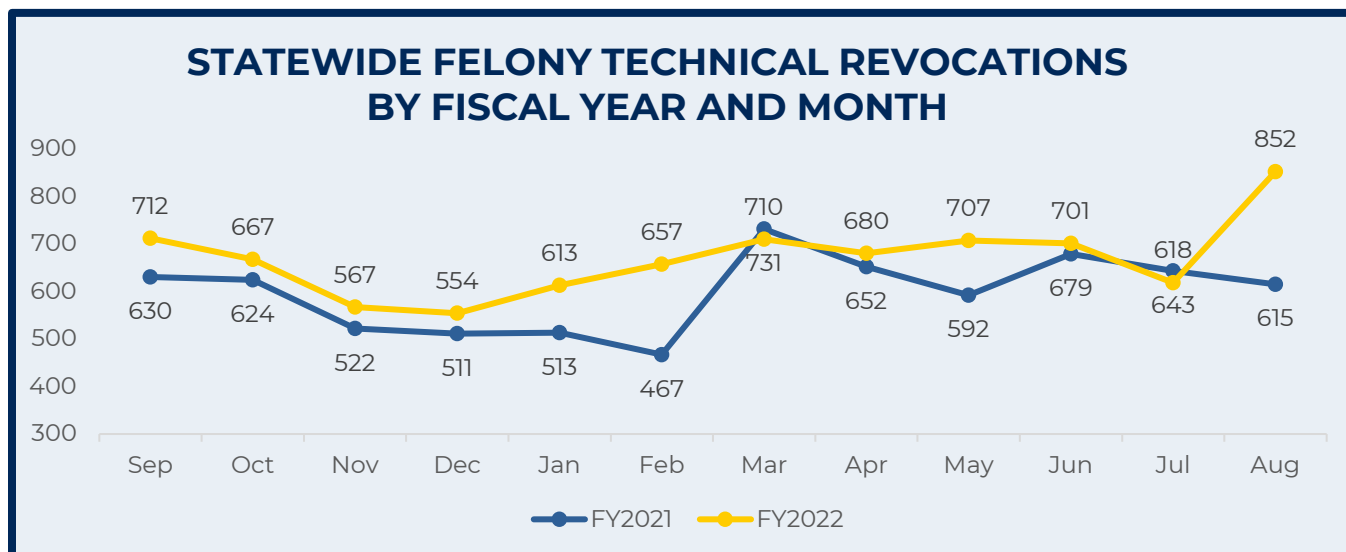


## Felony Technical Revocations

Probationers can have their community supervision revoked if there are violations of court-ordered supervision conditions 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. If applicable, 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. Between FY 2021 and FY 2022, felony technical revocations increased by 859 (11.97%).



In line with total revocations to TDCJ during FY 2022, with the exception of March and July, felony technical revocations increased each month when compared to FY 2021.





## Average Community Corrections Facility Population

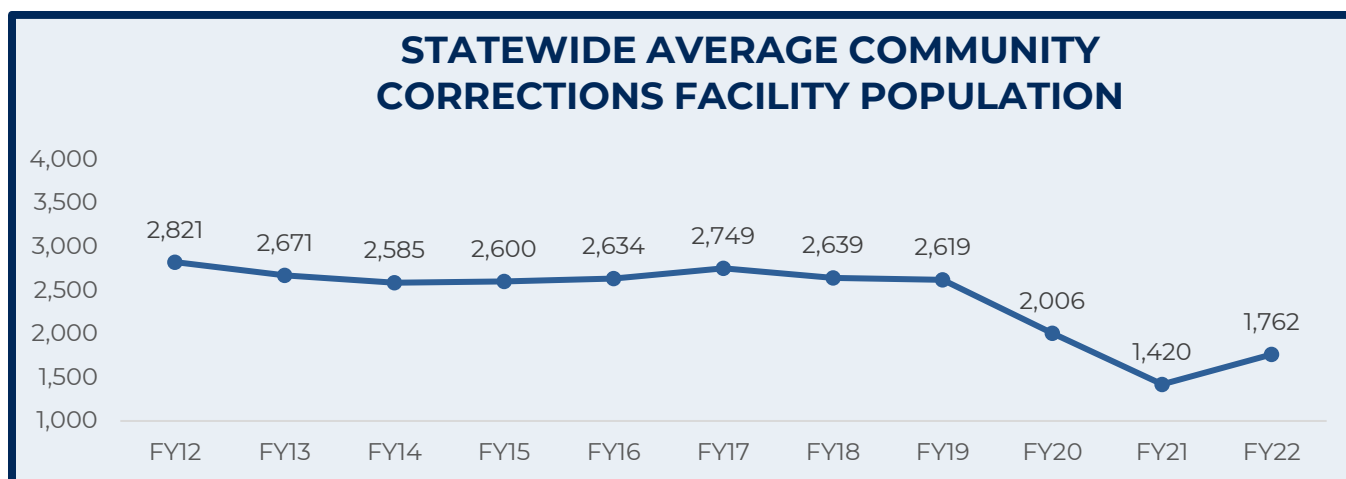
The TDCJ-CJAD funds four types of Community Corrections Facilities (CCF):

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-informed care, family and individual counseling, parenting classes, academic education, and employment services. The facilities target behavior change in probationers to decrease recidivism and increase the likelihood of successful reintegration into the community.

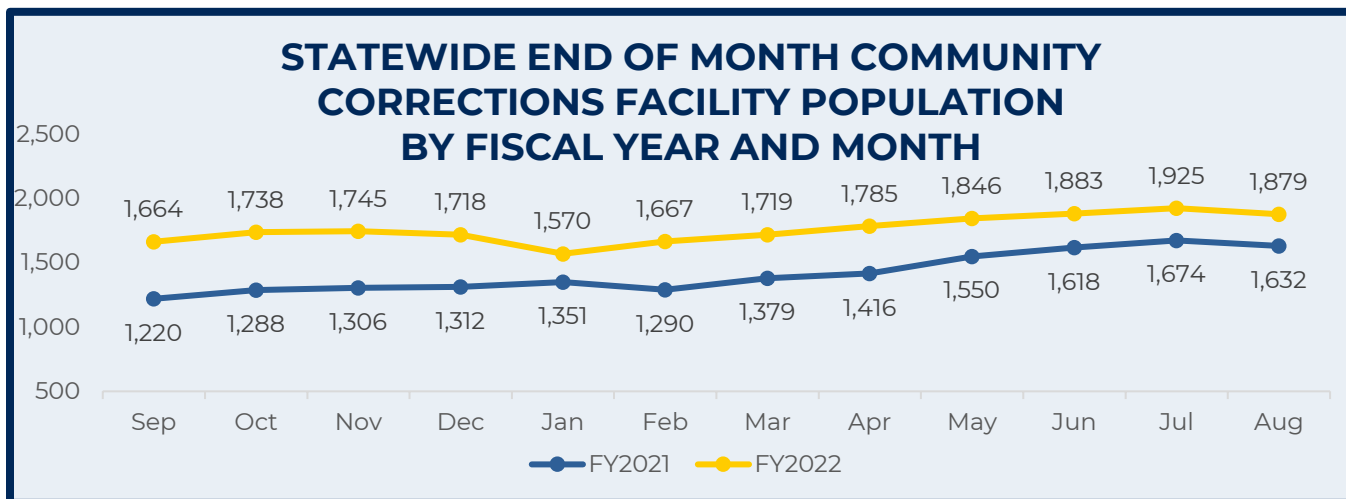
The COVID-19 pandemic affected day-to-day operations of CCFs, requiring facilities to ensure the safety of residents and staff. CCFs implemented social distancing and quarantining protocols, which resulted in lower bed capacities. Decreased capacities have persisted in the CCFs and other residential programs to prevent viral spread to residents and staff.

