

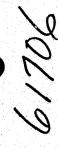
# A Research Report

of the

Connecticut Department of Correction

Hartford

06115















THE

# CONNECTICUT INSTITUTIONAL FURLOUGH PROGRAM

Lynn Milling

Research Associate

NCJRS

OCT 23 1979

ACQUISITIONS

A RESEARCH REPORT

of the

CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

Research Division

James Harris Director Hartford, Connecticut 06115

### THE CONNECTICUT INSTITUTIONAL FURLOUGH PROGRAM

- I. <u>RATIONALE</u>: Furloughs aid offender reintegration, reward positive institutional behavior and aid the Parole Board.
  - A. Reintegration: Furloughs help reintegrate immates into a society which has become alien. The social, economic and political changes which occur within society while immates are institutionalized are often radical and startling to them upon their release. Temporary release from prison through furloughs provides inmates with transitional experiences with which they can gradually adjust to their new environment. Lacking this bridge between a highly structured community, inmates may return to prior habits criminal behavior as the only means of coping with change.

Additionally, as immates are furloughed to the community, are trusted to behave according to furlough regulations, their self-esteem and self-reliance are reinforced. Instead of being dependent on prison officials who dictate their conduct, immates make their own decisions and therefore learn to appreciate themselves as useful and respectable individuals.

Likewise, home visit furloughs provide opportunities for reinforcing the family and community ties which often deteriorate during an inmate's confinement. Upon parole, for example, the furloughed immate has built clearly defined roles and responsibilities for himself within his family. Additionally, furloughs help an immate's children because they can see their parent as a visible figure, someone who can offer them guidance in their growing and learning experiences.

Home visits also help to maintain family continuity. Furloughs granted for funerals and deathbed visits for example, help to reinforce family responsibilities in a very humane way.

Through other furloughs an inmate has the opportunity to arrange postrelease plans with his parole officer or to interview with either prospective employers or job referral officers. If inmates can establish these ties while still institutionalized, they face one less problem when released.

- B. <u>Institutional Behavior</u>: Furlough programs generate incentives for inmates in prison. Furloughs are granted after a rigorous review which essentially screens out persons with poor institutional conduct. In order to earn the reward of temporary release, inmates are more likely to demonstrate good behavior. Institutional morale thus improves, prison life is more tranquil, and inmates are more willing to obey prison rules. Often prisoners participate in other rehabilitative programs offered by the institutions in conjunction with furloughs.
- C. Parole Board: The Parole Board, which determines when an immate is ready to be released, can observe an immate's behavior while on furlough in a free society. This behavior is a more valid measurement of any immate than observations of his institutional behavior and allows the Board to better assess the immate's likelihood of success upon release.

Indeed, a 1977 study of the Connecticut Parole Board's release policy (H.R. Sacks, University of Connecticut School of Law, 1977) revealed that behavior on temporary release programs, such as Community Release and furloughs, is the strongest factor in the Board's release decisions

- II. NATIONAL EXPERIENCES: A 1977 national survey found that 44 states and the District of Columbia have some type of furlough program. The general success rate for all these programs exceeds 90%. Following are descriptions of representative programs:
  - A. <u>Virginia</u>: To reduce crime and recidivism rates, Virginia in 1972 adopted furlough programs to reintegrate inmates into society. For the period of July, 1972 Sept. 30, 1974, 8,156 furloughs were granted. 190 persons escaped providing a success rate of 97.7%.
  - B. Florida: Florida had similar motives for implementing their furlough program: Furloughs help "to motivate the inmate toward self-improvement, to gradually reintegrate the offender back into the community, to accustom him to be self-reliant and to expose him to the beneficial programs and experiences which are not available in the institution". Safe resocialization, officials reasoned, protects the public since the inmate will eventually be released.

During the month of August 1973, the Florida Division of Corrections granted 4,758 furloughs. Eight inmates failed to return, resulting in a violation rate of .0017%. More comprehensive data for Nobember 1971 - August 1973 reveal 78,379 furloughs were granted with an overall violation rate of .0020%.

