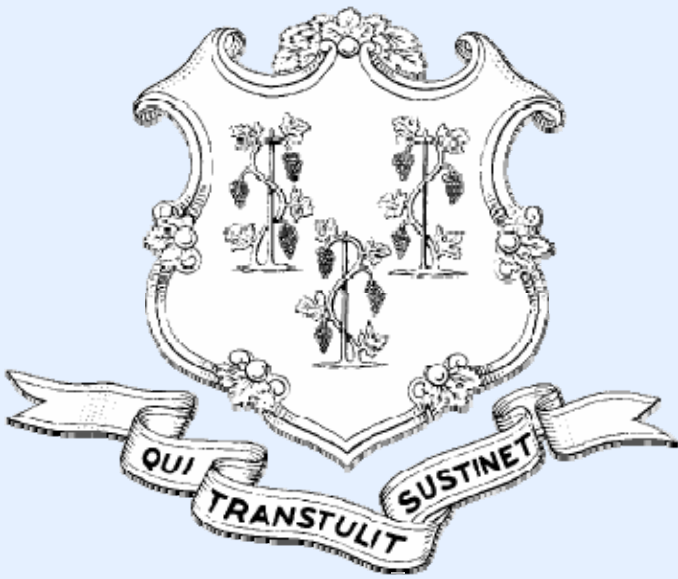


STATE OF CONNECTICUT

A Report to the Governor and Legislature



2009 Connecticut Recidivism Study

2004 Release Cohort

February 15, 2009

Prepared by
OFFICE OF POLICY & MANAGEMENT
Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division
Research, Analysis and Evaluation Unit

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Office of Policy and Management (OPM)
Robert L. Genuario, Secretary

Criminal Justice Policy & Planning Division (CJPPD)
Brian Austin, Jr., Esq., Undersecretary
John E. Forbes, Assistant Director
Linda D. DeConti, M.Sc., Research Manager
Ivan Kuzyk, Primary Author and Lead Research Analyst

Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission (CJPAC) Research Workgroup
Department of Correction (DOC)
Carol Salsbury
Frederick J. Levesque
Cheryl Cepelak
Jody Barry
Mary Lansing
Patrick Hynes, Ph.D.

Board of Pardons and Paroles (BOPP)
John Lahda
Richard Sparaco
Jerry Stowell, Ph.D.

Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (DMHAS)
Alfred Bidorini
Loel W. Meckel, LCSW

Department of Public Safety (DPS), Division of State Police
Lois A. Desmarais
Tom Myers

Central CT State University (CCSU)
Stephen M. Cox, Ph.D.

Connecticut Judicial Branch
Judith P. Lee, Esq.
Brian Hill
Susan C. Glass

Connecticut Legislative Branch
Alan Calandro
Chris Reinhart, Esq.

INTRODUCTION

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) 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.

This is the third annual report to study recidivism in Connecticut that has been prepared by OPM. The 2009 study followed 16,486 sentenced offenders for a three year period after they were released or discharged from a state prison facility during 2004. The study tracked four measures of recidivism during the three year period following an offender's release from prison consistent with U.S Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics methodology. These four measures include: 1) new arrests 2) new convictions 3) any incidence of re-incarceration, and 4) returns to prison with a new sentence. In addition, a detailed analysis of recidivism rates for select offender groups is provided.

This study finds recidivism in Connecticut to be generally consistent with other states for the categories of recidivism that were reported. As in past studies on both the state and national level, offenders that were discharged after completing community supervision programs, like parole or transitional supervision, had the lowest recidivism rates among all groups of offenders in the study. For example, while 36.7% of all offenders were re-incarcerated for new offenses within 3 years of release, 27.4% of offenders completing transitional supervision and 23.4% of offenders completing parole were returned to prison for new offenses.

Based on a similar analysis that tracked offenders released or discharged by the DOC in 1997, it appears that there has been a modest decline in recidivism rates in Connecticut in recent years. Among the 1997-release cohort, 38.2% returned to prison for a new offense within three years. For the 2004-release cohort, the return rate was 36.7%. Although the recidivism rate declined between 1997 and 2004, the total number of offenders who were released or discharged from prison increased 26% during the same period.

This report is a collaborative project with the Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission's (CJPAC) Research Workgroup. We would welcome any comments or suggestions regarding this report or future projects.

Brian Austin, Jr., Esq., Undersecretary
Criminal Justice Policy & Planning Division

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Key Findings – Based on Release Mechanisms

1. Overall Recidivism Rates In Connecticut — *Page 10*

For the three year period following their release or discharge:

- 67% of offenders were arrested for new offense (New arrest)
- 56% of offenders were incarcerated (Any reincarceration)
- 55.6% were convicted of a new offense (New conviction), and
- 36.7% of offenders received a new prison sentence for a new offense.

2. Recidivism By Releases And Discharges — *Page 11*

- Offenders that were discharged after completing community supervision programs, like parole or transitional supervision (TS), had the lowest recidivism rates among all groups of offenders in the study. While 36.7% of all offenders were re-incarcerated for new offenses within 3 years of release, 27.4% of TS completers and 23.4% of parole completers were returned to prison for new offenses.
- Based on a similar analysis that tracked offenders that were released or discharged by the DOC in 1997, it appears that there has been a modest decline in recidivism rates in recent years. Among the 1997-release cohort, 38.2% returned to prison for a new offense within three years. For the 2004-release cohort, the return rate was 36.7%. Although the recidivism rate declined between 1997 and 2004, the total number of offenders who were released or discharged from prison increased from 13,081 to 16,486, 26%, during the same period.

3. Recidivism And End of Sentence (EOS) Discharges — *Page 12*

- Among the 756 offenders who completed the terms of their transitional supervision, 207, or 27.4% returned to prison with a new sentence within 3-years of release.
- Among the 745 offenders who completed parole prior to discharge, 174 were returned to prison with a new sentence, a 3-year recidivism rate of 23.4%.

4. Recidivism and Probationers — *Page 13*

- Approximately 40% of offenders who were discharged from a prison sentence in 2004 were required to serve a term of probation.
- Split-sentence offenders, those serving a term of probation after their prison discharge in 2004, returned to prison for new offenses at significantly lower rates than the entire cohort of offenders in the study. The three-year recidivism rate for split-sentence offenders was 28.4% compared to 36.7% for the cohort.
- 50% of offenders in the study had, at one time, served at least one sentence for violation of probation.

5. Recidivism Around the Nation — *Page 14*

- Recidivism rates are computed in variety of ways in different jurisdictions around the country. CJPPD reviewed the recidivism rates published by over two dozen states and found recidivism in Connecticut to be generally consistent with other states for the categories of recidivism that were reported.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY *(continued)*

Key Findings – by Offender Characteristics

6. Recidivism and the Offender's History Of Violence — *Page 15*

- Of the 16,486 offenders tracked in this study, 4,913 had served at least one prison sentence for a crime involving significant violence, or the illegal use or possession of a firearm prior, to 2004.
- In the 36 month period following their 2004 release or discharge, 43.3% of violent offenders were re-incarcerated for a new offense. In contrast, non-violent offenders returned to prison at a lower, 33.9%, rate.

7. Recidivism and the Offender's Criminal History (Felonies) — *Page 16*

- Over 80% of the 16,486 offenders, who were tracked for this study, had served a prison sentence for at least one felony offense. Twenty-eight percent (28.4%) had served time in prison for 3 or more felony conviction.
- Offenders with significant felony histories had higher recidivism rates than other offenders.

8. Age, Race And Ethnicity Of Offenders — *Page 17*

Age, race and ethnicity, 2004-release cohort					
		Mean Age	Median Age	Offenders	Offenders, %
Males					
	Whites	35.3	35	5266	31.9%
	Blacks	31.8	30	5657	34.3%
	Hispanics	30.9	29	3588	21.8%
	Other	30.5	28	80	0.5%
	Total	30.5	32	14591	88.5%
Females					
	Whites	36.1	37	947	5.7%
	Blacks	34.6	35	632	3.8%
	Hispanics	33.5	34	302	1.8%
	Other	37.7	37	14	0.1%
	Total	37.7	36	1895	11.5%

NOTE: Offender age is computed from the date of their 2004 release or discharge.

- Males accounted for 88.5% of offenders in the study.
 - At 34.3%, black males were the largest group among the study cohort followed by white males, 31.9%.
 - White offenders were generally older than black and Hispanic offenders. The female offender population was older than the male population.

9. Recidivism and Age at 2004 Release — *Page 18*

- Younger offenders had the highest re-incarceration rates among all age quartiles. Among offenders under the age of 26, 44% returned to prison with a new sentence within 36 months of release. Among offenders over the age of 40, 29% returned to prison with a new sentence.

