

OFFICE OF POLICY & MANAGEMENT

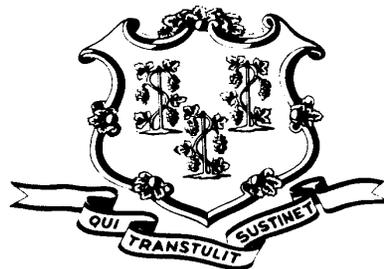
# Criminal Justice

Policy & Planning Division



## Data Analysis and Trends

OPM/CJPPD Research, Analysis and Evaluation



Presented

**March 25, 2010**

Connecticut Criminal Justice Cross Training Conference

# Criminal Justice

Policy & Planning Division



## Goals of the Research & Evaluation Unit

- **To understand the operation of the entire criminal justice system in Connecticut**
- **to provide administrators, policy makers and the public with accurate, up-to-date and reliable information and analysis on any aspect of the criminal justice system**

**Recently we have spent a lot of time looking at the prison system.**

# OPM/CJPPD Products

**2010 Annual  
Correctional  
Population  
Forecast Report**



State of Connecticut  
Office of Policy and Management  
Criminal Justice Policy and Planning  
Division  
February 15, 2010

**2010 Annual  
Recidivism Report**



State of Connecticut  
Office of Policy and Management  
Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division  
February 15, 2010

**Criminal Justice Policy & Planning Division  
Monthly Indicators Report**

March 2010

RESEARCH ANALYSIS & EVALUATION — WWW.CJPPD.COM/OPM/CJPPD

**Highlights**

- Following typical seasonal patterns, the prison population declined slightly during February. On February 1, 2010, 18,363 people were incarcerated. By March 1, the prisons held 18,330.
- At 18,330, the prison population was smaller, by 730, than it was on March 1, 2009. The number of sentenced inmates on March 1 was 14,108, 528 fewer than the 15,032 that were incarcerated last year on March 1 (See Table 2).
- The number of offenders released to parole during the month of February was 47.5% higher than it was a year ago, in 2009. In contrast, monthly releases to Transitional Supervision (TS) fell 24% below the February 2009 level (See Table 3).
- The number of criminal arrests has been dropping in recent months. In fact the volume of arrests has fallen in each month since June 2009 (See Chart 5). Although the volume of monthly arrests and crime rates are not directly related, the volume of arrests is a factor in the number of monthly prison admissions. Recent data suggests that approximately one in five arrests results in one prison admission.

The CJPPAC Research Workshop will be meeting in March to consider its criminal justice research agenda over the next year. For more information on the Research Workshop, please visit the OPM website.

**Six Month Prison Population Forecast**

Month	Actual (Feb 2010)	OPM 2010 Forecast
FEB 10	18,363	-
MAR	-	18,202
APR	-	18,081
MAY	-	18,000
JUN	-	18,000
JUL	-	18,000
AUG	-	18,000
SEP	-	18,330
OCT	-	18,411
NOV	-	18,300
DEC	-	18,100
JAN 11	-	17,700
FEB 11	-	18,000

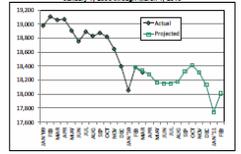
\* Average Daily Count, first week of month.

As projected, the prison population declined at a moderate pace between February 1 and March 1. The average daily prison population during the first week of March was 18,209, 105 fewer than in February.

OPM expects the prison population to decrease at a moderate pace over the next few months, setting at a level below 18,200. OPM's model anticipates that the prison population should begin to grow again between July and October.

Last year, OPM anticipated and increase in prison admissions during the late summer and early fall. These increases failed to materialize. Prison arrests during the warm-weather months are often driven by increases in statewide arrests. Arrest levels during the summer months are commonly impacted by special police operations, or sweeps, particularly in urban municipalities. These operations often result in scores of new prison admissions, over a short period of time.

CHART 1 - Total DOC Monthly Population, Actual and Projected (January 1, 2008 through March 1, 2010)



March 2010 - Monthly Indicators Page 1 of 4



Progress Report:  
Implementation of 2008  
Criminal Justice Reforms  
Office of Policy and Management  
Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division

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January 19, 2010

- **Annual reports:**
  - **Recidivism**
  - **Prison Population Forecasting**
- **Monthly Indicator Reports**
- **On-going research and analysis on the CJ system**

