

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



December 1, 2015

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

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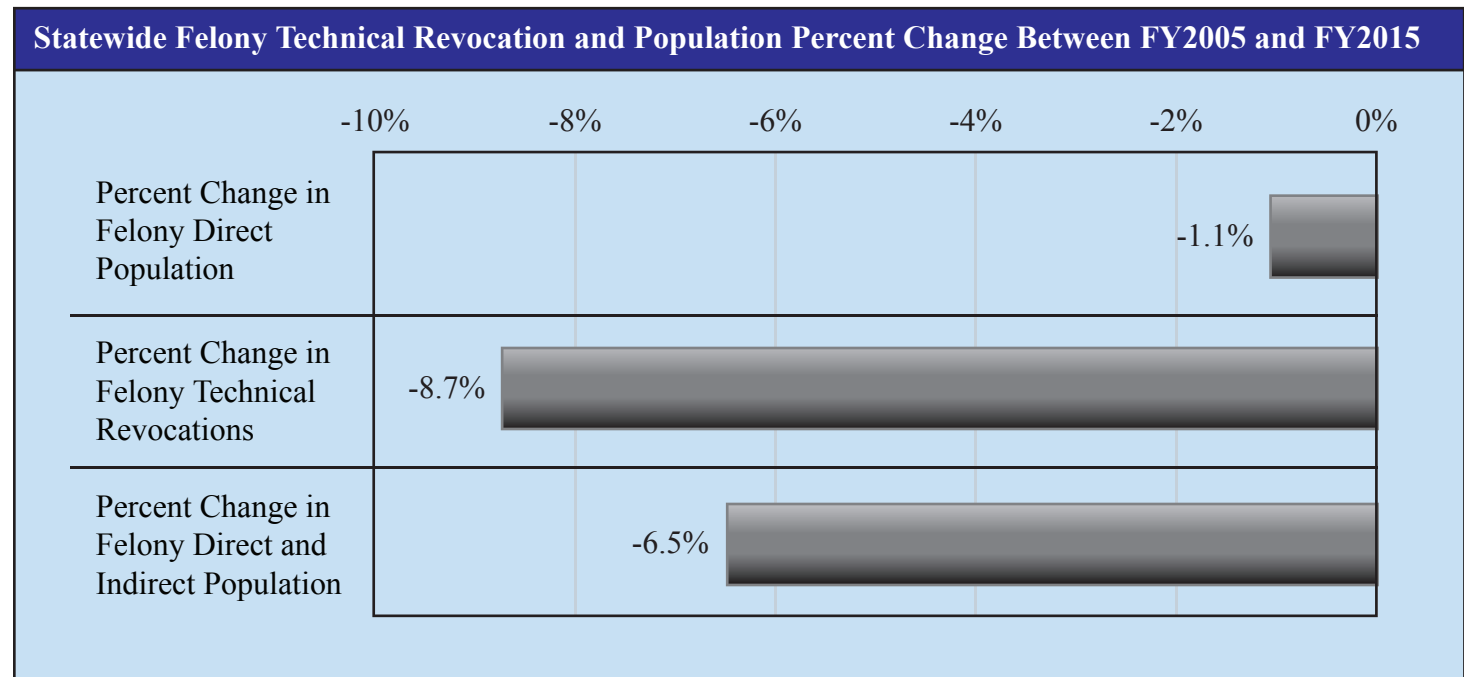


INTRODUCTION

The Legislature requires TDCJ-CJAD to publish an annual monitoring report on the use of funding targeted at making a positive impact on the criminal justice system. 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* (the Monitoring Report) and is available on the TDCJ website.

Throughout FY2015, the Texas Department of Criminal Justice-Community Justice Assistance Division (TDCJ-CJAD) used Diversion Program funding to implement the state leadership’s strategy of reducing caseloads, increasing the availability of substance abuse treatment options, promoting evidence-based progressive sanctions models, and providing community sentencing options through expanded residential treatment and aftercare. An overview of the history of targeted diversion program funding is available in Appendix A.

The chart below provides an overview of the changes in the community supervision population with FY2005 as a baseline for evaluation prior to additional diversion funding that was first distributed in FY2006.



Introduction

Since FY2005, fewer felony offenders are reported under direct supervision. Offenders are under direct supervision if they are legally on community supervision, work or reside in the jurisdiction in which they are supervised, and receive a minimum of one (1) face-to-face contact with a community supervision officer (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.

The felony direct community supervision population decreased 1.1% from August 31, 2005 (157,914 offenders) to August 31, 2015 (156,124 offenders), while the number of felony technical revocations decreased 8.7% between FY2005 (13,504) and FY2015 (12,330).

The remainder of the 2015 Monitoring Report documents the changes since FY2010 in the community supervision population. FY2010 was the year that the current data collection system, the Community Supervision Tracking System-Intermediate System (CSTS-ISYS), was established as the required system for reporting community supervision information.

Felony Population						
	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
Felony Direct and Indirect Population	238,951	236,478	231,376	225,843	221,600	218,052
Felony Direct Population	172,003	170,558	166,054	162,295	158,821	156,124

The felony direct and indirect population decreased 8.7% (20,899 fewer offenders) from FY2010 to FY2015. Between FY2014 and FY2015, the felony direct and indirect population decreased 1.6% (3,548 fewer offenders). The direct population during FY2015 also decreased 9.2% from FY2010 and 1.7% since FY2014. The percentage of direct population as a portion of the direct and indirect population has consistently remained at approximately 72% (between 71.6% and 72.1%) during the period of FY2010 through FY2015, which is higher than 67.7% in FY2005.



Effectiveness of Diversion Funds Allocated by the Texas Legislature

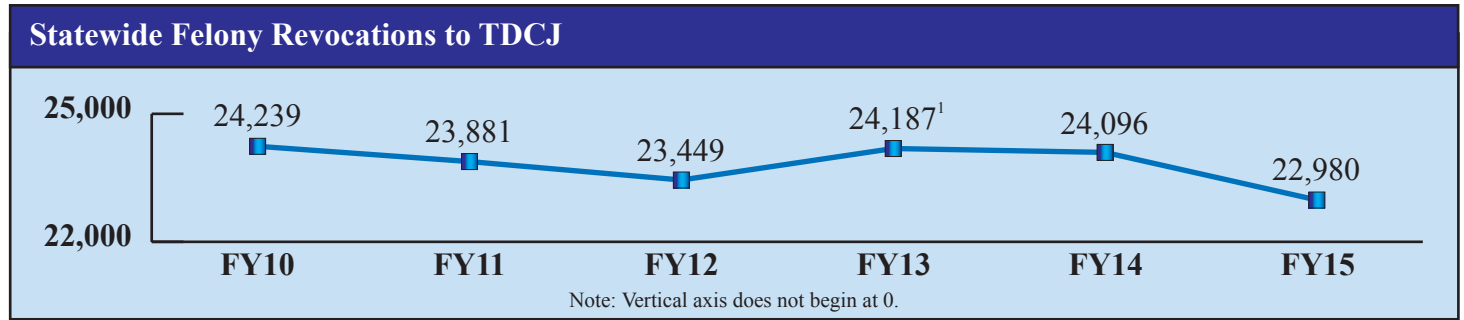
MONITORING EFFECTIVENESS

TDCJ-CJAD's annual Monitoring Report analyzes specific evaluation criteria to monitor the impact of funding intended to divert probationers from prison. Data in this report have been calculated using information from CSTS-ISYS. The evaluation criteria are listed below, and definitions of each are located in Appendix B.