With COVID-19 restrictions lifting, facilities have been able to serve more people. The average CCF population increased 24.08% between FY 2021 and FY 2022.

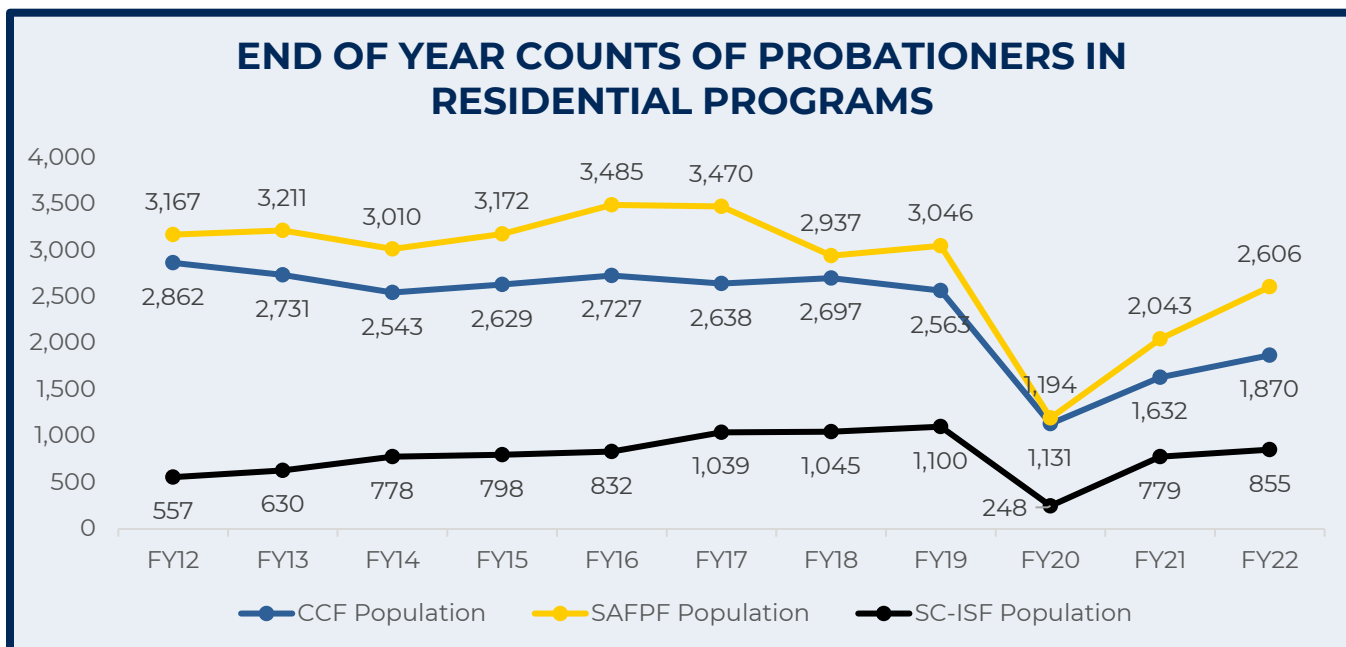




The chart below shows CCF end-of-month populations were higher in FY 2022 for each month compared to FY 2021.

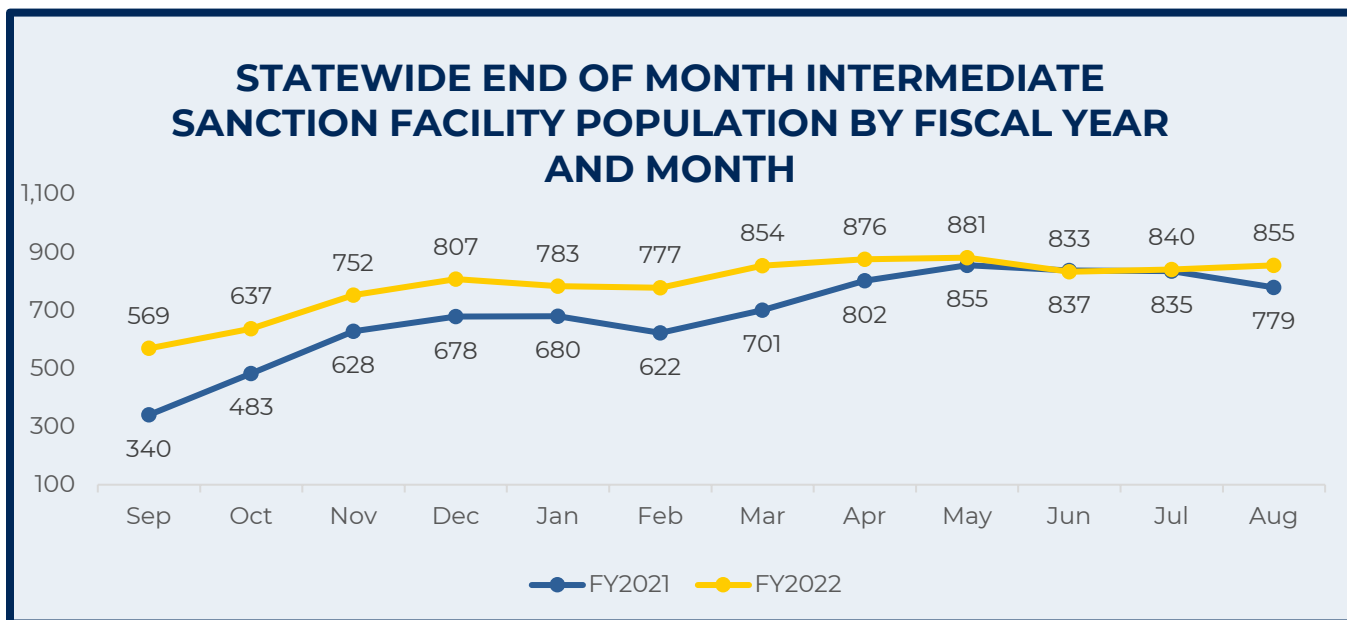


State Contracted-Intermediate Sanction Facilities (SC-ISF) and Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facilities (SAFPF), which are operated or contracted by TDCJ, provide the CSCDs with additional resources for substance abuse treatment and cognitive behavioral treatment while addressing community supervision 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 during FY 2020. However, with restrictions lifting, facilities have been able to serve more people. The chart below shows that facility populations have increased for CCFs, SC-ISFs, and SAFPFs.

