



STATE OF CONNECTICUT • OFFICE OF POLICY & MANAGEMENT (OPM)

Criminal Justice Policy & Planning Division

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ANNUAL REPORTS ON
2008 Connecticut Recidivism Study
&
2008 Prison Population Projection Study

Presentation to the
Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Committee
April 10, 2008



FUNDING SOURCE:

U.S. Department of Justice (USDOJ), Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)
State Justice Statistics Program for
Statistical Analysis Centers (SAC)

Office of Policy and Management (OPM)
Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division (CJPPD)
Research Unit

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- Forecast/Research Work Group
- Monthly Indicators
- Annual Forecast Study
- Annual Recidivism Study
- Evaluation/Outcome Research



Acknowledgements

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Presentation Outline

- **2008 Connecticut Recidivism Study**
- 2008 Prison Population Projection Study
- Issues for Further Study
- Questions & Comments



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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.

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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.



2008 Connecticut Recidivism Study

- About the Study
- Methodology
- Demographics
- Findings





About the Study

The data and recidivism rates developed for this report represent **two separate study groups**:

(1) DOC Study Group

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

(2) CSSD Study Group

Connecticut Judicial Branch's Court Support Services Division (CSSD) study group that included **22,261 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



Methodology

National Model: USDOJ, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

Data Files for DOC Study Group:

DOC provided four (4) separate electronic files:

- (1) **Master File** (one line per offender released: 16,577 lines)
- (2) **Classification File** (one line per offender released: 16,577 lines)
- (3) **Movement File** (one line per offender movement: 476,228 lines)
- (4) **Sentence File** (one line per court sentence: 141,578 lines)

CSSD was able to match **16,246 offenders** to their respective criminal history records.
Criminal History DOC Match: (one line per arraignment docket: **649,929 cases**)

Data Files for CSSD Study Group:

Data for probationers provided by Judicial Branch's CSSD CMIS database.
Probation Cases File (one line per probationer: **24,263 cases**)

CSSD was able to match **22,261 offenders** to their respective criminal history records.
Criminal History Probation Match: (one line per arraignment docket: **394,940 lines**)



Demographics for DOC Study Group

Demographics for the DOC Study Group

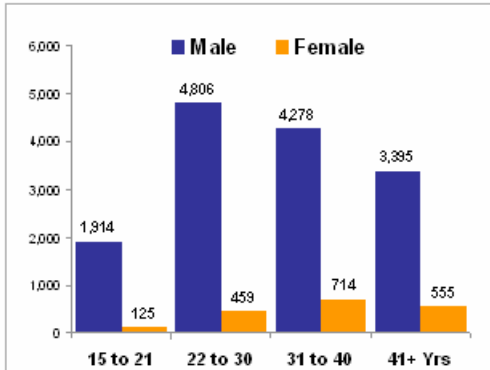


CHART 1A – All Offenders
Male/Female Age at Release

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.

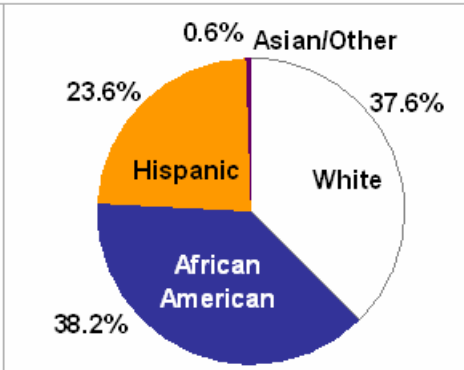


CHART 2A – All Offenders
Race and Ethnicity

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.

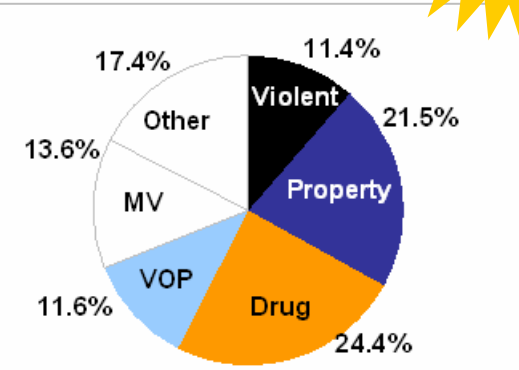


CHART 3A – All Offenders
Offense Categories

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.