10. Recidivism and Gender — *Page 19*

- Female offenders returned to prison for a new offense at a much lower rate (25%) than male offenders (38%).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY *(continued)*

Study Sample

- The study followed 16,486 sentenced offenders for a three years period after they were released or discharged from a Connecticut state prison facility during 2004.
- The Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division (CJPPD) tracked four measures of recidivism during the three year period following an offender's release from prison. These four measures include: 1) new arrests 2) new convictions 3) any incidence of re-incarceration, and 4) returns to prison with a new sentence.
- The CJPPD's methodology is consistent with the U.S Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics study, "Recidivism of Prisoners Released 1994", published in 2002.

METHODOLOGY

Each year, OPM's Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division (CJPPD) is statutorily required (**CGS § 4-68o**) to produce annual reports on recidivism among offenders released from prison, probationers, and offenders participating in programs to reduce prison overcrowding, improve rehabilitation and enhance re-entry strategies.

During the early stages of this study, CJPPD reviewed recidivism reports published by over two dozen other states. In the process, we discovered that remarkable inconsistency is applied to both the definition of recidivism and how recidivism is actually calculated in different locales around the country. Since the Division was mandated to measure recidivism in accordance with a nationally accepted methodology, CJPPD chose to model this report on the federal study, "Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 1994", published by the U.S Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, in 2002. Like the federal study, CJPPD tracked four measures of recidivism for a three year period following an offender's release from prison. These four measures include: 1) new arrests 2) new convictions 3) any incidence of re-incarceration, and 4) returns to prison with a new sentence. Unlike the federal study, CJPPD did not attempt to capture incidents of out-of-state recidivism.

The initial data used for this study was provided by Connecticut Department of Correction (DOC) from a query that identified over 16,500 sentenced offenders who had been released¹ or discharged from a state prison facility during 2004. The DOC also provided a wide range of supporting data on each offender including: a complete prison-sentence history, records of all offender admissions, releases and other movements within the prison system; historical needs and risk scores, and general demographic information.

Using personal identifiers for each offender in the DOC dataset, the Judicial Branch's Court Support Services Division and the Department of Public Safety were able to append a complete electronic history of Connecticut arrests and case dispositions for every offender in the 2004-release cohort².

Once this information was compiled, CJPPD identified 16,486 offenders who were sentenced inmates with a valid release or discharge date in 2004. This release/discharge date was used as the basis to compute the recidivism rates of various offender groups in the study. Police, court and prison records were studied to calculate the number of days between the first incident involving an arrest, a conviction or an incidence of reincarceration for each offender in the study. The various first-incident dates were aggregated to produce tables showing the monthly rates at which offenders returned to the criminal justice system.

¹ To the layman, releases from prison and discharges from prison may appear to be synonymous. To the Department of Correction, however, these terms have a specific meaning. Although released offenders may leave a prison facility, they remain under the supervision of DOC personnel. Discharged offenders, on the other hand, are no longer under DOC supervision once they leave a prison facility. End of Sentence or "EOS" is another term that has a very specific meaning. When used by DOC personnel, "EOS" identifies discharged offenders who have completed the terms of their DOC custody and supervision. Some confusion can arise however when the term "EOS" is applied to split-sentence offenders. These offenders have court-imposed sentences that feature a term of incarceration to be followed by a period of post-release supervision by the Office of Adult Probation. Although the DOC may consider a split-sentence offender to be "EOS", the offender has not completed the terms of their court imposed sentences until they have met the terms of their probation.

² Although data-sharing between the State's criminal justice agencies has improved dramatically in recent years, significant system and informational gaps do persist across criminal justice agencies.

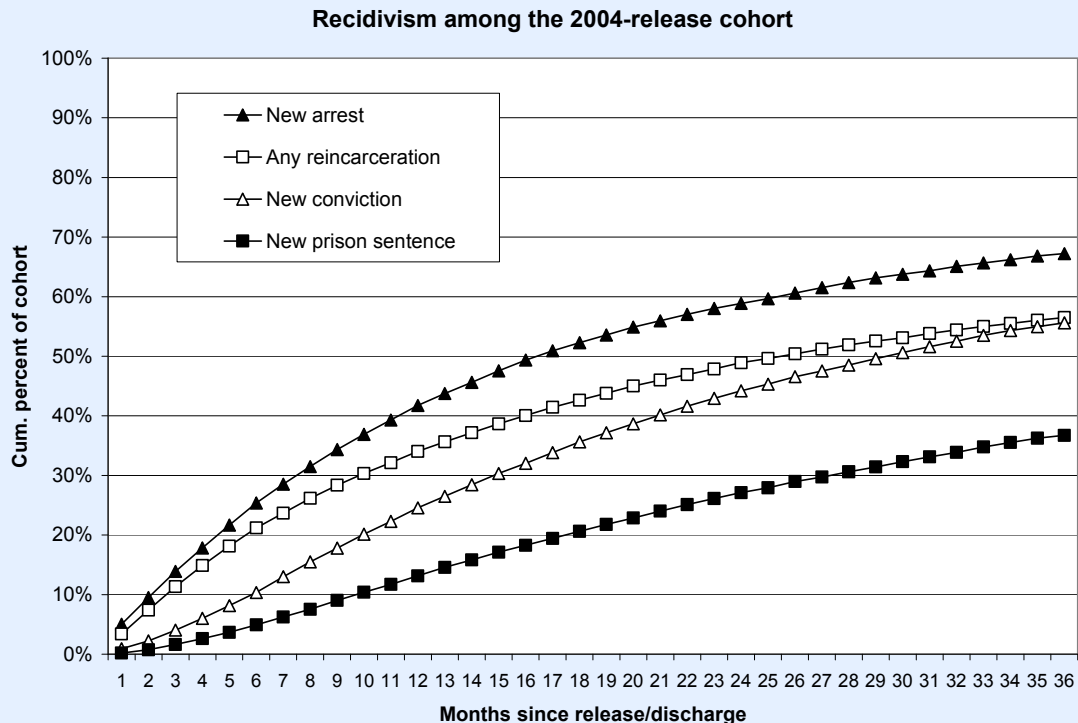
METHODOLOGY *(continued)*

During the preparation of this study, CJPPD relied heavily on the Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission's (CJPAC) Research Workgroup, a multi-agency gathering of research, data, operations and IT professionals, for peer-review guidance in addressing methodological questions and to preview and discuss preliminary findings. In this report, CJPPD has concentrated on establishing a transparent and reproducible method for calculating recidivism rates in Connecticut. The intent is two-fold: to create benchmarks for future analysis and to help inform the on-going public policy debate on criminal justice in Connecticut. As such, this study may contribute to a broader understanding of the current operation of the criminal justice system, and how the State can move in improving the efficiency of the system without compromising public safety or justice.

RECIDIVISM RATES IN CONNECTICUT

RECIDIVISM RATES IN CONNECTICUT, 2004 - 2007

The study tracked 16,486 sentenced inmates for a three year period following their discharge from prison or release to a community program in 2004. Using data provided by the Department of Correction, Court Support Services Division and the Department of Public Safety, the study captured any subsequent arrests, readmissions to prison, convictions and re-incarcerations for new offenses for each offender in the cohort.



- In the three years following their release from confinement, 67% of offenders were re-arrested (New arrest) and 55.6% were convicted for a new offense (New conviction). During the same period, 36.7% of offenders returned to prison with a new prison sentence for a new offense.
- Fifty-six percent of offenders in the study were re-incarcerated (Any reincarceration) at least once during the three year period following their release or discharge in 2004. These offenders were readmitted to prison to await trial on new charges, for technical violations, or to begin a prison sentence for a new criminal offense.
- Of the 6,056 offenders who returned to prison to serve a sentence for a new offense, 50% returned within 16 months of their 2004 release. Among the 9,312 who were re-incarcerated for any reason, 50% returned within 9 months. 9,167 offenders were convicted on new charges within three years of release. Of these, 51% were convicted within 14 months of release.

RECIDIVISM BY RELEASES AND DISCHARGES

RECIDIVISM RATES BY RELEASES AND DISCHARGES

The 16,486 offenders tracked in this study left prison in 2004 at the completion of their prison sentences or through some community re-entry program. The largest group, 7,156 offenders, was discharged at the completion of their prison sentences, end of sentence (EOS). An additional 1501 offenders were discharged after completing parole or transitional supervision (TS). Among offenders who were released into the community programs, 1,787 offenders were paroled, 2,509 were transferred to transitional supervision and 1,715 were released to halfway houses.

