



LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD

Adult and Juvenile Correctional Population Projections

Fiscal Years 2014 to 2019

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LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD STAFF

JUNE 2014

ADULT AND JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL POPULATION PROJECTIONS FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2019

June 2014

One responsibility of the Legislative Budget Board Criminal Justice Data Analysis Team is to conduct periodic, long-term adult and juvenile correctional population projections to serve as a basis for biennial funding determinations. This report is provided to the Texas Juvenile Justice Department and the Texas Department of Criminal Justice so they may incorporate the relevant information into their Legislative Appropriations Requests for the 2016–17 biennium.

In January 2015, updated projections will be published in preparation for the Eighty-fourth Legislative Session. Enhancements to the current projections will be made by conducting focus groups and interviews with practitioners and officials in various parts of the criminal and juvenile justice systems to obtain a more in-depth understanding of factors impacting criminal justice populations. Additionally, comprehensive data through fiscal year 2014 will be analyzed and incorporated into the updated projections.

Ursula Parks

Director

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On March 1, 2004, the Legislative Budget Board (LBB) established a Criminal Justice Data Analysis (CJDA) team to assume certain criminal justice policy analysis responsibilities and these responsibilities were codified in the Government Code §322.019, by the Seventy-ninth Legislature, Regular Session 2005. One responsibility of the CJDA team is to conduct periodic, long-term adult and juvenile correctional population projections to serve as a basis for biennial funding determinations. The June 2014 Adult and Juvenile Correctional Population Projections report provides correctional population projections for fiscal years 2014 through 2019 in preparation for the Eighty-fourth Texas Legislature, 2015.

WHY ARE CORRECTIONAL POPULATION PROJECTIONS PRODUCED?

Correctional population projections are produced to serve as a basis for biennial funding determinations. The June 2014 projections will inform upcoming state correctional agency legislative appropriation requests and the introduced version of the General Appropriations Bill(s). The CJDA team will update these projections in the January 2015 *Adult and Juvenile Correctional Population Projections* report. The January 2015 projections will inform budgeting and policy decisions during the Eighty-fourth Legislature, 2015.

CORRECTIONAL POPULATION PROJECTIONS OVERVIEW

The June 2014 correctional population projections indicate the adult and juvenile state correctional residential populations will remain relatively stable through fiscal year

2019. Both adult incarceration and juvenile state residential facility populations are expected to remain at or below capacity, specifically:

- adult state incarcerated populations are projected to remain stable throughout fiscal years 2014 to 2019 and to remain, on average, 0.6 percent below TDCJ’s internal operating capacity; and
- juvenile state residential populations are projected to fluctuate slightly throughout the projection period, increasing slightly in fiscal year 2015 before decreasing through fiscal year 2019. With the exception of a few months, the state residential population is expected to remain below state-funded residential capacity for the majority of the projection period.

Populations of adult felony community supervision and juvenile probation are expected to remain stable. Adult parole populations are expected to remain stable, while juvenile parole populations are expected to continue to decrease. **Figure 1** shows a brief overview of adult and juvenile correctional population projection growth trends and whether incarcerated populations will remain above or below institutional capacity during the projection period.

Figure 2 shows additional detail on adult and juvenile correctional population projection figures from fiscal years 2015 to 2017. Projected population figures are the yearly average of the end-of-month population counts for adults and the average daily population for juveniles.

**FIGURE 1
CORRECTIONAL POPULATION PROJECTION GROWTH TRENDS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2019**

ADULT/JUVENILE	POPULATION TYPE	PROJECTION GROWTH TREND	ABOVE/BELOW INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY
Adult	Incarceration	Stable	Below
Adult	Parole	Stable	N/A
Adult	Felony Direct Community Supervision	Stable	N/A
Adult	Misdemeanor Community Supervision Placements	Stable	N/A
Juvenile	State Residential	Slight decrease	Below
Juvenile	Parole	Decrease	N/A
Juvenile	Juvenile Probation	Stable	N/A

NOTE: Adult incarceration populations include those in prison, state jail, and substance abuse felony punishment facilities.
SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

FIGURE 2
CORRECTIONAL POPULATION PROJECTIONS OVERVIEW, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

ADULT/JUVENILE	POPULATION TYPE	2015	2016	2017	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FOR PERIOD
Adult	Incarceration	151,217	151,817	152,374	0.8%
Adult	Parole	87,155	87,802	87,617	0.5%
Adult	Felony Direct Community Supervision	161,422	160,948	160,895	(0.3%)
Adult	Misdemeanor Community Supervision Placements	102,696	102,380	101,264	(1.4%)
Juvenile	State Residential	1,331	1,304	1,288	(3.2%)
Juvenile	Parole	467	444	433	(7.3%)
Juvenile	Juvenile Probation	23,156	23,572	23,471	1.4%

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

METHODOLOGY AT A GLANCE

The LBB's CJDA team produces correctional population projections by using a statistical simulation model that incorporates up-to-date demographic and correctional information. The model simulates individual offender movement throughout the adult criminal and juvenile justice systems to produce aggregate population estimates for the next five fiscal years. Each offender's projected movement is governed by the state laws in place at the time of the offender's offense. Population projections assume all current policies, procedures, and laws are held constant throughout the duration of the projection period.

CURRENT CORRECTIONAL POPULATIONS AT A GLANCE

Figure 3 shows a brief overview of current adult and juvenile correctional populations, as of February 28, 2014.

FIGURE 3
CORRECTIONAL POPULATIONS AS OF FEBRUARY 28, 2014

ADULT/JUVENILE	POPULATION TYPE	POPULATION COUNT
Adult	Incarceration	150,668
Adult	Parole	86,677
Adult	Felony Direct Community Supervision	160,794
Juvenile	State Residential	1,298
Juvenile	Parole	497
Juvenile	Juvenile Probation	23,455

NOTES:

- (1) Adult and juvenile probation and parole figures are preliminary and subject to revision.
- (2) Misdemeanor community supervision placements are not included in Figure 3 because these data are measured cumulatively each fiscal year.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

CRIME IN TEXAS

In addition to correctional population projections, this report also includes recent adult and juvenile crime statistics. Figure 4 shows a brief overview of adult and juvenile arrests in calendar years 2011 and 2012. Additional detail on adult and juvenile arrests, including arrests by offense type, is on pages 5 (adult) and 11 (juvenile).

FIGURE 4
ADULT AND JUVENILE ARRESTS AND ARREST RATES, CALENDAR YEARS 2011 TO 2012

POPULATION	2011		2012		PERCENTAGE CHANGE	
	ARRESTS	RATE	ARRESTS	RATE	ARRESTS	RATE
Adult	964,689	5,050	964,051	4,958	(0.1%)	(1.8%)
Juvenile	98,805	3,677	91,873	3,384	(7.0%)	(8.0%)

NOTES:

- (1) Adults in Texas are defined as individuals 17 years of age and older.
- (2) Juvenile arrests and arrest rates refer to individuals ages 10 to 16, the age range specified by the Texas Family Code.
- (3) Rates are per 100,000 adults and 100,000 juveniles, respectively.

SOURCES: Texas Department of Public Safety; Texas State Data Center.

ADULT ARRESTS AND ARREST RATES

The number of adult arrests decreased 0.1 percent between calendar years 2011 and 2012, while the arrest rate decreased 1.8 percent during that period. Arrests for violent, property, and drug offenses increased between calendar years 2011 and 2012, with drug offenses increasing more than 5 percent. Arrest rates increased for drug offenses and decreased for violent, property, and other offenses during this period. The Texas State Data Center estimated the calendar years 2011 and 2012 Texas adult population to be 19,103,965 and 19,445,687, respectively. **Figure 5** shows arrest figures by offense type for calendar years 2011 and 2012.

Figure 6 shows the percentage change in arrest rates by offense type from calendar years 2011 to 2012. Arrest rates are calculated by dividing the number of adult arrests by the adult population in the state and then multiplying the result by 100,000. Rates may not sum to the total count due to rounding.

