

Texas Department of Criminal Justice

Evaluation of Offenders Released in FY Completed Rehab Tier Programs

Michael G. Maness PreciousHeart.net	FY2005 Released Rrpt Feb. 2009*	FY2007 Released Rrpt Feb. 2011	FY2009 Released Rrpt Feb. 2013	FY2011 Released Rrpt Apr. 2015	FY2013 Released Rrpt Oct. 2017	12-Year Average
<i>Totals each group</i>	IFI 96	IFI 107	IFI 114	IFI 116	IFI 102	107
2-yr Treatment G	14.58%	11.21%	9.73%	10.42%	6.86%	10.56%
2-yr Comparison G	18.75%	17.88%	8.85%	12.50%	12.50%	14.10%
Difference	-4.17%	-6.66%	0.88%	-2.08%	-5.64%	-3.53%
3-yr Treatment G	19.79%	15.89%	15.04%	16.67%	9.80%	15.44%
3-yr Comparison G	20.83%	25.70%	18.58%	20.83%	20.83%	21.35%
Difference	-1.04%	-9.81%	-3.54%	-4.17%	-11.03%	-5.92%
<i>Totals each group</i>	IPTC 1,005	IPTC 906	IPTC 2,499	IPTC 2,810	IPTC 1,738	1,792
2-yr Treatment G	5.27%	8.56%	6.67%	7.12%	7.25%	6.97%
2-yr Comparison G	14.64%	11.29%	13.37%	13.11%	11.69%	12.82%
Difference	-9.37%	-2.74%	-6.70%	-6.00%	-4.44%	-5.85%
3-yr Treatment G	12.53%	17.11%	13.50%	13.71%	14.56%	14.28%
3-yr Comparison G	22.18%	21.86%	21.75%	22.02%	17.11%	20.98%
Difference	-9.65%	-4.75%	-8.25%	-8.31%	-2.55%	-6.70%
<i>Totals each group</i>	PRSAP 1,774	PRSAP 1,793	PRSAP 1,680	PRSAP 1,487	PRSAP 1,251	1,597
2-yr Treatment G	20.80%	13.56%	12.93%	15.56%	14.07%	15.38%
2-yr Comparison G	14.92%	13.04%	12.41%	12.92%	11.62%	12.98%
Difference	5.88%	0.52%	0.52%	2.64%	2.45%	2.40%
3-yr Treatment G	28.58%	22.77%	20.93%	24.24%	20.78%	23.46%
3-yr Comparison G	21.42%	21.75%	20.56%	21.53%	17.23%	20.50%
Difference	7.16%	1.01%	0.37%	2.71%	3.55%	2.96%
<i>Totals each group</i>	PRTC 1,003	PRTC 1,162	PRTC 1,106	PRTC 1,043	PRTC 864	1,036
2-yr Treatment G	15.85%	13.54%	12.73%	10.77%	12.85%	13.15%
2-yr Comparison G	15.59%	12.84%	12.33%	13.66%	10.53%	12.99%
Difference	0.27%	0.70%	0.40%	-2.89%	2.32%	0.16%
3-yr Treatment G	22.53%	21.88%	20.00%	18.97%	20.95%	20.87%
3-yr Comparison G	22.98%	22.27%	19.78%	23.16%	15.42%	20.72%
Difference	-0.44%	-0.40%	0.22%	-4.19%	5.53%	0.14%
<i>Totals each group</i>	<i>no SVORI reported 2009</i>	SVORI 70	SVORI 71	SVORI 80	SVORI 84	76
2-yr Treatment G		26.09%	25.71%	20.83%	13.10%	21.43%
2-yr Comparison G		29.49%	17.65%	17.86%	16.67%	20.42%
Difference		-3.40%	8.07%	2.98%	-3.57%	1.02%
3-yr Treatment G		36.23%	32.86%	26.39%	22.62%	29.53%
3-yr Comparison G		41.03%	31.37%	28.57%	26.67%	31.91%
Difference		-4.79%	1.48%	-2.18%	-4.05%	-2.39%
<i>Totals each group</i>	SOEP 233	SOEP 362	SOEP 268	SOEP 768	SOEP 867	500
2-yr Treatment G	15.02%	10.64%	7.09%	7.76%	8.30%	9.76%
2-yr Comparison G	15.49%	14.13%	10.09%	7.52%	8.28%	11.10%
Difference	-0.47%	-3.48%	-3.00%	0.23%	0.02%	-1.34%
3-yr Treatment G	20.60%	15.41%	11.19%	11.08%	11.88%	14.03%
3-yr Comparison G	24.34%	20.82%	16.51%	11.28%	13.29%	17.25%
Difference	-3.74%	-5.41%	-5.32%	-0.20%	-1.41%	-3.22%

Totals each group	SOTP-18 119	SOTP-18 250	SOTP-18 195	SOTP-18 355	SOTP-18 201	224
2-yr Treatment G	20.17%	8.50%	5.64%	6.53%	3.48%	8.86%
2-yr Comparison G	15.79%	11.82%	7.56%	5.20%	6.47%	9.37%
Difference	4.38%	-3.32%	-1.92%	1.33%	-2.99%	-0.50%
3-yr Treatment G	23.53%	12.55%	11.79%	11.34%	6.97%	13.24%
3-yr Comparison G	25.44%	18.23%	15.97%	8.67%	10.00%	519.37%
Difference	-1.91%	-5.68%	-4.17%	2.67%	-3.03%	-2.42%
Totals each group	SAFP 4,961	SAFP 5,178	SAFP 6,326	SAFP 6,397	SAFP 2,122	4,997
2-yr Treatment G	13.58%	15.17%	9.10%	10.76%	11.88%	12.10%
2-yr Comparison G	26.35%	27.07%	24.60%	28.16%	21.22%	25.48%
Difference	-12.77%	-11.90%	-15.50%	-17.40%	-9.34%	-13.38%
3-yr Treatment G	22.26%	24.28%	19.28%	20.53%	20.26%	21.32%
3-yr Comparison G	35.68%	38.18%	35.96%	37.92%	28.30%	35.21%
Difference	-13.42%	-13.90%	-16.67%	-17.39%	-8.04%	-13.88%
			DWI 735	DWI 1,088	DWI 923	915
<i>*Method of 2009 report changed in succeeding years</i>			8.40%	9.65%	8.34%	8.80%
<i>**Table 2 listed 9,702, but actual was 9,828</i>			10.58%	11.48%	14.86%	12.31%
IFI = InnerChange Freedom Initiative			-2.18%	-1.83%	-6.52%	-3.51%
IPTC = In-Prison Therapeutic Community			16.25%	16.32%	14.30%	15.62%
PRSAP = Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program			20.82%	20.00%	19.59%	20.14%
PRTC = Pre-Release Therapeutic Community			-4.57%	-3.68%	-5.29%	-4.51%
SVORI = Serious & Violent Offender Reentry Initiative					SOTP-9 194	194
SOEP = Sex Offender Education Program				2-yr Treatment Group	8.76%	8.76%
SOTP-18 = Sex Offender Program 18 Months				2-yr Comparison Group	7.45%	7.45%
SAFP = Substnse Abuse Felony Punishment				Difference	1.31%	1.31%
DWI = In-Prison Driving while Intoxicated Recovery Program				3-yr Treatment Group	12.89%	12.89%
				3-yr Comparison Group	10.56%	10.56%
				Difference	2.33%	2.33%
FY Participant Totals	9,191	** 9,828	12,994	14,144	8,346	10,901

Analysis Prepared by Michael G. Maness Dec. 2020
5 TDCJ Evaluations of Offenders Completing Tier Programs, pub. 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017
Offenders Released, respectively FY2005, FY2007, FY2009, FY2011, FY2011

www.PreciousHeart.net/OIG/TDCJ-Stats-12yrs.pdf

< See for complete report

From: maness3@att.net <maness3@att.net>
Sent: Friday, October 16, 2020 4:07 PM
To: Open Records Exec Services <OpenRecords.ExecServices@tdcj.texas.gov>
Cc: maness3@att.net
Subject: OR On Legal Opinion

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October 16, 2020

Dear OR Coordinator:

I would like copies of any legal opinion, memo, memorandum sought by or given to the executive director's office (or other state executive) where the TDCJ legal offices or Texas Governor's to TDCJ that justified the seminary program as constitutional. I am not talking about court cases. I feel at some point in 2010-2012 and to the present, someone like Brad Livingston or Bryan Collier asked about its legality, and that the TDCJ's lawyers wrote some kind of response allowing Livingston, et al, to go ahead and start the program.

There may not have been anything written. But it just stands to reason as Grover Norwood and Lt. Gov. Dan Patrick and Bryan Collier began the program, they sought a legal opinion or memo of some kind.

Sincerely,

Michael G Maness

409.383.4671

Home: Maness3@att.net ~ cell MGManness3@gmail.com

From: OGC Open Records <ogcopenrecords@tdcj.texas.gov>
Sent: Friday, October 30, 2020 4:56 PM
To: maness3@att.net
Subject: PIR - Michael Maness
Attachments: PIR - Michael Maness.pdf

Mr. Maness,

The TDCJ does not have any information responsive to your request dated October 16, 2020. We now consider your request closed.

Thank you,

Office of the General Counsel-TDCJ

The information contained in this email and any attachments is intended for the exclusive use of the addressee(s) and may contain confidential, privileged, or proprietary information. Any other use of these materials is strictly prohibited. This email shall not be forwarded outside the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, Office of the General Counsel, without the permission of the original sender. If you have received this material in error, please notify me immediately by telephone and destroy all electronic, paper, or other versions.

From: maness3@att.net
Sent: Tuesday, November 3, 2020 5:18 PM
To: Public Information Request - TDCJ
Cc: maness3@att.net
Subject: FW: PIR - Michael Maness
Attachments: PIR - Michael Maness.pdf

Dear OR coordinator,
I would like to know the name of the respondent is for the attached OIG response and their title, please.
The chief researcher, and if an approving supervisor, that name and title of that person too.
Sincerely,

Michael G Maness
409.383.4671
Home: Maness3@att.net ~ cell MGManess3@gmail.com

From: OGC Open Records <ogcopenrecords@tdcj.texas.gov>
Sent: Friday, October 30, 2020 4:56 PM
To: maness3@att.net
Subject: PIR - Michael Maness

Mr. Maness,

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Thank you,

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Texas Department of Criminal Justice

Bryan Collier
Executive Director

December 15, 2020

Honorable Ken Paxton
Office of the Attorney General
Open Records Division
P.O. Box 12548
Austin, TX 78711-2548

RE: Public Information Request Submitted by Michael Maness – OGC#MW0036

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

On November 20, 2020, the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) received a request under the Public Information Act (PIA) from Michael Maness. The TDCJ submitted a copy of the request and a Request for Decision to your office on December 8, 2020.

The responsive records contain information that is excepted from disclosure under § 552.111 of the PIA.

I.

Requestor, Michael Maness, is seeking of copies of the following records. Any analysis or recommendations made from these two reports by any officer in TDCJ, especially the RPD. Any decision memo or strategy analysis or recommendation of any officer of the entities within the report. The minutes/agenda/report of any meeting that any of the entities, IFI, IPTC, PRSAP, PRTC, SVORI, SOEP, SOTP, SAFF, and DWI.

The responsive information that is excepted from required disclosure is attached.

Because the responsive records are voluminous and repetitive, the submitted material is a representative sample, as provided by section 552.301(e)(1)(D) of the PIA.

II.

Section 552.111: Agency Memoranda

Section 552.111 incorporates the deliberative process privilege into the Public Information Act for intra-agency and interagency communications. Section 552.111 incorporates the deliberative process privilege for intra-agency communications. *City of Garland v. Dallas Morning News*, 22 S.W.3d 351, 360 (Tex. 2000). The deliberative process privilege protects from disclosure intra-

Our mission is to provide public safety, promote positive change in offender behavior, reintegrate offenders into society, and assist victims of crime.

Office of the General Counsel

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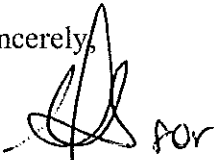
agency and interagency communications consisting of advice, opinion or recommendations on policymaking matters of the governmental body at issue. The purpose of withholding advice, opinion or recommendations under section 552.111 is to encourage frank and open discussion within the agency in connection with its decision-making processes pertaining to policy matters.

Due to their confidential nature, our comments pertaining to the foregoing exception are contained in the additional portion of our brief, as allowed by Section 552.301(e-1). See, "Attachment A."

III.

For the foregoing reasons, the TDCJ asserts the requested records should not be available to this requestor or to any other member of the public.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "W Overton", written over the word "Sincerely,".

William Overton
Assistant General Counsel

cc: Michael Maness
maness3@att.net

WPO/mcw
Attachment

The TDCJ requests that you send your ruling to:

Texas Department of Criminal Justice
Office of the General Counsel
ATTN: William Overton, Assistant General Counsel
P.O. Box 4004
Huntsville, Texas 77342-4004

December 16, 2020

Honorable Ken Paxton
Office of the Attorney General
Open Records Division
P.O. Box 12548
Austin, TX 78711-2548

RE: PIR by Michael Maness – OGC#MW0036

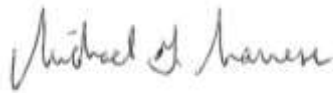
Dear Mr. Attorney General:

You have the *brief* that William Overton submitted claiming again protection in 552.111 and citing *City of Garland v. Dallas Morning News*, both of which seem to support me in TDCJ releasing to me whatever they have. Furthermore, Sec. 552.111 says clearly a memo “that would not be available by law to a party in litigation with the agency”; it is inconceivable that *any* of the decision memos (or Post-It note 😊) on a publicly-funded program’s viability in TDCJ—or whatever they are trying to keep secret—would be protected from litigation and therefore not public information.¹ Now, the **dissenting judge concurs with Overton**, but not the court, and Overton certainly has not made any compelling case that any memo is not subject to litigation.

Please, of *all* the things the public has a right to know, certainly *how* TDCJ decided to *keep* programs that show *no progress* over ten years is one. I have included the *City of Garland v. Dallas Morning News* decision below, which includes references to other legal opinions that support me too. I have written over a hundred articles for our local *Tyler County Booster* of city council meetings, and though I have never felt the need to ask for executive session memos (when they go into private council), I see that some of those documents are now available. Being that the informal meetings of TDCJ executives on *why* they want to retain a failing program are less of a legal body than a formally elected city council, that seems to also argue for release—I mean, they work for Texas, and supposedly for the good of Texas.

I am Texas—so I and Joe Public deserve to know how fairly these executives apply the monies collected from Joe Public and myself.

Sincerely,



Michael G. Maness
804 N. Beech
Woodville, TX 75979
409-383-4671

See attached:

pp. 1–2, Overton Brief p
pp. 3–26 *City of Garland v. Dallas Morning News* 2000

¹ Sec. 552.111. EXCEPTION: AGENCY MEMORANDA. An interagency or intraagency memorandum or letter that would not be available by law to a party in litigation with the agency is excepted from the requirements of Section 552.021.

Texas Department of Criminal Justice

Evaluation of Offenders Released in Fiscal Year 2005 That Completed Rehabilitation Tier Programs



**Executive Administrative Services
February 2009**

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Table of Contents

Introduction.....	1
Summary of Findings	2
Methodology	3
InnerChange Freedom Initiative (IFI).....	6
In-Prison Therapeutic Community (IPTC).....	7
Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program (PRSAP)	9
Pre-Release Therapeutic Community (PRTC)	10
Sex Offender Education Program (SOEP).....	11
Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP)	12
Substance Abuse Felony Punishment (SAFP).....	14
Comparison with Prior Studies	16
Appendices.....	17

Introduction

The mission of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) is to provide public safety, promote positive change in offender behavior, reintegrate offenders into society, and assist victims of crime. Many of these goals are accomplished through providing a rehabilitative environment for offenders. It has been a collaborative effort between TDCJ and the Texas Legislature to determine the programmatic needs of offenders and to ensure the Agency has the resources to achieve the goal of successful reintegration of offenders.

To ensure the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs and pursuant to a recommendation made by the Sunset Commission, TDCJ will begin performing routine evaluations of all rehabilitation programs to ensure the programs reduce offender reincarcerations and parole revocations. This initial report summarizes the results of offenders who were released in Fiscal Year 2005 who completed one of the following rehabilitation tier programs; InnerChange Freedom Initiative (IFI), In-Prison Therapeutic Community (IPTC), Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program (PRSAP), Pre-Release Therapeutic Community (PRTC), Sex Offender Education Program (SOEP), Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP) or the Substance Abuse Felony Punishment (SAFP) program. Most offenders who participate in the rehabilitation tier programs do so as a condition of release pursuant to a consideration given by the Board of Pardons and Paroles (BPP). Offenders in the SAFP program are on community supervision, either probation or parole. Successful completion of the program is a condition of their staying on supervision. The descriptions of programs that head each section are current descriptions of the program. Some have changed slightly since FY 2005. The report provides a two and three year recidivism analysis (see methodology section) of offenders who completed each of the rehabilitation programs.

Summary of Findings

With the exception of the Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program (PRSAP), all programs evaluated reduced recidivism for program completers, although in some cases the impact on recidivism may have been small relative to the control group. It should be noted that control groups in this study frequently had lower recidivism rates than control groups in previous studies, consequently a program in which recidivism rates for completers remains relatively unchanged or even decreased may demonstrate less of an impact on recidivism than in previous studies.

- The InnerChange Freedom Initiative (IFI) reduced recidivism for program completers two and three years after release, although the impact was not as great in the third year.
- The In-Prison Therapeutic Community (IPTC) reduced recidivism for program completers two and three years after release.
- The Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program (PRSAP) did not positively impact recidivism, although the recidivism rate for program completers remained relatively unchanged from previous studies (the recidivism rate of the control group decreased compared to previous studies).
- The Pre-Release Therapeutic Community (PRTC) had a small impact on recidivism in the third year. However, the recidivism rate for program completers decreased compared to previous studies (the recidivism rate of the control group also decreased compared to previous studies).
- The Sex Offender Education Program (SOEP) reduced recidivism for program completers two and three years after release.
- The Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP) reduced recidivism for program completers three years after release.
- The Substance Abuse Felony Punishment (SAFP) program reduced recidivism for program completers two and three years after release.

Methodology

Releases from TDCJ in FY 2005 were tracked for two and three years to determine if the offender was returned to TDCJ prison or state jail for either a new conviction or a community supervision (probation or parole) revocation. Those FY 2005 releases that had completed a rehabilitation tier program were identified. The remaining releases were screened to select comparison groups for each program to determine if the rehabilitation program participants have a different rate of returning to TDCJ.

Exclusion of Certain FY 2005 Releases

Not all FY 2005 releases were included in the control groups for the reasons detailed below. While this reduced the sample size, more than 80% of the releases were retained, maintaining statistical reliability. The improvement in the validity of the recidivism study by removing extraneous releases justifies the reduction of the sample size. Additional exclusions based on release type will be made based on the program being evaluated in order to make the comparison groups as similar as possible to program participants.

1. If the release was a parole revocation denial or a reinstatement to parole, the release was dropped because the offender was waiting for a revocation decision. He would not be considered for parole or rehabilitation programming until he was revoked or he was serving a new sentence.
2. Offenders released with less than six months in TDCJ were also dropped because they were not incarcerated long enough to receive programming.
3. Transfers between TDCJ divisions were also excluded since the offender was not actually released. The vast majority of program participants are directly released from TDCJ custody so any comparison releases must also be direct releases.
4. Releases to the Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) for possible deportation were not included.
5. Lastly, releases for offenders who participated in one of the three month rehabilitation tier programs that were not included in this study are excluded. A breakdown of the FY 2005 releases and which were included in the study is shown in Table 1.

Treatment Groups

Releases in FY 2005 were matched to programmatic databases to identify which had completed rehabilitation programs prior to release. Only offenders with a program completion are included in the treatment groups. The treatment groups by rehabilitation program are shown in Table 2. Their characteristics are detailed in Appendix A.

Table 1

TDCJ Releases in FY 2005		
	Total	Included in Study
Releases from Prison in FY 2005		
Probation	742	742
Parole Supervision	16,188	10,529
Discretionary Mandatory Supervision	9,757	7,984
Mandatory Supervision	4,940	3,988
Discharge	7,770	7,511
Total Prison Releases	39,397	30,754
Releases from SAFP in FY 2005		
Probation	4,639	4,624
Relapse Probation	369	369
Parole	326	308
Total SAFP Releases	5,334	5,301

Comparison Groups

Comparison groups were selected for each rehabilitation program based on their similarity to the program completers. Offenders were matched on seven factors identified in previous recidivism studies. These were race/ethnicity, gender, age, offense type, number of prior TDCJ prison/State Jail incarcerations, substance abuse screening scores, and custody. Three additional factors were considered, release type, sex offender status and 3G-Aggravated status as some programs do not allow offenders with these types of offenses. The appropriate comparison groups for each program are detailed in Appendix B.

Table 2

Treatment Groups	
IFI	96
IPTC	1,005
PRSAP	1,774
PRTC	1,003
SOEP	233
SOTP	119
SAFP	4,961

Measure of Recidivism

An offender will have returned to TDCJ if he was re-incarcerated for a new conviction or a revocation of community supervision (either probation or parole) within two and three years of his release in FY 2005. This incarceration could be in either prison or state jail, but not all returns to prison are counted as recidivism. An incarceration in prison that would not be recidivism would be if an offender returned to prison to await a parole revocation decision and was subsequently reinstated to parole. It would also not be recidivism if an offender returned to prison for offenses committed before his release but was convicted after his release. (The offender was released from TDCJ with the knowledge that he was going to be tried and would be returned if found guilty. There was no offense

committed after the release and the return to prison was not the result of a subsequent community supervision revocation so there was no new criminal behavior after the FY 2005 release.) Returns to TDCJ SAFP or Intermediate Sanction Facilities (ISF) in lieu of revocation are not counted for recidivism.

A negative difference between recidivism rates for treatment groups compared to the comparison groups indicate that the treatment group recidivated at a lower rate.

InnerChange Freedom Initiative

The InnerChange Freedom Initiative (IFI) rehabilitation tier program was initiated by Prison Fellowship Ministries (PFM) in cooperation with TDCJ in March 1997. IFI is a faith-based pre-release program that targets offenders who are within 18 to 30 months of release and who are returning to the Greater Houston or Dallas/Ft. Worth areas. Operated by PFM, the IFI offers faith-based programming and life skills courses, mentorship and after-care support with the purpose of helping offenders to successfully reintegrate upon their release from prison. This program is for male offenders only.

Offenders participating in this program as a condition of release will receive an FI-18R vote from the BPP. Since the program is faith-based, participation is voluntary. Offenders who choose not to participate or are determined ineligible for placement will be reconsidered for release with alternative conditions.

<i>Current Capacity</i>	<i>Duration of Program</i>	<i>Location</i>
378 beds	30 days of orientation; 18 months of programming; Six (6) months of aftercare upon release.	Vance Unit

In FY 2005, 96 offenders were identified as completing the 18 months incarceration portion of the IFI program. While this is a rehabilitation tier program that can be required as a condition of release, the majority of offenders (75) entered the program without a rehabilitation tier vote.

InnerChange Freedom Initiative Recidivism					
		Two Year Recidivism		Three Year Recidivism	
	Cohort Size	Percent	Difference to Comparison	Percent	Difference to Comparison
IFI	96	14.58%	- 4.17%	19.79%	- 1.04%
Comparison Group	96	18.75%		20.83%	

Two prior studies looked at IFI recidivism rates. The State Auditor's Office published *An Audit Report on Selected Rehabilitation Programs at the Department of Criminal Justice* in March of 2007 which found that IFI program completers had a two year recidivism rate of 14.0% while a comparison group recidivated at 12.3% for a difference of 1.7%. The Criminal Justice Policy Council (CJPC) published *The Second Biennial Report on the Performance of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice Rehabilitation Tier Programs* in February 2003 which found that 8.0% of IFI program completers recidivated within two years while 22.3% of the comparison group recidivated. This was a -14.3% difference.

In-Prison Therapeutic Community

The In-Prison Therapeutic Community (IPTC) is an intensive substance abuse treatment program for offenders approved for parole contingent upon completion of this program. The six (6) month program is operated in a therapeutic community environment and consists of Phase I (Orientation), Phase II (Treatment), and Phase III (Reentry and Relapse Prevention). Offenders may also participate in peer support groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), Narcotics Anonymous (NA), Cocaine Anonymous (CA), Winner’s Circle, or Secular Organization for Sobriety (SOS). This program is available for both male and female offenders.

Offenders participating in this program as a condition of release will receive an FI-5 vote from the BPP, which requires completion of this specific program. If it is determined that the offender is ineligible for this program, the offender will be reconsidered for release with alternative conditions.

<i>Current Capacity</i>	<i>Duration of Program</i>	<i>Location</i>
1,537 beds	Six (6) months while incarcerated; Three (3) months in a residential transitional treatment center or approved alternative program; Three (3) - nine (9) months of outpatient care upon release; Up to 12 months of support groups and follow-up care.	Kyle Halbert Havins Ney Henley

Although currently only FI-5’s are placed in IPTC, offenders released in FY 2005 were placed in the program after receiving either an FI-5 or a rehabilitation tier parole approval. In FY 2005, 1,005 offenders were identified as completing the incarceration portion of the IPTC program and entering aftercare. Of the 1,005 offenders who completed the incarceration portion of the IPTC program, 455 (45.27%) completed the three (3) months of out-patient aftercare which was the methodology used in the most recent prior study to indicate completion of the aftercare component. Three (3) months of aftercare was determined by the number of outpatient counseling hours completed. The measure of three months was equivalent to six (6) hours of individual counseling and 48 hours group counseling. This is the maximum number of hours that can be completed in a three (3) month period. This percentage completion of three months out-patient aftercare is higher than the SAFP program’s percentage (39.49%). Both these percentages are consistent with prior studies.