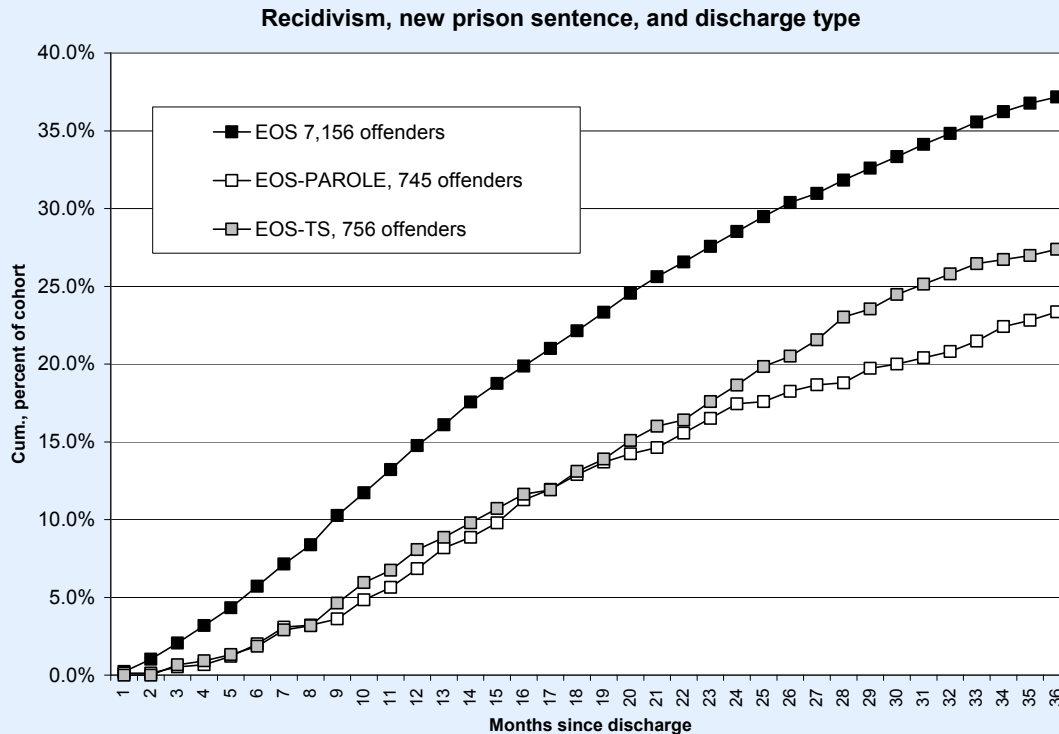
Three year recidivism rates by first release or discharge type in 2004							
	All offenders	Offenders, New arrests	Offenders, New convictions	Offenders, New prison sentence	New arrests, %	New convictions, %	New prison sentences, %
Discharges							
EOS	7156	4698	3957	2660	65.7%	55.3%	37.2%
EOS - Parole	745	450	356	174	60.4%	47.8%	23.4%
EOS - TS	756	475	382	207	62.8%	50.5%	27.4%
Releases							
Community Release	1715	1092	887	608	63.7%	51.7%	35.5%
Parole	1787	1265	1054	745	70.8%	59.0%	41.7%
Re-entry furlough	1543	1123	936	613	72.8%	60.7%	39.7%
Special parole	275	177	142	112	64.4%	51.6%	40.7%
TS	2509	1800	1450	935	71.7%	57.8%	37.3%
Total Cohort	16486	11080	9164	6054	67.2%	55.6%	36.7%

- Offenders that were discharged after completing a community supervision program, like parole or TS, had the lowest recidivism rates among all groups of offenders in the study. While 36.7% of all offenders were reincarcerated for new offenses within 3 years of release, 27.4% of TS completers and 23.4% of parole completers were returned to prison for new offenses.
- Recidivism rates varied considerably between offenders when they were grouped by different release and discharge types. Of 1,787 offenders who were released to parole in 2004, 1,265, or 41.7%, were re-imprisoned on new charges within three years. Contrast this figure with the 23.4% recidivism rate for offenders who were discharged after completing the terms of their parole. The discrepancy in the recidivism rates between offenders released to parole and offenders who have completed parole can be explained by the fact that program “completers” generally perform better than the others.
- Based on a similar analysis that tracked 13,081 offenders that were released or discharged by the DOC in 1997, it appears that there has been a modest decline in recidivism rates in recent years. Among the 1997-release cohort, 38.2% returned to prison for a new offense within three years. For the 2004-release cohort, the return rate was 36.7%. Although the recidivism rate declined between 1997 and 2004, the total number of offenders who were released or discharged from prison increased from 13,081 to 16,486, 26%, during the same period.

RECIDIVISM AND EOS DISCHARGES

RECIDIVISM AND EOS DISCHARGES

This study identified 8,657 offenders who were discharged at the completion of their prison sentences, end of sentence (EOS) in 2004. Of these, 1,501 completed a term of community supervision under the administration of the DOC.



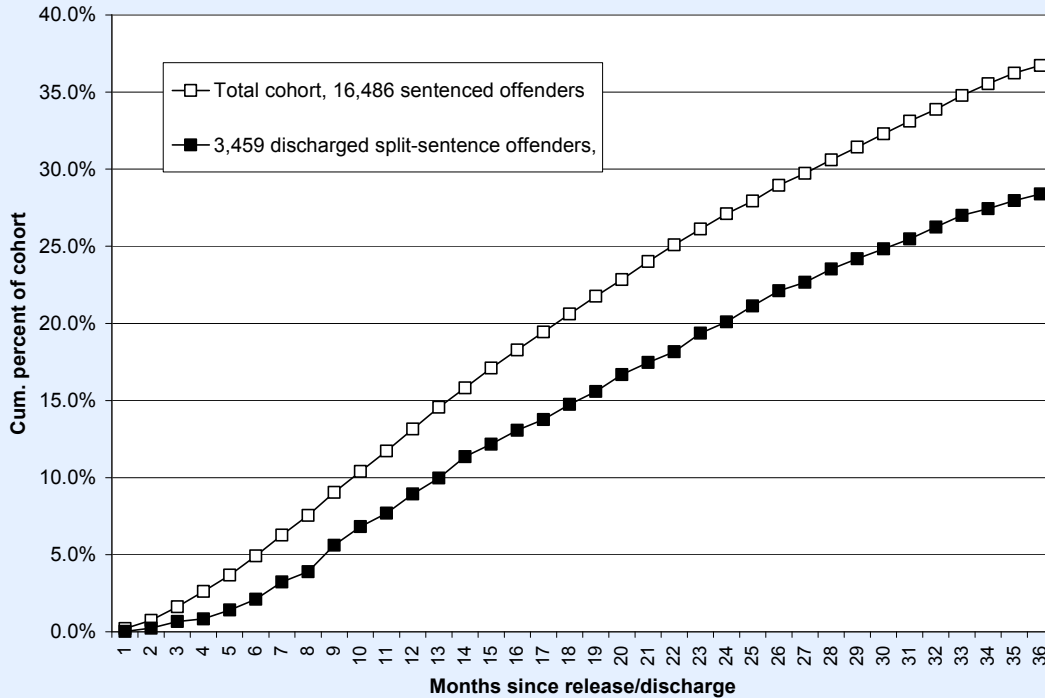
- 7,156 offenders (EOS) were discharged from their sentences without post-prison, DOC-administered supervision in 2004. Out of this group, 2,660 offenders, or 37.2%, returned to prison to serve a sentence within three years. The overall return rate for all 16,486 offenders in the study was 36.7%.
- Offenders who were discharged after successfully completing the terms of their parole (EOS-Parole) or transitional supervision (EOS-TS), recidivated at much lower rates than offenders who reached the end of their sentences without any type of re-entry programming (EOS).
- Among the 756 offenders who completed the terms of their transitional supervision, 207, or 27.4% returned to prison with a new sentence within 3-years of release. Among the 745 offenders who completed parole prior to discharge, 174 were returned to prison with a new sentence, a 3-year recidivism rate of 23.4%.

RECIDIVISM AND PROBATIONERS

RECIDIVISM AND PROBATIONERS

Split-sentence offenders are required to serve a period of probation, under the supervision of the Judicial Branch's Court Support Services Division (CSSD, after they have completed their prison sentences. Approximately 40% of offenders who were discharged from a prison sentence in 2004 were required to serve a term of probation³. CSSD staff assigns a risk and needs score to each offender. These scores determine the level of supervision that the offender will receive.

3-year recidivism rate, new prison sentence



- Split-sentence offenders who were discharged in 2004 returned to prison for new convictions at a significantly lower rate than the entire cohort of offenders in the study. The three-year recidivism rate for split-sentence offenders was 28.4% compared to 36.7% for the cohort.
- Unlike parolees who may be immediately returned to prison for violating the terms of their community release, a warrant must be filed before a split-sentence offender's probation may be revoked. Nevertheless, many offenders are returned to prison for violating the terms of their probation. Of the 3,459 split-sentence offenders identified in the study, 736 (21%) were reincarcerated for violating probation.

³ This study grouped 16,486 offenders by their first calendar release or discharge in 2004. Accordingly, 8,657 offenders were identified for having discharged their sentences in 2004. Of these, 3,459 (40%) were required to serve a term of probation. Other offenders in the study who were initially released into DOC community-supervision programs, and who were discharged later in 2004, were not included among the split-sentence probationers evaluated here.

RECIDIVISM AROUND THE NATION

RECIDIVISM AROUND THE NATION

Comparing state recidivism rates is impractical since different states have not relied on a standard method of defining or calculating recidivism. In reviewing the recidivism reports from over two dozen states, CJPPD discovered that the rates that are reported can vary dramatically depending on a variety of factors including: the time frames that are applied, offender cohort sizes, the criteria used to define recidivism, the characteristics of tracked offenders, the completeness, accuracy of availability of data, jurisdictional differences and distinctions that exist between unified and non-unified prison systems, offenses (felonies, misdemeanors) and the inclusion of technical violation. The following table is informative because it reveals the variety of different methods currently used to define recidivism in different state.

