

**TEXAS COMMUNITY SUPERVISION REVOCATION PROJECT:  
A COMPARISON OF REVOKED FELONS DURING  
SEPTEMBER 2005 AND SEPTEMBER 2007**



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AUGUST 2008**

**Legislative Budget Board**  
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**TEXAS COMMUNITY SUPERVISION REVOCATION PROJECT:  
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During Fall 2005, the Criminal Justice Data Analysis Team (CJDA) of the Legislative Budget Board (LBB) began the Community Supervision Revocation Project to evaluate the impact of \$55.5 million in additional community supervision funds appropriated by the Seventy-ninth Legislature, 2005. These funds provided additional residential treatment and sanction beds and caseload reductions in selected Community Supervision and Corrections Departments (CSCDs).

The initial phase of the project established a baseline profile of revocations prior to the additional funding by obtaining individual information on all felons revoked during September 2005 from the five largest CSCDs representing approximately 41 percent of all felons on direct community supervision: Bexar, Dallas, Harris, Tarrant, and Travis counties. A report detailing the baseline profiles of the project was published in September 2006.

The second phase of the Community Supervision Revocation Project occurred in Fall 2006, and the findings were published in January 2007. The previously studied CSCDs were revisited in order to conduct a qualitative analysis of the preliminary impact of the additional funding and the process changes that occurred in the five CSCDs during fiscal year 2006. Delayed implementation of some diversion initiatives funded with the new community supervision monies made quantitative analysis premature.

The purpose of this final report is to address the potential impact of the additional funds provided during the Seventy-ninth Legislative Session and shifts in local policies and practices by capturing information on all felons revoked during September 2007 from the selected CSCDs and comparing the findings with the 2005 cohort. All of the diversion initiatives funded in 2005 were fully implemented, allowing for quantitative comparison of the 2005 and 2007 samples of revoked felons.



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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

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<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>1</b>
REPORT HIGHLIGHTS .....	3
COMPARING FISCAL YEAR 2005 TO FISCAL YEAR 2007 .....	3
COMPARING THE SEPTEMBER 2005 AND SEPTEMBER 2007 COHORTS .....	3
PROJECT TIMELINE .....	5
REVOCATION DATA: COMPARING THE COHORTS TO THE STATE .....	6
<b>PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND METHODOLOGY</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>THE OFFENDERS</b> .....	<b>10</b>
NOTABLY DIFFERENT VARIABLES .....	12
COMMUNITY SUPERVISION TYPE .....	12
SUPERVISION LEVEL AT INTAKE.....	13
RISK LEVEL AT REVOCATION .....	15
<b>THE REVOCATIONS</b> .....	<b>17</b>
SENTENCE DESTINATION AND LENGTH .....	18
TIME TO FIRST MOTION TO REVOKE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION AND REVOCATION .....	19
NEW OFFENSE OR TECHNICAL VIOLATION IN THE FINAL MOTION TO REVOKE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION .....	20
TECHNICAL VIOLATION: NUMBER OF TECHNICAL VIOLATIONS .....	21
TECHNICAL VIOLATION: TYPE OF VIOLATION .....	22
TECHNICAL VIOLATION: PRIOR MOTIONS TO REVOKE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION .....	23
NEW OFFENSE: PRIOR MOTIONS TO REVOKE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION.....	24
<b>POLICY CONSIDERATIONS</b> .....	<b>25</b>
<b>GLOSSARY</b> .....	<b>28</b>
<b>APPENDICES</b> .....	<b>34</b>
APPENDIX A: COMMUNITY SUPERVISION ACTIVITY BY CSCD, FISCAL YEARS 2001–07.....	35
APPENDIX B: MOVEMENT OF AN OFFENDER THROUGH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM.....	36
APPENDIX C: DETAILED PROJECT METHODOLOGY .....	37
APPENDIX D: SEPTEMBER 2007 DATA BY CSCD .....	41
DEMOGRAPHICS BY CSCD .....	41
STATUS AT REVOCATION BY CSCD .....	43
RISK ASSESSMENT LEVEL BY CSCD.....	44
NEEDS ASSESSMENTS BY CSCD .....	45
CRIMINAL HISTORY BY CSCD .....	46
CURRENT FELONY OFFENSE DATA BY CSCD .....	47
MOTIONS TO REVOKE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION BY CSCD .....	49
REVOCATION DESTINATION AND SENTENCE LENGTH BY CSCD.....	50
APPENDIX E: SEPTEMBER 2005 DATA BY CSCD.....	51
DEMOGRAPHICS BY CSCD.....	51
STATUS AT REVOCATION BY CSCD .....	53
RISK ASSESSMENT LEVEL BY CSCD.....	54
NEEDS ASSESSMENTS BY CSCD .....	55
CRIMINAL HISTORY BY CSCD .....	56
CURRENT FELONY OFFENSE DATA BY CSCD .....	57
MOTIONS TO REVOKE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION BY CSCD .....	59
REVOCATION DESTINATION AND SENTENCE LENGTH BY CSCD.....	60

## **INTRODUCTION**

## INTRODUCTION

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During the Seventy-ninth Legislature, 2005, \$55.5 million in additional community supervision funds were appropriated for the 2006–07 biennium in the Texas Department of Criminal Justice Strategy A.1.2, Diversion Programs, for residential treatment and sanction beds and caseload reductions.

During Fall 2005, the Criminal Justice Data Analysis Team (CJDA) of the Legislative Budget Board (LBB) began the Community Supervision Revocation Project in order to evaluate the impact of the additional community supervision funds. The initial phase of the project established a baseline profile of revocations prior to the additional funding by obtaining individual information on all felons revoked during September 2005 from the five largest CSCDs: Bexar, Dallas, Harris, Tarrant, and Travis counties. All selected CSCDs received funding for the hiring of additional community supervision officers (CSOs) to reduce felony caseloads. Bexar County CSCD received funding for 100 new diversion beds, Harris County received funding for 300 new diversion beds, and Dallas County received funding to continue operating 26 previously federally funded diversion beds. Tarrant County and Travis County did not receive additional funding for new diversion beds. A report detailing the baseline profiles of the project was published in September 2006; the report, entitled *Texas Community Supervision Revocation Project: A Profile of Revoked Felons During September 2005*, can be found on the LBB website.

The second phase of the Community Supervision Revocation Project occurred in Fall 2006. The previously studied CSCDs were revisited in order to conduct a qualitative analysis of the preliminary impact of the additional funding and the process changes which occurred in the five CSCDs during fiscal year 2006. Site visits were conducted at facilities containing the new diversion beds, and interviews were conducted with criminal justice decision-makers, practitioners, and offenders. Delayed implementation of some diversion initiatives funded with the new community supervision monies made quantitative analysis premature. That report, entitled *Texas Community Supervision Revocation Project: Fiscal Year 2006 Follow-up Study*, was published in January 2007 and can be found on the LBB website.

The purpose of this final report is to address the potential impact of the additional funds provided during the Seventy-ninth Legislative Session and shifts in local policies and practices by capturing information on all felons revoked during September 2007 from the selected CSCDs and comparing the findings with the 2005 cohort. All of the diversion initiatives funded in 2005 were fully implemented, allowing for quantitative comparison of the 2005 and 2007 samples of revoked felons. Policy considerations are included along with a glossary and appendices, which provide additional detail regarding all of the data obtained from the CSCDs. This report will conclude the Community Supervision Revocation Project, but the data collected will provide samples for future community supervision research.

## INTRODUCTION

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### REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

#### COMPARING FISCAL YEAR 2005 TO FISCAL YEAR 2007

- The revocation rate among the five CSCDs was reduced by approximately 8 percent from fiscal year 2005 to fiscal year 2007.
- Compared to fiscal year 2005, there were 852 fewer revocations in fiscal year 2007 from the five selected CSCDs, a decrease of 8 percent, while the average felony community supervision population increased by 4,676 offenders.
- Technical revocations among the five CSCDs were reduced by approximately 17 percent and non-technical revocations increased by approximately 6 percent from fiscal year 2005 to fiscal year 2007.
- Tarrant County CSCD experienced the largest decrease in revocations, approximately 14 percent from fiscal year 2005 to fiscal year 2007. Dallas County CSCD experienced the largest decrease in revocation rate, approximately 19 percent, from fiscal year 2005 to fiscal year 2007.
- Of the five CSCDs, Travis County CSCD experienced the largest decrease in technical revocations from fiscal year 2005 to fiscal year 2007 (34.4 percent).

#### COMPARING THE SEPTEMBER 2005 AND SEPTEMBER 2007 COHORTS

##### THE OFFENDERS

- The 2007 cohort included 795 revoked offenders, compared to 867 offenders included in the 2005 cohort.
- The overall amount of unknown data was substantially reduced in the 2007 cohort, allowing for more comprehensive analysis.
- Demographic and criminal history data were similar between the 2005 and 2007 cohorts.
- Of the revoked offenders, the number placed on a maximum or intensive supervision level at community supervision intake increased from approximately 29 percent in 2005 to 40 percent in 2007.
- Offenders classified as having a maximum risk level at revocation increased from 44 percent in 2005 to approximately 60 percent in 2007.
- Approximately 35 percent of the revoked offenders included in the 2007 cohort were classified as absconders at revocation, compared to approximately 5 percent in the 2005 cohort (However, supervision level data was missing for approximately 25 percent of the 2005 cohort).

## INTRODUCTION

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### THE REVOCATIONS

- From the selected CSCDs, 72 fewer offenders were revoked in the 2007 cohort as compared to the 2005 cohort.
- Revocations with only technical violations alleged in the final Motion to Revoke (MTR) community supervision increased from approximately 53 percent in 2005 to approximately 58 percent in 2007.
- Revocations with a new offense alleged in the final MTR decreased from approximately 47 percent in 2005 to 42 percent in 2007.
- Technical revocations alleging only one technical violation decreased from approximately 21 percent in 2005 to approximately 10 percent in 2007.
- On average, offenders in the 2007 sample received their first Motion to Revoke (MTR) more quickly (2.1 months) than offenders in the 2005 sample.

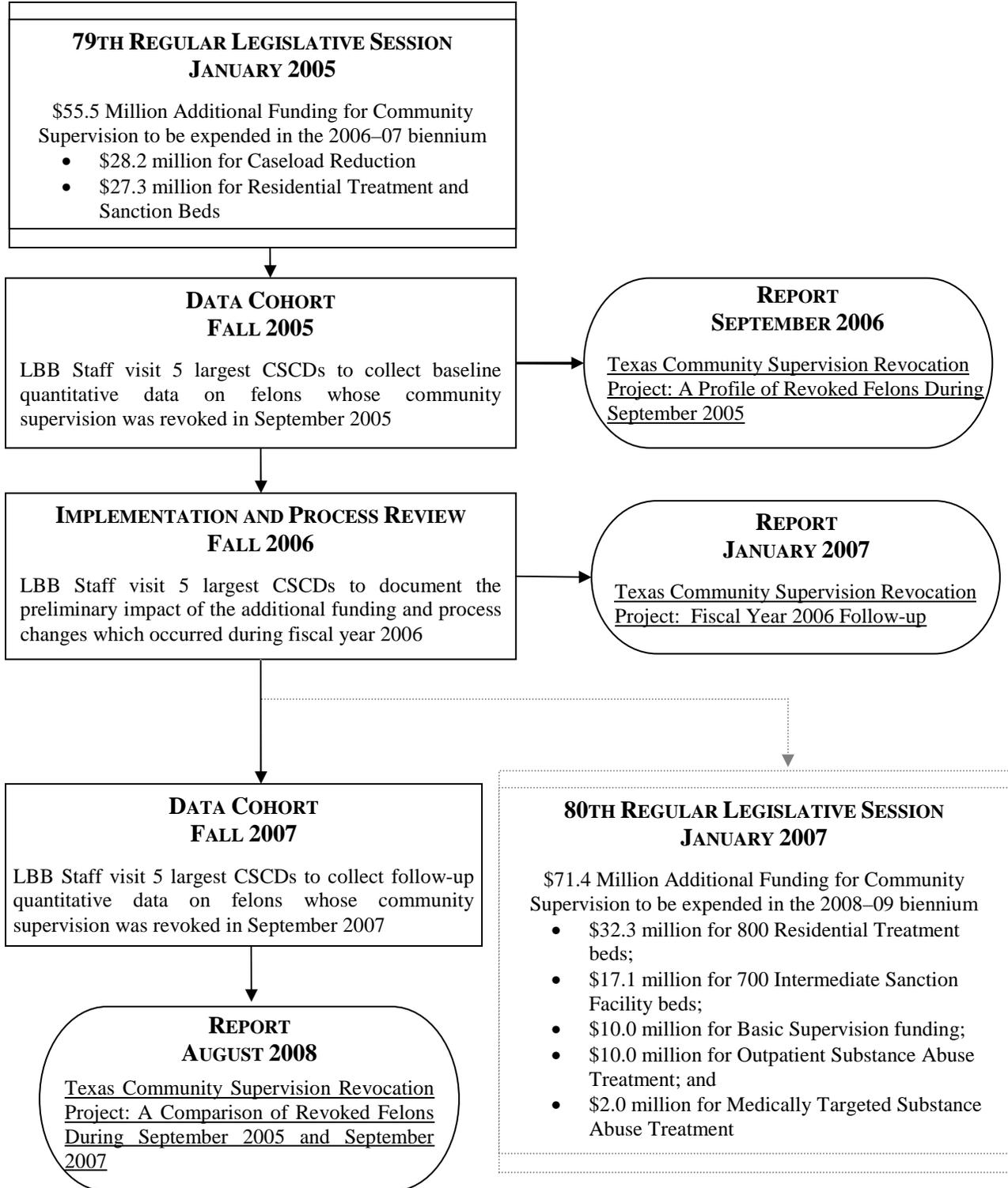
### POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

- The appropriation of additional community supervision funds was in part intended to maintain offenders in the community under local supervision by providing additional rehabilitative and diversion options. During this time period (September 2005 through September 2007) the combination of additional funds and shifts in local policies and practices contributed to the decrease in the number of felony revocations to prison and state jail within the five CSCDs studied. The January 2007 report, *Texas Community Supervision Revocation Project: Fiscal Year 2006 Follow-up Study*, documents the community supervision diversion programs and initiatives as well as the way in which the progressive sanctions model was implemented within these departments.
- Offender Files and Record Retention - Complete and accurate offender files and their retention may enhance future research, improve offender management, and assist statewide policy decisions.
- Absconders - A more accurate profile and assessment of offenders prior to or at community supervision placement may assist CSCDs to identify potential absconders and to implement policies to better manage this population.
- Informal Sanctions - Systematic methods for documenting informal sanctions are essential to further study of the effectiveness of the progressive sanctions model.

# INTRODUCTION

## PROJECT TIMELINE

**Figure 1: Project Timeline from 79<sup>th</sup> Regular Legislative Session to Completion**



## INTRODUCTION

### REVOCATION DATA: COMPARING THE COHORTS TO THE STATE

The five largest CSCDs in the state: Bexar, Dallas, Harris, Tarrant, and Travis counties received \$38.8 million of the additional \$55.5 million appropriated by the Seventy-ninth Legislature, 2005 for caseload reductions and additional residential treatment and sanction beds. The tables below provide aggregate revocation data for the CSCDs from fiscal year 2005 through fiscal year 2007 to demonstrate the results of the additional funding. Statewide aggregate revocation data is also provided for contextual comparison.

- ✓ 852 fewer felony revocations among the five largest CSCDs.

**Table 1: Number of Felons Revoked in the 5 Largest Community Supervision and Corrections Departments and Statewide**

Number of Felons Revoked		FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	% change FY 2005 to FY 2007
	5 Largest Community Supervision and Corrections Departments	11,245	10,390	10,393	-7.6%
	All Other Community Supervision and Corrections Departments	14,496	14,531	15,437	6.5%
	Statewide	25,741	24,921	25,830	0.3%

Source: Texas Department of Criminal Justice–Community Justice Assistance Division (TDCJ-CJAD) Monthly Community Supervision and Corrections Report (MCSCR)

- ✓ 8.2 percent decrease in the felony revocation rate among the five largest CSCDs.