In-Prison Therapeutic Community

In-Prison Therapeutic Community Recidivism					
		Two Year Recidivism		Three Year Recidivism	
	Cohort Size	Percent	Difference to Comparison	Percent	Difference to Comparison
IPTC Incarceration Completers	1,005	15.92%	1.28%	25.87%	3.69%
IPTC Incarceration and at least 3 Months of Out-patient Aftercare Completers	455	5.27%	-9.37%	12.53%	-9.65%
Comparison Group	888	14.64%		22.18%	

There is little difference in the recidivism rates between the treatment and comparison groups when the only consideration for program completion is the incarcerated portion of IPTC (1.28% for two years, 3.69% for three years). There is a larger impact when the offender completes any required in-patient aftercare treatment and at least three months of out-patient aftercare. The treatment group recidivates less than the comparison group (-9.37% for two years, -9.65% for three years). As found in previous studies, the difference in the recidivism with and without aftercare indicates that aftercare is an important element of IPTC.

Two prior studies looked at IPTC recidivism rates. The Community Justice Assistance Division of TDCJ published *Outcome Evaluation of Offenders Released from the SAFP and IPTC Programs in FY 2004* in January of 2007 which found that IPTC incarceration program completers had a two year recidivism rate of 15.9% while a comparison group recidivated at 19.8% for a difference of -3.9%. When the study limited the treatment group to just those who had completed at least three months of out-patient aftercare, 8.8% recidivated. The difference to the comparison group was -11.0%. The percent of offenders who completed the aftercare component was approximately 40%.

The CJPC published *The Second Biennial Report on the Performance of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice Rehabilitation Tier Programs* in February 2003 which found that 12.1% of IPTC incarceration program completers recidivated within two years while 22.5% of the comparison group recidivated (a difference of -10.4%). With the addition of the out-patient aftercare component, the recidivism rate was 5.0%. This is a -17.5% difference to the comparison group. Using a different methodology to determine completion of aftercare, the percent of offenders who completed the aftercare component was 63%.

Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program

The Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program (PRSAP) is an intensive substance abuse treatment program for offenders approved for parole contingent upon completion of this program. This six (6) month program is operated in a therapeutic community environment. The program consists of Phase I (Orientation), Phase II (Treatment) and Phase III (Reentry and Relapse Prevention). Offenders may also participate in peer support groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), Narcotics Anonymous (NA), Cocaine Anonymous (CA), Winner's Circle or Secular Organization for Sobriety (SOS). This program is for male offenders only.

Offenders participating in this program as a condition of release will receive an FI-6R vote from the BPP which requires them to complete a substance abuse treatment program and upon completion, be eligible for release no earlier than six (6) months from a date designated by the BPP. If the offender is unable to enroll and complete the program by the target release date recommended by the BPP, the offender may be placed in alternative program. Offenders given a vote of FI-6R who did not complete this program are not included in the analysis.

<i>Current Capacity</i>	<i>Duration of Program</i>	<i>Location</i>
1,008 beds 216 additional pre-treatment beds	Six (6) months while incarcerated; No aftercare.	LeBlanc

Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program Recidivism					
		Two Year Recidivism		Three Year Recidivism	
	Cohort Size	Percent	Difference to Comparison	Percent	Difference to Comparison
PRSAP	1,774	20.80%	5.88%	28.58%	7.16%
Comparison Group	1,709	14.92%		21.42%	

Two prior studies looked at PRSAP recidivism rates. The SAO published *An Audit Report on Selected Rehabilitation Programs at the Department of Criminal Justice* in March of 2007 which found that PRSAP program completers had a two year recidivism rate of 19.7% while a comparison group recidivated at 15.1% for a difference of 4.6%. The CJPC published *The Second Biennial Report on the Performance of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice Rehabilitation Tier Programs* in February 2003 which found that 21.0% of PRSAP program completers recidivated within two years while 29.0% of the comparison group recidivated. This was a -8.0% difference.

The recidivism rate for program completers is similar compared to previous studies; however the recidivism rate for the comparison group is lower.

Pre-Release Therapeutic Community

The Pre-Release Therapeutic Community (PRTC) is an intensive six (6) month program for offenders in a therapeutic community setting. Offenders are approved for parole contingent upon completion of this program. The program provides three (3) programming tracks, i.e., substance abuse treatment, cognitive intervention and life skills, and vocational education. This program is for male offenders only.

Offenders participating in this program as a condition of release will receive an FI-6R vote from the BPP which requires them to complete a substance abuse treatment program and upon completion, be eligible for release no earlier than six (6) months from a date designated by the BPP. If the offender is unable to enroll and complete the program by the target release date recommended by the BPP, the offender may be placed in alternative program. Offenders given a vote of FI-6R who did not complete this program are not included in the analysis.

<i>Current Capacity</i>	<i>Duration of Program</i>	<i>Location</i>
600 beds 511 additional pre-treatment beds	Six (6) months while incarcerated; No aftercare.	Hamilton

Pre-Release Therapeutic Community Recidivism					
		Two Year Recidivism		Three Year Recidivism	
	Cohort Size	Percent	Difference to Comparison	Percent	Difference to Comparison
PRTC	1,003	15.85%	0.27%	22.53%	-0.44%
Comparison Group	988	15.59%		22.98%	

Two prior studies looked at PRTC recidivism rates. The SAO published *An Audit Report on Selected Rehabilitation Programs at the Department of Criminal Justice* in March of 2007 which found that PRTC program completers had a two year recidivism rate of 18.7% while a comparison group recidivated at 26.7% for a difference of -8.0%. The CJPC published *The Second Biennial Report on the Performance of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice Rehabilitation Tier Programs* in February 2003 which found that 19.9% of PRTC program completers recidivated within two years while 21.9% of the comparison group recidivated. This was a -2.0% difference.

The recidivism rate for program completers is lower compared to previous studies and the recidivism rate for the comparison group is also lower.

Sex Offender Education Program

The Sex Offender Education Program (SOEP) is provided to offenders who are within two (2) years of release and selected for the Sex Offender Education Program, with priority given to offenders who are assessed as low risk to reoffend on the Static 99. Priority placement is also given for those offenders who receive an FI-vote to complete the program prior to parole release. Offenders participate in didactic educational programming for three (3) to four (4) months. This program is for male offenders only.

Offenders who are released to supervision participate in outpatient sex offender counseling by licensed sex offender treatment providers as a condition of supervision.

Offenders participating in this program as a condition of release will receive an FI-4R or an FI-18R vote from the BPP which requires them to complete a sex offender treatment program and upon completion, be eligible for release no earlier than four (4) months or 18 months, respectively, from a date designated by the BPP. If it is determined that the offender is ineligible for this program, the offender will be reconsidered for release with alternative conditions.

<i>Current Capacity</i>	<i>Duration of Program</i>	<i>Location</i>
111 beds	Four (4) months while incarcerated; If released to supervision, outpatient counseling.	Hightower

In FY 2005, 233 offenders were identified as completing the incarceration portion of the SOEP program. About half of the program participants entered the program after receiving a Rehabilitation Tier parole approval. The FI-4R approval was not yet an option for the FY 2005 releases.

Sex Offender Education Program Recidivism					
		Two Year Recidivism		Three Year Recidivism	
	Cohort Size	Percent	Difference to Comparison	Percent	Difference to Comparison
SOEP	233	15.02%	-0.47%	20.60%	-3.74%
Comparison Group	226	15.49%		24.34%	

SOEP has an impact on reducing recidivism compared to the control group that increases over time.

One prior study looked at SOEP recidivism rates. The SAO published *An Audit Report on Selected Rehabilitation Programs at the Department of Criminal Justice* in March of 2007 which found that PRTC program completers had a two year recidivism rate of 12.3% while a comparison group recidivated at 15.4% for a difference of -3.1%.

Sex Offender Treatment Program

The Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP) is provided to offenders who are within 18 months of release. Priority is given to offenders with two (2) or more convictions for a sex offense, who are discharging their sentence and will be released without supervision and who are assessed as high risk to reoffend on the Static 99. Priority placement is also given to those offenders who receive an FI-vote to complete the program prior to parole release.

A complete psychological evaluation is conducted on each offender entering the program. The three (3) phase program assists offenders in overcoming offense denial and accepting responsibility for their behavior. Intensive group and individual counseling, reintegration and relapse prevention counseling are provided. The program operates in a therapeutic community and uses a cognitive based treatment modality. This program is for both male and female offenders.

Offenders who are released to parole supervision participate in outpatient sex offender counseling by licensed sex offender treatment providers as a condition of supervision.

Offenders participating in this program as a condition of release will receive an FI-18R vote from the BPP which requires them to complete a sex offender treatment program and upon completion, be eligible for release no earlier than 18 months from a date designated by the BPP. If it is determined that the offender is ineligible for this program, the offender will be reconsidered for release with alternative conditions.

<i>Current Capacity</i>	<i>Duration of Program</i>	<i>Location</i>
484 beds	18 months while incarcerated; If released to supervision, outpatient counseling.	Goree Hightower Hilltop

In FY 2005, 119 offenders were identified as completing the incarceration portion of the SOTP program. About half of the program participants entered the program after receiving a Rehabilitation Tier parole approval.

Sex Offender Treatment Program Recidivism					
		Two Year Recidivism		Three Year Recidivism	
	Cohort Size	Percent	Difference to Comparison	Percent	Difference to Comparison
SOTP	119	20.17%	4.38%	23.53%	-1.91%
Comparison Group	114	15.79%		25.44%	

SOTP did not have a positive effect on recidivism at two years, but did by the end of three years. The best effects of SOTP are seen after the offender has been released more than two years.

Sex Offender Treatment Program

Two prior studies looked at SOTP recidivism rates. The SAO published *An Audit Report on Selected Rehabilitation Programs at the Department of Criminal Justice* in March of 2007 which found that SOTP program completers had a two year recidivism rate of 5.9% while a comparison group recidivated at 15.3% for a difference of -9.4%. The CJPC published *The Second Biennial Report on the Performance of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice Rehabilitation Tier Programs* in February 2003 which found that 16.7% of SOTP program completers recidivated within two years while 27.7% of the comparison group recidivated. This was a -11.0% difference.

Substance Abuse Felony Punishment

The Substance Abuse Felony Punishment (SAFP) is an intensive substance abuse treatment program for offenders on probation or parole. The program is operated in a therapeutic community setting and lasts six (6) months in most cases, but nine (9) months for offenders with special needs. A judge sentences an offender to a SAFP as a condition of probation or as a modification of probation. The BPP may also place an offender in the program as a modification of parole supervision. Offenders who participate in the SAFP program do so at the order of a judge or the BPP as an alternative to reincarceration.

The program consists of Phase I (Orientation), Phase II (Treatment), and Phase III (Re-Entry and Relapse Prevention). Offenders may also participate in peer support groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), narcotics Anonymous (NA), Cocaine Anonymous (CA), Winner's Circle, or Secular Organization for Sobriety (SOS).

<i>Current Capacity</i>	<i>Duration of Program</i>	<i>Location</i>
3,954 beds	Six (6) months while incarcerated for regular needs offenders; Nine (9) months for special needs offenders; Three (3) months in a residential transitional treatment center or approved alternative program; Three (3) - nine (9) months of outpatient care upon release; Up to 12 months of support groups and follow-up care.	Estelle Glossbrenner Hackberry (Crain) Halbert Henley Jester I Johnston Sayle Kyle East Texas Treatment

In FY 2005, 4,961 offenders were identified as completing the incarceration portion of the SAFP program and entering aftercare. Of the 4,961 offenders who completed the incarceration portion of the SAFP program, 1,959 (39.49%) completed the three (3) months of out-patient aftercare which was the methodology used in the most recent prior study to indicate completion of the aftercare component. Three (3) months of aftercare was determined by the number of outpatient counseling hours completed. The measure of three (3) months was equivalent to six (6) hours of individual counseling and 48 hours group counseling. This is the maximum number of hours that can be completed in a three (3) month period. This percentage completion of three months out-patient aftercare is lower than the IPTC program's percentage (45.27%). Both these percentages are consistent with prior studies.

Substance Abuse Felony Punishment

Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Recidivism					
		Two Year Recidivism		Three Year Recidivism	
	Cohort Size	Percent	Difference to Comparison	Percent	Difference to Comparison
SAFP Incarceration Completers	4,961	31.97%	5.62%	41.28%	5.60%
SAFP Incarceration and at least 3 Months of Out-patient Aftercare Completers	1,959	13.58%	-12.77%	22.26%	-13.42%
Comparison Group	611	26.35%		35.68%	

The indication that aftercare is an important part of substance abuse treatment is even more pronounced in the SAFP program than in the IPTC program. Recidivism rates for the treatment group are lower than the comparison group at both two and three years only when the program includes at least three months of out-patient aftercare (12.77% lower for two years, 13.42% lower for three years).

Two prior studies looked at SAFP recidivism rates. The Community Justice Assistance Division of TDCJ published *Outcome Evaluation of Offenders Released from the SAFP and IPTC Programs in FY 2004* in January of 2007 which found that SAFP incarceration program completers had a two year recidivism rate of 32.8% while a comparison group recidivated at 27.4% for a difference of 5.4%. When the study limited the treatment group to just those who had completed at least three months of out-patient aftercare, 12.8% recidivated. The difference to the comparison group was -14.6%. The percent of offenders who completed the aftercare component was approximately 39%.

The CJPC published *The Second Biennial Report on the Performance of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice Rehabilitation Tier Programs* in February 2003 which found that 31.7% of SAFP incarceration program completers recidivated within two years while 29.9% of the comparison group recidivated (a difference of 1.8%). With the addition of the out-patient aftercare component, the recidivism rate was 5.0%. This is a -24.9% difference to the comparison group. Using a different methodology to determine the completion of aftercare, the percent of offenders who completed the aftercare component was 44%.

Comparison with Prior Studies

Summary of Results				
	Percent that Recidivated within 2 Years	Difference to the Comparison Group	Percent that Recidivated within 3 Years	Difference to the Comparison Group
IFI	14.58%	-4.17%	19.79%	-1.04%
IPTC	15.92%	1.28%	25.87%	3.69%
IPTC with Aftercare	5.27%	-9.37%	12.53%	-9.65%
PRSAP	20.80%	5.88%	28.58%	7.16%
PRTC	15.85%	0.27%	22.53%	-0.44%
SOEP	15.02%	-0.47%	20.60%	-3.74%
SOTP	20.17%	4.38%	23.53%	-1.91%
SAFP	31.97%	5.62%	41.28%	5.60%
SAFP with Aftercare	13.58%	-12.77%	22.26%	-13.42%

Review of Previous Findings						
	SAO March 2007		CJAD Jan 2007		CJPC Feb 2003	
	Percent that Recidivated within 2 Years	Difference to the Comparison Group	Percent that Recidivated within 2 Years	Difference to the Comparison Group	Percent that Recidivated within 2 Years	Difference to the Comparison Group
IFI	14.00%	1.70%	N/A	N/A	8.00%	-14.30%
IPTC	N/A	N/A	15.90%	-3.90%	12.10%	-10.40%
IPTC with Aftercare	N/A	N/A	8.80%	-11.00%	5.00%	-17.50%
PRSAP	19.70%	4.60%	N/A	N/A	21.00%	-8.00%
PRTC	18.70%	-8.00%	N/A	N/A	19.90%	-2.00%
SOEP	12.30%	-3.10%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SOTP	5.90%	-9.40%	N/A	N/A	16.70%	-11.00%
SAFP	N/A	N/A	32.80%	5.40%	31.70%	1.80%
SAFP with Aftercare	N/A	N/A	12.80%	-14.60%	5.00%	-24.90%

Appendix A

Composition of Rehabilitation Program Treatment Groups							
	IFI	IPTC	PRSAP	PRTC	SOEP	SOTP	SAFP
Cohort Size	96	1,005	1,774	1,003	233	119	4,961
Race/Ethnicity							
Black	52.1%	22.4%	37.5%	52.1%	29.6%	31.1%	22.4%
Hispanic	6.3%	25.9%	8.3%	5.2%	18.0%	15.1%	25.9%
White	39.6%	51.1%	53.4%	42.2%	52.4%	52.9%	51.2%
Other	2.1%	0.4%	0.8%	0.5%	0.0%	0.8%	0.5%
Gender							
F	0.0%	28.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	22.1%
M	100.0%	71.2%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	95.0%	77.9%
Age							
Under 35	51.0%	33.2%	59.8%	47.1%	29.6%	29.4%	59.7%
Over 35	49.0%	66.8%	40.2%	52.9%	70.4%	70.6%	40.3%
Offense Type							
Violent	40.6%	20.0%	20.0%	20.4%	52.4%	65.5%	15.6%
Property	18.8%	17.5%	17.5%	19.4%	6.4%	11.8%	20.3%
Drug	30.2%	45.5%	45.5%	44.5%	9.9%	5.0%	33.2%
Other	10.4%	17.0%	17.0%	15.7%	31.3%	17.6%	30.9%
Number of Prior TDCJ Incarcerations in Prison/State Jail							
None	49.0%	41.4%	58.4%	54.8%	73.0%	81.5%	73.0%
One	29.2%	37.7%	27.9%	30.6%	22.3%	15.1%	15.3%
Two or More	21.9%	20.9%	13.7%	14.6%	4.7%	3.4%	11.7%
Substance Abuse Screening Score							
Does not Indicate a Need for Treatment	34.4%	21.9%	23.9%	50.6%	42.5%	36.1%	13.8%
Indicates a Need for In-Patient Treatment	43.8%	55.1%	54.2%	21.1%	36.5%	41.2%	29.2%
Indicates a Need for Out-Patient Treatment	21.9%	14.3%	16.0%	22.3%	18.9%	17.6%	10.4%
Indicates Chemical Dependency	0.0%	8.7%	5.9%	5.9%	2.1%	5.0%	46.5%
Custody							
Admin. Seg. Level 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAFP	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0%
Minimum Level 1	62.5%	-	43.9%	22.6%	-	-	-
Minimum Level 2	37.5%	-	55.9%	37.2%	97.0%	97.5%	-
IPTC	-	100.0%	-	-	-	-	-
PRTC	-	-	-	39.9%	-	-	-

Appendix B

Composition of Comparison Groups			
	Release Types	Sex Offender	Aggravated 3G offense
IFI	Parole, DMS, MS, Discharge	No	Yes
IPTC	Parole	No	No
PRSAP	Parole	No	Yes
PRTC	Parole	No	Yes
SOEP	Parole, MS, Discharge	Yes	Yes
SOTP	Parole, MS, Discharge	Yes	Yes
SAFP	Probation, Parole, DMS, MS	No	No (For Probation) Yes (For Parole)

The SAFP comparison group was selected according to the percentage of offenders that were sent as a term of condition of probation and those of parole. Over 93% of the SAFP participants were sent as a condition of probation. This group can best be compared to those offenders released from TDCJ on shock probation. This greatly limits the comparison group. There were only 404 shock probation releases that met the demographic criteria. To increase the number of offenders in the comparison group, eligible parole releases were included at a greater percentage than in the treatment group. One third of the comparison group is made up of parole releases, but they are all first time releases for the particular incarceration.

In addition to looking at the actual custody level of the rehabilitation program completers to determine the custody of the comparison groups, program eligibility requirements were factored into the decision of appropriate comparison group custodies. One reason for this is because some programs change the offender custody upon admission to the program. There is no comparable custody for offenders not in the program.

Composition of Rehabilitation Program Comparison Groups							
	IFI	IPTC	PRSAP	PRTC	SOEP	SOTP	SAFP
Cohort Size	96	888	1,709	988	226	114	611
Race/Ethnicity							
Black	52.1%	41.0%	37.1%	52.2%	28.8%	29.8%	33.7%
Hispanic	6.3%	4.1%	8.1%	5.3%	18.1%	15.8%	27.3%
White	39.6%	54.7%	54.4%	42.1%	53.1%	54.4%	0.2%
Other	2.1%	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	38.8%
Gender							
Female	0.0%	23.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	14.6%
Male	100.0%	76.5%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	97.4%	85.4%
Age							
Under 35	46.9%	29.8%	47.3%	45.0%	27.9%	26.3%	61.9%
Over 35	53.1%	70.2%	52.7%	55.0%	72.1%	73.7%	38.1%
Offense Type							
Violent	40.6%	10.6%	20.1%	20.6%	54.0%	66.7%	16.9%
Property	18.8%	24.7%	17.3%	19.6%	6.6%	11.4%	13.4%
Drug	30.2%	49.5%	45.4%	44.4%	7.1%	4.4%	26.8%
Other	10.4%	15.2%	17.1%	15.3%	32.3%	17.5%	42.9%
Number of Prior TDCJ Incarcerations in Prison/State Jail							
None	49.0%	42.3%	59.2%	55.3%	73.0%	82.5%	61.9%
One	29.2%	36.7%	27.9%	30.6%	22.1%	14.0%	16.0%
Two or More	21.9%	20.9%	12.9%	14.2%	4.9%	3.5%	22.1%
Substance Abuse Screening Score							
Does not Indicate a Need for Treatment	34.4%	23.6%	24.6%	51.1%	42.9%	36.8%	34.7%
Indicates a Need for In-Patient Treatment	43.8%	56.4%	55.5%	21.4%	36.3%	42.1%	42.6%
Indicates a Need for Out-Patient Treatment	21.9%	14.5%	16.2%	22.7%	18.6%	17.5%	20.3%
Indicates Chemical Dependency	0.0%	5.4%	3.7%	4.9%	2.2%	3.5%	2.5%
Custody							
Admin. Seg. Level 1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Minimum Level 1	3.1%	9.6%	9.9%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%
Minimum Level 2	83.3%	69.6%	72.6%	72.9%	100.0%	100.0%	80.7%
New Receive	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%
Outside Trusty	13.5%	20.8%	17.5%	18.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.1%

Texas Department of Criminal Justice

Evaluation of Offenders Released in Fiscal Year 2007 That Completed Rehabilitation Tier Programs



**Executive Administrative Services
April 2011**

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	1
Summary of Findings	2
Methodology	5
InnerChange Freedom Initiative (IFI).....	8
In-Prison Therapeutic Community (IPTC).....	9
Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program (PRSAP)	11
Pre-Release Therapeutic Community (PRTC)	12
Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI).....	13
Sex Offender Education Program (SOEP).....	14
Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP)	15
Substance Abuse Felony Punishment (SAFP).....	16
In-Prison Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) Recovery Program	18
Comparison with Prior Studies	19
Appendices.....	20

Introduction

The mission of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) is to provide public safety, promote positive change in offender behavior, reintegrate offenders into society, and assist victims of crime. Many of these goals are accomplished through providing a rehabilitative environment for offenders. It has been a collaborative effort between TDCJ and the Texas Legislature to determine the programmatic needs of offenders and to ensure the agency has the resources to achieve the goal of successful reintegration of offenders.

To ensure the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs and pursuant to a recommendation made by the Sunset Commission, TDCJ performs routine evaluations of rehabilitation programs to ensure the programs reduce offender reincarceration and parole revocations. This report summarizes the results of offenders who were released in Fiscal Year 2007 who completed one of the following rehabilitation tier programs; InnerChange Freedom Initiative (IFI), In-Prison Therapeutic Community (IPTC), Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program (PRSAP), Pre-Release Therapeutic Community (PRTC), Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI), Sex Offender Education Program (SOEP), Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP) or the Substance Abuse Felony Punishment (SAFP) program.

Most offenders who participate in the rehabilitation tier programs do so as a condition of release pursuant to a consideration given by the Board of Pardons and Paroles (BPP). Some programs allow for participants to be placed without a BPP vote. All participants of the programs are included in the study. Offenders in the SAFP program are on either probation or parole. District Court judges send probationers and the BPP sends parolees to SAFP. Successful completion of the program is a condition of their remaining on supervision.

The descriptions of programs that head each section are current descriptions of the program. Some have changed slightly since FY 2007. The report provides a two and three year recidivism analysis (see methodology section) of offenders who completed each of the rehabilitation programs. An additional rehabilitation program, In-Prison Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) Recovery Program offenders was created in FY 2008. This program will be included in future recidivism reports when its program participants have been released for the requisite three years.

Summary of Findings

With the exception of the Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program (PRSAP), all programs evaluated reduced the three year recidivism for program completers. However, the Pre-Release Therapeutic Community only marginally reduced the three year recidivism for program completers.

FY 2007 Tier Program Releases 2 and 3 Year Recidivism Results						
	2 Year Recidivism Rates			3 Year Recidivism Rates		
	Treatment Group	Comparison Group	Difference	Treatment Group	Comparison Group	Difference
IFI	11.21%	17.88%	-6.66%	15.89%	25.70%	-9.81%
IPTC with Aftercare	8.56%	11.29%	-2.74%	17.11%	21.86%	-4.75%
PRSAP	13.56%	13.04%	0.52%	22.77%	21.75%	1.01%
PRTC	13.54%	12.84%	0.70%	21.88%	22.27%	-0.40%
SVORI	26.09%	29.49%	-3.40%	36.23%	41.03%	-4.79%
SOEP	10.64%	14.13%	-3.48%	15.41%	20.82%	-5.41%
SOTP	8.50%	11.82%	-3.32%	12.55%	18.23%	-5.68%
SAFP with Aftercare	15.17%	27.07%	-11.90%	24.28%	38.18%	-13.90%

- The InnerChange Freedom Initiative (IFI) reduced recidivism for program completers two and three years after release.
- The In-Prison Therapeutic Community (IPTC) reduced recidivism for program completers two and three years after release.
- The Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program (PRSAP) did not positively impact recidivism.
- The Pre-Release Therapeutic Community (PRTC) had a small impact on recidivism in the third year.
- The Serious and Violent Offender Initiative (SVORI) program reduced recidivism for program completers two and three years after release.
- The Sex Offender Education Program (SOEP) reduced recidivism for program completers two and three years after release.
- The Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP) reduced recidivism for program completers two and three years after release.
- The Substance Abuse Felony Punishment (SAFP) program reduced recidivism for program completers two and three years after release.

