
BUILDING AN EVIDENCE-BASED COMMUNITY SUPERVISION SYSTEM

Hidalgo County Community Supervision and Corrections Department
From foundational practice change to tested local innovation
2012 - 2026 and the FY2026-2029 Strategic Plan

A program, funding, research, and outcomes booklet

Executive Summary

The central finding is a progression, not a collection of disconnected programs. Hidalgo County CSCD first invested in the infrastructure needed to practice evidence-based supervision: staff skills, assessment, risk/need matching, program quality review, and data. It then used local gap analysis to add or reshape services, tested targeted innovations for specific populations, and incorporated successful elements into its current strategic plan.

The progression can be read as a learning cycle: build staff capability -> assess risk and need -> identify service gaps -> create targeted programs -> evaluate outcomes -> scale what works -> repeat. This is consistent with the Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) framework and with the older "Tools of the Trade" supervision principles emphasizing assessment, case planning, incentives, treatment matched to criminogenic need, differentiated supervision, and prosocial supports.

The strongest local causal evidence in the uploaded materials comes from two randomized evaluations. The Emerging Adult/Youthful Offender strategy improved several stability measures and reduced selected negative supervision outcomes, although revocation findings were mixed. The Virtual Supervision Caseload produced large, statistically significant reductions in technical violations and failures to report without increasing new offenses. Those findings directly support current specialized youthful-offender and risk-differentiated/virtual supervision strategies.

The FY2025 statewide comparisons in the strategic plan also show that Hidalgo outperformed statewide success rates in many - but not all - program categories. That pattern supports continued use of program-level benchmarking rather than assuming every local program is superior. The strategic plan itself sets improvement targets for areas where outcomes remain below desired levels.

Source: Hidalgo County CSCD FY2026-2029 Strategic Plan, pp. 3-4, 16-17, 22, 24; BJA, Using Translational Tools to Reduce Recidivism in Hidalgo County; Clark et al. (2023); UCF Virtual Supervision Final Report (2026).

How to read this booklet

Pages 3-6 explain the EBP foundation and chronology. Pages 7-10 connect current programs to RNR principles and funding. Pages 11-14 summarize local research and outcome evidence. Pages 15-16 compare Hidalgo with statewide performance and identify the next evidence-building steps.

1. The EBP Journey: Small Steps That Built a System

Hidalgo's development is best understood as incremental institutionalization. Each step created capacity for the next one.

Period	EBP step	What changed
2012	Staff capability + risk differentiation	SOARING2/SUSTAIN implementation began; Reduced Risk Program created for low-risk cases, freeing officer time for higher-risk cases.
2014	Measure the system	RNR Simulation Tool gap analysis compared probationer needs with the jurisdiction's available programming; 10 programs and gaps in 5 of 6 categories.
2014-2018	Build missing capacity	Programs were added, refined, and better matched to criminogenic needs. SUSTAIN skills made direct supervision itself a service-capable intervention for social/interpersonal needs.
2018	Re-measure	23 programs were available; gaps remained in only 1 of 6 categories. Group D capacity reached 101.2% when trained direct supervision was counted.
2017-2023	Target a high-risk subgroup + test it	Emerging Adult Strategy/Youthful Offender model combined RNR, CBT, incentives, stability goals, procedural fairness, and judicial monitoring; later evaluated by RCT and published in 2023.
2020	Reinforcement becomes policy	Judiciary-endorsed Incentive Program Policy formalized positive reinforcement and graduated responses.
2021-2026	Test lower-intensity supervision for lower risk	BJA-funded Virtual Supervision Caseload used RNR to reduce unnecessary burden on low/low-moderate cases while reallocating resources toward higher-risk cases; UCF RCT completed in 2026.
FY2026-2029	Institutionalize and scale	Strategic plan embeds TRAS assessment, specialized caseloads, CBT, treatment, aftercare, specialty courts, low-risk/Level 3 models, program benchmarks, and explicit revocation/diversion targets.

Source: Strategic Plan pp. 3-4, 7-8; RNR/SUSTAIN overview; BJA translational-tools case study; UCF VSC report.

2. What the Foundation Actually Consisted Of

The foundation was not a single program. It was an operating model with four mutually reinforcing components.

1. Reliable assessment

TRAS/assessment infrastructure

Risk and need information determines supervision intensity, referrals, and specialized caseload eligibility. The strategic plan describes a dedicated Assessment Unit and annual assessor audits for inter-rater reliability.

2. Skilled officer practice

SUSTAIN / SOARING2

Training and coaching cover RNR, motivation and engagement, case planning, problem solving, desistance, and criminal lifestyle. This turns the officer-client interaction into an intervention rather than a compliance-only contact.

3. Program matching + quality

RNR Simulation / Program Tools

Programs are reviewed for risk, need, responsivity, implementation, dosage, and restrictiveness. The tool also identifies jurisdiction-wide gaps between need and available capacity.

4. Feedback + evaluation

Gap analyses, benchmarks, RCTs

Local data are used to decide what to add, what to redesign, and what to test. Later randomized studies examine whether targeted strategies actually improve outcomes.