**FIGURE 5
ADULT ARRESTS AND ARREST RATES, CALENDAR YEARS 2011 TO 2012**

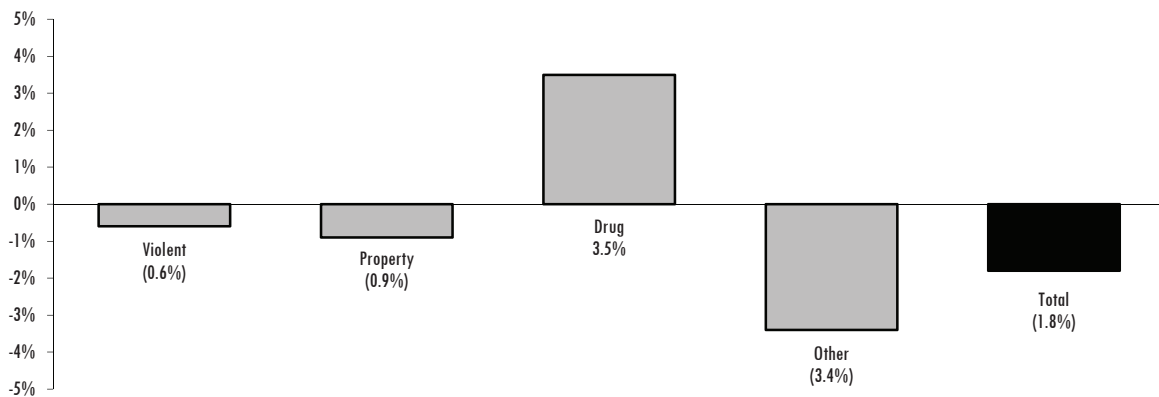
OFFENSE	2011		2012		PERCENTAGE CHANGE	
	ARRESTS	RATE	ARRESTS	RATE	ARRESTS	RATE
Violent	121,567	636	122,961	632	1.1%	(0.6%)
Property	142,258	745	143,484	738	0.9%	(0.9%)
Drug	123,923	649	130,549	671	5.3%	3.5%
Other	576,941	3,020	567,057	2,916	(1.7%)	(3.4%)
TOTAL	964,689	5,050	964,051	4,958	(0.1%)	(1.8%)

NOTES:

- (1) Adults are defined as individuals age 17 and older.
- (2) Juvenile arrests and arrest rates refer to individuals ages 10 to 16, the age range specified by the Texas Family Code.
- (3) See the glossary for offenses included in these offense categories.
- (4) Rates are per 100,000 adults.

SOURCES: Texas Department of Public Safety; Texas State Data Center.

**FIGURE 6
PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN ADULT ARREST RATES BY OFFENSE TYPE, CALENDAR YEAR 2011 TO 2012**



SOURCES: Texas Department of Public Safety; Texas State Data Center.

ADULT CORRECTIONAL POPULATION PROJECTIONS

METHODOLOGY

The LBB’s CJDA team produces correctional population projections by using a statistical simulation model that incorporates up-to-date demographic and correctional information. The model simulates individual offender movement throughout the adult criminal justice system to produce aggregate population estimates for the next five fiscal years. Each offender’s projected movement is governed by the state laws in place at the time of the offender’s offense. Population projections assume all current policies, procedures, and laws are held constant throughout the projection period. Additional information on the adult correctional population projection methodology is in **Appendix A**.

ADULT INCARCERATION ACTUAL AND PROJECTED POPULATIONS, FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2019

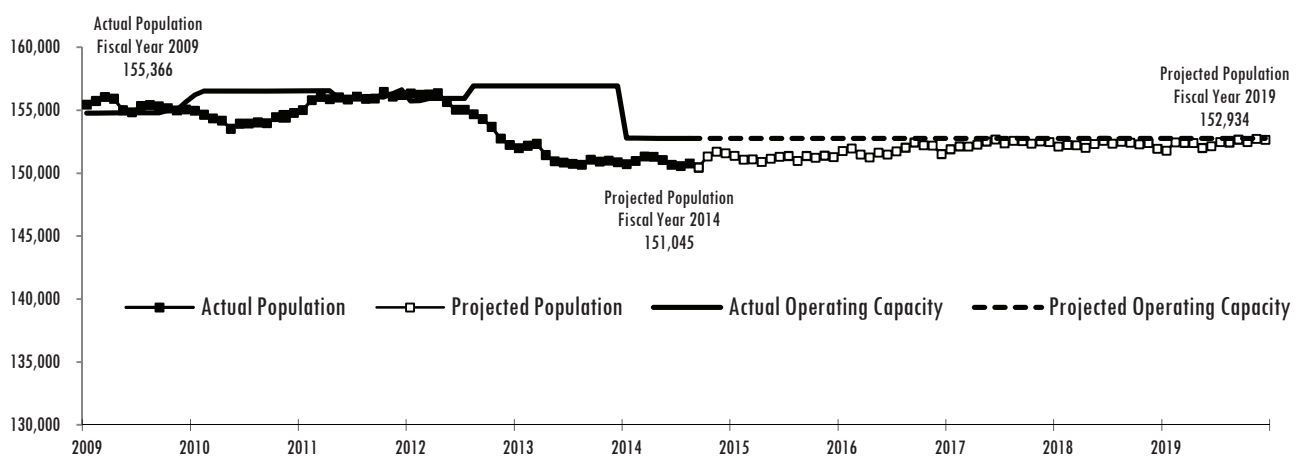
The adult incarceration population is projected to remain stable with a slight increase of 0.9 percent from fiscal years 2014 to 2019. The slight projected increase in the population is primarily driven by a projected 1.1 percent increase in admissions and a slight slowing of parole and discretionary mandatory supervision (DMS) case considerations and approvals. TDCJ admissions have historically fluctuated between slight increases and decreases in admissions and are

expected to remain relatively stable, fluctuating slightly, similar to historical trends during the projection period. The average length of stay in TDCJ is expected to remain stable for the projection period.

During the projection period, the adult incarceration population is projected to remain slightly below internal operating capacity. Any significant change in projection drivers (e.g., admissions and parole approval practices) may affect future, actual populations. The projected incarceration population for TDCJ is shown in **Figure 7** along with the TDCJ internal operating capacity. **Appendix A** provides additional information regarding projections drivers and model assumptions.

Figure 8 shows a detailed look at the end-of-month yearly average of projected populations from fiscal years 2014 to 2019 and the population relative to TDCJ’s current internal operating capacity. The internal operating capacity is 96.0 percent of unit capacity to allow prison administrators to accommodate logistical and safety issues. See **Appendix A** for more details.

**FIGURE 7
ACTUAL AND PROJECTED TDCJ INCARCERATION POPULATIONS AND INTERNAL OPERATING CAPACITY
FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2019**



NOTE: In September 2013, TDCJ permanently removed 4,316 beds from capacity as part of the budget reductions directed by the Eighty-third Legislature. In December 2013, TDCJ permanently removed 40 beds from capacity to accommodate wheelchair accessibility.
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

**FIGURE 8
PROJECTED INCARCERATION POPULATIONS AND OPERATING CAPACITY, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2019**

YEAR	INCARCERATION POPULATION (END-OF-MONTH YEARLY AVERAGE)	INTERNAL OPERATING CAPACITY	STATE OPERATING CAPACITY COMPARED TO PROJECTED POPULATION	
			DIFFERENCE	PERCENTAGE
2014	151,045	152,760	1,715	1.1%
2015	151,217	152,760	1,543	1.0%
2016	151,817	152,760	943	0.6%
2017	152,374	152,760	386	0.3%
2018	152,292	152,760	468	0.3%
2019	152,394	152,760	366	0.2%

NOTES: Operating capacity is 96.0 percent of sum of total unit capacities. The TDCJ internal operating capacity includes beds temporarily removed from capacity and will differ from the internal operating capacity reported in the LBB's Monthly Correctional Indicators report.

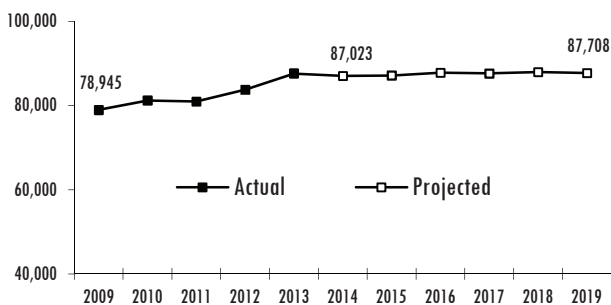
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

ACTIVE ADULT PAROLE SUPERVISION ACTUAL AND PROJECTED POPULATIONS, FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2019

The active adult parole supervision population is projected to remain stable with a slight increase of 0.8 percent from fiscal year 2014 to 2019. While parole and discretionary mandatory supervision placements have slowed, the total number of placements remains higher than those observed before the fiscal year 2012 peak. Placements are projected to remain stable throughout the projection period. The length of supervision is also projected to remain stable. Any significant change in projection drivers (e.g., parole approval and consideration practices) may affect future, actual populations. **Appendix A** provides additional information regarding projection drivers and model assumptions.

Figure 9 shows the actual and projected parole population from fiscal years 2009 to 2019. **Figure 10** shows the projected end-of-month yearly average active adult parole supervision population from fiscal years 2014 to 2019.