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



Effectiveness of Diversion Funds Allocated by the Texas Legislature



Felony revocations to TDCJ in FY2015 decreased 5.2% from FY2010 (1,259 fewer felony revocations) and 4.6% from FY2014 (1,116 fewer felony revocations).

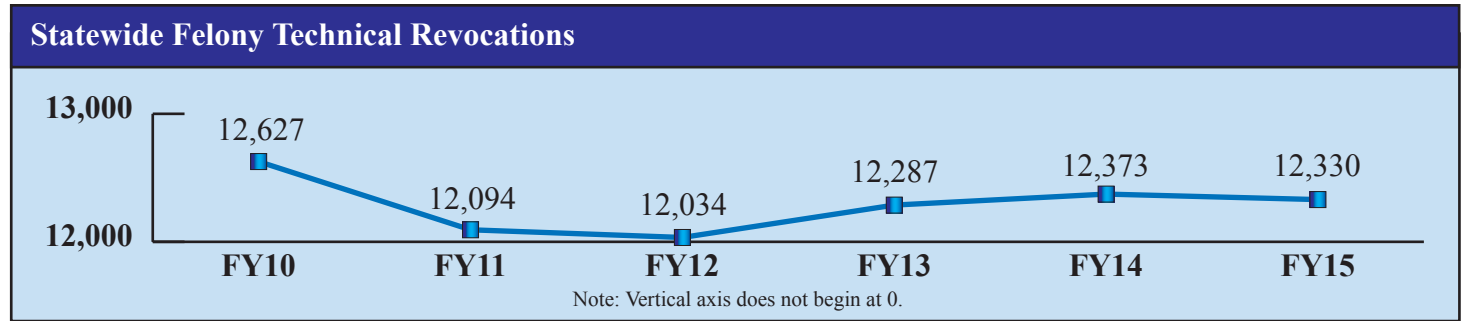
Offense Type	% of Felony Revocations to TDCJ
Violent	19.8%
Property	32.8%
Controlled Substance	30.8%
Other	9.9%
DWI	6.7%

The table above shows the percentage of felony revocations by offense type. The majority (63.6%) of felony revocations to TDCJ during FY2015 occurred among offenders who were placed on community supervision for property or controlled substance offenses.



¹ Based on updated information for FY2013, the felony revocation number changed from 24,186 as previously reported.

Effectiveness of Diversion Funds Allocated by the Texas Legislature



Felony technical revocations in FY2015 decreased 2.4% from FY2010 (297 fewer technical revocations) and decreased 0.3% from FY2014 (43 fewer technical revocations). Technical violations of community supervision conditions can vary widely from those with little impact on public safety (such as not paying fines, fees, and court costs, missing an office appointment, or not doing 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).

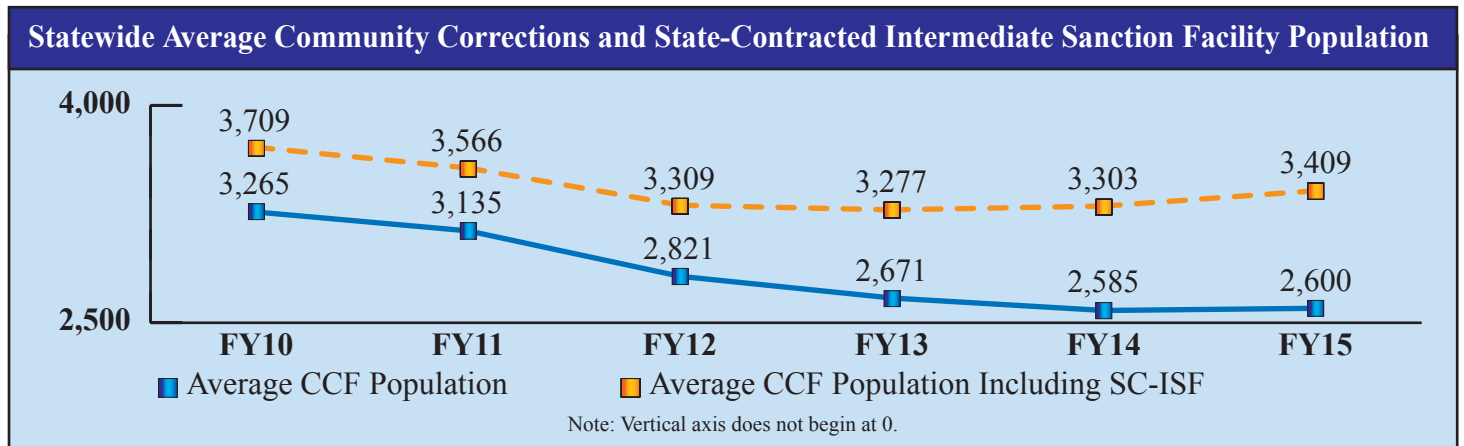
Offense Type	% of Felony Technical Revocations
Violent	18.2%
Property	32.0%
Controlled Substance	33.1%
Other	9.7%
DWI	7.0%

The table to the left shows the percentage of felony technical revocations by offense type. During FY2015, the distribution of technical revocations reflected the distribution of revocations to TDCJ as a whole (see previous page). The majority of technical revocations were among offenders who were placed on community supervision for a property or controlled substance offense (65.1%).