Results Compared to the Previous Study

Except for IPTC and SAFP, all the other programs showed reduced recidivism rates compared to the prior study conducted by TDCJ for these groups. IPTC and SAFP did not show a reduction because of a change in the methodology used to determine completion of the aftercare component of the programs. It should be noted that according to the Legislative Budget Board (LBB), recidivism rates for prison offenders released in 2007 are lower than recidivism rates for offenders released in 2005. Appendix A shows the LBB recidivism rates and the number of parole revocations by year.

This is the first year SVORI was included in the study so there is no previous recidivism rate for its comparison.

Comparison of Summary Results						
	Percent that Recidivated within 2 Years			Percent that Recidivated within 3 Years		
	FY 2005 Releases*	FY 2007 Releases	Difference	FY 2005 Releases*	FY 2007 Releases	Difference
IFI	14.58%	11.21%	-3.37%	19.79%	15.89%	-3.90%
IPTC with Aftercare	5.27%	8.56%	3.29%	12.53%	17.11%	4.58%
PRSAP	20.80%	13.56%	-7.24%	28.58%	22.77%	-5.81%
PRTC	15.85%	13.54%	-2.31%	22.53%	21.88%	-0.65%
SVORI	--	26.09%	--	--	36.23%	--
SOEP	15.02%	10.64%	-4.38%	20.60%	15.41%	-5.19%
SOTP	20.17%	8.50%	-11.67%	23.53%	12.55%	-10.98%
SAFP with Aftercare	13.58%	15.17%	1.59%	22.26%	24.28%	2.02%

**Evaluation of Offenders Released in Fiscal Year 2005 That Completed Rehabilitation Tier Programs, TDCJ report presented to the 81st Texas Legislature, February 2009.*

- The InnerChange Freedom Initiative (IFI) FY 2007 releases show reduced recidivism from FY 2005 releases.
- The In-Prison Therapeutic Community (IPTC) FY 2007 releases show increased recidivism from FY 2005, but this is because the criteria for completing the aftercare component was updated to reflect changes in policy. Instead of completing a minimum number of hours of aftercare, the criteria is now that the aftercare was determined as successful by the parole officer.
- The Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program (PRSAP) FY 2007 releases show reduced recidivism from FY 2005 releases.
- The Pre-Release Therapeutic Community (PRTC) FY 2007 releases show reduced recidivism from FY 2005 releases.

- The Serious and Violent Offender Initiative (SVORI) program does not have a comparison because it was not a tier rehabilitation voting option until FY 2005 and there were insufficient releases to include them in the prior study.
- The Sex Offender Education Program (SOEP) FY 2007 releases show reduced recidivism from FY 2005 releases.
- The Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP) FY 2007 releases show reduced recidivism from FY 2005 releases.
- The Substance Abuse Felony Punishment (SAFP) program FY 2007 releases show increased recidivism from FY 2005, but this is because the criteria for completing the aftercare component was updated to reflect changes in policy. Instead of completing a minimum number of hours of aftercare, the criteria is now that the aftercare was determined as successful by the parole or probation officer.

Comparisons to additional studies are shown in the Comparison With Prior Studies section on page 19.

Methodology

Releases from TDCJ in FY 2007 were tracked for two and three years to determine if the offender was returned to TDCJ prison or state jail for either a new conviction or a community supervision (probation or parole) revocation. Community supervision revocations may be either for a new offense or technical reasons. Those FY 2007 releases that had completed a rehabilitation tier program were identified. The remaining releases were screened to select comparison groups for each program to determine if the rehabilitation program participants have a different rate of returning to TDCJ.

Exclusion of Certain FY 2007 Releases

Not all FY 2007 releases were included in the control groups for the reasons detailed below. While this reduced the sample size, over 80% of the releases were retained, maintaining statistical reliability. The improvement in the validity of the recidivism study by removing extraneous releases justifies the reduction of the sample size. Additional exclusions based on release type will be made based on the program being evaluated in order to make the comparison groups as similar as possible to program participants.

1. If the release was a parole revocation denial or a reinstatement to parole, the release was dropped because the offender was waiting for a revocation decision. He would not be considered for parole or rehabilitation programming until he was revoked or he was serving a new sentence.
2. Releases to the Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) for possible deportation were not included.
3. Transfers between TDCJ divisions were also excluded since the offender was not actually released. The vast majority of program participants are directly released from TDCJ custody so any comparison releases must also be direct releases.
4. Offenders released with less than six months in TDCJ were also dropped because they were not incarcerated long enough to receive programming. A breakdown of the FY 2007 releases and which were included in the study is shown in Table 1.

In addition to removing offenders not directly released to the street after being sentenced to TDCJ, releases for offenders who participated in one of the three month rehabilitation tier programs that were not included in this study are excluded as their program participation would confound the results of no program participation versus the rehabilitation programs in this report.

Treatment Groups

Releases in FY 2007 were matched to programmatic databases to identify which had completed rehabilitation programs prior to release. Only offenders with a program completion are included in the treatment groups. Offenders completing the program but then released to a detainer or transferred to another TDCJ division, due to issues that arose post treatment, are also excluded from the final

analysis. The treatment groups by rehabilitation program are shown in Table 2. Their characteristics are detailed in Appendix B.

Table 1

TDCJ Releases in FY 2007		
	Total	Included in Study
Releases from Prison in FY 2007		
Probation (Prison and State Jail)	915	896
Parole Supervision	18,749	14,805
Discretionary Mandatory Supervision	10,477	7,901
Mandatory Supervision	3,002	2,336
Discharge	8,928	7,730
Total Prison Releases	42,071	33,668
Releases from SAFP in FY 2007		
Probation	4,853	4,842
Parole	618	591
Total SAFP Releases	5,471	5,433

Table 2

Rehabilitation Programs Completions and Releases in FY 2007			
	BPP Vote	Other Placement	Total
InnerChange	47	60	107
IPTC	906	N/A	906
PRSAP	1,793	N/A	1,793
PRTC	1,162	N/A	1,162
SAFP-Parole	N/A	583	583
SAFP-Probation (including Relapse)	N/A	4,595	4,595
SOEP	150	212	362
SOTP	63	187	250
SVORI	19	51	70
Total	9,205	497	9,702

Comparison Groups

Comparison groups were selected for each rehabilitation program based on their similarity to the program completers. Offenders were matched on seven factors identified in previous recidivism studies. These were race/ethnicity, gender, age, offense type, number of prior TDCJ prison/State Jail incarcerations, substance abuse screening scores, and custody. Two additional factors were considered when appropriate, release type and level of risk. The appropriate comparison groups for each program are detailed in Appendix C.

Measure of Recidivism

An offender will have returned to TDCJ if he was re-incarcerated for a new conviction or a revocation of community supervision (either probation or parole) within two and three years of his release in FY 2007. This incarceration could be in either prison or state jail, but not all returns to prison are counted as recidivism. An incarceration in prison that would not be recidivism would be if an offender returned to prison to await a parole revocation decision and was subsequently reinstated to parole. It would also not be recidivism if an offender returned to prison for offenses committed before his release but was convicted after his release. (The offender was released from TDCJ with the knowledge that he was going to be tried and would be returned if found guilty. There was no offense committed after the release and the return to prison was not the result of a subsequent community supervision revocation so there was no new criminal behavior after the FY 2007 release.) Returns to TDCJ SAFP or Intermediate Sanction Facilities (ISF) in lieu of revocation are not counted for recidivism.

A negative difference between recidivism rates for treatment groups compared to the comparison groups indicate that the treatment group recidivated at a lower rate.

InnerChange Freedom Initiative

The InnerChange Freedom Initiative (IFI) rehabilitation tier program was initiated by Prison Fellowship Ministries (PFM) in cooperation with TDCJ in March 1997. IFI is a faith-based pre-release program that targets offenders who are within 18 to 30 months of release and who are returning to the Greater Houston or Dallas/Ft. Worth areas. Operated by PFM, the IFI offers faith-based programming and life skills courses, mentorship and after-care support with the purpose of helping offenders to successfully reintegrate upon their release from prison. This program is for male offenders only.

Offenders participating in this program as a condition of release will receive an FI-18R vote from the BPP. Since the program is faith-based, participation is voluntary. Offenders who choose not to participate or are determined ineligible for placement will be reconsidered for release with alternative conditions.

<i>Current Capacity</i>	<i>Duration of Program</i>	<i>Location</i>
378 beds	30 days of orientation; 18 months of programming; Six months of aftercare upon release.	Vance Unit

In FY 2007, 107 offenders were identified as completing the 18 months incarceration portion of the IFI program. While this is a rehabilitation tier program that can be required as a condition of release, a large number of offenders (60) entered the program without a rehabilitation tier vote. Because the number of program completers released was so small, the comparison group was created to be larger than the treatment group. With smaller groups, the recidivism rates varied widely when different random samples were drawn. To combat this, any release that matched a treatment release was placed in the comparison group. The comparison group was not limited to a one to one match like in the larger programs.

InnerChange Freedom Initiative Recidivism					
		Two Year Recidivism		Three Year Recidivism	
	Cohort Size	Percent	Difference to Comparison	Percent	Difference to Comparison
IFI	107	11.21%	-6.66%	15.89%	-9.81%
Comparison Group	179	17.88%		25.70%	

The recidivism rates for the program completers were appreciably lower than the comparison group for both the two and three year follow-ups, with a greater decrease in the third year than in the second.

In-Prison Therapeutic Community

The In-Prison Therapeutic Community (IPTC) is an intensive substance abuse treatment program for offenders approved for parole contingent upon completion of this program. The six month program is operated in a therapeutic community environment and consists of Phase I (Orientation), Phase II (Treatment), and Phase III (Reentry and Relapse Prevention). Offenders may also participate in peer support groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), Narcotics Anonymous (NA), Cocaine Anonymous (CA), Winner’s Circle, or Secular Organization for Sobriety (SOS). This program is available for both male and female offenders.

Offenders participating in this program as a condition of release will receive an FI-5 vote from the BPP, which requires completion of this specific program. If it is determined that the offender is ineligible for this program, the offender will be reconsidered for release with alternative conditions.

<i>Current Capacity</i>	<i>Duration of Program</i>	<i>Location</i>
1,537 beds	Six months while incarcerated; Three months in a residential transitional treatment center or approved alternative program; Three - nine months of outpatient care upon release; Up to 12 months of support groups and follow-up care.	Kyle Halbert Havins Ney Henley

Although currently only FI-5’s are placed in IPTC, offenders released in FY 2007 were placed in the program after receiving either an FI-5 or a rehabilitation tier parole approval. In FY 2007, 906 offenders were identified as completing the incarceration portion of the IPTC program and entering aftercare. All participants are required to complete the program as a condition of release.

Of the 906 offenders who completed the incarceration portion of the IPTC program, one offender was not eligible for the study because he was not released to the streets. Of the remaining 905 completers, 561 (61.99%) successfully completed the aftercare component of the program as determined by their treatment team.

The methodology used in prior recidivism studies was determined to no longer be the best determinant of the completion of aftercare. The standard used in the past of a minimum number of hours completed was not applicable to the majority of the offenders who had successfully completed aftercare according to their treatment team. The current methodology is to determine aftercare was successfully completed if there is no unsuccessful completions in any of the aftercare provided, regardless of the number of hours or types of aftercare provided. Program counselors and parole officers can determine that aftercare services are unavailable or unnecessary and an offender need not complete that portion to successfully complete aftercare.

The new methodology addresses two issues raised about the old method. The old methodology was not reflective of the way things are operating. The percent of offenders successfully completing

aftercare is higher with the new method. Only about one quarter of the offenders would have successfully completed aftercare for the FY 2007 releases under the old methodology. The offenders who have successfully completed their aftercare according to the treatment team but without the minimum number of hours that was required would not have been included. This study wanted to reflect the actual successful aftercare completions, 61.99%. This leads to the second issue, biasing the results by selecting only a subgroup of aftercare completions by basing the decision on a minimum number of hours. By including all the successful completions, the recidivism results are less likely to be biased. Aftercare was determined to be a strong predictor of recidivism and it continues to be as can be seen when the rates of the incarceration portion of the program as determined by the LBB are compared to the recidivism rates for the successful aftercare completers. (Note: Appendix A contains the LBB's IPTC recidivism rates for the incarceration portion of the program.)

In-Prison Therapeutic Community Recidivism					
		Two Year Recidivism		Three Year Recidivism	
	Cohort Size	Percent	Difference to Comparison	Percent	Difference to Comparison
IPTC with Successful Completion of Aftercare	561	8.56%	-2.74%	17.11%	-4.75%
Comparison Group	549	11.29%		21.86%	

The difference between recidivism rates between the treatment and comparison groups is slight, but better for the treatment group.

Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program

The Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program (PRSAP) is an intensive substance abuse treatment program for offenders approved for parole contingent upon completion of this program. This six month program is operated in a therapeutic community environment. The program consists of Phase I (Orientation), Phase II (Treatment) and Phase III (Reentry and Relapse Prevention). Offenders may also participate in peer support groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), Narcotics Anonymous (NA), Cocaine Anonymous (CA), Winner's Circle or Secular Organization for Sobriety (SOS). This program is for male offenders only.

Offenders participating in this program as a condition of release will receive an FI-6R vote from the BPP which requires them to complete a treatment program and upon completion, be eligible for release no earlier than six months from a date designated by the BPP. The offender is placed in PRSAP if there is a substance abuse treatment need and in PRTC if a lesser or no need is indicated.

<i>Current Capacity</i>	<i>Duration of Program</i>	<i>Location</i>
1,008 beds	Six months while incarcerated; No aftercare.	LeBlanc

In FY 2007, 1,793 offenders were identified as completing the incarceration portion of PRSAP, but 23 were not released to the street. All participants are required to complete the program as a condition of release.

Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program Recidivism					
		Two Year Recidivism		Three Year Recidivism	
	Cohort Size	Percent	Difference to Comparison	Percent	Difference to Comparison
PRSAP	1,770	13.56%	.52%	22.77%	1.01%
Comparison Group	1,756	13.04%		21.75%	

The recidivism rate for program completers are not appreciably different than for the control group.

Pre-Release Therapeutic Community

The Pre-Release Therapeutic Community (PRTC) is an intensive six month program for offenders in a therapeutic community setting. Offenders are approved for parole contingent upon completion of this program. The program provides three programming tracks, i.e. substance abuse treatment, cognitive intervention and life skills, and vocational education. This program is for male offenders only.

Offenders participating in this program as a condition of release will receive an FI-6R vote from the BPP which requires them to complete a treatment program and upon completion, be eligible for release no earlier than six months from a date designated by the BPP. The offender is placed in PRSAP if there is a substance abuse treatment need and in PRTC if a lesser or no need is indicated.

<i>Current Capacity</i>	<i>Duration of Program</i>	<i>Location</i>
600 beds	Six months while incarcerated; No aftercare.	Hamilton

In FY 2007, 1,162 offenders were identified as completing the incarceration portion of PRSAP, but 10 were not released to the street. All participants are required to complete the program as a condition of release.

Pre-Release Therapeutic Community Recidivism					
		Two Year Recidivism		Three Year Recidivism	
	Cohort Size	Percent	Difference to Comparison	Percent	Difference to Comparison
PRTC	1,152	13.54%	.70%	21.88%	-0.40%
Comparison Group	1,145	12.84%		22.27%	

There is little difference in the recidivism rates between the treatment and control groups, but the treatment effects show improvement in the third year compared to the second.

Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative

The Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI) provides pre-release and in-cell programming for offenders releasing directly from administrative segregation. The curriculum addresses the leading causes of recidivism: anger management, thinking errors, substance abuse, life skills and employment. Offenders with the parole stipulation of SVORI aftercare may participate in a continuum of care through a Parole District Reentry Center (DRC). Continuing programming through the DRC upon release is an advantage to those in the Continuum of Care and reentry process. The program is for male offenders only.

Offenders participating in this program as a condition of release will receive an FI-7R vote from the BPP. Offenders who choose not to participate or are determined ineligible for placement will be reconsidered for release with alternative conditions.

<i>Current Capacity</i>	<i>Duration of Program</i>	<i>Location</i>
63 beds	Phase I – Six months – In-cell pre-release programming;	Estelle Unit
	If released to supervision, Phase II – 12 months – Post-Release continuum of care.	

In FY 2007, 70 offenders were identified as completing the 6 months incarceration portion of the SVORI program, but one was not released to the streets. While this is a rehabilitation tier program that can be required as a condition of release, the majority of offenders (51) entered the program without a rehabilitation tier vote. Because the number of program completers released was so small, the comparison group was created to be larger than the treatment group. With smaller groups, the recidivism rates varied widely when different random samples were drawn. To combat this, any release that matched a treatment release was placed in the comparison group. The comparison group was not limited to a one to one match like in the larger programs.

SVORI Recidivism					
		Two Year Recidivism		Three Year Recidivism	
	Cohort Size	Percent	Difference to Comparison	Percent	Difference to Comparison
SVORI	69	26.09%	- 3.40%	36.23%	-4.8%
Comparison Group	78	29.49%		41.03%	

The SVORI and the comparison group offenders have the highest recidivism rates of any of the tier rehabilitation programs as expected as they are in administrative segregation prior to release. The recidivism rates are slightly better for the treatment group than the control group.

Sex Offender Education Program

The Sex Offender Education Program (SOEP) is a four-month, low-intensity program designed to assist sex offenders assessed to pose a low sexual re-offense risk or who may have an extended period of supervision during which they may participate in treatment. The SOEP employs a cognitive intervention model utilizing psycho-educational classes. The goal of this program is to reduce the rate of re-offense and move the participant toward a more pro-social lifestyle. The format of the SOEP is didactic and is intended to provide the information necessary to impact offenders lacking knowledge as necessary to effect change in their patterns of thinking. Offenders must be within two years of release to be eligible and priority placement is given to offenders with an FI-4R vote from the Board of Pardons and Paroles.

<i>Current Capacity</i>	<i>Duration of Program</i>	<i>Location</i>
287 beds	Four months while incarcerated; If released to supervision, the BPP may impose a special condition for outpatient counseling.	Hightower, Goree

In FY 2007, 362 offenders were identified as completing SOEP. More than half of the program participants (212) entered the program without receiving a rehabilitation tier parole approval. The FI-4R approval was not yet an option for the FY 2007 releases; therefore, the majority of those participants who had a rehabilitation tier parole approval received an FI-18R vote. Five offenders that completed the program were not included in the recidivism results as they were not released to the streets.

In addition to the seven characteristics previously mentioned, the comparison group was also matched to the treatment group on the level of risk.

Sex Offender Education Program Recidivism					
		Two Year Recidivism		Three Year Recidivism	
	Cohort Size	Percent	Difference to Comparison	Percent	Difference to Comparison
SOEP	357	10.64%	-3.48%	15.41%	-5.41%
Comparison Group	269	14.13%		20.82%	

SOEP has an impact on reducing recidivism compared to the control group that increases over time.

Sex Offender Treatment Program

The Sex Offender Treatment Program eighteen-month program consists of a high intensity treatment program designed to assist sex offenders assessed to pose a high sexual re-offense risk. The SOTP-18 employs a cognitive-behavioral model and includes psycho-educational classes as well as group and individual therapy in a Therapeutic Community. The primary goal of this program is to reduce the rate of re-offense and move the participant toward a more pro-social lifestyle. There are three phases of programming (Orientation, Main Treatment, and Reentry Planning) approximately three, twelve and three months, respectively. Offenders must be within two years of release to be eligible and priority placement is given to offenders with an FI-18R vote from the Board of Pardons and Paroles.

<i>Current Capacity</i>	<i>Duration of Program</i>	<i>Location</i>
521 beds	18 months while incarcerated; If released to supervision, the BPP may impose a special condition for outpatient counseling.	Goree Hightower Hilltop

In FY 2007, 250 offenders were identified as completing SOTP. Less than half of the program participants (63) entered the program after receiving a rehabilitation tier parole approval. Three offenders that completed the program were not included in the recidivism results as they were not released to the streets. In addition to the seven characteristics previously mentioned, the comparison group was also matched to the treatment group on the level of risk.

Sex Offender Treatment Program Recidivism					
		Two Year Recidivism		Three Year Recidivism	
	Cohort Size	Percent	Difference to Comparison	Percent	Difference to Comparison
SOTP	247	8.50%	-3.32%	12.55%	-5.68%
Comparison Group	203	11.82%		18.23%	

The SOTP group had lower rates of recidivism than the control group. The effects of SOTP increased from two to three years.

Substance Abuse Felony Punishment

The Substance Abuse Felony Punishment (SAFP) is an intensive substance abuse treatment program for offenders on probation or parole. The program is operated in a therapeutic community setting and lasts six months in most cases, but nine months for offenders with special needs. A judge sentences an offender to SAFP as a condition of probation or as a modification of probation. The BPP may also place an offender in the program as a modification of parole supervision. Offenders who participate in the SAFP program do so at the order of a judge or the BPP as an alternative to reincarceration.

The program consists of Phase I (Orientation), Phase II (Treatment), and Phase III (Re-Entry and Relapse Prevention). Offenders may also participate in peer support groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), narcotics Anonymous (NA), Cocaine Anonymous (CA), Winner's Circle, or Secular Organization for Sobriety (SOS).

<i>Current Capacity</i>	<i>Duration of Program</i>	<i>Location</i>
3,954 beds	Six months while incarcerated for regular needs offenders; Nine months for special needs offenders; Three months in a residential transitional treatment center or approved alternative program; Three - nine months of outpatient care upon release; Up to 12 months of support groups and follow-up care.	Estelle Glossbrenner Crain Halbert Henley Jester I Johnston Sayle Kyle East Texas Treatment

In FY 2007, 4,595 probation and 583 parole offenders were identified as completing the incarceration portion of the SAFP program and entering aftercare.

Of the 5,178 offenders who completed the incarceration portion of the SAFP program, eight offenders were not eligible for the study because they were not released to the streets. Of the remaining 5,170 completers, 2,656 (51.37%) successfully completed the aftercare component of the program as determined by their treatment team.

The methodology used in prior recidivism studies was determined to no longer be the best determinant of the completion of aftercare. The standard used in the past of a minimum number of hours completed was not applicable to the majority of the offenders who had successfully completed aftercare according to their treatment team. The current methodology is to determine aftercare was successfully completed if there is no unsuccessful completions in any of the aftercare provided, regardless of the number of hours or types of aftercare provided. Program counselors and parole/probation officers can determine that aftercare services are unavailable or unnecessary and an offender need not complete that portion to successfully complete aftercare.

The new methodology addresses two issues raised about the old method. The old methodology was not reflective of the way things are operating. The percent of offenders to successfully complete aftercare is higher with the new method. Only about one quarter of the offenders would have successfully completed aftercare for the FY 2007 releases under the old methodology. The offenders who have successfully completed their aftercare according to the treatment team but without the minimum number of hours that used to be required would not have been included. This study wanted to reflect the actual successful aftercare completions, 51.37%. This leads to the second issue, biasing the results by selecting only a subgroup of aftercare completions by basing the decision on a minimum number of hours. By including all the successful completions, the recidivism results are less likely to be biased. Aftercare was determined to be a strong predictor of recidivism and it continues to be as can be seen when the rates of the incarceration portion of the program as determined by the LBB are compared to the recidivism rates for the successful aftercare completers. (Note: Appendix A contains the LBB's SAFP recidivism rates for the incarceration portion of the program.)

The comparison group for SAFP is a combination of parole releases that match with the offenders sent to SAFP by the BPP and probation releases from TDCJ. The comparison group to the parole SAFP offenders was 238, just one shy of the treatment group. The comparison group to the probation SAFP offenders was just 896 – the total number of probation releases from TDCJ that were released to the street, prison and state jail. With so few probation releases, all were included so the demographics don't match as precisely as for the other comparison groups.

Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Recidivism					
		Two Year Recidivism		Three Year Recidivism	
	Cohort Size	Percent	Difference to Comparison	Percent	Difference to Comparison
SAFP with Successful Completion of Aftercare	2,656	15.17%	-11.90%	24.28%	-13.90%
Comparison Group	1,134	27.07%		38.18%	

The indication that aftercare is an important part of substance abuse treatment is even more pronounced in the SAFP program than in the IPTC program. Recidivism rates for the treatment group are lower than the comparison group at both two and three years only when the program includes successful completion of aftercare. This program has the greatest effect on recidivism rates of all the tier rehabilitation programs when successful completion of aftercare is included as part of the overall program completion.

In-Prison Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) Recovery Program

The DWI Program is a multimodal six month program developed for a complex population with diverse anti-social behavior issues and re-offending risk factors. The substance abuse treatment programming specifically targets those offenders who are incarcerated for a DWI offense.

The presentation of the curriculum shall be through didactic skills training and therapeutic group process. The comprehensive curriculum shall include a blend of evidence-based practices that focus on alternatives to drinking and driving, alcohol addiction and abuse, victim awareness, medical effects, lifestyles, stress, assertion, cognitive therapy, journaling, etc.

Participants come from a pool of offenders who meet the established criteria or as a condition of release. If a condition of release, they will receive an FI-6 vote from the BPP. Priority placement is given to those offenders who receive an FI-vote to complete the program prior to parole release.

<i>Current Capacity</i>	<i>Duration of Program</i>	<i>Location</i>
500 beds	Six months while incarcerated; No aftercare.	East Texas Treatment Facility

The program began in March of 2008, with the first releases being at the beginning of FY 2009. They will be included in the next recidivism study when they have been released for the entire three year follow-up period.

