STATE OF CONNECTICUT • OFFICE OF POLICY & MANAGEMENT (OPM) • RESEARCH, ANALYSIS & EVALUATION

Criminal Justice
Policy & Planning Division

450 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, CT 06106-1379 • (860) 418-6248 • WWW.CT.GOV/OPM/CriminalJustice/Research

Annual Report
2008 Connecticut Recidivism Study

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Organization of the 2008 Report

The 2008 report is organized into four major sections. Section one contains a brief Executive Summary with a bulleted list of findings and conclusions. Section two contains a Study Summary with descriptions of the offender study groups followed by the recidivism research. Appendix I provides technical information explaining the data collection process and the research methodologies used in this study. Appendix II provides an analysis of recidivism rates for select offender groups.

The Connecticut Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) is a collaborative venture between the Office of Policy and Management and Central Connecticut State University. The SAC functions as a clearinghouse for justice related information, serves as a liaison in assisting the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) in gathering state data, and conducts research. This study was funded in part by a BJS grant.

This report has been generated by the co-facilitation of the Office of Policy and Management and the Connecticut Statistical Analysis Center at Central Connecticut State University, and in collaboration with members of the Forecast/Research Work Group.

Office of Policy and Management (OPM)
Robert L. Genuario, Secretary
Criminal Justice Policy & Planning Division
Brian Austin, Jr., Under Secretary
John E. Forbes, Assistant Director
Linda D. DeConti, M.Sc., Research Manager
Alyse A. Chin, M.S.W., Assistant Manager

Central Connecticut State University (CCSU)
Stephen M. Cox, Ph.D., SAC Director
Lyndsay Ruffolo, Research Specialist

Overview

The State of Connecticut Recidivism Study is an annual report published in response to the statutory requirements outlined in Public Act 05-249, An Act Concerning Criminal Justice Planning and Eligibility for Crime Victim Compensation. This legislation created the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division (CJPPD) within the Office of Policy and Management (OPM) effective July 1, 2006, and tasked the Division with issuing an annual report on the recidivism of offenders released from the custody of the Department of Correction (DOC) and from probation.

Differences and Improvements

This is the second annual report to study recidivism prepared by OPM. The 2008 report has been reconstructed to address concerns raised from limitations found in OPM's inaugural 2007 report. Overall the 2008 report is more extensive, comprehensive and contains more current information. These changes are as follows:

- The 2007 report assessed recidivism rates of offenders released during the 2000 calendar year. The 2008 report assesses recidivism rates of offenders released during the 2004 calendar year. The 2004 calendar year was selected because it was more current and it afforded the opportunity to assess recidivism rates up to two years from the time an offender was released from DOC custody or placed on probation.
- The 2007 report used a baseline sample of 9,501 offenders released from DOC custody with an 87% (8,221) match rate for criminal history records. The 2008 report used a baseline sample of 16,577 offenders released from DOC custody with a 98% (16,246) match rate for criminal history records; and in addition included a baseline sample of 24,263 offenders placed on probation with a 91% (22,261) match rate.
- The 2007 report matched offender criminal history by official docket based court records from the Judicial Branch. The 2008 report matched offender criminal history by more straightforward offender based files from the Department of Public Safety.
- In addition, the 2008 report has been expanded to include: new arrest rates; success (or completion) rates; violation rates for offenders released from DOC custody; recidivism rates for offenders on probation; and a detailed analysis of recidivism rates for 7 select offender groups.

Executive Summary

Conclusions — *Primary findings of the 2008 recidivism study are:*

- The recidivism rates found in this study are comparable to the 2001 Connecticut Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee report and to national studies of recidivism.
- Offenders released from prison with no community supervision were most likely to be arrested, convicted, and incarcerated for a new offense than offenders who received some type of post-release supervision.

Study Sample — *Page 4*

- The 2008 recidivism study sample included 16,246 offenders who had been convicted of a crime and sentenced to serve time in a Department of Correction facility and 22,261 convicted offenders who were placed on probation and supervised by probation officers in the Judicial Branch's Court Support Services Division during the 2004 calendar year.

Time Served Prior to Release — *Page 9*

- The vast majority of offenders (80.8%) served a period of two years or less prior to their release from prison; less than 1% served over ten years.
- Specifically, 61% served one year or less prior to their release from prison; of that population nearly half, or 44.6%, served 3 months or less.

Recidivism Rates — *Page 8*

Excerpt from... TABLE 1 – **All Offenders Released in the 2004 DOC Study Group**

Post Prison Supervision	End of Sentence (EOS)	Type of Release at the Time of the Study	Total All Offenders	% Total All Offenders	Success Rate	Violation Rate	New Arrest Rate	New Conviction	New Prison Sentence
No	**EOS**	Release from Prison	6,916	42.6%	43.6%	NA	56.4%	38.7%	20.5%
Yes	**EOS**	Release from Parole	764	4.7%	50.5%	NA	49.5%	31.9%	13.6%
Yes	**EOS**	Release from Trans. Sup.	756	4.7%	48.0%	NA	52.0%	33.9%	14.9%

- Offenders released at end of sentence represented the highest proportion (52%) of the total offenders released in the 2004 DOC study group. Arrest, conviction, and new prison sentence rates were higher for offenders with no post prison supervision.
- Among all end of sentence (EOS) offenders, those who had served a period of parole and transitional supervision prior to leaving DOC custody had lower new arrest rates (49.5% and 52%), lower new conviction rates (31.9% and 33.9%), and lower new prison sentence rates (13.6% and 14.9%) than those released from prison with no community supervision.
- Almost one-half (47.5%) of parolees successfully completed parole while 25.3% were returned to prison for a technical violation, 27.2% were arrested for a new offense, 19.6% were convicted for a new offense, and 12.6% received a new prison sentence.
- Offenders with the highest success rate (or completion rate) and least likely to recidivate were those under DOC community supervision released to community programs including halfway houses and transitional placement (67.3%) and transitional supervision (64.5%).

Recidivism Rates for Split Sentenced Probationers — *Page 8*

- One-third (33.4%) of all end of sentence offenders or 17.3% of the total 2004 DOC study group served split-sentences to guarantee that some type of community supervision followed their release from prison.
- Overall, the re-arrest rate was 10.5% higher for offenders who were released from prison following the completion of their sentence who did not have a term of probation to follow (59.9% to 49.4%). Offenders released from prison with no post prison community supervision or probation had higher rates for new arrest (59.9%), new conviction (41.2%), and a new prison sentence (21.6%).

Recidivism Rates for New Probationers — *Page 9*

- A total of 22,261 probationers began new probation supervision during 2004. For new probationers 40.7% were arrested for a new offense, 20.0% were convicted for a new offense, and 11.4% received a new prison sentence.

Recidivism Rates for Select Offender Groups

Offenders Ever Convicted of a Violent Crime — *Page 12*

- Offenders ever convicted of a violent crime represented 41.6% of all offenders in the total DOC study group population.
- Overall, the recidivism rates for released offenders considered to be violent are not significantly different from all offenders.

Offender Severity/Violence of Current Offense Risk Scores — *Page 13*

- This risk factor is predicated on two major issues, the severity of the current offense and the level of violence involved. Offenders convicted of serious violent crimes have a severity/violence of current offense risk score of 3 or higher and represented 22.2% of all offenders in the total DOC study group population.
- Overall, the recidivism rates for released offenders with a severity/violence of current offense score of 3 or higher are not significantly different from all offenders.

Offender History of Violence Risk Scores — *Page 14*

- For the history of violence risk score, emphasis is placed on the number of prior violent acts, the seriousness of these acts in terms of the rating of the offense, and how recent the violence occurred. Offenders with a history of serious violence represented 10% of all offenders in the total DOC study group population.
- Offenders with a serious history of violence had a higher recidivism rate for end of sentence release types and for releases to transitional supervision from all offenders combined.

Offenders Ever Convicted of Burglary — *Page 15*

- Overall, offenders convicted of burglary crimes represented 16.5% of all offenders in the total DOC study group population. Of those offenders convicted of burglary, Burglary 3 is the largest with a total of 2,090 offenders.
- Of the 101 offenders convicted of Burglary 1, 60% were released at their end of sentence from prison with some form of community supervision.
- Offenders convicted of Burglary 3 had higher recidivism rates than offenders convicted of Burglary 1.

Substance Abuse Treatment (SAT) Needs Scores — *Page 17*

- Offenders with substance abuse need scores of 3 or higher represented 60.2% of all offenders in the total DOC study group population.
- 63.5% of offenders with substance abuse need scores of 3 or higher were released with some form of community supervision.
- Offenders with high substance treatment needs scores did not have significantly different recidivism rates from those with low need scores.