The following chart illustrates the purposes of the August 1973 furloughs:

Type of Furlough	No.
Death bed visit	9
Funeral visit	21
Arrange for employment	9
Arrange for residence	16
Attend church services	196
Attend AA functions	81 =
Attend Civic club functions	12
Community Project	111
Recreational activity	109
Medical treatment	62
Family visit	3,067
Visit w/volunteer	653
Other	403
	4,749

As can be seen, the overwhelming majority of furloughs (65%) were granted for family visits.

C. Massachusetts: The Massachusetts Furlough Program is readily comparable to Connecticut's. Furloughs are intended to provide a corrective experience for sentenced offenders in order to help them lead productive and law abiding lives. Massachusetts, like most corrections departments in the United States places high value on reintegrating the offender into community life through transitional stages. Furloughs are one of these stages since they help create an environment where inmates feel an increasing amount of responsibility and freedom. Quoting, in its rationale statement, from the 1967 President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, Massachusetts argues:

"Programs of graduated release suggest that crime control can be increased by making the transition from confinement in a correctional institution to freedom in the community a gradual, closely supervised process. This process of graduated release permits offenders to cope with their many post-release problems in manageable steps, rather than trying to develop satisfactory home relationships, employment, and leisure time activity all at once upon release. It also permits staff to initiate early and continuing assessment of progress under actual stresses of life".

Massachusetts lists the following departmental policy concerning furloughs:

- residents may be released on furlough no more than
   14 days per year;
- inmates serving life sentences or a sentence involving violent crimes are granted furloughs only upon recommendation by the Superintendent and with the Commissioner's approval.

# a. Eligibility Requirements:

- inmates serving life sentences for 1st degree murder or serving sentences of death are required to serve 5 years of their sentences before being eligible (exceptionemergency furlough under escort);
- 2. inmates within 18 months of parole eligibility when first committed to the institution are immediately eligible;
- 3. all other inmates must serve twenty percent of the time between their sentencing and parole eligibility dates, but no more than 3 years (exception-emergency furloughs under escort):
- inmates classified as sexually dangerous persons are ineligible for furloughs.

# b. Screening Procedures:

 an inmate applies for a furlough, stating the intended purpose, amount of time requested, departure and return dates, destination, transportation arrangements and projected expenses;

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- 2. the application is submitted to the institutional furlough coordinator who reviews and revises it if necessary. The application is then sent to the institutional furlough committee for an evaluation and a personal interview with the inmate;
- 3. the institution's Superintendent reviews all applications and must give final authorization; (commissioner's approval needed for special offenders)
- 4. Written notification is then provided to the Chief of Police in the community where the furloughee will be staying.

A total of 23,202 furloughs were granted during the period November 1972 through October 25, 1975. Three hundred forty-four of the furloughees failed to return within 2 hours of the prescribed return time, yielding a 1.5% violation rate.

Massachusetts' yearly trends indicate a continuing decline in the furlough violation rate:

11/72		11/73	1.6%
11/73	<b>100</b> .	11/74	1.5%
11/74	per.	10/75	1.3%

When the Massachusetts program's performance is analyzed on the basis of the number of <u>persons furloughed</u> and violating, rather than the number of <u>furloughs</u> given and violated, the following failure rates are produced:

11/72	- 11/73 5.9%	
11/73	- 11/74 7.5%	(increase due in part
	일시 기계	to 17% increase in #
		of furloughs granted)
11/74	- 10/75 6.8%	

# III. THE CONNECTICUT FURLOUGH PROGRAM:

The Directives for the Department of Correction express some of the goals for an inmate's total institutional life:

- 1. Before completing one's sentence, the prisoner should have the opportunity for a gradual return to life in society.
- 2. Treatment should help to establish within the immates the will to lead law-abiding and self-supporting lives after their release. Encouragement of self-respect and developing one's sense of responsibility is important for successful rehabilitation.
- 3. Treatment within the institution should emphasize continuing inclusion in the community.

The furlough program is a vital tool for achieving these goals. In addition, however, furloughs help to maintain "inner peace" within the institution as inmates work toward an objective reward. They must earn their furloughs by good behavior while serving their sentences. Consequently, there is less unrest within the prisons.

# A. Connecticut Inmate Furlough Regulations:

Furloughs will be granted for the following purposes:

1. EMERGENCY FURLOUGHS: granted for purpose of a) visiting a critically ill member of immediate family, b) death of an immediate family member, or c) to attend the funeral of a member of the immediate family.