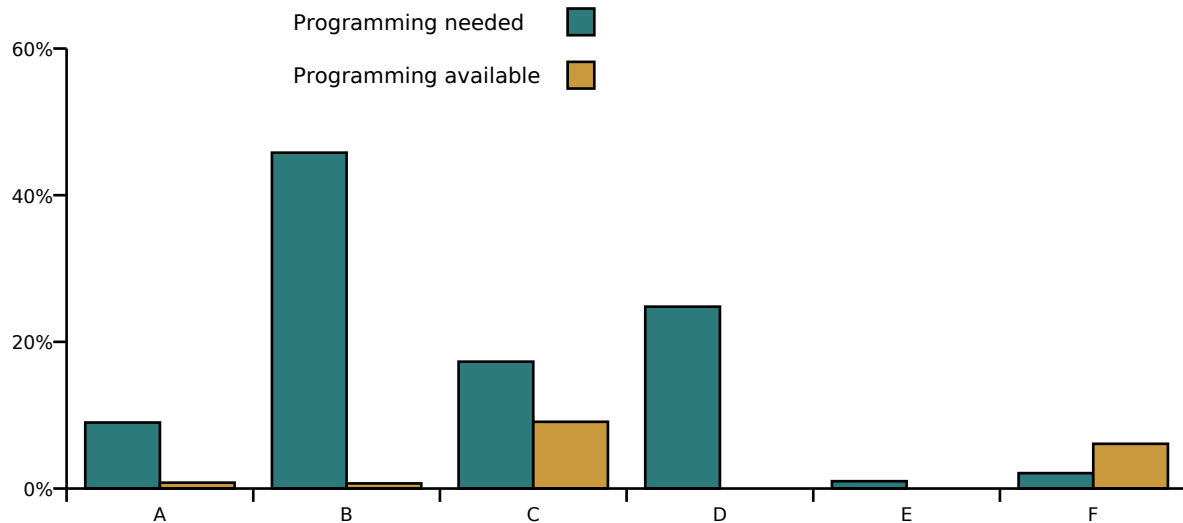
Why this matters: EBP implementation fails when agencies buy programs without changing assessment, staff behavior, referral logic, and quality assurance. Hidalgo's sequence addressed those system prerequisites first.

Source: BJA translational-tools case study, pp. 6-15; Tools of the Trade; Strategic Plan pp. 7-8, 13.

3. The 2014-to-2018 Gap Analysis: Evidence Driving Capacity

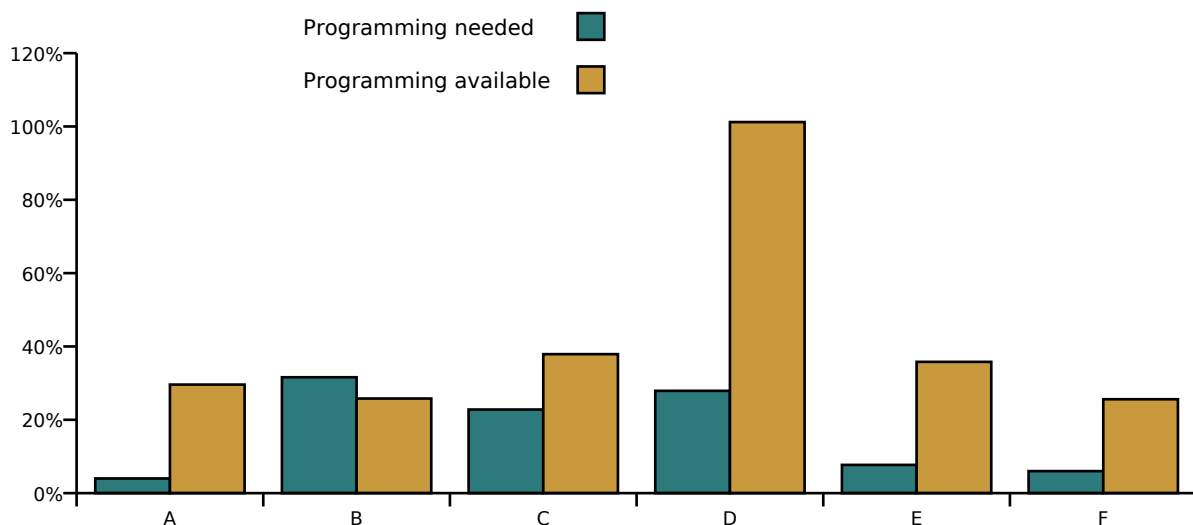
The clearest illustration of incremental system building is the jurisdictional gap analysis. In 2014, Hidalgo had 10 assessed programs and gaps in five of six RNR program categories. By 2018, the department had 23 programs and a gap in only one category.

2014: Primary need vs. available programming



2014 exposed large shortages in severe substance dependence (A), criminal thinking (B), self-improvement/management (C), and social/interpersonal skills (D). The evidence did not merely say 'add programs'; it identified what type of capacity was missing.

2018: Primary need vs. available programming



By 2018, capacity had expanded substantially. The especially large Group D increase is important: trained direct supervision was classified as a social/interpersonal intervention. Without direct supervision, Group D

capacity would have been only 0.6%; with it, capacity was 101.2%. This demonstrates why SUSTAIN was foundational - officer practice itself became part of the service continuum.

Source: RNR Simulation Tool in Hidalgo County: Jurisdictional Capacity, pp. 1-2.