Mental Health Treatment (MHT) Need Scores — *Page 18*

- Offenders with mental health need scores of 3 or higher represented 13.8% of all offenders in the total DOC study group population. 61% of these offenders having higher mental health need scores were released at the completion of their end of sentence from prison without any form of community supervision.
- Although only a small segment of the total DOC study group population, offenders with higher mental health treatment needs scores had higher recidivism rates (including new arrest, new conviction and new prison sentence) for end of sentence released from prison and parole compared to the overall rates.

Sex Offender Treatment (SOT) Needs Scores — *Page 19*

- Sex offenders with need scores of 3 or higher represented 6.5% of all offenders in the total DOC study group population. 85% or the majority of these high risk sex offenders were released at the completion of their end of sentence from prison without any form of community supervision.
- Offenders with higher sexual offender treatment needs scores consistently had lower recidivism rates for all release type categories compared to the overall rates for the total DOC study group population.

Study Summary

Definition of Terms

Definition: Recidivism is defined as new criminal activity by a person after a criminal conviction that resulted in either imprisonment or another sanction against them. The three most common measures used to track recidivism rates are new arrest, new conviction and new prison sentence. For the purposes of this 2008 study, all three have been included in addition to the violation rate for technical violations of community release.

- New arrest or re-arrest rate is an important measure since an arrest for a new misdemeanor or felony offense starts the criminal justice process as the initial response of the state against a person suspected of committing a crime.
- New conviction or re-conviction indicates that the offender was found guilty by the court disposition or verdict for each criminal case of the charges resulting from the new arrest. An offender may be charged with more than one crime per case.
- New prison sentence or re-imprisonment indicates that after a criminal conviction a new offense occurred and the court imposed a sanction against the offender.
- Violation rate for technical violations of community release is a measure indicating that an offender was brought back for a violation, other than an arrest.

Summary of Offender Study Groups

The 2008 study assessed the recidivism rates of two major categories for offender study groups identified by their managing organization:

(A) The DOC Study Group - managed by the Department of Correction (DOC); and

(B) The CSSD Study Group - managed by the Judicial Branch's Court Support Services Division (CSSD).

Both the DOC Study Group and the CSSD Study Group were further differentiated by release status and their associated release types or levels of supervision as described in their following respective sections of this report.

The DOC Study Group

The DOC Study Group included 16,246 offenders released from prison and/or community supervision programs managed by the Department of Correction (DOC) during the 2004 calendar year.

Demographics for the DOC Study Group

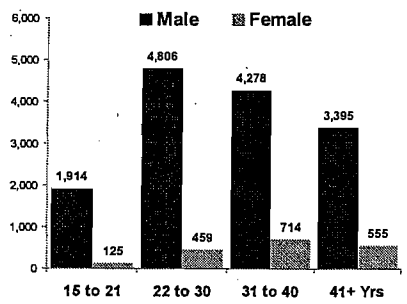


CHART 1A – **All Offenders Male/Female Age at Release**

The vast majority (88.6%) of offenders were male. At release, the offenders' ranged in age from 15 to 84 years, with an average age of 33 years. Twelve percent (1,914) of the male offenders were in the 15 to 21 age group whereas less than one percent (125) of the female offenders were within that group.

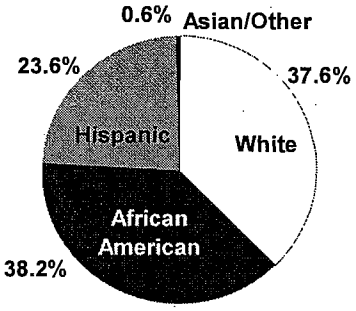


CHART 2A – **All Offenders Race and Ethnicity**

Almost two thirds (62.4%) of all offenders in the DOC study group were minorities. The study group was 37.6% White, 38.2% African American, 23.6% Hispanic, and 0.6% Asian/Other.

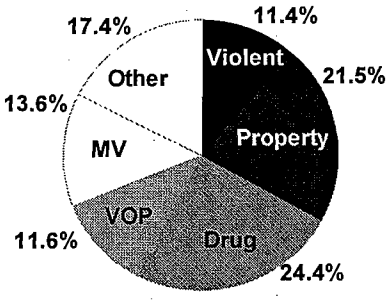


CHART 3A – **All Offenders Offense Categories**

For this study primary offenses, or the most serious crime for which an offender was convicted, have been classified into six offense categories*: violent (11.4%), property (21.5%), drug (24.4%), violation of probation (VOP) (11.6%), motor vehicle (MV) (13.6%), and all other crimes (17.4%).

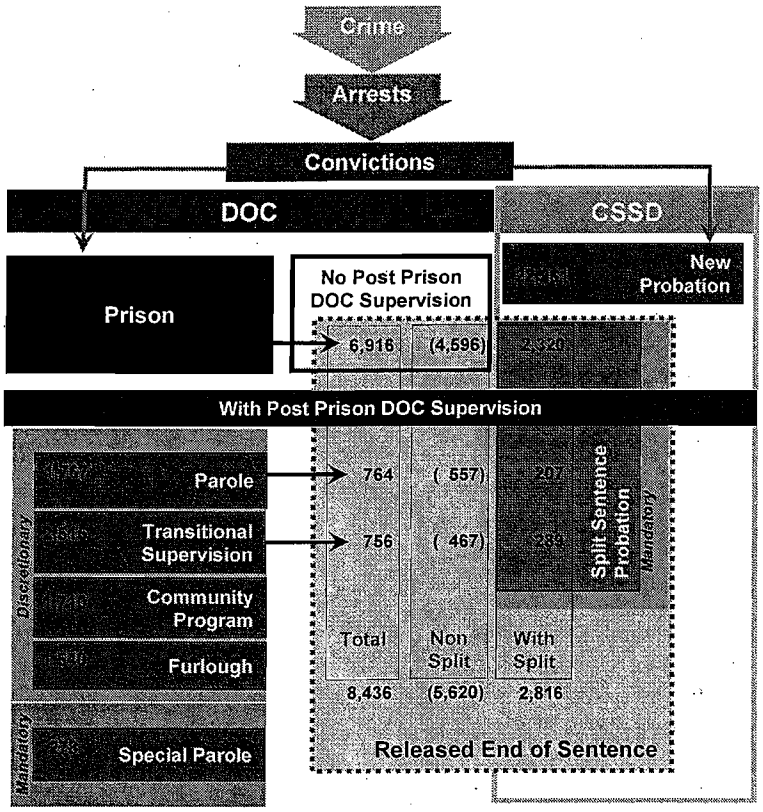
*Each crime category is comprised of specific types of offenses. Violent crime consists of homicide, assault, sexual assault, robbery, kidnapping, and arson. Property crime consists of burglary, larceny, forgery, and fraud. Drug crime includes sale and possession of illegal drugs and paraphernalia. The VOP category also includes failure to appear in court and escape. The motor vehicle offense category includes all driving and license violations. The other crime category consists of all remaining offenses.

The DOC Study Group (Continued)

A. The DOC Study Group: The following are definitions that describe offender study groups by their release status and release types managed by the Department of Correction (DOC).

The relationship of these offender study groups to each other are reflected in FIGURE 1. Furthermore, the numbers shown in parenthesis next to each release status or release type correspond to those numbers shown in FIGURE 1 and represent the population size for this specific study group.

FIGURE 1 – **Offender Study Group Relationships**



Community Program Includes: Halfway House and Transitional Placement

Release Status

(1) **End of Sentence (EOS) (8,436):** At the time of study, those offenders who had completed their total sentence and had no further DOC supervision.

Release Types

- **Release from Prison (6,916):** Offenders who were released from prison after completing their court sentence. These offenders were released from a correctional facility with no community supervision.
- **Release from Parole (764):** Offenders who were released from DOC custody after serving time in prison and completing their court sentence in the community under the supervision of parole officers.
- **Release from Transitional Supervision (756):** Offenders who were released from DOC custody after serving time in prison and completing their court sentence in the community under Transitional Supervision.

Release Status

(2) **DOC Post Prison Community Supervision:** At the time of study, those offenders who were under DOC community supervision were categorized as non end of sentence (**NonEOS**).

