

Texas Department of Criminal Justice

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



**Executive Administrative Services
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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%