Demographics for CSSD Study Group

Demographics for the CSSD Study Group

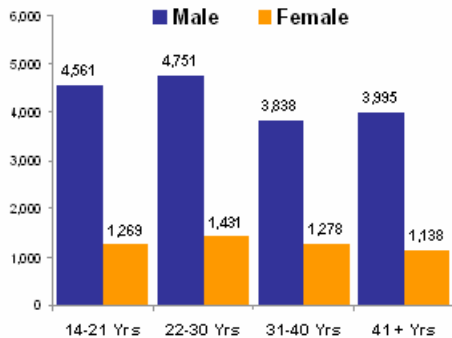


CHART 1B – Probationers
Male/Female Age at Release

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.

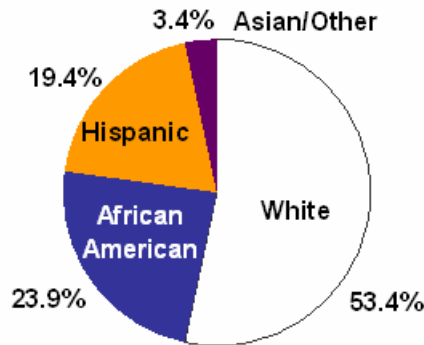


CHART 2B – Probationers
Race and Ethnicity

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.

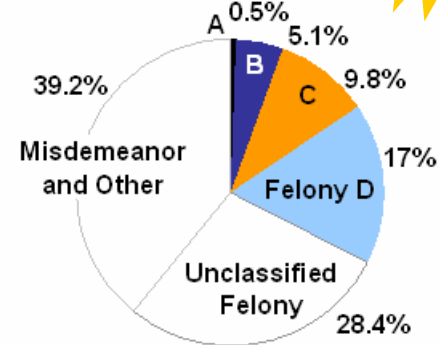


CHART 3B – Probationers
Offense Categories

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.



General Findings of the Study

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.

Time Served Prior to Release

- The vast majority of offenders **70% to 80% served a period of two years** or less prior to their release from prison; and 61% served one year or less prior to their release from prison.
- **High volume of offender movement**
- Time served is **NOT sentence length**.
Current Method: (Date Sentenced to Date Released) actually **under estimates** time served: **Method evolving** to consider Connecticut's unified system (no jail credit for pre-sentenced time served) and this is a **mixed population**.
- **Data only a subset** for offenders RELEASED in 2004; does NOT reflect the composition of the incarcerated population.



Specific Findings for Recidivism Rates

Definitions and Terms —

- Definitions of **End of Prison Sentence (EOS)** versus Non End of Prison Sentence (**NonEOS**)
- Follow-up Time Periods (24 months versus 35 months)
Followed offenders ONLY for the time period while IN these programs

Recidivism Rates —

- DOC Study Group
- Split Sentence Probationers
- CSSD Study Group (New Probationers)
- Select Offender Groups:
 - 1) Convicted Violent Offenders
 - 2) Severity/Violence
 - 3) History of Violence
 - 4) Burglary Offenses
 - 5) Substance Abuse Treatment Need
 - 6) Mental Health Treatment Need
 - 7) Sex Offense Treatment Need



Recidivism Rates - DOC Study Group

- Arrest, conviction, and new prison sentence **rates were higher for offenders with no post DOC 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 rates of recidivism.
- **57%** of the total study group were released from prison WITH post DOC community supervision.

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

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
EOS	Release from Prison	6,916	42.6%	43.6%	NA	56.4%	38.7%	20.5%
EOS	Release from Parole	764	4.7%	50.5%	NA	49.5%	31.9%	13.6%
EOS	Release from Trans. Sup.	756	4.7%	48.0%	NA	52.0%	33.9%	14.9%

**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.



Recidivism Rates - DOC Study Group (continued)

- 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 (67.3%) and transitional supervision (64.5%).