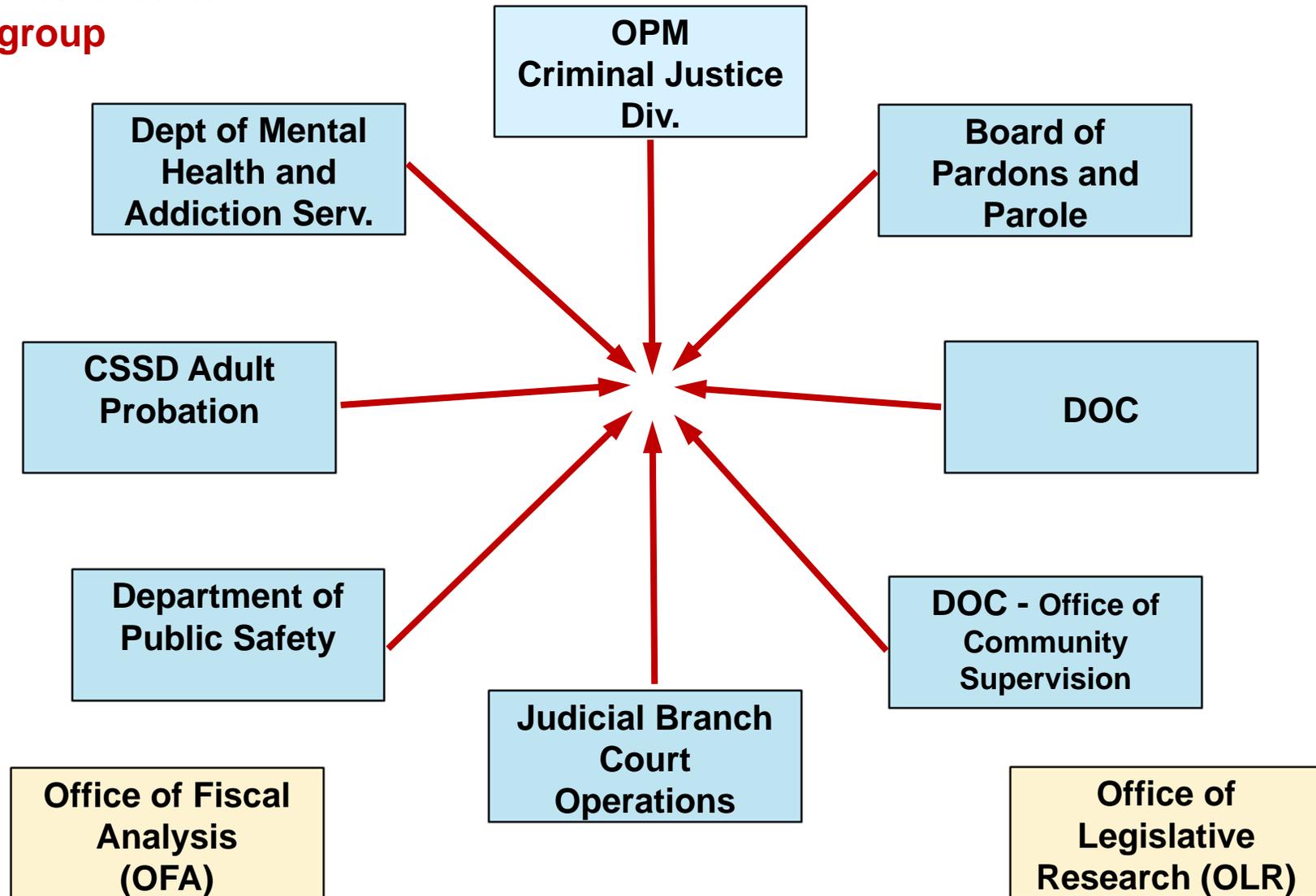
# Qualitative and quantitative analysis

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- **Although we use large volumes of data and much of our research is driven by data analysis, we recognize the limitations of using “operational data”.**
- **Operational data**
  - **was generally not designed for research purposes or data-sharing**
  - **is used by “real” people with “real” jobs**
  - **can be unorganized and inaccurate**
  - **can contain ambiguous values**
  - **cannot be relied on to answer all the questions we may have.**
- **Qualitative and quantitative research is inter-related**