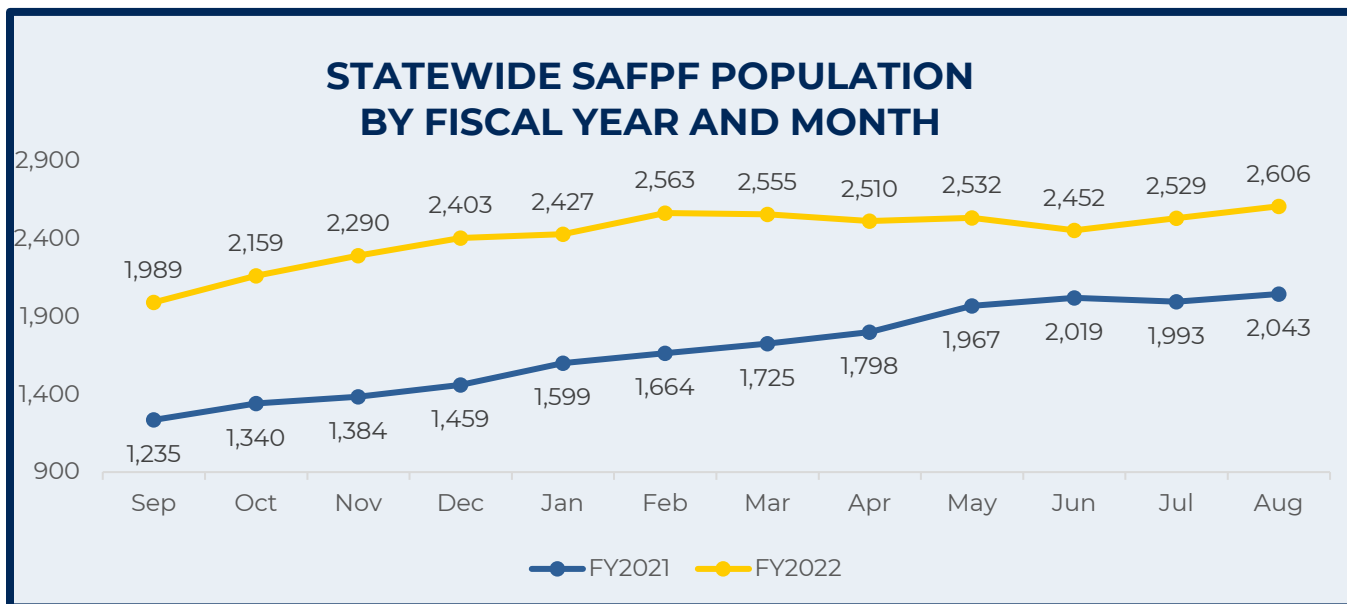




The SC-ISF population increased each month in FY 2022, when compared to FY 2021, except for June.



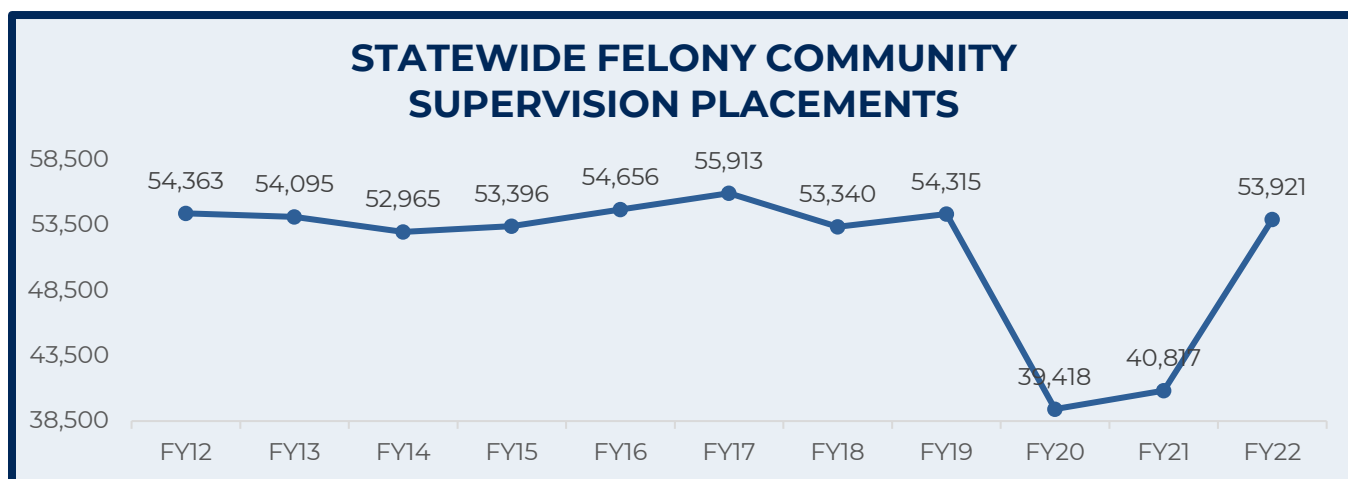
When comparing FY 2021 to FY 2022, the SAFPF population increased every month in FY 2022.