4. Current Strategic-Plan Programs Through an RNR Lens

The FY2026-2029 program portfolio reflects all three core RNR principles: match intensity to risk, target criminogenic needs, and tailor delivery to responsivity factors such as age, mental health, substance use, and practical barriers.

Program	Primary EBP/RNR alignment	Strategic funding type
TAIP	Need: substance use; structured outpatient treatment, relapse prevention, individualized planning	TAIP / CCP
Sex Offender Caseload/Treatment	Risk + need: specialized treatment, relapse prevention, trained supervision, structured monitoring	CCP / DP / BS
Mental Health Caseload	Responsivity: specialized supervision + behavioral-health linkage based on qualifying mental-health needs	CCP / DP
Drug Court	Risk/need: intensive treatment + judicial monitoring + CBT + incentives/sanctions	CCP / DP
Pre-Trial Services	Diversion, structured monitoring, supports and compliance management	CCP / DP
SATF	High dosage residential substance-use treatment; CBT, counseling, life skills	DP / BS
Aftercare	Continuity of care, relapse prevention, intensive transition support after residential treatment	CCP / DP
High Risk Caseload	Risk principle: concentrate officer time and specialized interventions on higher-risk/need cases	CCP
Employment	Need/stability: employment skills and workforce linkage	CCP
Reduced Risk	Risk principle: lower intensity for low-risk cases; frees resources for higher-risk cases	CCP
Assessment Unit	Foundation: reliable TRAS assessment, reassessment and matching	CCP / DP
Youthful Offender	Responsivity: age/development-specific strategy; CBT, incentives, stability goals, judicial team	Strategic table: BS; funding page also lists outside grant support
Cognitive Behavioral	Need: criminal thinking; Decision Points / Thinking for a Change	BS
Aggressive Behavior/Violence	Risk/need matching to anger/IPV/BIPP interventions	BS
Low-Moderate Level 3	Risk differentiation; lower/moderate supervision to preserve resources for higher-risk cases	BS

Source: Strategic Plan pp. 9-15. Funding abbreviations: BS=Basic Supervision; CCP/CC=Community Corrections; DP=Diversion Programs; TAIP=Treatment Alternatives to Incarceration Program.

5. Funding the EBP Continuum

The strategic plan shows a blended funding model. This is significant because the EBP system is not dependent on one grant: foundational assessment, treatment, specialty caseloads, diversion, residential services, and outside-grant specialty courts are distributed across multiple sources.

Funding stream	FY2026-27 amount shown	Examples directly supporting EBP infrastructure/programming
Basic Supervision	\$7,117,342 total	Sex Offender \$510,641; SATF \$783,011; also strategic program codes for Youthful Offender, CBT, violence, Level 3.
Community Corrections	\$1,325,260 total	Assessment \$391,032; Reduced Risk \$380,412; TAIP \$152,786; Aftercare \$92,393; Mental Health \$72,705; High Risk \$70,912; Drug Court \$66,677; Employment \$52,663; Sex Offender \$29,670; Pre-Trial \$16,010.
Diversion Programs	\$3,378,654 total	SATF \$1,995,336; Pretrial \$409,806; Assessment \$283,500; Aftercare \$195,454; Sex Offender \$175,153; Drug Court \$166,775; Mental Health \$152,630.
TAIP State Aid	\$181,867	Dedicated substance-use treatment alternative to incarceration.
County / outside grant / other	\$2,376,144 total	AIP \$1,033,544.34; RSAT \$241,653.44; Mental Health Court \$176,548.16; Misd. DWI \$173,571.19; Youthful Offender \$170,405.29; DWI \$160,264.07; Domestic Violence \$126,997.51; County General Fund \$124,786; Veterans \$113,795.97; County Drug Court \$54,577.77.

Interpretation: the most important funding story is the connection between infrastructure and outcomes. Assessment funding supports valid risk/need classification; Reduced Risk and Level 3 structures operationalize the risk principle; treatment and CBT funds target criminogenic needs; aftercare sustains gains; specialty-court/outside funds permit responsive, population-specific models.

Important documentation note: the strategic plan's program table identifies Youthful Offender as BS-funded, while the funding page separately lists \$170,405.29 under County/Outside Grant/Other Funding. The booklet therefore presents both entries rather than assuming they are the same funding component.

Source: Strategic Plan pp. 9-10.

6. Study Spotlight: Translational Tools Created the Operating System

The BJA/George Mason work explains how Hidalgo moved from the concept of EBP to a usable management system. The RNR Program Tool scored programs across six domains - risk, need, responsiveness, implementation, dosage, and restrictiveness - and provided concrete improvement recommendations.

In the early assessment, 10 internal/specialty programs averaged 58% adherence to the RNR Program Tool, with individual scores ranging from 40% to 75%. Specialized courts averaged 66%. Risk and restrictiveness were the strongest domains; dosage was the weakest at 34%. Recommendations included more targeted programming, validated need assessment, treatment manuals, coaching/technical assistance, and external evaluation.

Nearly 7,000 probationers were entered into the individual assessment tool. Most were moderate risk (55.4%); 25.1% were high/very high risk and 18.7% low/very low. The analysis also quantified the dosage needed for particular criminogenic profiles - for example, about 44% of those recommended for severe substance-dependence programming were suitable for high dosage.