Maximum time limit, 7 days

- 2. POST-RELEASE EMPLOYMENT OR RESIDENCE FURLOUGH: This type of furlough is granted to the following classes of inmates:
  - a) inmates within 60 days of a final release date without benefit of parole;
  - b) inmates within 60 days of a parole board hearing; and
  - c) inmates within 60 days of their parole date.

Maximum time limit, 3 days

# 3. HOME VISIT FURLOUGHS:

- a) Limited to inmates determined to be minimum risks;
- b) only one furlough granted every 30 days (long term inmates with sentences of 8 years or more must wait 6 months between furloughs unless they have served 1/2 of their minimum sentences or have attained a minimum risk status).

Maximum time limit, 3 days

# 4. WORK & EDUCATION RELEASE FURLOUGHS:

- a) Limited to those approved for work or education release;
- b) no limit concerning furlough frequency.

Maximum time limits 3 days

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- 5. HOSPITALIZATION FURLOUGHS: (For hospitalization in a private hospital).
- 6. SPECIAL TRAINING COURSE FURLOUGHS: (Limited to minimum risk inmates).
- 7. TRANSFER FURLOUGHS: (Limited to minimum risk inmates; this furlough allows selected inmates to move on their own from a correctional facility to a half-way house, group home, college or university, or another correctional facility).

# 8. RE-ENTRY FURLOUGH:

- a) parole release an inmate must report to his parole officer at end of 3 days at which time furloughee is given a subsequent furlough;
- b) discharge.

### B. FURLOUGH EXCLUSIONS:

- 1. the following amount of time must be served before granting an inmate a furlough:
  - a) on any sentence of I year or less, a minimum of 1/2 of the parole eligibility or discharge time; (30 day intervals between these furloughs are required)
  - b) inmates serving sentences for "capital crimes" and Class "A" felonies must serve a minimum of 3/4 of their parole eligibility or discharge time. (maximum 3 furloughs per year)
  - c) inmates serving sentences for Class "B" felonies must serve at least 1/2 of their parole eligibility or discharge time. (maximum - 4 furloughs per year)
  - d) inmates serving sentences for Class "C" or "D" felonies must serve at least 1/4 of their parole eligibility or discharge time. (maximum 6 furloughs per year).
- Inmates with prior convictions for aggressive sexual crimes are generally not granted furloughs;
- 3. Inmates serving sentences for aggressive sexual crimes are not granted furloughs;
- 4. Inmates found guilty in disciplinary hearings are denied furlough privileges for certain time periods.

### C. FURLOUGH PROCEDURES:

- 1. Provided an inmate meets the eligibility requirements, he/she applies for consideration through an assigned counselor;
- the counselor completes the application and forwards it to the institutional furlough committee;
- 3. if the committee grants the furlough initially, no hearing is needed. If a hearing is requested, the inmate is notified so he can prepare for it;
- 4. the Warden/Superintendent, if concurring with the committee, must send the furlough forms to the Deputy Commissioner for Evaluation and Inspection;
- 5. if the furlough is approved by the Deputy Commissioner, the police authorities in the community to be visited by the immate are notified.

The rationale and procedures of the Connecticut furlough program are similar to those of Massachusetts and of many other states. However, there are several aspects which make Connecticut's program unique:

- 1. Since there are 10 Connecticut institutions, there could be 10 different interpretations of the Directives. There could be considerable disparity regarding who is granted or denied a furlough and for what reasons. However, since the Deputy Commissioner for Evaluation and Inspection is the central authorization point, decisions are made on a more consistent basis.
- The individual institutional screening committees through communication with the Deputy Commissioner, begin to understand the way in which he interprets eligibility criteria. This understanding is translated into less disparity in local decisions.
- Since Jails and prisons in Connecticut are all state operated, uniformity of the system is enhanced.
- 4. If a furlough request is denied, the Deputy Commissioner, the Warden/Superintendent, or the furlough committee, depending on the level at which the furlough was denied, will explain the reasons for denial to the immate at a personal interview. Inmates then develop a better understanding of the system.
- 5. Finally, since Connecticut is geographically small, a centralized sustem can work successfully. A larger state's system would have to be decentralized to function efficiently.
- D. <u>STATISTICAL REPORT</u>: During fiscal year 1977-78, 12,093 furloughs were granted in Connecticut. There were 13 escapes and 9 arrests for a success rate of 99.81%.