**Table 2: Felony Revocation Rate in the 5 Largest Community Supervision and Corrections Departments and Statewide**

Felony Revocation Rates		FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	% change FY 2005 to FY 2007
	5 Largest Community Supervision and Corrections Departments	17.6%	16.3%	16.1%	-8.2%
	All Other Community Supervision and Corrections Departments	15.5%	15.4%	15.8%	1.9%
	Statewide	16.4%	15.7%	15.9%	-2.6%

Source: TDCJ-CJAD Monthly Community Supervision and Corrections Report (MCSCR)

## INTRODUCTION

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- ✓ 17.2 percent decrease in the number of technical revocations and 5.5 percent increase in number of new offense revocations among the five largest CSCDs.

**Table 3: Felony Revocations in the 5 Largest Community Supervision and Corrections Departments and Statewide**

Number of Felons Revoked		FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	% change FY 2005 to FY 2007
	5 Largest Community Supervision and Corrections Departments				
	New Offense	4,780	4,945	5,042	5.5%
	Technical	6,465	5,445	5,351	-17.2%
All Other Community Supervision and Corrections Departments					
	New Offense	7,457	7,532	8,005	7.3%
	Technical	7,039	6,999	7,432	5.6%
Statewide					
	New Offense	12,237	12,477	13,047	6.6%
	Technical	13,504	12,444	12,783	-5.3%

Source: TDCJ-CJAD Monthly Community Supervision and Corrections Report (MCSCR)

## **PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND METHODOLOGY**

## PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND METHODOLOGY

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The purpose of this final report is to address the potential impact of the additional funds provided during the Seventy-ninth Legislative Session and shifts in local policies and practices by capturing information on all felons revoked during September 2007 from the five largest Community Supervision and Corrections Departments (CSCDs) in the state (Bexar, Dallas, Harris, Tarrant, and Travis counties) and comparing the findings with the 2005 cohort. As in 2005, these CSCDs accounted for a significant portion of statewide felony offenders on community supervision (39.8 percent) and statewide felony revocations (40.2 percent) in fiscal year 2007.

As in 2005, each CSCD was asked to retain offender files for all of the felony community supervision revocations which occurred in September 2007. Travis County CSCD was used as a training site for additional staff that participated in data collection in 2007, but had not participated in 2005.

Between the months of October 2007 and January 2008, teams of three to six LBB staff visited each CSCD and collected information on all felony revocations that occurred during September 2007.

Information was gathered on all offenders who: 1) were on community supervision for a felony offense and 2) had a verified revocation between September 1, 2007 and September 30, 2007. A total of 795 offenders with a total of 921 offenses were eligible for the revocation project (see table below). Missing data caused two revoked offenders from Harris County CSCD to be excluded from analysis. For additional details on the project methodology, see Appendix B.

**Table 4: Number of Revoked Offenders and Offenses by Community Supervision and Corrections Department, September 2007**

	Bexar	Dallas	Harris	Tarrant	Travis	Total
Number of Offenders	85	217*	264	153	76	795
Number of Offenses	92	281	280	179	89	921

\*The total reported for Dallas County includes 16 revoked offenders whose files could not be located. Substitute files were provided by Dallas County CSCD containing information recreated from the CSCD's computer system.

## **THE OFFENDERS**

## THE OFFENDERS

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✓ Revoked offenders in the two cohorts only differed in a few areas

The 2005 and 2007 cohorts were very similar in most demographic, criminal history, risk/need, and current offense variables. Table 5 below lists all similar and notably different offender-based variables. Variables with differences between cohorts greater than five percent were considered notably different. Certain variables with substantial differences in unknown or missing data between the cohorts were excluded from the table below. The following pages will describe the notably different variables in greater detail, but for additional information on all variables by CSCD, see Appendices D and E.

**Table 5: List of Variables by Variable Type**

<b>Similar</b>	<b>Notably Different</b>
Age	Community Supervision Type
Sex	Supervision Level
Race/Ethnicity	<i>At Intake</i>
Citizenship	<i>At Revocation</i>
Employment	Risk/Need Assessment
<i>At Intake</i>	<i>At Revocation</i>
<i>At Revocation</i>	
Education	
<i>At Intake</i>	
<i>At Revocation</i>	
Criminal History	
Risk/Need Assessment	
<i>At Intake</i>	
Current Offense	

## THE OFFENDERS

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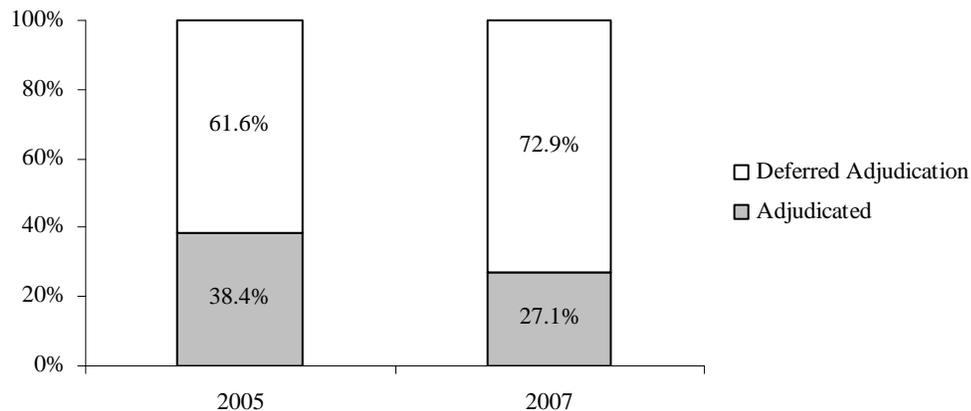
### NOTABLY DIFFERENT VARIABLES

#### COMMUNITY SUPERVISION TYPE

✓ Increase in deferred adjudication placements

At placement, offenders may be placed on deferred adjudication or adjudicated community supervision for each current offense. Deferred adjudication and adjudicated community supervision have comparable conditions of community supervision, but offenders on deferred adjudication may have their criminal conviction withheld upon successful completion of their community supervision term. The figure below describes the proportions of deferred adjudication and adjudicated community supervision placements for the 2005 and 2007 cohorts. See Appendices D and E for the breakdown of community supervision type by CSCD.

**Figure 2: Percentage of Revoked Offenders Originally Placed on Adjudicated Community Supervision or Deferred Adjudication**



- The percentage of offenders placed on deferred adjudication increased from 61.6 percent in the 2005 cohort to 72.9 percent in the 2007 cohort.
- The percentage of offenders placed on deferred adjudication statewide increased approximately four percent from fiscal year 2005 to fiscal year 2007. The proportion of deferred adjudication placements has increased since fiscal year 1999.
- While adjudicated offenders receive a sentence of incarceration at placement (not to exceed ten years) on community supervision, those placed on deferred adjudication do not receive a sentence because the judgment has been deferred. At revocation, a judge can impose the maximum sentence of incarceration for those offenders placed on deferred adjudication. The sentence range for a 1<sup>st</sup> degree felony is 5 to 99 years, 2<sup>nd</sup> degree felony is 2 to 20 years, 3<sup>rd</sup> degree felony is 2 to 10 years, and a state jail felony 180 days to 2 years.

## THE OFFENDERS

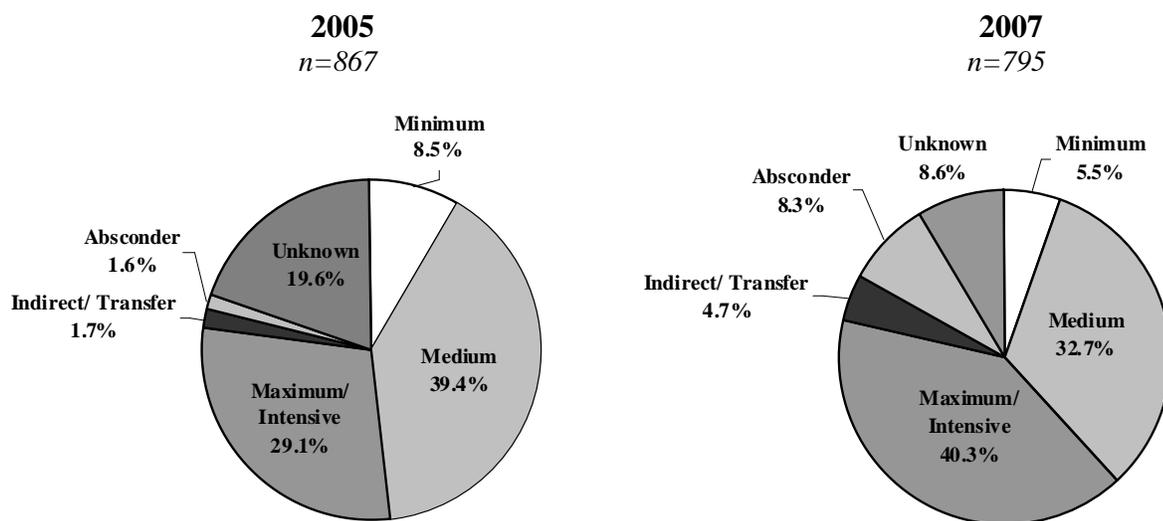
### SUPERVISION LEVEL AT INTAKE

- ✓ Increase in offenders placed on a maximum supervision caseload
- ✓ Increase in offenders confirmed as absconders

The supervision level refers to the amount of supervision by, or number of times an offender is to report to, a community supervision officer. Exact reporting times for each supervision level vary among CSCDs and by officer judgment (unless specifically ordered by a judge). Offenders may be supervised indirectly for various reasons, and offenders who fail to report in person within three months and cannot be located may be classified as an absconder. Supervision level is largely determined by a standardized risk assessment score.

The following charts detail the percentages of offenders by supervision level for each cohort at intake and revocation. Appendices D and E provides a breakdown of supervision level at intake by CSCD, supervision level at revocation by CSCD, and risk score by CSCD.

**Figure 3: Percentage of Offenders by Supervision Level at Intake**



- The percentage of offenders placed on maximum/intensive caseloads at intake increased from 29.1 percent in 2005 to 40.3 percent in 2007.

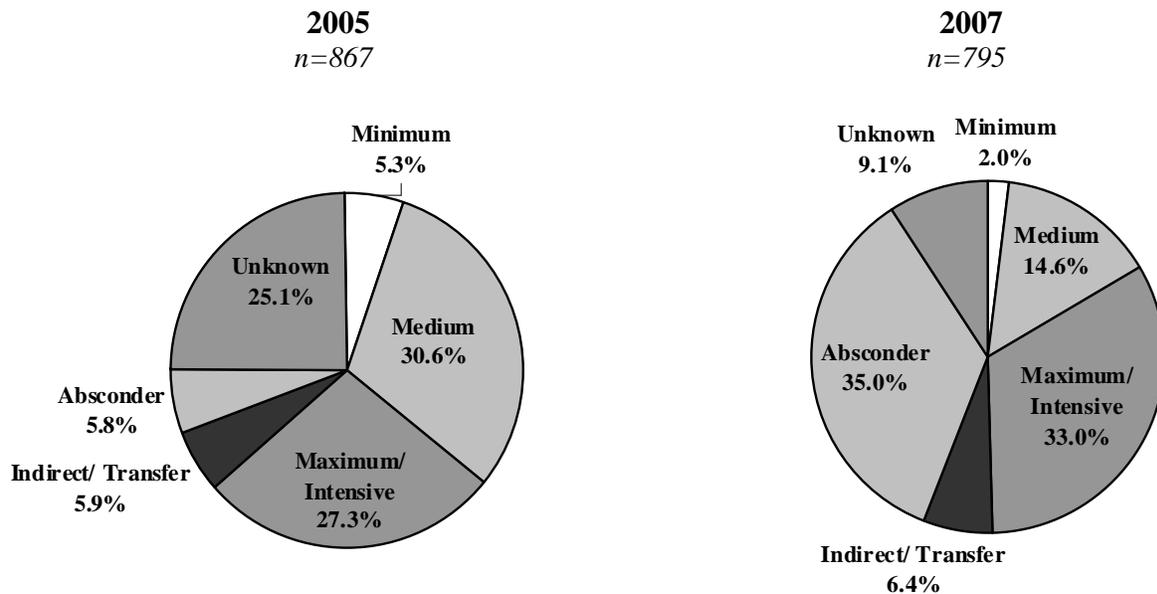
## THE OFFENDERS

### SUPERVISION LEVEL AT REVOCATION

- ✓ Substantial increase in offenders confirmed as absconders at revocation
- ✓ Decrease in minimum or medium supervision offenders revoked

Similar to supervision level at intake, supervision level at revocation is largely determined by a standardized risk score. Individualized risk/need assessments are required to be completed every year for offenders on community supervision; supervision levels may increase or decrease, depending on the outcome of the assessment and the offenders' past compliance with conditions of community supervision.

**Figure 4: Percentage of Offenders by Supervision Level at Revocation**



- Approximately 68 percent of the offenders revoked in 2007 were either on maximum/intensive supervision caseloads or absconders, compared to approximately 33 percent in 2005. However, supervision level was unknown for 25 percent of the 2005 sample; some of the unknown offenders may have been absconders.
- Approximately 35 percent of the offenders in the 2007 sample were absconders at the time of revocation.
- Approximately 17 percent of the offenders revoked in 2007 were on a minimum or medium caseload, compared to approximately 36 percent in 2005.

## THE OFFENDERS

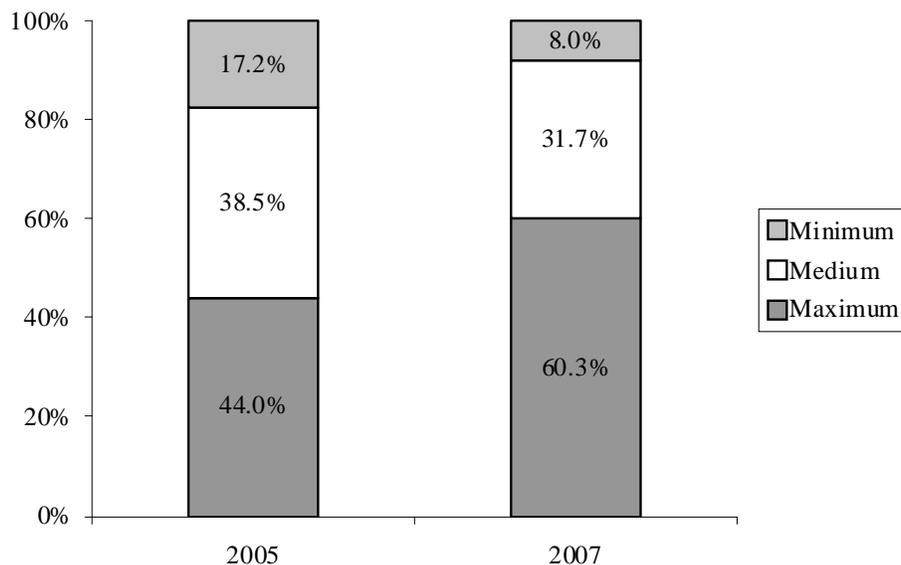
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### RISK LEVEL AT REVOCATION

- ✓ Increase in offenders classified as high risk
- ✓ Decrease in offenders classified as minimum or medium risk

Risk level is determined by a standardized risk assessment score. Offenders with scores of 0-7 are considered minimum risk, offenders with scores of 8-14 are considered medium risk, and offenders with scores of 15 or greater are considered maximum risk. Examples of risk assessment items include, but are not limited to: number of address changes, alcohol usage, and prior involvement with the criminal justice system. Figure 5 demonstrates the percentages of offenders assigned to each risk level for the 2005 and 2007 samples. Appendices D and E provide greater detail of risk score by CSCD.