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

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	Avg Days to Completion
NonEOS	Release to Parole	1,767	10.9%	47.5%	25.3%	27.2%	19.6%	12.6%	303.0
NonEOS	Release to Trans. Sup.	2,515	15.5%	64.5%	22.0%	13.5%	10.2%	6.2%	133.0
NonEOS	Release to Comm. Program	1,710	10.5%	67.3%	28.7%	4.0%	3.2%	2.2%	188.9
NonEOS	Release to Furlough	1,540	9.5%	97.3%	0.7%	2.0%	1.6%	0.7%	16.2
NonEOS	Release to Special Parole*	278	1.7%	28.4%	39.2%	32.4%	23.7%	15.1%	659.4
									128.2

*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.



Recidivism Rates - Split Sentenced Probationers

- 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%).

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

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	Release from Prison	4,596	28.3%	40.1%	NA	59.9%	41.2%	21.6%
No	Release from Parole	557	3.4%	47.2%	NA	52.8%	35.0%	14.4%
No	Release from Trans. Sup.	467	2.9%	42.6%	NA	57.4%	36.0%	16.5%
Yes	Release from Prison	2,320	14.3%	50.6%	NA	49.4%	33.7%	18.5%
Yes	Release from Parole	207	1.3%	59.4%	NA	40.6%	23.7%	11.6%
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 – CSSD Study Group (New Probationers)

- 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.

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%

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



Recidivism Rates – Offenders Convicted of a Violent Crime

- 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.
- **54.8%** of select group released WITH post DOC community supervision.

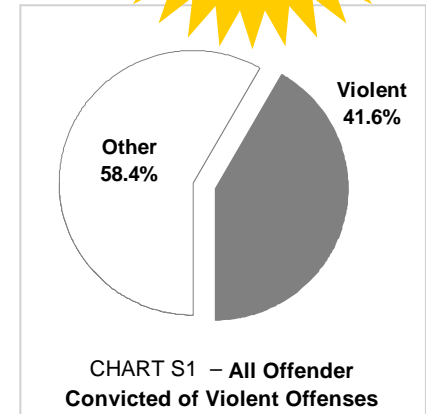


TABLE S1 – Offenders Convicted of Any Violent Crime

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
EOS	Release from Prison	3,057	18.8%	35.9%	NA	64.1%	44.4%	24.6%
EOS	Release from Parole	335	2.1%	48.1%	NA	51.9%	34.9%	14.6%
EOS	Release from Trans. Sup.	212	1.3%	48.1%	NA	51.9%	33.5%	17.9%
NonEOS	Release to Parole	917	5.6%	49.4%	24.3%	26.3%	20.4%	12.6%
NonEOS	Release to Trans. Sup.	844	5.2%	60.8%	25.0%	14.2%	10.5%	6.9%
NonEOS	Release to Comm. Program	728	4.5%	63.0%	30.7%	6.3%	4.9%	3.6%
NonEOS	Release to Furlough	528	3.3%	96.4%	1.1%	2.5%	1.7%	0.6%
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%					



Recidivism Rates – Severity/Violence of Current Offense

- Offenders with a severity/violence of current offense risk score of 3 or higher represented **22.2%** of all offenders in the total DOC study group.
- 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.
- **51.6%** of select group released WITH post DOC community supervision.

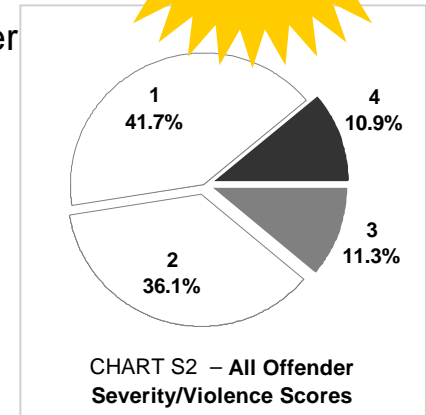


TABLE S2 – Offenders with Severity/Violence Scores of 3 or Higher

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
EOS	Release from Prison	1,745	10.7%	46.6%	NA	53.4%	36.0%	19.1%
EOS	Release from Parole	239	1.5%	51.0%	NA	49.0%	33.5%	16.3%
EOS	Release from Trans. Sup.	85	0.5%	49.4%	NA	50.6%	30.6%	15.3%
NonEOS	Release to Parole	591	3.6%	56.3%	21.0%	22.7%	17.1%	10.2%
NonEOS	Release to Trans. Sup.	317	2.0%	62.5%	24.0%	13.5%	11.4%	6.6%
NonEOS	Release to Comm. Program	323	2.0%	66.3%	27.8%	5.9%	5.0%	3.4%
NonEOS	Release to Furlough	214	1.3%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
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%					



Recidivism Rates – History of Violence Risk Scores

- 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.
- 38.2%** of select group released WITH post DOC community supervision.