Why this study still matters to today's strategic plan: the present Assessment Unit, SATF, TAIP, CBT, high-risk caseloads, Reduced Risk, Level 3, aftercare, specialty courts, and program benchmarking all reflect the same logic: assess first, match intervention to risk/need, ensure adequate dosage, and evaluate implementation.

Source: BJA, Using Translational Tools to Reduce Recidivism in Hidalgo County, Texas, pp. 6-18.

Research-to-practice chain

Research framework -> RNR + effective supervision principles

Translation tool -> SUSTAIN + RNR Simulation Tool

Local diagnosis -> program-level scoring + jurisdictional gap analysis

Operational response -> new/refined services and differentiated caseloads

Outcome testing -> RCTs and annual benchmarks

Strategic institutionalization -> FY2026-2029 program/funding portfolio

7. Study Spotlight: Emerging Adults / Youthful Offender Strategy

The Youthful Offender model is a direct example of the EBP foundation producing a targeted innovation. A local 2016 analysis identified disproportionately high revocation among emerging adults. The response was not simply 'more supervision'; it was a responsivity-focused model for 18-25-year-olds using developmental science, RNR, stability goals, CBT, incentives, supportive officer relationships, and judicial review.

The randomized study compared 65 HCEAS participants with 65 supervision-as-usual participants. The published evaluation found significant progress in overall and employment stability, with within-group gains across several other stability domains. It also reported reductions in selected negative outcomes such as arrests, motions to revoke, and failures to appear for office visits.

The evidence was promising but not uniformly positive. The treatment group was not more successful on revocation itself and, in the study period, had more revocations overall despite fewer MTRs. The authors caution that specialty-court processing and limited follow-up may help explain the pattern. This is exactly why the study is useful: it supports specific components while identifying where continued measurement is needed.

In adjusted models of a composite negative 12-month probation outcome, HCEAS assignment was associated with substantially lower odds (odds ratios about 0.28-0.35 depending on model specification). The current strategic plan continues the core architecture through the Youthful Offender Program, CBT, treatment, incentives, stability supports, and specialty-court monitoring.

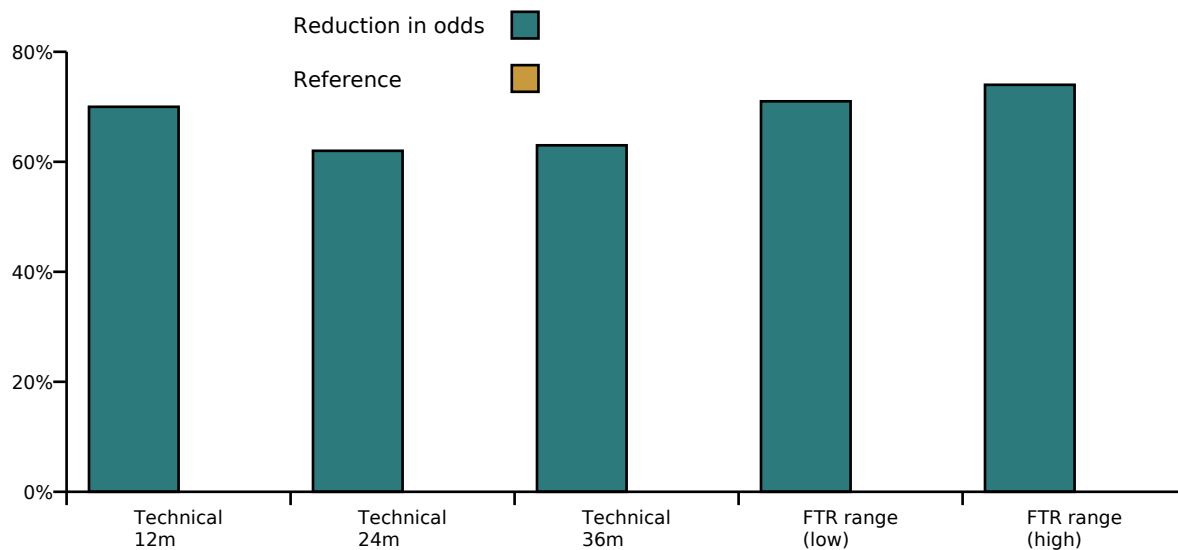
Source: Clark, Lerch, Lopez & Taxman (2023), Improving Probation Outcomes for Emerging Adults: An Experiment Evaluating a Specialized Caseload in Texas; Strategic Plan pp. 4, 14-15.

8. Study Spotlight: Virtual Supervision as RNR in Practice

Virtual supervision is not simply a technology project. Its design operationalizes the risk principle: reduce unnecessary supervision burden for low and low/moderate risk clients and reallocate scarce officer time to people with higher risk and need.

The BJA-funded project (15PBJA-21-GG-02794-SMTP; 2022-2025; \$715,000) was evaluated by the University of Central Florida using a randomized controlled design. From August 2022 through March 2025, 720 low/low-moderate risk clients entered virtual caseloads and 2,245 were assigned to supervision as usual.

Virtual supervision: reduction in odds vs. control



Across 12, 24, and 36 months, virtual supervision produced approximately 63%-70% lower odds of technical violations and 71%-74% lower odds of failure-to-report violations. New-offense rates were not significantly different, indicating that lower-intensity/virtual contacts did not produce a detectable public-safety penalty in the study.