Release Types

- **Release to Parole (1,767):** Per the discretion of the Board of Pardons and Paroles (BOPP), certain offenders who are serving sentences greater than two years may be released on parole. By statute, offenders convicted of non-violent crimes are eligible for parole after serving 50% of their sentence. Those offenders convicted of violent crimes must serve 85% of their sentence. Parolees are supervised in the community by parole officers.
- **Release to Transitional Supervision (2,515):** Per the discretion of DOC, offenders serving at least 50% of a sentence of two years or less may be released to transitional supervision (TS). DOC provides supervision and case management, through its Parole and Community Services Unit for these offenders. Offenders released on TS are supervised in the community by parole officers.
- **Release to Community Program (1,710):** For the purpose of this study, the two primary types of DOC community programs (Halfway House and Transitional Placement) were combined. Per the discretion of DOC, offenders who have exhibited satisfactory performance during their incarceration may be placed in an approved community or private residence facility 18 months prior to the end of their sentence or if they are voted to parole. This form of release typically provides greater support and supervision in the community. These offenders are supervised in the community by parole officers.
- **Release to Furlough (1,540):** Per the discretion of DOC, offenders may be released on a re-entry furlough 30 days prior to end of sentence or parole release for the purpose of re-entry support into the community.
- **Release to Special Parole (278):** This is a mandatory form of release with no discretion. Offenders may be sentenced to a term of parole following completion of their prison sentenced. Special Parolees are supervised in the community by parole officers.

The CSSD Study Group

The CSSD Study Group included 22,261 offenders sentenced to probation and managed by the Judicial Branch's Court Support Services Division (CSSD) during the 2004 calendar year.

Demographics for the CSSD Study Group

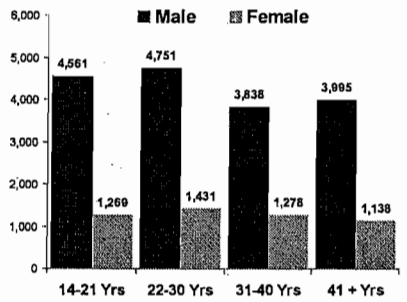


CHART 1B – **Probationers Male/Female Age at Release**

The vast majority (76.26%) of new probationers were male. During the time of the study, the average age of offenders starting probation was 31 years old. Approximately 21% (4,561) of the male probationers were in the 14 to 21 age group whereas less than six percent (1,269) of the female probationers were within that age group.

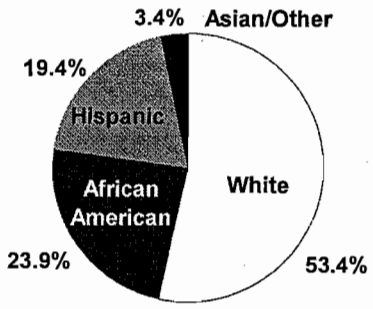


CHART 2B – **Probationers Race and Ethnicity**

Less than half (46.6%) of new probationers in the CSSD study group were minorities. The study group was 53.4% White, 23.9% African American, 19.4% Hispanic, and 3.4% Asian/Other.

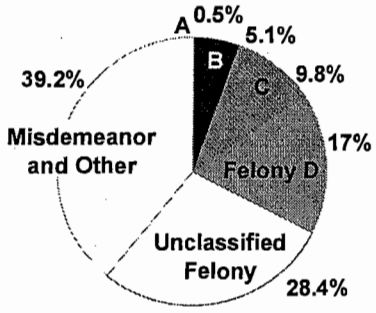


CHART 3B – **Probationers Offense Categories**

For this study primary offenses, or the most serious crime for which an offender was convicted, have been classified into six offense categories*: Felony A (0.5%), Felony B (5.1%), Felony C (9.8%), Felony D (17%), Unclassified Felony (28.4%), and all other misdemeanors and violations (39.2%).

*Due to type of data available for the CSSD study group the categories for primary offenses are different from those shown in the DOC study group. The primary offenses are categorized by Felony types A, B, C, D and Other Felony with the remaining offenses aggregated into a category for all other misdemeanors and violations.

B. The CSSD Study Group: The following are definitions that describe offender study groups by their release status and release types managed by the Judicial Branch's Court Support Services Division (CSSD). Judges may sentence convicted offenders to a term of probation instead of or in addition to time in prison. For the purposes of this study probationers are classified under two statuses: (1) Split Sentence Probationers and (2) New Probationers.

The relationship of these offender study groups to each other are reflected in FIGURE 1 shown previously. Furthermore, the numbers shown in parenthesis next to each release status or release type correspond to those numbers shown in FIGURE 1 and represent the population size for this specific study group.

Release Status

(1) Split Sentence Probationers (2,816*): It is common practice in Connecticut for judges to sentence convicted offenders to serve a prison term and once this prison term is completed, the offender is sentenced to serve a term of probation. This practice is commonly referred to as a split-sentence and guarantees that these offenders will have some type of community supervision following their release from prison. *Note: The data used for the split sentence group is a subset of end of sentence (EOS) offenders in the DOC Study Group.

Release Types

Only three release types of end of sentence (EOS) offenders were included because they were the only DOC study group being supervised by probation officers following their release from prison.

- **Release from Prison (2,320):** Offenders who were released from prison with no DOC community supervision, and completing their court sentence with a period of probation supervised by a probation officer.
- **Release from Parole (207):** Offenders who were released from DOC custody after serving time in prison and in the community under the DOC supervision of parole officers, and completing their court sentence with a period of probation supervised by a probation officer.
- **Release from Transitional Supervision (289):** Offenders who were released from DOC custody after serving time in prison and in the community under DOC transitional supervision, and completing their court sentence with a period of probation supervised by a probation officer.

The CSSD Study Group (Continued)

Release Status

(2) **New Probationers (22,261):** Judges may sentence convicted offenders to a term of probation instead of time in prison. Those receiving a term of probation are supervised in the community by Judicial-Court Support Services Division (CSSD) probation officers. The level of probation supervision is determined by an assessment at the beginning of their term of probation. In most cases the higher the resulting scores on the Level Severity Inventory – Revised (LSI-R), the higher the level of supervision assigned. However, non-discretionary and discretionary overrides can either increase or decrease the level of supervision determined by the assessment process.

Levels of Supervision

The five different levels of supervision for New Probationers are: Surveillance, High, Medium, Administrative and a separate classification for Sex Offenders.

- **Surveillance (787):** The highest and the most intense form of supervision is surveillance, where probationers are required to report face to face with their assigned probation officer 3 to 4 times a month.
- **High (5,559):** The next highest level is high and requires probationers to report face to face with their assigned probation officer 2 to 3 times a month.
- **Medium (4,567):** The medium level of supervision requires probationers to report face to face with their assigned probation officer once a month or every other month.
- **Administrative (10,876):** The lowest level of supervision is administrative, whereby probationer contact can be made by phone or mail and cases are managed by a private vendor under contract with the Judicial Branch.
- **Sex Offender (472):** Probationers classified as sex offenders may or may not be serving time for an actual sexual offense, however they have been placed in this level of supervision due to their propensity for this behavior or past sex-related charges.

Recidivism Rates

Recidivism Rates for All Offenders Released in the 2004 Department of Correction (DOC) Study Group

- Offenders released at end of sentence represented the highest proportion (52%) of the total offenders released in the 2004 DOC study group. Arrest, conviction, and new prison sentence rates were higher for offenders with no post prison supervision.
- Among all end of sentence (EOS) offenders, those who had served a period of parole and transitional supervision prior to leaving DOC custody had lower new arrest rates (49.5% and 52%), lower new conviction rates (31.9% and 33.9%), and lower new prison sentence rates (13.6% and 14.9%) than those released from prison with no community supervision.
- Almost one-half (47.5%) of parolees successfully completed parole while 25.3% were returned to prison for a technical violation, 27.2% were arrested for a new offense, 19.6% were convicted for a new offense, and 12.6% received a new prison sentence.
- Offenders with the highest success rate (or completion rate) and least likely to recidivate were those under DOC community supervision released to community programs including halfway houses and transitional placement (67.3%) and transitional supervision (64.5%).

TABLE 1 – **All Offenders Released in the 2004 DOC Study Group**

Post Prison Supervision	End of Sentence (EOS)	Type of Release at the Time of the Study	Total All Offenders	% Total All Offenders	Success Rate	Violation Rate	New Arrest Rate	New Conviction	New Prison Sentence
No	**EOS**	Release from Prison	6,916	42.6%	43.6%	NA	56.4%	38.7%	20.5%
Yes	**EOS**	Release from Parole	764	4.7%	50.5%	NA	49.5%	31.9%	13.6%
Yes	**EOS**	Release from Trans. Sup.	756	4.7%	48.0%	NA	52.0%	33.9%	14.9%
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Parole	1,767	10.9%	47.5%	25.3%	27.2%	19.6%	12.6%
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Trans. Sup.	2,515	15.5%	64.5%	22.0%	13.5%	10.2%	6.2%
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Comm. Program	1,710	10.5%	67.3%	28.7%	4.0%	3.2%	2.2%
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Furlough	1,540	9.5%	97.3%	0.7%	2.0%	1.6%	0.7%
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Special Parole*	278	1.7%	28.4%	39.2%	32.4%	23.7%	15.1%
		TOTAL All Offenders	**16,246**	100%					

Mandatory
Data Note: Due to DOC data availability at the time of study, EOS and Non-EOS post release time to recidivism are calculated based on 24 and 35 months, respectively.