**FIGURE 9
ACTUAL AND PROJECTED ACTIVE ADULT PAROLE SUPERVISION POPULATIONS, FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2019**



SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

**FIGURE 10
PROJECTED ACTIVE ADULT PAROLE SUPERVISION POPULATIONS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2019**

YEAR	ACTIVE ADULT PAROLE SUPERVISION POPULATION (END-OF-MONTH YEARLY AVERAGE)
2014	87,023
2015	87,155
2016	87,802
2017	87,617
2018	87,973
2019	87,708

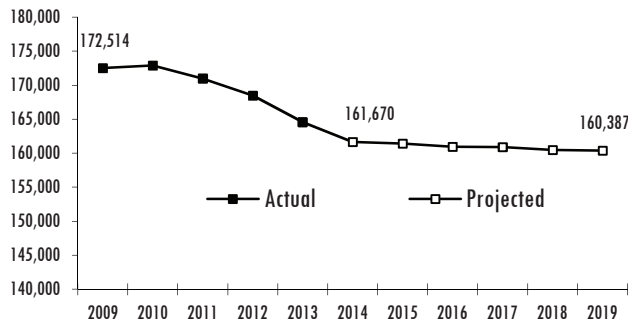
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

**ADULT FELONY DIRECT COMMUNITY SUPERVISION
ACTUAL AND PROJECTED POPULATIONS, FISCAL YEARS
2009 TO 2019**

The adult felony direct community supervision population is expected to decrease slightly from fiscal year 2014 to 2015 due to reductions in placements and increases in terminations. However, the felony community supervision population is then projected to stabilize due to a recent slowing of both trends. **Appendix A** provides additional information regarding projection drivers and model assumptions.

Figure 11 shows the actual and projected felony direct community supervision population from fiscal years 2009 to 2019. **Figure 12** shows the projected end-of-month yearly average felony direct community supervision population from fiscal years 2014 to 2019.

**FIGURE 11
ACTUAL AND PROJECTED ADULT FELONY DIRECT
COMMUNITY SUPERVISION POPULATIONS
FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2019**



SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

**FIGURE 12
PROJECTED ADULT FELONY DIRECT COMMUNITY
SUPERVISION POPULATIONS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2019**

YEAR	FELONY DIRECT COMMUNITY SUPERVISION POPULATION (END-OF-MONTH YEARLY AVERAGE)
2014	161,670
2015	161,422
2016	160,948
2017	160,895
2018	160,470
2019	160,387

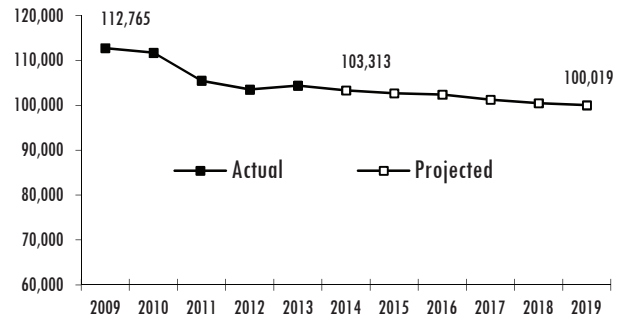
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

**ADULT MISDEMEANOR COMMUNITY SUPERVISION
ACTUAL AND PROJECTED PLACEMENTS, FISCAL YEARS
2009 TO 2019**

Misdemeanor community supervision placements are projected to decrease 3.2 percent from fiscal year 2014 to 2019. The projected decrease in misdemeanor community supervision placements is based on the decrease in placements observed during four of the last five fiscal years. This downward trend was also observed in the first half of fiscal year 2014 compared to the first half of fiscal year 2013. **Appendix A** provides additional information regarding projection drivers and model assumptions.

Figure 13 shows the projected misdemeanor community supervision placements from fiscal years 2009 to 2019. **Figure 14** shows the projected number of misdemeanor community supervision placements for fiscal years 2014 to 2019.

**FIGURE 13
ACTUAL AND PROJECTED ADULT MISDEMEANOR
COMMUNITY SUPERVISION PLACEMENTS
FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2019**



SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

**FIGURE 14
PROJECTED ADULT MISDEMEANOR COMMUNITY
SUPERVISION PLACEMENTS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2019**

YEAR	MISDEMEANOR COMMUNITY SUPERVISION PLACEMENTS
2014	103,313
2015	102,696
2016	102,380
2017	101,264
2018	100,493
2019	100,019

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

JUVENILE ARRESTS AND ARREST RATES

Figure 15 shows the number of juvenile arrests decreased 7.0 percent from calendar years 2011 to 2012. Similarly, the juvenile arrest rate decreased 8.0 percent during this period. The arrest rate decreased for violent, property, disorderly conduct, and other offenses, and increased slightly for drug and curfew/runaway offenses. The Texas State Data Center estimated the calendar years 2011 and 2012 Texas juvenile populations, ages 10 to 16, to be 2,687,248 and 2,714,849, respectively. **Figure 15** shows juvenile arrest figures by offense type.

Figure 16 shows the percentage change in juvenile arrest rates by offense type from calendar years 2011 to 2012. Juvenile arrest rates are calculated by dividing the number of juvenile arrests by the juvenile population ages 10 to 16 in the state and then multiplying the result by 100,000. Rates may not sum to the total count due to rounding.

FIGURE 15
JUVENILE ARRESTS AND ARREST RATES, CALENDAR YEARS 2011 TO 2012

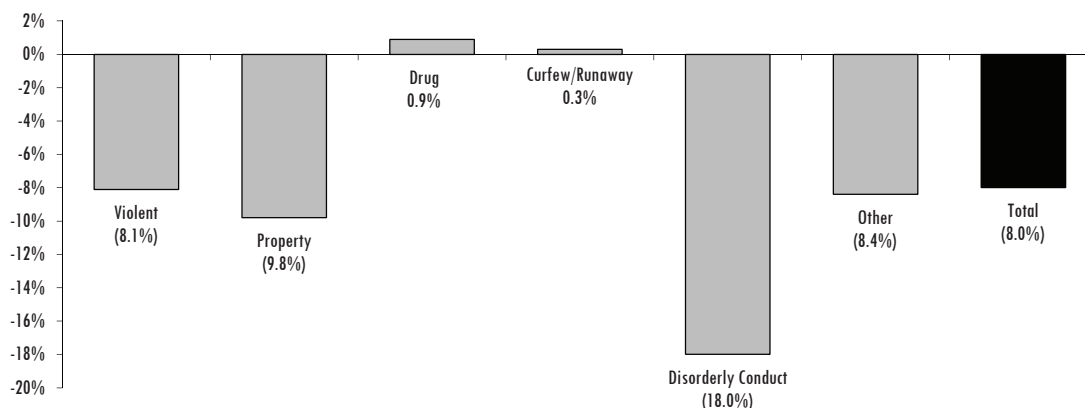
OFFENSE	2011		2012		PERCENTAGE CHANGE	
	ARRESTS	RATE	ARRESTS	RATE	ARRESTS	RATE
Violent	18,109	674	16,804	619	(7.2%)	(8.1%)
Property	21,929	816	19,990	736	(8.8%)	(9.8%)
Drug	8,381	312	8,542	315	1.9%	0.9%
Curfew/Runaway	15,220	566	15,423	568	1.3%	0.3%
Disorderly Conduct	14,645	545	12,133	447	(17.2%)	(18.0%)
Other	20,521	764	18,981	699	(7.5%)	(8.4%)
TOTAL	98,805	3,677	91,873	3,384	(7.0%)	(8.0%)

NOTES:

- (1) Juveniles are defined as individuals ages 10 to 16, which is the age range the Texas Family Code specifies for entry into the Texas juvenile justice system.
- (2) See the glossary for offenses included in these offense categories.
- (3) Rates are per 100,000 juveniles.

SOURCES: Texas Department of Public Safety; Texas State Data Center.

FIGURE 16
PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN JUVENILE ARREST RATES BY OFFENSE TYPE, CALENDAR YEARS 2011 TO 2012



SOURCES: Texas Department of Public Safety; Texas State Data Center.

JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL POPULATION PROJECTIONS

METHODOLOGY

The LBB's CJDA team produces juvenile correctional population projections by using a statistical simulation model that incorporates up-to-date demographic and correctional information. The model simulates individual juvenile movement throughout the juvenile justice system to produce aggregate population estimates for the next five fiscal years. Each juvenile's projected movement is governed by the laws in place at the time of the juvenile's offense. Population projections assume all current policies, procedures, and laws are held constant throughout the projection period. Additional information on the juvenile correctional population projection methodology is in **Appendix B**.