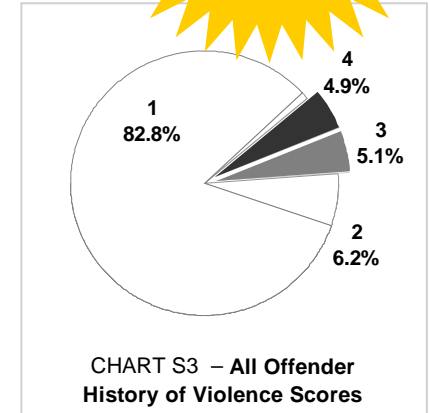


TABLE S3 – Offenders with History of Violence Risk Scores of 3 or Higher

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
EOS	Release from Prison	1,000	6.2%	26.7%	NA	73.3%	48.5%	28.0%
EOS	Release from Parole	49	0.3%	32.7%	NA	67.3%	51.0%	30.6%
EOS	Release from Trans. Sup.	23	0.1%	30.4%	NA	69.6%	34.8%	17.4%
NonEOS	Release to Parole	207	1.3%	34.8%	33.3%	31.9%	23.2%	15.9%
NonEOS	Release to Trans. Sup.	147	0.9%	42.2%	36.0%	21.8%	15.0%	11.6%
NonEOS	Release to Comm. Program	71	0.4%	49.3%	46.5%	4.2%	4.2%	2.8%
NonEOS	Release to Furlough	70	0.4%	95.7%	1.4%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%
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%					



Recidivism Rates – Offenders Convicted of Burglary

- Overall, offenders convicted of burglary crimes represented 16.5% of all offenders in the total DOC study group population; Burglary 1 represented **0.6%** of all offenders in the total DOC study group.
- Offenders convicted of Burglary 3 had higher recidivism rates than offenders convicted of Burglary 1.
- For offenders convicted of Burglary 1: **60.4%** of select group released WITH post DOC community supervision.

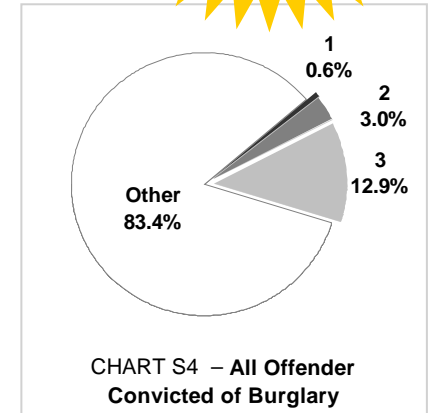


TABLE S4a – Offenders Convicted of Burglary 1

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
EOS	Release from Prison	40	0.2%	47.5%	NA	52.5%	40.0%	22.5%
EOS	Release from Parole	11	0.1%	81.8%	NA	18.2%	9.1%	0.0%
EOS	Release from Trans. Sup.	0	0.0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NonEOS	Release to Parole	31	0.2%	51.6%	25.8%	22.6%	22.6%	12.9%
NonEOS	Release to Trans. Sup.	3	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	NA	NA
NonEOS	Release to Comm. Program	6	0.0%	66.7%	16.6%	16.7%	16.7%	0.0%
NonEOS	Release to Furlough	8	0.0%	87.5%	0.0%	12.5%	12.5%	12.5%
NonEOS	Release to Special Parole*	2	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	NA	NA
TOTAL Burglary 1		101	0.6%					21



Recidivism Rates – Substance Abuse Treatment (SAT)