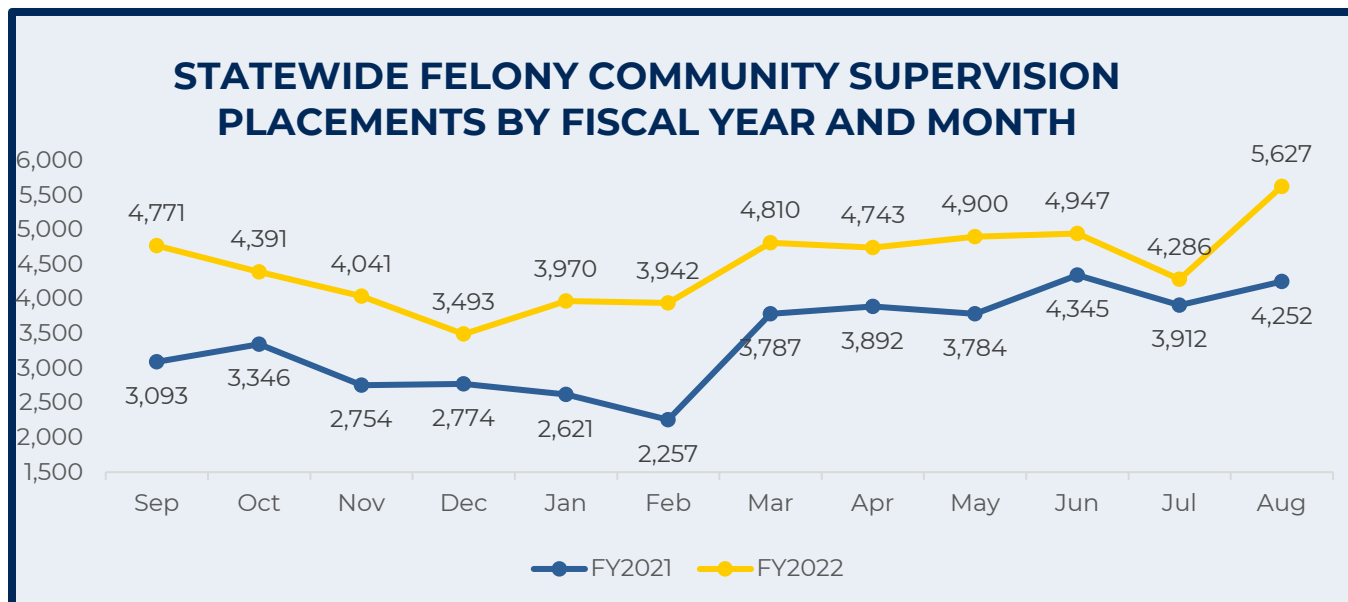


## Felony Community Supervision Placements

Felony 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. Felony community supervision placements increased by 13,104 (32.10%) between FY 2021 and FY 2022. This brings felony community supervision placements close to pre-pandemic levels in FY 2019, with a difference of less than 1% (0.73%).



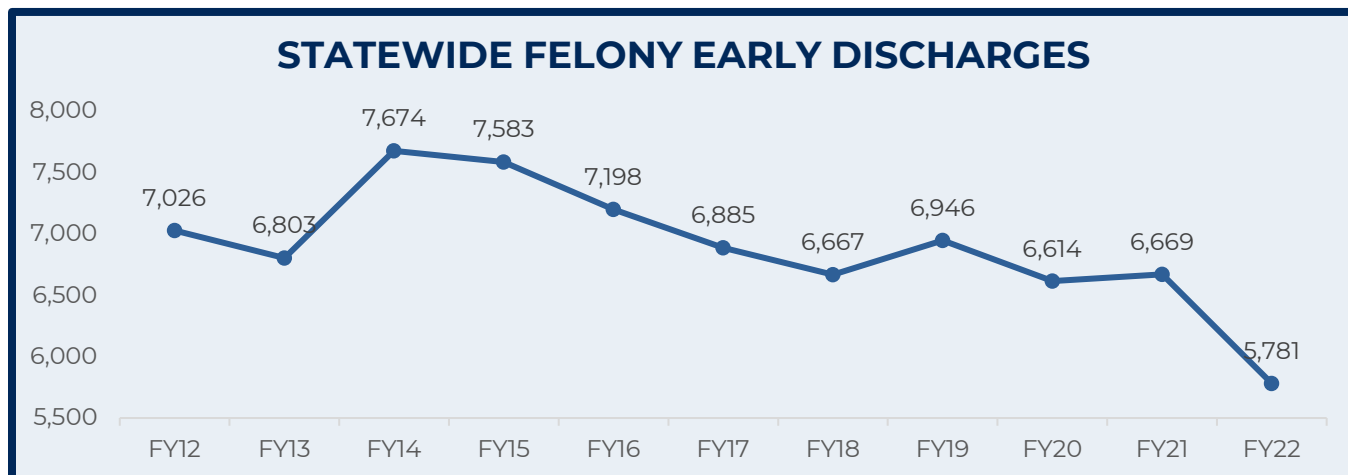
Felony placements on community supervision increased every month when comparing FY 2021 to FY 2022.



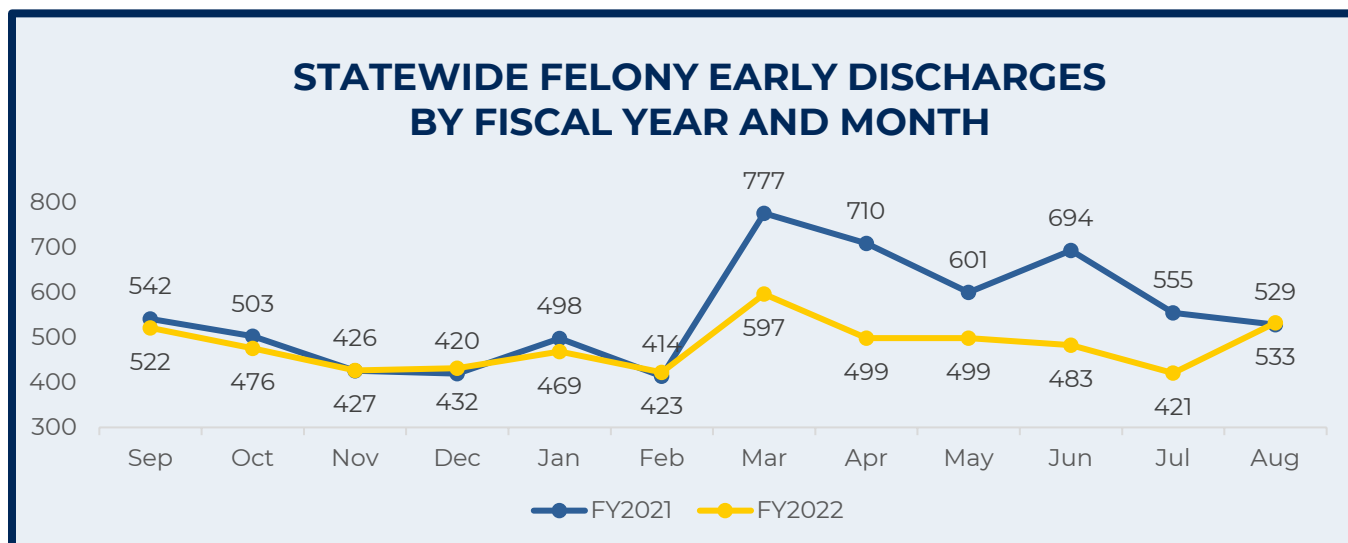


## Felony Early Discharges

Felony early discharges occur when a person's probation term is discharged before the probation term was ordered to expire. This includes discharges meeting criteria for mandatory review under Texas Code of Criminal Procedure art. 42A.701. Early discharges decreased by 888 (13.32%) between FY 2021 and FY 2022. Early discharges decreased for 59% of the CSCDs. Reasons cited for the decrease include increased violations for substance use and changes in prosecutorial priorities.