Process findings reinforce the outcome story: 97% of clients at follow-up reported feeling more successful and more satisfied with supervision; communication improved; transportation/time burdens declined; and officers reported greater efficiency. The study also documents implementation barriers such as internet reliability and early video-function issues - useful evidence for responsible scaling.

Strategic-plan connection: the current Reduced Risk Program, Low-Moderate Level 3 caseload, and virtual/hybrid supervision approaches all rely on the same resource-allocation principle validated in this RCT.

Source: UCF, Evaluation of the Hidalgo County Virtual Supervision Caseload, Final Grant Report, Jan. 8, 2026, Executive Summary and pp. 117-130.

9. Programs, Funding, and the Outcomes They Are Designed to Produce

The table below distinguishes directly measured local outcomes from broader EBP alignment. This avoids overstating evidence where the uploaded materials provide a benchmark but not a causal evaluation.

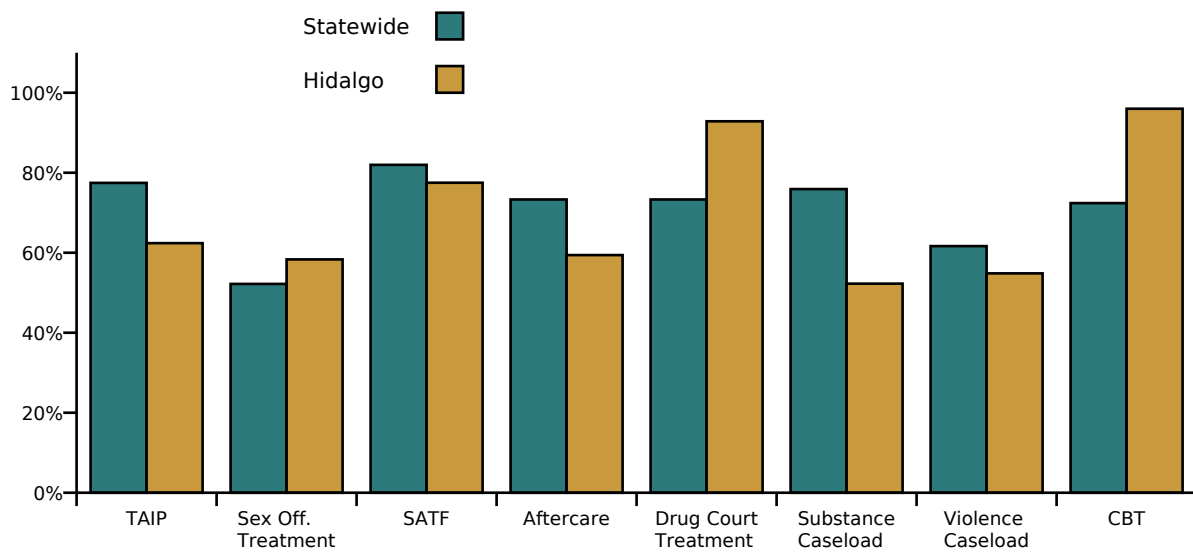
Program / infrastructure	Funding shown	Outcome evidence in uploaded materials
Assessment Unit / TRAS	CC \$391,032 + DP \$283,500	Enabling infrastructure: reliable risk/need matching; directly supports RRP, Level 3 and VSC eligibility/targeting.
Reduced Risk / risk differentiation	CC \$380,412	Foundational resource-allocation strategy; VSC RCT later validates reduced intensity for low/low-moderate risk without increased new offending.
Virtual Supervision	BJA grant \$715,000 (2022-25)	RCT: 63%-70% lower odds technical violations; 71%-74% lower odds failure to report; no significant increase in new offenses.
Youthful Offender	Strategic table: BS; funding page: outside/other \$170,405.29	RCT: improvements in multiple stability measures and selected outcomes (arrest/MTR/office FTA); revocation result mixed. FY25 strategic benchmark 54.84%.
Drug Court	CC \$66,677 + DP \$166,775; County Drug Court \$54,577.77	FY25 treatment success shown at 92.86% vs 73.31% statewide; specialized Drug Court program success 63.01% vs 59.35% statewide.
SATF	BS \$783,011 + DP \$1,995,336; RSAT \$241,653.44	FY25 success 77.50% vs 81.97% statewide. High-dosage residential CBT/treatment directly targets severe substance-use need.
Aftercare	CC \$92,393 + DP \$195,454	FY25 59.41% vs 73.31% statewide; strategic plan sets 70% target, making this an explicit improvement area.
Mental Health	CC \$72,705 + DP \$152,630; Mental Health Court \$176,548.16	Mental Health Initiative FY25 94.81% vs 84.52% statewide; Mental Health Overflow 71.43% vs 73.96% statewide.
High Risk	CC \$70,912	FY25 High Risk Program 84.00% vs 59.82% statewide; High Risk Specialized Caseload 66.13% vs 60.39% statewide.
Employment	CC \$52,663	FY25 93.37% vs 90.15% statewide; employment stability also improved in the HCEAS RCT.

Source: Strategic Plan pp. 9, 16-17; UCF VSC report; Clark et al. (2023).