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

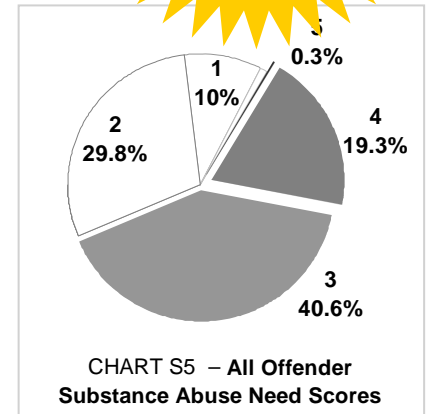


TABLE S5 – Offenders with Substance Abuse Treatment (SAT) Need Scores of 3 or Higher

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
EOS	Release from Prison	3,572	22.0%	41.2%	NA	58.8%	41.2%	21.9%
EOS	Release from Parole	603	3.7%	48.4%	NA	51.6%	33.8%	15.3%
EOS	Release from Trans. Sup.	458	2.8%	48.0%	NA	52.0%	33.6%	14.8%
NonEOS	Release to Parole	1,453	8.9%	45.8%	26.5%	27.7%	19.6%	12.7%
NonEOS	Release to Trans. Sup.	1,339	8.2%	60.9%	24.5%	14.6%	11.3%	7.1%
NonEOS	Release to Comm. Program	1,224	7.5%	66.1%	29.6%	4.3%	3.3%	2.5%
NonEOS	Release to Furlough	915	5.6%	97.6%	0.7%	1.7%	1.2%	0.4%
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%	36.5%	63.5%			



Recidivism Rates – Mental Health Treatment (MHT)

- Offenders with mental health need scores of 3 or higher represented **13.8%** of all offenders in the total DOC study group population.
- Offenders with higher mental health treatment needs scores had higher recidivism rates for end of sentence released from prison and parole compared to the overall rates.
- 39.1%** of select group released WITH post DOC community supervision.

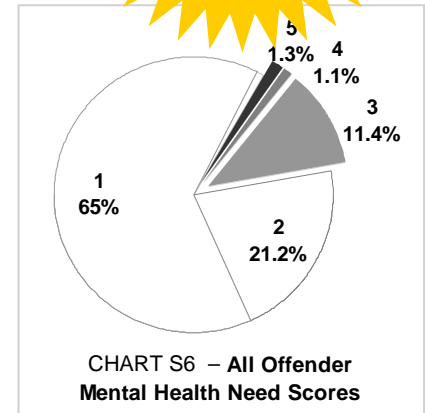


TABLE S6 – Offenders with Mental Health Treatment (MHT) Need Scores of 3 or Higher

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
EOS	Release from Prison	1,367	8.4%	39.8%	NA	60.2%	40.6%	21.7%
EOS	Release from Parole	58	0.4%	37.9%	NA	62.1%	39.7%	17.2%
EOS	Release from Trans. Sup.	83	0.5%	49.4%	NA	50.6%	27.7%	12.0%
NonEOS	Release to Parole	136	0.8%	57.4%	22.0%	20.6%	16.2%	8.1%
NonEOS	Release to Trans. Sup.	291	1.8%	64.9%	23.1%	12.0%	8.6%	5.5%
NonEOS	Release to Comm. Program	163	1.0%	58.9%	38.0%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%
NonEOS	Release to Furlough	115	0.7%	94.8%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	0.9%
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%					



Recidivism Rates – Sex Offender Treatment (SOT)

- Sex offenders with need scores of 3 or higher represented **6.5%** of all offenders in the total DOC study group population.
- Offenders with higher sexual offender treatment needs scores consistently had lower recidivism rates for all release type categories compared to the overall rates.
- 15.2%** of select group released WITH post DOC community supervision.

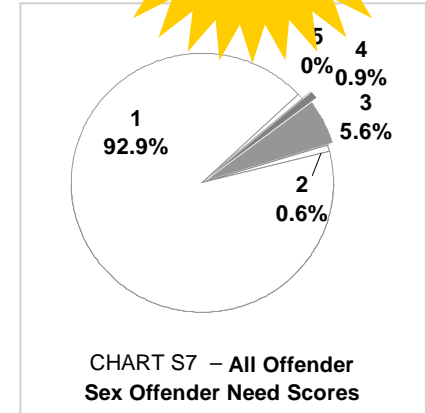


TABLE S7 – Offenders with Sex Offender Treatment (SOT) Need Scores of 3 or Higher