Furlough data was collected for the following six facilities: Bridgeport, Brooklyn, Cheshire, Somers, Enfield and Bridgeport Regional Halfway House. The success rate by number of furloughs given for all six facilities was above 99%. Likewise, the success rate by the number of persons furloughed was above 98%. These data support the rationale for Connecticut's furlough system: The high success rate indicates that when inmates are given the opportunity to go into the community, they do so in a law-abiding and self-reliant manner. There is minimal abuse of the privilege of controlling their own behavior and making their own decisions.

The majority of furloughs (61.3%) were granted for home visits. As mentioned previously, these visits are valuable tools: they maintain the important family and community ties which aid immates' reintegration.

An overwhelming majority of furloughs are granted for 3 days or less: Bridgeport - 82.8%; Brooklyn - 90.62%; Enfield - 92%; Somers - 70.5%; Cheshire - 80.3%; Regional-98.2%. Longer furloughs are generally granted for re-entry purposes.

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The large difference between the number of furloughs granted and the number of persons furloughed demonstrates the functioning of Connecticut's screening mechanism. Clearly, furloughs are awarded to only a small portion of Connecticut's sentenced inmate population. The high success rate would argue that the screening mechanism is effective: the small number of people released visit their families, arrange post-release housing, or locate post-release employment with minimal risk to the public.

	Facility Name: Regions	al Halfway House	Time Period:	FY 1978	
2.	Number of furloughs g Number of persons fur Number of work release furloughs granted:	loughed: 72	furlough	of Work Rele ned: not re of arrescs: of escapes:	ported
	Failure Rate, by number Success Rate, by number Success Rate, by number Success Rate, by number 1	er of furloughs: er of persons fu	100 irloughed:	-0- 100	
	Types of Furloughs	<u>Number</u> <u>Gi</u>		cent of all ility Furlo	ughs
	Home Visit Re-entry Job Related Hospital Work Emergency Counseling Special Programs General Alc. Anon. Religious Boxing Matches Civil Court T.V. Interviews School	779		53	
	Personal **	640		43	

Out of State

Total # Furloughs Total # Individuals 25

<sup>\*</sup>Reasons for arrest(s);

<sup>\*\*</sup> These furloughs are granted for 4 hours or 2 days and can be used for home visits, contacting parole officers, job interviews, et

Number of Furloughs	Number and Percent of All Furloughed Inmates Given this Number of Furloughs	Length of Furloughs (Days)	of All Fu Inmates g	d Percent irloughed iven Fur- this Lengt
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	5 6.9 1 1.4 1 1.4 3 4.2 2 2.8 1 1.4 2 2.8 2 2.8 3 4.2 0 0	1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	640 25 728 23 1 0 0 0	44.4 1.7 50.5 1.6 .07 0 0 0 0
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	4 5.6 2 2.8 0 0 2 2.8 4 5.6 3 4.2 3 4.2 1 1.4 1 1.4 0 0 3 4.2 2 2.8	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	1 0 11 0 3 9 0 1	.07 0 .76 0 .2 .6 0
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33	3 4.2 1 1.4 1 1.4 2 2.8 1 1.4 2 2.8 0 0 2 2.8 1 1.4 2 2.8 1 1.4 2 2.8	22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 31 32		.07
34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43	0	34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43		
44 52 56 61 63 Missing Data;	1 1.4 1 1.4 1 1.4	44 45 46 47 48 Missing Da Totali	ta: 0 1443	