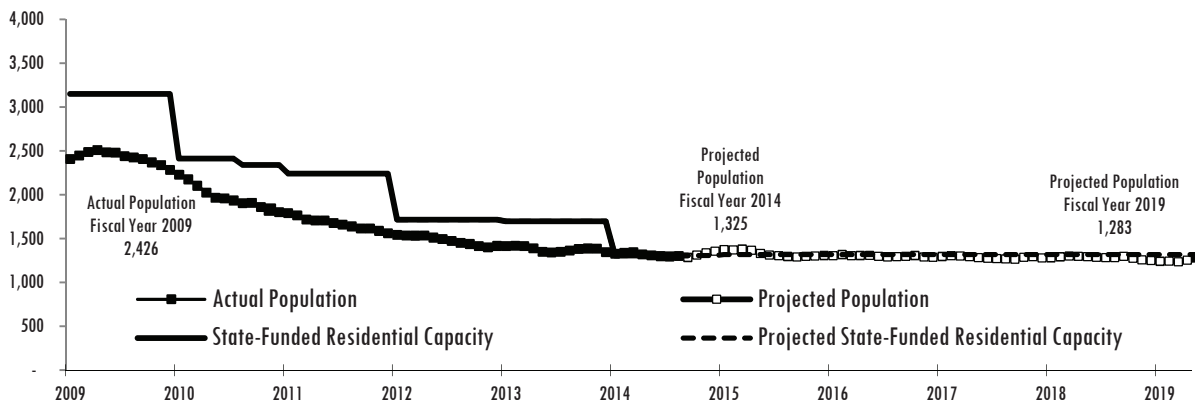
JUVENILE STATE RESIDENTIAL ACTUAL AND PROJECTED POPULATIONS, FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2019

The juvenile state residential average daily population is projected to increase slightly through fiscal year 2015 and then remain stable through the first half of fiscal year 2019 before increasing slightly in the second half of the fiscal year. Although admissions decreased significantly from fiscal years 2009 to 2013, they are expected to decrease slightly from fiscal years 2014 to 2019. The average daily state residential population is projected to remain within current state-funded residential capacity from fiscal years 2016 to 2017.

Any significant change in projection drivers (e.g., commitment and parole revocation practices) may affect actual populations. **Figure 17** shows the actual and projected monthly state residential population for the Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD) from fiscal years 2009 to 2019. **Appendix B** provides additional information about projection drivers and model assumptions.

Figure 18 shows the average daily projected population from fiscal years 2014 to 2019 and the population relative to TJJD's state-funded residential capacity. The average daily population is expected to be slightly above state-funded residential capacity through fiscal year 2015 and then remain within state-funded residential capacity through most of fiscal year 2019. See **Appendix B** for additional details.

FIGURE 17
ACTUAL AND PROJECTED TJJD STATE RESIDENTIAL AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION AND STATE-FUNDED RESIDENTIAL CAPACITY, FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2019



SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

FIGURE 18
PROJECTED TJJD STATE RESIDENTIAL AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION AND STATE-FUNDED RESIDENTIAL CAPACITY
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2019

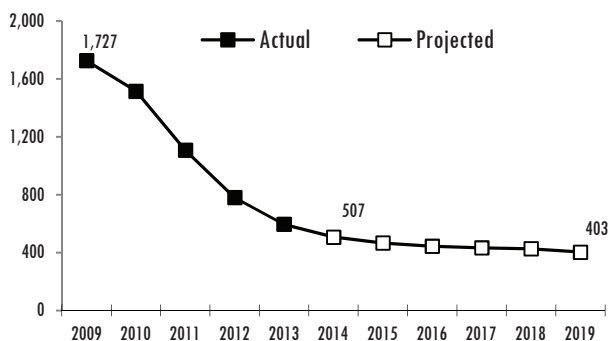
YEAR	STATE RESIDENTIAL POPULATION	STATE-FUNDED RESIDENTIAL CAPACITY	STATE-FUNDED RESIDENTIAL CAPACITY COMPARED TO PROJECTED POPULATION	
			DIFFERENCE	PERCENTAGE
2014	1,325	1,309	16	1.2%
2015	1,331	1,319	12	0.9%
2016	1,304	1,319	(15)	(1.1%)
2017	1,288	1,319	(31)	(2.4%)
2018	1,286	1,319	(33)	(2.5%)
2019	1,283	1,319	(36)	(2.7%)

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

JUVENILE PAROLE ACTUAL AND PROJECTED POPULATIONS, FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2019

From fiscal years 2009 to 2013, the juvenile parole average daily population decreased 65.5 percent. This population is projected to continue to decrease from fiscal years 2014 to 2019, but less than it did in the previous five fiscal years. Fewer admissions to parole supervision are a major factor for this decline. Any significant change in projection drivers (e.g., commitment and parole revocation practices) may affect actual populations. **Figure 19** shows the actual and projected juvenile parole population for TJJD from fiscal years 2009 to 2019. **Appendix B** provides additional information about these projections and model assumptions.

FIGURE 19
ACTUAL AND PROJECTED JUVENILE PAROLE POPULATIONS, FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2019



SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

Figure 20 shows the projected average daily parole supervision population from fiscal years 2014 to 2019. See **Appendix B** for more details.

FIGURE 20
PROJECTED JUVENILE PAROLE AVERAGE DAILY POPULATIONS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2019

YEAR	POPULATION
2014	507
2015	467
2016	444
2017	433
2018	427
2019	403

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

JUVENILE PROBATION SUPERVISION ACTUAL AND PROJECTED POPULATIONS, FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2019

From fiscal years 2009 to 2013, the average daily juvenile probation supervision population decreased 25.7 percent. The decrease was due to significantly fewer admissions to juvenile probation.

The total juvenile supervision population is expected to fluctuate slightly throughout the projection period, decreasing by less than 2 percent in fiscal year 2015, increasing less than 2 percent in 2016, and decreasing by less than 1 percent each of the remaining years through fiscal year 2019.

The average daily population of juveniles on adjudicated probation is projected to remain fairly stable during the projection period, increasing 0.8 percent from fiscal years 2014 to 2019. This is because admissions are projected to level out during that same period. The average daily population of juveniles on deferred prosecution is projected to decline 3.9 percent from fiscal years 2014 to 2019 due to a decrease in admissions during that period. As of October 1,

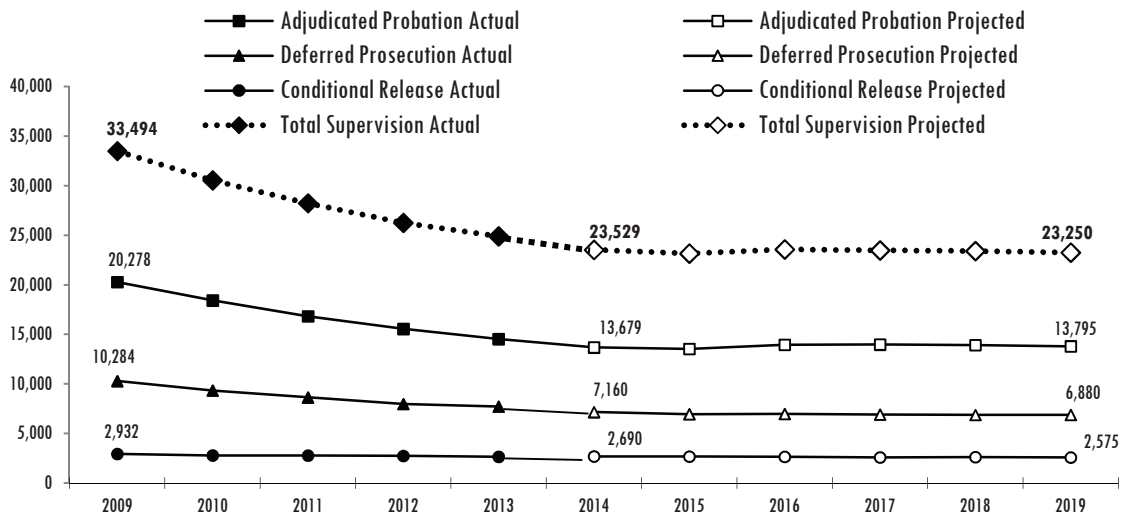
2013, TJJD changed the description of Conditions of Release supervision from “Conditional Release from Detention” to “Conditional Pre-Disposition Supervision.” This change in definition has the potential to increase admissions to Conditional Pre-Disposition Supervision. It is possible some of those receiving pre-disposition, court-ordered supervision programs and services were previously not being counted under this type of supervision.

Aggregate data received from TJJD through March 2014 indicates the impact of this change in definition has been minimal through the first seven months of the fiscal year. LBB staff is closely monitoring this change in definition, and

will incorporate its effects into future correctional population projections.

Figure 21 shows the actual and projected juvenile probation supervision populations from fiscal year 2009 to 2019. **Figure 22** shows projected average juvenile probation supervision daily population from fiscal years 2014 to 2019. See **Appendix B** for more details.