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
EOS	Release from Prison	896	5.5%	48.9%	NA	51.1%	34.2%	18.2%
EOS	Release from Parole	23	0.1%	73.9%	NA	26.1%	13.0%	0.0%
EOS	Release from Trans. Sup.	0	0.0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NonEOS	Release to Parole	100	0.6%	54.0%	25.0%	21.0%	16.0%	11.0%
NonEOS	Release to Trans. Sup.	4	0.0%	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%	NA	NA
NonEOS	Release to Comm. Program	0	0.0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NonEOS	Release to Furlough	3	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	NA	NA
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%					24



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Summary of Findings

	Total Select Group	% Total Study Group	EOS Release from Prison	% EOS Release from Prison of Select Group	% WITH Comm. Supervision of Select Group
DOC Study Group	16,246		6,916	42.6%	57.4%
Split Sentence Probationers	2,816	17.3%			
CSSD Study Group (New Probationers)	22,261				
<i>Select Offender Groups:</i>					
Convicted Violent Offenders	6,763	41.6%	3,057	45.2%	54.8%
Severity/Violence	3,605	22.2%	1,745	48.4%	51.6%
History of Violence	1,618	10.0%	1,000	61.8%	38.2%
Total Burglary Offenses	2,685	16.5%	954	35.5%	64.5%
Burglary 1	101	0.6%	40	39.6%	60.4%
Burglary 2	494	3.0%	170	34.4%	65.6%
Burglary 3	2,090	12.9%	744	35.6%	64.4%
Substance Abuse Treatment Need	9,786	60.2%	3,572	36.5%	63.5%
Mental Health Treatment Need	2,245	13.8%	1,367	60.9%	39.1%
Sex Offense Treatment Need	1,057	6.5%	896	84.8%	15.2%



Presentation Outline

- 2008 Connecticut Recidivism Study
- **2008 Prison Population Projection Study**
- Issues for Further Study
- Questions & Comments



*Criminal Justice
Policy & Planning Division*

**Annual Report
2008 Connecticut Prison Population Projection Study**

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Organization of the 2008 Report

The 2008 report is organized into seven major sections. Section one contains an executive summary with a bulleted list of findings and conclusions. Section two contains the Connecticut Prison Population Forecast. Section three discusses the yearly trends in the Department of Correction (DOC) populations. Appendix I provides a description of the types of community supervision in Connecticut. Appendix II provides demographic information about the DOC prison population. Appendix III shows a timeline of significant events. Appendix IV contains a summary of legislative changes.

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.

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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 Department of Correction (DOC) in its efforts to reduce the prison population. The