Facility Name: Enfield - WORK Time Period: FY 1978
RELEASE

Number of Furloughs	Number and Percent of All Furloughed Inmates Given this Number of Furloughs	Length of Furloughs (Days)	of All Fu	d Percent irloughed iven Fur- this Length
			1	.7
. 1	0		. 5	3.4
$\frac{2}{3}$		2 3	134	92.4
3		<b>3</b> 4	0	0
<b>4</b> <b>5</b>				
6		<u>6</u>		
7	1 8.3	<b>7</b> .		
6 7 8 9	$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 8.3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$	.9		
10	<b>0</b>	10		
11	1 8.3		2	1.37
12	2 16.7	12 13	Ō	<u>0</u>
1.3 1.4	$\begin{smallmatrix}2&&16.7\\0&&0\end{smallmatrix}$	14		. <b>7</b>
15		15	$\dot{f o}$	0
16		16	0	0
17	$\begin{smallmatrix}1\\0\end{smallmatrix}  \begin{smallmatrix}8.3\\0\end{smallmatrix}$	17 18	1.	7
18 19	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\dot{19}$	0	
20	1 8.3	20		
21		21		
22		22 23		
23 24		24		
25		25		
26		26 27		
27 28		28		
29	1 8.3	29		
30	1 3 8.3	30		
31		31		
31 32 33		31 32 33		
34 35		34 35		- 1965
35		35 76		
36 37		36 37		가게하는 사람들이 없다는 기사 사람들은 사람들이 없다.
3.8				
39		39		
40		40 41		
38 39 40 41 42 43	4	42		
43		43		
44		44	다양하다 나무는 사람들이 많다. 나는 사람이 나는 동안 중요하다.	
45		45 46		
46 47		47		
48		48		
Missing Da	ita: 0 12	Missing Total:	Data: 0 145	

Facility Name: Enfield Time Period: FY 1978 Number of furloughs granted: 1265
 Number of persons furloughed: 479
 Number of work release 4. Number of Work Releasees furloughed: 5. Number of arrests: furloughs granted: 6. Number of escapes: 4 Failure Rate, by number of furloughs: 0.474
Success Rate, by number of furloughs: 99.5 Failure Rate, by number of persons furloughed: Success Rate, by number of persons furloughed: 98.75 Types of Furloughs Percent of all Number Given Facility Furloughs Home Visit 83.7 1057 Re-entry 12.1 153 Job Related .08 Hospital . 6 Work Emergency 1.03 Counseling Special Programs

Out of State

School

Total # Furloughs 118

10

13

Total # Individuals

. 8

1.03

.08

. 3

1-Assault 3

General

Alc. Anon. Religious

Civil Court

Boxing Matches

T.V. Interviews

<sup>\*</sup>Reasons for arrest(s):

<sup>1-</sup>Warrant for arrest from a previous charge

Facility Name: Enfield

Time Period: FY 1978

Number of Furloughs		d Percent rloughed iven this Furloughs	Length of Furloughs (Days)	of All I Inmates	and Percent Furloughed given Fur- of this Length
			3	79	6.2
10 (10 (10 (10 (10 (10 (10 (10 (10 (10 (	204	42.5		170	13.4 ( 'lad 'n
1 2 3	120	25,0	<b>2</b>	911	72.0
	60	12.5	3 <b>3</b>	5	.4/
4 5	<b>3</b> 6 <b>3</b> 4	7.5	4 1 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	6	. <b></b>
6	9	7.1 1.9	<b>6</b>	0	0
7	3	.6	7	1	.08
8	, ž	.4	8	5 3 8	.4
8 9	0	0	9	R	.6
10	0	0.	10	11.	87
11	2	. 4		36	2.8
12	1	. 2 0	12	- 3	. 2
13	0		13	3 2 5 0 2 1	.16
14 15	2 1	; 4 ; 2 0	14 15	5	.4
16	$\ddot{f o}$	<b>, 6</b>	16 16		0
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32 33			31 32 33	게 되고 있다.	
33					
34 35 36 37 38 39 40			34 35		
36			36		
37			36 37 38		
38)			38		
30			39		
4/0			40		
41			41		
42 43			42		
44			4 3 4 4 4 5		
45					
46			46		
47			47		
48			48		
Missing Dat			Missing Da	ta: 17	1.0
Total:	480		Total	1265	

	Facility Name: Somers	Ti	me Period:	FY 1978
2.	Number of furloughs granted Number of persons furloughd Number of work release furloughs granted: -0-	ed: <u>65</u>	. Number of furloughe . Number of . Number of	arrests: -0-
	Failure Rate, by number of Success Rate, by number of Failure Rate, by number of Success Rate, by number of	furloughs: persons furlo	ughed:	1.5 98.5
	Types of Furloughs	Number Given		ent of all lity Furloughs
	Home Visit Re-entry Job Related Hospital Work Emergency Counseling Special Programs General Alc. Anon.	58 -54 -2 -4		42.6 39.7 1.5 2.9
	Religious Boxing Matches Civil Court T.V. Interviews School			13.2
	Out of State	Total # Furle	ughs Total	# Individuals 6