Recidivism Rates for End of Sentence (EOS) Offenders With Probation compared to those Without Probation

The following analysis looked at the effect of split sentence probation on recidivism rates. For this analysis, only the three types of end of sentence offenders were included because they were the only DOC study group being supervised by probation officers following their release from prison.

- One-third (33.4%) of all end of sentence offenders or 17.3% of the total 2004 DOC study group served split-sentences to guarantee that some type of community supervision followed their release from prison.
- Offenders with split sentence probation supervision have lower new arrest, new conviction, and new prison sentence rates than offenders leaving prison without community supervision.
- Overall, the re-arrest rate was 10.5% higher for offenders who were released from prison following the completion of their sentence who did not have a term of probation to follow (59.9% to 49.4%). Offenders released from prison with no post prison community supervision or probation had higher rates for new arrest (59.9%), new conviction (41.2%), and a new prison sentence (21.6%).

TABLE 2 – **End of Sentence (EOS) Offenders With Probation compared to those Without Probation**

Post DOC Supervision	Split Sentence Probation	Type of Release at the Time of the Study	Total EOS Offenders	% Total All Offenders	Success Rate	Violation Rate	New Arrest Rate	New Conviction	New Prison Sentence
No	No	Release from Prison	4,596	28.3%	40.1%	NA	59.9%	41.2%	21.6%
Yes	No	Release from Parole	557	3.4%	47.2%	NA	52.8%	35.0%	14.4%
Yes	No	Release from Trans. Sup.	467	2.9%	42.6%	NA	57.4%	36.0%	16.5%
No	**Yes**	Release from Prison	2,320	14.3%	50.6%	NA	49.4%	33.7%	18.5%
Yes	**Yes**	Release from Parole	207	1.3%	59.4%	NA	40.6%	23.7%	11.6%
Yes	**Yes**	Release from Trans. Sup.	289	1.8%	56.7%	NA	43.3%	30.4%	12.5%

Data Note: Due to DOC data availability at the time of study, EOS post release time to recidivism rates are calculated based on 24 months for each offender.

Recidivism Rates (continued)

Recidivism Rates for New Probation Sentences

Judges may sentence convicted offenders to a term of probation instead of time in prison. Those receiving a term of probation are supervised in the community by the Judicial Branch's Court Support Services Division (CSSD) probation officers. Upon entry into probation, offenders are assessed and placed under five different levels of supervision: Surveillance, High, Medium, Administrative and a separate classification for Sex Offenders. Those probationers classified as sex offenders may or may not be serving time for an actual sexual offense, however they have been placed in this level of supervision due to their propensity for this behavior or past sex-related charges.

- A total of 22,261 probationers began new probation supervision during 2004. For new probationers, 40.7% were arrested for a new offense, 20.0% were convicted for a new offense, and 11.4% received a new prison sentence.
- Surveillance level probationers had higher rates for new arrest (61.9%), new conviction (33.5%), and a new prison sentence (27.4%).

TABLE 3 – **New Probationers**

Type of Supervision at the Time of the Study	Total New Probationers	% Total All Offenders	Success Rate	Violation Rate	New Arrest Rate	New Conviction	New Prison Sentence
Surveillance	787	3.5%	38.1%	NA	61.9%	33.5%	27.4%
High	5,559	25.0%	42.3%	NA	57.7%	29.9%	20.0%
Medium	4,567	20.5%	56.8%	NA	43.2%	22.1%	12.1%
Administrative	10,876	48.9%	69.0%	NA	31.0%	13.8%	5.9%
Sex Offender	472	2.1%	74.8%	NA	25.2%	11.9%	8.1%
TOTAL New Probationers	**22,261**	**100%**			40.7%	20.0%	11.4%

Time Served

Time Served Prior to Release

- The vast majority of offenders (80.8%) served a period of two years or less prior to their release from prison; less than 1% served over ten years.
- Specifically, 61% served one year or less prior to their release from prison; of that population nearly half, or 44.6%, served 3 months or less.

TABLE 4 – **Time Served Prior to Release**

Time Served	All Offenders	% Total All Offenders
1 Year or less	**9,907**	61.0%
1-2 Years	3,212	19.8%
2-3 Years	1,528	9.4%
3-5 Years	976	6.0%
6-10 Years	491	3.0%
Over 10 Years	120	0.7%
Data Missing*	12	0.1%
TOTAL All Offenders	16,246	100.0%

Time Served	All Offenders	% 1 Year or Less
3 months	4,416	44.6%
6 months	2,535	25.6%
9 months	1,508	15.2%
One Year	1448	14.6%
TOTAL	**9,907**	100.0%

Time to Recidivism

Time to Recidivism for DOC Study Group

When comparing recidivism rates across types of community release, it is imperative that time in the program be considered. The recidivism rates (both technical violations and new arrests) were the highest for Department of Correction community supervision programs where offenders were supervised the longest.

- Offenders released to Parole had 169.6 Average Days to Violation and 206.1 Average Days to New Arrest
- Release to Transitional Supervision had 83 Average Days to Violation and 96.6 Average Days to New Arrest
- Release to Community Programs had 104.1 Average Days to Violation and 114.2 Average Days to New Arrest

TABLE 6 – Time to Recidivism for DOC Study Group

Post Prison Supervision	End of Sentence (EOS)	Type of Release at the Time of the Study	All Offenders	Number Completed	Avg Days to Completion	Total Violated	Avg Days to Violation	New Arrests	Avg Days to New Arrest
No	**EOS**	Release from Prison	6,916	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,899	234.1
Yes	**EOS**	Release from Parole	764	NA	NA	NA	NA	378	263.1
Yes	**EOS**	Release from Trans. Sup.	756	NA	NA	NA	NA	393	251.2
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Parole	1,767	839	303.0	447	169.6	481	206.1
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Trans. Sup.	2,515	1,622	133.0	553	83.0	340	96.6
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Comm. Program	1,710	1,150	188.9	491	104.1	68	114.2
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Furlough	1,540	1,499	16.2	10	12.1	31	10.8
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Special Parole*	278	79	659.4	109	228.7	90	290.4
		TOTAL All Offenders	16,246	5,110	128.2	300	73.8	920	85.5

Mandatory
Data Note: Due to DOC data availability at the time of study, EOS and Non-EOS post release time to recidivism are calculated based on 24 and 35 months, respectively.

Time to Recidivism for CSSD Study Group (New Probationers)

- Of those probationers who were rearrested, the average time to re-arrest was between 10 and 15 months.
- Probationers on surveillance and high levels of supervision were more likely to be rearrested, and were rearrested sooner than other probationers.

TABLE 7 – **Time to Recidivism for CSSD Study Group (New Probationers)**

Supervision Level	Total Released	Number Completed	Avg Days to Completion	Total Violated	Avg Days to Violation	New Arrests	Avg Days to New Arrest
Surveillance	787	554	NA	NA	NA	487	233.3
High	5559	3792	NA	NA	NA	3206	239.2
Medium	4567	2473	NA	NA	NA	1971	262.7
Administrative	10876	4314	NA	NA	NA	3375	280.4
Sex Offender	472	159	NA	NA	NA	119	287.7
TOTAL New Probationers	22,261	11,292				9,158	260.7

Appendix I – Technical Information

2008 Study Methodology

The data and recidivism rates developed for this report represent two separate study groups:
(1) the Connecticut Department of Correction (DOC) study group included 16,577 offenders who were released from DOC facilities and DOC supervision between January 1, 2004 and December 31, 2004; and the (2) Connecticut Judicial Branch's Court Support Services Division (CSSD) study group that included 22,261 convicted offenders placed on probation during this same time period and supervised by CSSD probation officers. Data for both groups was collected to analyze the two year period between January 1, 2004 and December 31, 2006.