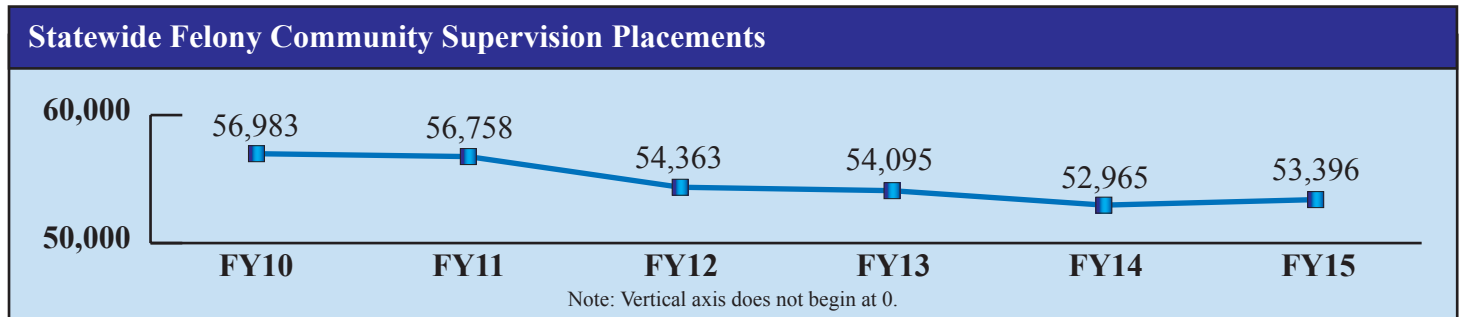
Although the specifics of each case cannot be analyzed at the state level, CSCDs report offenders absconding from community supervision strongly impact the decision to revoke an offender's community supervision. In FY2015, approximately 42% of offenders revoked to TDCJ for technical violations had been reported as an absconder during the year prior to revocation, a decrease from 45% in FY2014. 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 the court has issued a bond forfeiture warrant.



Effectiveness of Diversion Funds Allocated by the Texas Legislature



The average Community Corrections Facility (CCF) population decreased 20.4% from FY2010 but increased 0.6% between FY2014 and FY2015. The CSCDs also use a State-Contracted Intermediate Sanction Facility (SC-ISF) to address offender needs and/or violations. This facility has three tracks upon placement: substance abuse treatment, substance abuse relapse, and cognitive behavioral treatment. Departments have shown an increase in usage of the SC-ISF, and probationers are currently occupying almost 800 beds. A map of the CCFs and the SC-ISF is available in Appendix C.

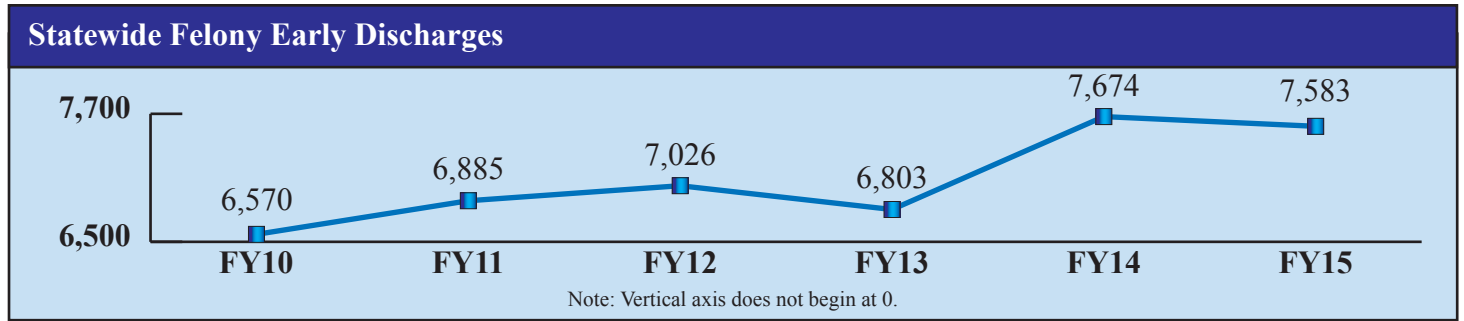


Felony community supervision placements decreased 6.3% (3,587 fewer placements) from FY2010 to FY2015 but increased 0.8% (431 more placements) since FY2014.

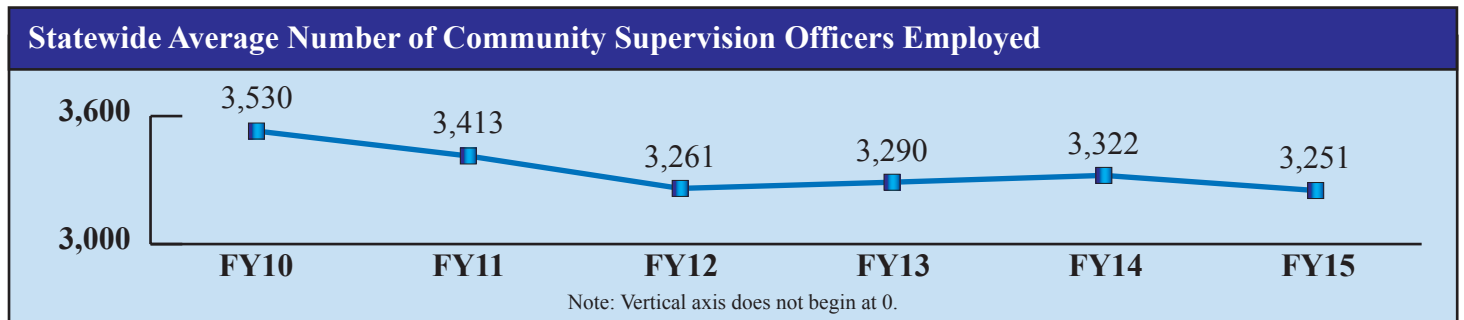
Prior to FY2015, *TDCJ-CJAD Standards for CSCDs* required that CSCDs use a modified version of the Wisconsin Risk/Needs Assessment to classify offenders as a minimum, medium, or maximum risk to re-offend. An analysis of the risk and needs levels of felony offenders placed on community supervision is not included in this section as in previous reports. During FY2015, Texas transitioned to a new system-wide risk assessment instrument, the Texas Risk Assessment System (TRAS). Future reports will provide offender risk information as assessed by the TRAS. Detailed information about the TRAS is available on page 20.