**FIGURE 21
ACTUAL AND PROJECTED JUVENILE PROBATION SUPERVISION POPULATIONS BY SUPERVISION TYPE
FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2019**



SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

**FIGURE 22
PROJECTED JUVENILE PROBATION SUPERVISION POPULATIONS BY SUPERVISION TYPE
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2019**

YEAR	AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION			
	ADJUDICATED PROBATION	DEFERRED PROSECUTION	CONDITIONAL RELEASE	TOTAL SUPERVISION
2014	13,679	7,160	2,690	23,529
2015	13,535	6,952	2,669	23,156
2016	13,954	6,976	2,642	23,572
2017	13,968	6,915	2,588	23,471
2018	13,919	6,871	2,618	23,408
2019	13,795	6,880	2,575	23,250

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

GLOSSARY

GENERAL TERMS

ARRESTING OFFENSES

The Department of Public Safety (DPS) publishes arrest counts for certain offenses. The Legislative Budget Board staff have categorized these offenses as violent, property, drug, or other as follows:

- **Violent Offenses**—violent offenses include murder, non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, and other assaults.
- **Property Offenses**—property offenses include burglary, larceny/theft, motor vehicle theft, forgery and counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property, and vandalism.
- **Drug Offenses**—drug offenses include drug sale, manufacturing, and possession.
- **Other Offenses**—other offenses include arson, weapons carrying and possession, prostitution and commercial vice, gambling, offenses against children, vagrancy, sex offenses other than prostitution and rape, driving while intoxicated, liquor law violations, drunkenness and all other offenses not mentioned above (except traffic).

OPERATING CAPACITY

Operating capacity is the maximum number of beds that can be operated safely and within the statutory and constitutional guidelines if all positions are funded.

STATE-FUNDED CAPACITY

State-funded capacity is the number of beds funded each fiscal year in the State of Texas General Appropriations Act.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM TERMS

DISCRETIONARY MANDATORY SUPERVISION

Discretionary Mandatory Supervision (DMS) is the current form of mandatory release and requires approval by the Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles (BPP) for release of eligible offenders.

MANDATORY SUPERVISION

Mandatory Supervision (MS) is an automatic release when time served plus good time earned equals the sentence length, with no requirement for release approval from BPP. MS was abolished in August 1996 and replaced with Discretionary Mandatory Supervision; however, some offenders who entered prison before that time are still eligible for MS release.

PAROLE SUPERVISION

Parole is the conditional release of offenders from prison, after approval by members and commissioners of BPP, to serve the remainder of their sentence under supervision in the community. In most cases, approval by two of the three members of a parole panel is sufficient; however, in some cases, approval must be received from two-thirds of BPP for parole to be granted.

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM TERMS

ADJUDICATED PROBATION

Adjudicated probation is a type of community-based supervision and is one of the three types of juvenile probation department supervision defined in the Texas Family Code. To be placed on this type of supervision, a judge must first determine, during an adjudication hearing, that the juvenile committed the petitioned offense(s). During a disposition hearing, the judge then specifies the supervision length of probation and the conditions of supervision. The judge may place the juvenile on probation at home or in a secure or non-secure residential facility. As part of this supervision, the juvenile is required to follow certain requirements (e.g., meet with the probation officer regularly or be at home by a certain time), participate in programs (e.g., mentoring, drug treatment, or counseling), and/or fulfill obligations (e.g., complete community service restitution, pay a fine, or have the family pay a fine). If the judge determines a juvenile violated the conditions of probation, the judge may modify the probation terms (e.g., extend the length of probation or increase requirements) or, if the juvenile is eligible, revoke probation and commit the juvenile to the custody of the Texas Juvenile Justice Department. For further detail, see the Texas Family Code, Chapter 54, Section 4.

DEFERRED PROSECUTION

Deferred Prosecution is one of the three types of juvenile probation department supervision defined in the Texas Family Code. Under this type of supervision, juveniles may avoid adjudication by successfully completing a community-based supervision program called deferred prosecution. This supervision type is typically reserved for juveniles with less significant and severe offense histories. Participation requires consent from the juvenile and the juvenile's family. At any time during supervision, the juvenile and the family may terminate the supervision and request an adjudication hearing. Supervision may last up to six months unless extended by the judge for up to another six months. Similar to adjudicated probation, deferred prosecution includes supervision conditions. If the juvenile violates any of the conditions during the supervision period, the department may request formal adjudication of the case. If a juvenile successfully completes deferred prosecution, the juvenile must be released from supervision and any filed petition for the case should be dismissed. For further detail, see the Texas Family Code, Chapter 53, Section 3.

CONDITIONAL RELEASE

Conditional Release is a type of community-based supervision and is one of the three types of juvenile probation department supervision defined in the Texas Family Code. This community-based supervision specifies the conditions of a juvenile's release from the department's custody. As indicated in Texas Family Code, Chapter 53, Section 2, the conditions (e.g., setting a curfew and requiring regular presence in school) are intended to reasonably ensure that the juvenile will return to court. The conditions of the release must be in writing and filed with the office or official designated by the court and a copy furnished to the juvenile. A juvenile participates in this type of supervision before his/her case is disposed. Violations of the conditions for this supervision type do not constitute a new offense but may result in a return to custody or detention. As of October 1, 2013, TJJJ changed the description of this supervision from "Conditional Release from Detention" to "Conditional Pre-Disposition Supervision."

APPENDIX A: ADULT CORRECTIONAL POPULATION PROJECTIONS METHODOLOGY AND ASSUMPTIONS

CORRECTIONAL POPULATION PROJECTIONS METHODOLOGY AT A GLANCE

The Legislative Budget Board's Criminal Justice Data Analysis team produces correctional population projections by using a statistical simulation model that incorporates up-to-date demographic and correctional information. The model simulates individual offender movement throughout the adult criminal and juvenile justice systems to produce aggregate population estimates for the projection period. Each offender's projected movement is governed by the laws in place at the time of the offender's offense. Population projections assume all current policies, procedures, and laws are held constant throughout the projection period.

FACTORS AFFECTING ADULT CORRECTIONAL POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The following criminal justice trends have been considered when generating the projections. If major shifts occur from the latest trends in the areas listed below, adjustments to the projection may become necessary.

TEXAS ADULT POPULATION

From calendar years 2008 to 2012, the adult population (adults age 17 or older) increased 6.8 percent, from 18.2 to 19.4 million people, as estimated by the Texas State Data Center and Office of the State Demographer. These agencies project the population will increase 10.8 percent (or 2.1 million adults) from calendar years 2012 to 2019.

These agencies estimate that the adult population most at-risk of criminal justice involvement (adults ages 17 to 34) also increased from calendar year 2008 to 2012, but the increase was smaller (2.1 percent or from 6.6 to 6.8 million people). These agencies project the population will increase 6.2 percent (or 420,199 adults) from calendar year 2012 to 2019.

TEXAS ADULT ARREST RATE

From calendar year 2008 to 2012, the total adult arrest rate decreased 14.6 percent (or from 5,803 to 4,958 arrests per 100,000 adults). While arrest rates effectively gauge public safety, trends capturing the number of adult arrests better gauge the pressure on the criminal justice system. Total adult arrests decreased 8.8 percent from calendar year 2008 to 2012. Adult arrests decreased 2.8 percent for violent offenses,

1.3 percent for property offenses, 3.7 percent for drug offenses, and 12.6 percent for other offenses. Recently, adult arrests increased slightly across several offense categories. From calendar years 2011 to 2012, violent arrests increased 1.1 percent, property offenses increased 0.9 percent, and drug offenses increased 5.3 percent.

The adult arrest data are compiled from the Texas Department of Public Safety's annual Crime in Texas reports, and the population data are compiled from Texas State Data Center and Office of the State Demographer population estimates.

TEXAS UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

The unemployment rate increased from 4.5 percent in fiscal year 2008 to 6.5 percent in fiscal year 2013. The unemployment rate is projected to decrease slightly to 5.8 percent in fiscal year 2014 and to 5.4 percent in fiscal year 2015. (Source: Moody's Analytics, Economic and Consumer Credit Analytics, May 2014).

INCARCERATION POPULATION PROJECTION METHODOLOGY: IN DETAIL

The Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) incarcerated population consists of the prison, state jail, and substance abuse felony punishment facility populations. The TDCJ incarceration population projection is based on a discrete-event simulation modeling approach resulting from the movement of individual offenders into, through, and out of TDCJ. Discrete-event simulation focuses on the modeling of a system as it evolves as a dynamic process. The model simulates offender movement based on offense type, sentence length, and time credited to current sentence.

MONTHLY POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Figure 23 shows the projected end-of-month incarcerated population counts from fiscal year 2015 through 2017.