10. FY2025 Performance: Hidalgo Compared With Statewide Benchmarks

Statewide comparison is useful as a benchmark, but it is not a causal test. Program populations, eligibility rules, dosage, and risk/need mix can differ. The strongest interpretation is therefore program-specific: where Hidalgo is above the statewide rate, preserve and study the practices producing the result; where it is below, use the gap as a quality-improvement signal.

FY2025 treatment / intervention success rates

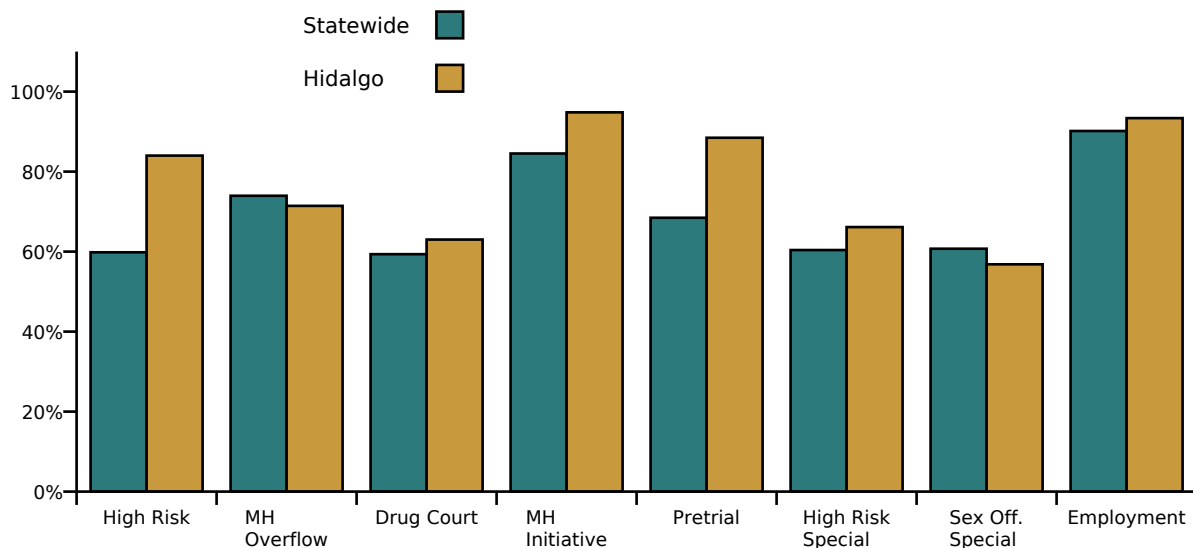


Hidalgo exceeded the statewide benchmark for Sex Offender Treatment, Drug Court Treatment, and the Cognitive Behavioral Program. It trailed the statewide benchmark in TAIP, SATF, Aftercare, the substance-abuse specialized caseload, and the aggressive-behavior/violence caseload. The strategic plan explicitly treats weaker areas as improvement opportunities rather than evidence against the overall EBP model.

Source: Strategic Plan p. 16.

11. FY2025 Specialized Program Benchmarks

FY2025 specialized program success rates



On this set of benchmarks, Hidalgo exceeded statewide performance in six of eight displayed categories: High Risk, Drug Court, Mental Health Initiative, Pretrial, High Risk Specialized Caseload, and Employment. Mental Health Overflow and Sex Offender Specialized Caseload were below the statewide benchmark.

At the system level, the strategic plan reports FY2025 felony revocations of 6.26% in Hidalgo versus 8.36% statewide, while misdemeanor revocations were 9.51% versus 8.97% statewide. This mixed pattern again argues for disaggregated management rather than a single success label.

Source: Strategic Plan pp. 17 and 22.

12. How the Evidence Shows Up in the FY2026-2029 Strategy

The strategic plan's goals are the mature form of the earlier EBP work. Instead of treating innovation as a pilot activity, the plan embeds evidence use into ordinary operations.

Risk differentiation

Assessment Unit -> Reduced Risk -> Level 3 -> Virtual Supervision -> officer capacity preserved for high-risk/high-need cases.

Criminogenic need targeting

SATF, TAIP, Drug Court, CBT, violence interventions, sex-offender treatment, mental-health services, employment and aftercare address distinct need domains.

Responsivity

Youthful Offender addresses developmental stage; mental-health caseloads address behavioral-health needs; virtual/hybrid supervision reduces practical reporting barriers for appropriate lower-risk clients.

Behavior change, not surveillance alone

Decision Points/T4C, journaling, treatment, problem solving, incentives, rapport, and prosocial stability supports reflect core correctional practice.

Continuous improvement

Annual program benchmarks, TRAS fidelity checks, strategic targets, external evaluations, and RCTs create a feedback loop.

Diversion as an outcome

The plan's statewide-goal section explicitly targets fewer revocations/technical revocations and higher successful completions, connecting EBP to prison diversion.

For FY2026, the plan targets felony revocations at 5%, misdemeanor revocations at 8%, felony technical revocations at 33%, misdemeanor technical revocations at 42%, and Aftercare success at 70%. Its strategies include spreading specialty-court lessons to general probation, expanding cognitive interventions, using progressive alternatives to incarceration, and applying the Incentive Program Policy.

Source: Strategic Plan p. 24.