Effectiveness of Diversion Funds Allocated by the Texas Legislature



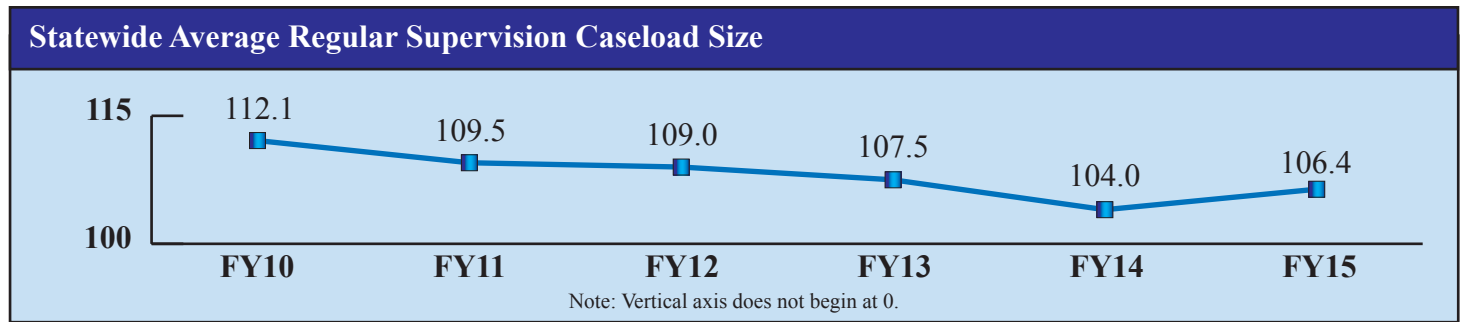
Felony early discharges from community supervision (as provided in *Article 42.12, Texas Code of Criminal Procedure*) increased statewide 15.4% from FY2010 to FY2015, which may have contributed (in part) to a decrease in the total felony population during the previous five years. Between FY2014 and FY2015, however, early discharges decreased 1.2%.



The statewide average number of CSOs employed decreased 7.9% between FY2010 and FY2015, and 2.1% between FY2014 and FY2015.



Effectiveness of Diversion Funds Allocated by the Texas Legislature



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

The statewide average regular supervision caseload size decreased 5.1% from FY2010 to FY2015. The number of regular CSOs included in the average regular supervision caseload size calculation decreased 2.6% between FY2014 and FY2015, which led to an increase of 2.3% in average caseload size.

Regular Caseload Officers and Numbers of Offenders Served, by Fiscal Year

	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
Number of Regular CSOs	2,149	2,062	2,058	2,053	2,008	1,956
Number of Offenders Supervised	240,814	225,878	224,361	220,629	208,767	208,171

Between FY2010 and FY2015, the number of regular CSOs decreased by 9.0%. The number of offenders served on regular caseloads decreased by 13.6%.

Specialized Caseload Officers and Caseload Sizes, by Fiscal Year

	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
Number of Specialized CSOs	701	735	716	716	757	720
Number of Offenders Supervised	32,413	34,005	33,300	33,413	35,201	33,273
Average Specialized Caseload Size	46.2	46.3	46.5	46.7	46.5	46.2

Between FY2010 and FY2015, the number of specialized officers increased 2.7%, and the number of offenders on specialized caseloads increased 2.7%. The average specialized caseload size has remained relatively constant.



Perspectives on Revocations

PERSPECTIVES ON REVOCATIONS

The chart below lists changes in felony population and revocations between FY2014 and FY2015 in the ten most populous CSCDs. All ten CSCDs experienced a reduction in felony population between FY2014 and FY2015; they supervised 52% of the statewide felony population. El Paso and Cameron experienced the largest percentage decreases in population. These ten CSCDs supervised a total of 2,956 fewer felons on direct and indirect community supervision during FY2015 compared with FY2014 (2.5% decrease).

Ten Most Populous CSCDs, FY2014 to FY2015								
CSCD	FY2014 Felony Population	FY2015 Felony Population	Percent Change in Felony Population (FY2014 to FY2015)	Percent of FY2015 State Felony Population	FY2014 Felony Revocations to TDCJ	FY2015 Felony Revocations to TDCJ	Percent Change in Felony Revocations to TDCJ	Percent of FY2015 Statewide Felony Revocations to TDCJ
Dallas	29,604	28,715	-3.0%	13.2%	2,705	2,434	-10.0%	10.6%
Harris	23,868	23,441	-1.8%	10.8%	3,055	2,734	-10.5%	11.9%
Bexar	14,330	13,990	-2.4%	6.4%	1,565	1,555	-0.6%	6.8%
Tarrant	11,610	11,413	-1.7%	5.2%	1,491	1,683	12.9%	7.3%
Hidalgo	8,515	8,261	-3.0%	3.8%	591	591	0.0%	2.6%
El Paso	8,400	7,909	-5.8%	3.6%	407	325	-20.1%	1.4%
Travis	7,036	6,962	-1.1%	3.2%	677	577	-14.8%	2.5%
Cameron	5,091	4,861	-4.5%	2.2%	454	399	-12.1%	1.7%
Nueces	4,092	4,048	-1.1%	1.9%	481	383	-20.4%	1.7%
Collin	3,844	3,834	-0.3%	1.8%	529	452	-14.6%	2.0%

Eight of the most populous CSCDs reduced their felony revocations to TDCJ between FY2014 and FY2015 (1,014 fewer revocations). In particular, the two most populous CSCDs (Dallas and Harris) reduced their share of the statewide felony revocations to TDCJ, respectively, from 11.2% and 12.6% in FY2014 to 10.6% and 11.9% in FY2015 (total of 592 fewer offenders). The largest percentage decreases in revocations to TDCJ occurred in the Nueces (20.4%) and El Paso (20.1%) CSCDs, which resulted in 180 fewer offenders revoked to TDCJ from FY2014 to FY2015. Overall, these ten CSCDs revoked 822 fewer felons during FY2015 than in FY2014, which is a larger reduction than between FY2013 and FY2014 (484 fewer offenders).



Perspectives on Revocations

Another 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. If a CSCD has a revocation rate in proportion to the state as a whole, these two percentages should be similar. 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 example, Cameron County CSCD had a 12.1% decrease in revocations from FY2014 to FY2015, but its 1.7% of statewide felony revocations is lower than its share of the felony population of 2.2%.

FY2015 Felony Revocations and Felony Technical Revocations Grouped by Range of Felony Direct and Indirect Population								
Size Group	Range of Felony Direct and Indirect Population	Number of CSCDs in Group	Felony Direct and Indirect Population	Percent of Statewide Population	Total Felony Revocations to TDCJ	Percent of Statewide Felony Revocations to TDCJ	Total Felony Technical Revocations to TDCJ	Percent of Statewide Felony Technical Revocations
1	2,200-21,875	20	140,564	64.5%	13,999	61.0%	6,871	59.0%
2	1,000-2,199	25	38,533	17.7%	4,667	20.4%	2,528	21.8%
3	570-999	27	20,927	9.6%	2,247	9.8%	1,060	9.4%
4	380-569	25	12,241	5.5%	1,473	6.2%	853	7.2%
5	46-379	25	5,787	2.7%	594	2.6%	297	2.6%
Total		122	218,052	100%	22,980	100%	11,609	100%

The table above groups CSCDs into five categories according to their individual felony direct and indirect population. The ranges were determined by grouping the top 20 most populous CSCDs and dividing the remaining 102 CSCDs into approximately equal groups. The group in which a CSCD is counted can be determined by consulting Appendix D to identify the individual CSCD's direct and indirect felony population during FY2015.