Comparison with Prior Studies

Summary of Results				
	Percent that Recidivated within 2 Years	Difference to the Comparison Group	Percent that Recidivated within 3 Years	Difference to the Comparison Group
IFI	11.21%	-6.66%	15.89%	-9.81%
IPTC with Aftercare	8.56%	-2.74%	17.11%	-4.75%
PRSAP	13.56%	0.52%	22.77%	1.01%
PRTC	13.54%	0.70%	21.88%	-0.40%
SVORI	26.09%	-3.40%	36.23%	-4.79%
SOEP	10.64%	-3.48%	15.41%	-5.41%
SOTP	8.50%	-3.32%	12.55%	-5.68%
SAFP with Aftercare	15.17%	-11.90%	24.28%	-13.90%

Review of Previous Findings						
	TDCJ Feb-09		SAO Mar-07		CJAD Jan-07	
	Percent that Recidivated within 2 Years	Difference to the Comparison Group	Percent that Recidivated within 2 Years	Difference to the Comparison Group	Percent that Recidivated within 2 Years	Difference to the Comparison Group
IFI	14.58%	-4.17%	14.00%	1.70%	N/A	N/A
IPTC with Aftercare	5.27%	-9.37%	N/A	N/A	8.80%	-11.00%
PRSAP	20.80%	5.88%	19.70%	4.60%	N/A	N/A
PRTC	15.85%	0.27%	18.70%	-8.00%	N/A	N/A
SVORI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SOEP	15.02%	-0.47%	12.30%	-3.10%	N/A	N/A
SOTP	20.17%	4.38%	5.90%	-9.40%	N/A	N/A
SAFP with Aftercare	13.58%	-12.77%	N/A	N/A	12.80%	-14.60%

Appendix A

Recidivism Rates for Prison and SAFP FY 2005 and FY 2007 Releases as Determined by the LBB					
		2 Year Recidivism Rate		3 Year Recidivism Rate	
		Rate	Difference	Rate	Difference
FY 2005	Prison	18.9%		27.2%	
	SAFP	31.7%		41.3%	
FY 2007	Prison	16.2%	-2.7%	24.3%	-2.9%
	SAFP	30.7%	-1.0%	40.3%	-1.0%
	IPTC*	14.4%		24.7%	

* Recidivism rates for IPTC were not calculated by the LBB for FY 2005 releases.

Source: *Statewide Criminal Justice Recidivism and Revocation Rates*, published by the Texas Legislative Budget Board, January 2009 and January 2011.

Board of Pardons and Parole Revocations FY 2005 through FY 2010	
FY 2005	10,609
FY 2006	10,256
FY 2007	10,251
FY 2008	7,287
FY 2009	7,471
FY 2010	6,929

Appendix B

Composition of Rehabilitation Program Treatment Groups								
	IFI	IPTC	PRSAP	PRTC	SVORI	SOEP	SOTP	SAFP
	107	561	1,770	1,152	69	357	247	2,656
Race/Ethnicity								
Black	58.9%	33.0%	37.6%	50.3%	-	23.5%	25.9%	19.0%
Hispanic	15.0%	22.8%	29.0%	18.7%	69.6%	29.4%	24.7%	27.1%
White	26.2%	43.5%	33.2%	30.6%	29.0%	46.8%	49.0%	53.5%
Other	-	0.7%	0.2%	0.4%	1.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Gender								
Female	-	34.4%	-	-	-	-	6.1%	22.1%
Male	100.0%	65.6%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	93.9%	77.9%
Age								
Under 35	38.3%	36.2%	41.5%	39.7%	65.2%	37.3%	30.8%	57.0%
35 & Older	61.7%	63.8%	58.5%	60.3%	34.8%	62.7%	69.2%	43.0%
Offense Type								
Violent	58.9%	7.8%	20.1%	19.8%	21.7%	86.6%	92.7%	18.0%
Property	10.3%	18.9%	17.7%	18.8%	47.8%	2.8%	1.6%	19.4%
Drug	23.4%	58.6%	46.7%	46.3%	14.5%	5.0%	2.4%	42.7%
Other	7.5%	14.6%	15.6%	15.2%	15.9%	5.6%	3.2%	19.9%
Number of Prior TDCJ Incarcerations in Prison/State Jail								
None	44.9%	42.6%	49.7%	47.1%	33.3%	78.2%	81.8%	75.0%
One	30.8%	31.4%	30.7%	32.4%	42.0%	16.5%	12.6%	16.1%
2 or More	24.3%	26.0%	19.6%	20.5%	24.6%	5.3%	5.7%	8.9%
Substance Abuse Screening Score								
No Need Indicated	19.6%	0.4%	0.7%	23.3%	18.8%	37.3%	34.8%	0.4%
Need In-Patient Treatment	50.5%	1.4%	1.1%	4.3%	44.9%	34.5%	33.6%	0.5%
Need Out-Patient Treatment	6.5%	-	0.1%	5.7%	11.6%	7.0%	10.5%	0.2%
Chemical Dependency	19.6%	97.5%	97.6%	65.8%	14.5%	20.4%	19.8%	90.1%
No screen	3.7%	0.7%	0.5%	0.9%	10.1%	0.8%	1.2%	8.8%
Custody								
Ad Seg Level 1	-	-	-	-	100.0%	-	-	-
SAFP	-	0.2%	-	-	-	-	-	100.0%
Minimum Level 1	35.5%	0.4%	39.7%	15.8%	-	-	-	-
Minimum Level 2	64.5%	0.0%	59.5%	25.4%	-	96.4%	99.6%	-
IPTC	-	99.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRTC	-	-	0.1%	58.4%	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	0.7%	0.3%	-	3.6%	0.4%	-

Appendix C

Composition of Comparison Groups								
	IFI	IPTC	PRSAP	PRTC	SVORI	SOEP	SOTP	SAFP
	179	549	1,756	1,145	78	269	203	1,134
Race/Ethnicity								
Black	57.5%	33.5%	37.8%	50.3%	-	23.8%	27.6%	32.1%
Hispanic	15.6%	22.6%	29.2%	18.7%	67.9%	30.5%	26.1%	28.0%
White	26.8%	43.7%	33.0%	30.8%	32.1%	45.7%	45.8%	39.0%
Other	-	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.9%
Gender								
Female	-	33.5%	-	-	-	-	2.0%	16.8%
Male	100.0%	66.5%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	98.0%	83.2%
Age								
Under 35	38.0%	36.1%	41.5%	39.7%	56.4%	34.6%	31.5%	68.1%
35 & Older	62.0%	63.9%	58.5%	60.3%	43.6%	65.4%	68.5%	31.9%
Offense Type								
Violent	57.5%	7.8%	20.0%	19.6%	23.1%	91.4%	95.1%	20.3%
Property	10.1%	18.8%	17.7%	18.9%	47.4%	1.1%	1.5%	28.7%
Drug	24.6%	58.8%	46.8%	46.3%	20.5%	1.9%	1.5%	39.0%
Other	7.8%	14.6%	15.5%	15.3%	9.0%	5.6%	2.0%	12.0%
Number of Prior TDCJ Incarcerations in Prison/State Jail								
None	42.5%	43.0%	49.9%	47.1%	25.6%	78.1%	83.3%	55.3%
One	33.0%	31.5%	30.7%	32.5%	50.0%	17.1%	12.3%	31.1%
2 or More	24.6%	25.5%	19.4%	20.4%	24.4%	4.8%	4.4%	13.6%
Substance Abuse Screening Score								
No Need Indicated	21.8%	0.4%	0.6%	23.1%	12.8%	38.7%	36.5%	18.9%
Need In-Patient Treatment	35.2%	52.8%	54.4%	40.9%	52.6%	29.0%	34.5%	28.9%
Need Out-Patient Treatment	14.5%	14.0%	14.6%	11.5%	9.0%	8.2%	7.9%	13.3%
Chemical Dependency	25.1%	32.2%	30.0%	23.7%	20.5%	23.8%	20.2%	15.9%
No screen	3.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.9%	5.1%	0.4%	1.0%	23.0%
Custody								
Ad Seg Level 1	-	-	-	-	100.0%	-	-	-
Minimum Level 1	5.6%	8.6%	9.5%	9.4%	-	84.8%	77.8%	2.5%
Minimum Level 2	71.5%	69.8%	66.9%	65.1%	-	-	-	50.0%
Other	22.9%	21.7%	23.6%	25.5%	-	15.2%	22.2%	47.5%

Texas Department of Criminal Justice

Evaluation of Offenders Released in Fiscal Year 2009 That Completed Rehabilitation Tier Programs



**Executive Administrative Services
February 2013**

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	1
Summary of Findings	2
Methodology	4
InnerChange Freedom Initiative (IFI).....	6
In-Prison Therapeutic Community (IPTC).....	7
Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program (PRSAP)	9
Pre-Release Therapeutic Community (PRTC)	10
Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI).....	11
Sex Offender Education Program (SOEP).....	12
Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP-18).....	13
Substance Abuse Felony Punishment (SAFP).....	14
In-Prison Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) Recovery Program	16
Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP-9).....	17
Comparison with Prior Studies	18
Appendices.....	20

Introduction

The mission of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) is to provide public safety, promote positive change in offender behavior, reintegrate offenders into society, and assist victims of crime. Many of these goals are accomplished through providing a rehabilitative environment for offenders. It has been a collaborative effort between TDCJ and the Texas Legislature to determine the programmatic needs of offenders and to ensure the agency has the resources to achieve the goal of successful reintegration of offenders.

To ensure the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs, TDCJ performs routine evaluations of rehabilitation programs to ensure the programs reduce offender reincarceration and parole revocations. This report summarizes the results of offenders who were released in Fiscal Year 2009 who completed one of the following rehabilitation tier programs: InnerChange Freedom Initiative (IFI), In-Prison Therapeutic Community (IPTC), Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program (PRSAP), Pre-Release Therapeutic Community (PRTC), Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI), Sex Offender Education Program (SOEP), an 18 month Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP-18), Substance Abuse Felony Punishment (SAFP) program and In-Prison Driving While Intoxicated Recovery Program (DWI). TDCJ administration uses the results to review program curriculum and make needed changes.

Most offenders who participate in the rehabilitation tier programs do so as a condition of release pursuant to a consideration given by the Board of Pardons and Paroles (BPP). Some programs allow for participants to be placed without a BPP vote. All participants of the programs are included in the study. Offenders in the SAFP program are on either probation or parole. District Court judges send probationers and the BPP sends parolees to SAFP. Successful completion of the program is a condition of their remaining on supervision.

The descriptions of programs that head each section are current descriptions of the program. Some have changed slightly since FY 2009. The report provides a two and three year recidivism analysis (see methodology section) of offenders who completed each of the rehabilitation programs. An additional rehabilitation program, the 9 month Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP-9), has been created since FY 2009. This program will be included in future recidivism reports when the program's participants have been released for the requisite three years.

Summary of Findings

FY 2009 Tier Program Releases 2 and 3 Year Recidivism Results						
	2 Year Recidivism Rates			3 Year Recidivism Rates		
	Treatment Group	Comparison Group	Difference	Treatment Group	Comparison Group	Difference
IFI	9.73%	8.85%	0.88%	15.04%	18.58%	-3.54%
IPTC with Aftercare	6.67%	13.37%	-6.70%	13.50%	21.75%	-8.25%
PRSAP	12.93%	12.41%	0.52%	20.93%	20.56%	0.37%
PRTC	12.73%	12.33%	0.40%	20.00%	19.78%	0.22%
SVORI	25.71%	17.65%	8.07%	32.86%	31.37%	1.48%
SOEP	7.09%	10.09%	-3.00%	11.19%	16.51%	-5.32%
SOTP-18	5.64%	7.56%	-1.92%	11.79%	15.97%	-4.17%
SAFP with Aftercare	9.10%	24.60%	-15.50%	19.28%	35.96%	-16.67%
DWI	8.40%	10.58%	-2.18%	16.25%	20.82%	-4.57%

Five of the nine programs tracked showed a lower recidivism rate than the comparison group after the two year follow-up and six showed a lower recidivism rate after three years.

At two years, IPTC, SOEP, SOTP, SAFP, and DWI programs showed benefits compared to comparable offenders that did not participate in similar rehabilitation programming while incarcerated in TDCJ. After three years, IFI completers also recidivated less than their comparison group. In most cases, the benefit of programming grew from year two to year three. The program with the greatest benefit was SAFP. The second best was IPTC.

Three programs did not show any benefits from the programming. PRSAP and PRTC program completers recidivated basically at the same rate as their comparison groups. There is a less than one percentage difference between the treatment and comparison groups. The difference declined between years two and three, indicating that the biggest benefits from these programs may be after three years. It should be noted that these programs were modified following the findings of the April 2011 study. The cohorts evaluated in this study were released prior to the changes. Changes to the program are described on pages 9 and 10 of this report.

SVORI program completers have the least favorable results. After two years, they were statistically more likely to return to TDCJ than those that did not participate in the program. This number does drop markedly between years two and three. For this program too, the biggest benefits may be after three years. In the previous evaluation, SVORI showed positive results. The TDCJ will continue to monitor this program.

Results Compared to the Previous Studies

This is the first study for DWI and the second study to include SVORI, so not all programs have a previous recidivism rate for their comparisons.

Comparison of Summary Results						
	Percent that Recidivated within 2 Years			Percent that Recidivated within 3 Years		
	FY 2005 Releases	FY 2007 Releases	FY 2009 Releases	FY 2005 Releases	FY 2007 Releases	FY 2009 Releases
IFI	14.58%	11.21%	9.73%	19.79%	15.89%	15.04%
IPTC with Aftercare	5.27%	8.56%	6.67%	12.53%	17.11%	13.50%
PRSAP	20.80%	13.56%	12.93%	28.58%	22.77%	20.93%
PRTC	15.85%	13.54%	12.73%	22.53%	21.88%	20.00%
SVORI		26.09%	25.71%		36.23%	32.86%
SOEP	15.02%	10.64%	7.09%	20.60%	15.41%	11.19%
SOTP-18	20.17%	8.50%	5.64%	23.53%	12.55%	11.79%
SAFP with Aftercare	13.58%	15.17%	9.10%	22.26%	24.28%	19.28%
DWI			8.40%			16.25%

- *Evaluation of Offenders Released in Fiscal Year 2005 That Completed Rehabilitation Tier Programs*, TDCJ report presented to the 81st Texas Legislature, February 2009.
- *Evaluation of Offenders Released in Fiscal Year 2007 That Completed Rehabilitation Tier Programs*, TDCJ report presented to the 82nd Texas Legislature, April 2011.

Between FY 2005's releases and FY 2009's releases, all but one program's two year and three year recidivism rates have decreased. Only the rates for IPTC do not show a decrease between the FY 2005 releases and FY 2009. SAFP that shows a slight increase for the FY 2007 releases, but they still show a decrease between FY 2005 and FY 2009. The increase in FY 2007 may be due to data issues related to identifying which program participants completed the final phase of aftercare that were resolved for the current study.

Comparisons to additional studies are shown in the Comparison with Prior Studies section on page 18.

Methodology

Releases from TDCJ in FY 2009 were tracked for two and three years to determine if the offender was returned to TDCJ prison or state jail for either a new conviction or a community supervision (probation or parole) revocation. Community supervision revocations may be either for a new offense or technical reasons. Those FY 2009 releases that had completed a rehabilitation tier program were identified. The remaining releases were screened to select comparison groups for each program to determine if the rehabilitation program participants have a different rate of returning to TDCJ.

Exclusion of Certain FY 2009 Releases

Not all FY 2009 releases were included in the control groups for the reasons detailed below. While this reduced the sample size, over 80% of the releases were retained, maintaining statistical reliability. The improvement in the validity of the recidivism study by removing extraneous releases justifies the reduction of the sample size. Additional exclusions based on release type were made based on the program being evaluated in order to make the comparison groups as similar as possible to program participants.

1. If the release was a parole revocation denial or a reinstatement to parole, the release was dropped because the offender was waiting for a revocation decision. He would not be considered for parole or rehabilitation programming until he was revoked or he was serving a new sentence.
2. Releases to the Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) for possible deportation were not included.
3. Transfers between TDCJ divisions were also excluded since the offender was not actually released. The vast majority of program participants are directly released from TDCJ custody so any comparison releases must also be direct releases.
4. Offenders released with less than six months in TDCJ were also dropped because they were not incarcerated long enough to receive programming.

In addition to removing offenders not directly released to the street after being sentenced to TDCJ, releases for offenders who participated in one of the three month rehabilitation tier programs that were not included in this study are excluded as their program participation would confound the results of no program participation versus the rehabilitation programs in this report.

Treatment Groups

Releases in FY 2009 were matched to programmatic databases to identify which had completed rehabilitation programs prior to release. Only offenders with a program completion are included in the treatment groups. Offenders completing the program but then released to an ICE detainer or transferred to another TDCJ division, due to issues that arose post treatment, are also excluded from

the final analysis. The treatment groups by rehabilitation program are shown in the table below. Their characteristics are detailed in Appendix B.

Rehabilitation Programs Completions and Releases in FY 2009			
	BPP Vote	Other Placement	Total
InnerChange	73	41	114
IPTC	2,499	N/A	2,499
PRSAP	1,680	N/A	1,680
PRTC	1,106	N/A	1,106
SAFP	N/A	6,326	6,326
SOEP	267	1	268
SOTP-18	135	60	195
SVORI	51	20	71
DWI	14	721	735
Total	5,825	7,169	12,994

Comparison Groups

Comparison groups were selected for each rehabilitation program based on their similarity to the program completers. Offenders were matched on nine factors identified in previous recidivism studies. These were race/ethnicity, gender, age, offense type, number of prior TDCJ prison/State Jail incarcerations, substance abuse screening scores, custody, sex offender risk of reoffending and release type.

Measure of Recidivism

An offender will have returned to TDCJ if he was re-incarcerated for a new conviction or a revocation of community supervision (either probation or parole) within two and three years of his release in FY 2009. This incarceration could be in either prison or state jail, but not all returns to prison are counted as recidivism. An incarceration in prison that would not be recidivism would be if an offender returned to prison to await a parole revocation decision and was subsequently reinstated to parole. It would also not be recidivism if an offender returned to prison for offenses committed before his release but was convicted after his release. (The offender was released from TDCJ with the knowledge that he was going to be tried and would be returned if found guilty. There was no offense committed after the release and the return to prison was not the result of a subsequent community supervision revocation so there was no new criminal behavior after the FY 2009 release.) Returns to TDCJ SAFP or Intermediate Sanction Facilities (ISF) in lieu of revocation are not counted for recidivism.

A negative difference between recidivism rates for treatment groups compared to the comparison groups indicate that the treatment group recidivated at a lower rate.

InnerChange Freedom Initiative

The InnerChange Freedom Initiative (IFI) rehabilitation tier program was initiated by Prison Fellowship Ministries (PFM) in cooperation with TDCJ in March 1997. IFI is a faith-based pre-release program that targets offenders who are within 18 to 30 months of release and who are returning to the Greater Houston or Dallas/Fort Worth areas. Operated by PFM, the IFI offers faith-based programming and life skills courses, mentorship and after-care support with the purpose of helping offenders to successfully reintegrate upon their release from prison. This program is for male offenders only.

Offenders participating in this program as a condition of release will receive an FI-18R vote from the BPP. Since the program is faith-based, participation is voluntary. Offenders who choose not to participate or are determined ineligible for placement will be reconsidered for release with alternative conditions.

<i>Current Capacity</i>	<i>Duration of Program</i>	<i>Location</i>
378 beds	30 days of orientation; 18 months of programming; Six months of aftercare upon release.	Vance Unit

In FY 2009, 114 offenders were identified as completing the 18 months incarceration portion of the IFI program. One offender was not released to the streets and was excluded from the study. While this is a rehabilitation tier program that can be required as a condition of release, a large number of offenders (41) entered the program without a rehabilitation tier vote.

InnerChange Freedom Initiative Recidivism					
		Two Year Recidivism		Three Year Recidivism	
	Cohort Size	Percent	Difference to Comparison	Percent	Difference to Comparison
IFI	113	9.73%	0.88%	15.04%	-3.54%
Comparison Group	113	8.85%		18.58%	

The recidivism rate for the program completers was not lower than the comparison group for the two year follow-up, but was in the three year follow-up.

In-Prison Therapeutic Community

The In-Prison Therapeutic Community (IPTC) is an intensive substance abuse treatment program for offenders approved for parole contingent upon completion of this program. The six month program is operated in a therapeutic community environment and consists of Phase I (Orientation), Phase II (Treatment), and Phase III (Reentry and Relapse Prevention). Offenders may also participate in peer support groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), Narcotics Anonymous (NA), Cocaine Anonymous (CA), Winner’s Circle, or Secular Organization for Sobriety (SOS). This program is available for both male and female offenders. This level of service is also inclusive of an aftercare component. The aftercare phase administers a diverse range of therapeutic, residential, outpatient, and alternative resource programs specifically targeted for those offenders who have participated in the IPTC program.

Offenders participating in this program as a condition of release will receive an FI-5 vote from the BPP, which requires completion of this specific program. If it is determined that the offender is ineligible for this program, the offender will be reconsidered for release with alternative conditions.

<i>Current Capacity</i>	<i>Duration of Program</i>	<i>Location</i>
1,503 beds	Six months while incarcerated; Three months in a residential transitional treatment center or approved alternative program; Three - nine months of outpatient care upon release; Up to 12 months of support groups and follow-up care.	Kyle Halbert Havins Ney Henley

In FY 2009, 2,499 offenders were identified as completing the incarceration portion of the IPTC program and entering aftercare. Of these, 460 were approved for alternative aftercare and 2,039 went through traditional aftercare. All participants are required to complete the program as a condition of release, but one was not released to the streets and was excluded from the analysis.

Of the remaining 2,498 offenders, 1,185 (47.4%) successfully completed the aftercare component of the program as determined by their treatment team. This is less than the 61.99% reported for the FY 2007 releases, but it is in line with other recidivism studies, including TDCJ’s study of FY 2005 releases which showed 45.27% of IPTC offenders released completed all phases of aftercare.

The methodology used in prior recidivism studies was determined to no longer be the best determinant of the completion of aftercare. The current methodology is to determine that aftercare was successfully completed if the final phase of aftercare was successfully completed. The prior study counted completion of any phase of outpatient treatment.

In-Prison Therapeutic Community Recidivism					
		Two Year Recidivism		Three Year Recidivism	
	Cohort Size	Percent	Difference to Comparison	Percent	Difference to Comparison
IPTC with Successful Completion of Aftercare	1,185	6.67%	-6.70%	13.50%	-8.25%
Comparison Group	823	13.37%		21.75%	

Recidivism rates for the treatment group are lower than the comparison group at both two and three years. Based on the difference in the recidivism rates calculated by the LBB for all offenders released after completing IPTC and the recidivism rates just for those offenders that completed aftercare, aftercare is an important part of substance abuse treatment. (See the recidivism rates calculated by the LBB for all IPTC offenders released from TDCJ in Appendix A) This program has the greatest effect on recidivism rates of all the tier rehabilitation programs applicable to prison offenders when successful completion of aftercare is included as part of the overall program completion.

Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program

The Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program (PRSAP) is an intensive substance abuse treatment program for offenders approved for parole contingent upon completion of this program. This six month program is operated in a therapeutic community environment. The program consists of Phase I (Orientation), Phase II (Treatment) and Phase III (Reentry and Relapse Prevention). Offenders may also participate in peer support groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), Narcotics Anonymous (NA), Cocaine Anonymous (CA), Winner’s Circle or Secular Organization for Sobriety (SOS). This program is for male offenders only.

Offenders participating in this program as a condition of release will receive an FI-6R vote from the BPP which requires them to complete a treatment program and upon completion, be eligible for release no earlier than six months from a date designated by the BPP. The offender is placed in PRSAP if there is a substance abuse treatment need and in PRTC if a lesser or no need is indicated.

This program was modified following the results of the April 2011 study to include, but not limited to: shortened, more focused orientation with smaller groups; extended relapse phase to allow sufficient time to process relapse and reentry strategies, to include smaller groups; adjustments to the program curriculum modules and incorporation of mapping techniques into all phases of treatment. Upon release to parole supervision, offenders may be given special conditions such as assignment to a Therapeutic Community (TC) caseload for support and follow-up for 6 months, increased urinalysis testing, and participation in peer and community based support groups. The cohort evaluated below was released prior to the change.

<i>Current Capacity</i>	<i>Duration of Program</i>	<i>Location</i>
1,008 beds	Six months while incarcerated; No aftercare.	LeBlanc

In FY 2009, 1,680 offenders were identified as completing the incarceration portion of PRSAP. All participants are required to complete the program as a condition of release, but 17 were not released to the streets and were excluded from the study.

Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program Recidivism					
		Two Year Recidivism		Three Year Recidivism	
	Cohort Size	Percent	Difference to Comparison	Percent	Difference to Comparison
PRSAP	1,663	12.93%	.52%	20.93%	.37%
Comparison Group	1,007	12.41%		20.56%	

There is little difference in the recidivism rates between the treatment and control groups, but the treatment effects show improvement in the third year compared to the second.

Pre-Release Therapeutic Community

The Pre-Release Therapeutic Community (PRTC) is an intensive six month program for offenders in a therapeutic community setting. Offenders are approved for parole contingent upon completion of this program. The program provides three programming tracks, i.e. substance abuse treatment, cognitive intervention and life skills, and vocational education. This program is for male offenders only.

Offenders participating in this program as a condition of release will receive an FI-6R vote from the BPP which requires them to complete a treatment program and upon completion, be eligible for release no earlier than six months from a date designated by the BPP. The offender is placed in PRSAP if there is a substance abuse treatment need and in PRTC if a lesser or no need is indicated.

This program was modified following the results of the April 2011 study to include, but not limited to: shortened, more focused orientation with smaller groups; extended relapse phase to allow sufficient time to process relapse and reentry strategies, to include smaller groups; adjustments to the program curriculum modules and incorporation of mapping techniques into all phases of treatment. Upon release to parole supervision, offenders may be given special conditions such as assignment to a Therapeutic Community (TC) caseload for support and follow-up for 6 months, increased urinalysis testing, and participation in peer and community based support groups. The cohort evaluated below was released prior to the change.

<i>Current Capacity</i>	<i>Duration of Program</i>	<i>Location</i>
600 beds	Six months while incarcerated; No aftercare.	Hamilton

In FY 2009, 1,106 offenders were identified as completing the incarceration portion of PRSAP, but 6 were not released to the street. All participants are required to complete the program as a condition of release.