Reasons for arrests:

Number of Furloughs	Number and lof All Furlo Inmates Give Number of Fi	oughed en this	Length of Furloughs (Days)	of All Fi	nd Percent urloughed given Fur- this Leng
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43			Days)  [Days]  [Days]  [1]  [2]  [3]  [4]  [5]  [6]  [7]  [8]  [9]  [10]  [11]  [12]  [13]  [14]  [15]  [16]  [17]  [18]  [19]  [20]  [21]  [22]  [23]  [24]  [25]  [26]  [27]  [28]  [29]  [30]  [31]  [32]  [33]  [34]  [35]  [36]  [37]  [38]  [39]  [40]  [41]  [42]  [43]	18 .37 .38 .3 .3 .1 .4 .2 .4 .1 .2 .4 .3 .1 .7 .5 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0	this lengy  13.2 27.2 27.9 2.2 2.9 1.5 2.9 2.7 5.1 3.7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 0 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7
44 45 46 47 48 Missing Data Total:	0 65		43 44 45 46 47 48 Missing Dat	ta: 0	

	Facility Name:Chesl	Time Per	riod: <u>Fy 1078</u>
2.	Number of furloughs gra Number of persons furlo Number of work release furloughs granted:	ughed: 183 furl	per of Work Releasees loughed: <u>not reported</u> per of arrests: <u>2</u> per of escapes: <u>1</u>
	Failure Rate, by number Success Rate, by number Failure Rate, by number Success Rate, by number	of furloughs: 99.26 of persons furloughed:	1.6 98.4
	Types of Furloughs	<u>Number Given</u>	Percent of all Facility Furloughs
	Home Visit Re-entry Job Related Hospital Work Emergency Counseling Special Programs General Alc. Anon. Religious Boxing Matches Civil Court T.V. Interviews School	293 105 5 3 2	71.8 25.7 1.2 
	Out of State	Total # Furloughs	Total # Individuals
	*Reasons for arrest(s):	<b>3</b>	
	a heraous grieated 10	r possession of weapons	s, a retuny

Facility Name: Cheshire

Time Period: FY 1978

Facility Name: Brooklyn Time Period: FY 1978

1. Number of furloughs granted: 587
2. Number of persons furloughed: 90
3. Number of work release furloughs granted: not reported
5. Number of arrests: -06. Number of escapes: 1

Failure Rate, by number of furloughs: 99.83
Failure Rate, by number of persons furloughed: 1.1
Success Rate, by number of persons furloughed: 98.9

Number Given	Percent of all Facility Furloughs
250	42.6
	8.2
25	4.5
Name a <del>la <b>La</b> la la</del> tina	.2 .2
	• 2
<del>- 7</del>	$\frac{\overline{1.2}}{42.9}$
<u> 252</u>	42.9
Total # Furlough	ns Total # Individuals
	250 48 25 1 1 1 1 1 7 252

\*Reasons for arrest(s):

-7-

Number of Furloughs	Number and of All Fur Inmates Gi Number of	loughed ven this	Length of Furloughs (Days)	Number an of All Fu Inmates gloughs of	rloughed
1 2 3	26 18	28.9 26.0	1 <sub>3</sub>	290 9	49.4 ) 1.5 ) 10.63
3	3	3.3	- <b>3</b>	227 6	38.7
4	6 1	6.7	4	,2	.34
5 6 7	i	$\begin{matrix} \textbf{3.3} \\ \textbf{1.1} \end{matrix}$	<b>5</b>		.17
7	4	4.4	7	1 2	.17
8	. 1 2	$\begin{array}{c} 1.1 \\ 2.2 \end{array}$	8 9	1	.17
10	4	4.4	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	.17
11	2	2'. 2	11	3	.34 .51
12 13	0	0	12 13	6	1.02
14	5 3	5.6 3.3	14	2 8	. 34
15	2 1	2.2	15	5	1.4
16 17	3	$\begin{array}{c} 1.1 \\ 3.3 \end{array}$	16 17	0	0
18	2	2.2	18	0 0	0
19 20	0	0 1.1	19	0	Ŏ
21	Ö	7.1	20 ' 21	1	.17
22			22	0	
23 24			23 24		
25			25		
26			26		
27 28			27 28		
29			2 o 2 9	2	. 34
30	<u>.</u>	1.1	30		사용 기계 등 기원 중 했다. 근 대통 기계 등 기계 등 기계
31 32		<b>1.1</b>	31		
33			32 33		
34			34		
35 36			35 36		
37 38	. 1	1.1	<b>37</b> ,		
38			38		
39 40			39 40		
41			41		
4 2 4 3			42		
44			43 44		
45	명으로 되지 않는데 제외하는 명이를 열게 되게 된 것으로		45		
46 47			46		
48			47 48		
Missing Data:			Missing Da		3.0
	90		Total:	587	