**Figure 5: Percentage of Offenders by Assigned Risk Level at Revocation**



- At the time of revocation, the percentage of offenders with maximum risk scores increased from 44.0 percent in 2005 to 60.3 percent in 2007.
- Overall, more high-risk offenders were revoked in 2007 compared to those revoked in 2005.

Note: Due to large amounts of missing data and occasional use of the Level of Service Inventory – Revised (LSI-R) assessment tool, the 2005 sample size for risk level at revocation is 325 and the sample size for the 2007 sample is 224.

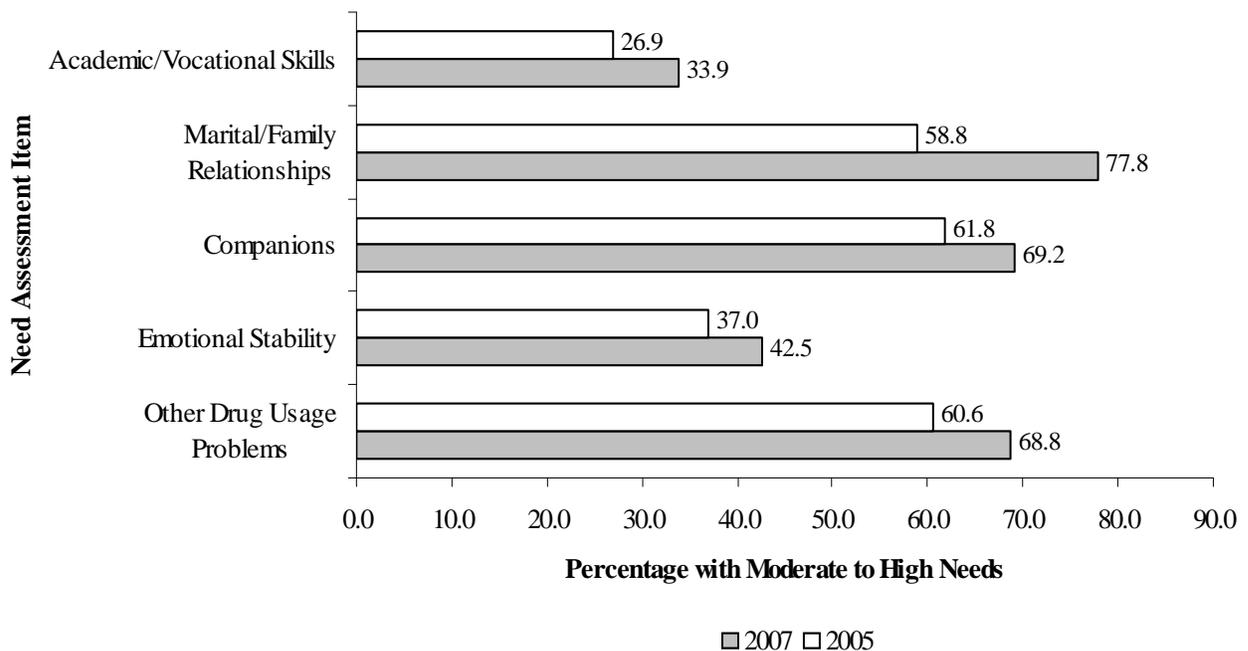
## THE OFFENDERS

### NEEDS LEVEL AT REVOCATION

✓ Increase in offender needs

Offenders' needs levels are assessed at intake and every year thereafter while on community supervision. The most recent needs assessment, taken within one year of the date of revocation, is considered the need level at revocation. Figure 6 demonstrates the percentage of offenders at revocation with moderate to high needs in assessment items that were notably different between 2005 and 2007. A listing of all the need assessment items by CSCD may be found in Appendices D and E.

**Figure 6: Percentage of Offenders with Moderate to High Needs in Notably Different Assessment Items at Revocation**



- Compared to the 2005 cohort, the percentage of offenders with a moderate to high need in marital/family relationships was 18 percent higher in the 2007 cohort.
- In all of the noticeably different need assessment items, the number of offenders with moderate to high needs increased from 2005 to 2007.

Note: Due to large amounts of missing data and limited use of the LSI-R assessment tool, the 2005 sample size for risk level at revocation is 335 and the sample size for the 2007 sample is 221.

## **THE REVOCATIONS**

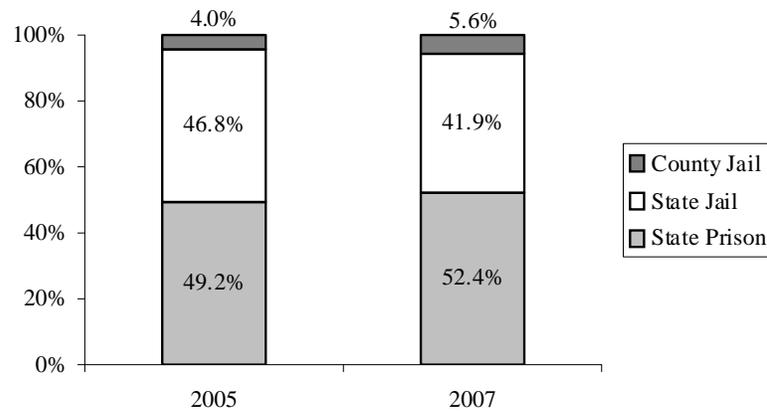
## THE REVOCATIONS

### SENTENCE DESTINATION AND LENGTH

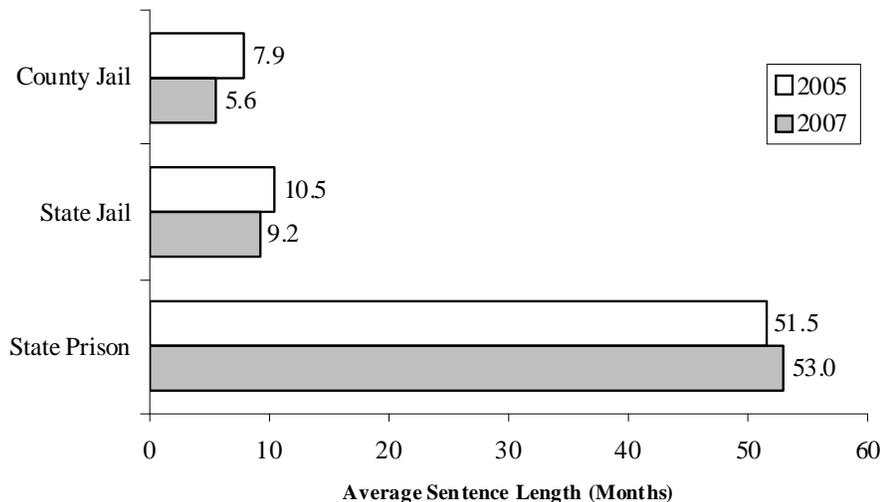
- ✓ Increase in revocations to prison
- ✓ Slight increase in sentence length to prison

An individual placed on felony community supervision can be revoked to state prison, state jail, or county jail. The figures below display the revocation destination and sentence length for the September 2005 and September 2007 cohorts. Appendices D and E provide a breakdown of sentence destination and length by CSCD.

**Figure 7: Percentage of Cases Revoked to State Prison, State Jail, and County Jail**



**Figure 8: Average Sentence Length (in Months) of Cases Revoked to State Prison, State Jail, and County Jail**



## THE REVOCATIONS

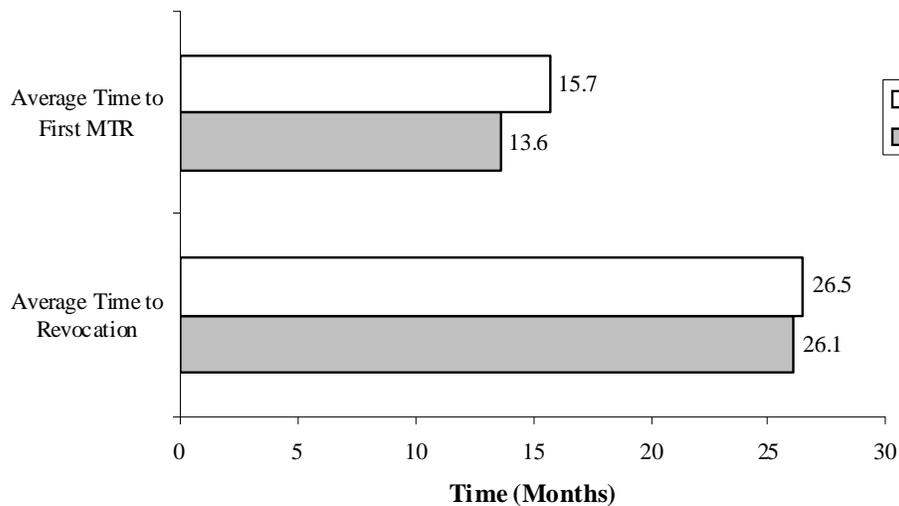
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### TIME TO FIRST MOTION TO REVOKE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION AND REVOCATION

✓ Decrease in time to first Motion to Revoke Community supervision and revocation

CSCDs have a variety of policies for dealing with offenders who do not comply with their terms of supervision. This study focused on Motions to Revoke (MTRs) community supervision, formal actions requiring review and action by a district court judge. Figure 9 illustrates the average length of time from community supervision placement to: 1) the first Motion to Revoke and 2) revocation. Since Motions to Revoke are offense-based and offenders may be placed on community supervision for multiple offenses, the number of Motions to Revoke does not equal the number of offenders (i.e., 795 offenders with 921 offenses in September 2007).

**Figure 9: Average Length of Time (in Months) from Community Supervision Placement to First Motion to Revoke and Revocation**



- The reduction in time to the first MTR and time to revocation may reflect the combined implementation of progressive sanctions models and reduced caseloads. Progressive sanction philosophy places importance on addressing violations quickly and reduced caseload size may heighten the level of offender supervision, allowing officers to address violations in a shorter period of time.

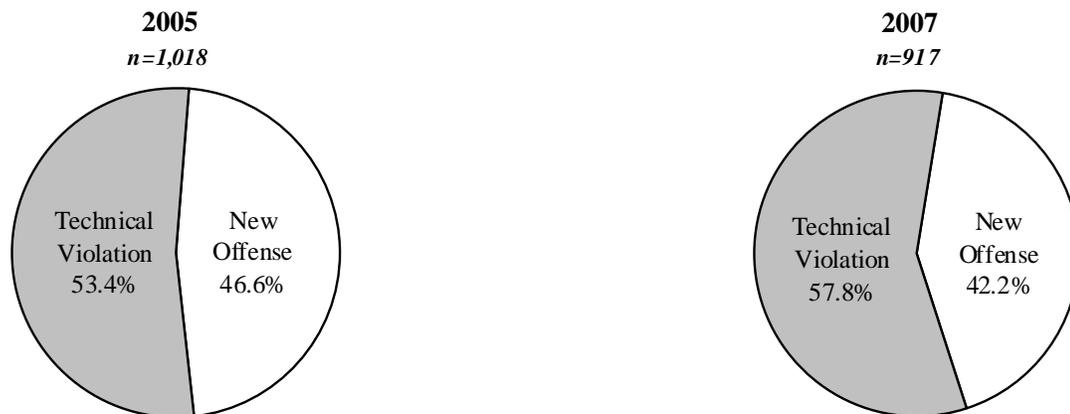
## THE REVOCATIONS

### NEW OFFENSE OR TECHNICAL VIOLATION IN THE FINAL MOTION TO REVOKE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

✓ Increase in technical revocations

Revocation orders for all cases were not available in certain CSCDs; therefore, information from the final Motion to Revoke (MTR) that led to the revocation of community supervision was utilized as a proxy for the reason for revocation. This study divided MTRs into two categories: those which included a new offense arrest or conviction (may also include technical violations) and those exclusively technical in nature. Technical violations are violations of the terms of community supervision and include anything other than a new offense. Figure 10 compares the percentage of new offense and technical violation allegations in the final MTR for the September 2005 and September 2007 cohorts. Any MTRs with an unknown type were removed from analysis (i.e., three in 2005 and four in 2007); therefore, the 2005 percentages will slightly differ from those reported in the report *Texas Community Supervision Revocation Project: A Profile of Revoked Felons During September 2005*. Appendices D and E provide MTR detail by CSCD.

**Figure 10: Percentage of Cases with New Offense and Technical Violation Allegations in the Final Motion to Revoke**



- The increase in technical revocations may reflect the combined implementation of progressive sanctions models and reduced caseloads. Progressive sanctions philosophy places importance on addressing all violations and reduced caseload sizes may increase the level and frequency of interaction with the offender, allowing officers to address violations that may have previously gone undetected.
- Of the September 2007 cases with a new offense alleged on the Motion to Revoke, 58 percent were revoked to state prison, 36 percent to State Jail, and 3 percent to county jail compared to the 2005 cases with 53 percent to state prison, 46 percent to State Jail, and 6 percent to county jail.
- Of the September 2007 cases with only technical violations alleged on the Motion to Revoke, 48 percent were revoked to state prison, 45 percent to State Jail, and 7 percent to county jail, which is comparable to the 2005 cases.

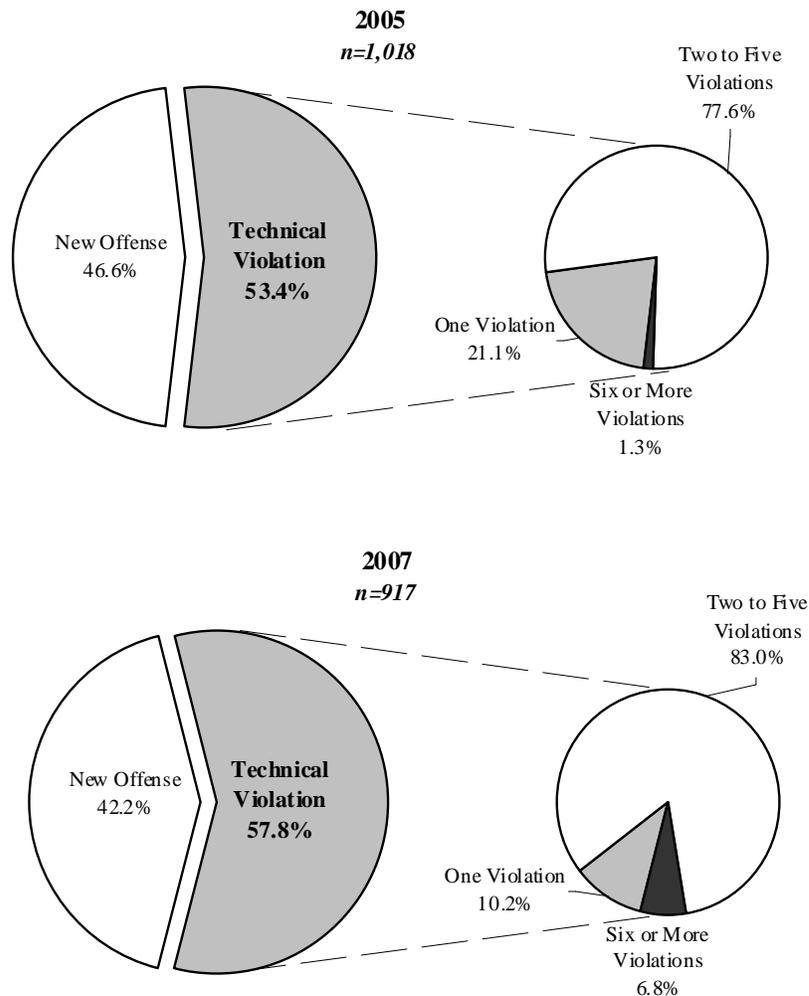
## THE REVOCATIONS

### TECHNICAL VIOLATION: NUMBER OF TECHNICAL VIOLATIONS

- ✓ Decrease in technical revocations with only one violation

Multiple technical violations can be alleged on the Motion to Revoke. Figure 11 provides the percentage of cases revoked for technical violations by the number of violations alleged on the Motion to Revoke.

**Figure 11: Percentage of Cases Revoked for Technical Violations Only by Number of Violations**



- In 2007, of those with only one violation, the most common was failure to participate in treatment (33 percent).