ADMISSIONS

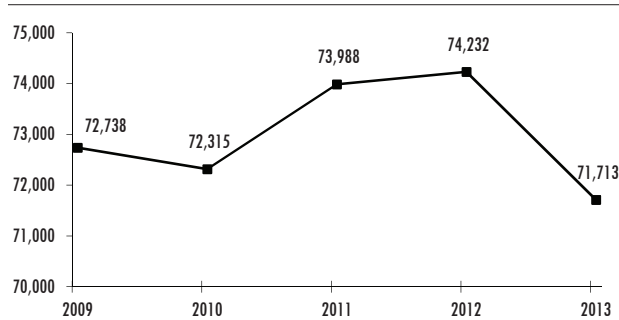
TDCJ admissions remained relatively stable from fiscal years 2009 to 2012, fluctuating an average of 0.7 percent each year. From fiscal years 2012 to 2013, admissions decreased 3.4 percent, after increasing slightly each of the two previous fiscal years. This fluctuation between slight increases and decreases in admissions can be observed historically (see **Figure 24**).

FIGURE 23
PROJECTED TDCJ END-OF-MONTH INCARCERATION POPULATION COUNTS, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

2015	POPULATION	2016	POPULATION	2017	POPULATION
September	151,393	September	151,775	September	151,907
October	151,082	October	151,965	October	152,136
November	151,099	November	151,487	November	152,117
December	150,897	December	151,264	December	152,280
January	151,149	January	151,638	January	152,517
February	151,318	February	151,495	February	152,676
March	151,374	March	151,742	March	152,370
April	150,983	April	152,035	April	152,587
May	151,374	May	152,441	May	152,548
June	151,235	June	152,235	June	152,353
July	151,401	July	152,203	July	152,522
August	151,293	August	151,528	August	152,472
AVERAGE	151,217	AVERAGE	151,817	AVERAGE	152,374

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

FIGURE 24
TDCJ INCARCERATION ADMISSIONS
FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2013



SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

The number of admissions assumed for fiscal years 2014 to 2019 is expected to remain relatively stable, fluctuating slightly, similar to historical trends. This projection assumes TDCJ incarceration facilities will receive an average of 70,410 admissions annually and will increase slightly, 1.1 percent, during the projection period.

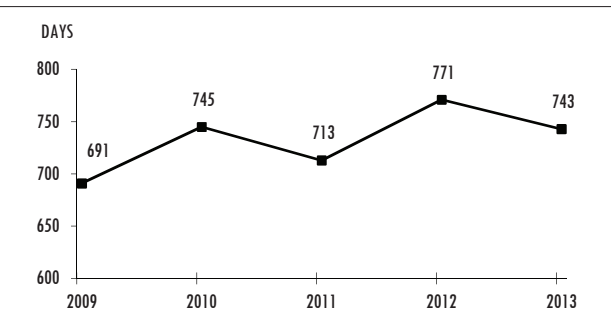
LENGTH OF STAY

Longer incarceration stays can increase the population by slowing releases; in contrast, shorter length of stays can decrease the population by expediting release. The adult incarcerated population’s length of stay in TDCJ is primarily driven by sentence length, time served before TDCJ incarceration, the minimum length of stay required by

statute, time credits for good behavior, and release decisions by the Board of Pardons and Paroles. The projection model simulates an inmate’s movement through TDCJ based on these and other factors. The model projects length of stay for newly admitted inmates and those incarcerated at the end of fiscal year 2013, the most recent sample of inmates available. Since the projections are for time served in TDCJ, the analysis covers length of stay in TDCJ and does not include prior time served in county jail for the sentence before being received by TDCJ.

Among inmates released, the average length of stay in TDCJ increased slightly (2.0 percent on average annually) from fiscal years 2009 to 2013 (see **Figure 25**). The average length of stay is projected to remain stable during the projection period with slight fluctuations similar to those observed historically.

FIGURE 25
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN TDCJ OF RELEASES, FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2013



SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

ACTIVE ADULT PAROLE SUPERVISION POPULATION PROJECTION

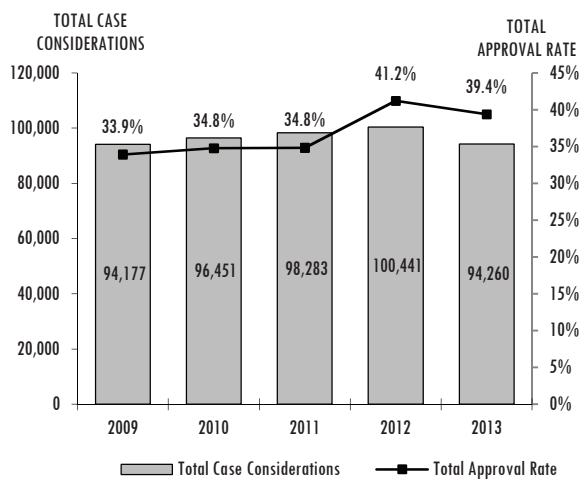
The active adult parole population projection is a component of the discrete-event simulation modeling approach. Discrete-event simulation focuses on the modeling of a system over time as a dynamic process. The model simulates offender movement through the system based on offense type, sentence length, and time credited to current sentence.

The Board of Pardons and Paroles (BPP) may place offenders on parole supervision through a parole or discretionary mandatory supervision (DMS) process. Statutory requirements determine a prisoners' eligibility for parole and DMS, and these requirements are commonly based on offenders' sentence dates and committing offenses. Offenders are typically eligible for parole release before DMS release. A relatively small number of offenders sentenced before September 1, 1996, are automatically placed on parole supervision through a mandatory supervision process.

PLACEMENTS

Parole placements were relatively stable from fiscal years 2007 to 2011 but increased significantly (20.7 percent) from fiscal years 2011 to 2012. In fiscal year 2012, the BPP considered and approved a large number of offenders for parole (see **Figure 26**). Additionally, the BPP approved a greater share of offenders for quicker release (less than four months but often within 55 days). From fiscal years 2012 to 2013, parole

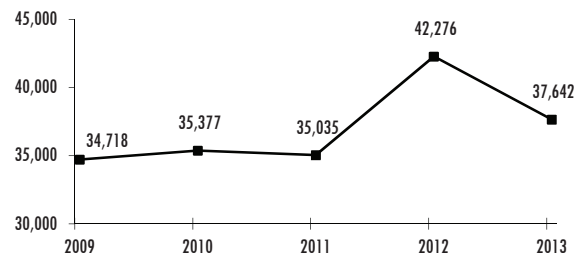
FIGURE 26
TOTAL PAROLE AND DISCRETIONARY MANDATORY SUPERVISION CASE CONSIDERATIONS AND APPROVAL RATE, FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2013



SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

placements, however, decreased 11.0 percent. During this time, parole case considerations slowed and the parole approval rate slowed, though not to the lower level observed in fiscal year 2011. In addition, the BPP began requiring more prisoners to participate in longer programs (lasting more than four months) before release, which also contributed to reduced parole placements. **Figure 27** shows historical placement trends.

FIGURE 27
PAROLE PLACEMENTS, FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2013



SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

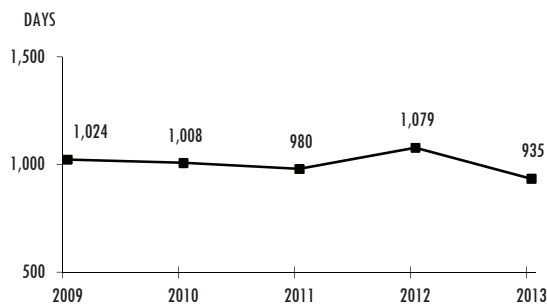
During the projection period, placements are expected to decrease and then remain stable. This projection assumes parole placements will average 37,438 annually, a 0.5 percent decrease from the 37,642 placements received in fiscal year 2013.

LENGTH OF SUPERVISION

Parole length of supervision is primarily driven by the offender's sentence length, compliance with supervision conditions, and the BPP's parole revocation practices. The projection model simulates an offender's movement through parole based on these and other factors. The model projects length of supervision for newly admitted offenders and those on parole at the end of fiscal year 2013, the most recent sample of offenders available.

Among offenders exiting parole supervision, supervision length fluctuated between slight increases and decreases from fiscal years 2009 to 2013. During this time, supervision length averaged 1,005 days and fluctuated annually 1.9 percent, on average (see **Figure 28**). The average length of supervision is projected to average 1,002 days from fiscal years 2014 to 2019.