The top 20 CSCDs accounted for 64.5% of the population but only 61.0% of the revocations to TDCJ and only 59.0% of the statewide felony technical revocations to TDCJ. The second most populous group of CSCDs (with felony population from 1,000 to 2,199) accounted for 20.4% of the felony revocations to TDCJ and 21.8% of felony technical revocations to TDCJ but only 17.7% of the statewide felony population.



Felony Cohort Study Update: Comparisons by Offense Type

FELONY COHORT STUDY UPDATE: COMPARISONS BY OFFENSE TYPE

Since the FY2010 Monitoring Report, the felony cohort study has made comparisons between samples of felony offenders tracked for two years after their original placement on community supervision. Instead of focusing on several fiscal year cohorts and their risk levels, this report presents the FY2013 felony original placement sample according to offense types. The table below displays the felony offense type at placement during FY2013 in relation to several variables.

FY2013 Felony Original Community Supervision Placements, by Offense Type					
	Violent Offenses (N=10,590) (20.0%)	Property Offenses (N=15,432) (29.2%)	Controlled Substance Offenses (N=15,875) (30.1%)	DWI Offenses (N=4,962) (9.4%)	Other Offenses (N=5,968) (11.3%)
Community Supervision Type at Placement					
Adjudicated	19.6%	24.1%	22.9%	99.9%	29.1%
Deferred Adjudication	80.4%	75.9%	77.1%	0.1%	70.9%
Offense Degree at Placement					
First Degree Felony	10.1%	1.7%	7.1%	0.0%	2.6%
Second Degree Felony	40.2%	23.6%	15.1%	0.7%	5.0%
Third Degree Felony	47.2%	10.5%	23.9%	78.5%	62.8%
State Jail Felony	2.3%	63.8%	53.3%	20.7%	27.5%
Felony - Unclassified	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	0.1%	2.1%
Gender					
Female	15.8%	33.9%	29.4%	19.8%	24.8%
Male	84.2%	66.1%	70.6%	80.2%	75.2%
Age at Placement					
Less than 17	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	N/A	N/A
17-21	22.1%	28.6%	15.4%	0.7%	20.2%
22-25	18.4%	17.0%	18.6%	4.5%	18.5%
26-30	17.8%	15.1%	19.7%	13.8%	18.9%
31-40	21.7%	21.3%	25.0%	30.2%	22.3%
41-50	12.3%	12.0%	13.7%	28.6%	12.6%
51+	7.5%	6.0%	7.5%	22.2%	7.5%



Felony Cohort Study Update: Comparisons by Offense Type

A higher percentage of offenders were placed on deferred adjudication for violent offenses than other offense types. More property offenders were placed on community supervision in FY2013 for state jail felonies than any other offense type. The percentage of females placed for a DWI offense was lower than the other offense types except for violent offenses. The percentage of females was highest for property offenses. Higher percentages of felons were placed on community supervision for DWI offenses in the 31-40, 41-50, and 51+ age categories.

Community Supervision Status Two Years After Placement					
Community Supervision Status	Violent Offenses (N=10,590)	Property Offenses (N=15,432)	Controlled Substance Offenses (N=15,875)	DWI Offenses (N=4,962)	Other Offenses (N=5,968)
Active	70.7%	63.0%	63.3%	84.3%	65.2%
Terminated	29.3%	37.0%	36.7%	15.7%	34.8%

Similar to findings in previous Monitoring Reports, most felony offenders remain on community supervision two years after placement. This percentage is highest among DWI offenders.



Felony Cohort Study Update: Comparisons by Offense Type

The chart below provides information about the supervision status of offenders remaining on community supervision two years after placement.

Offenders Active Two Years After Placement					
Supervision Level	Violent Offenses (N=7,427)	Property Offenses (N=9,640)	Controlled Substance Offenses (N=9,764)	DWI Offenses (N=4,168)	Other Offenses (N=3,858)
Community Supervision Type at Placement					
Level 1	11.1%	6.9%	7.1%	6.1%	8.9%
Level 2	27.3%	21.4%	22.6%	23.2%	22.8%
Level 3	27.8%	25.9%	25.3%	29.6%	26.6%
Level 4	14.1%	22.8%	20.5%	28.3%	22.1%
Residential	1.0%	1.4%	1.4%	0.6%	1.1%
Indirect Supervision					
Absconder	5.8%	8.2%	7.4%	3.9%	6.3%
Deported	2.3%	1.0%	2.4%	1.8%	1.7%
Report by Mail	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Indirect, Other	6.2%	8.4%	9.3%	4.3%	6.8%
Indirect, Incarcerated - County Jail	1.9%	1.7%	1.7%	0.7%	1.7%
Indirect, Incarcerated - Prison	1.1%	0.7%	0.6%	0.3%	0.8%
Indirect, Incarcerated - State Jail	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%
Indirect, Incarcerated - SAFPF	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%	0.8%	0.7%

Most offenders were directly supervised two years after placement. Although CSCDs report transfer cases as an indirect supervision level, transfer supervision levels were excluded from the sample because these offenders would be supervised outside the jurisdiction of original placement; therefore, the largest indirect supervision level category was Indirect, Other for each offense type. The percentage of absconders was highest among felons placed for property offenses.

Definitions for supervision levels are available in Appendix E.



Felony Cohort Study Update: Comparisons by Offense Type

Offenders Terminated Within Two Years of Placement					
Reason for Termination	Violent Offenses (N=3,102)	Property Offenses (N=5,714)	Controlled Substance Offenses (N=5,830)	DWI Offenses (N=780)	Other Offenses (N=2,076)
Early Termination	9.6%	10.6%	16.0%	0.9%	16.3%
Expiration of Supervision Term	9.4%	12.1%	17.2%	17.7%	18.2%
Revocation	78.2%	74.9%	63.7%	71.5%	62.0%
Death	2.4%	1.5%	2.1%	8.6%	2.4%
Administrative Closure	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%	1.2%	1.1%
Adjudicated and Probated	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Return of Courtesy Supervision or Completion/Violation of Pretrial	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%

Most offenders who were no longer on community supervision two years from placement were revoked, and a higher percentage of violent offenders were revoked when compared with other offense types. A higher percentage of felons placed for other offenses, DWI, or controlled substance offenses received early terminations.