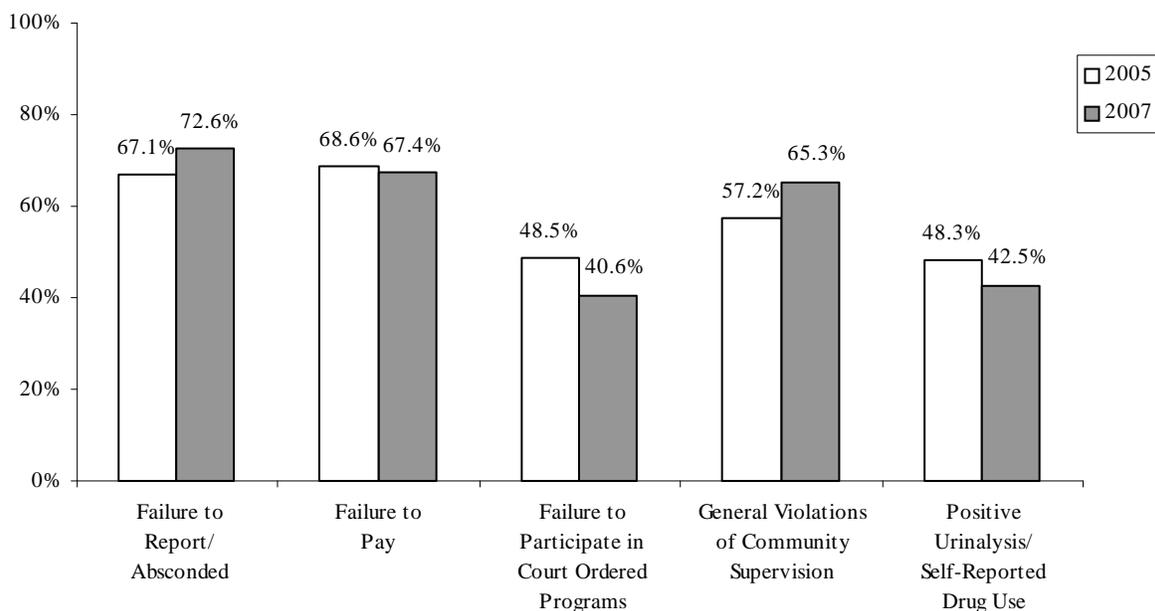
## THE REVOCATIONS

### TECHNICAL VIOLATION: TYPE OF VIOLATION

- ✓ Increase in allegations of failure to report/absconded and general violations of community supervision
- ✓ Decrease in allegations of failure to pay, failure to participate in court ordered programs, and positive urinalysis/self-report drug use

Technical violations were divided into five types: failure to report/absconded, failure to pay, failure to participate in court ordered programs (e.g., offender did not participate in treatment, offender did not attend counseling), general violations of community supervision (e.g., failure to complete community service restitution hours, contact with victim, child safety zone violations, living with children, offender failed to notify officer of address change), and positive urinalysis/self reported drug use. For any Motion to Revoke with more than one technical violation in a category, only one was counted in that type. For example, if failure to complete community service restitution hours and contact with victim were indicated on the Motion to Revoke, only one was counted in the general violations of community supervision category to avoid duplication. Figure 12 displays the percentage with technical violations by type of violation.

**Figure 12: Percentage of Cases with Technical Violations by Type of Violation**



Note: The 2005 percentages reported in this report differ from those reported in the September 2006 report. The 2005 numbers were adjusted in this publication to remove double counting in categories that included multiple technical violations. For example, an offense with both failure to report and absconded alleged on the Motion to Revoke count as one Failure to Report/Abscond in this report; however, it counted as two in the September 2006 report.

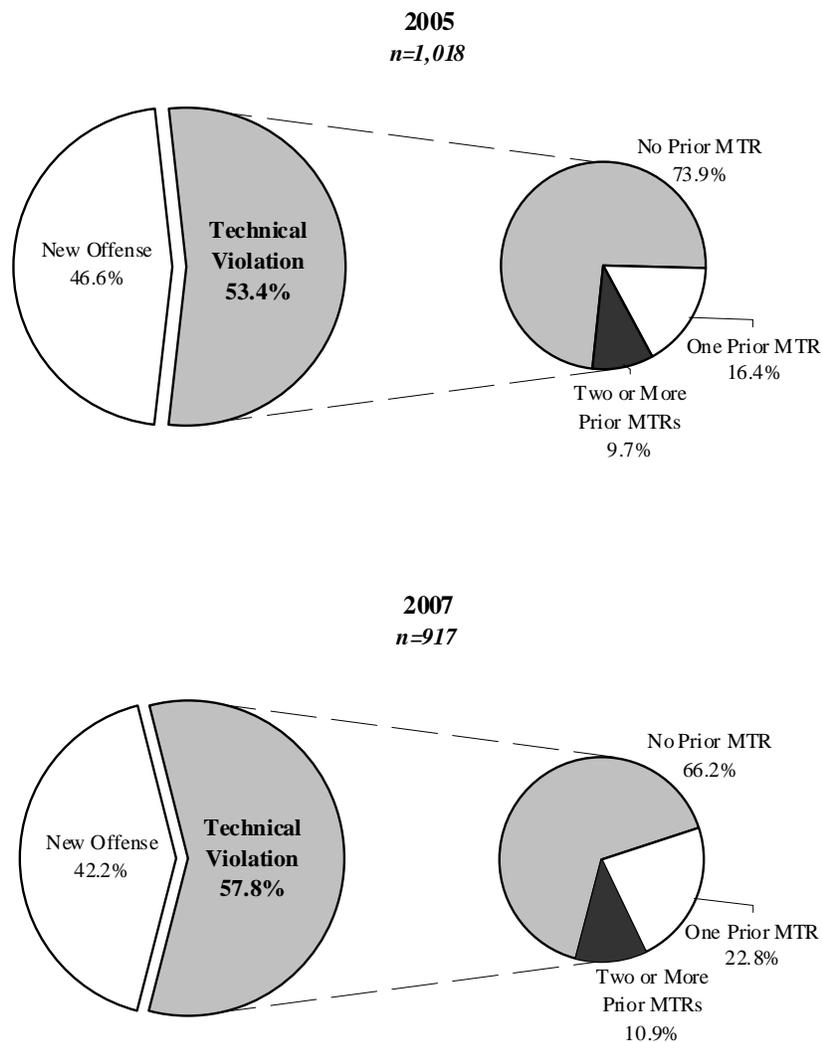
## THE REVOCATIONS

### TECHNICAL VIOLATION: PRIOR MOTIONS TO REVOKE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

- ✓ Decrease in technical revocations with no prior Motions to Revoke

CSCDs vary in their policies and practices with regard to the discretion used in deciding whether to file a Motion to Revoke community supervision. Offenders can receive multiple Motions to Revoke community supervision prior to a community supervision revocation hearing and/or successful completion of their community supervision. Figure 13 shows the percentage of cases revoked for technical violations by the number of prior Motions to Revoke filed.

**Figure 13: Percentage of Cases Revoked for Technical Violations by Number of Prior Motions to Revoke**



## THE REVOCATIONS

### NEW OFFENSE: PRIOR MOTIONS TO REVOKE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

- ✓ Decrease in new offense revocations with no prior Motions to Revoke

Offenders can receive multiple Motions to Revoke community supervision prior to a community supervision revocation hearing and/or successful completion of community supervision. Figure 14 demonstrates the percentages of numbers of Motions to Revoke prior to revocation for a new offense.

**Figure 14: Percentage of Cases Revoked for a New Offense by Number of Prior Motions to Revoke**



## **POLICY CONSIDERATIONS**

## **POLICY CONSIDERATIONS**

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### **OFFENDER FILES AND RECORD RETENTION**

The policy considerations outlined in the 2005 report, *Texas Community Supervision Revocation Project: A Profile of Revoked Felons During September 2005*, continue to be a factor. Research such as this study relies upon accurate and complete community supervision records to thoroughly understand an offender's supervision. The primary source of this information is the offender file, which typically contains, but is not limited to: Pre-Sentence Investigations (PSIs), Computerized Criminal History (CCH), conditions of community supervision, community supervision officer notes (referred to as chronos), treatment/program records, violation reports, Motions to Revoke, and Revocation Orders. During the September 2007 data collection, some offender files were incomplete, missing, or had been shredded. While much of the necessary information was recreated from computer records or obtained from court documents, the lack of offender files prevented corroborative analysis of the computer data, which was inconsistent in and among the CSCDs. Improvement of offender file integrity and comprehensiveness should be a common goal. In addition, as CSCDs increasingly document case files through electronic data, adherence to state record retention polices must be maintained.

Lack of or incomplete PSIs, which provide offender background information (e.g., demographics, criminal history, current offense description, education, mental history, etc.), continues to be an issue. The quality and consistency of the information provided in PSIs, when present, varied within and among the CSCDs. Currently, PSIs are required for all offenders placed on adjudicated community supervision but not for those with deferred adjudication. The background information provided by PSIs is crucial to the effective supervision of offenders and the quality of any relevant research. CSCDs should strive to maintain complete PSIs.

CCHs provide an alternate means of gathering current offense and criminal history information (e.g., prior arrests, charges, and convictions). Some CCHs provide nationwide criminal history, while others are limited to state or local offenses. The more inclusive the CCH, the more known about an offender's history. Similar to PSIs, the scope and presence of CCHs in offender files varied within and among CSCDs. Consistent and accurate CCHs in all offender files should be a common goal; as the offender population changes, future research will benefit from complete documentation of criminal histories.

The judgment placing an offender on community supervision and the revocation order were not present in many files. In those instances, court clerk records were consulted or computer printouts were obtained with a revocation date, sentence length, and destination but without allegations.

A large number of risk and need assessments, required to be completed within two months of community supervision placement and reassessed every year, were missing. These assessments provide descriptions of the context in which offenders are classified and supervised. Without accurate and timely assessments, research will fail to capture accurate profiles of the offender population. Completed risk reassessments within one year of revocation were present in only 37.5 percent of the files in September 2005 and 28.2 percent of the files in September 2007.

## **POLICY CONSIDERATIONS**

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Complete and accurate offender files and their retention may enhance future research, improve offender management, and assist statewide policy decisions. More complete offender files (which include PSIs, CCHs, offender risk and needs assessments, and other documentation) may allow CSCDs to better identify treatment and programming appropriate for certain offenders through comprehensive evidence-based research. Statewide policy decisions regarding community supervision are guided by information collected by CSCDs; enhanced offender file integrity may better assist decision makers in the allocation of finite resources through accurate research.

### **ABSCONDERS**

Offenders under community supervision who abscond present a challenge for CSCDs and researchers alike. Approximately 35 percent of offenders in the 2007 sample were classified as absconders at the time of revocation. In most cases, offenders classified as absconders had little to no information available in case files regarding various data elements at revocation (e.g., education level, employment status, risk-need reassessments). Due to the lack of data available on this unique group of offenders, meaningful analysis of the absconder population is not currently possible. The substantial amount of absconders in the 2007 sample indicates a need for CSCDs to continue collecting information on absconders when located, particularly risk/need reassessments, to give future research the ability to complete a profile of the absconder population. A more accurate profile and assessment of offenders prior to or at community supervision placement may assist CSCDs to identify potential absconders and to implement policies to better manage this population.

### **INFORMAL SANCTIONS**

All of the CSCDs included in this study were required to adopt progressive sanctions models to receive funding for additional staff and residential treatment beds. Most progressive sanctions models include guidelines for the implementation of informal sanctions when managing offender non-compliance. Informal sanctions can include, but are not limited to, officer reprimands, supervisory/administrative hearings, and other methods of gaining offender compliance outside the official court process. An original goal of this study was to document the use of informal sanctions in order to capture the utilization of progressive sanctions models. However, documentation of informal sanctions was absent or inconsistent in most jurisdictions. Though the inherent flexibility of informal sanctions may seem contradictory to documentation processes, CSCDs should develop methods for community supervision officers to record when and how informal sanctions are applied. With documented accounts of informal sanctions, future research may be able to verify the effectiveness of progressive sanctions models, allowing CSCDs to review and refine existing policies. Systematic methods for documenting informal sanctions are essential to further study of the effectiveness of the progressive sanctions model.

## **GLOSSARY**

## GLOSSARY

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**ABSCONDER:** Applies to persons who are known to have left the jurisdiction without authorization or who have not contacted their community supervision officer within three months or 90 days, and either: have an active Motion to Revoke (MTR) or Motion to Adjudicate Community Supervision filed and an unserved *capias* for his/her arrest; or have been arrested on an MTR or Motion to Adjudicate Community Supervision, but have failed to appear for the MTR hearing and a bond forfeiture warrant has been issued by the court. For purposes of this report, offenders explicitly alleged as absconders and offenders alleged to have failed to report to a community supervision officer three or more times in the final MTR are considered absconders.

**ADJUDICATED COMMUNITY SUPERVISION:** Adjudicated Community Supervision occurs when an offender is found guilty of an offense and placed on community supervision.

**COMMUNITY SUPERVISION:** The TDCJ publication *Standards for Community Supervision and Corrections Departments* details the two primary types of community supervision: direct and indirect supervision. Direct supervision applies to offenders who are on community supervision and who work or reside in the jurisdiction in which they are being supervised. Offenders under direct supervision receive a minimum of one face-to-face contact with a community supervision officer every three months. Indirect supervision requires the maintenance of a file and/or record of an offender under supervision who meets one of the following criteria: an offender who neither resides nor works within the jurisdiction of the CSCD and receives supervision in another jurisdiction; an offender who neither resides nor works within the jurisdiction but continues to submit written reports on a monthly basis because he is ineligible or unacceptable for supervision in another jurisdiction; an offender who has absconded or who has not contacted his/her Community Supervision Officer (CSO) in person within three months; or an offender who resides or works in the jurisdiction but who, while in compliance with the orders of the court, does not meet the criteria for direct supervision.

**COMMUNITY SUPERVISION AND CORRECTIONS DEPARTMENTS:** CSCDs supervise and help to rehabilitate offenders who are sentenced to community supervision by local courts. There are 121 CSCDs in Texas, organized within judicial districts and serving 254 counties.

**COMMUNITY SUPERVISION REVOCATION:** An offender under community supervision may be revoked and sentenced to incarceration for violating their conditions of community supervision (probation). A technical violation is any violation of their conditions other than committing a subsequent offense (e.g., positive urinalysis, failure to pay fees).

**COMPUTERIZED CRIMINAL HISTORY:** The Computerized Criminal History (CCH) system is a database of all criminal activity in Texas (Class B misdemeanor or higher) managed by the Texas Department of Public Safety. All criminal justice agencies in Texas are required to report any arrests to the CCH within seven days.

**COUNTY JAIL:** A county jail is a facility managed by or for a county that houses individuals accused or convicted of an offense.

## GLOSSARY

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**DEFERRED ADJUDICATION:** Deferred Adjudication is a type of community supervision that allows offenders to meet conditions of community supervision for a period of time in order to have the conviction removed from their record (records of the arrest, prosecution and community supervision are not removed).

**DIRECT SUPERVISION:** Offenders who are legally on community supervision and who work or reside in the jurisdiction in which they are being supervised and receive a minimum of one face-to-face contact with a community supervision officer (CSO) every three months. Direct supervision begins at the time of initial face-to-face contact with an eligible CSO. 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.

**FELONY REVOCATION:** The removal of a felony offender from community supervision to incarceration within prison, state jail, state boot camp, county jail, or any other felony placement following revocation. Felony offenders may be revoked for new arrests/offenses, new offense convictions, or any other technical violation of community supervision (e.g., positive urinalysis, failure to pay fees).

**FELONY REVOCATION RATE:** The number of felony revocations during a fiscal year divided by the average felony direct supervision population during the same fiscal year.

**LEVEL OF SERVICE INVENTORY – REVISED:** The Level of Service Inventory – Revised is an actuarial risk/need assessment tool used to predict recidivism in correctional populations and accurately identify appropriate levels of community supervision.