Summary of U.S. State recidivism rates						
	State/Jurisdiction	Recidivism Rate		Cohort year	Offenders in study	Other
		3 years	2 years			
1	Alaska*	65.0%	46.0%	1999	1,798	All remands to custody
2	Arizona	24.5%		1990-1999	54,660	Felonies only, 42.4% for any return
3	Arkansas	51.4%		2001	3,066	Any return to custody
4	California		52.7%	2004	62,004	Limited to paroled felons
5	Colorado	49.8%		2003		New sentence, VOP, or technical violation
6	Connecticut*	36.7%	28.2%	2004	16,486	New prison sentence for new offense
7	Delaware*	61.8%	52.9%	2005	175	Any type of return
8	Florida	40.2%	33.8%	1993		New prison sentence for new offense
9	Georgia	36.0%				Any reconviction
10	Indiana	37.8%		2004		Return to incarceration
11	Kentucky		27.5%	2000	7,579	Return to custody within 2 years
12	Maine					No rate: 81% served a prior sentence
13	Massachusetts	39.0%		2002	1,786	Males, new sentence & tech violation
14	Michigan		44.0%			Citation, no details
15	Minnesota	64%		1992	8,670	Re-arrest and reconviction
16	Missouri	44.9%	39.20%	2003	5,037	New sentence or parole violation
17	Montana	48.0%				All returns to prison, males
18	Nebraska	40.3%		FY 2004	1970	New sentence and technical violations
19	N. Carolina	50.2%	42.3%	2003/2004	17,093	Re-arrest
20	Oklahoma	27.8%		2005		Return to prison
21	Oregon	30.4%	23.3%	Q1 2005	2868	Parolees, new felony conviction
22	Pennsylvania	46.3%		2002	11,670	Return to state custody, includes violators
23	Rhode Island*		46.0%	2004	3,105	New prison sentence for new offense
24	S. Carolina	32.7%		2003	12,538	Any returns to state prison
25	Tennessee	45.0%	38.0%	1996	11,283	Felons, new sentence or parole violation
26	Texas	31.2%		2000	11,043	Return to state jail or prison
27	U.S.	25.4%		1994	300,000	15 states, new sentence
28	Washington	28.9%		2000	6,680	Felonies convictions and VOP
29	W. Virginia	26.4%		2003	1,254	New felony sentence or tech violation

* Unified prison systems

RECIDIVISM OF VIOLENT OFFENDERS

RECIDIVISM RATES AMONG VIOLENT OFFENDERS

Of the 16,486 offenders who were tracked for this study, 4,916 had served at least one prison sentence, prior to their 2004 release, for a crime involving significant violence or the illegal use or possession of a firearm⁴. For the purposes of this study, these offenders will be referred to as violent offenders. Violent offenders had significantly higher recidivism rates than non-violent offenders in the 2004-release cohort.

Three year recidivism rates and offender violence						
Offender type	Offenders	Percent of offenders	Recidivism rates			
			New arrest	Any incarceration	New conviction	New prison sentence
Non-violent	11,572	70.2%	65.1%	52.8%	53.3%	33.9%
Violent	4,914	29.8%	72.2%	65.2%	60.9%	43.4%
Total	16,486	100.0%	67.2%	56.5%	55.6%	36.7%

- In the 36 month period following their 2004 release or discharge, 43.3% of violent offenders were re-incarcerated for a new offense. This compares unfavorably with the 33.9% re-imprisonment rate for non-violent offenders.
- Violent offenders also had significantly higher recidivism rates for re-arrests, new convictions and reincarceration without charges.
- 95% of violent offenders in the study were men. Among female offenders, 13% met the criteria for violence; among males the figure was 32%.
- Excluding gun charges, robberies were the most common offense among violent offenders in the study. Of 4,916 violent offenders, 1,627 had served sentences for robbery, 1,586 had served sentences for aggravated assault and 451 had been convicted of felony sex crimes. 147 offenders in the study had served a sentence for homicide.
- Of the 4,916 offenders who were violent offenders, 595 were returned to prisons within 3 years for a new violent offense. Of the 11,570 non-violent offenders in the study, 732 were imprisoned for violent offense.

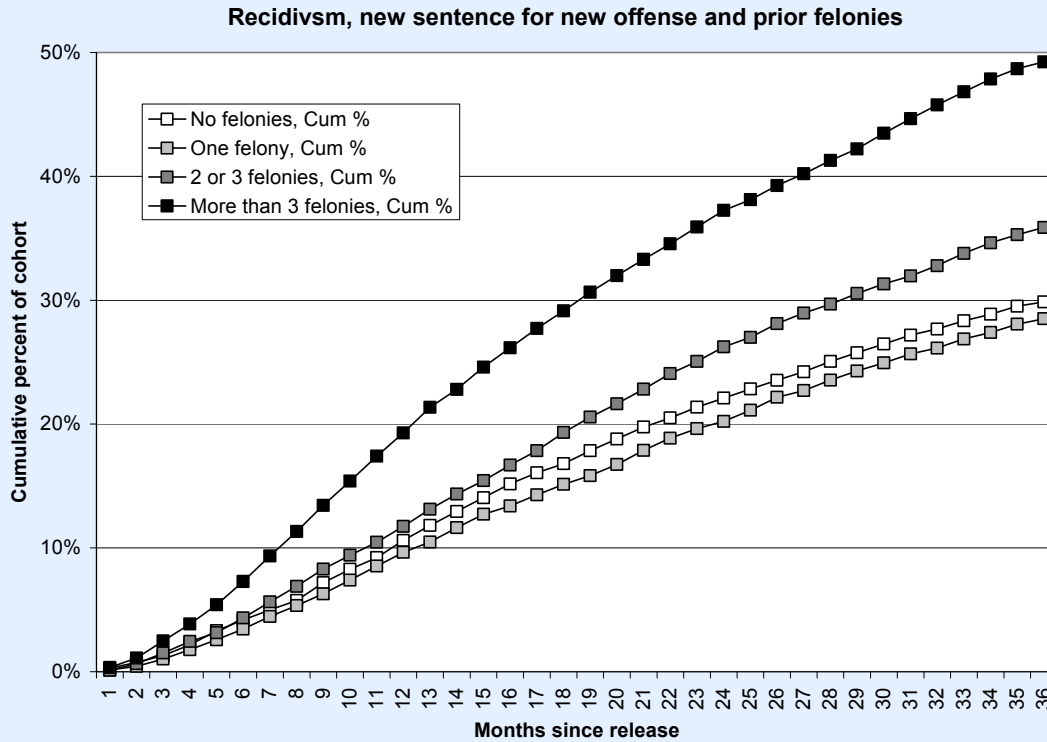
⁴ Defining a line to distinguish a crime involving significant violence from one that involves simple violence is no easy task. Following extensive consultations with our CJPAC partners, 76 criminal offenses were used to establish a threshold of offenses involving significant criminal violence. Any offender who had served a prison sentence prior to 2004 for one or more of these offenses was identified as a violent offender. A list of these offenses appears in the Appendix.

Discharge Type	Total offenders	No violence	Violent offenders	Total offenders, %	No violence, %	Violent offenders, %
EOS	6932	5004	1928	42%	43%	39%
EOS - PAROLE	745	456	289	5%	4%	6%
EOS - TS	756	605	151	5%	5%	3%
OTHER	224	176	48	1%	2%	1%
Release Type						
Community release	1715	1715	592	10%	10%	12%
Parole	1787	949	838	11%	8%	17%
Re-entry furlough	1543	1188	355	9%	10%	7%
Special Parole	275	152	123	2%	1%	3%
TS	2509	1919	590	15%	17%	12%
Total	16486	11572	4914	100%	100%	100%

RECIDIVISM AND CRIMINAL HISTORY

RECIDIVISM AND CRIMINAL HISTORY

Over 80% of the 16,486 offenders who were tracked for this study had served a prison sentence for at least one felony offense. Twenty-eight percent (28.4%) had served time in prison for 3 or more felony conviction.



- Offenders with histories of incarceration that included three or more felony offenses had extremely high recidivism rates. Of 4,676 offenders who had served sentences for more than three felonies, 2,303, over 49%, were returned to prison, convicted for a new offense, within three years.