FIGURE 28
AVERAGE LENGTH OF SUPERVISION OF PAROLEES, FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2013



SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

ADULT FELONY DIRECT COMMUNITY SUPERVISION POPULATION PROJECTION

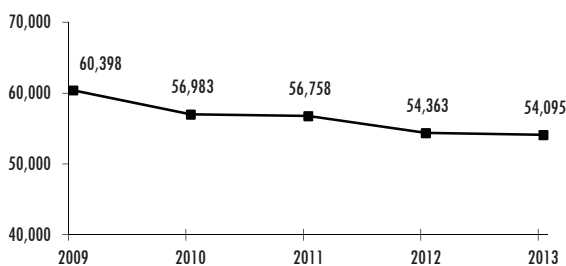
The adult felony direct community supervision population projection is based on a discrete-event simulation modeling approach. Discrete-event simulation focuses on the modeling of a system over time as a dynamic process. The model simulates offender movement through the system based on a number of characteristics such as offense type, sentence length, and time credited to current sentence.

PLACEMENTS

Felony community supervision placements decreased 10.4 percent from fiscal years 2009 to 2013. However, the decrease slowed to a 0.5 percent decrease from fiscal years 2012 to 2013. **Figure 29** shows historical felony community supervision placement trends.

Projected yearly growth rates in adult felony direct community supervision placements vary according to

FIGURE 29
FELONY DIRECT COMMUNITY SUPERVISION PLACEMENTS FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2013



SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

fluctuations in Texas’ at-risk populations, felony court activity, and trends in court sentencing. The number of placements for fiscal years 2014 through 2019 is expected to decrease slightly and then remain stable. This projection assumes placements will average 53,804 annually, which is a 0.5 percent decrease from the 54,095 placements received in fiscal year 2013.

LENGTH OF SUPERVISION

The length of felony direct community supervision is primarily driven by the offender’s sentence length, compliance with supervision conditions, and individual local judicial district community supervision revocation practices. The projection model simulates an offender’s movement through supervision based on these and other factors. The model projects length of supervision for newly admitted offenders and those on community supervision at the end of fiscal year 2013, the most recent sample of offenders available. The average length of supervision is projected to be 1,262 days from fiscal years 2014 to 2019, similar to the length of supervision observed in fiscal year 2013.

NOTES ABOUT COMMUNITY SUPERVISION DATA

Data collected before fiscal year 2010 were collected through a different method than currently used, which may have affected the counts. During fiscal year 2010, the TDCJ’s Community Justice Assistance Division transitioned from compiling aggregate population data from Community Supervision and Corrections Departments (CSCDs) through the Monthly Community Supervision and Corrections Report (MCSCR) to generating monthly population reports. These reports are based on detailed case-based data collected through the Community Supervision Tracking System/Intermediate System (CSTS Intermediate System). Community supervision data through fiscal year 2009 are based on population counts reported to the MCSCR, and fiscal years 2010 to present data are based on monthly reports generated from the CSTS Intermediate System.

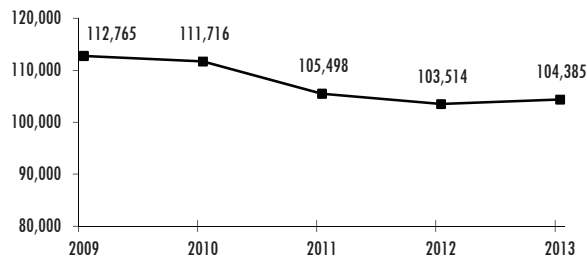
ADULT MISDEMEANOR COMMUNITY SUPERVISION PLACEMENTS PROJECTION

The adult misdemeanor community supervision placement projection is based on a linear regression model of actual annual placements observed from fiscal years 2009 to 2013.

PLACEMENTS

From fiscal years 2003 to 2013, misdemeanor community supervision placements began a relatively consistent annual decrease. During that time, placements decreased 20.6 percent (or from 131,490 to 104,385). While placements increased slightly (0.8 percent) from fiscal years 2012 to 2013, the downward trend has continued in fiscal year 2014. Comparing the first half of fiscal years 2013 and 2014, placements decreased 5.3 percent. This projection assumes placements will average 101,694 annually, which is 2.6 percent less than the 104,385 placements received in fiscal year 2013. **Figure 30** shows historical placement trends.

FIGURE 30
MISDEMEANOR COMMUNITY SUPERVISION PLACEMENTS,
FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2013



NOTES: Misdemeanor community supervision placement data presented in this report include deferred adjudication and adjudicated probation placements as well as placements resulting from completion of shock probation and boot camp.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

NOTES ABOUT COMMUNITY SUPERVISION DATA

Data collected before fiscal year 2010 were collected through a different method than currently used, which may have affected the counts. During fiscal year 2010, the TDCJ's Community Justice Assistance Division transitioned from compiling aggregate population data from the CSCDs through the MCSCR to generating monthly population reports. These reports are based on detailed case-based data collected through the CSTS Intermediate System. Community supervision data through fiscal year 2009 are based on population counts reported to the MCSCR, and fiscal years 2010 to present data are based on monthly reports generated from the CSTS Intermediate System.

APPENDIX B: JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL POPULATION PROJECTIONS METHODOLOGY AND ASSUMPTIONS

FACTORS AFFECTING JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The following juvenile justice trends have been considered when generating the projections. If major shifts occur from the latest trends in the areas listed below, adjustments to the projections may become necessary.

TEXAS JUVENILE POPULATION

From calendar years 2008 to 2012, the juvenile population (ages 10 to 16) increased 11.0 percent, according to the Texas State Data Center and Office of the State Demographer. The Texas State Data Center projects this population will increase 3.6 percent from calendar years 2014 to 2019.

TEXAS JUVENILE ARREST RATE

From calendar years 2008 to 2012, the juvenile arrest rate decreased 38.3 percent (from 5,482 to 3,384 arrests per 100,000 juveniles). The juvenile arrest rate decreased 35.7 percent for violent offenses; 38.6 percent for property offenses; 41.8 percent for drug offenses; 47.4 percent for runaway, curfew and loitering law violations; 41.0 percent for disorderly conduct; and 25.8 percent for other offenses. The juvenile arrest data are compiled from the Texas Department of Public Safety's annual Crime in Texas reports.

JUVENILE STATE RESIDENTIAL POPULATION PROJECTION

METHODOLOGY

The Texas Juvenile Justice Department's (TJJD) state residential population projections are based on individual-level data provided by TJJD. The projection model is based on movement of individual juveniles into, through, and out of TJJD's state residential programs.

The state residential population is projected to remain fairly stable in the coming years primarily as a result of stability in admissions.

MONTHLY POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Figure 31 shows the projected monthly average daily state residential population from fiscal year 2015 to 2017.

ADMISSIONS

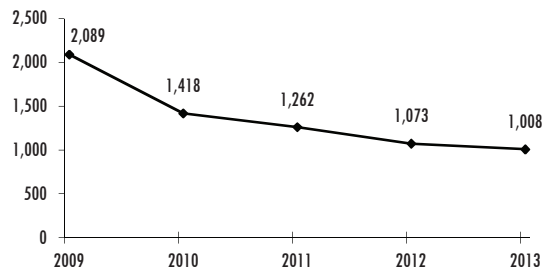
TJJD state residential admissions have decreased each year since fiscal year 2009 (see Figure 32). The population decreased substantially (32.1 percent) from fiscal years 2009 to 2010. The Community Corrections Diversion Program, a program which provided funding to juvenile probation departments for development of alternatives to incarceration, was implemented in fiscal year 2010 and contributed to this

FIGURE 31
PROJECTED TJJD STATE AVERAGE DAILY RESIDENTIAL POPULATION, FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2017

2015	POPULATION	2016	POPULATION	2017	POPULATION
September	1,377	September	1,308	September	1,299
October	1,373	October	1,320	October	1,307
November	1,383	November	1,309	November	1,305
December	1,370	December	1,310	December	1,298
January	1,334	January	1,311	January	1,287
February	1,316	February	1,299	February	1,278
March	1,308	March	1,295	March	1,276
April	1,299	April	1,297	April	1,270
May	1,293	May	1,300	May	1,267
June	1,300	June	1,309	June	1,289
July	1,305	July	1,293	July	1,297
August	1,310	August	1,290	August	1,283
AVERAGE	1,331	AVERAGE	1,304	AVERAGE	1,288

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

FIGURE 32
JUVENILE STATE RESIDENTIAL ADMISSIONS
FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2013



SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

decrease. This program provided pass-through funding to the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission which distributed the funds to county juvenile probation departments to enhance or develop programs to divert juveniles from commitment to the Texas Youth Commission (TYC). The TYC administered state juvenile correctional facilities before the establishment of the TJJD. State residential admissions declined 11.0 percent from fiscal years 2010 to 2011, 15.0 percent from fiscal years 2011 to 2012, and 6.1 percent from fiscal years 2012 to 2013.