Data Files Collected

DOC provided four (4) separate electronic files. The following files contained demographic data, offenders' movements inside and outside of DOC, offender classification data, and offenders' sentencing history for current and prior prison sentences. *Jody Barry of the Department of Correction's MIS and Research Unit was responsible for providing the DOC data.* Specific data fields are listed as follows:

(1) Master File *(one line per offender released: 16,577 lines)*

- Offender Name
- Offender Number
- Social Security Number
- State Police Bureau of Identification (SPBI) number
- Date of Birth
- Race
- Gender
- Marital Status

(2) Classification File *(one line per offender released: 16,577 lines)*

- Offender Number
- Mental Health Score
- Alcohol/Drug Score
- Sex treatment Score
- Educational Score
- Vocational training/work skills Score
- Severity/violence of current offense risk score
- History of violence risk score
- Length of sentence risk score
- Discipline history risk score
- Overall risk score

(3) Movement File *(one line per offender movement: 476,228 lines)*

- Offender number
- Movement date
- Movement Code
- Receiving facility
- Sending Facility
- Movement reason

(4) Sentence File *(one line per court sentence that consisted of time in prison: 141,578 lines)*

- Offender number
- Docket number
- Offense statute
- Prison Sentence length
- Sentence date
- Maximum terms

A subset of the DOC Master File was provided to CSSD. CSSD was able to match 16,246 offenders to their respective criminal history records. Matches were made based on SPBI number, offender name, offender number, and social security number. The following data fields were collected from criminal history files:

Criminal Histories *(one line per arraignment docket: 649,929 cases)*

- Offender Number
- Name
- Date of Birth
- Gender
- SPBI Number
- Docket Number
- Arrest Date
- Original Charge Description
- Original Charge Statute
- Substitute Charge Description
- Substitute Charge Statute
- Verdict Code
- Verdict Description
- Verdict Date
- Offense Date
- Disposition Date
- Violation of Probation Date
- Arraignment Date
- Re-arrest Date
- Amount of Court Ordered Fine
- Amount of Fee Assessed
- Whether prison sentence is consecutive or concurrent
- Minimum Prison Days Sentenced
- Maximum Prison Days Sentenced
- Number of Prison Days Suspended
- Number of Probation Days Sentenced
- Quantity of Community Service Sentenced

Data for probationers were collected from Judicial Branch's Court Support Services Divisions' CMIS database. *Brian Hill and Susan Glass of the Connecticut Judicial Branch's Court Support Services Division (CSSD) were responsible for providing CSSD data.* Specifically, the following data fields were collected:

Probation Cases File *(one line per probationer: 24,263 cases)*

- CSSD Client Identification Number
- Probation Case Number
- Probation Start Date
- Probation Supervision Level
- Ethnicity

Similar to the offender sample, criminal history matches were made based on SPBI number, probationer name, and social security number. The following data fields were collected from the criminal history files:

Criminal History File for New Probation Cases *(one line per arraignment docket: 394,940 lines)*

- CSSD Client Identification Number
- Date of Birth
- Gender
- SPBI Number
- Docket Number
- Arrest Date
- Original Charge Description
- Original Charge Statute
- Substitute Charge Description
- Substitute Charge Statute
- Verdict Code
- Verdict Description
- Verdict Date
- Offense Date
- Disposition Date
- Violation of Probation Date
- Arraignment Date
- Re-arrest Date
- Amount of Court Ordered Fine
- Amount of Fee Assessed
- Whether prison sentence is consecutive or concurrent
- Minimum Prison Days Sentenced
- Maximum Prison Days Sentenced
- Number of Prison Days Suspended
- Number of Probation Days Sentenced
- Quantity of Community Service Sentences

Appendix II – Select Offender Groups

Offenders Ever Convicted of Any Violent Crime

Offenders Ever Convicted of Any Violent Crime

Definition: Violence is defined as the propensity of an offender to kill, harm, injure, or in some manner threaten the well being of another individual.[1] Offenders are defined as violent by the Connecticut Department of Correction (DOC) based on their criminal history.

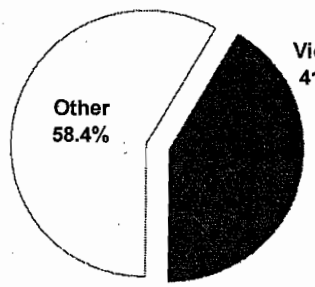


CHART S1 – **All Offender Convicted of Violent Offenses**

Recidivism Rates for Offenders Ever Convicted of Any Violent Crime

For the purpose of this study, offenders ever convicted of any violent crime (irregardless of the seriousness of their violence severity scores, history of violence, or other relevant DOC classification measures) were analyzed to assess the overall number of convicted violent offenders and their rates of recidivism.

- Offenders ever convicted of a violent crime represented 41.6% of all offenders in the total DOC study group population.
- Overall, the recidivism rates for released offenders considered to be violent are not significantly different from all offenders.
- Violent offenders released from prison at the end of their sentence with no supervision have slightly higher recidivism rates. Their new arrest rate (64.1%) was higher than that of all offenders released from prison at the end of their sentence (56.4%).

TABLE S1 – **Offenders Ever Convicted of Any Violent Crime**

Post Prison Supervision	End of Sentence (EOS)	Type of Release at the Time of the Study	Total Violent Ever	% Total All Offenders	Success Rate	Violation Rate	New Arrest Rate	New Conviction	New Prison Sentence
No	**EOS**	Release from Prison	3,057	18.8%	35.9%	NA	64.1%	44.4%	24.6%
Yes	**EOS**	Release from Parole	335	2.1%	48.1%	NA	51.9%	34.9%	14.6%
Yes	**EOS**	Release from Trans. Sup.	212	1.3%	48.1%	NA	51.9%	33.5%	17.9%
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Parole	917	5.6%	49.4%	24.3%	26.3%	20.4%	12.6%
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Trans. Sup.	844	5.2%	60.8%	25.0%	14.2%	10.5%	6.9%
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Comm. Program	728	4.5%	63.0%	30.7%	6.3%	4.9%	3.6%
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Furlough	528	3.3%	96.4%	1.1%	2.5%	1.7%	0.6%
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Special Parole*	142	0.9%	23.9%	46.5%	29.6%	20.4%	12.0%
		TOTAL Violent Ever	**6,763**	**41.6%**					

Mandatory
Data Note: Due to DOC data availability at the time of study, EOS and Non-EOS post release time to recidivism are calculated based on 24 and 35 months, respectively.

[1] Connecticut Department Of Correction Objective Classification Manual, http://www.ct.gov/doc/lib/doc/PDF/PDFReport/ClassificationManualLibraryCopy.pdf, Revised July 2005, Section III-2, pg. 10

Severity/Violence of Current Offense Risk Score

Offenders with Severity/Violence of Current Offense

Definition: This risk factor is predicated on two major issues, the severity of the current offense and the level of violence involved. A current offense is defined as any offense remanding the inmate to the custody of DOC for the present committal, any offense pending before the court and any offense resulting in the concurrent and/or consecutive sentences.

Violence is defined as the propensity of an offender to kill, harm, injure, or in some manner threaten the well being of another individual or an attempt to inflict serious physical injury.

Serious physical injury is defined as physical injury that creates a substantial risk of death, or causes serious disfigurement, serious impairment of health or serious loss or impairment of the function of any bodily organ.[2]

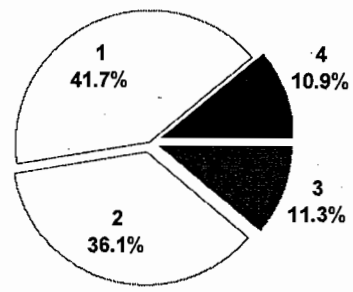


CHART S2 – **All Offender Severity/Violence Scores**

Offenders are defined as violent by DOC based on their criminal history. Ratings for their violence severity scores range from 1 to 4 with a 4 rated offense more serious than a 3, 2 or 1 rated offense and has a higher R-score.

- **R-4** – Generally, these offenses results in a premeditated or an unpremeditated death or serious physical injury, except for offenses with a motor vehicle e.g. vehicular homicide.
- **R-3** – Generally, these offenses result in serious or moderate injury but are a lesser degree felony than level 4 and may not be violent if no sexual, physical, emotional, or personal trauma occurred. If the offense is known to be of a sexual nature, it is classified at level 4.
- R-2 – Generally, these offenses include threat of injury or result in minor physical injury, motor vehicle offenses resulting in injury or death, and sale of narcotics or controlled drugs.
- R-1 – Generally, these offenses do not involve violence.

Recidivism Rates for Offenders with Severity/Violence of Current Offense Risk Scores of 3 or Higher

For the purpose of this study, offenders with a severity/violence of current offense risk scores greater than 3 were analyzed to assess offenders convicted of highly violent crimes and their rates of recidivism.