Facility Name: Bridgeport Time Period: FY 1978
WORK RELEASE

Number of Furloughs	Number and Percent of All Furloughed Inmates Given this Number of Furloughs		Length of Furloughs (Days)	Number and Percent of All Furloughed Inmates given Fur- loughs of this Lex	
1	16	15.0	1 1	10 1.5	
1 2 3	18	<b>17.0</b>	2	654 98.5	
	7	6.0	3	0	
4 5	14	13.0	<b>4</b> <b>5</b>		
	11	10.0 5.0	<b>5 6 6</b>		
6 7	6 7	6.0	7		
8 9	2	1.9	8		
9	4	3.8	9		
10	1	,96	10		
11	1	.96	11		
12 13	3 1	2.9	12 13		
14	$\frac{1}{2}$	1.9	14		
15	$ar{f 2}$ 1.	1,9	15		
16	1	.96	16		
17 18 19 20 21 22 23	0	<b>0</b>	17		
18 10		.96	18 19		
20	1 0	.96 0	20		
21	ĭ	.96	21		
22	0	0	22		
23	2	1.9	23		
24	0	Ŏ	24		
25 26	0 1	.96	25 26		
27	<b>1</b>	.96	$\frac{20}{27}$		
$\bar{2}8$	ō	. Õ	$\overline{28}$		
29			29		
30			30		
31 32			31		
32 33			32 33		
34			34		
35			34 35		
36			36		
37			37		
38 39			38		
40			39 40		
41			41		
42			42		
43			43		
44		. 96	44		
45			45		
46 47			46 47		
48			48		
Missing Da	ta: 0		Missing I	Data: 0	
Total:	104		Total:	664	

	Facility Name: Bridgep	ort Time Per	riod: F <u>Y 1978</u>
2. 3.	Number of furloughs granted Number of persons furlough Number of work release furloughs granted:	ned: <u>378</u> furl 5. Numb	per of Work Releasees loughed: 104 per of arrests: 1 per of escapes: 1
	Failure Rate, by number of Success Rate, by number of Failure Rate, by number of Success Rate, by number of	furloughs: 99.86 persons furloughed:	0.53
	Types of Furloughs	Number Given	Percent of all Facility Furloughs
	Home Visit Re-entry Job Related Hospital Work Emergency Counseling Special Programs General Alc. Anon. Religious Boxing Matches	1032 259 75 9 77 3 1	73.9 18.5 5.4 .6 .5 .07 .07
	Civil Court T.V. Interviews School		
	Out of State	Total # Furloughs 28	Total # Individuals  12

\*Reasons for arrest(s):  $\delta^{1-{
m Shoplifting}}$ 

umber of urloughs	Number and Percent of All Furloughed Inmates Given this Number of Furloughs		Length of Furloughs (Days)	Number and Percent of All Furloughed Inmates given Fur- loughs of this Lengt	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 47 48	175 65 33 17 16 14 10 11 '4 7 2 2 2 5 1 2 0 0 2 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	46.3 17.2 8.7 4.5 4.2 3.7 2.6 2.9 1.1 1.9 .5 1.3 .5 0 .5 .8 0 0 .8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 111 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48	86 555 961 54 20 12 10 19 7 11 19 13 26 10 18 37 9 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 3 0	6.2 3.9 68.8 3.9 1.4 .9 1.9 1.9 1.7 1.3 2.6 .6 .07 .07 .07 .07 .07 .07 .07 .07
Missing Dat Total:	a: 0 378		Missing D Total: _	ata: 19 1397	1.4

# END