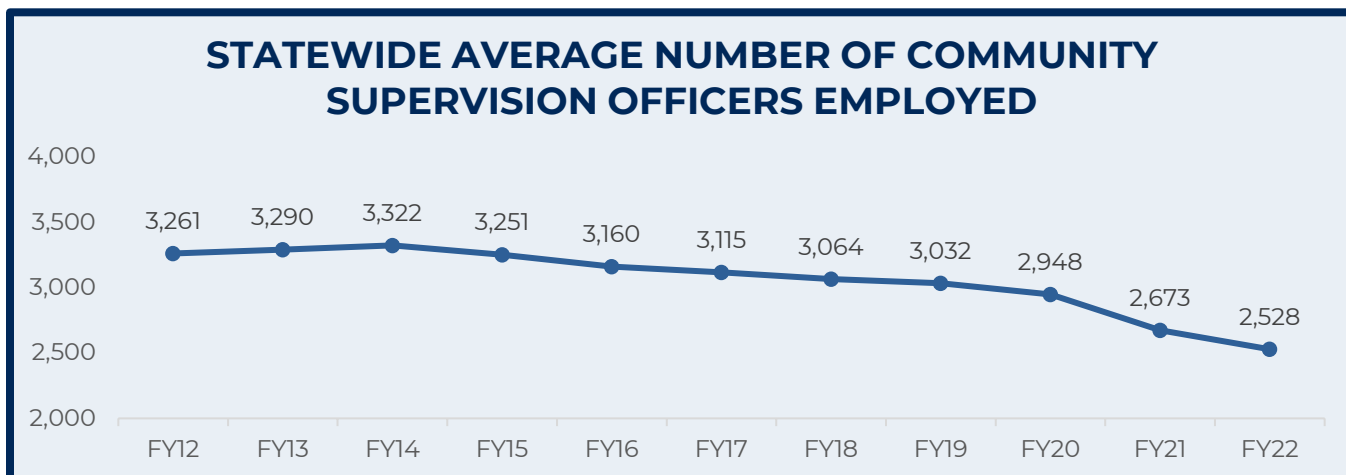
During FY 2022, early discharges decreased each month, except for November, December, February, and August, when compared to FY 2021.



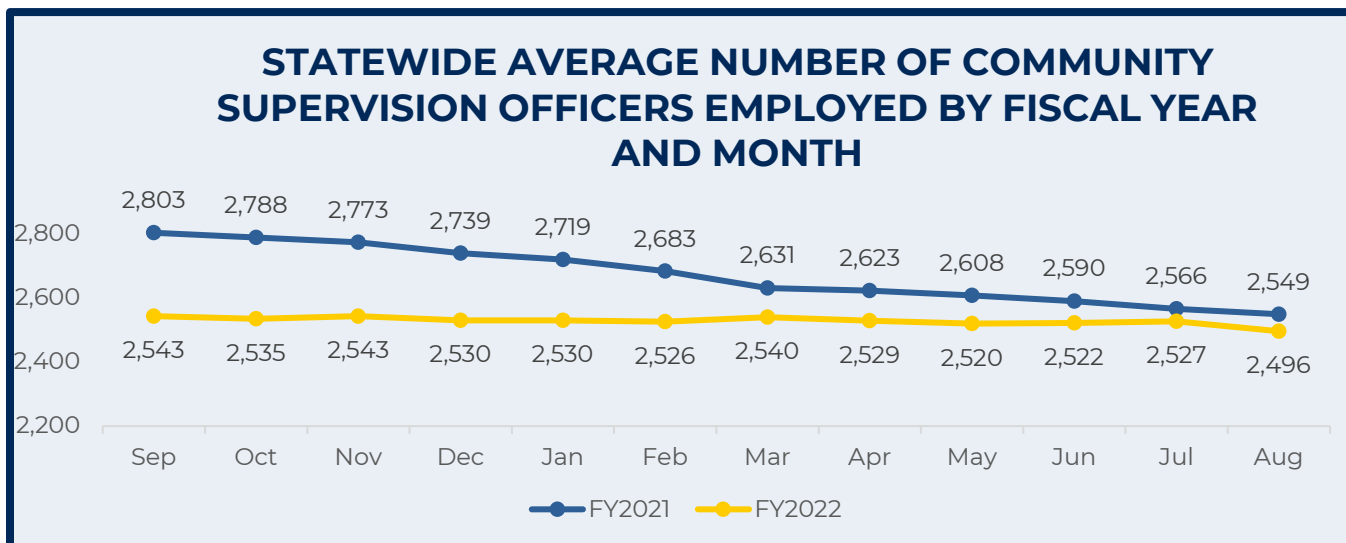


## Average Number of Community Supervision Officers Employed

The average number of Community Supervision Officers (CSOs) employed has steadily declined since FY 2015, with a sharp decrease due to the pandemic. The average number of CSOs employed decreased 22.48% between FY 2012 and FY 2022 and 5.42% between FY 2021 and FY 2022.



The number of employed CSOs decreased 9.06% between September and August of FY 2021. The number of CSOs employed decreased another 1.85% during the same timeframe in FY 2022.

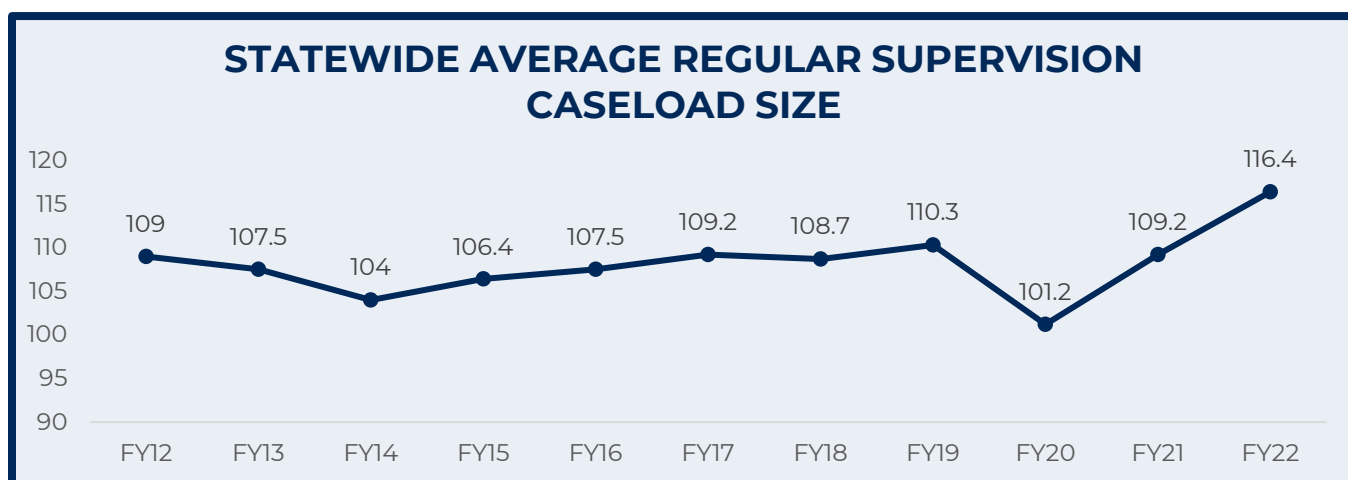




## Average Regular Supervision Caseload Size

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.