Felony Cohort Study Update: Comparisons by Offense Type

Offenders Revoked Within Two Years of Placement					
	Violent Offenses (N=2,426)	Property Offenses (N=4,282)	Controlled Substance Offenses (N=3,711)	DWI Offenses (N=558)	Other Offenses (N=1,286)
Reason for Revocation					
New Conviction or Subsequent Arrest	55.2%	54.5%	46.9%	43.4%	51.9%
Other Reason for Revocation (Technical)	44.8%	45.5%	53.1%	56.6%	48.1%
Offense Degree of New Conviction/Subsequent Arrest					
Felony	61.1%	58.8%	60.2%	65.3%	61.2%
Misdemeanor	32.3%	34.3%	33.1%	29.3%	31.8%
Both	6.6%	6.9%	6.7%	5.4%	7.0%
Revocation Destination					
Prison	95.3%	33.4%	34.2%	74.7%	65.8%
State Jail	2.2%	59.3%	57.0%	22.6%	28.8%
County Jail	2.4%	7.2%	8.7%	2.7%	5.4%
Other	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	N/A	N/A
Absconders					
Percent Absconded at Time of Revocation	9.1%	10.9%	12.0%	9.2%	11.7%

Offenders placed for DWI or controlled substance offenses were more likely to be revoked for a technical violation of community supervision conditions than for a new conviction or arrest. When revoked for a new conviction or subsequent arrest, most offenders committed or were alleged to have committed another felony. A higher percentage of offenders who were revoked to state or county jail were placed for controlled substance offenses than other offenses. When felons who were placed for violent, DWI, or other offense were revoked within two years, the revocation destination was most frequently prison. Only 9.1% of violent offenders were absconders at the time revocation, which was the lowest percentage when compared to the other offense types.



Texas Risk Assessment System

TEXAS RISK ASSESSMENT SYSTEM (TRAS) IMPLEMENTATION

Senate Bill 213 passed by the 83rd Texas Legislature required TDCJ to adopt a risk assessment instrument for use with probated, incarcerated, and paroled offenders. On January 1, 2015, TDCJ implemented the new Texas Risk Assessment System (TRAS).

For probation, TDCJ-CJAD replaced the Wisconsin Risk/Needs Assessment used by CSCDs for over 30 years. Selection of a new assessment instrument for Texas probation began in 2006 when a statewide committee researched existing assessments and determined that a modified version of the Ohio Risk Assessment System (ORAS) validated on the Texas offender population would match the specifications deemed important in an assessment tool. Between 2010 and 2013, CSCDs collected data on over 7,000 felony and misdemeanor offenders. The final version of TRAS was published in April 2014, a multifaceted tool organized by seven (7) domains that focus on criminogenic risk factors:

- Criminal History
- Education, Employment, and Financial Situation
- Family and Social Support
- Neighborhood
- Substance Use
- Peer Associations
- Criminal Attitudes and Behavioral Patterns

Three additional instruments (referred to as trailers) are available to assist officers in identifying offenders who require further clinical assessment for alcohol dependence, drug use, or mental health needs.

TDCJ-CJAD and established trainers from the CSCDs partnered with the University of Cincinnati to conduct training of trainer sessions on administering, scoring, and case planning using the TRAS. Through this process, 106 trainers were certified to train the TRAS statewide. Between July 17, 2014 and October 21, 2015, 232 TRAS end user classes were conducted for 3,875 participants. Those participants had a pass rate of 97.9%, including retests, resulting in 3,793 CSCD staff certified to administer the TRAS.



SUMMARY

Trends in Texas community supervision since FY2010 include:

- Decreasing revocations to TDCJ;
- Decreasing technical revocations;
- Decreasing average caseload size;
- Increasing early discharges;
- Decreasing community supervision placements; and
- Decreasing community supervision population.

Between FY2010 and FY2015, the felony direct and indirect population decreased 8.7%. During this same time frame, felony original community supervision placements decreased by 6.3%. Felony early discharges increased by 15.4% as departments continue to incorporate early termination as an incentive for compliance with community supervision. Since FY2010, the number of specialized CSOs employed by the CSCDs increased 2.7%, and the number of offenders needing services on specialized caseloads also increased 2.7%. The decreasing population still requires treatment services, specialized caseloads, and other programs.



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Additional Funding Provided by the 79th-84th 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.

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 (SAFPF) 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 SAFPF, ISF, and CCF beds

82nd Legislature

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



APPENDIX A: HISTORY OF TARGETED PROBATION DIVERSION PROGRAM FUNDING (CONTINUED)

Additional Funding Provided by the 79th-84th Texas Legislatures

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 fully fund CSCD health insurance

84th Legislature

- \$12 million increase in Basic Supervision funding
- \$18.9 million to fully fund CSCD health insurance
- \$1 million increase for BIPP



Appropriations Rider 48 (General Appropriations Act 2013) 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).

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 Community Corrections Facility (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 (FY2010 - FY2013) and CSTS-ISYS (starting in FY2014).

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

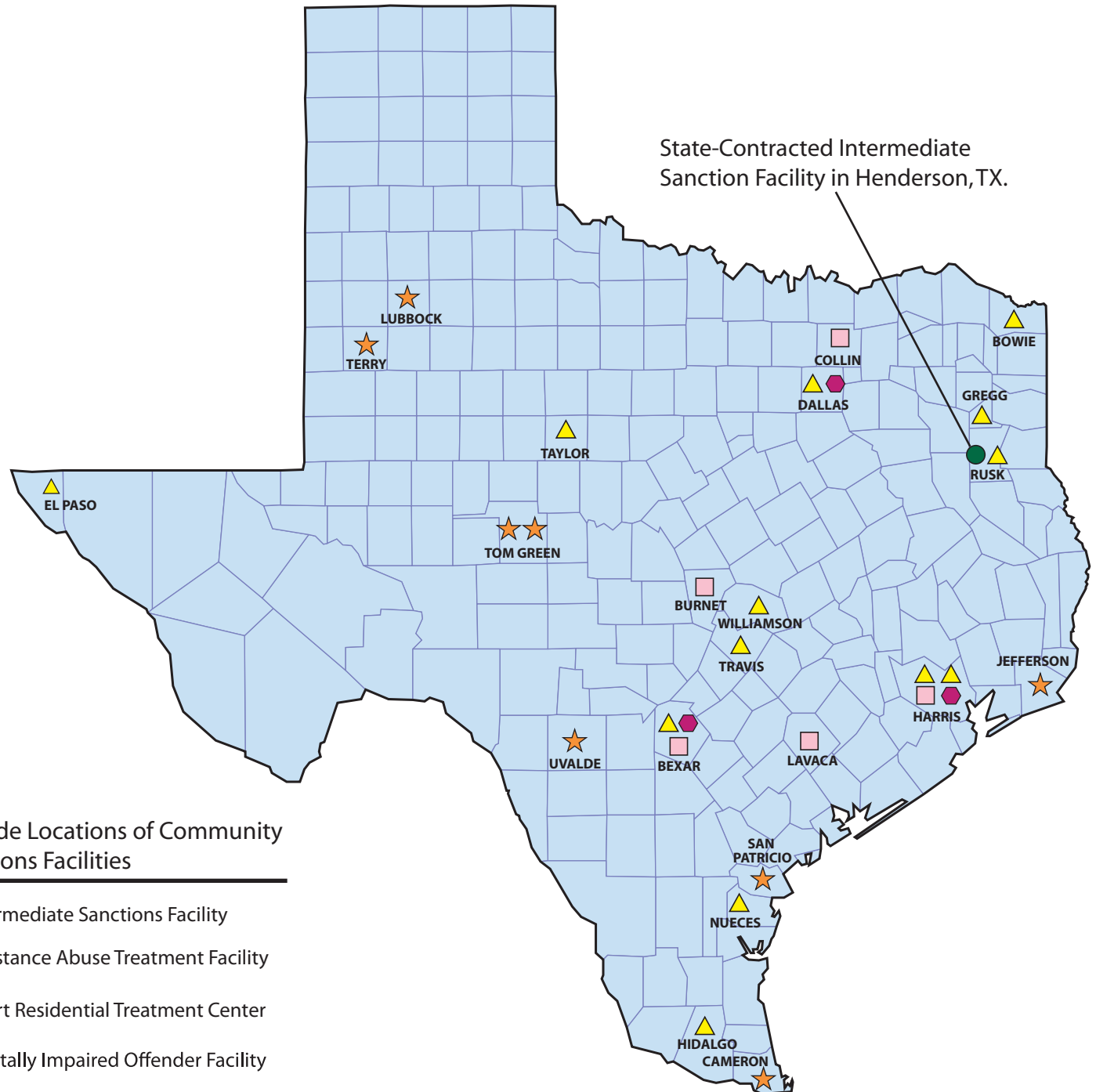
Felony Early Discharges: The total number of felony early discharges during the reporting period. The source of this data is the number of felony “Early Discharges” as reported to CSTS-ISYS.