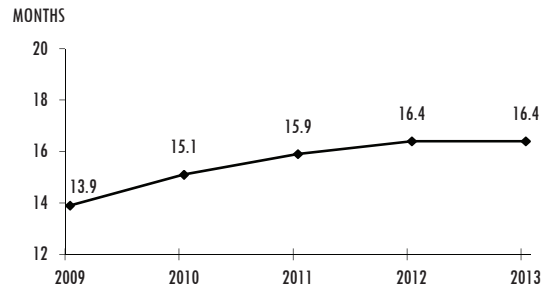
The number of state residential admissions is projected to stabilize from fiscal years 2014 to 2019. For this projection, it is assumed TJJD will receive an average of 960 state residential admissions per year for fiscal years 2014 to 2019.

LENGTH OF STAY

Future releases are largely driven by minimum length of stay, maximum length of stay possible given the juveniles' age, and release approval decisions. The projection model simulates juvenile movement through TJJD based on factors that multivariate regression modeling show to be statistically significant predictors of length of stay. Those factors include age at intake, offense severity, mental health needs, and total adjudications, among others. The regression model is based on juveniles released from TJJD state residential facilities in fiscal year 2013.

Figure 33 shows the average length of stay for juveniles released from TJJD state residential facilities increased each year from fiscal years 2009 to 2012, and then remained flat in fiscal year 2013. From fiscal years 2009 to 2012, the average length of stay increased two and one-half months. The model indicates the average length of stay is expected to

FIGURE 33
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY OF TJJD RESIDENTIAL
RELEASES, FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2013



SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

remain near the fiscal year 2013 level for the projection period.

JUVENILE PAROLE POPULATION PROJECTION

TJJD's parole population projections are based on individual-level data provided by TJJD. The projection model is based on movement of individual juveniles into, through, and out of TJJD's parole system.

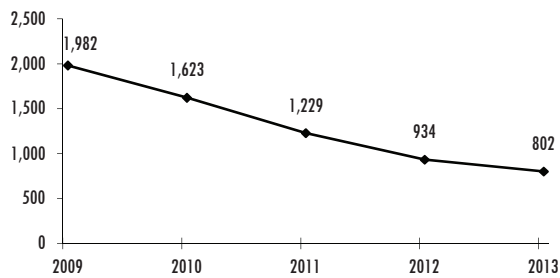
Most youth admitted to parole supervision are initially assigned to an intensive level of surveillance. Youth who have earned parole credit in other programs can be assigned to a moderate or minimum supervision level. Surveillance is a verification of the youth's location, daily schedule, and required activities. While youths are on parole, the level of surveillance is reduced as they demonstrate compliance with the program objectives.

For General Offenders (most non-violent offenders) a Fast Track Parole process is available. In accordance with Fast Track Parole, it is possible for a youth to be approved for discharge from TJJD jurisdiction at the sixth month on parole, rather than at the minimum ninth month. To be discharged, however, the youth has to demonstrate all requirements for discharge have been met.

ADMISSIONS

Parole admissions have decreased each year since fiscal year 2009 (see **Figure 34**). Admissions decreased 18.1 percent from fiscal years 2009 to 2010, 24.3 percent in fiscal year 2011, 24.0 percent in fiscal year 2012, and 14.1 percent in fiscal year 2013. The number of admissions is projected to continue to decrease in fiscal year 2014 and continue decreasing, at a slower rate, through fiscal year 2019. For this projection, it is

FIGURE 34
JUVENILE PAROLE ADMISSIONS
FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2013



SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

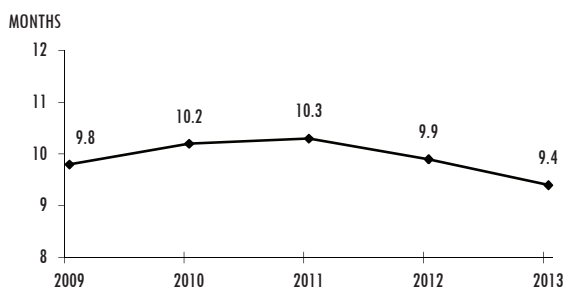
assumed there will be an average of 558 admissions per year to juvenile parole for fiscal years 2014 to 2019.

LENGTH OF SUPERVISION

The projection model simulates movement through juvenile parole supervision based on factors that multivariate regression modeling show to be statistically significant predictors of length of stay. Those factors include the age the juvenile started parole, treatment needs, and offense for which the juvenile was committed, among others. The regression model is based on juveniles released from parole in fiscal year 2013.

Figure 35 shows the average length of stay for juveniles released from parole supervision increased from fiscal years 2009 to 2011, and then decreased in fiscal years 2012 and 2013. The model indicates the average length of stay is expected to remain near the fiscal year 2013 level for the projection period.

FIGURE 35
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY OF JUVENILE PAROLE
RELEASES, FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2013



SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

JUVENILE PROBATION SUPERVISION
POPULATION PROJECTION

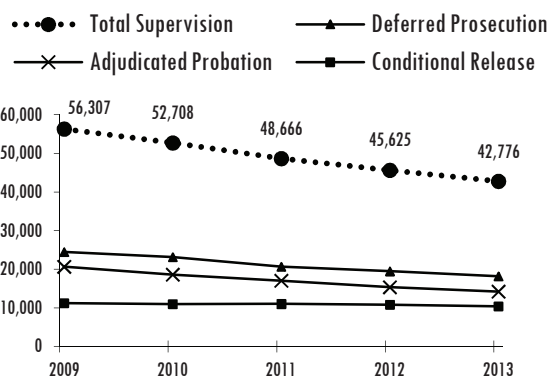
Juvenile probation supervision population projections are based on individual-level data provided by the Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD). The projection model is based on movement of individual juveniles into, through, and out of juvenile probation supervision.

The model projects the total supervision average daily population will remain relatively flat, decreasing 1.2 percent from fiscal years 2014 to 2019. During the projection period, adjudicated probation is expected to increase 0.8 percent, deferred prosecution is projected to decrease 3.9 percent, and conditional release is expected to decrease 4.3 percent.

ADMISSIONS

Supervision admissions decreased an average of 6.6 percent each year from fiscal years 2009 to 2013 (see Figure 36). During that period, admissions to adjudicated probation decreased an average of 8.9 percent, admissions to deferred prosecution decreased an average of 7.0 percent, and admissions to conditional release decreased an average of 2.0 percent.

FIGURE 36
JUVENILE PROBATION SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS, FISCAL
YEARS 2009 TO 2013



SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

The total number of admissions projected during the projection period is partially based on aggregate historical admission trends. Another consideration is an October 2013 definition change in which TJJD changed the description of conditional release from “Conditional Release from Detention” to “Conditional Pre-Disposition Supervision.”

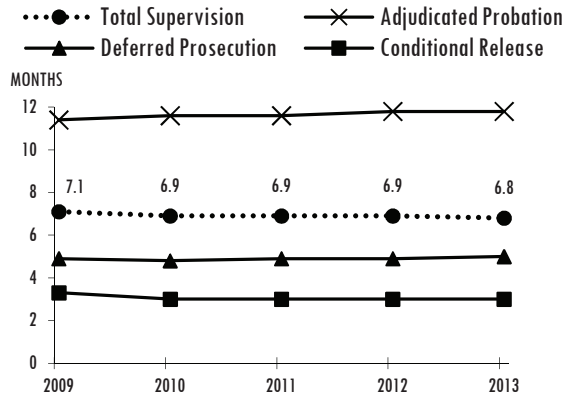
This change has the potential to increase the number of admissions to this supervision. Although the effect of this change has been minimal according to monthly reports from TJJD through March 2014, LBB staff will continue to closely monitor monthly reports to determine if there will be any significant future impact. Based on the current data available, admissions are projected to remain fairly stable for adjudicated probation and conditional release, and decrease slightly for deferred prosecution during the projection period.

LENGTH OF SUPERVISION

Projected supervision length is based on factors that multivariate regression analysis shows to be statistically significant predictors of length of stay. Those factors include expected supervision length, gang involvement, mental health needs, and offense history, among others. The regression model analyzed the supervision length of juveniles released from supervision in fiscal year 2013.

As shown in **Figure 37**, the length of supervision remained relatively stable from fiscal years 2009 to 2013. Supervision length is projected to remain relatively stable. The length of conditional release averaged 3.0 months from fiscal years 2009 to 2013, and is projected to increase slightly and average 3.1 months. The length of deferred prosecution averaged 4.9 months during the last five fiscal years and is projected to remain flat. The length of adjudicated probation averaged 11.6 months during the last five fiscal years and is projected to increase slightly and average 11.9 months.

**FIGURE 37
AVERAGE LENGTH OF SUPERVISION FOR JUVENILE
PROBATION SUPERVISION RELEASES
FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2013**



SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.