Pre-Release Therapeutic Community Recidivism					
		Two Year Recidivism		Three Year Recidivism	
	Cohort Size	Percent	Difference to Comparison	Percent	Difference to Comparison
PRTC	1,100	12.73%	.40%	20.00%	.22%
Comparison Group	1,006	12.33%		19.78%	

There is little difference in the recidivism rates between the treatment and control groups, but the treatment effects show improvement in the third year compared to the second.

Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative

The Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI) provides pre-release and in-cell programming for offenders releasing directly from administrative segregation. The curriculum addresses the leading causes of recidivism: anger management, thinking errors, substance abuse, life skills and employment. Some of the offenders with the parole stipulation of SVORI aftercare may participate in a continuum of care through a Parole District Reentry Center (DRC). Where available, continued programming through the DRC upon release may be an advantage for those in the continuum of care and the process of reentry. The program is for male offenders only.

Offenders participating in this program as a condition of release will receive an FI-7R vote from the BPP. Offenders who choose not to participate or are determined ineligible for placement will be reconsidered for release with alternative conditions.

<i>Current Capacity</i>	<i>Duration of Program</i>	<i>Location</i>
61 beds	Phase I – Six months – In-cell pre-release programming;	Estelle Unit
	If released to supervision, Phase II – 12 months – Post-Release continuum of care.	

In FY 2009, 71 offenders were identified as completing the six months incarceration portion of the SVORI program, but one was not released to the streets. While this is a rehabilitation tier program that can be required as a condition of release, the majority of offenders (51) entered the program with a rehabilitation tier vote.

SVORI Recidivism					
		Two Year Recidivism		Three Year Recidivism	
	Cohort Size	Percent	Difference to Comparison	Percent	Difference to Comparison
SVORI	70	25.71%	8.07%	32.86%	1.48%
Comparison Group	51	17.65%		31.37%	

The SVORI and the comparison group offenders have the highest recidivism rates of any of the tier rehabilitation programs as expected as they are in administrative segregation due to membership in a Serious Threat Group or disciplinary infractions prior to release. The recidivism rates are slightly better for the control group than the treatment group though the gap decreased between years two and three.

In the previous evaluation, SVORI showed positive results. With only two years of data and mixed results, the TDCJ will continue to monitor this program.

Sex Offender Education Program

The Sex Offender Education Program (SOEP) is a four-month, low-intensity program designed to assist sex offenders assessed to pose a low sexual re-offense risk or who may have an extended period of supervision during which they may participate in treatment. The SOEP employs a cognitive intervention model utilizing psycho-educational classes. The goal of this program is to reduce the rate of re-offense and move the participant toward a more pro-social lifestyle. The format of the SOEP is didactic and is intended to provide the information necessary to impact offenders lacking knowledge as necessary to effect change in their patterns of thinking. Priority placement is given to offenders with an FI-4R vote from the Board of Pardons and Paroles.

<i>Current Capacity</i>	<i>Duration of Program</i>	<i>Location</i>
276 beds	Four months while incarcerated; If released to supervision, the BPP may impose a special condition for outpatient counseling.	Hightower Ellis Huntsville Hilltop

In FY 2009, 268 offenders were identified as completing SOEP. Unlike in previous years, the majority of offenders were placed by a parole vote. Only one program participant entered the program without receiving a rehabilitation tier parole approval.

Sex Offender Education Program Recidivism					
		Two Year Recidivism		Three Year Recidivism	
	Cohort Size	Percent	Difference to Comparison	Percent	Difference to Comparison
SOEP	268	7.09%	-3.00%	11.19%	-5.32%
Comparison Group	109	10.09%		16.51%	

SOEP has a positive impact on reducing recidivism compared to the control group that increases over time.

Sex Offender Treatment Program – 18 Month

The Sex Offender Treatment Program eighteen-month program consists of a high intensity treatment program designed to assist sex offenders assessed to pose a high sexual re-offense risk. The SOTP-18 employs a cognitive-behavioral model and includes psycho-educational classes as well as group and individual therapy in a Therapeutic Community. The primary goal of this program is to reduce the rate of re-offense and move the participant toward a more pro-social lifestyle. There are three phases of programming (Orientation & Education, Main Treatment, and Reentry Planning) and priority placement is given to offenders with an FI-18R vote from the Board of Pardons and Paroles.

<i>Current Capacity</i>	<i>Duration of Program</i>	<i>Location</i>
484 beds	18 months while incarcerated; If released to supervision, the BPP may impose a special condition for outpatient counseling.	Goree Hightower Hilltop

In FY 2009, 195 offenders were identified as completing SOTP-18. More than half of the program participants (135) entered the program after receiving a rehabilitation tier parole approval.

Sex Offender Treatment Program Recidivism					
		Two Year Recidivism		Three Year Recidivism	
	Cohort Size	Percent	Difference to Comparison	Percent	Difference to Comparison
SOTP-18	195	5.64%	-1.92%	11.79%	-4.17%
Comparison Group	119	7.56%		15.97%	

The SOTP-18 group had lower rates of recidivism than the control group. The effects of SOTP-18 increased from two to three years.

Substance Abuse Felony Punishment

The Substance Abuse Felony Punishment (SAFP) is an intensive substance abuse treatment program for offenders on probation or parole. The program is operated in a therapeutic community setting and lasts six months in most cases, but nine months for offenders with special needs. A judge sentences an offender to SAFP as a condition of probation or as a modification of probation. The BPP may also place an offender in the program as a modification of parole supervision. Offenders who participate in the SAFP program do so at the order of a judge or the BPP as an alternative to reincarceration.

The program consists of Phase I (Orientation), Phase II (Treatment), and Phase III (Re-Entry and Relapse Prevention). Offenders may also participate in peer support groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), narcotics Anonymous (NA), Cocaine Anonymous (CA), Winner’s Circle, or Secular Organization for Sobriety (SOS). This level of service is also inclusive of an aftercare component. The aftercare phase administers a diverse range of therapeutic, residential, outpatient, and alternative resource programs specifically targeted for those offenders who have participated in the SAFP program.

<i>Current Capacity</i>	<i>Duration of Program</i>	<i>Location</i>
3,850 beds	Six months while incarcerated for regular needs offenders; Nine months for special needs offenders; Three months in a residential transitional treatment center or approved alternative program; Three - nine months of outpatient care upon release; Up to 12 months of support groups and follow-up care.	Estelle Glossbrenner Crain Halbert Henley Jester I Johnston Sayle Kyle East Texas Treatment

In FY 2009, 6,326 offenders were identified as completing the incarceration portion of the SAFP program and entering aftercare. Traditional aftercare was provided for 5,861 offenders and alternative aftercare for the remaining 465.

Of these, eight offenders were not eligible for the study because they were not released to the streets. Of the remaining releases, 2,396 (37.9%) offenders successfully completed the aftercare component of the program as determined by their treatment team. This is less than the 51.37% reported for the FY 2007 releases, but it is in line with other recidivism studies, including TDCJ’s study of FY 2005 releases which showed 39.49% of SAFP offenders released completed aftercare.

The methodology used in prior recidivism studies was determined to no longer be the best determinant of the completion of aftercare. The current methodology is to determine that aftercare was successfully completed if the final phase of aftercare was successfully completed. The prior study counted completion of any phase of outpatient treatment.

The comparison group for SAFP is a combination of parole releases (207) that match with the offenders sent to SAFP by the BPP and probation releases from TDCJ. The comparison group to the probation SAFP offenders was just 797 – the total number of probation releases from TDCJ that were released to the street from prison and state jail. With so few probation releases, all were included so the demographics don't match as precisely as for the other comparison groups.

Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Recidivism					
		Two Year Recidivism		Three Year Recidivism	
	Cohort Size	Percent	Difference to Comparison	Percent	Difference to Comparison
SAFP with Successful Completion of Aftercare	2,396	9.10%	-15.50%	19.28%	-16.67%
Comparison Group	1,004	24.60%		35.96%	

The indication that aftercare is an important part of substance abuse treatment is even more pronounced in the SAFP program than in the IPTC program. Recidivism rates for the treatment group are lower than the comparison group at both two and three years. Based on the difference in the recidivism rates calculated by the LBB for all offenders released after completing IPTC and the recidivism rates just for those offenders that completed aftercare, aftercare is an important part of substance abuse treatment. (See the recidivism rates calculated by the LBB for all IPTC offenders released from TDCJ in Appendix A) This program has the greatest effect on recidivism rates of all the tier rehabilitation programs when successful completion of aftercare is included as part of the overall program completion.

In-Prison Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) Recovery Program

The DWI Program is a multimodal six month program developed for a complex population with diverse anti-social behavior issues and re-offending risk factors. The substance abuse treatment programming specifically targets those offenders who are incarcerated for a DWI offense.

The presentation of the curriculum is through didactic skills training and therapeutic group process. The comprehensive curriculum shall include a blend of evidence-based practices that focus on alternatives to drinking and driving, alcohol addiction and abuse, victim awareness, medical effects, lifestyles, stress, assertion, cognitive therapy, journaling, etc.

Participants come from a pool of offenders who meet the established criteria or as a condition of release. If a condition of release, they will receive an FI-6 vote from the BPP. Priority placement is given to those offenders who receive an FI-vote to complete the program prior to parole release. The FI-6 vote was not yet an option for most of the FY 2009 releases.

<i>Current Capacity</i>	<i>Duration of Program</i>	<i>Location</i>
500 male beds 34 female beds	Six months while incarcerated; No aftercare.	East Texas Treatment Facility (M) Halbert (F)

A modified DWI program for female offenders began in January of 2012. Effective September 1, 2012, a program comparable to the male program began. The first releases will be in the beginning of 2013. They will be included in the 2017 recidivism study when they have been released for the entire three year follow-up period.

In FY 2009, 735 offenders were identified as completing the DWI program. Until recently, most placements into the program were not on a vote by the BPP. Only 14 of FY 2009 releases were the result of a parole vote. Nine offenders that completed the program were not released to the streets and were removed from the study. Offenders completing the DWI program in FY 2009, but not released in FY 2009 are also not included in the study.

In-Prison Driving While Intoxicated Recovery Program Recidivism					
		Two Year Recidivism		Three Year Recidivism	
	Cohort Size	Percent	Difference to Comparison	Percent	Difference to Comparison
DWI	726	8.40%	-2.18%	16.25%	-4.57%
Comparison Group	293	10.58%		20.82%	

The DWI program participants had lower rates of recidivism than the control group. The effects of the DWI program increased from two to three years.

Sex Offender Treatment Program – 9 Month

The Sex Offender Treatment nine-month program consists of a moderate intensity treatment program designed to assist sex offenders assessed to pose a moderate sexual re-offense risk. The SOTP-9 employs a cognitive-behavioral model and includes psycho-educational classes as well as group and individual therapy designed to facilitate acceptance of responsibility, acknowledgement of deviant patterns, and development of needed interventions to correct patterns and resolve underlying issues. Priority placement is given to offenders with an FI-9R vote from the Board of Pardons and Paroles.

<i>Current Capacity</i>	<i>Duration of Program</i>	<i>Location</i>
268 beds	9 months while incarcerated; If released to supervision, the BPP may impose a special condition for outpatient counseling.	Hightower Hilltop Stringfellow

The program began in March of 2011, with the first releases being at the end of FY 2011. Program completers will be included in the next recidivism study when they have been released for the entire three year follow-up period.

Comparison with Prior Studies

Summary of Results for the Current Report (FY 2009 Releases)				
	Percent that Recidivated within 2 Years	Difference to the Comparison Group	Percent that Recidivated within 3 Years	Difference to the Comparison Group
IFI	9.73%	0.88%	15.04%	-3.54%
IPTC with Aftercare	5.64%	-7.72%	11.64%	-10.11%
PRSAP	12.93%	0.52%	20.93%	0.37%
PRTC	12.73%	0.40%	20.00%	0.22%
SVORI	25.71%	8.07%	32.86%	1.48%
SOEP	7.09%	-3.00%	11.19%	-5.32%
SOTP-18	5.64%	-1.92%	11.79%	-4.17%
SAFP with Aftercare	8.22%	-16.38%	18.49%	-17.47%
DWI	8.40%	-2.18%	16.25%	-4.57%

Summary of Results for the April 2011 Report (FY 2007 Releases)				
	Percent that Recidivated within 2 Years	Difference to the Comparison Group	Percent that Recidivated within 3 Years	Difference to the Comparison Group
IFI	11.21%	-6.66%	15.89%	-9.81%
IPTC with Aftercare	8.56%	-2.74%	17.11%	-4.75%
PRSAP	13.56%	0.52%	22.77%	1.01%
PRTC	13.54%	0.70%	21.88%	-0.40%
SVORI	26.09%	-3.40%	36.23%	-4.79%
SOEP	10.64%	-3.48%	15.41%	-5.41%
SOTP-18	8.50%	-3.32%	12.55%	-5.68%
SAFP with Aftercare	15.17%	-11.90%	24.28%	-13.90%

Summary of Results for the February 2009 Report (FY 2005 Releases)				
	Percent that Recidivated within 2 Years	Difference to the Comparison Group	Percent that Recidivated within 3 Years	Difference to the Comparison Group
IFI	14.58%	-4.17%	19.79%	-1.04%
IPTC with Aftercare	5.27%	-9.37%	12.53%	-9.65%
PRSAP	20.80%	5.88%	28.58%	7.16%
PRTC	15.85%	0.27%	22.53%	-0.44%
SOEP	15.02%	-0.47%	20.60%	-3.74%
SOTP-18	20.17%	4.38%	23.53%	-1.91%
SAFP with Aftercare	13.58%	-12.77%	22.26%	-13.42%

Review of Previous Findings				
	SAO March 2007		CJAD January 2007	
	Percent that Recidivated within 2 Years	Difference to the Comparison Group	Percent that Recidivated within 2 Years	Difference to the Comparison Group
IFI	14.00%	1.70%	N/A	N/A
IPTC with Aftercare	N/A	N/A	8.80%	-11.00%
PRSAP	19.70%	4.60%	N/A	N/A
PRTC	18.70%	-8.00%	N/A	N/A
SVORI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SOEP	12.30%	-3.10%	N/A	N/A
SOTP-18	5.90%	-9.40%	N/A	N/A
SAFP with Aftercare	N/A	N/A	12.80%	-14.60%

Appendix A

Recidivism Rates for Prison and SAFP FY 2005, FY 2007, and FY 2009 Releases as Determined by the LBB					
		2 Year Recidivism Rate		3 Year Recidivism Rate	
		Rate	Difference from Prior Study	Rate	Difference From Prior Study
FY 2005	Prison	18.9%		27.2%	
	SAFP	31.7%		41.3%	
FY 2007	Prison	16.2%	-2.7%	24.3%	-2.9%
	SAFP	30.7%	-1.0%	40.3%	-1.0%
	IPTC*	14.4%		24.7%	
FY 2009	Prison	14.5%	-1.7%	22.6%	-1.7%
	SAFP	30.5%	-0.2%	40.3%	0.0%
	IPTC	12.1%	-2.3%	21.7%	-3.0%

* Recidivism rates for IPTC were not calculated by the LBB for FY 2005 releases.

Source: *Statewide Criminal Justice Recidivism and Revocation Rates*, published by the Texas Legislative Budget Board, January 2009, January 2011, and January 2013.

Appendix B

Composition of Rehabilitation Program Treatment Groups									
	DWI	IFI	IPTC	PRSAP	PRTC	SAFP	SOEP	SOTP-18	SVORI
	726	113	1,185	1,663	1,100	2,104	268	195	70
Race/Ethnicity									
Black	7.2%	60.2%	40.5%	39.1%	49.7%	25.6%	26.1%	27.2%	0.0%
Hispanic	44.5%	14.2%	26.2%	25.1%	20.5%	24.9%	28.0%	19.5%	65.7%
White	47.7%	25.7%	32.8%	35.5%	29.3%	48.9%	45.5%	53.3%	34.3%
Other	0.7%	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Gender									
Female	0.0%	0.0%	16.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.1%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%
Male	100.0%	100.0%	84.0%	100.0%	100.0%	76.9%	100.0%	97.4%	100.0%
Age									
Under 35	13.2%	24.8%	35.6%	39.3%	44.7%	50.7%	42.9%	20.0%	45.7%
35 & Older	86.8%	75.2%	64.4%	60.7%	55.3%	49.3%	57.1%	80.0%	54.3%
Offense Type									
Violent	0.4%	46.9%	10.5%	26.9%	23.0%	18.0%	80.6%	90.8%	38.6%
Property	0.6%	22.1%	15.6%	14.6%	20.0%	19.3%	3.0%	2.1%	30.0%
Drug	1.2%	23.9%	59.2%	39.8%	44.5%	41.9%	4.5%	2.1%	18.6%
Other	97.8%	7.1%	14.7%	18.7%	12.5%	20.8%	11.9%	5.1%	12.9%
Number of Prior TDCJ Incarcerations in Prison/State Jail									
None	45.9%	46.0%	39.0%	51.2%	52.2%	70.5%	84.3%	90.3%	37.1%
One	38.7%	22.1%	31.9%	26.2%	27.7%	17.0%	10.1%	8.7%	37.1%
2 or More	15.4%	31.9%	29.1%	22.6%	20.1%	12.5%	5.6%	1.0%	25.7%
Substance Abuse Screening Score									
No Need Indicated	1.1%	26.5%	0.2%	0.8%	26.2%	0.5%	36.6%	34.9%	14.3%
Need In-Patient Treatment	2.3%	44.2%	3.0%	0.4%	0.9%	0.5%	32.1%	33.8%	47.1%
Need Out-Patient Treatment	0.7%	4.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	5.2%	9.7%	8.6%
Chemical Dependency	95.9%	23.9%	96.7%	98.4%	72.7%	96.4%	25.4%	19.0%	24.3%
No score available	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	2.3%	0.7%	2.6%	5.7%
Custody									
Ad Seg Level 1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
General Pop Level 1	0.0%	53.1%	0.0%	37.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
General Pop Level 2	0.0%	46.9%	0.0%	62.0%	0.0%	0.0%	99.6%	98.5%	0.0%
DWI	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
IPTC	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
PRTC	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
SAFP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	1.5%	0.0%
Sex Offender Risk of Reoffending Level									
High	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	16.9%	0.0%
Moderate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	38.8%	30.8%	0.0%
Low	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	57.8%	52.3%	0.0%
N/A	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%

Appendix C

Composition of Comparison Groups									
	DWI	IFI	IPTC	PRSAP	PRTC	SAFP	SOEP	SOTP-18	SVORI
	293	113	823	1007	1006	1009	109	119	51
Race/Ethnicity									
Black	7.8%	54.9%	39.0%	42.1%	50.2%	38.7%	24.8%	22.7%	0.0%
Hispanic	44.0%	15.9%	27.2%	27.6%	21.9%	25.9%	25.7%	21.0%	58.8%
White	48.1%	29.2%	33.4%	30.1%	27.7%	34.9%	49.5%	56.3%	41.2%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Gender									
Female	0.0%	0.0%	11.2%	0.0%	0.0%	14.8%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%
Male	100.0%	100.0%	88.8%	100.0%	100.0%	85.2%	100.0%	99.2%	100.0%
Age									
Under 35	14.7%	23.9%	40.5%	45.1%	45.5%	69.0%	38.5%	26.1%	45.1%
35 & Older	85.3%	76.1%	59.5%	54.9%	54.5%	31.0%	61.5%	73.9%	54.9%
Offense Type									
Violent	0.0%	47.8%	14.9%	30.4%	25.0%	20.1%	85.3%	91.6%	51.0%
Property	0.0%	29.2%	16.0%	15.2%	18.7%	27.3%	1.8%	0.8%	25.5%
Drug	0.0%	18.6%	53.2%	38.0%	43.8%	41.3%	1.8%	0.8%	15.7%
Other	100.0%	4.4%	15.8%	16.4%	12.5%	11.3%	11.0%	6.7%	7.8%
Number of Prior TDCJ Incarcerations in Prison/State Jail									
None	45.7%	43.4%	41.1%	47.2%	50.9%	74.7%	85.3%	90.8%	43.1%
One	33.8%	23.0%	32.7%	30.9%	28.8%	12.3%	9.2%	7.6%	25.5%
2 or More	20.5%	33.6%	26.2%	21.9%	20.3%	13.0%	5.5%	1.7%	31.4%
Substance Abuse Screening Score									
No Need Indicated	2.4%	27.4%	0.2%	1.4%	28.4%	29.0%	28.4%	38.7%	13.7%
Need In-Patient Treatment	5.1%	46.0%	4.4%	0.7%	1.0%	19.5%	36.7%	31.9%	56.9%
Need Out-Patient Treatment	1.7%	4.4%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	9.4%	3.7%	7.6%	7.8%
Chemical Dependency	90.8%	22.1%	95.3%	97.4%	70.4%	36.8%	31.2%	21.8%	15.7%
No score available	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%
Custody									
Ad Seg Level 1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
General Pop Level 1	34.1%	30.1%	32.4%	29.3%	31.2%	13.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
General Pop Level 2	65.9%	69.9%	67.6%	70.6%	68.8%	69.6%	99.1%	98.3%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	17.4%	0.9%	1.7%	0.0%
Sex Offender Risk of Reoffending Level									
High	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	14.3%	0.0%
Moderate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	32.1%	27.7%	0.0%
Low	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	66.1%	58.0%	0.0%
N/A	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%

Texas Department of Criminal Justice

Evaluation of Offenders Released in Fiscal Year 2011 That Completed Rehabilitation Tier Programs



**Executive Administrative Services
April 2015**

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	1
Summary of Findings	2
Methodology	4
InnerChange Freedom Initiative (IFI).....	6
In-Prison Therapeutic Community (IPTC).....	7
Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program (PRSAP)	9
Pre-Release Therapeutic Community (PRTC)	10
Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI).....	11
Sex Offender Education Program (SOEP).....	12
Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP-18).....	13
Substance Abuse Felony Punishment (SAFP).....	14
In-Prison Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) Recovery Program	16
Comparison with Prior Studies	17
Appendices.....	20

Introduction

The mission of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) is to provide public safety, promote positive change in offender behavior, reintegrate offenders into society, and assist victims of crime. Many of these goals are accomplished through providing a rehabilitative environment for offenders. It has been a collaborative effort between TDCJ and the Texas Legislature to determine the programmatic needs of offenders and to ensure the agency has the resources to achieve the goal of successful reintegration of offenders.

To ensure the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs, TDCJ performs routine evaluations of rehabilitation programs to ensure the programs reduce recidivism (the reincarceration of offenders within three years of their release). This report summarizes the results of offenders who were released in Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 who completed one of the following rehabilitation tier programs: InnerChange Freedom Initiative (IFI), In-Prison Therapeutic Community (IPTC), Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program (PRSAP), Pre-Release Therapeutic Community (PRTC), Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI), Sex Offender Education Program (SOEP), an 18 month Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP-18), Substance Abuse Felony Punishment (SAFP) program, and In-Prison Driving While Intoxicated Recovery Program (DWI). A 9 month Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP-9), began in March 2011 with the first releases being in FY 2012. This program will be evaluated in the 2017 report. TDCJ administration uses the results to review program curriculum and make needed changes.

Most offenders who participate in the rehabilitation tier programs do so as a condition of release pursuant to a consideration given by the Board of Pardons and Paroles (BPP). Some programs allow for participants to be placed without a BPP vote. All participants of the programs are included in the study. Offenders in the SAFP program are on either probation or parole. District Court judges send probationers and the BPP sends parolees to SAFP. Successful completion of the program is a condition of their remaining on supervision.

Current descriptions of each program are included in the report. Some have changed slightly since FY 2011. The report provides a two and three year recidivism analysis (see methodology section) of offenders who completed each of the rehabilitation programs.

Summary of Findings

FY 2011 Tier Program Releases 2 and 3 Year Recidivism Results						
Program	2 Year Recidivism Rates			3 Year Recidivism Rates		
	Treatment Group	Comparison Group	Difference	Treatment Group	Comparison Group	Difference
IFI	10.42%	12.50%	-2.08%	16.67%	20.83%	-4.17%
IPTC with Aftercare	7.12%	13.11%	-6.00%	13.71%	22.02%	-8.31%
PRSAP	15.56%	12.92%	2.64%	24.24%	21.53%	2.71%
PRTC	10.77%	13.66%	-2.89%	18.97%	23.16%	-4.19%
SVORI	20.83%	17.86%	2.98%	26.39%	28.57%	-2.18%
SOEP	7.76%	7.52%	0.23%	11.08%	11.28%	-0.20%
SOTP-18	6.53%	5.20%	1.33%	11.34%	8.67%	2.67%
SAFP with Aftercare	10.76%	28.16%	-17.40%	20.53%	37.92%	-17.39%
DWI	9.65%	11.48%	-1.83%	16.32%	20.00%	-3.68%

Five of the nine programs tracked showed a lower recidivism rate than the comparison group after the two year follow-up and seven showed a lower recidivism rate after three years.

At two years, IFI, IPTC, PRTC, SAFP, and DWI programs showed benefits compared to comparable offenders that did not participate in similar rehabilitation programming while incarcerated in TDCJ. After three years, SVORI and SOEP completers also recidivated less than their comparison group. In most cases, the benefit of programming grew from year two to year three. The program with the greatest reduction in recidivism was SAFP, followed by the IPTC.

Two programs, PRSAP and SOTP, did not show benefits from the programming when compared to a control group. PRSAP was modified following the findings of the April 2011 study, but the cohorts evaluated in this study were released prior to the changes. Changes to the program are described on page 9 of this report. The TDCJ will continue to monitor this program.