Prior to the pandemic, the average regular supervision caseload size had been steadily increasing since FY 2014. Due to court dispositions activity, caseload sizes increased by 15% from its pandemic low in FY 2020 to current ratios in FY 2022. The average caseload size increased by 6.59% between FY 2021 and FY 2022.



The increase in caseload size is due to the decrease in the number of CSOs while the direct and pretrial population increased, as shown in the table below.

Population Type	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Direct Population	259,797	258,557	251,435	246,123	241,265	237,472	230,074	224,877	195,738	189,217	205,610
Pretrial Population	20,208	20,059	19,715	20,248	19,259	22,181	24,845	28,524	30,256	39,500	45,487
Total Population	280,005	278,616	271,150	266,371	260,524	259,653	254,919	253,401	225,994	228,717	251,097





## Summary

Courts reopening, holding in-person proceedings, and lifting COVID-19 restrictions resulted in increases to the community supervision population and some evaluation criteria, including felony placements, which resulted in a return to pre-COVID population levels. The lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic can be seen in other evaluation criteria, such as residential facilities, which are still recovering and have not returned to prior levels.

When comparing historical evaluation criteria to FY 2022 the following occurred:

- felony direct population increased;
- felony revocations to the TDCJ increased, but is still significantly below pre-COVID-19 levels;
- felony technical revocations increased;
- average CCF population increased;
- number of felony community supervision placements increased to pre-COVID-19 levels;
- felony early discharges decreased;
- average number of CSOs employed decreased; and
- average regular supervision caseload size increased.



## Prison Diversion Progressive Sanctions Model Report

Texas Government Code § 509.016 requires that the TDCJ give preference to CSCDs that present to the division a plan that will target medium-risk and high-risk probationers and use progressive sanctions models (PSM) that adhere to some, if not all, components listed in §§ 509.016 (b), Texas Government Code.

Consistent with Legislative mandates, TDCJ has adopted a review process that gives priority to applications for DP funding submitted by CSCDs that have a progressive sanctions model. TDCJ identified 113 CSCDs (out of 123) that presented their progressive sanctions models. Of the 113 CSCDs, 85 received DP funds in FY 2022-2023. All CSCDs with progressive sanctions models are listed below.

CSCDs with Progressive Sanctions Models					
Anderson*	Cooke*	Guadalupe	Lamar*	Panola*	Uvalde
Andrews	Coryell*	Hardin	Lamb	Parker*	Val Verde
Angelina	Crane*	Harris	Lavaca	Pecos	Van Zandt
Atascosa	Dallas	Harrison	Liberty	Polk	Victoria
Bailey*	Dawson*	Haskell*	Limestone	Potter	Walker
Bastrop	Deaf Smith	Hidalgo	Lubbock	Red River*	Webb
Bell	Denton	Hill	Matagorda	Reeves	Wheeler*
Bexar	Eastland*	Hockley*	Maverick	Rockwall	Wichita
Bowie	Ector	Hood*	McLennan	Rusk*	Wilbarger*
Brazoria	El Paso	Hopkins	Midland	San Patricio	Williamson
Brazos	Ellis*	Howard	Milam*	Scurry	Winkler
Burnet	Erath*	Hunt	Montgomery	Smith	Wise
Caldwell	Falls	Jasper	Moore	Starr	Wood*
Cameron	Fannin	Jefferson	Morris*	Tarrant	
Cass	Fayette	Jim Wells	Nacogdoches	Taylor	
Chambers*	Fort Bend	Johnson	Navarro*	Terry	
Cherokee	Galveston	Kaufman	Nolan	Tom Green	
Childress*	Gray*	Kendall*	Nueces	Travis	
Collin	Grayson	Kerr	Orange	Tyler	
Comanche*	Gregg	Kleberg	Palo Pinto	Upshur	

\*CSCDs without DP funding



To assess the impact of the preference for awarding grant funds to CSCDs that have PSMs, revocations and technical revocations were examined for the following groups of CSCDs:

PSM and DP – 85 CSCDs with a PSM, or components of a PSM, received DP funding.

PSM and No DP – 28 CSCDs with a PSM, or components of a PSM, that did not receive DP funding.

No PSM and No DP – 10 CSCDs without a PSM, or components of a PSM, that did not receive DP funding.

<b>Progressive Sanctions Models (PSM) and Diversion Program (DP)</b>	<b>Percent of Statewide Felony Direct/Indirect Population FY 2022</b>	<b>Percent Change Felony Direct/Indirect Population FY 2005 and FY 2022</b>	<b>Percent Change Felony Revocations to TDCJ FY 2005 and FY 2022</b>	<b>Percent Change in Felony Technical Revocations FY 2005 and FY 2022</b>
<b>PSM and DP</b>	91.73%	-10.16%	-32.72%	-42.75%
<b>PSM and no DP</b>	6.33%	-3.10%	-6.89%	-12.30%
<b>No PSM and No DP</b>	1.94%	-6.96%	-8.65%	-13.36%

CSCDs with progressive sanctions models and DP funding account for more than 90% of the felony direct and indirect population. All groupings of CSCDs reduced revocations to TDCJ between FY 2005 and FY 2022. CSCDs with progressive sanctions models and DP funding reduced revocations to TDCJ and technical revocations more than CSCDs with a progressive sanctions model, but no DP funds and CSCDs without progressive sanctions models and DP funds. Revocation information by department is in Appendix D.

The analysis indicates that implementation of a PSM, or components of a PSM, is one factor impacting reduction of felony revocations to TDCJ and technical revocations; COVID-19 is another factor. It also indicates that the full benefit may not be realized without available DP funding and/or local resources for programs targeting high- and medium-risk probationers and substance abuse treatment.