**MONTHLY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION AND CORRECTIONS REPORT (MCSCR) –** A data collection tool used by Texas Department of Criminal Justice – Community Justice Assistance Division (TDCJ-CJAD) to collect aggregate data from CSCDs on a monthly basis.

**OFFENSE OF INITIAL SENTENCE:** The offense of initial sentence is the offense for which the offender is placed on community supervision. There are four mutually exclusive offense types: violent, property, drug, and other.

- *Violent Offenses* – Examples include murder, non-negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and injury to a child.
- *Property Offenses* – Examples include arson, burglary, larceny/theft, motor vehicle theft, forgery and counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property, and vandalism.
- *Drug Offenses* – Examples include drug manufacture, possession and delivery.
- *Other Offenses* – Examples include weapons carrying and possession, prostitution and commercial vice, driving while intoxicated (DWI), liquor law violations, gambling, disorderly conduct, and all other offenses not previously mentioned (except traffic).

## GLOSSARY

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**PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATION (PSI):** The pre-sentence investigation report provides the sentencing court with succinct and precise information about an offender upon which to base a rational sentencing decision.

**PROGRESSIVE SANCTIONS:** Progressive sanctions are a model of community supervision that emphasizes informal and rapid intervention, accurate placement, and gradual severity of punishment for community supervision violations in order to reduce technical revocations. Individual progressive sanctions models utilized by CSCDs may vary in scope and practice, but are generally implemented to encourage offender compliance in the community and rely on revocation only when all community resources have been depleted. For additional information on the progressive sanctions models utilized by the CSCDs included in this study, see *Texas Community Supervision Revocation Project: Fiscal Year 2006 Follow-up Study*, which can be found on the LBB website.

**RATE:** Rate is a certain quantity or amount of one item considered in relation to a unit of another item and used as a standard or measure.

**STATE BOOT CAMP:** State boot camps are highly structured residential punishment programs modeled after military basic training. They target young, first-time offenders and emphasize physical exercise, strict supervision, and discipline. State boot camps are operated by TDCJ.

**STATE JAIL:** A state jail is a facility that houses offenders who receive state jail sentences. They also temporarily house transfer offenders. State jail sentences cannot exceed two years for one offense, but a repeat offender may receive overlapping state jail sentences not to exceed three years. The offenders are usually convicted of property and low-level controlled substance offenses.

**SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITY:** A Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility (SAFPF) is a facility that provides an intensive six-month therapeutic community program for offenders who are sentenced by a judge as a condition of community supervision or as a modification of parole/community supervision.

**SUPERVISION LEVEL:** Supervision level is closely associated with a standardized risk assessment score. In general, offenders with minimum scores (0-7) are placed on minimum supervision levels. Offenders with medium risk scores (8-14) are placed on medium supervision levels. High risk scores (15 or greater) are maximum risk; offenders scoring in this range are placed on maximum or intensive supervision levels. However, community supervision officer judgment and judges' orders may override the numeric risk score to place an offender on a greater level of supervision.

**TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE – COMMUNITY JUSTICE ASSISTANCE DIVISION (TDCJ):** TDCJ provides funding and oversight of community supervision, or adult probation, in Texas. Offenders on community supervision serve their sentence in the community, rather than in prison. The statutory basis for community supervision is contained in Article 42.12 of the

## GLOSSARY

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Texas Code of Criminal Procedure. TDCJ does not work directly with offenders on community supervision (unless the offender is incarcerated in a SAFPF); rather, it works with the community supervision and corrections departments (CSCDs), which supervise the offenders. There are 122 CSCDs in Texas, organized within judicial districts, serving 254 counties. CSCDs supervise and rehabilitate offenders who are sentenced to community supervision by local courts.

While CSCDs receive funding from TDCJ, they are not a part of TDCJ. They are organized within local judicial districts, from which they receive office space, equipment, and other forms of support, and work for the judicial district of which they are a part. TDCJ distributes state funds to CSCDs based on appropriations by the Texas Legislature and provides almost 60 percent of their operating budgets. CSCDs receive additional funds by collecting court-ordered fees from offenders.

A CSCD applies for state funding by submitting a community justice plan (CJP) to TDCJ. The CJP outlines a CSCD's existing programs and services and may request funding for new programs and services. As a mandate of the Texas Legislature, the CJP is subject to approval by district judges and a community justice council. To decide which programs to fund, TDCJ considers how well the program will meet offenders' needs and what other funding the departments already receive. TDCJ allocates Basic Supervision and Community Corrections Program funds over a two-year period according to specific formulas and categories. Diversion Program and Treatment Alternatives to Incarceration Program funds are awarded to select CSCDs through a competitive process. Four types of state funding available are listed below:

- *Basic Supervision Funds* partially cover the basic operating costs of the CSCD in providing services to offenders, such as employees' salaries, training, supplies, and other essentials. The amount of funding a CSCD receives is determined by the number of direct and pretrial felons and misdemeanant placements.
- *Community Corrections Program Funds* are based on the average number of felons under direct community supervision and the population of the counties in the jurisdiction.
- *Diversion Program Grants* are awarded to select CSCDs for drug courts, substance abuse, and other programs that are alternatives to incarcerating offenders.
- *Treatment Alternatives to Incarceration Program Grants* (TAIP grants) are awarded to select CSCDs to offer substance abuse screening, assessment, referral and treatment to offenders who do not qualify for, or cannot afford, any other treatment.

Offenders under community supervision receive basic supervision services. In addition to the basic conditions of community supervision (e.g., commit no new offense, avoid injurious habits, report regularly, pay fines, etc.), offenders may be placed into a variety of residential and non-residential programs.

**TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, STANDARDS FOR CSCDs, APRIL 18, 2005, ASSESSMENTS AND REASSESSMENTS:** Within two months of the date of community supervision placement, acceptance of a transfer case, or discharge from any residential facility, jail, or

## **GLOSSARY**

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institution, the CSO shall complete an approved TDCJ-CJAD case classification instrument to assist in the evaluation of the degree of supervision needed by each individual based on the offender's risk and/or needs. CSOs shall reevaluate risk and need factors and supervision plans at least every 12 months for all direct cases. An approved TDCJ-CJAD reassessment shall be completed any time a significant change occurs in the status of the offender.

**VOLUME:** Volume is a quantity or amount of one thing.

## **APPENDICES**

**APPENDIX A: COMMUNITY SUPERVISION ACTIVITY BY CSCD, FISCAL YEARS 2001–07**

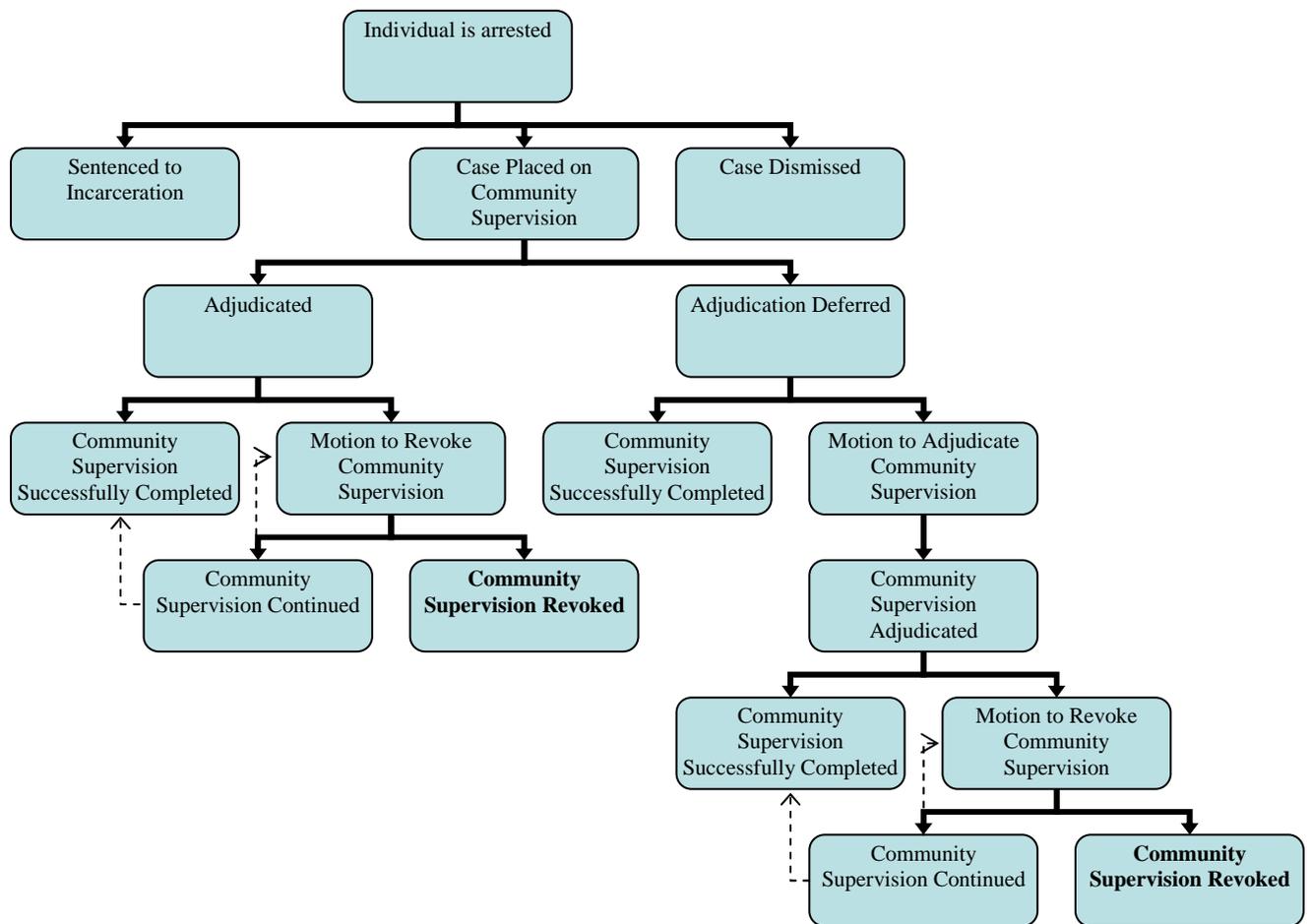
**Table 6: Felony Placements, Average Felons under Direct Supervision, and Felony Revocations by 5 Largest Community Supervision and Corrections Departments and Statewide, Fiscal Years 2001–07**

		5 Largest Community Supervision and Corrections Departments						Statewide
		Bexar	Dallas	Harris	Tarrant	Travis	5 Largest CSCDs Percent of Statewide Total	
Felony Placements	2001	2,509	6,146	7,231	2,749	1,425	40.0%	50,191
	2002	2,254	5,351	8,253	2,598	1,431	39.3%	50,642
	2003	2,614	5,782	7,885	2,984	2,016	39.6%	53,726
	2004	3,392	6,069	8,136	3,207	1,733	40.7%	55,394
	2005	3,152	6,367	7,939	3,384	1,891	40.3%	56,455
	2006	3,691	6,347	7,788	3,032	1,806	40.0%	56,706
	2007	4,093	6,646	7,604	3,338	1,734	39.2%	59,742
Average Felons Under Direct Supervision	2001	11,197	19,790	23,257	9,658	6,762	44.0%	160,457
	2002	10,546	19,091	22,836	9,369	6,600	43.0%	159,352
	2003	10,074	18,170	22,112	8,982	6,443	41.6%	158,075
	2004	10,143	17,754	21,546	8,728	6,206	40.9%	157,216
	2005	10,330	17,506	21,143	8,975	6,116	40.7%	157,323
	2006	10,476	17,611	20,670	9,091	6,072	40.3%	158,479
	2007	10,280	18,924	19,900	9,394	6,012	39.8%	161,999
Felony Revocations	2001	664	3,558	3,679	1,625	545	45.4%	22,164
	2002	618	3,419	4,248	1,664	755	46.8%	22,876
	2003	872	3,340	4,339	1,924	786	45.3%	24,838
	2004	987	3,495	4,185	1,786	1,067	43.9%	26,249
	2005	877	3,255	3,936	2,037	1,140	43.7%	25,741
	2006	860	2,909	3,842	1,622	1,157	41.7%	24,921
	2007	1,306	2,847	3,454	1,749	1,037	40.2%	25,830

## APPENDIX B: MOVEMENT OF AN OFFENDER THROUGH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

The figure below illustrates the movement of offenders through the criminal justice system. Once arrested and charged with an offense, the case can be dismissed, result in incarceration, or the offender can be sentenced to community supervision, commonly referred to as probation. Local probation departments are called Community Supervision and Corrections Departments (CSCDs). The CSCDs vary in practices. Some departments choose to file violation reports which can lead to administrative hearings or result in sanctions and modifications of community supervision or a formal Motion to Revoke hearing. A Motion to Revoke (MTR) felony community supervision is filed with the courts and heard by a district court judge. The judge can choose to modify an offender's terms of community supervision and continue their supervision, or the judge can choose to revoke community supervision. Modifications to the terms and conditions of community supervision can include requiring the offender to complete treatment, pay additional fees, or spend a short period of time incarcerated in the local county jail. Multiple MTRs may be filed before an offender successfully completes community supervision or is revoked.

Figure 15: Movement of an Offender through the Criminal Justice System



## **APPENDIX C: DETAILED PROJECT METHODOLOGY**

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Appendix C below provides additional information related to the data and methodology employed in this study. Specific data collection strategies are detailed, and enhanced explanations of community supervision terminology are also provided.

### **ADDITIONAL DATA COLLECTION INFORMATION**

In order to streamline the data collection process, each of the CSCDs was asked to electronically submit any available individual-level felony revocation data. A pilot test of the revocation data, which varied in scope among the CSCDs, was conducted with April 2007 data to ensure accuracy of the data transfer. In October 2007, each CSCD submitted any available electronic data on all felony revocations which occurred during September 2007. This data was used to pre-populate data collection instruments in order to reduce the duration of on-site data collection. All pre-populated data were verified through information obtained from paper files during on-site data collection.

The primary sources of information were offender paper files, supplemented with computer records and court documents. When present, the Pre-Sentence Investigation (PSI) provided the most in-depth information regarding demographic and background information. Police reports provided much of the data related to each offender's current offense(s). The available Computerized Criminal History (CCH) provided most of the criminal history information, but varied in scope and presence. The Conditions of Community Supervision and Modifications to Community Supervision provided information regarding community supervision sentence length and term, court-ordered programming, and any subsequent alterations to the conditions of community supervision. Violation reports, Motions to Revoke (MTRs) and Revocation Orders provided detail on the offenders' participation in community supervision, law and technical violations, and subsequent incarceration destination and sentence length. Texas Department of Criminal Justice case classification provided risk/need assessment information on offenders' risk and needs levels at intake and revocation.

Finally, information from the Monthly Community Supervision and Corrections Report (MCSCR), a data collection tool used by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice – Community Justice Assistance Division (TDCJ-CJAD) to collect aggregate data from CSCDs on a monthly basis was analyzed. LBB staff computed several performance measures for fiscal years 2005–07 for the selected CSCDs. These performance measures include the average number of felons under direct supervision, the number of felons revoked by revocation type, and felony revocation rates. The felony revocation rate formula used in this report consists of the number of felony revocations during a fiscal year divided by the average direct supervision population during the same fiscal year.

## **APPENDIX C: DETAILED PROJECT METHODOLOGY, CONT.**

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### SENTENCE DESTINATION

An individual placed on felony community supervision can be revoked to state prison, state jail, or county jail.