Although the SOTP positively impacted recidivism in all prior studies, the SOTP program completers released during FY2011 were statistically more likely to return to TDCJ than those that did not participate in the program. It should be noted that the recidivism rate for program completers continued to decline in comparison to prior years; however, the recidivism rate of the comparison group is much lower than in prior studies. This program was expanded significantly beginning in FY2009 to accommodate a growing number of recommendations for sex offender treatment from the Board of Pardons and Paroles. In addition, a new program, SOTP – 9 month, was implemented for offenders with moderate level needs. Because of the program expansion, the number of offenders not receiving programming and their respective risk levels have decreased.

Results Compared to the Previous Studies

Comparison of Summary Results								
Program	Percent that Recidivated within 2 Years				Percent that Recidivated within 3 Years			
	FY 2005 Releases	FY 2007 Releases	FY 2009 Releases	FY 2011 Releases	FY 2005 Releases	FY 2007 Releases	FY 2009 Releases	FY 2011 Releases
IFI	14.58%	11.21%	9.73%	10.42%	19.79%	15.89%	15.04%	16.67%
IPTC w/ Aftercare	5.27%	8.56%	6.67%	7.12%	12.53%	17.11%	13.50%	13.71%
PRSAP	20.80%	13.56%	12.93%	15.56%	28.58%	22.77%	20.93%	24.24%
PRTC	15.85%	13.54%	12.73%	10.77%	22.53%	21.88%	20.00%	18.97%
SVORI		26.09%	25.71%	20.83%		36.23%	32.86%	26.39%
SOEP	15.02%	10.64%	7.09%	7.76%	20.60%	15.41%	11.19%	11.08%
SOTP-18	20.17%	8.50%	5.64%	6.53%	23.53%	12.55%	11.79%	11.34%
SAFP w/ Aftercare	13.58%	15.17%	9.10%	10.76%	22.26%	24.28%	19.28%	20.53%
DWI			8.40%	9.65%			16.25%	16.32%

- *Evaluation of Offenders Released in Fiscal Year 2005 That Completed Rehabilitation Tier Programs*, TDCJ report presented to the 81st Texas Legislature, February 2009.
- *Evaluation of Offenders Released in Fiscal Year 2007 That Completed Rehabilitation Tier Programs*, TDCJ report presented to the 82nd Texas Legislature, April 2011.
- *Evaluation of Offenders Released in Fiscal Year 2009 That Completed Rehabilitation Tier Programs*, TDCJ report presented to the 83rd Texas Legislature, February 2013.

Most programs show a small increase in the recidivism rates over last year, but still demonstrate a positive impact on reducing recidivism. PRTC and SVORI both show lower recidivism rates at 2 and 3 years for FY 2011 releases than any prior report. Both the SOEP and SOTP-18 continue a decline in their 3 year recidivism rates since the FY 2005 releases. The IPTC, DWI, and SAFP programs show increases of one percent or less since the last report, so they remain fairly consistent. Only PRSAP has an increase in the recidivism rates greater than one percent since the last report.

Comparisons to additional studies are shown in the Comparison with Prior Studies section on pages 17-19.

Methodology

Releases from TDCJ in FY 2011 were tracked for two and three years to determine if the offender was returned to TDCJ prison or state jail for either a new conviction or a community supervision (probation or parole) revocation. Community supervision revocations may be either for a new offense or technical reasons. Those FY 2011 releases that had completed a rehabilitation tier program were identified. The remaining releases were screened to select comparison groups for each program to determine if the rehabilitation program participants have a different rate of returning to TDCJ.

Exclusion of Certain FY 2011 Releases

Not all FY 2011 releases were included in the comparison groups for the reasons detailed below. While this reduced the sample size, over 80% of the releases were retained, maintaining statistical reliability. The improvement in the validity of the recidivism study by removing extraneous releases justifies the reduction of the sample size. Additional exclusions based on release type were made based on the program being evaluated in order to make the comparison groups as similar as possible to program participants.

1. If the release was a parole revocation denial or a reinstatement to parole, the release was dropped because the offender was waiting for a revocation decision. He would not be considered for parole or rehabilitation programming until he was revoked or he was serving a new sentence.
2. Releases to the Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) for possible deportation were not included.
3. Transfers between TDCJ incarceration types were also excluded since the offender was not actually released. The vast majority of program participants are directly released from TDCJ custody so any comparison releases must also be direct releases.
4. Offenders released with less than six months in TDCJ were also dropped because they were not incarcerated long enough to receive programming.

In addition to removing offenders not directly released to the street after being sentenced to TDCJ, releases for offenders who participated in one of the three month rehabilitation tier programs that were not included in this study are excluded as their program participation would confound the results of no program participation versus the rehabilitation programs in this report.

Treatment Groups

Releases in FY 2011 were matched to programmatic databases to identify which had completed rehabilitation programs prior to release. Only offenders with a program completion are included in the treatment groups. Offenders completing the program but then released to an ICE detainer or transferred to another TDCJ division, due to issues that arose post treatment, are also excluded from the final analysis. The treatment groups by rehabilitation program are shown in the following table. Their characteristics are detailed in Appendix B.

Rehabilitation Programs Completions and Releases in FY 2011			
	BPP Vote	Other Placement	Total
IFI	56	60	116
IPTC	2,810	N/A	2,810
PRSAP	1,487	N/A	1,487
PRTC	1,043	N/A	1,043
SAFP	N/A	6,397	6,397
SOEP	768	0	768
SOTP-18	333	22	355
SVORI	49	31	80
DWI	246	842	1,088
Total	6,792	7,352	14,144

Comparison Groups

Comparison groups were selected for each rehabilitation program based on their similarity to the program completers. Offenders were matched on nine factors identified in previous recidivism studies. These were race/ethnicity, gender, age, offense type, number of prior TDCJ prison/State Jail incarcerations, substance abuse screening scores, custody, sex offender risk of reoffending and release type.

Measure of Recidivism

An offender will have returned to TDCJ if he was re-incarcerated for a new conviction or a revocation of community supervision (either probation or parole) within two and three years of his release in FY2011. This incarceration could be in either prison or state jail, but not all returns to prison are counted as recidivism. An incarceration in prison that would not be recidivism would be if an offender returned to prison to await a parole revocation decision and was subsequently reinstated to parole. It would also not be recidivism if an offender returned to prison for offenses committed before his release but was convicted after his release. (The offender was released from TDCJ with the knowledge that he was going to be tried and would be returned if found guilty. There was no offense committed after the release and the return to prison was not the result of a subsequent community supervision revocation so there was no new criminal behavior after the FY2011 release.) Returns to TDCJ SAFP or Intermediate Sanction Facilities (ISF) in lieu of revocation are not counted for recidivism.

A negative difference between recidivism rates for treatment groups compared to the comparison groups indicate that the treatment group recidivated at a lower rate.

InnerChange Freedom Initiative

The InnerChange Freedom Initiative (IFI) rehabilitation tier program was initiated by Prison Fellowship Ministries (PFM) in cooperation with TDCJ in March 1997. IFI is a faith-based pre-release program that targets offenders who are within 18 to 30 months of release and who are returning to the Greater Houston, Dallas/Fort Worth, and Bexar County areas. Operated by PFM, the IFI offers faith-based programming and life skills courses, mentorship and after-care support with the purpose of helping offenders to successfully reintegrate upon their release from prison. This program is for male offenders only.

Offenders participating in this program as a condition of release will receive an FI-18R vote from the BPP. Since the program is faith-based, participation is voluntary. Offenders who choose not to participate or are determined ineligible for placement will be reconsidered for release with alternative conditions.

<i>Current Capacity</i>	<i>Duration of Program</i>	<i>Location</i>
378 beds	30 days of orientation; 18 months of programming; Six months of aftercare upon release.	Vance Unit

In FY 2011, 96 offenders were identified as completing the 18 months incarceration portion of the IFI program. All were released to the streets and were included in the study. While this is a rehabilitation tier program that can be required as a condition of release, a large number of offenders (41) entered the program without a rehabilitation tier vote.

InnerChange Freedom Initiative Recidivism					
		Two Year Recidivism		Three Year Recidivism	
	Cohort Size	Percent	Difference to Comparison	Percent	Difference to Comparison
IFI	96	10.42%	-2.08%	16.67%	-4.17%
Comparison Group	96	12.50%		20.83%	

The recidivism rate for the program completers was lower than the comparison group for both the two and three year follow-ups.

In-Prison Therapeutic Community

The In-Prison Therapeutic Community (IPTC) is an intensive substance abuse treatment program for offenders approved for parole contingent upon completion of this program. The six month program is operated in a therapeutic community environment and consists of Phase I (Orientation), Phase II (Treatment), and Phase III (Reentry and Relapse Prevention). Offenders may also participate in peer support groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), Narcotics Anonymous (NA), Cocaine Anonymous (CA), Winner’s Circle, or Secular Organization for Sobriety (SOS). This program is available for both male and female offenders. This level of service is also inclusive of an aftercare component. The aftercare phase administers a diverse range of therapeutic, residential, outpatient, and alternative resource programs specifically targeted for those offenders who have participated in the IPTC program.

Offenders participating in this program as a condition of release will receive an FI-5 vote from the BPP, which requires completion of this specific program. If it is determined that the offender is ineligible for this program, the offender will be reconsidered for release with alternative conditions.

<i>Current Capacity</i>	<i>Duration of Program</i>	<i>Location</i>
1,647 beds	Six months while incarcerated; Three months in a residential transitional treatment center or approved alternative program; Three - nine months of outpatient care upon release; Up to 12 months of support groups and follow-up care.	Kyle Halbert Havins Ney Henley East Texas Treatment Facility

In FY 2011, 2,759 offenders were identified as completing the incarceration portion of the IPTC program and entering aftercare. All participants are required to complete the program as a condition of release, but six were not released to the streets and were excluded from the analysis.

Of the remaining 2,753 offenders, 1,546 (56.2%) successfully completed the aftercare component of the program as determined by their treatment team. The same methodology as the last report was followed to determine successful completion of aftercare, so this higher percentage of successful aftercare completion compared to FY 2009 releases (47.4%) indicates an improvement in completion of aftercare services.

In-Prison Therapeutic Community Recidivism					
		Two Year Recidivism		Three Year Recidivism	
	Cohort Size	Percent	Difference to Comparison	Percent	Difference to Comparison
IPTC with Successful Completion of Aftercare	1,546	7.12%	-6.00%	13.71%	-8.31%
Comparison Group	999	13.11%		22.02%	

Recidivism rates for the treatment group are lower than the comparison group at both two and three years. Based on the difference in the recidivism rates calculated by the LBB for all offenders released after completing in-prison treatment and the recidivism rates for those offenders that completed both the in-prison and aftercare phases, aftercare is an important part of substance abuse treatment. (See the recidivism rates calculated by the LBB for all IPTC offenders released from TDCJ in Appendix A). For program completers, defined as those who successfully complete both the in-prison and aftercare phases of treatment, this program has the greatest effect on recidivism rates of all the tier rehabilitation programs applicable to prison offenders.

Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program

The Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program (PRSAP) is an intensive substance abuse treatment program for offenders approved for parole contingent upon completion of this program. This six month program is operated in a therapeutic community environment. The program consists of Phase I (Orientation), Phase II (Treatment) and Phase III (Reentry and Relapse Prevention). Offenders may also participate in peer support groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), Narcotics Anonymous (NA), Cocaine Anonymous (CA), Winner’s Circle or Secular Organization for Sobriety (SOS). This program is for male offenders only.

Offenders participating in this program as a condition of release will receive an FI-6R vote from the BPP which requires them to complete a treatment program and upon completion, be eligible for release no earlier than six months from a date designated by the BPP. The offender is placed in PRSAP if there is a substance abuse treatment need and in PRTC if a lesser or no need is indicated.

This program was modified following the results of the April 2011 study to include, but not limited to: shortened, more focused orientation with smaller groups; extended relapse phase to allow sufficient time to process relapse and reentry strategies, to include smaller groups; adjustments to the program curriculum modules and incorporation of mapping techniques into all phases of treatment. Upon release to parole supervision, offenders may be given special conditions such as assignment to a Therapeutic Community (TC) caseload for support and follow-up for 6 months, increased urinalysis testing, and participation in peer and community based support groups. The cohort evaluated below was released prior to the change.

<i>Current Capacity</i>	<i>Duration of Program</i>	<i>Location</i>
1,008 beds	Six months while incarcerated;	LeBlanc

In FY 2011, 1,448 offenders were identified as completing the incarceration portion of PRSAP. All participants are required to complete the program as a condition of release, but 8 were not released to the streets and were excluded from the study.

Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program Recidivism					
		Two Year Recidivism		Three Year Recidivism	
	Cohort Size	Percent	Difference to Comparison	Percent	Difference to Comparison
PRSAP	1,440	15.56%	2.64%	24.24%	2.71%
Comparison Group	929	12.92%		21.53%	

There is little difference in the recidivism rates between the treatment and comparison groups. The TDCJ will continue to monitor this program.

Pre-Release Therapeutic Community

The Pre-Release Therapeutic Community (PRTC) is an intensive six month program for offenders in a therapeutic community setting. Offenders are approved for parole contingent upon completion of this program. The program provides three programming tracks, i.e. substance abuse treatment, cognitive intervention and life skills, and vocational education. This program is for male offenders only.

Offenders participating in this program as a condition of release will receive an FI-6R vote from the BPP which requires them to complete a treatment program and upon completion, be eligible for release no earlier than six months from a date designated by the BPP. The offender is placed in PRSAP if there is a substance abuse treatment need and in PRTC if a lesser or no need is indicated.

This program was modified following the results of the April 2011 study to include, but not limited to: shortened, more focused orientation with smaller groups; extended relapse phase to allow sufficient time to process relapse and reentry strategies, to include smaller groups; adjustments to the program curriculum modules and incorporation of mapping techniques into all phases of treatment. Upon release to parole supervision, offenders may be given special conditions such as assignment to a Therapeutic Community (TC) caseload for support and follow-up for 6 months, increased urinalysis testing, and participation in peer and community based support groups. The cohort evaluated below was released prior to the change.

<i>Current Capacity</i>	<i>Duration of Program</i>	<i>Location</i>
600 beds	Six months while incarcerated;	Hamilton

In FY 2011, 1,020 offenders were identified as completing the incarceration portion of PRSAP, but 8 were not released to the street. All participants are required to complete the program as a condition of release.

Pre-Release Therapeutic Community Recidivism					
		Two Year Recidivism		Three Year Recidivism	
	Cohort Size	Percent	Difference to Comparison	Percent	Difference to Comparison
PRTC	1,012	10.77%	-2.89%	18.97%	-4.19%
Comparison Group	842	13.66%		23.16%	

There is a positive difference in the recidivism rates between the treatment and control groups that increases from the two year rate to the three year.

Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative

The Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI) provides pre-release and in-cell programming for offenders releasing directly from administrative segregation. The curriculum addresses the leading causes of recidivism: anger management, thinking errors, substance abuse, life skills and employment. Some of the offenders with the parole stipulation of SVORI aftercare may participate in a continuum of care through a Parole District Reentry Center (DRC). Where available, continued programming through the DRC upon release may be an advantage for those in the continuum of care and the process of reentry. The program is for male offenders only.

Offenders participating in this program as a condition of release will receive an FI-7R vote from the BPP. Offenders who choose not to participate or are determined ineligible for placement will be reconsidered for release with alternative conditions.

<i>Current Capacity</i>	<i>Duration of Program</i>	<i>Location</i>
63 beds	Phase I – Six months – In-cell pre-release programming;	Estelle Unit
	If released to supervision, Phase II – 12 months – Post-Release continuum of care.	

In FY 2011, 73 offenders were identified as completing the six months incarceration portion of the SVORI program, but one was not released to the streets. While this is a rehabilitation tier program that can be required as a condition of release, the majority of offenders (48) entered the program with a rehabilitation tier vote.

SVORI Recidivism					
		Two Year Recidivism		Three Year Recidivism	
	Cohort Size	Percent	Difference to Comparison	Percent	Difference to Comparison
SVORI	72	20.83%	2.98%	26.39%	-2.18%
Comparison Group	56	17.86%		28.57%	

The SVORI and the comparison group offenders have the highest recidivism rates of any of the tier rehabilitation programs as expected as they are in administrative segregation due to membership in a Serious Threat Group or they are a threat to themselves or others. The recidivism rates are not better for the treatment group in the two year rate comparison, but the program shows a benefit in the three year rate comparison.

SVORI is only one of several programs for offenders housed in administrative segregation, although only it and the Administrative Segregation Pre-Release Program, which began operations in July 2012, are for offenders about to be released.

Sex Offender Education Program

The Sex Offender Education Program (SOEP) is a four-month, low-intensity program designed to assist sex offenders assessed to pose a low sexual re-offense risk or who may have an extended period of supervision during which they may participate in treatment. The SOEP employs a cognitive intervention model utilizing psycho-educational classes. The goal of this program is to reduce the rate of re-offense and move the participant toward a more pro-social lifestyle. The format of the SOEP is didactic and is intended to provide the information necessary to impact offenders lacking knowledge as necessary to effect change in their patterns of thinking. Priority placement is given to offenders with an FI-4R vote from the Board of Pardons and Paroles.

<i>Current Capacity</i>	<i>Duration of Program</i>	<i>Location</i>
503 beds (includes beds at Hilltop shared with SOTP)	Four months while incarcerated; If released to supervision, the BPP may impose a special condition for outpatient counseling.	Beto Ellis Hightower Hilltop Huntsville Neal

In FY 2011, 725 offenders were identified as completing SOEP. While offenders may be enrolled without a parole vote, all FY 2011 releases who completed SOEP were placed in the program with a tier rehabilitation parole vote. There were three offenders who were not released to the streets and were dropped from the report.

Sex Offender Education Program Recidivism					
		Two Year Recidivism		Three Year Recidivism	
	Cohort Size	Percent	Difference to Comparison	Percent	Difference to Comparison
SOEP	722	7.76%	0.23%	11.08%	-0.20%
Comparison Group	452	7.52%		11.28%	

SOEP had only a very small positive impact on reducing recidivism compared to the control group that increases over time, but has the lowest three year rate of all the tier programs that were evaluated in this report.

Sex Offender Treatment Program – 18 Month

The Sex Offender Treatment Program eighteen-month program consists of a high intensity treatment program designed to assist sex offenders assessed to pose a high sexual re-offense risk. The SOTP-18 employs a cognitive-behavioral model and includes psycho-educational classes as well as group and individual therapy in a Therapeutic Community. The primary goal of this program is to reduce the rate of re-offense and move the participant toward a more pro-social lifestyle. There are three phases of programming (Orientation & Education, Main Treatment, and Reentry Planning) and priority placement is given to offenders with an FI-18R vote from the Board of Pardons and Paroles.

<i>Current Capacity</i>	<i>Duration of Program</i>	<i>Location</i>
112 beds	18 months while incarcerated; If released to supervision, the BPP may impose a special condition for outpatient counseling.	Hightower Hilltop

In FY 2011, 291 offenders were identified as completing SOTP-18. Only 10 of the program participants entered the program without receiving a rehabilitation tier parole approval.

Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP-18) Recidivism					
		Two Year Recidivism		Three Year Recidivism	
	Cohort Size	Percent	Difference to Comparison	Percent	Difference to Comparison
SOTP-18	291	6.53%	1.33%	11.34%	2.67%
Comparison Group	173	5.20%		8.67%	

Although the SOTP positively impacted recidivism in prior studies, the SOTP program completers released during FY2011 were statistically more likely to return to TDCJ than those that did not participate in the program. The recidivism rate for program completers actually continued to decline in comparison to prior years; however, the recidivism rate for the comparison group is much lower than in prior studies. Additional details about the expansion of the program can be found in the summary of findings section.

Substance Abuse Felony Punishment

The Substance Abuse Felony Punishment (SAFP) is an intensive substance abuse treatment program for offenders on probation or parole. The program is operated in a therapeutic community setting and lasts six months in most cases, but nine months for offenders with special needs. A judge sentences an offender to SAFP as a condition of probation or as a modification of probation. The BPP may also place an offender in the program as a modification of parole supervision. Offenders who participate in the SAFP program do so at the order of a judge or the BPP as an alternative to reincarceration.

The program consists of Phase I (Orientation), Phase II (Treatment), and Phase III (Re-Entry and Relapse Prevention). Offenders may also participate in peer support groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), Narcotics Anonymous (NA), Cocaine Anonymous (CA), Winner’s Circle, or Secular Organization for Sobriety (SOS). This level of service is also inclusive of an aftercare component. The aftercare phase administers a diverse range of therapeutic, residential, outpatient, and alternative resource programs specifically targeted for those offenders who have participated in the SAFP program.

<i>Current Capacity</i>	<i>Duration of Program</i>	<i>Location</i>
3,558 beds	Six months while incarcerated for regular needs offenders; Nine months for special needs offenders; Three months in a residential transitional treatment center or approved alternative program; Three - nine months of outpatient care upon release; Up to 12 months of support groups and follow-up care.	Estelle Glossbrenner Crain Halbert Henley Jester I Johnston Sayle Kyle East Texas Treatment

In FY 2011, 5,989 offenders were identified as completing the incarceration portion of the SAFP program and entering aftercare.

Of these, 17 offenders were not eligible for the study because they were not released to the streets. Of the remaining releases, 2,314 (38.7%) offenders successfully completed the aftercare component of the program as determined by their treatment team. This is slightly better than the 37.9% reported for the FY 2009 releases, and is in line with other recidivism studies.

The comparison group for SAFP is a combination of parole releases (174) that match with the offenders sent to SAFP by the BPP and probation releases from TDCJ. The comparison group to the probation SAFP offenders was just 728 – the total number of probation releases from TDCJ that were released to the street from prison and state jail. With so few probation releases, all were included so the demographics don’t match as precisely as for the other comparison groups.

Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Recidivism					
		Two Year Recidivism		Three Year Recidivism	
	Cohort Size	Percent	Difference to Comparison	Percent	Difference to Comparison
SAFP with Successful Completion of Aftercare	2,314	10.76%	-17.40%	20.53%	-17.39%
Comparison Group	902	28.16%		37.92%	

Recidivism rates for the treatment group are lower than the comparison group at both two and three years. Based on the difference in the recidivism rates calculated by the LBB for all offenders released after completing treatment while incarcerated and the recidivism rates for those offenders that completed both the incarceration and aftercare phases, aftercare is an important part of substance abuse treatment. (See the recidivism rates calculated by the LBB for all SAFP offenders released from TDCJ in Appendix A) This program has the greatest effect on recidivism rates of all the tier rehabilitation programs for those who successfully complete both the incarceration and aftercare phases of treatment.

In-Prison Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) Recovery Program

The DWI Program is a multimodal six month program developed for a complex population with diverse anti-social behavior issues and re-offending risk factors. The substance abuse treatment programming specifically targets those offenders who are incarcerated for a DWI offense.

The presentation of the curriculum is through didactic skills training and therapeutic group process. The comprehensive curriculum shall include a blend of evidence-based practices that focus on alternatives to drinking and driving, alcohol addiction and abuse, victim awareness, medical effects, lifestyles, stress, assertion, cognitive therapy, journaling, etc.

Participants come from a pool of offenders who meet the established criteria or as a condition of release. If a condition of release, they will receive an FI-6 vote from the BPP. Priority placement is given to those offenders who receive an FI-6 vote to complete the program prior to parole release.

<i>Current Capacity</i>	<i>Duration of Program</i>	<i>Location</i>
534 beds	Six months while incarcerated; No aftercare.	East Texas Treatment Facility (M) Halbert (F)

A modified DWI program for female offenders began in January of 2012. Effective September 1, 2012, a program comparable to the male program began. The first releases occurred at the beginning of 2013. They will be included in the next recidivism report.

In FY 2011, 1,010 offenders were identified as completing the DWI program. Most placements into the program were not on a vote by the BPP. Only 23.24% of FY 2011 releases were the result of a parole vote. Five offenders that completed the program were not released to the streets and were removed from the study. Offenders completing the DWI program in FY 2011, but not released in FY 2011 are also not included in the study.

In-Prison Driving While Intoxicated Recovery Program Recidivism					
		Two Year Recidivism		Three Year Recidivism	
	Cohort Size	Percent	Difference to Comparison	Percent	Difference to Comparison
DWI	1,005	9.65%	-1.83%	16.32%	-3.68%
Comparison Group	270	11.48%		20.00%	

The DWI program participants had lower rates of recidivism than the comparison group. The effects of the DWI program increased from two to three years.