- Offenders convicted of highly violent crimes have a severity/violence of current offense risk score of 3 or higher and represented 22.2% of all offenders in the total DOC study group population.
- Overall, the recidivism rates for released offenders with a severity/violence of current offense score of 3 or higher are not significantly different from all offenders.

TABLE S2 – **Offenders with Severity/Violence Scores of 3 or Higher**

Post Prison Supervision	End of Sentence (EOS)	Type of Release at the Time of the Study	Total Violence Severity (3+)	% Total All Offenders	Success Rate	Violation Rate	New Arrest Rate	New Conviction	New Prison Sentence
No	**EOS**	Release from Prison	1,745	10.7%	46.6%	NA	53.4%	36.0%	19.1%
Yes	**EOS**	Release from Parole	239	1.5%	51.0%	NA	49.0%	33.5%	16.3%
Yes	**EOS**	Release from Trans. Sup.	85	0.5%	49.4%	NA	50.6%	30.6%	15.3%
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Parole	591	3.6%	56.3%	21.0%	22.7%	17.1%	10.2%
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Trans. Sup.	317	2.0%	62.5%	24.0%	13.5%	11.4%	6.6%
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Comm. Program	323	2.0%	66.3%	27.8%	5.9%	5.0%	3.4%
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Furlough	214	1.3%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Special Parole*	91	0.6%	28.6%	49.4%	22.0%	17.6%	11.0%
		TOTAL Violence Severity	**3,605**	**22.2%**					

Mandatory
Data Note: Due to DOC data availability at the time of study, EOS and Non-EOS post release time to recidivism are calculated based on 24 and 35 months, respectively.

[2] Connecticut Department Of Correction Objective Classification Manual, http://www.ct.gov/doc/lib/doc/PDF/PDFReport/ClassificationManualLibraryCopy.pdf, Revised July 2005, Section III-2, pg. 10

History of Violence

Offenders with History of Violence

History of Violence is a good indicator of how violent an offender is likely to be during confinement. This indicator is also important in assessing the seriousness of violence an offender may exhibit once released from incarceration.[3]

For the history of violence score, emphasis is placed on the number of prior violent acts, the seriousness of these acts in terms of the rating of the offense, and how recent the violence occurred. The following is used to measure the length of time elapsed from the previous violent offense date to the beginning of the present incarceration. If the offense date is not available, the arrest date is used followed by the sentence date. The highest classification is 4 and indicates the most serious score; consequently 1 is the lowest.

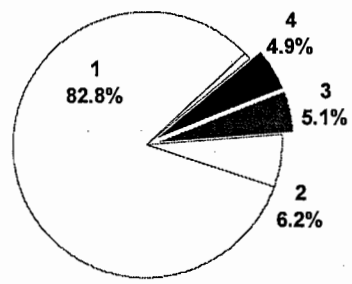


CHART S3 – **All Offender History of Violence Scores**

- **4** - These individuals have extremely serious history of violence with 1 or more violent level 4 offenses in the past 5 years requiring a higher level of supervision.
- **3** - Individuals receiving this rating indicate a serious history of violence with 1 or more violent level 3 offenses in the past 5 years; or 1 or more violent level 4 offenses more than 5, but less than 10 years ago.
- 2 - Individuals receiving this rating have a moderate history of violence with 1 or more violent level 2 offenses in the past 5 years; or 1 or more violent level 3 offenses more than 5, but less than 10 years ago; or 1 or more violent level 4 offenses more than 10, but less than 15 years ago.
- 1 - These individuals have no violence history of record or have a slight history of violence with 1 or more violent level 1 offenses; or 1 or more violent level 2 offenses more than 5, but less than 10 years ago; or 1 or more violent level 3 offenses more than 10, but less than 15 years ago; or 1 or more violent level 4 offenses more than 15 years ago.

Recidivism Rates for Offenders with History of Violence Risk Scores of 3 or Higher

For the purpose of this study, offenders with a history of violence risk score greater than 3 were analyzed to assess offenders with a propensity of violent behavior and their rates of recidivism.

- Offenders with a serious history of violence represented 10% of all offenders in the total DOC study group population.
- Offenders with a serious history of violence had a higher recidivism rate for end of sentence release types and for releases to transitional supervision from all offenders combined.

TABLE S3 – **Offenders with History of Violence Risk Scores of 3 or Higher**

Post Prison Supervision	End of Sentence (EOS)	Type of Release at the Time of the Study	Total History Violence (3+)	% Total All Offenders	Success Rate	Violation Rate	New Arrest Rate	New Conviction	New Prison Sentence
No	**EOS**	Release from Prison	1,000	6.2%	26.7%	NA	73.3%	48.5%	28.0%
Yes	**EOS**	Release from Parole	49	0.3%	32.7%	NA	67.3%	51.0%	30.6%
Yes	**EOS**	Release from Trans. Sup.	23	0.1%	30.4%	NA	69.6%	34.8%	17.4%
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Parole	207	1.3%	34.8%	33.3%	31.9%	23.2%	15.9%
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Trans. Sup.	147	0.9%	42.2%	36.0%	21.8%	15.0%	11.6%
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Comm. Program	71	0.4%	49.3%	46.5%	4.2%	4.2%	2.8%
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Furlough	70	0.4%	95.7%	1.4%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Special Parole*	51	0.3%	11.8%	51.0%	37.2%	27.5%	17.6%
		TOTAL History of Violence	**1,618**	**10.0%**					

Mandatory
Data Note: Due to DOC data availability at the time of study, EOS and Non-EOS post release time to recidivism are calculated based on 24 and 35 months, respectively.

[3] Connecticut Department Of Correction Objective Classification Manual, http://www.ct.gov/doc/lib/doc/PDF/PDFReport/ClassificationManualLibraryCopy.pdf, Revised July 2005, Section III-2, pg. 19

Burglary Offenses

Offenders Ever Convicted of Burglary

Definition: Burglary is generally defined as the unlawful entry (forceful or not) of a structure to commit a felony or theft.[4] In Connecticut, burglary is punishable under five (5) different statutes. Depending on the conduct involved, it is a class B, C or D felony. In addition, a mandatory minimum sentence of one or five years applies if a weapon is involved. The highest offense is Burglary 1 and indicates the most serious crimes. Also, manufacturing or possessing burglar's tools is a class A misdemeanor. If an individual fits multiple categories, the offender is classified based on the higher offense.

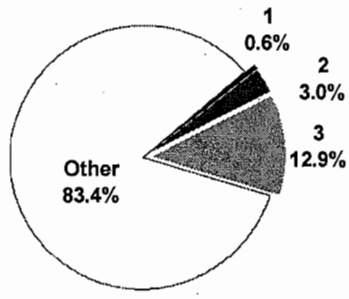


CHART S4 – **All Offender Convicted of Burglary**

- **Burglary 1** - A person who commits a crime by entering or remaining unlawfully in a building with intent to commit a crime and either: 1) is armed with explosives, a deadly weapon, or a dangerous instrument; or 2) intentionally, knowingly or recklessly inflicts or attempts to inflict bodily injury on someone while attempting to commit the offense or while fleeing. (This is currently a Class B Felony subject to a five year mandatory minimum if the person is armed.)
- **Burglary 2** - A person commits this crime by either: 1) entering or remaining unlawfully in a dwelling at night with intent to commit a crime; or 2) entering or remaining in a dwelling with intent to commit a crime, while someone other than a participant in the crime is in the dwelling. (This is currently a Class C Felony.)
- **Burglary 2 with firearm** - A person commits this crime by: 1) committing 2nd degree burglary; and 2) using, being armed with and threatening the use of, or displaying or representing by words or conduct that he or she possesses a pistol, revolver, rifle, shotgun, machine gun or other firearm. (This is currently a Class C Felony with a one year mandatory minimum sentence.)
- **Burglary 3** - A person commits this crime by entering or remaining unlawfully in a building with intent to commit a crime there. (This is currently a Class D Felony)
- **Burglary 3 with a firearm** - A person commits this crime by: 1) committing 3rd degree burglary; and 2) using, being armed with and threatening the use of, or displaying or representing by words or conduct that he or she possesses a pistol, revolver, rifle, shotgun, machine gun or other firearm. (This is currently a Class D Felony with a one year mandatory minimum sentence)

Recidivism Rates for Offenders Ever Convicted of Burglary

For the purpose of this study, offenders ever convicted of a burglary offense were analyzed to assess offenders who have ever been convicted for any of the three degrees of burglary. The three tables that follow show recidivism rates for all offenders ever convicted of the first, second and third degrees of burglary, respectively.

