O.P.M. - Criminal Justice Policy & Planning Division

RREC Report: January 2017

Highlights

- According to data provided by the CT DOC, 551 offenders who earned at least 1 day of RREC discharged their sentences in January 2017; 518 had been awarded at least one day of RREC at the time of discharge.

- The amount of RREC awarded ranged from 1 day to 613 days. The average discharged offender was awarded 89 days. 281 or 54.2% of offenders awarded RREC were awarded 60 days or less.

- Total sentenced discharges are nearly flat compared to 2016, while RREC related discharges are down 8%, relative to last year. See Table 1.

- The 518 offenders who discharged in January with awarded RREC had served time for a wide range of offenses. There are 79 controlling offenses associated with these discharges. The offenses and frequencies are listed in Table 2.


Releases and discharges: In CT DOC parlance, a “discharge” occurs when an offender is no longer in the custody of the Commissioner of Correction. A “release” has an entirely different meaning. Prisoners are discharged at the end of their sentences. Prisoners in a community supervision program, like parole or transitional supervision, for example, have been released from a prison facility but they remain under the custody of the DOC until they “discharge” at the conclusion of their sentences. RREC is only applied toward a prisoner’s eventual discharge date.

Awarded RREC: This analysis does not account for forfeited or revoked credits. The Commissioner has the ability to revoke credits for a variety of reasons and frequently exercises that authority. The total credits earned by an individual offender may have been more than what was ultimately awarded. In addition, some of the credits may have been earned after release but before discharge. The only way to determine whether RREC had any impact on a release must be done on a case-by-case basis.