Comparison with Prior Studies

Summary of Results for the Current Report (FY 2011 Releases)				
	Percent that Recidivated within 2 Years	Difference to the Comparison Group	Percent that Recidivated within 3 Years	Difference to the Comparison Group
IFI	10.42%	-2.08%	16.67%	-4.17%
IPTC with Aftercare	7.12%	-6.00%	13.71%	-8.31%
PRSAP	15.56%	2.64%	24.24%	2.71%
PRTC	10.77%	-2.89%	18.97%	-4.19%
SVORI	20.83%	2.98%	26.39%	-2.18%
SOEP	7.76%	0.23%	11.08%	-0.20%
SOTP-18	6.53%	1.33%	11.34%	2.67%
SAFP with Aftercare	10.76%	-17.40%	20.53%	-17.39%
DWI	9.65%	-1.83%	16.32%	-3.68%

Summary of Results for the February 2013 Report (FY 2009 Releases)				
	Percent that Recidivated within 2 Years	Difference to the Comparison Group	Percent that Recidivated within 3 Years	Difference to the Comparison Group
IFI	9.73%	0.88%	15.04%	-3.54%
IPTC with Aftercare	6.67%	-6.70%	13.50%	-8.25%
PRSAP	12.93%	0.52%	20.93%	0.37%
PRTC	12.73%	0.40%	20.00%	0.22%
SVORI	25.71%	8.07%	32.86%	1.48%
SOEP	7.09%	-3.00%	11.19%	-5.32%
SOTP-18	5.64%	-1.92%	11.79%	-4.17%
SAFP with Aftercare	9.10%	-15.50%	19.28%	-16.67%
DWI	8.40%	-2.18%	16.25%	-4.57%

Summary of Results for the April 2011 Report (FY 2007 Releases)				
	Percent that Recidivated within 2 Years	Difference to the Comparison Group	Percent that Recidivated within 3 Years	Difference to the Comparison Group
IFI	11.21%	-6.66%	15.89%	-9.81%
IPTC with Aftercare	8.56%	-2.74%	17.11%	-4.75%
PRSAP	13.56%	0.52%	22.77%	1.01%
PRTC	13.54%	0.70%	21.88%	-0.40%
SVORI	26.09%	-3.40%	36.23%	-4.79%
SOEP	10.64%	-3.48%	15.41%	-5.41%
SOTP-18	8.50%	-3.32%	12.55%	-5.68%
SAFP with Aftercare	15.17%	-11.90%	24.28%	-13.90%

Summary of Results for the February 2009 Report (FY 2005 Releases)				
	Percent that Recidivated within 2 Years	Difference to the Comparison Group	Percent that Recidivated within 3 Years	Difference to the Comparison Group
IFI	14.58%	-4.17%	19.79%	-1.04%
IPTC with Aftercare	5.27%	-9.37%	12.53%	-9.65%
PRSAP	20.80%	5.88%	28.58%	7.16%
PRTC	15.85%	0.27%	22.53%	-0.44%
SOEP	15.02%	-0.47%	20.60%	-3.74%
SOTP-18	20.17%	4.38%	23.53%	-1.91%
SAFP with Aftercare	13.58%	-12.77%	22.26%	-13.42%

Review of Previous Findings				
	SAO March 2007		CJAD January 2007	
	Percent that Recidivated within 2 Years	Difference to the Comparison Group	Percent that Recidivated within 2 Years	Difference to the Comparison Group
IFI	14.00%	1.70%	N/A	N/A
IPTC with Aftercare	N/A	N/A	8.80%	-11.00%
PRSAP	19.70%	4.60%	N/A	N/A
PRTC	18.70%	-8.00%	N/A	N/A
SVORI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SOEP	12.30%	-3.10%	N/A	N/A
SOTP-18	5.90%	-9.40%	N/A	N/A
SAFP with Aftercare	N/A	N/A	12.80%	-14.60%

Appendix A

* Recidivism rates for IPTC were not calculated by the LBB for FY 2005 releases.

Historical Recidivism Rates for Prison, SAFP, and IPTC Releases as Determined by the LBB					
		2 Year Recidivism Rate		3 Year Recidivism Rate	
		Rate	Difference from Prior LBB Studies	Rate	Difference From Prior LBB Studies
FY 2005	Prison	18.90%		27.20%	
	SAFP	31.70%		41.30%	
FY 2007	Prison	16.20%	-2.70%	24.30%	-2.90%
	SAFP	30.70%	-1.00%	40.30%	-1.00%
	IPTC*	14.40%		24.70%	
FY 2009	Prison	14.50%	-1.70%	22.60%	-1.70%
	SAFP	30.50%	-0.20%	40.30%	0.00%
	IPTC	12.10%	-2.30%	21.70%	-3.00%
FY 2011	Prison	14.00%	-0.50%	21.40%	-1.20%
	SAFP	33.90%	3.40%	44.10%	3.80%
	IPTC	13.80%	1.70%	23.10%	1.40%

Source: *Statewide Criminal Justice Recidivism and Revocation Rates*, published by the Texas Legislative Budget Board, January 2009, January 2011, January 2013, and February 2015.

Appendix B

Composition of Rehabilitation Program Treatment Groups									
	DWI	IFI	IPTC	PRSAP	PRTC	SAFP	SOEP	SOTP-18	SVORI
	1,005	96	1,546	1,440	1,012	2,314	722	291	72
Race/Ethnicity									
Black	7.9%	54.2%	34.5%	33.3%	47.1%	25.4%	27.6%	25.1%	2.8%
Hispanic	41.3%	19.8%	31.6%	35.5%	21.0%	23.1%	30.5%	27.1%	62.5%
White	50.7%	26.0%	33.8%	30.9%	31.4%	51.0%	41.7%	46.7%	34.7%
Other	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	1.0%	0.0%
Gender									
Female	0.0%	0.0%	8.6%	0.0%	0.0%	24.3%	0.0%	6.2%	0.0%
Male	100.0%	100.0%	91.4%	100.0%	100.0%	75.7%	100.0%	93.8%	100.0%
Age									
Under 35	14.0%	19.8%	47.0%	45.5%	51.4%	51.3%	29.9%	17.2%	31.9%
35 & Older	86.0%	80.2%	53.0%	54.5%	48.6%	48.7%	70.1%	82.8%	68.1%
Offense Type									
Violent	0.8%	54.2%	24.5%	27.6%	18.0%	19.9%	83.5%	91.1%	50.0%
Property	0.8%	20.8%	15.0%	13.5%	16.0%	17.8%	1.1%	1.7%	25.0%
Drug	2.0%	14.6%	47.2%	41.9%	53.0%	41.1%	1.9%	1.0%	19.4%
Other	96.4%	10.4%	13.3%	17.0%	13.0%	21.2%	13.4%	6.2%	5.6%
Number of Prior TDCJ Incarcerations in Prison/State Jail									
None	38.8%	33.3%	44.6%	49.1%	52.1%	68.1%	72.4%	81.8%	36.1%
One	28.3%	26.0%	24.5%	25.0%	25.9%	16.5%	18.3%	13.1%	22.2%
2 or More	32.9%	40.6%	31.0%	25.9%	22.0%	6.9%	9.3%	5.2%	41.7%
Substance Abuse Screening Score									
No Need Indicated	2.1%	22.9%	2.7%	1.1%	24.3%	0.9%	37.8%	34.0%	8.3%
Need In-Patient Treatment	5.3%	37.5%	1.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	30.3%	39.5%	48.6%
Need Out-Patient Treatment	1.8%	9.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.2%	6.0%	4.5%	4.2%
Chemical Dependency	90.7%	30.2%	96.2%	98.8%	75.0%	98.0%	24.8%	22.0%	31.9%
No score available	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.1%	0.0%	6.9%
Custody									
Ad Seg Level 1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	98.6%
General Pop Level 1	0.0%	45.8%	0.0%	26.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
General Pop Level 2	0.0%	54.2%	0.0%	73.2%	0.0%	0.0%	97.9%	98.3%	1.4%
DWI	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
IPTC	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
PRTC	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
SAFP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	1.7%	0.0%
Sex Offender Risk of Reoffending Level									
High	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	4.1%	0.0%
Moderate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	44.7%	44.7%	0.0%
Low	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	51.9%	51.2%	0.0%
N/A	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.7%	0.0%	100.0%

Appendix C

Composition of Comparison Groups									
	DWI	IFI	IPTC	PRSAP	PRTC	SAFP	SOEP	SOTP-18	SVORI
	270	96	999	929	842	902	452	173	56
Race/Ethnicity									
Black	5.9%	51.0%	37.3%	38.1%	48.5%	35.0%	31.4%	30.1%	0.0%
Hispanic	40.4%	21.9%	29.1%	31.0%	21.3%	30.6%	25.9%	26.0%	67.9%
White	53.7%	27.1%	33.5%	30.9%	30.2%	34.1%	42.7%	43.9%	32.1%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Gender									
Female	0.0%	0.0%	8.8%	0.0%	0.0%	13.3%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%
Male	100.0%	100.0%	91.2%	100.0%	100.0%	86.7%	100.0%	99.4%	100.0%
Age									
Under 35	10.4%	20.8%	44.6%	43.9%	48.3%	68.5%	31.0%	20.8%	30.4%
35 & Older	89.6%	79.2%	55.4%	56.1%	51.7%	31.5%	69.0%	79.2%	69.6%
Offense Type									
Violent	0.0%	57.3%	33.0%	34.7%	21.5%	27.9%	82.1%	91.3%	46.4%
Property	0.0%	16.7%	16.8%	16.7%	17.3%	30.0%	0.4%	1.7%	14.3%
Drug	0.0%	13.5%	37.1%	34.6%	48.1%	31.4%	1.3%	0.0%	33.9%
Other	100.0%	12.5%	13.0%	14.1%	13.1%	10.6%	16.2%	6.9%	5.4%
Number of Prior TDCJ Incarcerations in Prison/State Jail									
None	40.4%	34.4%	45.8%	44.5%	45.7%	74.6%	74.1%	80.3%	32.1%
One	30.0%	22.9%	25.5%	26.2%	27.7%	14.9%	18.6%	14.5%	12.5%
2 or More	29.6%	42.7%	28.6%	29.4%	26.6%	10.5%	7.3%	5.2%	55.4%
Substance Abuse Screening Score									
No Need Indicated	7.0%	24.0%	3.8%	1.7%	29.2%	37.4%	39.4%	33.5%	10.7%
Need In-Patient Treatment	18.9%	37.5%	1.6%	0.1%	0.1%	20.4%	32.1%	44.5%	58.9%
Need Out-Patient Treatment	5.9%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	8.0%	3.3%	1.7%	0.0%
Chemical Dependency	67.8%	30.2%	94.6%	98.2%	69.8%	28.9%	25.0%	20.2%	25.0%
No score available	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	0.2%	0.0%	5.4%
Custody									
Ad Seg Level 1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
General Pop Level 1	28.9%	33.3%	32.3%	30.8%	35.5%	11.3%	1.1%	1.7%	0.0%
General Pop Level 2	71.1%	66.7%	67.7%	69.0%	64.5%	73.6%	96.9%	97.1%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	15.1%	2.0%	1.2%	0.0%
Sex Offender Risk of Reoffending Level									
High	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	2.3%	0.0%
Moderate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	38.9%	34.1%	0.0%
Low	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	58.2%	63.6%	0.0%
N/A	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%

Texas Department of Criminal Justice

Evaluation of Offenders Released in Fiscal Year 2013 That Completed Rehabilitation Tier Programs



**Executive Administrative Services
October 2017**

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	1
Summary of Findings	2
Methodology	4
InnerChange Freedom Initiative (IFI).....	6
In-Prison Therapeutic Community (IPTC).....	7
Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program (PRSAP)	9
Pre-Release Therapeutic Community (PRTC)	10
Pre-Release Cognitive Intervention (PRCI)	11
In-Prison Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) Recovery Program	12
Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI).....	13
Sex Offender Education Program (SOEP)	14
Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP-9).....	15
Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP-18).....	16
Substance Abuse Felony Punishment (SAFP).....	17
Comparison with Prior Studies	19
Appendices.....	22

Introduction

The mission of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) is to provide public safety, promote positive change in offender behavior, reintegrate offenders into society, and assist victims of crime. Many of these goals are accomplished through providing a rehabilitative environment for offenders. It has been a collaborative effort between TDCJ, the Board of Pardons and Paroles (BPP), and the Texas Legislature to determine the programmatic needs of offenders and to ensure the agency has the resources to achieve the goal of successful reintegration of offenders.

To ensure the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs, the TDCJ performs routine evaluations of rehabilitation programs to ensure the programs reduce recidivism (the reincarceration of offenders within three years of their release). This report summarizes the results of offenders who were released in Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 who completed one of the following rehabilitation tier programs: InnerChange Freedom Initiative (IFI), In-Prison Therapeutic Community (IPTC), Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program (PRSAP), Pre-Release Therapeutic Community (PRTC), Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI), Sex Offender Education Program (SOEP), an 18 month Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP-18), a 9 month Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP-9), Substance Abuse Felony Punishment (SAFP) program, and In-Prison Driving While Intoxicated Recovery Program (DWI). TDCJ administration uses the results to review program curriculum and make needed changes.

Most offenders who participate in the rehabilitation tier programs do so as a condition of release pursuant to a consideration given by the BPP. Some programs allow for participants to be placed without a BPP vote. All participants of the programs are included in the study. Offenders in the SAFP program are on either probation or parole. District Court judges send probationers and the BPP sends parolees to SAFP. Successful completion of the program is a condition of their remaining on supervision.

Current descriptions of each program are included in the report. Some have changed slightly since FY 2013. The report provides a two and three year recidivism analysis (see methodology section) of offenders who completed each of the rehabilitation programs.

Summary of Findings

FY 2013 Tier Program Releases 2 and 3 Year Recidivism Results						
Program	2 Year Recidivism Rates			3 Year Recidivism Rates		
	Treatment Group	Comparison Group	Difference	Treatment Group	Comparison Group	Difference
IFI	6.86%	12.50%	-5.64%	9.80%	20.83%	-11.03%
IPTC with Aftercare	7.25%	11.69%	-4.44%	14.56%	17.11%	-2.55%
PRSAP	14.07%	11.62%	2.45%	20.78%	17.23%	3.55%
PRTC	12.85%	10.53%	2.32%	20.95%	15.42%	5.53%
DWI	8.34%	14.86%	-6.52%	14.30%	19.59%	-5.29%
SVORI	13.10%	16.67%	-3.57%	22.62%	26.67%	-4.05%
SOEP	8.30%	8.28%	0.02%	11.88%	13.29%	-1.41%
SOTP-9	8.76%	7.45%	1.31%	12.89%	10.56%	2.33%
SOTP-18	3.48%	6.47%	-2.99%	6.97%	10.00%	-3.03%
SAFP with Aftercare	11.88%	21.22%	-9.34%	20.26%	28.30%	-8.04%

Six of the ten programs tracked showed a lower recidivism rate program completers than the comparison group after the two year follow-up and seven showed a lower recidivism rate after three years.

At two years, the IFI, IPTC, DWI, SOTP-18, SVORI and SAFP programs showed benefits compared to comparable offenders that did not participate in similar rehabilitation programming while incarcerated in the TDCJ. After three years, SOEP completers also recidivated less than their comparison group. The program with the greatest reduction in recidivism was IFI, followed by SAFP and DWI. Three programs, PRSAP, PRTC and SOTP-9, did not show benefits from the programming when compared to a control group.

Results Compared to the Previous Studies

Comparison of Summary Results								
Program	Percent that Recidivated within 2 Years				Percent that Recidivated within 3 Years			
	FY 2007 Releases	FY 2009 Releases	FY 2011 Releases	FY 2013 Releases	FY 2007 Releases	FY 2009 Releases	FY 2011 Releases	FY 2013 Releases
IFI	11.21%	9.73%	10.42%	6.86%	15.89%	15.04%	16.67%	9.80%
IPTC w/ Aftercare	8.56%	6.67%	7.12%	7.25%	17.11%	13.50%	13.71%	14.56%
PRSAP	13.56%	12.93%	15.56%	14.07%	22.77%	20.93%	24.24%	20.78%
PRTC	13.54%	12.73%	10.77%	12.85%	21.88%	20.00%	18.97%	20.95%
DWI		8.40%	9.65%	8.34%		16.25%	16.32%	14.30%
SVORI	26.09%	25.71%	20.83%	13.10%	36.23%	32.86%	26.39%	22.62%
SOEP	10.64%	7.09%	7.76%	8.30%	15.41%	11.19%	11.08%	11.88%
SOTP-9				8.76%				12.89%
SOTP-18	8.50%	5.64%	6.53%	3.48%	12.55%	11.79%	11.34%	6.97%
SAFP w/ Aftercare	15.17%	9.10%	10.76%	11.88%	24.28%	19.28%	20.53%	20.26%

- *Evaluation of Offenders Released in Fiscal Year 2007 That Completed Rehabilitation Tier Programs*, TDCJ report presented to the 82nd Texas Legislature, April 2011.
- *Evaluation of Offenders Released in Fiscal Year 2009 That Completed Rehabilitation Tier Programs*, TDCJ report presented to the 83rd Texas Legislature, February 2013.
- *Evaluation of Offenders Released in Fiscal Year 2011 That Completed Rehabilitation Tier Programs*, TDCJ report presented to the 84th Texas Legislature, April 2015.

Five of the ten programs tracked showed a lower recidivism rate than the FY 2011 releases after the two year follow-up and six showed a lower recidivism rate after three years.

For the 2 year recidivism rate, the IFI, PRSAP, DWI, SVORI and SOTP-18 programs showed improvements in their recidivism rates from the FY 2011 releases. For the 3 year recidivism rate, SAFP completers also recidivated less than the FY 2011 releases. In most cases, reduction in the recidivism rates grew from year two to year three. The program with the greatest reduction in recidivism was IFI, followed by SOTP-18. Two programs, IPTC and SOEP did not show significant changes (1% or less) from the FY 2011 releases for both the 2 and 3 year recidivism rates.

Comparisons to additional studies are shown in the Comparison with Prior Studies section on pages - 19-20.

Methodology

Releases from TDCJ in FY 2013 were tracked for two and three years to determine if the offender was returned to TDCJ prison or state jail for either a new conviction or a community supervision (probation or parole) revocation. Community supervision revocations may be either for a new offense or technical reasons. Those FY 2013 releases that had completed a rehabilitation tier program were identified. The remaining releases were screened to select comparison groups for each program to determine if the rehabilitation program participants have a different rate of returning to TDCJ.

Exclusion of Certain FY 2013 Releases

Not all FY 2013 releases were included in the comparison groups for the reasons detailed below. While this reduced the sample size, over 80% of the releases were retained, maintaining statistical reliability. The improvement in the validity of the recidivism study by removing extraneous releases justifies the reduction of the sample size. Additional exclusions based on release type were made based on the program being evaluated in order to make the comparison groups as similar as possible to program participants.

1. If the release was a parole revocation denial or a reinstatement to parole, the release was dropped because the offender was waiting for a revocation decision. He would not be considered for parole or rehabilitation programming until he was revoked or he was serving a new sentence.
2. Releases to the Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) for possible deportation were not included.
3. Transfers between TDCJ incarceration types were also excluded since the offender was not actually released. The vast majority of program participants are directly released from TDCJ custody so any comparison releases must also be direct releases.
4. Offenders released with less than six months in TDCJ were also dropped because they were not incarcerated long enough to receive programming.

In addition to removing offenders not directly released to the street after being sentenced to TDCJ, releases for offenders who participated in one of the three month rehabilitation tier programs that are not included in this study are excluded as their program participation would confound the results of no program participation versus the rehabilitation programs in this report.

Treatment Groups

Releases in FY 2013 were matched to programmatic databases to identify which had completed rehabilitation programs prior to release. Only offenders with a program completion are included in the treatment groups. Offenders completing the program but then transferred to another TDCJ division, due to issues that arose post treatment, are also excluded from the final analysis. The treatment groups by rehabilitation program are shown in the following table. Their characteristics are detailed in Appendix B.

Rehabilitation Programs Completions and Releases in FY 2013			
	BPP Vote	Other Placement	Total
IFI	43	59	102
IPTC	1,738	0	1,738
PRSAP	1,251	0	1,251
PRTC	864	0	864
DWI	556	367	923
SVORI	77	7	84
SOEP	774	93	867
SOTP-9	135	59	194
SOTP-18	135	66	201
SAFP	0	2,122	2,122
Total	5,573	2,773	8,346

Comparison Groups

Comparison groups were selected for each rehabilitation program based on their similarity to the program completers. Offenders were matched on nine factors identified in previous recidivism studies. These were race/ethnicity, gender, age, offense type, number of prior TDCJ prison/State Jail incarcerations, substance abuse screening scores, custody, sex offender risk of reoffending and release type.

Measure of Recidivism

An offender will have returned to the TDCJ if he was re-incarcerated for a new conviction or a revocation of community supervision (either probation or parole) within two and three years of his release in FY2013. This incarceration could be in either prison or state jail, but not all returns to prison are counted as recidivism. An incarceration in prison that would not be recidivism would be if an offender returned to prison to await a parole revocation decision and was subsequently reinstated to parole. It would also not be recidivism if an offender returned to prison for offenses committed before his release but was convicted after his release. (The offender was released from TDCJ with the knowledge that he was going to be tried and would be returned if found guilty. There was no offense committed after the release and the return to prison was not the result of a subsequent community supervision revocation so there was no new criminal behavior after the FY2013 release.) Returns to TDCJ SAFP or Intermediate Sanction Facilities (ISF) in lieu of revocation are not counted for recidivism.

A negative difference between recidivism rates for treatment groups compared to the comparison groups indicate that the treatment group recidivated at a lower rate.

InnerChange Freedom Initiative

The InnerChange Freedom Initiative (IFI) rehabilitation tier program was initiated by Prison Fellowship Ministries (PFM) in cooperation with TDCJ in March 1997. IFI is a faith-based pre-release program that targets offenders who are within 18 to 30 months of release and who are returning to the Harris County, Dallas County, and Bexar County areas. Operated by PFM, the IFI offers faith-based programming and life skills courses, mentorship and after-care support with the purpose of helping offenders to successfully reintegrate upon their release from prison. This program is for male offenders only.

Offenders participating in this program as a condition of release will receive an FI-18R vote from the BPP. Since the program is faith-based, participation is voluntary. Offenders who choose not to participate or are determined ineligible for placement will be reconsidered for release with alternative conditions.

<i>Current Capacity</i>	<i>Duration of Program</i>	<i>Location</i>
378 beds	30 days of orientation; 18 months of programming; Six months of aftercare upon release	Vance Unit

In FY 2013, 103 offenders were identified as releasing after completing the 18 months incarceration portion of the IFI program. All but one are included in the study. While this is a rehabilitation tier program that can be required as a condition of release, a large number of offenders (59) entered the program without a rehabilitation tier vote.

InnerChange Freedom Initiative Recidivism					
		Two Year Recidivism		Three Year Recidivism	
	Cohort Size	Percent	Difference to Comparison	Percent	Difference to Comparison
IFI	102	6.86%	-5.64%	9.80%	-11.03%
Comparison Group	96	12.50%		20.83%	

There is a positive difference in the recidivism rates between the treatment and control groups that increases from the two year rate to the three year.

In-Prison Therapeutic Community

The In-Prison Therapeutic Community (IPTC) is an intensive substance abuse treatment program for offenders approved for parole contingent upon completion of this program. The six month program is operated in a therapeutic community environment and consists of Phase I (Orientation), Phase II (Treatment), and Phase III (Reentry and Relapse Prevention). Offenders may also participate in peer support groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), Narcotics Anonymous (NA), Cocaine Anonymous (CA), Winner’s Circle, or Secular Organization for Sobriety (SOS). This program is available for both male and female offenders. This level of service is also inclusive of an aftercare component. The aftercare phase administers a diverse range of therapeutic, residential, outpatient, and alternative resource programs specifically targeted for those offenders who have participated in the IPTC program.

Offenders participating in this program as a condition of release will receive an FI-5 vote from the BPP, which requires completion of this specific program. If it is determined that the offender is ineligible for this program, the offender will be reconsidered for release with alternative conditions.

<i>Current Capacity</i>	<i>Duration of Program</i>	<i>Location</i>
2,116 beds	Six months while incarcerated; Three months in a residential transitional treatment center or approved alternative program; Six - nine months of outpatient care upon release; Up to 12 months of support groups and follow-up care.	Kyle Halbert Havins Ney Henley Lockhart Leblanc

In FY 2013, 2,903 offenders were identified as releasing after completing the incarceration portion of the IPTC program and entering aftercare. All participants are required to complete the program as a condition of release.

Of the 2,903 offenders, 1,738 (59.9%) successfully completed the aftercare component of the program as determined by their treatment team. The same methodology as the last report was followed to determine successful completion of aftercare. The higher percentage of successful aftercare completion compared to prior releases (FY 2011: 56.2%, FY 2009: 47.4%) indicates a continued improvement in completion of aftercare services.

In-Prison Therapeutic Community Recidivism					
		Two Year Recidivism		Three Year Recidivism	
	Cohort Size	Percent	Difference to Comparison	Percent	Difference to Comparison
IPTC with Successful Completion of Aftercare	1,738	7.25%	-4.44%	14.56%	-2.55%
Comparison Group	1,514	11.69%		17.11%	

Recidivism rates for the treatment group are lower than the comparison group at both two and three years. Based on the difference in the recidivism rates calculated by the LBB for all offenders released after completing in-prison treatment and the recidivism rates for those offenders that completed both the in-prison and aftercare phases, aftercare is an important part of substance abuse treatment. (See the recidivism rates calculated by the LBB for all IPTC offenders released from TDCJ in Appendix A).

Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program

The Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program (PRSAP) is an intensive substance abuse treatment program for offenders approved for parole contingent upon completion of this program. This six month program is operated in a therapeutic community environment. The program consists of Phase I (Orientation), Phase II (Treatment) and Phase III (Reentry and Relapse Prevention). Offenders may also participate in peer support groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), Narcotics Anonymous (NA), Cocaine Anonymous (CA), Winner's Circle or Secular Organization for Sobriety (SOS). This program is for male offenders only.

Offenders participating in this program as a condition of release will receive an FI-6R vote from the BPP which requires them to complete a treatment program and upon completion, be eligible for release no earlier than six months from a date designated by the BPP. The offender is placed in PRSAP if there is a substance abuse treatment need and in PRTC if a lesser or no need is indicated.

This program was modified following the results of the April 2011 study to include, but not limited to: shortened, more focused orientation with smaller groups; extended relapse phase to allow sufficient time to process relapse and reentry strategies, to include smaller groups; adjustments to the program curriculum modules and incorporation of mapping techniques into all phases of treatment. Upon release to parole supervision, offenders may be given special conditions such as assignment to a Therapeutic Community (TC) caseload for support and follow-up for 6 months, increased urinalysis testing, and participation in peer and community based support groups. The cohort evaluated below was released prior to the change.

<i>Current Capacity</i>	<i>Duration of Program</i>	<i>Location</i>
1,133 beds	Six months while incarcerated	LeBlanc

In FY 2013, 1,288 offenders were identified as released after completing the incarceration portion of PRSAP. All participants are required to complete the program as a condition of release; however, 37 were not released to the community and were excluded from the study.

Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program Recidivism					
		Two Year Recidivism		Three Year Recidivism	
	Cohort Size	Percent	Difference to Comparison	Percent	Difference to Comparison
PRSAP	1,251	14.07%	2.45%	20.78%	3.55%
Comparison Group	998	11.62%		17.23%	

This program did not show benefits from programming when compared to a control group.