- Overall, offenders convicted of burglary crimes represented 16.5% of all offenders in the total DOC study group population. Of those offenders convicted of burglary, Burglary 3 is the largest with a total of 2,090 offenders.
- Of the 101 offenders convicted of Burglary 1, 60% were released at their end of sentence from prison with some form of community supervision.
- Offenders convicted of Burglary 3 had higher recidivism rates than offenders convicted of Burglary 1.

TABLE S4a – **Offenders Ever Convicted of Burglary 1**

Post Prison Supervision	End of Sentence (EOS)	Type of Release at the Time of the Study	Total Burglary 1	% Total All Offenders	Success Rate	Violation Rate	New Arrest Rate	New Conviction	New Prison Sentence
No	**EOS**	Release from Prison	40	0.2%	47.5%	NA	52.5%	40.0%	22.5%
Yes	**EOS**	Release from Parole	11	0.1%	81.8%	NA	18.2%	9.1%	0.0%
Yes	**EOS**	Release from Trans. Sup.	0	0.0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Parole	31	0.2%	51.6%	25.8%	22.6%	22.6%	12.9%
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Trans. Sup.	3	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	NA	NA
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Comm. Program	6	0.0%	66.7%	16.6%	16.7%	16.7%	0.0%
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Furlough	8	0.0%	87.5%	0.0%	12.5%	12.5%	12.5%
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Special Parole*	2	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	NA	NA
		TOTAL Burglary 1	**101**	**0.6%**					

**Mandatory*
Data Note: Due to DOC data availability at the time of study, EOS and Non-EOS post release time to recidivism are calculated based on 24 and 35 months, respectively.

[4] Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Crime in the United States, 1960-2006, http://bjsdata.ojp.usdoj.gov/dataonline/Search/Crime/definitions.cfm

Burglary Offenses (continued)

- Most Burglary 2 offenders (170) were released from prison without prior supervision. Of these, 66.5% were rearrested, 48.8% were reconvicted, and 27.6% were re-sentenced to prison.
- Burglary 2 offenders released at the end of the sentence with no supervision had a 66.5% re-arrest rate.

TABLE S4b – **Offenders Ever Convicted of Burglary 2**

Post Prison Supervision	End of Sentence (EOS)	Type of Release at the Time of the Study	Total Burglary 2	% Total All Offenders	Success Rate	Violation Rate	New Arrest Rate	New Conviction	New Prison Sentence
No	**EOS**	Release from Prison	170	1.0%	33.5%	NA	66.5%	48.8%	27.6%
Yes	**EOS**	Release from Parole	27	0.2%	51.9%	NA	48.1%	48.1%	18.5%
Yes	**EOS**	Release from Trans. Sup.	10	0.1%	30.0%	NA	70.0%	50.0%	10.0%
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Parole	89	0.5%	39.3%	29.2%	31.5%	24.7%	19.1%
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Trans. Sup.	72	0.4%	59.7%	25.0%	15.3%	15.3%	9.7%
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Comm. Program	83	0.5%	62.7%	28.9%	8.4%	7.2%	4.8%
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Furlough	33	0.2%	93.9%	0.0%	6.1%	6.1%	3.0%
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Special Parole*	10	0.1%	10.0%	50.0%	40.0%	30.0%	20.0%
		TOTAL Burglary 2	**494**	**3.0%**					

**Mandatory*
Data Note: Due to DOC data availability at the time of study, EOS and Non-EOS post release time to recidivism are calculated based on 24 and 35 months, respectively.

- The majority of burglary offenders released from prison were convicted of Burglary 3. Offenders convicted of Burglary 3 had higher recidivism rates than released offenders convicted of Burglary 1.

TABLE S4c – **Offenders Ever Convicted of Burglary 3**

Post Prison Supervision	End of Sentence (EOS)	Type of Release at the Time of the Study	Total Burglary 3	% Total All Offenders	Success Rate	Violation Rate	New Arrest Rate	New Conviction	New Prison Sentence
No	**EOS**	Release from Prison	744	4.6%	34.4%	NA	65.6%	48.4%	29.7%
Yes	**EOS**	Release from Parole	89	0.5%	34.8%	NA	65.2%	42.7%	19.1%
Yes	**EOS**	Release from Trans. Sup.	84	0.5%	34.4%	NA	65.6%	48.8%	21.4%
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Parole	265	1.6%	39.6%	37.0%	23.4%	18.9%	13.2%
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Trans. Sup.	322	2.0%	52.5%	30.1%	17.4%	12.4%	8.4%
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Comm. Program	365	2.2%	63.4%	30.2%	6.4%	3.6%	3.0%
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Furlough	179	1.1%	96.1%	2.2%	1.7%	1.7%	1.1%
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Special Parole*	42	0.3%	19.0%	54.8%	26.2%	11.9%	7.1%
		TOTAL Burglary 3	**2,090**	**12.9%**					

**Mandatory*
Data Note: Due to DOC data availability at the time of study, EOS and Non-EOS post release time to recidivism are calculated based on 24 and 35 months, respectively.

Substance Abuse Treatment Need Scores

Substance Abuse Treatment (SAT) Need Scores

Definition: The substance abuse treatment need scores describes the extent, nature and pattern of alcohol or other drug use related to general life functioning. It is important to assess, identify and treat, when possible, any individual with a history of substance abuse, particularly when such abuse has led to criminal activity.[5]

The highest classification is T-5 and indicates the most serious score; consequently T-1 is the lowest. If an individual fits multiple categories, the rating is based on the higher score.

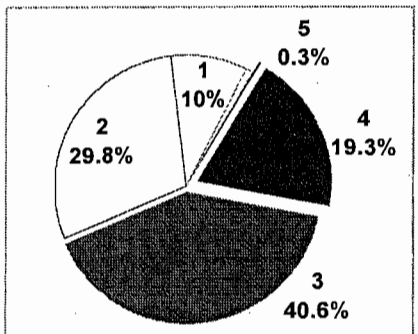


CHART S5 – **All Offender Substance Abuse Need Scores**

- **T-5** - These individuals have an extremely serious substance abuse problem and require a high level of intensive treatment of extended duration, such as DOC residential treatment. These individuals have a very high probability of relapse into active substance abuse.
- **T-4** - Individuals receiving this rating indicate a serious substance abuse problem and require residential or intensive outpatient treatment.
- **T-3** - Individuals receiving this rating have a moderate substance abuse problem that requires treatment.
- T-2 - These individuals have a slight substance abuse history and would benefit from brief substance abuse intervention.
- T-1 - These offenders do not appear to have a substance abuse problem.

Recidivism Rates for Offenders with Substance Abuse Treatment Need Scores of 3 or Higher

For the purpose of this study, offenders with substance abuse need scores of 3 or higher were analyzed to assess those offenders with the most serious substance abuse problems and their rates of recidivism.

- Offenders with substance abuse need scores of 3 or higher represented 60.2% of all offenders in the total DOC study group population.
- 63.5% of offenders with substance abuse need scores of 3 or higher were released with some form of community supervision.
- Offenders with high substance treatment needs scores did not have significantly different recidivism rates from those with low need scores.

TABLE S5 – **Offenders with Substance Abuse Treatment (SAT) Need Scores of 3 or Higher**

Post Prison Supervision	End of Sentence (EOS)	Type of Release at the Time of the Study	Total SAT Need (3+)	% Total All Offenders	Success Rate	Violation Rate	New Arrest Rate	New Conviction	New Prison Sentence
No	**EOS**	Release from Prison	3,572	22.0%	41.2%	NA	58.8%	41.2%	21.9%
Yes	**EOS**	Release from Parole	603	3.7%	48.4%	NA	51.6%	33.8%	15.3%
Yes	**EOS**	Release from Trans. Sup.	458	2.8%	48.0%	NA	52.0%	33.6%	14.8%
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Parole	1,453	8.9%	45.8%	26.5%	27.7%	19.6%	12.7%
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Trans. Sup.	1,339	8.2%	60.9%	24.5%	14.6%	11.3%	7.1%
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Comm. Program	1,224	7.5%	66.1%	29.6%	4.3%	3.3%	2.5%
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Furlough	915	5.6%	97.6%	0.7%	1.7%	1.2%	0.4%
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Special Parole*	222	1.4%	27.5%	40.1%	32.4%	24.8%	16.2%
		TOTAL Substance Abuse	**9,786**	**60.2%**					

Mandatory
Data Note: Due to DOC data availability at the time of study, EOS and Non-EOS post release time to recidivism are calculated based on 24 and 35 months, respectively.