13. An Evidence Ladder for Hidalgo's Programs

Not every program has the same level of evidence. A useful governance approach is to state the evidence level clearly and keep moving programs upward.

Evidence level	Examples	What it supports
Local randomized outcome evidence	Virtual Supervision; HCEAS/Youthful Offender	Strongest local evidence for specific supervision strategies and populations; includes both positive and mixed findings.
Local implementation/gap evidence	SUSTAIN; RNR Simulation Tool; 2014/2018 gap analyses	Shows improved EBP capacity, program matching, and service availability; does not by itself prove recidivism reduction.
Local benchmark/outcome monitoring	Drug Court, SATF, Aftercare, Mental Health, High Risk, Employment, etc.	Shows current completion/success performance relative to statewide rates; useful for quality improvement but not causal attribution.
Research-supported program design	CBT, RNR, incentives, treatment matching, differentiated supervision, relapse prevention, case planning	Provides external theoretical/empirical support for why current program components should work when implemented with fidelity.
Next evidence step	Program-specific cohorts, recidivism follow-up, cost-benefit/ROI, fidelity measures	Connect implementation -> intermediate outcomes -> revocation/incarceration avoided -> taxpayer value.

Key lesson: Hidalgo's strongest story is not that every program has already been proven by an RCT. It is that the department has built a repeatable evidence process: use research to design, local data to target, fidelity tools to implement, outcome data to monitor, and rigorous studies where feasible.

14. The Story the Evidence Supports

Hidalgo County CSCD's EBP development can be described as a learning organization model for community supervision. The department did not begin with specialty courts or technology. It began by changing the skills and decision framework used by officers, then measured the fit between population needs and program capacity.

The 2014 gap analysis created a baseline. The 2018 reassessment documented a much broader service continuum and showed how trained direct supervision could itself address social/interpersonal needs. Targeted innovations then emerged from identified problems: high revocation among emerging adults led to HCEAS/Youthful Offender; the need to preserve scarce officer resources and reduce unnecessary burdens for lower-risk clients led to Virtual Supervision.

The most persuasive evidence is the combination of theory + implementation + local measurement + experimental evaluation + strategic funding. The Youthful Offender RCT shows both meaningful gains and an unresolved revocation question. The Virtual Supervision RCT provides strong evidence that risk-differentiated virtual supervision can reduce technical noncompliance without increasing new offending. Statewide benchmark comparisons show many strong local results while also identifying programs that need further improvement.

The next phase should preserve that same incremental method: strengthen fidelity, focus on the programs below statewide benchmarks, connect program participation to revocation and incarceration avoided, and calculate cost-benefit/ROI by funding stream. That would extend Hidalgo's evidence chain from what we fund and what succeeds to what public-safety and taxpayer outcomes those investments produce.

One-sentence narrative

Hidalgo County CSCD built evidence-based probation by first teaching officers how to practice it, then measuring what the population needed, filling service gaps incrementally, testing targeted innovations, and finally embedding the successful architecture into its strategic plan and funding model.

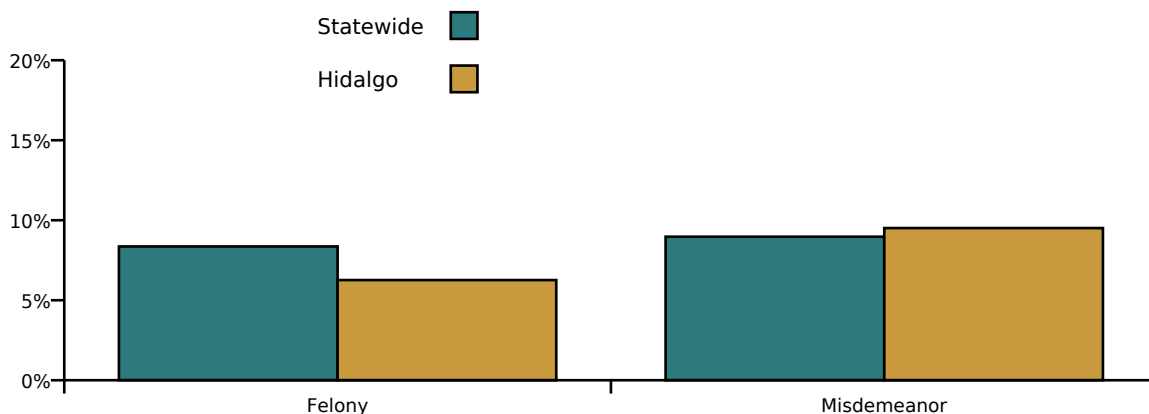
FY2025 Overall Outcomes: Successful Terminations, Revocations & Technical Revocations

Program completion rates show how individual interventions perform. Overall termination and revocation measures answer a broader question: how effectively is the entire supervision system moving people through probation without revocation or incarceration? These system-level measures complement the program-level evidence presented earlier.

Hidalgo County FY2025 termination records show 4,489 total terminations: 101 early terminations (2.3%), 3,552 expirations (79.1%), and 836 revocations (18.6%). Treating early termination plus expiration as successful/non-revocation terminations yields 3,653 terminations, or 81.4%, ending without revocation. By supervision level, the corresponding rates were 66.1% for felony (5.6% early + 60.5% expired) and 89.2% for misdemeanor (0.5% early + 88.7% expired).