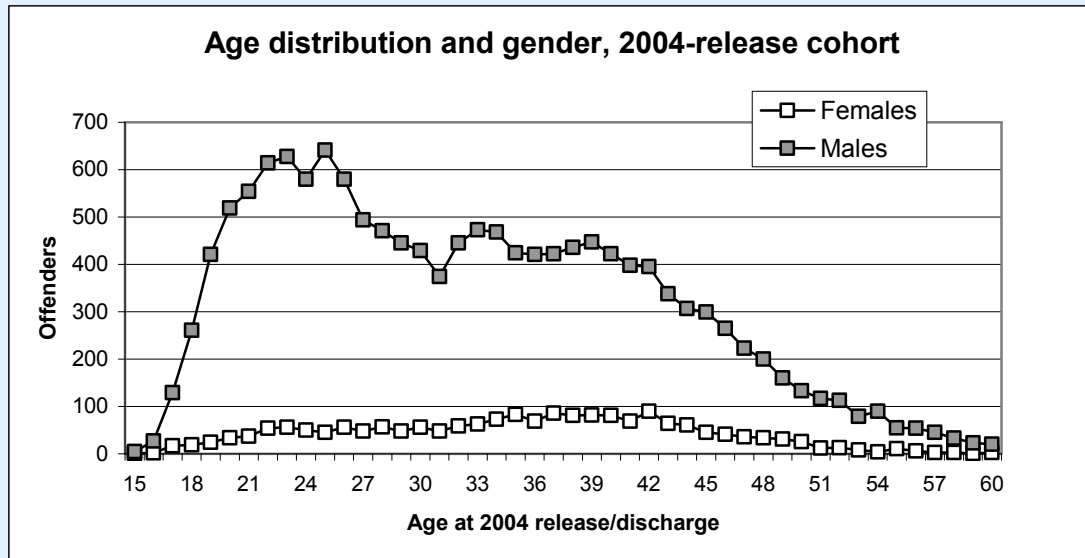
Felony history among 2004-release cohort			
Offenders sentenced for...	Number	Percent	Recidivism rate
No felonies	3,248	20%	30%
One felony	3,877	24%	29%
2 or 3 felonies	4,685	28%	36%
More than 3 felonies	4,676	28%	49%
	16,486	100%	

- Approximately 56% of offenders in the survey had served a prison sentence for more than one felony offense.

AGE, RACE AND ETHNICITY

AGE⁵, RACE AND ETHNICITY

Of 16,486 sentenced offenders included in the study, 89% were men. At 11%, the proportion of women in the study was higher than the proportion of women in the overall sentenced prison population in 2004. On July 1, 2004, women accounted for 7% of the sentenced population incarcerated in DOC facilities.



- Female offenders in the study were generally older than male offenders across every racial subgroup. This pattern was consistent with the pattern for the entire sentenced population. The median age for women offenders was 37.7. The median age for male offenders was 30.5. The peak age for women offenders was 42; for men it was 25.
- At 34%, black males were the largest group within the entire offender cohort. They were closely followed by white males who accounted for 32% of the cohort.
- Among women, 50% of offenders in the cohort were white. Among men, 36% were white⁶. White offenders were the oldest racial group among the entire study cohort. The median age of white males was 35. This was significantly older than the median age for black men, 30, or for Hispanic men, 29. White women, at 37, had the highest median age among all groups in the cohort.

Race by age quartile					
	Total	White, %	Black, %	Hispanic, %	Other, %
Under 25	4032	29%	43%	28%	1%
25 to 32	4296	30%	40%	29%	1%
33 to 40	4131	42%	37%	21%	0%
Over 40	4027	50%	33%	16%	1%
Entire cohort	16486	38%	38%	24%	1%

⁵ Offender age is computed from the date of their 2004 release or discharge.

⁶ At admission to the DOC, inmates self-identify themselves as white, black, Hispanic, American Indian or Asian. For the purposes of this study, Asians and American Indians have been aggregated as “Other”.

RECIDIVISM AND AGE

RECIDIVISM AND AGE AT 2004 RELEASE/DISCHARGE

Offenders in the study ranged in age from 15 to 84. Approximately one fourth of offenders were under the age of 25, another fourth was over the age of 40.



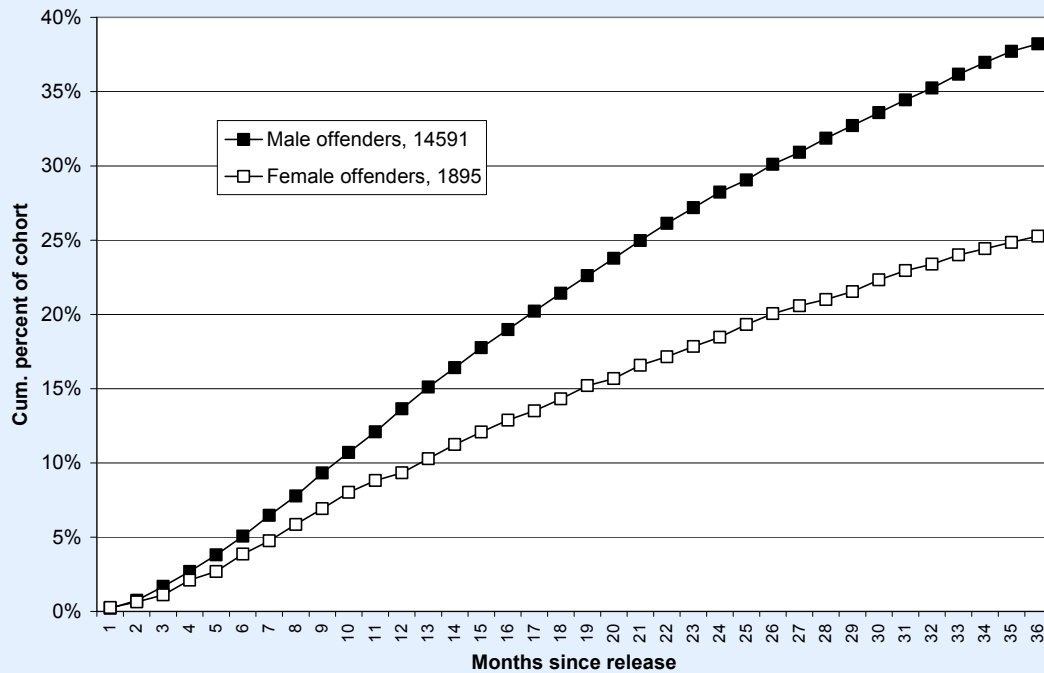
- Younger offenders had the highest rate of return to prison among all age quartiles. Among offenders under the age of 26, 44.6 % returned to prison with a new sentence within 36 months of release. Among offenders over the age of 40, 27.9 % returned to prison with a new sentence.
- Approximately 50% of released or discharged offenders were between the ages of 25 and 40. Analysis revealed only a minimum variance in the recidivism rates between offenders who were in the 25 to 32 quartile compared to those in the 33 to 40 group.
- Analysis revealed that 78% of offenders under the age of 25 were rearrested within three years of discharge or release. For offenders between the ages of 25 and 32, 69% were rearrested. Among offenders aged 33 to 40, 66% were re-arrested. Older offenders, those over the age of 40, had the lowest re-arrest rate, 55%.

RECIDIVISM AND GENDER

RECIDIVISM AND GENDER

In 2004, about 7% of sentenced inmates in Connecticut prisons were female. Unlike males inmates who are distributed among almost two dozen prison facilities around the state, all female inmates are housed at York Correctional Institution in Niantic.

Recidivism, new prison sentence and gender



- Female offenders returned to prison for a new offense at a much lower rate (25%) than male offenders (38%) in the three years following their release or discharge in 2004.
- According to Department of Correction offender needs and classification scores, 25% of female offenders had completed some post-secondary schooling prior to their incarceration. In contrast, 6% of male offenders reported post-secondary schooling. Furthermore, 20% of female offenders were identified for being certified or qualified in a technical or professional field. Only 0.7% of male offenders had this level of vocational certification or experience.
- Female offenders were much more likely than male offenders to require medical and mental health services. According to needs and classification scores assigned by the DOC, 44% of female offenders in the study were assigned a mental health score of 3, 4 or 5. Among males, 10% of offenders in the study had scores of 3, 4 or 5. A score of 3 indicates mild to moderate impairment in functioning with stable mental health symptoms. A score of 4 indicates moderate impairment in functioning with more significant mental health symptoms and a score of 5 indicates a severe impairment with acute mental health symptoms.

APPENDIX 1: DATA LIMITATIONS

SELECTION AND LIMITATIONS OF THE RECIDIVISM DATA COHORT

2009 Study Methodology

This study tracked 16,486 sentenced offenders for a three year period following their discharges or releases from a DOC facility in 2004. Given that a significant number of individual offenders enter and leave the prison system more than once in any given year, this study tracked each offender in the study from their earliest release or discharge date in 2004.

Data Files Collected

DOC provided four (4) separate electronic files that contained demographic data, information on offenders' movements while in custody or under DOC supervision, offender classification data, and complete prison sentence histories for each offender in the study.