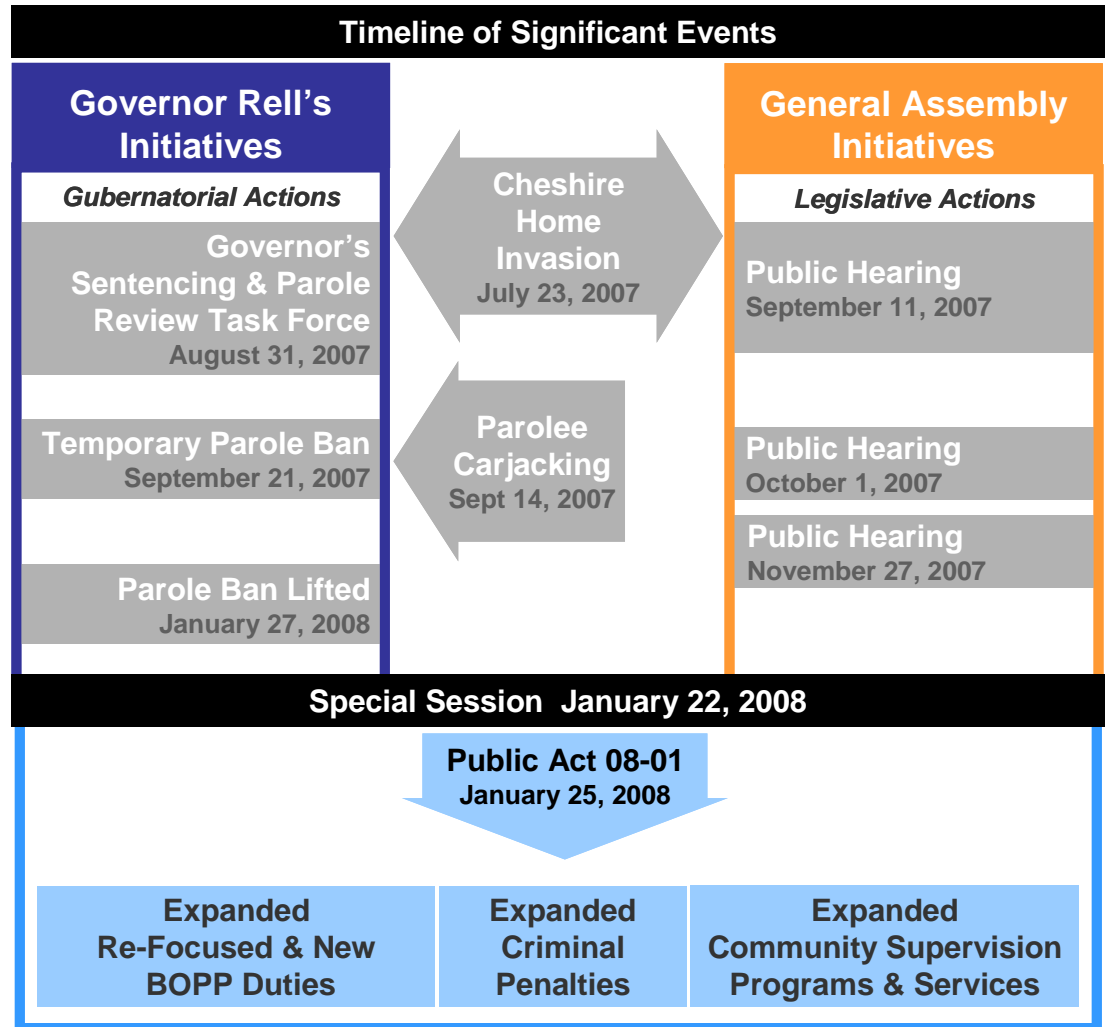


Significant Events

Significant events occurred that invalidated last year's projections.

These recent changes in legislation and practices have already had significant effects and more changes are anticipated that further make extended predictions or forecasts imprudent at this time.

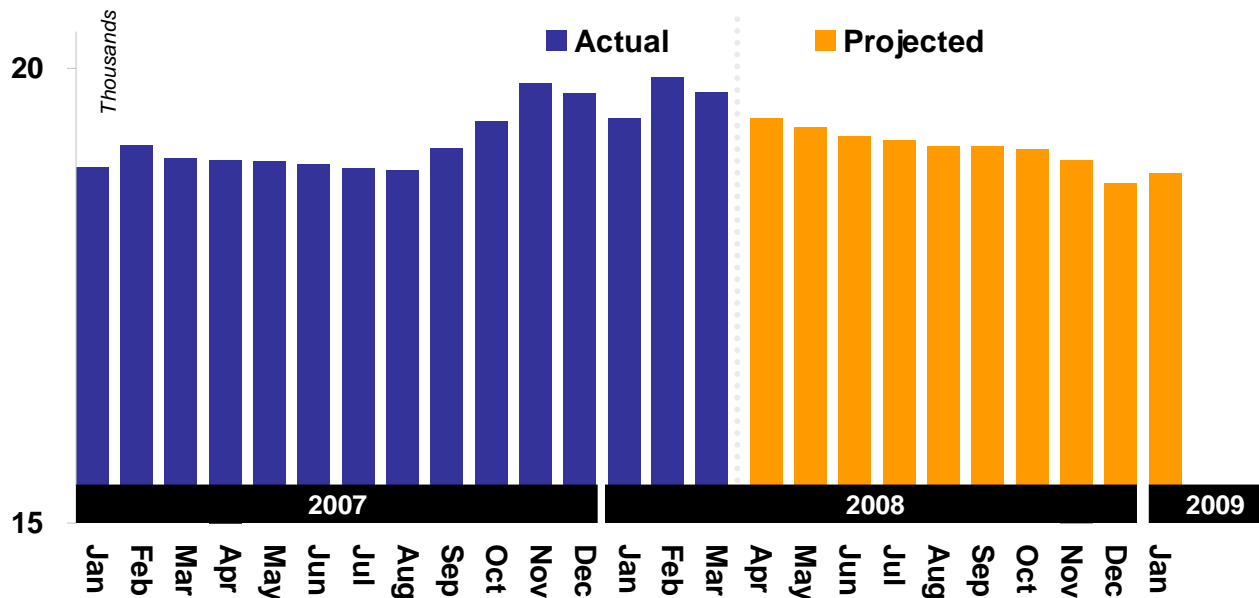
Therefore, the 2008 report focuses on the current environment and provides a projection of Connecticut's correctional system through January 1, 2009.