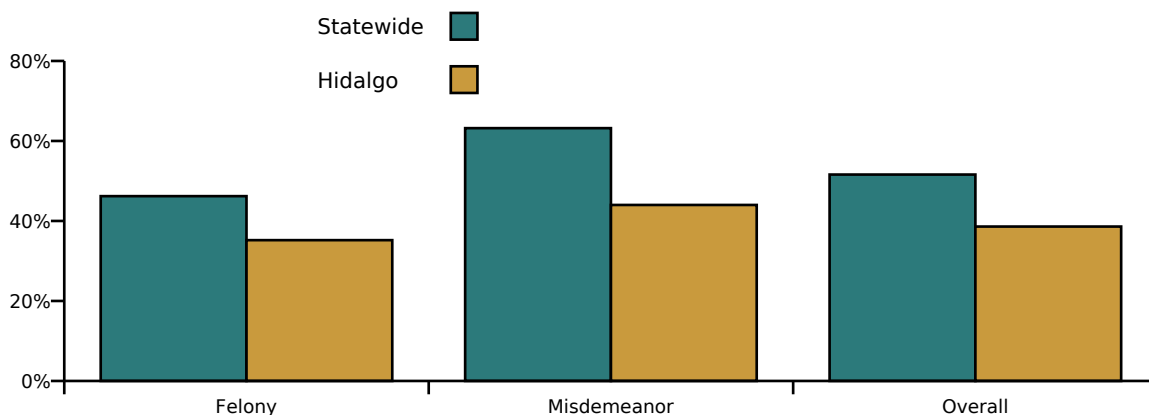
Comparison limitation: the uploaded Strategic Plan provides FY2025 statewide revocation rates and technical-revocation shares, but not a statewide figure calculated on the same termination-status denominator as Hidalgo's 81.4% measure. The booklet therefore compares like-for-like measures only where the source supports them.

FY2025 overall revocation rates



Hidalgo's felony revocation rate of 6.26% was 2.10 percentage points below the statewide 8.36% rate. Its misdemeanor rate of 9.51% was 0.54 percentage points above the statewide 8.97% rate.

FY2025 technical revocations



Technical revocations were lower in Hidalgo across all three comparisons: 35.2% vs. 46.2% felony, 44.0% vs. 63.2% misdemeanor, and 38.6% vs. 51.6% overall. These are shares of revocations attributable to technical violations and should not be added to the overall revocation rate.

FY2025 measure	Hidalgo	Statewide	Difference
Successful/non-revocation terminations*	81.4%	Not provided on same basis	—
Felony revocation rate	6.26%	8.36%	-2.10 pp
Misdemeanor revocation rate	9.51%	8.97%	+0.54 pp
Felony technical revocations	35.2%	46.2%	-11.0 pp
Misd. technical revocations	44.0%	63.2%	-19.2 pp
Overall technical revocations	38.6%	51.6%	-13.0 pp

*Hidalgo successful/non-revocation terminations = early terminations + expirations, using FY2025 termination data supplied for this analysis. This is a descriptive measure, not a statewide TDCJ-CJAD success-rate definition.

Statewide/Hidalgo revocation and technical-revocation source: Hidalgo County CSCD FY2026-2029 Strategic Plan, pp. 22-24.

How this strengthens the EBP narrative

These system-level outcomes provide a checkpoint for the EBP progression. Most Hidalgo FY2025 terminations ended without revocation; felony revocation was below the statewide rate; and technical revocations were substantially below statewide levels. At the same time, the misdemeanor revocation comparison identifies a concrete area for continued improvement - consistent with the Strategic Plan's continuous-improvement model.

15. Source Guide

Hidalgo County CSCD FY2026-2029 Strategic Plan. Primary source for current program descriptions, FY2026-27 funding, FY2025 statewide comparisons, revocation rates, and FY2026 targets.

Bureau of Justice Assistance / George Mason University, Using Translational Tools to Reduce Recidivism in Hidalgo County, Texas. Documents the SOARING2/SUSTAIN and RNR Simulation Tool implementation, early program scoring, risk/need profiles, and system-capacity work.

Risk Need Responsivity Simulation Tool in Hidalgo County: Jurisdictional Capacity. Summarizes the 2014 and 2018 gap analyses, growth from 10 to 23 programs, and the role of trained direct supervision in Group D capacity.

Tools of the Trade: A Guide to Incorporating Science into Practice. Provides the supervision-practice foundation: assessment, case planning, behavioral contracts, problem solving, information tools, incentives, treatment matched to criminogenic needs, and differentiated standards.

Clark, K. J., Lerch, J., Lopez, F., & Taxman, F. S. (2023). Improving Probation Outcomes for Emerging Adults: An Experiment Evaluating a Specialized Caseload in Texas. Randomized evaluation of HCEAS/Youthful Offender strategy.

Viglione, J., & Caudy, M. S. (2026). Evaluation of the Hidalgo County Virtual Supervision Caseload: Final Grant Report. Process and randomized outcome evaluation of the BJA-funded virtual supervision project.

Prepared as an analytical booklet from the uploaded Hidalgo County CSCD strategic, research, and evaluation documents. Percentages and funding amounts are presented as reported in those source documents.