(1) Master File (*one line per offender released: 16,578 lines*)

- Inmate Name
- Inmate Number
- Social Security Number
- State Police Bureau of Identification (SPBI) number
- Date of Birth
- Race
- Gender
- Marital Status
- Report Home Town
- Report Zip Code
- Educational Level
- US Armed Forces Status Code

(2) Classification File (*one line per offender released: 16,552 lines*)

- Inmate 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
- Security Risk Score
- Medical Needs Score

(3) Movement File (*one line per offender movement: 494,427 lines*)

- Inmate Number
- Movement Date
- Movement Code
- Receiving Facility
- Sending Facility
- Jurisdiction
- Legal Status

(4) Sentence File (*one line per offense that resulted in a prison sentence: 146,804 lines*)

- Inmate Number
- Sentence ID Number
- Docket Number
- Charge Count
- Offense Statute
- Offense Sentence Length
- Sentence Date
- Offense Max Sent Length
- Offense Min Sent Length
- Consecutive Docket Ind Number
- Docket Sent Type Indicator
- Docket Probation Indicator
- Offense Date
- Jail Credit (JC)
- JC Good Time Restored
- Dead Time
- JC Good Time
- Forfeit of JC Good Time
- Statutory GT Forfeited
- Statutory GT Restored
- Latest Expiration Date
- Sentence Start Date
- Statutory GT Earned
- Maximum Release Date
- Time Served
- Consecutive Docket Indicator
- Offense Sent Type Indicator
- Offense Probation Indicator
- Consecutive Charge Indicator
- Docket Sentence Length
- Docket Max Sent Length
- Docket Min Sent Length
- Reference Docket Number

A subset of the DOC Master File was provided to CSSD and the Department of Public Safety which 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
- Consecutive or concurrent flag
- Min Prison Days Sentenced
- Max Prison Days Sentenced
- Prison Days Suspended
- Probation Days Sentenced
- Community Service Sentenced

In last year's report, CJPPD was provided with a criminal history file, from CSSD, for 22,000 probationers. This data was used to compare the recidivism rates of probationers to offenders in the DOC study group.

For this 2009 report, the recidivism rates from probationers were calculated using the same cohort of 16,486 offenders used in the overall recidivism study. Rather than compare recidivism among different, potentially dissimilar groups, this study identified 3,459 offenders in the cohort who were sentenced to terms of probation following their 2004 discharges from prison.

APPENDIX 2: COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

TYPES OF CONNECTICUT COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

Who decides if released to community?	Types of Release	Defintion
Department of Correction (DOC) <i>Supervised by DOC Parole Officers</i>	Transitional Supervision (TS)	Inmates with sentences of two years or less are eligible to be released on TS after serving 50% of their sentence. The DOC provides supervision and case management through its Parole and Community Services Unit for offenders on TS status.
	Halfway House (HWH)	Inmates can become eligible to live in a halfway house if they have been voted to parole or are within 18 months of their release date. Halfway houses provide offenders with structured programs and supervision to help them obtain employment, housing, education, or residential substance abuse treatment.
	Furlough	The authority to place offenders on 30 day re-entry furloughs has been revoked by statute with the following exceptions: to visit a dying relative or to a relative's funeral; to receive medical services not otherwise available; or for an employment opportunity or job interview.
	Transitional Placement	After a successful term in a halfway house, inmates can be transferred to an approved community placement or private residence.
Board of Pardons and Parole (BOPP) <i>Supervised by DOC Parole Officers</i>	Parole	Inmates serving sentences greater than two years may be eligible for parole. Offenders convicted of non-violent crimes can become eligible after serving 50% of their sentences and offenders convicted of violent crimes can become eligible after serving 85% of their sentences. The parolee must comply with the imposed conditions of parole; violators may be remanded to prison.
	Transfer Parole	An offender can be released to transfer parole 18 months prior to his or her voted to parole date. Offenders on transfer parole are placed under the same or, in some cases, stricter supervision conditions than offenders on parole.
	Special Parole	Special parole is a mandatory, court-imposed period of parole following the completion of a sentence. If an inmate violates special parole, he or she may be remanded to prison for the remainder of the sentence. In general, special parole is reserved for high-risk offenders.
Judicial Branch's Court Support Services Division (CSSD) / Courts <i>Supervised by CSSD Probation Officers</i>	Probation	Probation is a mandatory, court-imposed period of supervision that allows a defendant to forego incarceration. Instead, the offender is subject to specific conditions of supervision (paying a fine, doing community service, attending a drug treatment program, etc.).
	Split Sentence Probation	A mandatory, court-imposed period of period of supervision following DOC sentence completion. If an offender violates split sentence probation, her or she may be remanded to court.

APPENDIX 3: RECIDIVISM BY MONTH

RECIDIVISM RATES BY MONTH

Recidivism rates by month for 16,486 offenders in the 2004-release cohort								
Months since release	Offenders, New arrests	New arrests Cum%	Offenders, Any reincarceration	Any Re-incarceration Cum %	Offenders, New convictions	New convictions Cum %	Offenders, New prison sentence	New prison sentence Cum%
1	826	5%	558	3%	150	1%	34	0%
2	740	9%	662	7%	222	2%	88	1%
3	725	14%	648	11%	296	4%	145	2%
4	649	18%	582	15%	324	6%	165	3%
5	635	22%	541	18%	350	8%	174	4%
6	606	25%	502	21%	368	10%	206	5%
7	521	29%	412	24%	435	13%	221	6%
8	489	31%	409	26%	407	15%	211	8%
9	469	34%	360	28%	383	18%	247	9%
10	423	37%	327	30%	385	20%	223	10%
11	394	39%	295	32%	356	22%	218	12%
12	408	42%	315	34%	370	25%	236	13%
13	329	44%	261	36%	321	26%	232	15%
14	305	46%	255	37%	320	28%	207	16%
15	319	48%	246	39%	315	30%	213	17%
16	297	49%	231	40%	278	32%	194	18%
17	259	51%	229	41%	296	34%	191	19%
18	223	52%	193	43%	296	36%	193	21%
19	213	54%	194	44%	255	37%	189	22%
20	217	55%	198	45%	244	39%	180	23%
21	176	56%	162	46%	246	40%	191	24%
22	181	57%	156	47%	243	42%	180	25%
23	161	58%	157	48%	219	43%	167	26%
24	138	59%	172	49%	206	44%	165	27%
25	133	60%	114	50%	183	45%	135	28%
26	152	61%	131	50%	210	47%	169	29%
27	151	62%	129	51%	156	48%	127	30%
28	141	62%	118	52%	164	49%	145	31%
29	128	63%	108	53%	178	50%	135	31%
30	101	64%	90	53%	168	51%	143	32%
31	98	64%	113	54%	161	52%	136	33%
32	122	65%	102	54%	151	53%	125	34%
33	96	66%	97	55%	161	53%	148	35%
34	88	66%	83	56%	137	54%	125	36%
35	100	67%	90	56%	107	55%	116	36%
36	70	67%	72	56%	106	56%	82	37%
Total	11083	67%	9312	56.5%	9167	55.6%	6056	36.7%

APPENDIX 4: NEEDS / CLASSIFICATION

NEEDS AND CLASSIFICATION SCORES

Needs and Classification scores are available online at:

<http://www.ct.gov/doc/lib/doc/PDF/PDFReport/ClassificationManualLibraryCopy.pdf>

Education score	Classification Score	Total offenders	Females	Males	Percent classified females	Percent classified males	Male to Female Ratio
Null		112	12	100	1%	1%	8.3
Inmate has post secondary schooling	1	1378	472	906	25%	6%	1.9
Inmate with a HS diploma or GED	2	8444	702	7742	37%	53%	11.0
Scored at 8th grade level	3	5193	649	4544	34%	31%	7.0
Below 8th grade level on standardized tests	4	1154	56	1098	3%	8%	19.6
Requires diagnostic educational help	5	179		179	0%	1%	
		16460	1891	14569	100%	100%	7.7

Vocational training score	Classification Score	Total offenders	Females	Males	Percent classified females	Percent classified males	Male to Female Ratio
Null		112	12	100	1%	1%	8.3
Certified/qualified for tech. or professional work	1	432	380	52	20%	0%	0.1
Significant work skills, no certification	2	2928	210	2718	11%	19%	12.9
Moderate, yet limited, work skills and history	3	7107	737	6370	39%	44%	8.6
Limited skills, can perform repetitive tasks	4	4470	273	4197	14%	29%	15.4
No skill or training in any field	5	1411	279	1132	15%	8%	4.1
		16460	1891	14569	100%	100%	7.7

History of violence score*	Classification Score	Total offenders	Females	Males	Percent classified females	Percent classified males	Male to Female Ratio
Null		107	10	97	1%	1%	9.7
Least severe	1	11066	1449	9617	77%	66%	6.6
Moderate-low	2	3106	254	2852	13%	20%	11.2
Moderate-high	3	1692	148	1544	8%	11%	10.4
Most severe	4	489	30	459	2%	3%	15.3
* Refer to DOC Classification Manual		16460	1891	14569	100%	100%	7.7

Serious Violence score *	Classification Score	Total offenders	Females	Males	Percent classified females	Percent classified males	Male to Female Ratio
Null		107	10	97	1%	1%	9.7
Offense based - least severe	1	6765	1055	5710	56%	39%	5.4
Offense based	2	5917	519	5398	27%	37%	10.4
Offense based	3	1856	195	1661	10%	11%	8.5
Offense based – most severe	4	1815	112	1703	6%	12%	15.2
* Refer to DOC Classification Manual		16460	1891	14569	100%	100%	7.7