Connecticut 2008 Prison Population Forecast

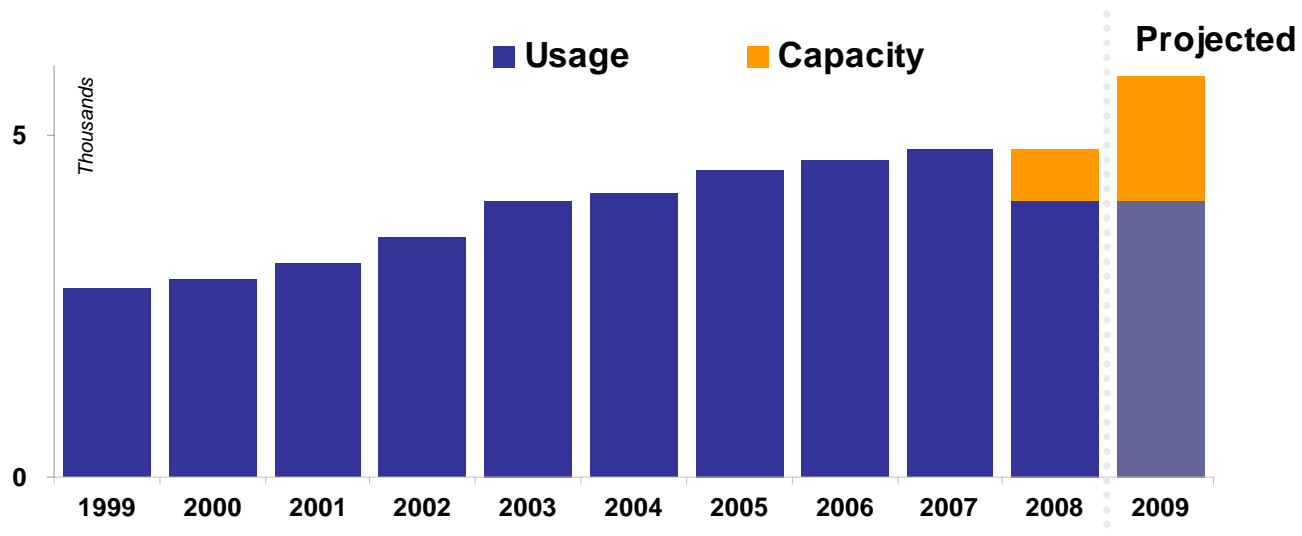
- The prison population has begun to decrease and is expected to continue to decline to a facility population of 18,849 by January 1, 2009 as recent initiatives and legislative changes take effect.
- This projection is based on the following facts: (1) the total Department of Correction (DOC) supervised population has remained stable, (2) the unsentenced/accused population has declined, and (3) Public Act 08-01 has provided funding for additional re-entry/diversionary beds. This projection is also based on: (1) the expectation that transitional supervision placements will increase and (2) that parole supervision placements should return to pre-July 2007 levels.





DOC Total Community Supervision Capacity

- The capacity exists for the Department of Correction (DOC) to safely supervise more offenders in the community than is currently being utilized.





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- 2008 Connecticut Recidivism Study
- 2008 Prison Population Projection Study
- **Issues for Further Study**
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ANNUAL REPORTS ON
2008 Connecticut Recidivism Study
&
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Presentation to the
Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Committee
April 10, 2008