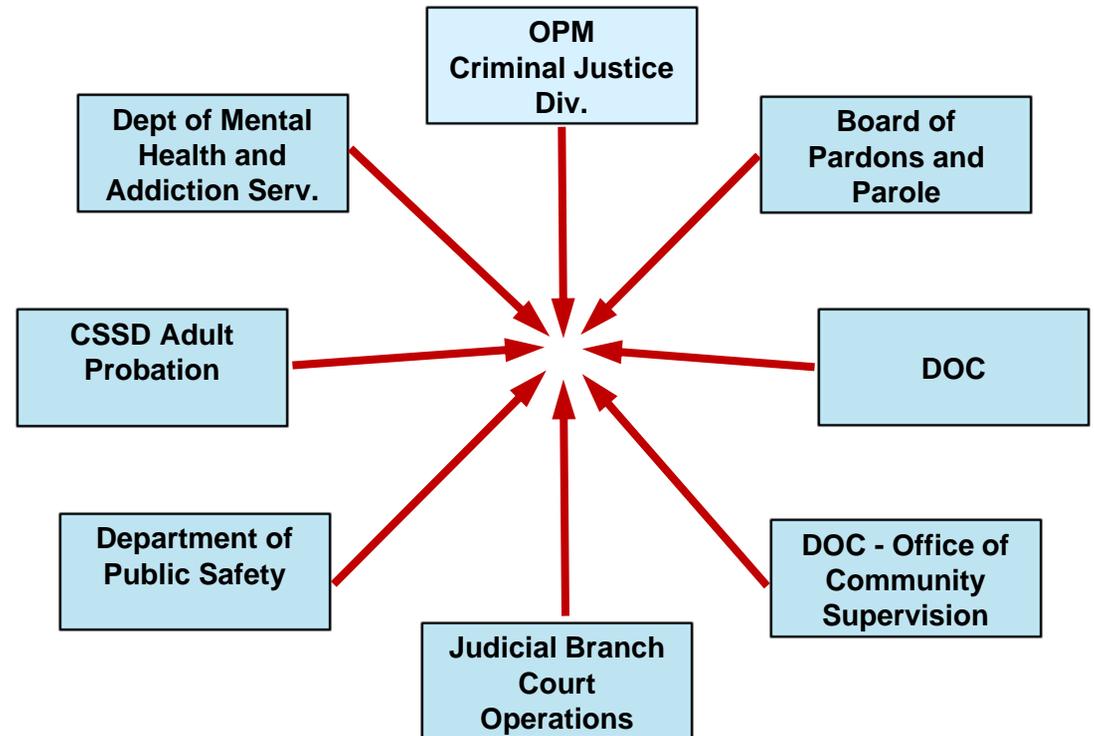
# Criminal Justice Partnerships

## CJPAC Research Workgroup



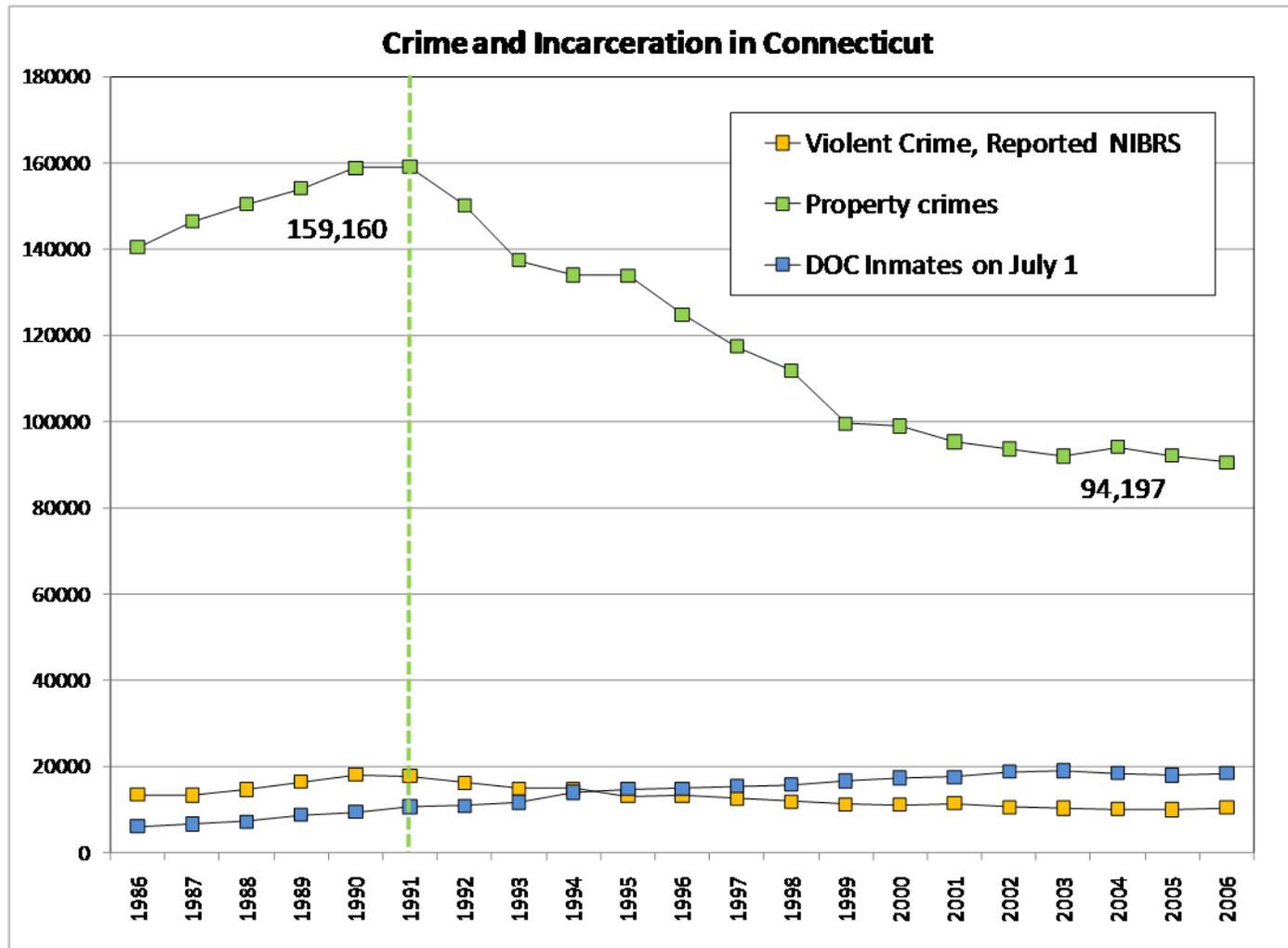
# CJPAC Research Workgroup

- Share data and expertise
- Vet research and analysis
- Coordinate interests and activities between agencies
- Improve system understanding
- Develop practical network to connect staff in all criminal justice agencies in the State