## 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

- Eliminated appropriations rider that directed expenditure of pretrial diversion funds



## Appendix B

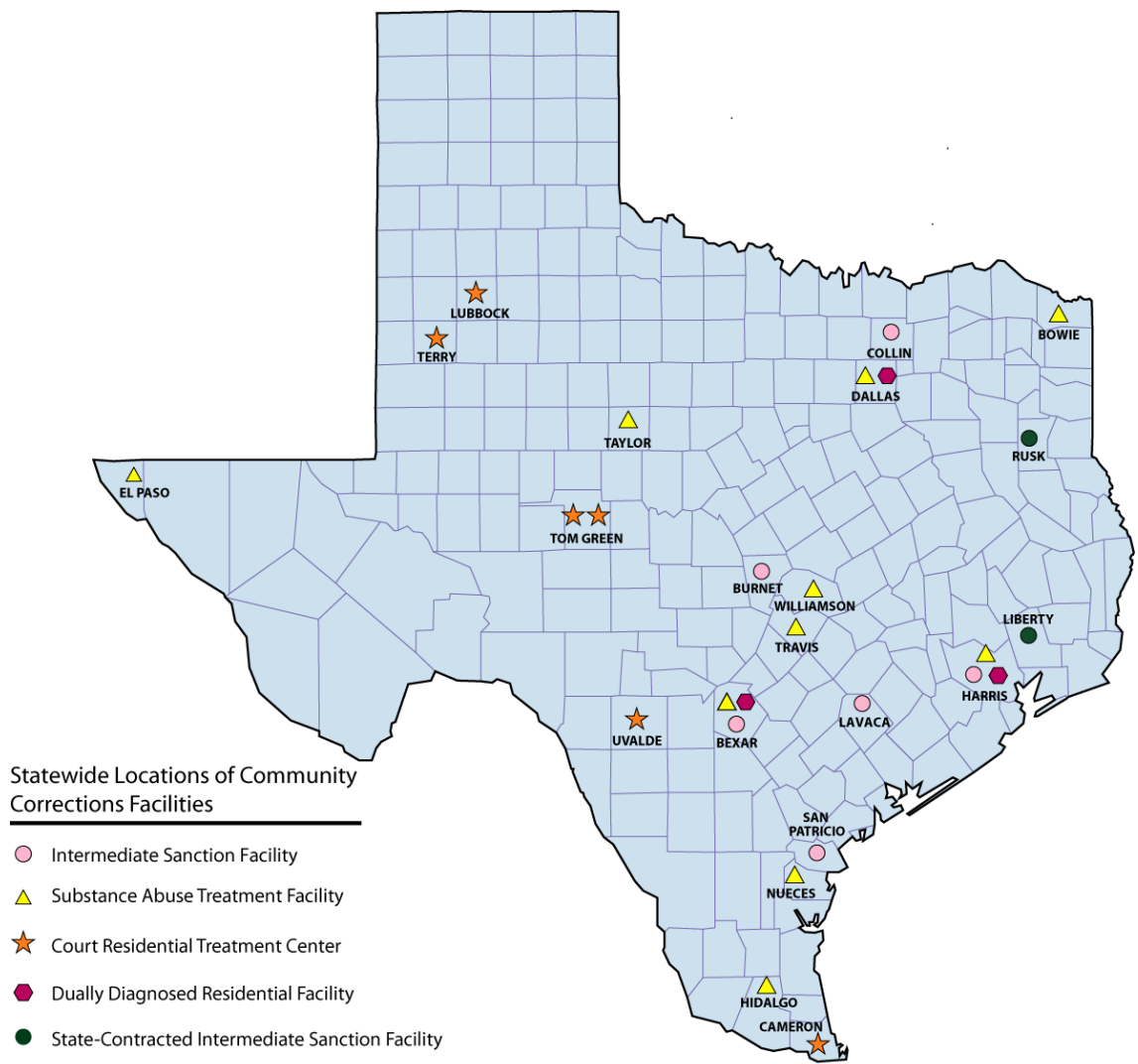
### Evaluation Criteria Definitions

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 TDCJ to monitor effectiveness of 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, 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 probationers 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 2022 Map of Community Corrections and State-Contracted Intermediate Sanction Facilities



\*Jefferson CRTC closed in January 2022



## Appendix D

### FY 2022 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
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>210,579</b>		<b>16,708</b>		<b>7,281</b>		<b>43.58%</b>
Anderson	1,065	0.51%	99	0.59%	43	0.59%	43.43%
Andrews	230	0.11%	10	0.06%	2	0.03%	20.00%
Angelina	1,121	0.53%	75	0.45%	33	0.45%	44.00%
Atascosa	1,064	0.51%	115	0.69%	57	0.78%	49.57%
Bailey	165	0.08%	12	0.07%	4	0.05%	33.33%
Bastrop	1,084	0.51%	100	0.60%	50	0.69%	50.00%
Baylor	105	0.05%	6	0.04%	3	0.04%	50.00%
Bell	2,885	1.37%	183	1.10%	75	1.03%	40.98%
Bexar	12,555	5.96%	1,021	6.11%	368	5.05%	36.04%
Bowie	2,011	0.95%	204	1.22%	113	1.55%	55.39%
Brazoria	2,097	1.00%	267	1.60%	119	1.63%	44.57%
Brazos	1,556	0.74%	159	0.95%	55	0.76%	34.59%
Brown	793	0.38%	73	0.44%	17	0.23%	23.29%
Burnet	890	0.42%	66	0.40%	30	0.41%	45.45%
Caldwell	3,144	1.49%	177	1.06%	39	0.54%	22.03%
Cameron	4,063	1.93%	231	1.38%	66	0.91%	28.57%
Cass	377	0.18%	21	0.13%	10	0.14%	47.62%
Chambers	546	0.26%	55	0.33%	22	0.30%	40.00%
Cherokee	472	0.22%	36	0.22%	11	0.15%	30.56%
Childress	702	0.33%	65	0.39%	37	0.51%	56.92%
Collin	4,645	2.21%	295	1.77%	135	1.85%	45.76%
Comanche	335	0.16%	39	0.23%	33	0.45%	84.62%
Cooke	457	0.22%	51	0.31%	26	0.36%	50.98%
Coryell	602	0.29%	58	0.35%	25	0.34%	43.10%
Crane	42	0.02%	3	0.02%	0	0.00%	0.00%
Dallas	26,436	12.55%	1,577	9.44%	806	11.07%	51.11%
Dawson	491	0.23%	43	0.26%	19	0.26%	44.19%
Deaf Smith	495	0.24%	37	0.22%	14	0.19%	37.84%