### SENTENCE LENGTH

Offenders on community supervision convicted of a 1<sup>st</sup> degree felony, 2<sup>nd</sup> degree felony, or 3<sup>rd</sup> degree felony are sentenced to the state prison upon revocation of community supervision. An individual convicted of a 1<sup>st</sup> degree felony will receive a sentence of incarceration between 5 and 99 years, 2<sup>nd</sup> degree felony between 2 and 20 years, and a 3<sup>rd</sup> degree felony between 2 and 10 years (Texas Penal Code, Chapter 12). There is an exception for offenders on felony adjudicated community supervision. Their maximum sentence of incarceration is 10 years regardless of felony degree. Individuals convicted of a state jail felony will receive a term of confinement in a state jail facility between 180 days and two years (Texas Penal Code, Chapter 12). In some cases a judge may choose to reduce the punishment for an individual convicted of a state jail felony to that of a Class A Misdemeanor (Texas Penal Code, Chapter 12). Offenders whose punishment has been reduced under this section of the penal code will be sentenced to one year in county jail upon revocation of community supervision.

### TIME TO FIRST MOTION TO REVOKE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION AND REVOCATION

CSCDs have a variety of policies in place for dealing with offenders who do not comply with their terms of supervision. This study focused on formal actions, Motions to Revoke (MTRs) community supervision, requiring review and action by a district court judge. Upon reviewing a Motion to Revoke community supervision, the judge can: 1) choose to continue the supervision unchanged, 2) modify the conditions and require additional treatment and/or jail time, or 3) decide to revoke community supervision and reinstate the sentence requiring a term of confinement. Since Motions to Revoke are offense-based and offenders may be placed on community supervision for multiple offenses, the number of Motions to Revoke does not equal the number of offenders (i.e., 795 offenders with 921 offenses in September 2007).

### NEW OFFENSE OR TECHNICAL VIOLATION IN THE FINAL MOTION TO REVOKE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

Revocation orders for all cases were not available in certain CSCDs; therefore, information from the final Motion to Revoke (MTR) that led to the revocation of community supervision was utilized as a proxy for the reason for revocation. Motions to Revoke community supervision can include allegations of a new arrest/conviction or technical violations of the terms and conditions of supervision. This study divided MTRs into two categories: those which included a new offense arrest or conviction (may also include technical violations) and those exclusively technical in nature. Technical violations of community supervision can include failure to report, absconded, failure to pay, failure to complete community service restitution hours, contact with the victim, child safety zone violations, living with children, failure to participate in treatment, failure to participate in counseling, positive urinalysis, and self-report drug use.

## **APPENDIX C: DETAILED PROJECT METHODOLOGY, CONT.**

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### TECHNICAL VIOLATION: NUMBER OF TECHNICAL VIOLATIONS

Multiple technical violations can be alleged on the Motion to Revoke. The total number of violations was collapsed into the following groups: one violation, two to five violations, and six or more violations.

### TECHNICAL VIOLATION: TYPE OF VIOLATION

Technical violations were divided into five categories: failure to report/absconded, failure to pay, failure to participate in court ordered programs (e.g., offender did not participate in treatment, offender did not attend counseling), general violations of community supervision (e.g., failure to complete community service restitution hours, contact with victim, child safety zone violations, living with children, offender failed to notify officer of address change), and positive urinalysis/self reported drug use. For any Motion to Revoke with more than one technical violation in a category, only one was counted in that category. For example, if failure to complete community service restitution hours and contact with victim were indicated on the Motion to Revoke, only one was counted in the general violations of community supervision category to avoid duplication.

### TECHNICAL VIOLATION: PRIOR MOTIONS TO REVOKE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

Offenders can receive multiple Motions to Revoke community supervision prior to a community supervision revocation hearing and/or successful completion of community supervision.

### NEW OFFENSE: PRIOR MOTIONS TO REVOKE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

CSCDs vary in their policies and practices with regard to the discretion used in deciding whether to file a Motion to Revoke community supervision. Offenders can receive multiple Motions to Revoke community supervision prior to a community supervision revocation hearing and/or successful completion of community supervision. Since revocation orders for all cases were not available in certain CSCDs, data have been calculated based on the Motion to Revoke which led to the revocation of community supervision.

## **APPENDIX C: DETAILED PROJECT METHODOLOGY, CONT.**

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### NEW OFFENSE: FELONY OR MISDEMEANOR

If a new offense was alleged on the final Motion to Revoke, the offense was categorized into felony, misdemeanor, both, or unknown. Allegations of felony offenses included aggravated assault, burglary of a habitation, robbery, theft, fraud, possession of a controlled substance, unauthorized use of a motor vehicle, and evading arrest with a motor vehicle. Allegations of misdemeanor offenses included assault, theft, driving while license suspended, driving while intoxicated, possession of marijuana, and failure to identify.

## APPENDIX D: SEPTEMBER 2007 DATA BY CSCD

### DEMOGRAPHICS BY CSCD

Percentage of Selected Demographics by CSCD

Demographics	Bexar <i>n=85</i>	Dallas <i>n=217</i>	Harris <i>n=264</i>	Tarrant <i>n=153</i>	Travis <i>n=76</i>	Total <i>n=795</i>	
Mean Age	28.8	29.6	26.6	28.9	28.8	28.3	
Age at Placement (in categories)	20 years or younger	12.9	22.6	33.3	26.1	18.4	25.4
	21-25 years	31.8	24.4	27.7	19.6	28.9	25.8
	26-30 years	27.1	12.9	15.2	15.7	15.8	16.0
	31-35 years	7.1	12.0	4.5	15.7	14.5	9.9
	36-40 years	8.2	9.2	8.3	9.8	6.6	8.7
	41-45 years	4.7	10.1	5.7	5.9	9.2	7.2
	46-50 years	4.7	5.5	2.3	3.3	3.9	3.8
	51-55 years	1.2	2.3	2.7	1.3	1.3	2.0
	56 years or older	2.4	0.9	0.4	2.6	1.3	1.3
Sex	Male	82.4	81.1	74.6	81.0	77.6	78.7
	Female	17.6	18.9	25.4	19.0	22.4	21.3
Race/Ethnicity	White	29.4	33.6	30.3	49.0	21.1	33.8
	Black	11.8	41.5	44.3	26.8	38.2	36.1
	Hispanic	58.8	24.4	25.0	23.5	40.8	29.7
	Other/Unknown	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.4
Citizenship	US Citizen	92.0	91.2	92.8	97.4	93.4	93.3
	Non US Citizen	7.1	7.4	6.4	2.6	5.3	5.9
	Unknown/Missing	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.0	1.3	0.8
Educational Level	None	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3
	1st - 8th Grade	15.3	6.5	8.0	9.8	7.9	8.7
	9th - 11th Grade	31.8	41.5	37.9	38.6	40.8	38.6
	Diploma or GED	28.2	33.6	37.1	45.1	23.7	35.5
	Any College	7.1	12.4	6.4	5.2	14.5	8.7
	Unknown/Missing	16.5	6.0	10.2	1.3	13.2	8.3
Employment Status	Employed	49.4	31.8	53.4	33.3	40.8	42.0
	Unemployed	43.5	55.8	42.4	58.8	50.0	50.1
	Stu/Ret/HM/Dis	4.7	5.1	3.8	2.0	7.9	4.3
	Unknown/Missing	2.4	7.4	0.4	5.9	1.3	3.6
Marital Status	Single	58.8	61.8	63.3	62.7	64.5	62.4
	Married	17.6	17.1	19.7	17.0	18.4	18.1
	Sep/Div/Wid	23.5	11.5	15.5	19.6	17.1	16.2
	Unknown/Missing	0.0	9.7	1.5	0.7	0.0	3.3
Living Arrangement	Alone	8.2	2.8	10.6	4.6	6.6	6.7
	w/Spouse/Children	16.5	13.8	23.1	11.8	23.7	17.7
	w/Mother/Father	27.1	21.7	38.3	37.3	22.4	30.8
	Other	40.0	16.6	22.7	26.8	34.2	24.8
	Unknown/Missing	8.2	45.2	5.3	19.6	13.2	20.0
Community Supervision Intake Type	Direct to Probation	94.1	94.9	97.0	100.0	94.7	96.5
	Other	4.7	4.6	2.7	0.0	1.3	2.8
	Unknown/Missing	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8

## APPENDIX D: SEPTEMBER 2007 DATA BY CSCD, CONT.

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### DEMOGRAPHICS BY CSCD, CONT.

Percentage of Selected Demographics by CSCD, cont.

Demographics		Bexar <i>n</i> =85	Dallas <i>n</i> =217	Harris <i>n</i> =264	Tarrant <i>n</i> =153	Travis <i>n</i> =76	Total <i>n</i> =795
Caseload Type at Intake	Regular	70.6	54.8	71.2	79.7	67.1	67.9
	Specialized	11.8	12.0	17.0	5.2	26.3	13.7
	Unknown/Missing	17.6	33.2	11.7	15.0	6.6	18.4
Supervision Level at Intake	Minimum	15.3	0.5	6.4	7.8	1.3	5.5
	Medium	35.3	19.8	49.2	30.1	14.5	32.7
	Maximum/Intensive	27.1	47.5	32.6	32.7	76.3	40.3
	Absconder/DNR	7.1	18.0	4.2	5.2	2.6	8.3
	Indirect/Transfer	2.4	8.8	2.7	3.9	3.9	4.7
	Unknown/Missing	12.9	5.5	4.9	20.3	1.3	8.6

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

**APPENDIX D: SEPTEMBER 2007 DATA BY CSCD, CONT.**

**STATUS AT REVOCATION BY CSCD**

Percentage of Status at Revocation by CSCD

Status	Bexar n=85	Dallas n=217	Harris n=264	Tarrant n=153	Travis n=76	Total n=795	
Education At Revocation	None	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3
	1st - 8th Grade	17.6	6.5	8.3	9.8	9.2	9.2
	9th - 11th Grade	36.5	41.5	43.6	38.6	48.7	41.8
	Diploma or GED	34.1	33.6	39.4	45.1	26.3	37.1
	Any College	8.2	12.4	6.8	5.2	15.8	9.1
	Unknown/Missing	2.4	6.0	1.5	1.3	0.0	2.6
Employment At Revocation	Employed	16.5	23.5	20.8	43.1	31.6	26.4
	Unemployed	28.2	55.3	54.9	47.7	56.6	50.9
	Stu/Ret/HM/Dis	2.4	1.8	0.8	5.2	9.2	2.9
	Unknown/Missing	52.9	19.4	23.5	3.9	2.6	19.7
Caseload Type At Revocation	Regular	32.9	25.8	33.3	57.5	27.6	35.3
	Specialized	17.6	12.9	23.9	5.2	30.3	17.2
	Unknown/Missing	49.4	61.3	42.8	37.3	42.1	47.4
Supervision Level at Revocation	Minimum	9.4	1.4	0.8	2.0	0.0	2.0
	Medium	15.3	7.4	27.7	7.2	3.9	14.6
	Maximum/Intensive	22.4	29.5	29.9	39.2	52.6	33.0
	Absconder/DNR	29.4	45.6	33.7	25.5	34.2	35.0
	Indirect/Transfer	7.1	9.2	5.3	3.3	7.9	6.4
	Unknown/Missing	16.5	6.9	2.7	22.9	1.3	9.1

Percentage Employed at Revocation by Percentage Employed at Intake by CSCD

Employment Status	Bexar n=85	Dallas n=217	Harris n=264	Tarrant n=153	Travis n=76	Total n=795
Employed at Intake	49.4	31.8	53.4	33.3	40.8	42.0
<i>Employed at Revocation</i>	21.4	37.7	29.8	58.8	41.9	35.9
<i>Unemployed at Revocation</i>	21.4	34.8	39.0	35.3	51.6	36.5
<i>Other/Unknown at Revocation</i>	57.1	27.5	31.2	5.9	6.4	27.5
Unemployed at Intake	43.5	55.8	42.4	58.8	50.0	50.1
<i>Employed at Revocation</i>	10.8	18.2	11.6	35.6	26.3	20.4
<i>Unemployed at Revocation</i>	40.5	66.1	75.0	55.6	60.5	63.3
<i>Other/Unknown at Revocation</i>	48.6	15.7	13.4	8.8	13.1	16.3
Other/Unknown at Intake	7.1	12.5	4.2	7.9	9.2	7.9

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

**APPENDIX D: SEPTEMBER 2007 DATA BY CSCD, CONT.**

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**RISK ASSESSMENT LEVEL BY CSCD**

Percentage of Offenders with Risk Level at Intake by CSCD

Risk Assessment Level	Bexar <i>n=45</i>	Dallas <i>n=79</i>	Harris <i>n=119</i>	Tarrant <i>n=72</i>	Travis <i>n=51</i>	Total <i>n=366</i>
Minimum	11.1	10.1	26.9	9.7	2.0	14.5
Medium	53.3	31.6	52.9	45.8	15.7	41.8
Maximum	35.6	58.2	20.2	44.4	82.4	43.7

Percentage of Offenders with Risk Level at Revocation by CSCD

Risk Assessment Level	Bexar <i>n=14</i>	Dallas <i>n=37</i>	Harris <i>n=65</i>	Tarrant <i>n=77</i>	Travis <i>n=31</i>	Total <i>n=224</i>
Minimum	28.6	8.1	16.9	0.0	0.0	8.0
Medium	42.9	35.1	61.5	10.4	12.9	31.7
Maximum	28.6	56.8	21.5	89.6	87.1	60.3

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

**APPENDIX D: SEPTEMBER 2007 DATA BY CSCD, CONT.**

**NEEDS ASSESSMENTS BY CSCD**

Percentage of Offenders with Moderate to High Need Levels at Intake

Need Assessment Item	Bexar <i>n=45</i>	Dallas <i>n=79</i>	Harris <i>n=119</i>	Tarrant <i>n=72</i>	Travis <i>n=51</i>	Total <i>n=366</i>
Academic / Vocational Skills	22.2	45.6	31.1	29.2	56.9	36.3
Employment	42.2	59.5	47.9	66.7	74.5	57.1
Financial Management	73.3	83.5	77.3	86.1	92.2	82.0
Marital / Family Relationships	44.4	59.5	47.1	79.2	86.3	61.2
Companions	55.6	87.3	69.7	79.2	94.1	77.0
Emotional Stability	13.3	30.4	12.6	50.0	80.4	33.3
Alcohol Usage Problems	35.6	51.9	30.3	54.2	76.5	46.7
Other Drug Use Problems	66.7	69.6	53.8	73.6	82.4	66.7
Mental Ability	8.9	2.5	2.5	9.7	13.7	6.3
Health	4.4	13.9	9.2	15.3	7.8	10.7
Sexual Behavior	11.1	6.3	6.7	4.2	3.9	6.3

Percentage of Offenders with Moderate to High Need Levels at Revocation

Need Re-assessment Item	Bexar <i>n=14</i>	Dallas <i>n=37</i>	Harris <i>n=62</i>	Tarrant <i>n=77</i>	Travis <i>n=31</i>	Total <i>n=221</i>
Academic / Vocational Skills	7.1	48.6	22.6	29.9	61.3	33.9
Employment	64.3	54.1	40.3	68.8	77.4	59.3
Financial Management	100.0	89.2	87.1	87.0	96.8	89.6
Marital / Family Relationships	50.0	83.8	61.3	88.3	90.3	77.8
Companions	42.9	64.9	45.2	85.7	93.5	69.2
Emotional Stability	0.0	43.2	11.3	59.7	80.6	42.5
Alcohol Usage Problems	28.6	35.1	30.6	53.2	71.0	44.8
Other Drug Use Problems	42.9	73.0	54.8	76.6	83.9	68.8
Mental Ability	0.0	8.1	1.6	13.0	22.6	9.5
Health	0.0	29.7	6.5	14.3	9.7	13.1
Sexual Behavior	14.3	5.4	8.1	6.5	3.2	6.8

**APPENDIX D: SEPTEMBER 2007 DATA BY CSCD, CONT.**

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**CRIMINAL HISTORY BY CSCD**

Percentage of Offenders with Adult Criminal History by Criminal History Event and CSCD

Criminal History Event	Bexar <i>n=85</i>	Dallas <i>n=217</i>	Harris <i>n=264</i>	Tarrant <i>n=153</i>	Travis <i>n=76</i>	Total <i>n=795</i>
Prior Arrest	82.4	75.6	63.6	73.9	89.5	73.3
Prior Felony Charge	35.3	54.8	25.4	36.6	53.9	39.4
Prior Felony Conviction	22.4	37.3	16.7	21.6	34.2	25.5
Prior Misdemeanor Charge	80.0	68.2	59.1	67.3	84.2	67.8
Prior Misdemeanor Conviction	65.9	48.8	49.2	49.0	78.9	53.7

Percentage of Offense Type if Prior Charge by CSCD

Offense Type	Bexar <i>n=70</i>	<i>Dallas</i> <i>n=164</i>	Harris <i>n=170</i>	Tarrant <i>n=115</i>	Travis <i>n=68</i>	Total <i>n=587</i>
Against Person	35.7	36.6	22.9	35.7	52.9	34.2
Drug-Related	47.1	50.6	39.4	38.3	54.4	45.0
Alcohol-Related	25.7	24.4	20.0	27.8	33.8	25.0

**APPENDIX D: SEPTEMBER 2007 DATA BY CSCD, CONT.**

**CURRENT FELONY OFFENSE DATA BY CSCD**

Average Community Supervision Length by CSCD

Avg. Community Supervision Length	Bexar <i>n=91</i>	Dallas <i>n=280</i>	Harris <i>n=280</i>	Tarrant <i>n=179</i>	Travis <i>n=89</i>	Total <i>n=919</i>
Years	4.7	4.9	4.1	4.8	5.6	4.7

Note: Two community supervision lengths are missing (one from Bexar and one from Dallas).