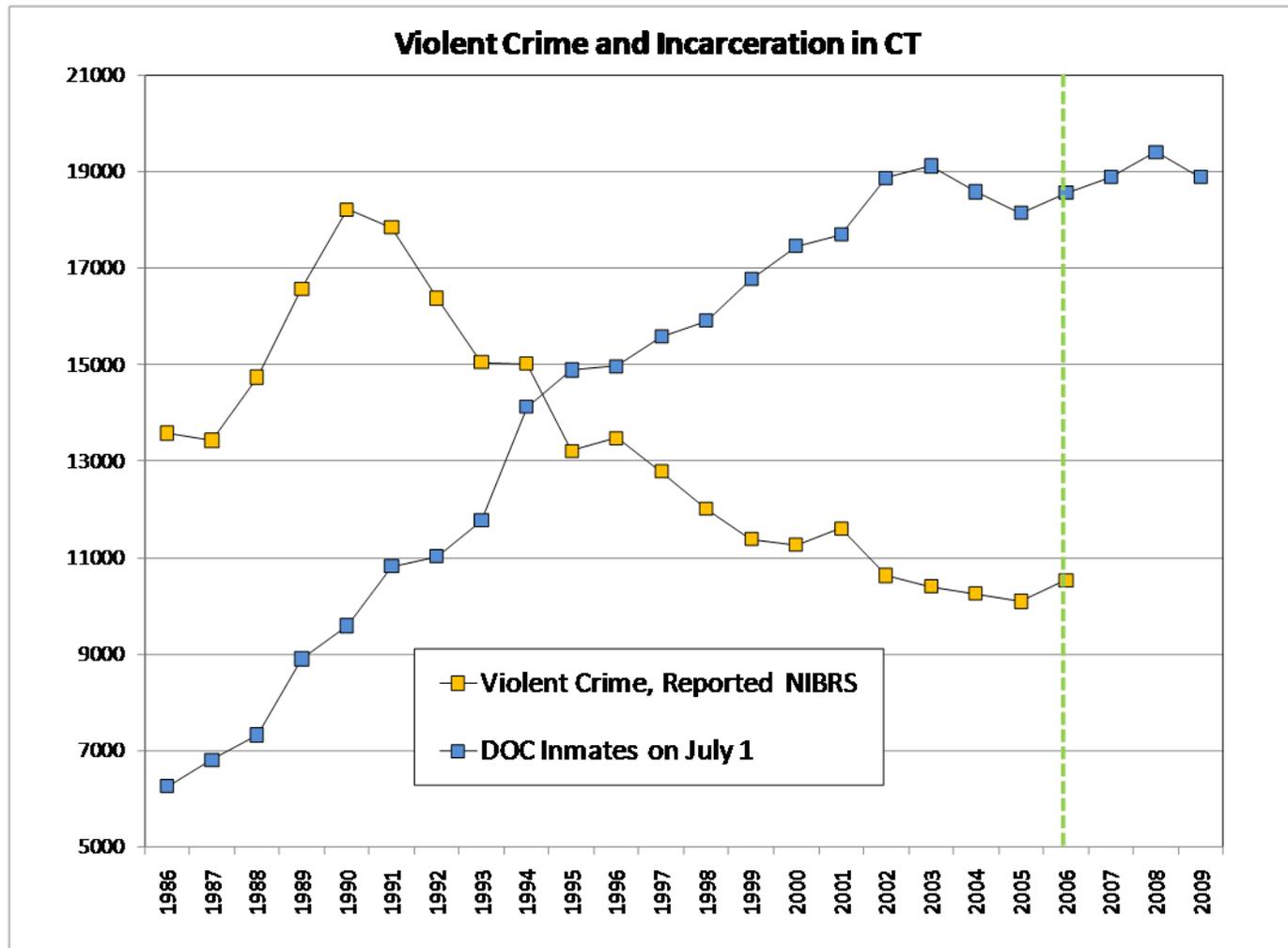
# An overview: Crime in Connecticut

## 1985 to 2006 – incarceration and crime (1)

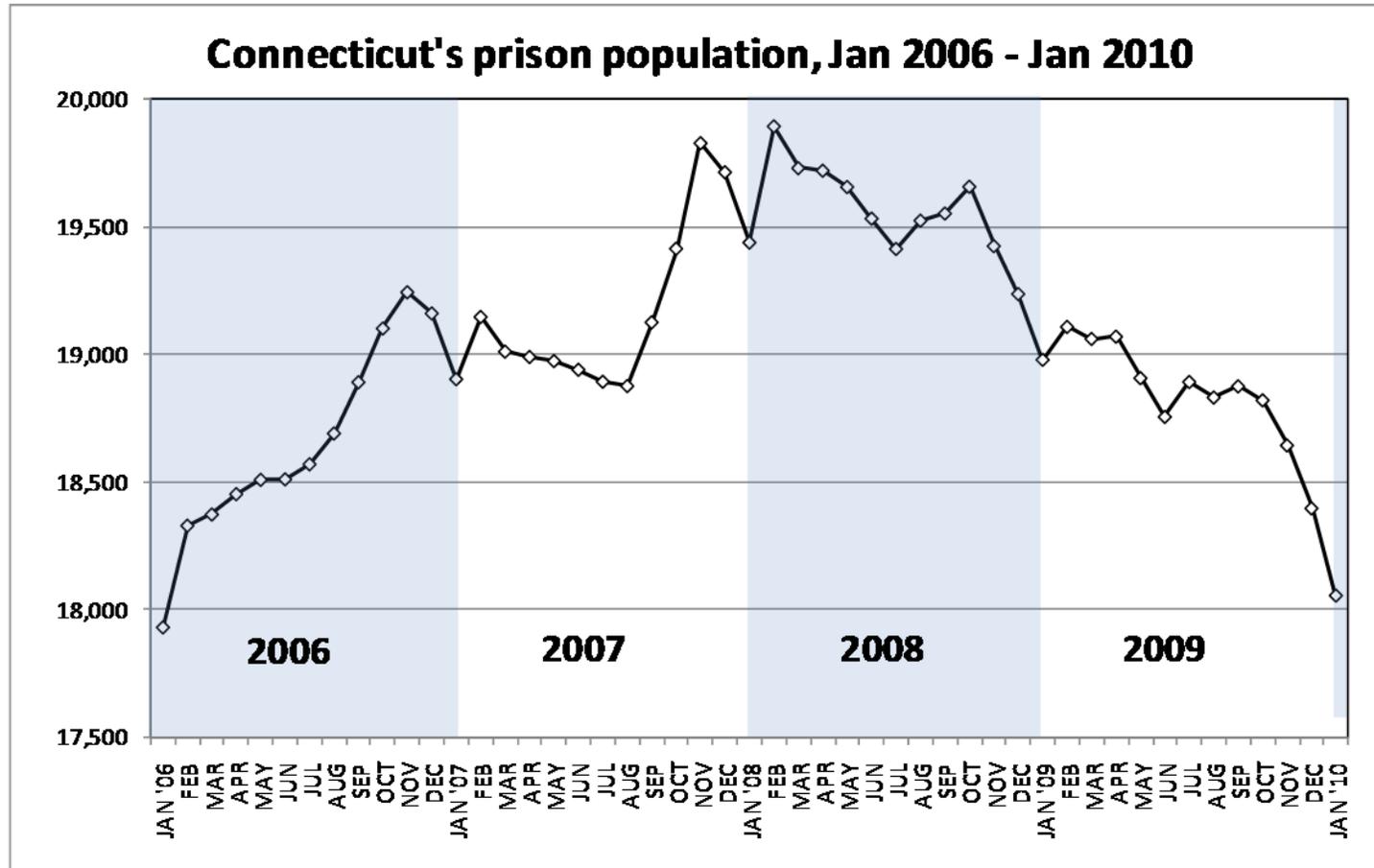


# An overview: Crime in Connecticut

## 1985 to 2006 – incarceration and crime (2)

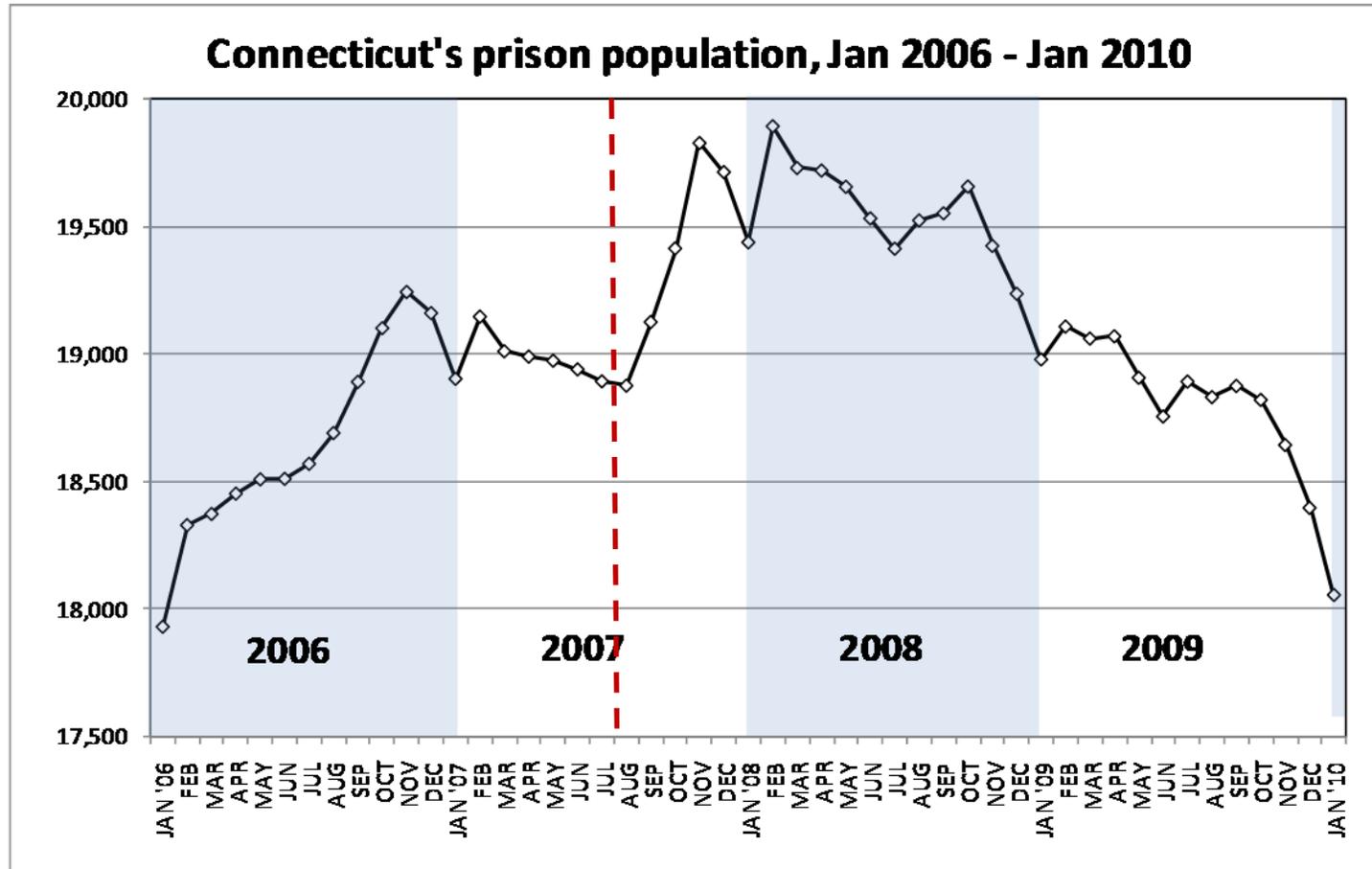


# An overview: Crime in Connecticut



Since 2006 the states prison population experienced two periods of rapid expansion and one period of rapid decline.

# An overview: Crime in Connecticut



**The murders in Cheshire in July 2007 had a dramatic impact on the operation and administration of the criminal justice system in Connecticut.**