Overall risk score*	Classification Score	Total offenders	Females	Males	Percent classified females	Percent classified males	Male to Female Ratio
Null		112	10	102	1%	1%	10.2
Least severe risk	1	5852	693	5159	37%	35%	7.4
Low moderate	2	6948	880	6068	47%	42%	6.9
High moderate	3	2630	192	2438	10%	17%	12.7
High risk	4	865	109	756	6%	5%	6.9
Highest, most severe risk	5	53	7	46	0%	0%	6.6
* Refer to DOC Classification Manual		16460	1891	14569	100%	100%	7.7

APPENDIX 4: NEEDS / CLASSIFICATION *(continued)*

Security risk score	Classification Score	Total offenders	Females	Males	Percent classified females	Percent classified males	Male to Female Ratio
Null		116	11	105	1%	1%	9.5
Never identified as a member of	1	15323	1846	13477	98%	93%	7.3
Former member of a security risk group	2	807	27	780	1%	5%	28.9
Member of a security risk group	3	90	3	87	0%	1%	29.0
Security risk group threat member	4	124	4	120	0%	1%	30.0
		16460	1891	14569	100%	100%	7.7

Medical needs classification	Medical needs classification	Total offenders	Females	Males	Percent classified females	Percent classified males	Male to Female Ratio
Null		126	21	105	1%	1%	5.0
No physical problems	1	7358	14	7344	1%	50%	524.6
Does not require nursing care on a regular basis	2	5814	1276	4538	67%	31%	3.6
Needs access to nursing care, 16hrs/day	3	3034	538	2496	28%	17%	4.6
Requires 24-hour access to nursing care	4	110	31	79	2%	1%	2.5
Requires 24-hour nursing care	5	18	11	7	1%	0%	0.6
		16460	1891	14569	100%	100%	7.7

Mental health score	Mental health score	Total offenders	Females	Males	Percent classified females	Percent classified males	Male to Female Ratio
Null		120	17	103	1%	1%	6.1
No mental health history	1	10559	342	10217	18%	70%	29.9
History of mental health disorder, not active	2	3499	701	2798	37%	19%	4.0
Mild or moderate mental disorder	3	1885	813	1072	43%	7%	1.3
Severe mental health disorder	4	185	6	179	0%	1%	29.8
Crisis level mental disorder	5	212	12	200	1%	1%	16.7
		16460	1891	14569	100%	100%	7.7

APPENDIX 5: SENTENCE HISTORIES

OFFENDER SENTENCE HISTORIES

These sentences were for offenses prior to the 2004 discharge or release.

Aggregated offender sentence histories, pre-2004 release		
	Offenders	Percent
Total sentenced offenders released or discharged	16486	100%
Offenders with a ...		
sentence for violation of probation (VOP)	8217	50%
sentence for drugs	7324	44%
sentence for property crimes	5745	35%
DUI sentence	3146	19%
sentence for felony violence	4916	30%
sentence for a gun crime	1705	10%
sentence for robbery	1627	10%
sentence for aggravated assault	1586	10%
sentence for burglary	2372	14%
sentence for felony sexual assault	451	3%
sentence for homicide	147	1%
Offenders with a drug sentence	7324	
and a sentence for		
a property crime	2868	39%
a violent crime	2445	33%
a gun crime	1045	14%
a DUI	649	9%
Offenders with a DUI sentence	3146	
and a sentence for ...		
a property crime	715	23%
a drug crime	649	21%
a violent crime	509	16%
a gun crime	123	4%
Offenders with a property crime sentence	5745	
and a sentence for ...		
a drug crime	2862	50%
a violent crime	2135	37%
a DUI	715	12%
a gun crime	671	12%
Offenders with a sentence for burglary	2372	
and a sentence for ...		
another violent crime	1273	54%
a drug crime	1149	48%
a gun crime	345	15%
a DUI	319	13%
a felony sexual assault	87	4%

APPENDIX 5: SENTENCE HISTORIES *(continued)*

Offenders with a pre-2004 history of Probation Violation			
Offenders with a	One VOP sentence	3 or more VOP sentences	5 or more VOP sentences
sentence for violation of probation (VOP)	8217	1633	281
and a ...			
sentence for drugs	4165	884	165
sentence for property crimes	3709	1038	199
sentence for felony violence	2826	650	123
DUI sentence	1382	380	77
sentence for a gun crime	938	194	33
sentence for robbery	1007	266	46
sentence for burglary	1616	495	119
sentence for felony sexual assault	258	43	10
sentence for homicide	57	16	3
Percent of offenders with a sentence for violation of probation (VOP) and a ...			
sentence for drugs	51%	54%	59%
sentence for property crimes	45%	64%	71%
sentence for felony violence	34%	40%	44%
DUI sentence	17%	23%	27%
sentence for a gun crime	11%	12%	12%
sentence for robbery	12%	16%	16%
sentence for burglary	20%	30%	42%
sentence for felony sexual assault	3%	3%	4%
sentence for homicide	1%	1%	1%

* These sentences were for offenses prior to the 2004 discharge or release.

Pre-2004 probation violators and other offenses			
Offenders with a...	Offenders	and a sentence for VOP	Percent with a VOP sentence
sentence for drugs	7324	4165	57%
sentence for property crimes	5745	3709	65%
sentence for felony violence	4916	2826	57%
DUI sentence	3146	1382	44%
sentence for a gun crime	1705	938	55%
sentence for robbery	1627	1007	62%
sentence for burglary	2372	1616	68%
sentence for felony sexual assault	451	258	57%
sentence for homicide	147	57	39%

APPENDIX 6: VIOLENT OFFENSES

LIST OF VIOLENT OFFENSES AND FREQUENCY

Violent offenses with number of total sentences among the study cohort			
Offense	Freq.⁷	Offense	Freq.
ASSAULT, SECOND DEGREE DF	1199	POSS OF ASSAULT WEAPON	15
ROBBERY, FIRST DEGREE BF	1032	SEX ASLT, SPOUSE/COHAB BF	15
ROBBERY, THIRD DEGREE DF	908	ASSAULT 1ST VICTIM OVER 60 BF	13
BURGLARY, SECOND DEGREE CF	749	ILL/TRANSFER/PISTOL/REVOLV F	13
ROBBERY, SECOND DEGREE CF	740	STALKING- 1 ST DF	13
ASSAULT ON POLICE /FIRE OFFICER CF	714	BURGLARY 3RD W/FIREARM DF	12
CARRYING OF WEAPONS W/O PERMIT F	568	SEXUAL ASSAULT 1ST - AGGRVTD F	12
CARRYING WEAPON IN A MV F	467	WEAPONS PENALTY	11
ASSAULT, FIRST DEGREE BF	411	INTIMIDATING A WITNESS CF	10
CARRYING OR SALE OF DANG WEAPON	404	FELONY MURDER AF	9
CRIM POSS FIREARM/ELEC DF WEAP DF	404	KIDNAPPING, 1ST W/FIREARM AF	8
CARRY PIST/RVOLV W/O PERMIT	250	RAPE, FIRST DEGREE BF	7
SEX ASSAULT, SECOND DEGREE F	246	SALE,CARRY & BRAND FACSIMILE	7
SEXUAL ASSAULT, 1ST DEGREE F	232	CRIM POSS BODY ARMOR AM	6
UNLAWFUL RESTRAINT, 1ST DF	215	MANS. 2ND, W/FIREARM CF	5
STEALING A FIREARM DF	206	RAPE, SECOND DEGREE CF	5
CR POSS PIS/REVOLVER DF	193	CRIMINAL USE OF A FIREARM DF	4
POSS OF A WEAPON IN A CCI BF	128	KIDNAPPING, 2ND W/FIREARM BF	4
BURGLARY, FIRST DEGREE BF	113	PERMIT/SELL OR CARRY PISTOL	4
MANSLAUGHTER, FIRST DEGREE BF	92	BURGLARY 1 ST DEG B-FEL	3
SEXUAL ASSAULT, 3RD DEGREE DF	73	POSS WEAP SCH GRDS DF	3
ROBBERY 1 BF	59	ASSAULT OF EMP OF DOC, 1ST BF	2
POSSESSION SHOTGUN/SILENCER DF	48	BURGLARY, 2ND DEG W/FIREARM CF	2
ROBBERY 1ST DEG B-FEL	46	INDECENT ASSAULT F	2
KIDNAPPING, FIRST DEGREE AF	43	USING MACHINE GUN IN CRIME BF	2
HARASSMENT-FIRST DEGREE DF	42	2ND DEGREE MURDER F	1
ARSON, THIRD DEGREE CF	40	ACT CONC CARJACKING F	1
ASSAULT 2ND, VICTIM 60 OR OVER DF	38	ASSAULT TERM/PREGNANCY AF	1
ASSAULT 2ND W/A FIREARM DF	37	CAPITAL FELONY AF	1
MURDER AF	36	COMM A,B,C FELW/ASSAULT WPN	1
ARSON, FIRST DEGREE AF	31	DEVIATE SEX INTERCOURSE 2ND CF	1
ARSON, SECOND DEGREE BF	30	MACHINE GUNS	1
KIDNAPPING, SECOND DEGREE BF	28	MANUFACTURE OF BOMBS BF	1
MANSLAUGHTER, SECOND DEGREE CF	26	ROBBERY RELATED	1
MANSLAUGHTER 1ST, FIREARM BF	22	SALE OF WEAPON TO MINOR	1
ROBBERY INV OCC MV	17	THREATENING 1ST DEGREE DF	1
COMM CL A,B,C FEL W/FIREARM	16	USE MACH GUN AGGR PURP	1
ALTER/ REMOVE IDENT NUMBER F	15	TOTAL	10,117

⁷ Frequency contains the number of times that the offense appeared in the combined sentence histories of the offenders in the study. The 4,916 offenders who had been identified as violent offenders were convicted and sentenced for the 10,117 violent offenses listed here.