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

Average Regular Supervision Caseload Size: The number of direct and pretrial offenders per regular community supervision officer (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.



APPENDIX C: FY2015 MAP OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS FACILITIES AND STATE-CONTRACTED INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITY



Statewide Locations of Community Corrections Facilities

- Intermediate Sanctions Facility
- ▲ Substance Abuse Treatment Facility
- ★ Court Residential Treatment Center
- ◆ Mentally Impaired Offender Facility



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	218,052		22,980		11,609		50.5%
Dallas	28,715	13.2%	2,434	10.6%	1,367	11.8%	56.2%
Harris	23,441	10.8%	2,734	11.9%	1,544	13.3%	56.5%
Bexar	13,990	6.4%	1,555	6.8%	721	6.2%	46.4%
Tarrant	11,413	5.2%	1,683	7.3%	887	7.6%	52.7%
Hidalgo	8,261	3.8%	591	2.6%	208	1.8%	35.2%
El Paso	7,909	3.6%	325	1.4%	142	1.2%	43.7%
Travis	6,962	3.2%	577	2.5%	206	1.8%	35.7%
Cameron	4,861	2.2%	399	1.7%	150	1.3%	37.6%
Nueces	4,048	1.9%	383	1.7%	198	1.7%	51.7%
Collin	3,834	1.8%	452	2.0%	216	1.9%	47.8%
Jefferson	3,319	1.5%	395	1.7%	165	1.4%	41.8%
Lubbock	3,062	1.4%	251	1.1%	75	0.6%	29.9%
Bell	3,004	1.4%	307	1.3%	110	0.9%	35.8%
Potter	2,906	1.3%	428	1.9%	238	2.0%	55.6%
Denton	2,791	1.3%	288	1.3%	137	1.2%	47.6%
Brazoria	2,534	1.2%	296	1.3%	109	0.9%	36.8%
Fort Bend	2,441	1.1%	197	0.9%	59	0.5%	29.9%
Victoria	2,434	1.1%	229	1.0%	68	0.6%	29.7%
Johnson	2,367	1.1%	282	1.2%	197	1.7%	69.9%
Caldwell	2,272	1.0%	193	0.8%	74	0.6%	38.3%
Montgomery	2,195	1.0%	367	1.6%	225	1.9%	61.3%
Galveston	2,160	1.0%	203	0.9%	52	0.4%	25.6%
McLennan	2,031	0.9%	255	1.1%	111	1.0%	43.5%
Taylor	2,005	0.9%	254	1.1%	91	0.8%	35.8%
Midland	1,873	0.9%	208	0.9%	99	0.9%	47.6%
Starr	1,789	0.8%	64	0.3%	25	0.2%	39.1%
Webb	1,785	0.8%	100	0.4%	45	0.4%	45.0%
Tom Green	1,770	0.8%	205	0.9%	122	1.0%	59.5%



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
Smith	1,695	0.8%	278	1.2%	191	1.6%	68.7%
Grayson	1,652	0.8%	199	0.9%	161	1.4%	80.9%
Ector	1,570	0.7%	267	1.2%	204	1.8%	76.4%
Williamson	1,549	0.7%	177	0.8%	80	0.7%	45.2%
San Patricio	1,526	0.7%	117	0.5%	71	0.6%	60.7%
Angelina	1,505	0.7%	155	0.7%	89	0.8%	57.4%
Ellis	1,377	0.6%	163	0.7%	84	0.7%	51.5%
Bowie	1,360	0.6%	145	0.6%	80	0.7%	55.2%
Liberty	1,339	0.6%	206	0.9%	108	0.9%	52.4%
Brazos	1,259	0.6%	162	0.7%	54	0.5%	33.3%
Gregg	1,249	0.6%	173	0.8%	134	1.2%	77.5%
Wichita	1,233	0.6%	174	0.8%	107	0.9%	61.5%
Bastrop	1,229	0.6%	187	0.8%	97	0.8%	51.9%
Polk	1,146	0.5%	181	0.8%	80	0.7%	44.2%
Atascosa	1,113	0.5%	141	0.6%	81	0.7%	57.4%
Hopkins	1,092	0.5%	143	0.6%	76	0.7%	53.1%
Kaufman	1,031	0.5%	143	0.6%	61	0.5%	42.7%
Childress	993	0.5%	80	0.3%	59	0.5%	73.8%
Navarro	982	0.5%	86	0.4%	41	0.4%	47.7%
Morris	967	0.4%	88	0.4%	49	0.4%	55.7%
Anderson	939	0.4%	117	0.5%	67	0.6%	57.3%
Walker	934	0.4%	107	0.5%	43	0.4%	40.2%
Orange	925	0.4%	148	0.6%	79	0.7%	53.4%
Parker	925	0.4%	144	0.6%	53	0.5%	36.8%
Matagorda	923	0.4%	114	0.5%	42	0.4%	36.8%
Jasper	918	0.4%	101	0.4%	46	0.4%	45.5%
Jim Wells	896	0.4%	14	0.1%	4	0.0%	28.6%
Kerr	840	0.4%	132	0.6%	73	0.6%	55.3%
Burnet	838	0.4%	62	0.3%	30	0.3%	48.4%