Pre-Release Therapeutic Community

The Pre-Release Therapeutic Community (PRTC) is an intensive six month program for offenders in a therapeutic community setting. Offenders are approved for parole contingent upon completion of this program. The program provides three programming tracks, i.e. substance abuse treatment, cognitive intervention and life skills, and vocational education. This program is for male offenders only.

Offenders participating in this program as a condition of release will receive an FI-6R vote from the BPP which requires them to complete a treatment program and upon completion, be eligible for release no earlier than six months from a date designated by the BPP. The offender is placed in PRSAP if there is a substance abuse treatment need and in PRTC if a lesser or no need is indicated.

This program was modified following the results of the April 2011 study to include, but not limited to: shortened, more focused orientation with smaller groups; extended relapse phase to allow sufficient time to process relapse and reentry strategies, to include smaller groups; adjustments to the program curriculum modules and incorporation of mapping techniques into all phases of treatment. Upon release to parole supervision, offenders may be given special conditions such as assignment to a Therapeutic Community (TC) caseload for support and follow-up for 6 months, increased urinalysis testing, and participation in peer and community based support groups. The cohort evaluated below was released prior to the change.

<i>Current Capacity</i>	<i>Duration of Program</i>	<i>Location</i>
600 beds	Six months while incarcerated	Hamilton

In FY 2013, 892 offenders were identified as being released after completing the incarceration portion of PRTC, but 28 were not released to the street. All participants are required to complete the program as a condition of release.

Pre-Release Therapeutic Community Recidivism					
		Two Year Recidivism		Three Year Recidivism	
	Cohort Size	Percent	Difference to Comparison	Percent	Difference to Comparison
PRTC	864	12.85%	2.32%	20.95%	5.53%
Comparison Group	817	10.53%		15.42%	

This program did not show benefits from programming when compared to a control group.

Pre-Release Cognitive Program

The Female Cognitive Pre-Release Program (FCPRP) is a 6-month program that provides cognitive-behavioral programming for female offenders. The program extends offenders opportunities for behavioral changes utilizing a gender responsive trauma informed cognitive behavioral curriculum. The program is augmented by volunteer support groups and self-help educational materials. The program, designed to impact criminogenic risk factors, will include developing or enhancing basic life skills intended to help the participant to function successfully upon return to society. Other areas of focus will include budgeting and banking, substance abuse education, anger management, family relationships, domestic violence awareness, criminal thinking, basic literacy education, victim awareness and the impact of crime on victims.

Offenders participating in this program as a condition of release will receive an FI-6R vote from the BPP which requires them to complete a treatment program and upon completion, be eligible for release no earlier than six months from a date designated by the BPP.

<i>Current Capacity</i>	<i>Duration of Program</i>	<i>Location</i>
112 beds	Six months while incarcerated	Marlin

The program was implemented in September 2016 and will be evaluated in future reports.

In-Prison Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) Recovery Program

The DWI Program is a multimodal six month program developed for a complex population with diverse anti-social behavior issues and re-offending risk factors. The substance abuse treatment programming specifically targets those offenders who are incarcerated for a DWI offense.

The presentation of the curriculum is through didactic skills training and therapeutic group process. The comprehensive curriculum shall include a blend of evidence-based practices that focus on alternatives to drinking and driving, alcohol addiction and abuse, victim awareness, medical effects, lifestyles, stress, assertion, cognitive therapy, journaling, etc.

Participants come from a pool of offenders who meet the established criteria or as a condition of release. If a condition of release, they will receive an FI-6 vote from the BPP. Priority placement is given to those offenders who receive an FI-6 vote to complete the program prior to parole release.

<i>Current Capacity</i>	<i>Duration of Program</i>	<i>Location</i>
1,000 beds	Six months while incarcerated; No aftercare	East Texas Treatment Facility Hamilton Lockhart

In FY 2013, 933 offenders were identified as being released after completing the DWI program. Most placements into the program were after a vote by the BPP. Ten offenders that completed the program were not released to the streets and were removed from the study. Offenders completing the DWI program in FY 2013, but not released in FY 2013 are also not included in the study.

In-Prison Driving While Intoxicated Recovery Program Recidivism					
		Two Year Recidivism		Three Year Recidivism	
	Cohort Size	Percent	Difference to Comparison	Percent	Difference to Comparison
DWI	923	8.34%	-6.52%	14.30%	-5.29%
Comparison Group	148	14.86%		19.59%	

There is a positive difference in the recidivism rates between the treatment and control groups at both two and three years.

Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative

The Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI) provides pre-release and in-cell programming for offenders releasing directly from administrative segregation. The curriculum addresses the leading causes of recidivism: anger management, thinking errors, substance abuse, life skills and employment. Some of the offenders with the parole stipulation of SVORI aftercare may participate in a continuum of care through a Parole District Reentry Center (DRC). Where available, continued programming through the DRC upon release may be an advantage for those in the continuum of care and the process of reentry. The program is for male offenders only.

Offenders participating in this program as a condition of release will receive an FI-7R vote from the BPP. Offenders who choose not to participate or are determined ineligible for placement will be reconsidered for release with alternative conditions.

<i>Current Capacity</i>	<i>Duration of Program</i>	<i>Location</i>
63 beds	Phase I – Seven months – In-cell pre-release programming	Estelle Unit
	If released to supervision, Phase II – 12 months – Post-Release continuum of care	

In FY 2013, 86 offenders were identified as completing the seven months incarceration portion of the SVORI program; two were not released to the streets. While this is a rehabilitation tier program that can be required as a condition of release, some offenders (7) entered the program without a rehabilitation tier vote.

SVORI Recidivism					
		Two Year Recidivism		Three Year Recidivism	
	Cohort Size	Percent	Difference to Comparison	Percent	Difference to Comparison
SVORI	84	13.10%	-3.57%	22.62%	-4.05%
Comparison Group	60	16.67%		26.67%	

The SVORI and the comparison group offenders have the highest recidivism rates of any of the tier rehabilitation programs as expected as they are in administrative segregation due to membership in a Serious Threat Group or they are a threat to themselves or others. There is a positive difference in the recidivism rates between the treatment and comparison groups at both two and three years.

SVORI is only one of the programs for offenders housed in administrative segregation. The Corrective Intervention Pre-Release Program was implemented in July 2012, and will be evaluated in future reports.

Sex Offender Education Program

The Sex Offender Education Program (SOEP) is a four-month, low-intensity program designed to assist sex offenders assessed to pose a low sexual re-offense risk or who may have an extended period of supervision during which they may participate in treatment. The SOEP employs a cognitive intervention model utilizing psycho-educational classes. The goal of this program is to reduce the rate of re-offense and move the participant toward a more pro-social lifestyle. The format of the SOEP is didactic and is intended to provide the information necessary to impact offenders lacking knowledge as necessary to effect change in their patterns of thinking. Priority placement is given to offenders with an FI-4R vote from the Board of Pardons and Paroles.

<i>Current Capacity</i>	<i>Duration of Program</i>	<i>Location</i>
293 beds	Four months while incarcerated; If released to supervision, the BPP may impose a special condition for outpatient counseling	Beto Hightower Neal Estelle

In FY 2013, 867 offenders were identified as completing SOEP. Offenders may enroll without a parole vote. Seven hundred seventy-four of the FY 2013 releases who completed SOEP were placed in the program with a tier rehabilitation parole vote. All offenders were released to the streets.

Sex Offender Education Program Recidivism					
		Two Year Recidivism		Three Year Recidivism	
	Cohort Size	Percent	Difference to Comparison	Percent	Difference to Comparison
SOEP	867	8.30%	0.02%	11.88%	-1.41%
Comparison Group	459	8.28%		13.29%	

SOEP did not show benefits for recidivism after 2 years, but did have an increased impact after 3 years.

Sex Offender Treatment Program – 9 Month

The Sex Offender Treatment Program nine-month program is a moderate intensity treatment program designed to assist sex offenders assessed to pose a moderate sexual re-offense risk. The SOTP-9 employs a cognitive-behavioral model and includes psycho-educational classes as well as group and individual therapy. The primary goal of this program is to reduce the rate of re-offense and move the participant toward a more pro-social lifestyle. Three phases of programming (Orientation and Education, Main Treatment, and Reentry Planning) will generally be divided as indicated below. Phase I consists of individual sessions and attendance in psycho-educational classes. Upon completion of Phase I, the individual begins group therapy and continues with individual sessions through Phase III. Priority placement is given to offenders with an FI-9R vote from the Board of Pardons and Paroles.

<i>Current Capacity</i>	<i>Duration of Program</i>	<i>Location</i>
809 beds	9 months while incarcerated; If released to supervision, the BPP may impose a special condition for outpatient counseling	Estelle Goree Hightower Neal Stringfellow

In FY 2013, 194 offenders were identified as releasing after completing SOTP-9. 59 of the program participants entered the program without receiving a rehabilitation tier parole approval.

Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP-9) Recidivism					
		Two Year Recidivism		Three Year Recidivism	
	Cohort Size	Percent	Difference to Comparison	Percent	Difference to Comparison
SOTP-9	194	8.76%	1.31%	12.89%	2.33%
Comparison Group	161	7.45%		10.56%	

This is the first year the SOTP-9 program was included in this report. This program did not show benefits from programming when compared to a control group.

Sex Offender Treatment Program – 18 Month

The Sex Offender Treatment Program eighteen-month program consists of a high intensity treatment program designed to assist sex offenders assessed to pose a high sexual re-offense risk. The SOTP-18 employs a cognitive-behavioral model and includes psycho-educational classes as well as group and individual therapy in a Therapeutic Community. The primary goal of this program is to reduce the rate of re-offense and move the participant toward a more pro-social lifestyle. There are three phases of programming (Orientation & Education, Main Treatment, and Reentry Planning) and priority placement is given to offenders with an FI-18R vote from the Board of Pardons and Paroles.

<i>Current Capacity</i>	<i>Duration of Program</i>	<i>Location</i>
112 beds	18 months while incarcerated; If released to supervision, the BPP may impose a special condition for outpatient counseling	Hightower Hilltop

In FY 2013, 201 offenders were identified as releasing after completing SOTP-18. 66 of the program participants entered the program without receiving a rehabilitation tier parole approval.

Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP-18) Recidivism					
		Two Year Recidivism		Three Year Recidivism	
	Cohort Size	Percent	Difference to Comparison	Percent	Difference to Comparison
SOTP-18	201	3.48%	-2.99%	6.97%	-3.03%
Comparison Group	170	6.47%		10.00%	

There is a positive difference in the recidivism rates between the treatment and control groups that increases from the two year to the three year comparison.

The SOTP-18 program had the greatest decrease in recidivism rates of all the tier rehabilitation programs between this report and previous reports. This may be due to the addition of the SOTP-9 program rather than a change in program. With the availability of a second SOTP program, the sex offender risk scores are utilized to place the offenders in the most appropriate program that best addresses their needs.

Substance Abuse Felony Punishment

The Substance Abuse Felony Punishment (SAFP) is an intensive substance abuse treatment program for offenders on probation or parole. The program is operated in a therapeutic community setting and lasts six months in most cases, but nine months for offenders with special needs. A judge sentences an offender to SAFP as a condition of probation or as a modification of probation. The BPP may also place an offender in the program as a modification of parole supervision. Offenders who participate in the SAFP program do so at the order of a judge or the BPP as an alternative to reincarceration.

The program consists of Phase I (Orientation), Phase II (Treatment), and Phase III (Re-Entry and Relapse Prevention). Offenders may also participate in peer support groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), Narcotics Anonymous (NA), Cocaine Anonymous (CA), Winner’s Circle, or Secular Organization for Sobriety (SOS). This level of service is also inclusive of an aftercare component. The aftercare phase administers a diverse range of therapeutic, residential, outpatient, and alternative resource programs specifically targeted for those offenders who have participated in the SAFP program.

<i>Current Capacity</i>	<i>Duration of Program</i>	<i>Location</i>
3,900 beds	Six months while incarcerated for regular needs offenders; Nine months for special needs offenders; Three months in a residential transitional treatment center or approved alternative program; Six - nine months of outpatient care upon release; Up to 12 months of support groups and follow-up care	Estelle Glossbrenner Crain Halbert Henley Jester I Johnston Sayle Kyle East Texas Treatment

In FY 2013, 5,867 offenders were identified as completing the incarceration portion of the SAFP program and entering aftercare.

Of these, 2,122 (36.2%) offenders successfully completed the aftercare component of the program as determined by their treatment team.

The comparison group for SAFP is a combination of parole releases (480) that match with the offenders sent to SAFP by the BPP and probation releases from TDCJ. The comparison group to the probation SAFP offenders consisted of 517 probation releases from TDCJ that were released to the street from prison and state jail. With so few probation releases, all were included so the demographics do not match as precisely as the other comparison groups.

Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Recidivism					
		Two Year Recidivism		Three Year Recidivism	
	Cohort Size	Percent	Difference to Comparison	Percent	Difference to Comparison
SAFP with Successful Completion of Aftercare	2,122	11.88%	-9.34%	20.26%	-8.04%
Comparison Group	933	21.22%		28.30%	

Recidivism rates for the treatment group are lower than the comparison group at both two and three years. Based on the difference in the recidivism rates calculated by the LBB for all offenders released after completing treatment while incarcerated and the recidivism rates for those offenders that completed both the incarceration and aftercare phases, aftercare is an important part of substance abuse treatment. (See the recidivism rates calculated by the LBB for all SAFP offenders released from TDCJ in Appendix A)

Comparison with Prior Studies

Summary of Results for the Current Report (FY 2013 Releases)				
	Percent that Recidivated within 2 Years	Difference to the Comparison Group	Percent that Recidivated within 3 Years	Difference to the Comparison Group
IFI	6.86%	-5.64%	9.80%	-11.03%
IPTC with Aftercare	7.25%	-4.44%	14.56%	-2.55%
PRSAP	14.07%	2.45%	20.78%	3.55%
PRTC	12.85%	2.32%	20.95%	5.53%
DWI	8.34%	-6.52%	14.30%	-5.29%
SVORI	13.10%	-3.57%	22.62%	-4.05%
SOEP	8.30%	0.02%	11.88%	-1.41%
SOTP-9	8.76%	1.31%	12.89%	2.33%
SOTP-18	3.48%	-2.99%	6.97%	-3.03%
SAFP with Aftercare	11.88%	-9.34%	20.26%	-8.04%

Summary of Results for the April 2015 Report (FY 2011 Releases)				
	Percent that Recidivated within 2 Years	Difference to the Comparison Group	Percent that Recidivated within 3 Years	Difference to the Comparison Group
IFI	10.42%	-2.08%	16.67%	-4.17%
IPTC with Aftercare	7.12%	-6.00%	13.71%	-8.31%
PRSAP	15.56%	2.64%	24.24%	2.71%
PRTC	10.77%	-2.89%	18.97%	-4.19%
DWI	9.65%	-1.83%	16.32%	-3.68%
SVORI	20.83%	2.98%	26.39%	-2.18%
SOEP	7.76%	0.23%	11.08%	-0.20%
SOTP-18	6.53%	1.33%	11.34%	2.67%
SAFP with Aftercare	10.76%	-17.40%	20.53%	-17.39%

Summary of Results for the February 2013 Report (FY 2009 Releases)				
	Percent that Recidivated within 2 Years	Difference to the Comparison Group	Percent that Recidivated within 3 Years	Difference to the Comparison Group
IFI	9.73%	0.88%	15.04%	-3.54%
IPTC with Aftercare	6.67%	-6.70%	13.50%	-8.25%
PRSAP	12.93%	0.52%	20.93%	0.37%
PRTC	12.73%	0.40%	20.00%	0.22%
DWI	8.40%	-2.18%	16.25%	-4.57%
SVORI	25.71%	8.07%	32.86%	1.48%
SOEP	7.09%	-3.00%	11.19%	-5.32%
SOTP-18	5.64%	-1.92%	11.79%	-4.17%
SAFP with Aftercare	9.10%	-15.50%	19.28%	-16.67%

Summary of Results for the April 2011 Report (FY 2007 Releases)				
	Percent that Recidivated within 2 Years	Difference to the Comparison Group	Percent that Recidivated within 3 Years	Difference to the Comparison Group
IFI	11.21%	-6.66%	15.89%	-9.81%
IPTC with Aftercare	8.56%	-2.74%	17.11%	-4.75%
PRSAP	13.56%	0.52%	22.77%	1.01%
PRTC	13.54%	0.70%	21.88%	-0.40%
SVORI	26.09%	-3.40%	36.23%	-4.79%
SOEP	10.64%	-3.48%	15.41%	-5.41%
SOTP-18	8.50%	-3.32%	12.55%	-5.68%
SAFP with Aftercare	15.17%	-11.90%	24.28%	-13.90%

Summary of Results for the February 2009 Report (FY 2005 Releases)				
	Percent that Recidivated within 2 Years	Difference to the Comparison Group	Percent that Recidivated within 3 Years	Difference to the Comparison Group
IFI	14.58%	-4.17%	19.79%	-1.04%
IPTC with Aftercare	5.27%	-9.37%	12.53%	-9.65%
PRSAP	20.80%	5.88%	28.58%	7.16%
PRTC	15.85%	0.27%	22.53%	-0.44%
SOEP	15.02%	-0.47%	20.60%	-3.74%
SOTP-18	20.17%	4.38%	23.53%	-1.91%
SAFP with Aftercare	13.58%	-12.77%	22.26%	-13.42%

Appendix A

* Recidivism rates for IPTC were not calculated by the LBB for FY 2005 releases.

Historical Recidivism Rates for Prison, SAFP, and IPTC Releases as Determined by the LBB					
		2 Year Recidivism Rate		3 Year Recidivism Rate	
		Rate	Difference from Prior LBB Studies	Rate	Difference From Prior LBB Studies
FY 2005 Releases	SAFP	31.7%		41.3%	
	IPTC*	N/A		N/A	
	Prison	18.9%		27.2%	
FY 2007 Releases	SAFP	30.7%	-1.0%	40.2%	-1.1%
	IPTC	14.4%		23.7%	
	Prison	16.2%	-2.7%	23.9%	-3.3%
FY 2009 Releases	SAFP	30.5%	-0.2%	40.3%	0.1%
	IPTC	12.1%	-2.3%	21.7%	-2.0%
	Prison	14.5%	-1.7%	22.3%	-1.6%
FY 2011 Releases	SAFP	33.9%	3.4%	44.1%	3.8%
	IPTC	13.8%	1.7%	23.1%	1.4%
	Prison	14.0%	-1.8%	21.4%	-0.3%
FY 2013 Releases	SAFP	36.4%	2.5%	45.4%	1.3%
	IPTC	12.2%	-1.6%	21.3%	-1.8%
	Prison	14.1%	0.1%	21.0%	-0.4%

Source: *Statewide Criminal Justice Recidivism and Revocation Rates*, published by the Texas Legislative Budget Board, January 2009, January 2011, January 2013, February 2015, January 2017.

Appendix B

Composition of Rehabilitation Program Treatment Groups										
	DWI	IFI	IPTC	PRSAP	PRTC	SAFP	SOEP	SOTP-9	SOTP-18	SVORI
	923	102	1,738	1,251	864	2,122	867	194	201	84
Race/Ethnicity										
Black	8.5%	47.1%	34.7%	35.7%	45.5%	21.1%	24.8%	29.9%	27.9%	0.0%
Hispanic	41.5%	19.6%	33.8%	33.9%	22.3%	24.3%	29.0%	24.2%	25.9%	76.2%
White	49.5%	33.3%	31.1%	30.3%	31.8%	54.1%	45.7%	45.9%	44.8%	23.8%
Other	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%
Gender										
Female	6.8%	0.0%	10.9%	0.0%	0.0%	26.3%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%
Male	93.2%	100.0%	89.1%	100.0%	100.0%	73.7%	100.0%	100.0%	96.0%	100.0%
Age										
Under 35	12.2%	27.5%	47.4%	44.8%	52.7%	53.8%	27.3%	19.6%	20.4%	32.1%
35 & Older	87.8%	72.5%	52.6%	55.2%	47.3%	46.2%	72.7%	80.4%	79.6%	67.9%
Offense Type										
Violent	0.7%	55.9%	26.6%	27.5%	21.9%	20.0%	84.7%	87.1%	92.5%	45.2%
Property	0.4%	15.7%	15.2%	16.5%	17.8%	16.7%	0.9%	3.1%	1.5%	19.0%
Drug	1.2%	21.6%	43.6%	42.4%	47.3%	39.9%	1.7%	1.0%	1.0%	21.4%
Other	97.7%	6.9%	14.6%	13.5%	13.0%	23.4%	12.7%	8.8%	5.0%	14.3%
Number of Prior TDCJ Incarcerations in Prison/State Jail										
None	37.4%	47.1%	43.2%	45.8%	47.0%	73.1%	81.0%	84.0%	86.1%	33.3%
One	35.2%	23.5%	28.3%	26.7%	27.4%	14.4%	12.5%	8.8%	10.4%	40.5%
2 or More	27.4%	29.4%	28.6%	27.5%	25.6%	12.5%	6.6%	7.2%	3.5%	26.2%
Substance Abuse Screening Score										
No Need Indicated	3.5%	31.4%	1.8%	0.8%	24.3%	0.6%	40.7%	26.8%	34.3%	7.1%
Need In-Patient Treatment	6.5%	37.3%	1.0%	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%	26.3%	35.1%	31.3%	46.4%
Need Out-Patient Treatment	1.5%	2.9%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	5.9%	6.2%	4.5%	0.0%
Chemical Dependency	80.0%	20.6%	87.7%	90.2%	65.4%	89.8%	17.5%	20.1%	17.9%	39.3%
No score available	8.6%	7.8%	9.4%	8.4%	10.0%	9.1%	9.6%	11.9%	11.9%	7.1%
Custody										
Ad Seg Level 1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
General Pop Level 1	0.0%	31.4%	0.0%	27.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
General Pop Level 2	0.0%	68.6%	0.0%	72.0%	0.0%	0.0%	98.8%	97.9%	99.5%	0.0%
DWI	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
IPTC	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
PRTC	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
SAFP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	2.1%	0.5%	0.0%
Sex Offender Risk of Reoffending Level										
High	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	5.2%	5.0%	0.0%
Moderate	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	59.9%	44.8%	49.8%	2.4%
Low	0.4%	2.0%	1.2%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	37.9%	50.0%	45.3%	3.6%
N/A	99.3%	98.0%	98.5%	99.1%	99.4%	99.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	94.0%

Appendix C

Composition of Rehabilitation Program Comparison Groups										
	DWI	IFI	IPTC	PRSAP	PRTC	SAFP	SOEP	SOTP-9	SOTP-18	SVORI
	148	96	1,514	998	817	933	459	161	170	60
Race/Ethnicity										
Black	12.2%	47.9%	37.3%	38.6%	45.4%	35.8%	28.5%	31.1%	28.2%	0.0%
Hispanic	33.1%	18.8%	30.4%	31.6%	23.1%	30.0%	30.1%	24.2%	27.1%	75.0%
White	54.7%	33.3%	32.1%	29.9%	31.3%	33.8%	41.2%	44.7%	44.7%	25.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Gender										
Female	13.5%		10.6%			10.5%			1.2%	0.0%
Male	86.5%	100.0%	89.4%	100.0%	100.0%	89.5%	100.0%	100.0%	98.8%	100.0%
Age										
Under 35	10.8%	28.1%	41.1%	41.8%	51.3%	54.1%	29.8%	18.6%	20.0%	31.7%
35 & Older	89.2%	71.9%	58.9%	58.2%	48.7%	45.9%	70.2%	81.4%	80.0%	68.3%
Offense Type										
Violent	2.7%	56.3%	35.0%	31.4%	23.0%	23.8%	79.1%	90.1%	95.3%	56.7%
Property	1.4%	14.6%	17.8%	16.9%	18.6%	32.5%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	18.3%
Drug	2.7%	21.9%	33.4%	37.5%	45.4%	29.2%	1.5%	0.0%	0.6%	16.7%
Other	93.2%	7.3%	13.8%	14.2%	13.0%	14.6%	18.5%	9.9%	4.1%	8.3%
Number of Prior TDCJ Incarcerations in Prison/State Jail										
None	33.8%	46.9%	42.9%	45.1%	55.1%	40.2%	74.3%	85.1%	87.1%	46.7%
One	30.4%	21.9%	26.5%	25.9%	31.6%	24.1%	16.1%	6.8%	10.0%	28.3%
2 or More	35.8%	31.3%	30.6%	29.1%	35.5%	23.3%	9.6%	8.1%	2.9%	25.0%
Substance Abuse Screening Score										
No Need Indicated	8.1%	29.2%	3.0%	1.2%	25.8%	25.2%	41.2%	29.2%	37.1%	6.7%
Need In-Patient Treatment	16.9%	39.6%	2.2%	0.6%	0.2%	11.8%	29.6%	32.3%	30.6%	58.3%
Need Out-Patient Treatment	3.4%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	5.5%	5.9%	4.3%	2.9%	0.0%
Chemical Dependency	66.9%	19.8%	79.2%	88.3%	63.4%	46.7%	15.5%	21.1%	17.6%	30.0%
No score available	4.7%	8.3%	15.6%	9.9%	10.4%	10.8%	7.8%	13.0%	11.8%	5.0%
Custody										
Ad Seg Level 1										100.0%
General Pop Level 1	14.2%	21.9%	25.7%	27.2%	29.1%	18.3%	0.9%	1.2%	2.4%	
General Pop Level 2	50.7%	78.1%	74.3%	72.7%	70.9%	72.5%	97.4%	96.3%	97.6%	
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	9.2%	1.7%	2.5%	0.0%	
Sex Offender Risk of Reoffending Level										
High							1.5%	3.1%	3.5%	
Moderate							49.9%	42.9%	47.6%	
Low							47.5%	51.6%	47.1%	
N/A							1.1%	2.5%	1.8%	