Percentage of Community Supervision Type by CSCD

Community Supervision Type	Bexar <i>n=92</i>	Dallas <i>n=281</i>	Harris <i>n=280</i>	Tarrant <i>n=179</i>	Travis <i>n=89</i>	Total <i>n=921</i>
Adjudicated	44.6	34.2	12.9	13.4	59.6	27.1
Deferred	55.4	65.8	87.1	86.6	40.4	72.9

Percentage of Offense Degree by CSCD (Adjudicated Only)

Offense Degree	Bexar <i>n=41</i>	Dallas <i>n=96</i>	Harris <i>n=36</i>	Tarrant <i>n=24</i>	Travis <i>n=53</i>	Total <i>n=250</i>
1st Degree	7.3	5.2	8.3	8.3	3.8	6.0
2nd Degree	22.0	14.6	16.7	12.5	28.3	18.8
3rd Degree	36.6	30.2	38.9	58.3	35.8	36.4
State Jail	34.1	50.0	36.1	20.8	30.2	38.4
Undetermined	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.4

Percentage of Offense Degree by CSCD (Deferred Only)

Offense Degree	Bexar <i>n=51</i>	Dallas <i>n=185</i>	Harris <i>n=244</i>	Tarrant <i>n=155</i>	Travis <i>n=36</i>	Total <i>n=671</i>
1st Degree	3.9	9.2	5.3	2.6	5.6	5.7
2nd Degree	21.6	25.4	27.0	31.6	25.0	27.1
3rd Degree	15.7	13.5	14.3	20.6	36.1	16.8
State Jail	58.8	51.9	53.3	43.2	33.3	49.9
Undetermined	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.4

Percentage of Offense Type by CSCD

Offense Type	Bexar <i>n=92</i>	Dallas <i>n=281</i>	Harris <i>n=280</i>	Tarrant <i>n=179</i>	Travis <i>n=89</i>	Total <i>n=921</i>
Violent	12.0	16.0	18.9	17.3	33.7	18.5
Property	22.8	30.6	32.5	39.1	22.5	31.3
Drug	48.9	37.0	36.1	25.7	30.3	35.1
Other	16.3	16.4	12.5	17.9	13.5	15.2

Percentage of Drug Type by CSCD

Drug Type	Bexar <i>n=45</i>	Dallas <i>n=104</i>	Harris <i>n=101</i>	Tarrant <i>n=46</i>	Travis <i>n=27</i>	Total <i>n=323</i>
Cocaine/Crack	64.4	51.9	72.3	50.0	92.6	63.2
Methamphetamine	6.7	24.0	3.0	34.8	7.4	15.2
Heroin/Opiates	15.6	4.8	2.0	2.2	0.0	4.6
Marijuana	4.4	5.8	5.0	13.0	0.0	5.9
Other	4.4	1.9	9.9	0.0	0.0	4.3
Unknown/Missing	4.4	11.5	7.9	0.0	0.0	6.8

## APPENDIX D: SEPTEMBER 2007 DATA BY CSCD, CONT.

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### CURRENT FELONY OFFENSE DATA BY CSCD, CONT.

#### Percentage of Drug Amount by CSCD

Possession Amount	Bexar <i>n=35</i>	Dallas <i>n=72</i>	Harris <i>n=88</i>	Tarrant <i>n=19</i>	Travis <i>n=25</i>	Total <i>n=239</i>
Under 1 gram	60.0	61.1	56.8	36.8	44.0	55.6
1 to under 4 grams	20.0	13.9	15.9	26.3	20.0	17.2
4 to 200 grams	17.1	19.4	26.1	36.8	36.0	24.7
More than 200 grams	2.9	5.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.5

Note: Only represents drug cases where possession amount was available (26.0 percent missing).

#### Percentage of Weapon Involvement by CSCD

Weapon Involvement	Bexar <i>n=92</i>	Dallas <i>n=281</i>	Harris <i>n=280</i>	Tarrant <i>n=179</i>	Travis <i>n=89</i>	Total <i>n=921</i>
No Known Involvement	96.7	93.6	90.0	92.2	87.6	92.0
Yes	3.3	6.4	10.0	7.8	12.4	8.0

#### Percentage of Weapon Type by CSCD

Weapon Type	Bexar <i>n=3</i>	Dallas <i>n=18</i>	Harris <i>n=28</i>	Tarrant <i>n=14</i>	Travis <i>n=11</i>	Total <i>n=74</i>
Firearm	33.3	55.6	50.0	50.0	9.1	44.6
Knife	33.3	27.8	21.4	7.1	63.6	27.0
Other/Unknown	33.3	16.7	28.6	42.8	27.3	28.4

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

**APPENDIX D: SEPTEMBER 2007 DATA BY CSCD, CONT.**

**MOTIONS TO REVOKE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION BY CSCD**

Percentage of Allegation Type by CSCD

Allegation Type	Bexar n=92	Dallas n=281	Harris n=280	Tarrant n=179	Travis n=89	Total n=921
New Offense	53.3	39.9	36.4	39.1	60.7	42.0
<i>New Offense Only</i>	14.3	10.7	11.8	11.4	3.7	10.6
<i>New Offense/Positive UA</i>	6.1	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
<i>New Offense/Other Technical Violation</i>	69.4	60.7	63.7	55.7	61.1	61.8
<i>New Offense/Other Technical/ Violation/Positive UA</i>	10.2	28.6	22.5	32.9	35.2	26.4
Technical Violation	45.7	59.8	63.6	60.9	37.1	57.5
<i>Positive UA Only</i>	2.4	3.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.5
<i>Other Technical Violation Only</i>	81.0	72.6	51.7	49.5	48.5	60.0
<i>Positive UA/Other Technical Violation</i>	16.7	24.4	48.3	48.6	51.5	38.5
Unknown	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.4

Percentage of Offense Type if Last Motion to Revoke for New Offense by CSCD

Offense Type	Bexar n=49	Dallas n=112	Harris n=102	Tarrant n=70	Travis n=54	Total n=387
New Offense						
<i>Felony Only</i>	55.1	67.9	60.8	32.9	42.6	54.5
<i>Misdemeanor Only</i>	30.6	25.0	35.3	51.4	44.4	35.9
<i>Felony and Misdemeanor</i>	14.3	7.1	3.9	15.7	13.0	9.6
<i>Unknown</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Percentage of Number of Technical Violations if Last Motion to Revoke was for Technical Violation by CSCD

Number of Violations	Bexar n=42	Dallas n=168	Harris n=178	Tarrant n=109	Travis n=33	Total n=530
Technical Violations						
<i>One Violation</i>	19.0	16.7	6.2	5.5	3.0	10.2
<i>Two to Five Violations</i>	78.6	76.2	86.5	91.7	75.8	83.0
<i>Six or More Violations</i>	2.4	7.1	7.3	2.8	21.2	6.8

Average Number of Months between Community Supervision Start Date and First Motion to Revoke by CSCD

Months before First Motion to Revoke	Bexar n=88	Dallas n=278	Harris n=278	Tarrant n=177	Travis n=89	Total n=910
Average	10.6	15.2	13.6	15.0	8.5	13.6

Average Number of Months between Community Supervision Start Date and Revocation by CSCD

Months before Revocation	Bexar n=91	Dallas n=281	Harris n=279	Tarrant n=179	Travis n=89	Total n=919
Average	26.0	28.1	27.8	21.6	23.4	26.1

Average Number of Motions to Revoke by CSCD

Number of Motions to Revoke	Bexar n=159	Dallas n=397	Harris n=435	Tarrant n=206	Travis n=140	Total n=1337
Average	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.5

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

## APPENDIX D: SEPTEMBER 2007 DATA BY CSCD, CONT.

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### REVOCATION DESTINATION AND SENTENCE LENGTH BY CSCD

#### Percentage of Revocation Destination by CSCD

Destination	Bexar <i>n=92</i>	Dallas <i>n=281</i>	Harris <i>n=280</i>	Tarrant <i>n=179</i>	Travis <i>n=89</i>	Total <i>n=921</i>
Prison	51.1	49.5	47.5	58.1	67.4	52.4
State Jail	48.9	45.9	42.1	38.0	29.2	41.9
County Jail	0.0	4.6	10.4	3.9	3.4	5.6

#### Average Sentence Length in Months by Revocation Destination and CSCD

Destination	Bexar <i>n=92</i>	Dallas <i>n=281</i>	Harris <i>n=280</i>	Tarrant <i>n=179</i>	Travis <i>n=89</i>	Total <i>n=921</i>
Prison	61.8	57.8	56.8	45.1	40.6	53.0
State Jail	10.9	9.4	8.4	8.8	10.0	9.2
County Jail	n/a	6.6	5.2	5.3	6.7	5.6

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

**APPENDIX E: SEPTEMBER 2005 DATA BY CSCD**

**DEMOGRAPHICS BY CSCD**

Percentage of Selected Demographics by CSCD

Demographic	Bexar <i>n=117</i>	Dallas <i>n=263</i>	Harris <i>n=272</i>	Tarrant <i>n=130</i>	Travis <i>n=85</i>	Total <i>n=867</i>	
Mean Age	28.3	29.3	28.0	29.1	27.8	28.6	
Age at Placement (in categories)	20 years or younger	23.9	22.4	24.6	17.7	22.4	22.6
	21-25 years	26.5	23.2	23.9	26.2	29.4	24.9
	26-30 years	13.7	14.8	16.5	17.7	11.8	15.3
	31-35 years	14.5	12.5	11.0	13.1	16.5	12.8
	36-40 years	6.0	10.6	7.4	12.3	8.2	9.0
	41-45 years	9.4	8.0	9.2	10.0	8.2	8.9
	46-50 years	5.1	6.1	1.8	3.1	3.5	3.9
	51-55 years	0.9	0.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.8
	56 years or older	0.0	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.6
Unknown	0.0	0.8	2.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	
Sex	Male	82.1	80.6	74.6	71.5	78.8	77.4
	Female	17.9	19.4	25.4	28.5	21.2	22.6
Race/Ethnicity	White	9.4	31.6	39.7	46.9	22.4	32.5
	Black	18.8	48.3	40.1	29.2	35.3	37.6
	Hispanic	71.8	20.2	19.1	22.3	42.4	29.3
	Other	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.5	0.0	0.6
Citizenship	US Citizen	92.3	92.8	83.8	90.8	97.6	90.1
	Non US Citizen	3.4	3.0	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.9
	Unknown	4.3	4.2	13.2	6.9	0.0	7.0
Educational Level	None	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	1st - 8th Grade	11.1	8.0	8.5	10.8	9.4	9.1
	9th - 11th Grade	47.9	41.1	42.3	33.1	44.7	41.5
	Diploma or GED	34.2	35.0	36.8	42.3	31.8	36.2
	Any College	5.1	11.8	9.2	6.2	14.1	9.5
	Unknown	1.7	3.8	3.3	7.7	0.0	3.6
Employment Status	Employed	33.3	41.1	47.4	35.4	28.2	39.9
	Unemployed	65.0	51.7	47.8	56.9	68.2	54.7
	Stu/Ret/HM/Dis	0.9	4.6	2.2	2.3	0.0	2.5
	Unknown	0.9	2.7	2.6	5.4	3.5	2.9
Marital Status	Single	60.7	68.4	61.4	63.8	63.5	64.0
	Married	19.7	18.3	19.1	23.1	20.0	19.6
	Sep/Div/Wid	18.8	9.1	17.6	12.3	15.3	14.2
	Unknown	0.9	4.2	1.8	0.8	1.2	2.2
Living Arrangement	Alone	5.1	4.2	6.6	1.5	5.9	4.8
	w/Spouse/Children	12.8	13.7	19.1	13.8	14.1	15.3
	w/Mother/Father	22.2	24.7	40.4	29.2	27.1	30.2
	Other	17.9	17.5	22.1	9.2	20.0	18.0
	Unknown	41.9	39.9	11.8	46.2	32.9	31.6
Community Supervision Intake Type	Direct to Probation	95.7	77.9	94.1	94.6	89.4	89.0
	Other	2.6	4.6	1.1	1.5	3.5	2.7
	Unknown	1.7	17.5	4.8	3.8	7.1	8.3

**APPENDIX E: SEPTEMBER 2005 DATA BY CSCD, CONT.**

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**DEMOGRAPHICS BY CSCD, CONT.**

Percentage of Selected Demographics by CSCD, cont.