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
Nacogdoches	825	0.4%	88	0.4%	35	0.3%	39.8%
Guadalupe	804	0.4%	90	0.4%	39	0.3%	43.3%
Henderson	798	0.4%	139	0.6%	67	0.6%	48.2%
Hunt	759	0.4%	108	0.5%	69	0.6%	63.9%
Lavaca	755	0.3%	73	0.3%	32	0.3%	43.8%
Fayette	732	0.3%	63	0.3%	20	0.2%	31.7%
Uvalde	716	0.3%	50	0.2%	23	0.2%	46.0%
Hardin	677	0.3%	54	0.2%	16	0.1%	29.6%
Brown	671	0.3%	77	0.3%	20	0.2%	26.0%
Kleberg	648	0.3%	81	0.4%	37	0.3%	45.7%
Wise	644	0.3%	60	0.3%	30	0.3%	50.0%
Maverick	626	0.3%	32	0.1%	8	0.1%	25.0%
Harrison	615	0.3%	94	0.4%	60	0.5%	63.8%
Pecos	577	0.3%	45	0.2%	18	0.2%	40.0%
Lamar	575	0.3%	94	0.4%	52	0.4%	55.3%
Rockwall	561	0.3%	33	0.1%	16	0.1%	48.5%
Panola	559	0.3%	66	0.3%	35	0.3%	53.0%
Fannin	541	0.2%	41	0.2%	22	0.2%	53.7%
Montague	532	0.2%	40	0.2%	22	0.2%	55.0%
Upshur	529	0.2%	76	0.3%	53	0.5%	69.7%
Van Zandt	529	0.2%	55	0.2%	37	0.3%	67.3%
Limestone	518	0.2%	76	0.3%	49	0.4%	64.5%
Hill	498	0.2%	89	0.4%	57	0.5%	64.0%
Dawson	486	0.2%	64	0.3%	54	0.5%	84.4%
Deaf Smith	484	0.2%	55	0.2%	27	0.2%	49.1%
Val Verde	482	0.2%	25	0.1%	9	0.1%	36.0%
Cass	479	0.2%	51	0.2%	35	0.3%	68.6%
Cherokee	471	0.2%	40	0.2%	17	0.1%	42.5%
Hood	457	0.2%	78	0.3%	52	0.4%	66.7%



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
Coryell	445	0.2%	101	0.4%	57	0.5%	56.4%
Eastland	434	0.2%	51	0.2%	26	0.2%	51.0%
Hale	428	0.2%	49	0.2%	25	0.2%	51.0%
Young	421	0.2%	32	0.1%	19	0.2%	59.4%
Falls	418	0.2%	55	0.2%	28	0.2%	50.9%
Howard	414	0.2%	38	0.2%	21	0.2%	55.3%
Palo Pinto	408	0.2%	60	0.3%	39	0.3%	65.0%
Nolan	400	0.2%	55	0.2%	24	0.2%	43.6%
Wood	397	0.2%	74	0.3%	46	0.4%	62.2%
Milam	392	0.2%	36	0.2%	1	0.0%	2.8%
Comanche	383	0.2%	39	0.2%	30	0.3%	76.9%
Reeves	362	0.2%	30	0.1%	24	0.2%	80.0%
Moore	353	0.2%	40	0.2%	28	0.2%	70.0%
Cooke	350	0.2%	49	0.2%	23	0.2%	46.9%
Rusk	348	0.2%	33	0.1%	15	0.1%	45.5%
Terry	336	0.2%	26	0.1%	7	0.1%	26.9%
Gray	313	0.1%	65	0.3%	22	0.2%	33.8%
McCulloch	305	0.1%	37	0.2%	16	0.1%	43.2%
Erath	299	0.1%	44	0.2%	22	0.2%	50.0%
Hutchinson	288	0.1%	38	0.2%	26	0.2%	68.4%
Hockley	276	0.1%	22	0.1%	12	0.1%	54.5%
Scurry	266	0.1%	10	0.0%	7	0.1%	70.0%
Tyler	233	0.1%	14	0.1%	8	0.1%	57.1%
Andrews	229	0.1%	20	0.1%	7	0.1%	35.0%
Wilbarger	229	0.1%	26	0.1%	19	0.2%	73.1%
Jones	227	0.1%	18	0.1%	4	0.0%	22.2%
Lamb	218	0.1%	25	0.1%	9	0.1%	36.0%
Bailey	213	0.1%	9	0.0%	5	0.0%	55.6%
Red River	182	0.1%	19	0.1%	8	0.1%	42.1%



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
Wheeler	161	0.1%	21	0.1%	12	0.1%	57.1%
Kendall	157	0.1%	14	0.1%	7	0.1%	50.0%
Baylor	109	0.1%	3	0.0%	1	0.0%	33.3%
Winkler	109	0.1%	5	0.0%	4	0.0%	80.0%
Floyd	97	0.0%	4	0.0%	2	0.0%	50.0%
Haskell	81	0.0%	21	0.1%	8	0.1%	38.1%
Crane	46	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	100.0%



Below are definitions of supervision levels referenced in the felony cohort section of this report. Through the end of 2014, supervision levels were based on the data manual for Monthly Community Supervision and Corrections Report (MCSCR) reporting instructions:

Level 1 – The most restrictive nonresidential supervision to offenders; defined by CSCDs.

Level 2 (Maximum) – A maximum level of nonresidential supervision to offenders; based on the Case Classification System.

Level 3 (Medium) – A moderate level of nonresidential supervision to offenders; based on the Case Classification System.

Level 4 (Minimum) – A minimum level of nonresidential supervision to offenders; based on the Case Classification System.

Residential – Persons under direct supervision who are court-ordered into residential facilities.

As of January 1, 2015, supervision levels are based on the Texas Risk Assessment System and defined as follows in the CSTS-ISYS User Manual:

Level 1 (High) – A high level of nonresidential supervision to offenders.

Level 2 (Moderate) – A moderate level of nonresidential supervision to offenders.

Level 3 (Low Moderate) – A low/moderate level of nonresidential supervision to offenders.

Level 4 (Low) – A low level of non-residential supervision to offenders.

Residential – Persons under direct supervision who are court-ordered into residential facilities.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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