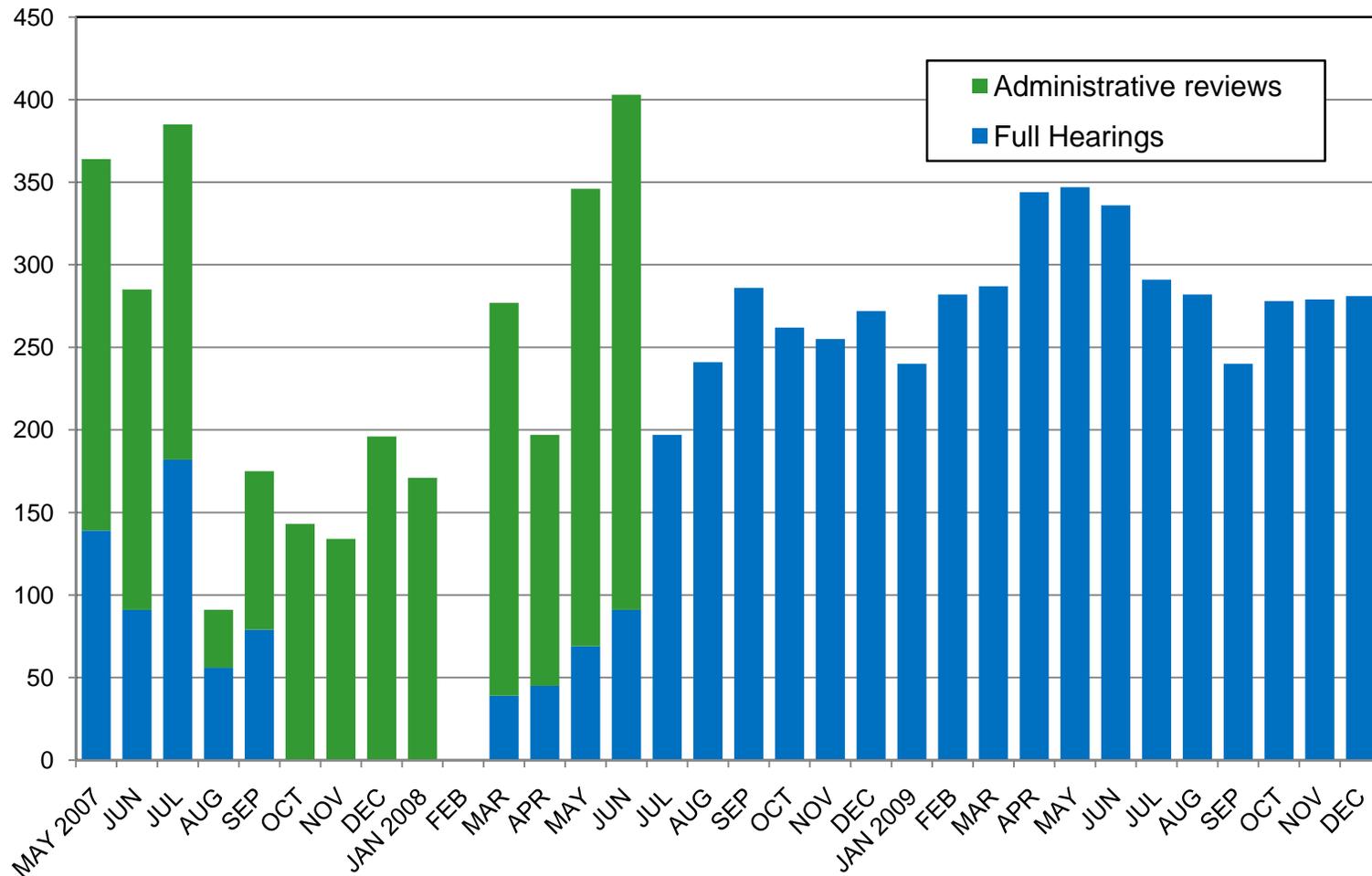
# Reaction to the crimes in Cheshire

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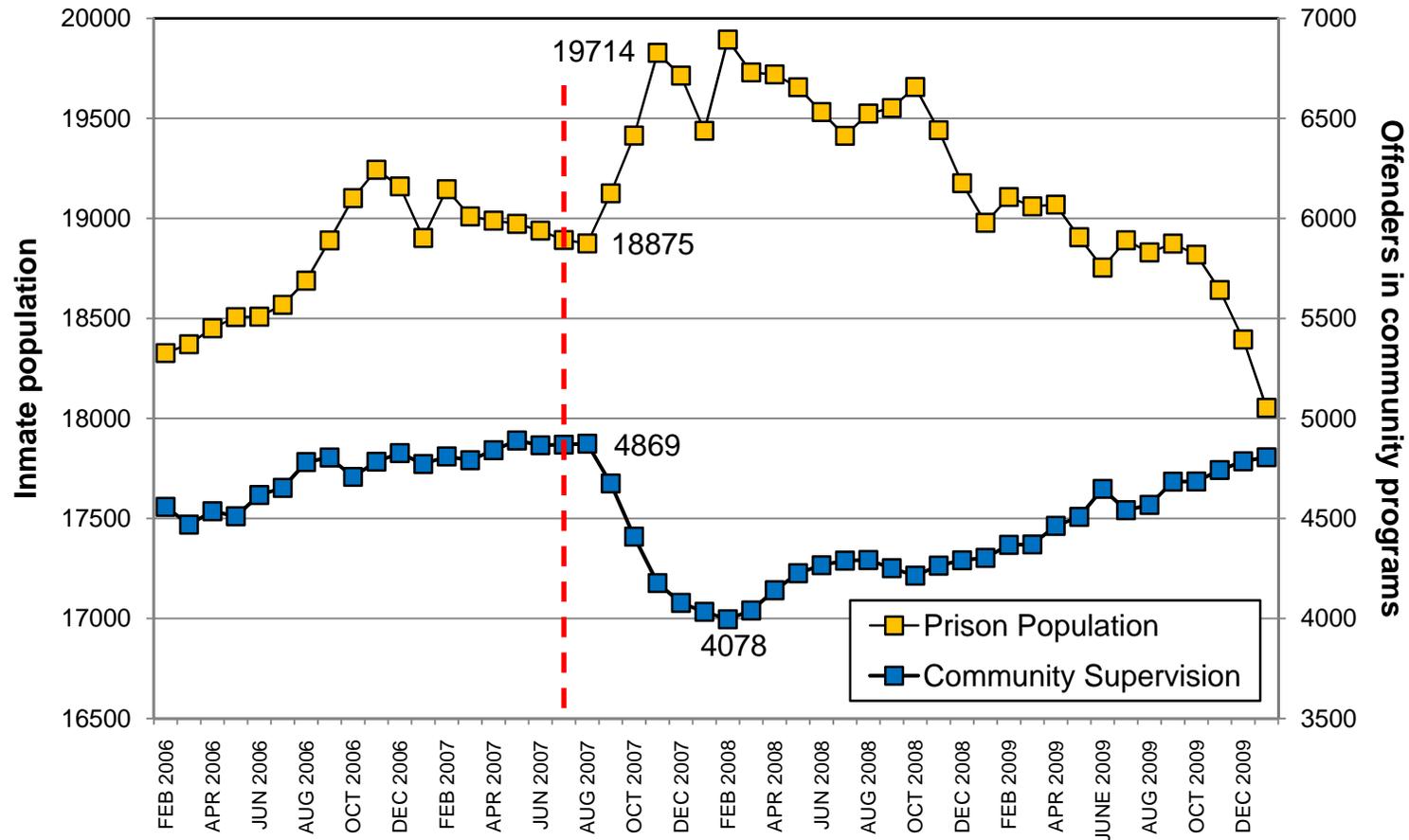
- **September 2007, Governor Rell suspends paroles for all violent offenders. By December, the Board of Pardons and Paroles reported the releases for 300 non-violent offenders had been delayed .**
- ***PA-008-01 - An Act Concerning Criminal Justice Reform and Public Act 08-51 An Act Concerning Persistent Dangerous Felony Offenders and Providing Additional Resources to the Criminal Justice System.***
  - ***Restructured Board of Pardons and Paroles***
    - **Changes to staff and case review processes**
    - **Video-conferencing**
  - **Expanded electronic monitoring of offenders**
  - **Mandated increased use of of risk-assessment methods**
  - **Improved record-sharing**
  - **Expanded victim services**
  - **Established more re-entry services**
  - **New criminal statutes – home invasion and burglary**