Demographic		Bexar <i>n=117</i>	Dallas <i>n=263</i>	Harris <i>n=272</i>	Tarrant <i>n=130</i>	Travis <i>n=85</i>	Total <i>n=867</i>
Caseload Type at Intake	Regular	74.4	87.1	78.3	72.3	56.5	77.4
	Specialized	20.5	10.6	12.9	10.8	32.9	14.9
	Unknown	5.1	2.3	8.8	16.9	10.6	7.7
Supervision Level at Intake	Minimum	20.5	3.4	4.4	8.5	21.2	8.5
	Medium	41.0	27.8	63.6	28.5	12.9	39.4
	Maximum/Intensive	23.9	25.8	20.3	44.6	50.6	29.1
	Absconder	0.9	0.0	1.8	4.6	2.4	1.6
	Indirect/Transfer	0.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	7.1	1.7
	Unknown	12.8	43.0	7.0	13.8	5.9	19.6

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

**APPENDIX E: SEPTEMBER 2005 DATA BY CSCD, CONT.**

**STATUS AT REVOCATION BY CSCD**

Percentage of Status at Revocation by CSCD

Status	Bexar <i>n=117</i>	Dallas <i>n=263</i>	Harris <i>n=272</i>	Tarrant <i>n=130</i>	Travis <i>n=85</i>	Total <i>n=867</i>	
Education At Revocation	None	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	1st - 8th Grade	8.5	6.5	8.1	10.0	9.4	8.1
	9th - 11th Grade	42.7	37.6	33.8	26.2	40.0	35.6
	Diploma or GED	29.1	30.8	32.7	40.8	27.1	32.3
	Any College	6.0	11.4	9.6	6.2	14.1	9.6
	Unknown	13.7	12.9	15.8	16.9	9.4	14.2
Employment At Revocation	Employed	12.8	35.4	27.2	23.8	23.5	26.9
	Unemployed	57.3	47.1	44.1	37.7	44.7	45.9
	Stu/Ret/HM/Dis	0.9	4.9	1.5	0.8	0.0	2.2
	Unknown	29.0	12.5	27.2	37.7	31.8	25.0
Caseload Type At Revocation	Regular	59.0	77.9	59.6	63.1	49.4	64.6
	Specialized	23.1	11.4	19.5	10.8	28.2	17.1
	Unknown	17.9	10.6	21.0	26.2	22.4	18.3
Supervision Level at Revocation	Minimum	14.5	6.1	2.2	4.6	1.2	5.3
	Medium	34.2	19.8	50.7	18.5	12.9	30.6
	Maximum/Intensive	25.7	17.8	21.3	43.1	54.1	27.3
	Absconder	1.7	0.8	9.9	10.0	7.1	5.8
	Indirect/Transfer	3.4	3.4	7.0	3.8	16.5	5.9
	Unknown	20.5	52.0	8.8	20.0	8.2	25.1

Percentage Employed at Revocation by Percentage Employed at Intake by CSCD

Employment Status	Bexar <i>n=117</i>	Dallas <i>n=263</i>	Harris <i>n=272</i>	Tarrant <i>n=130</i>	Travis <i>n=85</i>	Total <i>n=867</i>
Employed at Intake	33.3	41.1	47.4	35.4	28.2	39.9
<i>Employed at Revocation</i>	20.5	57.4	41.1	37.0	29.2	42.5
<i>Unemployed at Revocation</i>	38.5	30.6	31.8	26.1	33.3	31.5
<i>Other/Unknown at Revocation</i>	41.0	12.0	27.1	36.9	37.5	26.0
Unemployed at Intake	65.0	51.7	47.8	56.9	68.2	54.7
<i>Employed at Revocation</i>	9.2	19.1	14.6	14.9	22.4	16.0
<i>Unemployed at Revocation</i>	68.4	63.2	56.9	47.3	51.7	58.4
<i>Other/Unknown at Revocation</i>	22.4	17.7	28.5	37.8	25.9	25.6
Other/Unknown at Intake	1.8	7.3	4.8	7.7	3.5	5.4

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

## APPENDIX E: SEPTEMBER 2005 DATA BY CSCD, CONT.

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### RISK ASSESSMENT LEVEL BY CSCD

Percentage of Offenders with Risk Level at Intake by CSCD

Risk Assessment Level	Bexar <i>n=90</i>	Dallas <i>n=142</i>	Harris <i>n=199</i>	Tarrant <i>n=101</i>	Travis <i>n=68</i>	Total <i>n=600</i>
Minimum	25.6	4.9	23.6	18.8	2.9	16.3
Medium	35.6	42.3	46.7	31.7	19.1	38.3
Maximum	38.9	52.8	29.6	49.5	77.9	45.3

Percentage of Offenders with Risk Level at Revocation by CSCD

Risk Assessment Level	Bexar <i>n=41</i>	Dallas <i>n=80</i>	Harris <i>n=86</i>	Tarrant <i>n=66</i>	Travis <i>n=52</i>	Total <i>n=325</i>
Minimum	43.9	16.3	23.3	7.6	0.0	17.2
Medium	41.5	46.3	58.1	21.2	15.4	38.8
Maximum	14.6	37.5	18.6	71.2	84.6	44.0

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

**APPENDIX E: SEPTEMBER 2005 DATA BY CSCD, CONT.**

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**NEEDS ASSESSMENTS BY CSCD**

Percentage of Offenders with Moderate to High Need Levels at Intake

Need Assessment Item	Bexar <i>n=91</i>	Dallas <i>n=144</i>	Harris <i>n=198</i>	Tarrant <i>n=104</i>	Travis <i>n=71</i>	Total <i>n=608</i>
Academic/Vocational Skills	26.4	38.9	30.8	32.7	50.7	34.7
Employment	49.5	68.8	53.5	61.5	71.8	60.0
Financial Management	80.2	95.8	77.3	82.7	90.1	84.5
Marital/Family Relationships	41.8	69.4	51.0	65.4	84.5	60.4
Companions	68.1	81.3	71.7	73.1	85.9	75.3
Emotional Stability	8.8	34.7	16.2	33.7	78.9	29.8
Alcohol Usage Problems	44.0	48.6	40.9	42.3	73.2	47.2
Other Drug Use Problems	62.6	68.8	63.1	67.3	83.1	67.4
Mental Ability	7.7	6.9	3.5	8.7	8.5	6.4
Health	7.7	12.5	10.1	8.7	8.5	9.9
Sexual Behavior	7.7	6.9	7.1	4.8	2.8	6.3

Percentage of Offenders with Moderate to High Need Levels at Revocation

Need Re-assessment Item	Bexar <i>n=45</i>	Dallas <i>n=83</i>	Harris <i>n=90</i>	Tarrant <i>n=65</i>	Travis <i>n=52</i>	Total <i>n=335</i>
Academic/Vocational Skills	22.2	22.9	18.9	32.3	44.2	26.9
Employment	42.2	49.4	45.6	64.6	75.0	54.3
Financial Management	100.0	89.2	75.6	90.8	98.1	88.7
Marital/Family Relationships	42.2	54.2	44.4	69.2	92.3	58.8
Companions	40.0	60.2	48.9	78.5	84.6	61.8
Emotional Stability	11.1	41.0	18.9	41.5	78.8	37.0
Alcohol Usage Problems	31.1	48.2	24.4	46.2	73.1	43.0
Other Drug Use Problems	53.3	67.5	44.4	66.2	76.9	60.6
Mental Ability	4.4	1.2	3.3	12.3	9.6	5.7
Health	13.3	22.9	10.0	13.8	3.8	13.4
Sexual Behavior	4.4	2.4	8.9	7.7	3.8	5.7

## APPENDIX E: SEPTEMBER 2005 DATA BY CSCD, CONT.

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### CRIMINAL HISTORY BY CSCD

Percentage of Offenders with Adult Criminal History by Criminal History Event and CSCD

Criminal History Event	Bexar <i>n=117</i>	Dallas <i>n=263</i>	Harris <i>n=272</i>	Tarrant <i>n=130</i>	Travis <i>n=85</i>	Total <i>n=867</i>
Prior Arrest	78.6	74.9	65.1	83.8	80.0	74.2
Prior Felony Charge	39.3	45.6	27.9	36.9	40.0	37.4
Prior Felony Conviction	17.1	27.0	18.8	19.2	30.6	22.3
Prior Misdemeanor Charge	70.9	64.6	54.4	80.0	80.0	66.1
Prior Misdemeanor Conviction	58.1	56.7	46.3	56.9	68.2	54.8

Percentage of Offense Type if Prior Charge by CSCD

Offense Type	Bexar <i>n=90</i>	Dallas <i>n=196</i>	Harris <i>n=172</i>	Tarrant <i>n=108</i>	Travis <i>n=68</i>	Total <i>n=634</i>
Against Person	31.1	24.5	30.2	25.0	39.7	28.7
Drug-Related	47.8	40.8	41.9	36.1	66.2	44.0
Alcohol-Related	21.1	21.9	26.2	25.0	26.5	24.0

**APPENDIX E: SEPTEMBER 2005 DATA BY CSCD, CONT.**

**CURRENT FELONY OFFENSE DATA BY CSCD**

Average Community Supervision Length by CSCD

Community Supervision Length	Bexar <i>n=130</i>	Dallas <i>n=352</i>	Harris <i>n=279</i>	Tarrant <i>n=158</i>	Travis <i>n=102</i>	Total <i>n=1021</i>
Years	4.7	5.2	4.3	5.2	5.7	5.0

Percentage of Community Supervision Type by CSCD

Community Supervision Type	Bexar <i>n=130</i>	Dallas <i>n=352</i>	Harris <i>n=279</i>	Tarrant <i>n=158</i>	Travis <i>n=102</i>	Total <i>n=1021</i>
Adjudicated	43.8	48.3	22.2	17.1	74.5	38.4
Deferred	56.2	51.7	77.8	82.9	25.5	61.6

Percentage of Offense Degree by CSCD (Adjudicated Only)

Offense Degree	Bexar <i>n=57</i>	Dallas <i>n=170</i>	Harris <i>n=62</i>	Tarrant <i>n=27</i>	Travis <i>n=76</i>	Total <i>n=392</i>
1st Degree	1.8	4.7	0.0	7.4	2.6	3.3
2nd Degree	29.8	19.4	14.5	14.8	23.7	20.7
3rd Degree	29.8	19.4	37.1	48.1	31.6	28.1
State Jail	38.6	52.4	48.4	29.6	42.1	46.2
Undetermined	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8

Percentage of Offense Degree by CSCD (Deferred Only)

Offense Degree	Bexar <i>n=73</i>	Dallas <i>n=182</i>	Harris <i>n=217</i>	Tarrant <i>n=131</i>	Travis <i>n=26</i>	Total <i>n=629</i>
1st Degree	6.8	11.5	4.6	3.8	3.8	6.7
2nd Degree	16.4	18.1	24.9	24.4	7.7	21.1
3rd Degree	11.0	17.6	13.8	18.3	46.2	16.9
State Jail	65.8	51.6	56.2	53.4	42.3	54.8
Undetermined	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5

Percentage of Offense Type by CSCD

Offense Type	Bexar <i>n=130</i>	Dallas <i>n=352</i>	Harris <i>n=279</i>	Tarrant <i>n=158</i>	Travis <i>n=102</i>	Total <i>n=1021</i>
Violent	6.9	14.5	13.6	19.0	16.7	14.2
Property	23.8	33.5	27.2	31.0	28.4	29.7
Drug	53.8	34.4	45.2	32.9	37.3	39.9
Other	15.4	17.6	14.0	17.1	17.6	16.3

Percentage of Drug Type by CSCD

Drug Type	Bexar <i>n=70</i>	Dallas <i>n=121</i>	Harris <i>n=126</i>	Tarrant <i>n=52</i>	Travis <i>n=38</i>	Total <i>n=407</i>
Cocaine/Crack	65.7	69.4	70.6	36.5	73.7	65.4
Methamphetamine	8.6	15.7	6.3	51.9	7.9	15.5
Heroin/Opiates	10.0	3.3	3.2	0.0	7.9	4.4
Marijuana	2.9	5.8	7.1	3.8	5.3	5.4
Other	1.4	4.1	9.5	5.8	5.3	5.7
Unknown/Missing	11.4	1.7	3.2	1.9	0.0	3.7

**APPENDIX E: SEPTEMBER 2005 DATA BY CSCD, CONT.**

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**CURRENT FELONY OFFENSE DATA BY CSCD, CONT.**

Percentage of Drug Amount by CSCD

Possession Amount	Bexar <i>n=26</i>	Dallas <i>n=87</i>	Harris <i>n=101</i>	Tarrant <i>n=40</i>	Travis <i>n=33</i>	Total <i>n=287</i>
Under 1 gram	53.8	34.5	49.0	52.5	18.2	42.2
1 to under 4 grams	11.5	41.4	27.7	25.0	54.5	33.1
4 to 200 grams	34.6	18.4	15.8	20.0	24.2	19.9
More than 200 grams	0.0	5.7	6.9	2.5	3.0	4.9

Note: Only represents drug cases where possession amount was available (30.1 percent missing).

Percentage of Weapon Involvement by CSCD

Weapon Involvement	Bexar <i>n=130</i>	Dallas <i>n=352</i>	Harris <i>n=279</i>	Tarrant <i>n=158</i>	Travis <i>n=102</i>	Total <i>n=1021</i>
No Known Involvement	92.3	90.6	91.4	93.7	93.1	91.8
Yes	5.4	9.1	7.9	6.3	6.9	7.6
Unknown/Missing	2.3	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6

Percentage of Weapon Type by CSCD

Weapon Type	Bexar <i>n=7</i>	Dallas <i>n=32</i>	Harris <i>n=22</i>	Tarrant <i>n=10</i>	Travis <i>n=7</i>	Total <i>n=78</i>
Firearm	57.1	53.1	36.4	20.0	42.9	43.6
Knife	0.0	12.5	31.8	40.0	42.9	23.1
Other/Unknown	42.9	34.4	31.8	40.0	14.3	33.3

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

**APPENDIX E: SEPTEMBER 2005 DATA BY CSCD, CONT.**

**MOTIONS TO REVOKE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION BY CSCD**

Percentage of Allegation Type by CSCD

Allegation Type	Bexar n=130	Dallas n=352	Harris n=279	Tarrant n=158	Travis n=102	Total n=1021
New Offense	60.0	39.2	44.4	46.8	58.8	46.4
<i>New Offense Only</i>	12.8	19.6	10.5	17.6	5.0	13.9
<i>New Offense/Positive UA</i>	2.6	0.7	1.6	1.4	0.0	1.3
<i>New Offense/Other Technical Violation</i>	61.5	54.3	56.5	54.1	78.3	59.1
<i>New Offense/Other Technical/ Violation/Positive UA</i>	23.1	25.4	31.5	27.0	16.7	25.7
Technical Violation	40.0	60.2	55.2	53.2	41.2	53.3
<i>Positive UA Only</i>	3.8	3.3	1.9	2.4	0.0	2.6
<i>Other Technical Violation Only</i>	59.6	57.5	48.1	59.5	57.1	55.3
<i>Positive UA/Other Technical Violation</i>	36.5	39.2	50.0	38.1	42.9	42.1
Unknown	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3

Percentage of Offense Type if Last Motion to Revoke for New Offense by CSCD

Offense Type	Bexar n=78	Dallas n=138	Harris n=124	Tarrant n=74	Travis n=60	Total n=474
New Offense						
<i>Felony Only</i>	42.3	62.3	66.9	51.4	45.0	56.3
<i>Misdemeanor Only</i>	41.0	26.8	29.8	43.2	20.0	31.6
<i>Felony and Misdemeanor</i>	16.7	8.0	3.2	5.4	35.0	11.2
<i>Unknown</i>	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8

Percentage of Number of Technical Violations if Last Motion to Revoke was for Technical Violation by CSCD

Number of Violations	Bexar n=51	Dallas n=212	Harris n=154	Tarrant n=84	Travis n=42	Total n=544
Technical Violations						
<i>One Violation</i>	57.7	17.5	14.9	23.8	11.9	21.1
<i>Two to Five Violations</i>	42.3	81.6	82.5	76.2	85.7	77.6
<i>Six or More Violations</i>	0.0	0.9	2.6	0.0	2.4	1.3

Average Number of Months between Community Supervision Start Date and First Motion to Revoke by CSCD

Months Before First Motion to Revoke	Bexar n=126	Dallas n=344	Harris n=270	Tarrant n=156	Travis n=100	Total n=996
Average	16.4	18.0	12.4	16.2	15.4	15.7

Average Number of Months between Community Supervision Start Date and Revocation by CSCD

Months Before Revocation	Bexar n=129	Dallas n=351	Harris n=278	Tarrant n=158	Travis n=102	Total n=1018
Average	29.8	27.4	24.2	24.9	28.0	26.5

Average Number of Motions to Revoke by CSCD

Number of Motions to Revoke	Bexar n=211	Dallas n=417	Harris n=393	Tarrant n=205	Travis n=162	Total n=1388
Average	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.6

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

## APPENDIX E: SEPTEMBER 2005 DATA BY CSCD, CONT.

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### REVOCAION DESTINATION AND SENTENCE LENGTH BY CSCD

#### Percentage of Revocation Destination by CSCD

Destination	Bexar <i>n=130</i>	Dallas <i>n=352</i>	Harris <i>n=279</i>	Tarrant <i>n=158</i>	Travis <i>n=102</i>	Total <i>n=1021</i>
Prison	46.9	48.3	47.7	50.6	56.9	49.2
State Jail	51.5	49.4	47.0	39.9	42.2	46.8
County Jail	1.5	2.3	5.4	9.5	1.0	4.0

#### Average Sentence Length in Months by Revocation Destination and CSCD

Destination	Bexar <i>n=130</i>	Dallas <i>n=352</i>	Harris <i>n=279</i>	Tarrant <i>n=158</i>	Travis <i>n=102</i>	Total <i>n=1021</i>
Prison	54.0	56.0	48.7	50.8	43.0	51.5
State Jail	13.6	10.7	8.1	9.8	13.0	10.5
County Jail	4.5	5.5	13.1	4.6	5.0	7.9

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.