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
Denton	3,282	1.56%	186	1.11%	61	0.84%	32.80%
Eastland	412	0.20%	37	0.22%	20	0.27%	54.05%
Ector	1,613	0.77%	232	1.39%	143	1.96%	61.64%
Ellis	1,478	0.70%	126	0.75%	59	0.81%	46.83%
El Paso	6,598	3.13%	265	1.59%	117	1.61%	44.15%
Erath	220	0.10%	22	0.13%	12	0.16%	54.55%
Falls	462	0.22%	68	0.41%	18	0.25%	26.47%
Fannin	533	0.25%	72	0.43%	44	0.60%	61.11%
Fayette	902	0.43%	73	0.44%	32	0.44%	43.84%
Floyd	65	0.03%	3	0.02%	3	0.04%	100.00%
Fort Bend	1,938	0.92%	90	0.54%	29	0.40%	32.22%
Galveston	1,925	0.91%	179	1.07%	76	1.04%	42.46%
Gray	176	0.08%	23	0.14%	9	0.12%	39.13%
Grayson	1,828	0.87%	240	1.44%	112	1.54%	46.67%
Gregg	1,223	0.58%	92	0.55%	68	0.93%	73.91%
Guadalupe	990	0.47%	70	0.42%	23	0.32%	32.86%
Hale	531	0.25%	45	0.27%	23	0.32%	51.11%
Hardin	645	0.31%	70	0.42%	32	0.44%	45.71%
Harris	24,303	11.54%	1,548	9.27%	505	6.94%	32.62%
Harrison	545	0.26%	75	0.45%	36	0.49%	48.00%
Haskell	111	0.05%	5	0.03%	4	0.05%	80.00%
Henderson	812	0.39%	172	1.03%	95	1.30%	55.23%
Hidalgo	6,756	3.21%	316	1.89%	68	0.93%	21.52%
Hill	574	0.27%	57	0.34%	29	0.40%	50.88%
Hockley	231	0.11%	24	0.14%	8	0.11%	33.33%
Hood	440	0.21%	50	0.30%	37	0.51%	74.00%
Hopkins	1,261	0.60%	110	0.66%	54	0.74%	49.09%
Howard	278	0.13%	32	0.19%	13	0.18%	40.63%
Hunt	738	0.35%	69	0.41%	34	0.47%	49.28%
Hutchinson	336	0.16%	48	0.29%	36	0.49%	75.00%
Jasper	1,034	0.49%	98	0.59%	36	0.49%	36.73%
Jefferson	2,862	1.36%	384	2.30%	215	2.95%	55.99%
Jim Wells	674	0.32%	6	0.04%	2	0.03%	33.33%
Johnson	2,278	1.08%	251	1.50%	130	1.79%	51.79%



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Jones	185	0.09%	33	0.20%	18	0.25%	54.55%
Kaufman	1,125	0.53%	122	0.73%	61	0.84%	50.00%
Kendall	321	0.15%	21	0.13%	11	0.15%	52.38%
Kerr	1,155	0.55%	129	0.77%	59	0.81%	45.74%
Kleberg	520	0.25%	51	0.31%	36	0.49%	70.59%
Lamar	576	0.27%	88	0.53%	55	0.76%	62.50%
Lamb	182	0.09%	21	0.13%	10	0.14%	47.62%
Lavaca	703	0.33%	62	0.37%	44	0.60%	70.97%
Liberty	636	0.30%	105	0.63%	57	0.78%	54.29%
Limestone	563	0.27%	57	0.34%	31	0.43%	54.39%
Lubbock	2,425	1.15%	192	1.15%	66	0.91%	34.38%
McCulloch	357	0.17%	21	0.13%	9	0.12%	42.86%
McLennan	1,927	0.92%	220	1.32%	125	1.72%	56.82%
Matagorda	977	0.46%	84	0.50%	28	0.38%	33.33%
Maverick	413	0.20%	18	0.11%	6	0.08%	33.33%
Midland	2,451	1.16%	154	0.92%	84	1.15%	54.55%
Milam	393	0.19%	35	0.21%	8	0.11%	22.86%
Montague	519	0.25%	21	0.13%	9	0.12%	42.86%
Montgomery	1,867	0.89%	205	1.23%	122	1.68%	59.51%
Moore	539	0.26%	35	0.21%	13	0.18%	37.14%
Morris	783	0.37%	60	0.36%	22	0.30%	36.67%
Nacogdoches	707	0.34%	74	0.44%	31	0.43%	41.89%
Navarro	1,069	0.51%	78	0.47%	35	0.48%	44.87%
Nolan	506	0.24%	45	0.27%	19	0.26%	42.22%
Nueces	2,673	1.27%	295	1.77%	113	1.55%	38.31%
Orange	767	0.36%	76	0.45%	36	0.49%	47.37%
Palo Pinto	331	0.16%	38	0.23%	20	0.27%	52.63%
Panola	359	0.17%	31	0.19%	21	0.29%	67.74%
Parker	1,064	0.51%	97	0.58%	41	0.56%	42.27%
Pecos	589	0.28%	29	0.17%	6	0.08%	20.69%
Polk	1,016	0.48%	135	0.81%	54	0.74%	40.00%
Potter	2,728	1.30%	271	1.62%	130	1.79%	47.97%
Red River	201	0.10%	49	0.29%	27	0.37%	55.10%
Reeves	326	0.15%	36	0.22%	20	0.27%	55.56%



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
Rockwall	807	0.38%	94	0.56%	53	0.73%	56.38%
Rusk	318	0.15%	13	0.08%	5	0.07%	38.46%
San Patricio	1,425	0.68%	116	0.69%	45	0.62%	38.79%
Scurry	204	0.10%	38	0.23%	12	0.16%	31.58%
Smith	1,691	0.80%	261	1.56%	167	2.29%	63.98%
Starr	962	0.46%	27	0.16%	3	0.04%	11.11%
Tarrant	13,182	6.26%	1,150	6.88%	435	5.97%	37.83%
Taylor	2,254	1.07%	323	1.93%	144	1.98%	44.58%
Terry	271	0.13%	29	0.17%	15	0.21%	51.72%
Tom Green	1,745	0.83%	230	1.38%	82	1.13%	35.65%
Travis	6,407	3.04%	218	1.30%	72	0.99%	33.03%
Tyler	145	0.07%	11	0.07%	7	0.10%	63.64%
Upshur	552	0.26%	33	0.20%	20	0.27%	60.61%
Uvalde	904	0.43%	117	0.70%	38	0.52%	32.48%
Val Verde	459	0.22%	14	0.08%	8	0.11%	57.14%
Van Zandt	547	0.26%	60	0.36%	42	0.58%	70.00%
Victoria	2,124	1.01%	202	1.21%	41	0.56%	20.30%
Walker	871	0.41%	94	0.56%	31	0.43%	32.98%
Webb	1,510	0.72%	68	0.41%	34	0.47%	50.00%
Wheeler	125	0.06%	16	0.10%	10	0.14%	62.50%
Wichita	1,258	0.60%	91	0.54%	54	0.74%	59.34%
Wilbarger	245	0.12%	33	0.20%	18	0.25%	54.55%
Williamson	1,419	0.67%	120	0.72%	42	0.58%	35.00%
Winkler	74	0.04%	8	0.05%	5	0.07%	62.50%
Wise	864	0.41%	56	0.34%	23	0.32%	41.07%
Wood	406	0.19%	50	0.30%	30	0.41%	60.00%
Young	375	0.18%	32	0.19%	23	0.32%	71.88%

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



# Monitoring of Community Supervision Diversion Funds and Prison Diversion Progressive Sanctions Model Report

*published by*

**THE  
TEXAS DEPARTMENT  
OF  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

**[www.tdcj.texas.gov](http://www.tdcj.texas.gov)**

*December 2022*