APPENDIX 7: SPLIT SENTENCE RECIDIVISM

RECIDIVISM AMONG SPLIT-SENTENCE OFFENDERS

Recidivism among split-sentence offenders in the 2004 release cohort								
Release month	Offender returns per month				Cumulative percent			
	New arrests	New arrests, Cum %	Any incarceration	Any incarceration, Cum %	New convictions	New convictions, Cum %	New prison sentence	New prison sentence, Cum %
1	168	5%	71	2%	28	1%	1	0%
2	129	9%	63	4%	29	2%	7	0%
3	135	12%	70	6%	40	3%	15	1%
4	100	15%	85	8%	47	4%	6	1%
5	113	19%	70	10%	47	6%	20	1%
6	109	22%	70	12%	62	7%	24	2%
7	70	24%	85	15%	73	9%	39	3%
8	79	26%	72	17%	62	11%	23	4%
9	80	28%	61	19%	71	13%	59	6%
10	81	31%	68	21%	81	16%	42	7%
11	66	33%	62	22%	60	17%	30	8%
12	59	34%	56	24%	79	20%	43	9%
13	46	36%	49	25%	46	21%	36	10%
14	46	37%	42	27%	68	23%	48	11%
15	57	39%	54	28%	54	24%	28	12%
16	49	40%	44	30%	45	26%	31	13%
17	43	41%	46	31%	40	27%	24	14%
18	41	43%	40	32%	53	28%	34	15%
19	51	44%	41	33%	43	30%	29	16%
20	36	45%	47	35%	46	31%	38	17%
21	36	46%	32	36%	38	32%	27	17%
22	43	47%	24	36%	33	33%	24	18%
23	27	48%	34	37%	51	35%	42	19%
24	27	49%	38	38%	37	36%	25	20%
25	26	50%	33	39%	46	37%	36	21%
26	31	51%	30	40%	42	38%	34	22%
27	23	51%	28	41%	23	39%	19	23%
28	28	52%	32	42%	33	40%	30	24%
29	17	53%	25	43%	34	41%	23	24%
30	15	53%	8	43%	29	42%	22	25%
31	18	53%	23	43%	30	42%	22	25%
32	20	54%	20	44%	32	43%	27	26%
33	18	55%	24	45%	29	44%	26	27%
34	18	55%	16	45%	20	45%	15	27%
35	15	56%	18	46%	18	45%	18	28%
36	11	56%	15	46%	21	46%	15	28%
Total	1931		1596		1590		982	

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APPENDIX 9: COSTS AND EXPENDITURES

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION TREND DATA

Fiscal Year	General Fund Expenditures	General Fund Exp. Rate of Change	Number of Authorized Positions (July 1)	Auth. Positions Rate of Change	Number of Incarcerated Inmates (July 1)	Incarcerated Inmates Rate of Change	Avg. Daily Inmate Expenditure	Daily Expenditure Rate of Change
1991-92	\$246,530,598		5,298		10,814		\$56.98	
1992-93	\$286,115,841	16.06%	6,464	22.01%	11,022	1.92%	\$63.69	11.78%
1993-94	\$345,798,014	20.86%	7,293	12.82%	11,769	6.78%	\$66.10	3.78%
1994-95	\$376,971,958	9.02%	7,827	7.32%	14,125	20.02%	\$67.70	2.42%
1995-96	\$372,728,102	-1.13%	7,708	-1.52%	14,889	5.41%	\$65.27	-3.59%
1996-97	\$400,834,080	7.54%	7,410	-3.87%	14,967	0.52%	\$70.49	8.00%
1997-98	\$392,136,175	-2.17%	7,269	-1.90%	15,588	4.15%	\$65.68	-6.82%
1998-99	\$414,224,643	5.63%	6,599	-9.22%	15,909	2.06%	\$66.64	1.46%
1999-00	\$470,744,987	13.64%	6,902	4.59%	16,776	5.45%	\$71.07	6.65%
2000-01	\$493,951,320	4.93%	6,901	-0.01%	17,459	4.07%	\$74.05	4.19%
2001-02	\$513,374,039	3.93%	6,900	-0.01%	17,700	1.38%	\$73.85	-0.27%
2002-03	\$530,740,043	3.38%	6,569	-4.80%	18,873	6.63%	\$72.43	-1.92%
2003-04	\$552,672,085	4.13%	6,651	1.25%	19,121	1.31%	\$76.12	5.09%
2004-05	\$573,839,097	3.83%	7,007	5.35%	18,583	-2.81%	\$80.84	6.20%
2005-06	\$600,618,379	4.67%	6,681	-4.65%	18,150	-2.33%	\$83.65	3.48%
2006-07	\$627,727,939	4.51%	6,775	1.41%	18,568	2.30%	\$86.08	2.90%
AVG		6.59%		1.92%		3.79%		2.89%

Source: Connecticut Department of Correction, 2009

AVERAGE DAILY & ANNUAL PER INMATE EXPENDITURES

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION										
AVERAGE DAILY & ANNUAL PER INMATE EXPENDITURES										
YEAR TO DATE MONTH END: JUNE 30, 2008										
Security Level	Facility	DIRECT EXPENDITURES AS OF 6/30/2008	AVERAGE YTD DAILY POPULATION	YTD INMATE DAYS	P.S. DIRECT EXPEND.	OTHER DIRECT EXPENSES	DIRECT/INDIRECT HEALTH EXPEND.	INDIRECT ADMIN. EXPEND.	AVERAGE DAILY PER INMATE	COMPUTED ANNUALIZED PER INMATE
4	GARNER	22,057,858	598	218,949	88.37	12.37	52.65	21.79	\$175.18	\$63,942
5	NORTHERN	20,461,887	442	161,821	115.90	10.65	18.20	27.45	\$172.10	\$62,815
4	MANSON	23,573,027	644	235,547	85.95	14.13	11.32	21.64	\$133.04	\$48,559
2-5	YORK	37,640,983	1,364	499,053	62.54	12.88	23.95	16.21	\$115.59	\$42,189
4	NEW HAVEN	20,947,959	822	300,686	60.11	9.55	15.00	14.94	\$99.61	\$36,358
4	BRIDGEPORT	23,768,388	978	357,914	56.05	10.36	14.57	14.23	\$95.21	\$34,750
4	HARTFORD	25,518,056	1,077	394,102	56.04	8.71	16.15	13.86	\$94.76	\$34,588
4/5	MACDOUGALL/WALKER	48,279,982	2,121	776,161	51.18	11.03	14.97	13.30	\$90.47	\$33,023
4	CHESHIRE	32,101,353	1,373	502,567	54.00	9.88	6.29	13.67	\$83.83	\$30,599
3/4	CORRIGAN/RADGOWSKI	31,686,914	1,513	553,712	49.34	7.89	9.55	12.47	\$79.25	\$28,926
3	ENFIELD	17,027,981	785	287,181	50.98	8.32	3.74	12.66	\$75.69	\$27,628
2	J.B. GATES	21,866,252	1,098	401,851	45.79	8.62	4.38	11.59	\$70.38	\$25,689
3	OSBORN	34,218,626	2,006	734,356	37.39	9.21	12.29	9.86	\$68.75	\$25,094
3	ROBINSON	25,343,594	1,378	504,472	41.43	8.81	6.38	10.67	\$67.28	\$24,559
3	BROOKLYN	9,241,007	493	180,474	42.71	8.50	4.45	10.06	\$65.71	\$23,985
2	BERGIN	19,239,169	1,056	386,645	41.72	8.04	4.10	10.56	\$64.42	\$23,513
2	WILLARD/CYBULSKI	18,119,907	1,153	421,862	35.86	7.09	10.10	9.06	\$62.11	\$22,672
2	WEBSTER	9,725,266	582	213,042	39.45	6.20	5.39	9.66	\$60.70	\$22,154
	TOTAL:	\$440,818,209	19,482	7,130,395	\$52.27	\$9.55	\$14.51	\$13.22	\$89.55	\$32,686