[5] Connecticut Department Of Correction Objective Classification Manual, http://www.ct.gov/doc/lib/doc/PDF/PDFReport/ClassificationManualLibraryCopy.pdf, Revised July 2005, Section III-4, pg. 32

Mental Health Treatment Need Scores

Mental Health Treatment (MHT) Need Scores

Definition: Behavioral, cognitive, emotional, and/or interpersonal deficits or patterns that potentially influence adjustment within an institutional or community correctional environment.[6]

All offenders receive a mental health need score. Correctional Managed Health Care (CMHC), in cooperation with the DOC Department of Health and Addition Services follow a mental health classification guide to help classify each offender. Whenever possible, these scores are determined by mental health professionals. In those facilities with limited resources, ratings of two or below may be scored by non-mental health staff. Mental health needs also identify those individuals with suicidal ideation, gestures, or attempts and those individuals who are currently on psychotropic medication.

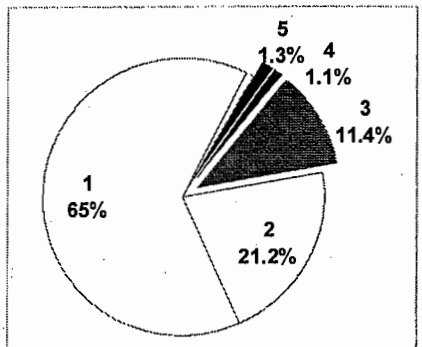


CHART S6 – **All Offender Mental Health Need Scores**

Need scores range from 1-5, the highest classification is MH-5 and indicates the most serious score; consequently MH-1 is the lowest. Ratings are based on the highest score for an offender's history.

- **MH-5** - These individuals have a crisis level mental disorder (acute conditions, temporary classification) requiring 24 hour nursing care.
- **MH-4** - These individuals have a mental health disorder severe enough to require specialized housing or ongoing intensive mental health treatment; usually on psychotropic medications.
- **MH-3** - These individuals have a mild or moderate mental health disorder (or severe mental disorder under good control) and may or may not be on psychotropic medications.
- MH-2 - These individuals have a history of mental health disorder that is not currently active or needing treatment; or have a current mild mental health disorder not requiring treatment by a mental health professional.
- MH-1 - These individuals have no mental health history; or have no current mental health treatment need and may be characterized as emotionally stable.

Recidivism Rates for Offenders with Mental Health Treatment Need Scores of 3 or Higher

For the purpose of this study, offenders with mental health treatment need scores of 3 or higher were analyzed to assess those offenders with the most serious mental health disorders and their rates of recidivism.

- Offenders with mental health need scores of 3 or higher represented 13.8% of all offenders in the total DOC study group population. 61% of these offenders having higher mental health need scores were released at the completion of their end of sentence from prison without any form of community supervision.
- Although only a small segment of the total DOC study group population, offenders with higher mental health treatment needs scores had higher recidivism rates (including new arrest, new conviction and new prison sentence) for end of sentence released from prison and parole compared to the overall rates.

TABLE S6 – **Offenders with Mental Health Treatment (MHT) Need Scores of 3 or Higher**

Post Prison Supervision	End of Sentence (EOS)	Type of Release at the Time of the Study	Total MHT Need (3+)	% Total All Offenders	Success Rate	Violation Rate	New Arrest Rate	New Conviction	New Prison Sentence
No	**EOS**	Release from Prison	1,367	8.4%	39.8%	NA	60.2%	40.6%	21.7%
Yes	**EOS**	Release from Parole	58	0.4%	37.9%	NA	62.1%	39.7%	17.2%
Yes	**EOS**	Release from Trans. Sup.	83	0.5%	49.4%	NA	50.6%	27.7%	12.0%
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Parole	136	0.8%	57.4%	22.0%	20.6%	16.2%	8.1%
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Trans. Sup.	291	1.8%	64.9%	23.1%	12.0%	8.6%	5.5%
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Comm. Program	163	1.0%	58.9%	38.0%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Furlough	115	0.7%	94.8%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	0.9%
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Special Parole*	32	0.2%	28.1%	46.9%	25.0%	15.6%	12.5%
		TOTAL Mental Health	**2,245**	**13.8%**					

Mandatory
Data Note: Due to DOC data availability at the time of study, EOS and Non-EOS post release time to recidivism are calculated based on 24 and 35 months, respectively.

[6] Connecticut Department Of Correction Objective Classification Manual, http://www.ct.gov/doc/lib/doc/PDF/PDFReport/ClassificationManualLibraryCopy.pdf, Revised July 2005, Section III-2, pg. 28

Sex Offense Treatment Need Scores

Sex Offense Treatment (SOT) Need Scores

Definition: The sex offense treatment need score indicates an offender has a record or known history of problem sexual behavior.[7]

Charges and Convictions for "Risk of Injury", CGS, 53-21(2) or 53-21(2)(a) are sexual in nature. If statutory citations are not present a case must be investigated further. If a score is based on an official documentation it is considered accurate or verified. Scores can also be based on allegations or charges, including offenders who have been accused by other offenders. If documentation is unavailable, offenders may self-report, but due to the potential lack of reliability this data is considered unverified.

Need scores range from 1-5, the highest classification is S-5 and indicates the most serious score; consequently S-1 is the lowest. Ratings are based on the highest score for an offender's history or conviction.

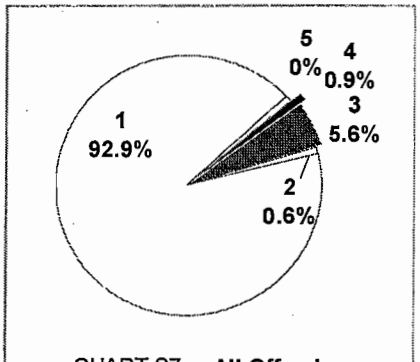


CHART S7 – **All Offender Sex Offender Need Scores**

- **S-5** - These individuals have a current conviction, pending charge or known history of sexual offenses involving physical contact with their victim(s), in addition, these offenders use gratuitous and/or sadistic violence.
- **S-4** - These individuals have a current conviction, pending charge or known history of two or more sexual offenses which involved physical sexual contact or two or more sexual assaults on two or more victims.
- **S-3** - These individuals have a current conviction, pending charge or known history of sexual offenses involving physical contact with the victim(s) (necrophilia included).
- S-2 - These individuals have a current conviction, pending charge or known history of non-contact sexual offense(s). These individuals score Low or Low Moderate on risk instruments. Multiple non-contact offenses may increase risk instrument scores.
- S-1 - These individuals have no current conviction, pending charge or identified history of sexual offenses. They may self-report having been sexually abused, suffering from compulsive sexual behaviors or obsessive thoughts but have not, based on all available information, committed criminal sexual behaviors.

Recidivism Rates for Offenders with Sex Offender Treatment Need Scores of 3 or Higher

For the purpose of this study, sex offenders with treatment need scores of 3 or higher were analyzed to assess the most serious offenders and their rates of recidivism.

- Sex offenders with need scores of 3 or higher represented only 6.5% of all offenders in the total DOC study group population. 85% or the majority of these high risk sex offenders were released at the completion of their end of sentence from prison without any form of community supervision.
- Very few individuals with sex offender treatment needs scores of 3 or higher were released to community supervision.
- Offenders with higher sexual offender treatment needs scores consistently had lower recidivism rates for all release type categories compared to the overall rates for the total DOC study group population.

TABLE S7 – **Offenders with Sex Offender Treatment (SOT) Need Scores of 3 or Higher**

Post Prison Supervision	End of Sentence (EOS)	Type of Release at the Time of the Study	Total SOT Need (3+)	% Total All Offenders	Success Rate	Violation Rate	New Arrest Rate	New Conviction	New Prison Sentence
No	**EOS**	Release from Prison	896	5.5%	48.9%	NA	51.1%	34.2%	18.2%
Yes	**EOS**	Release from Parole	23	0.1%	73.9%	NA	26.1%	13.0%	0.0%
Yes	**EOS**	Release from Trans. Sup.	0	0.0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Parole	100	0.6%	54.0%	25.0%	21.0%	16.0%	11.0%
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Trans. Sup.	4	0.0%	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%	NA	NA
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Comm. Program	0	0.0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Furlough	3	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	NA	NA
Yes	NonEOS	Release to Special Parole*	31	0.2%	22.6%	58.0%	19.4%	19.4%	6.5%
		TOTAL Sex Offender	**1,057**	**6.5%**					

Mandatory
Data Note: Due to DOC data availability at the time of study, EOS and Non-EOS post release time to recidivism are calculated based on 24 and 35 months, respectively.

[7] Connecticut Department Of Correction Objective Classification Manual, http://www.ct.gov/doc/lib/doc/PDF/PDFReport/ClassificationManualLibraryCopy.pdf, Revised July 2005, Section III-6, pg. 35