# The Impact from the crimes in Cheshire

## Transition away from the Administrative Review Process



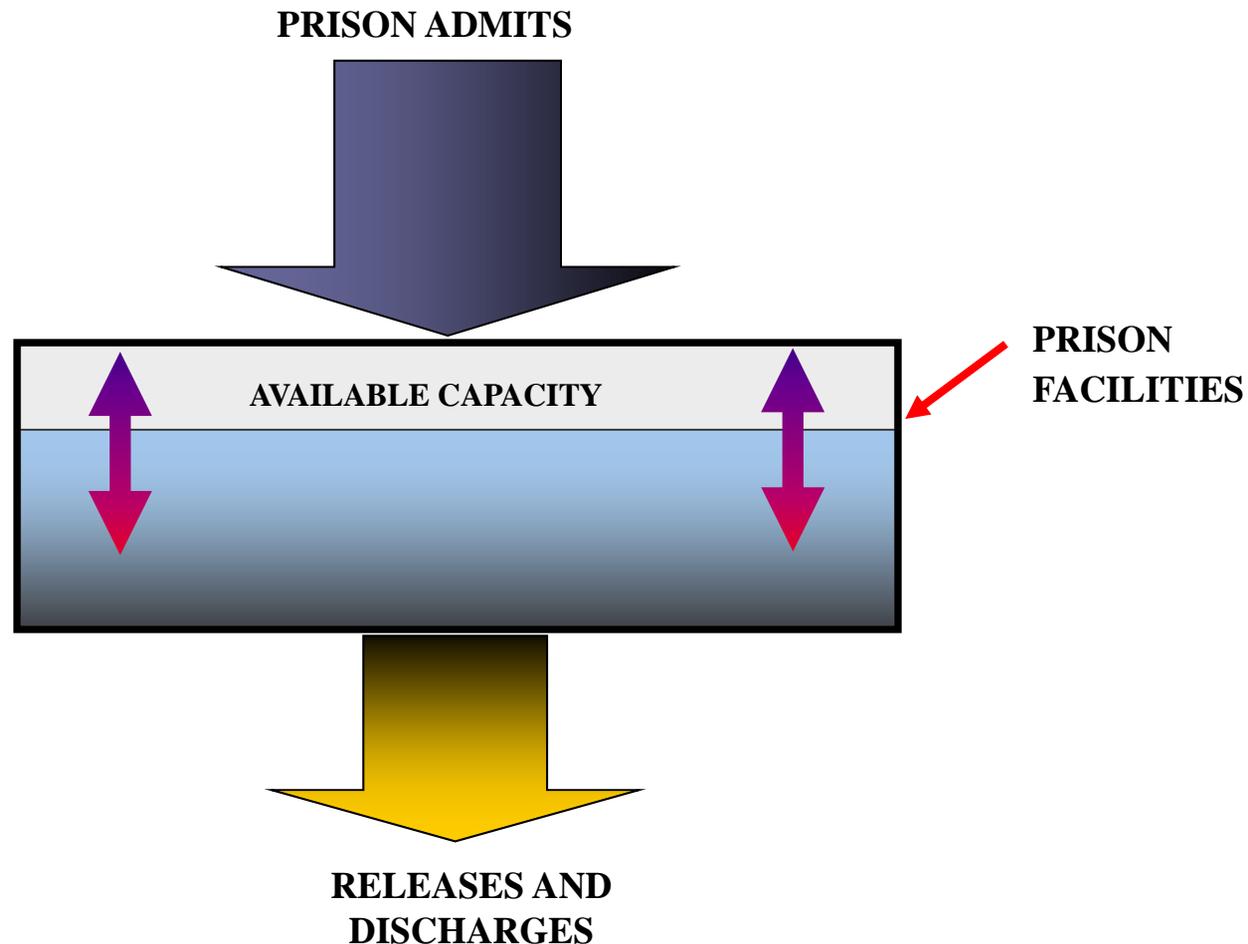
# The impact from the crimes in Cheshire



- The prison population and the offender population under DOC community custody is related.
- Validation from system models and historical data

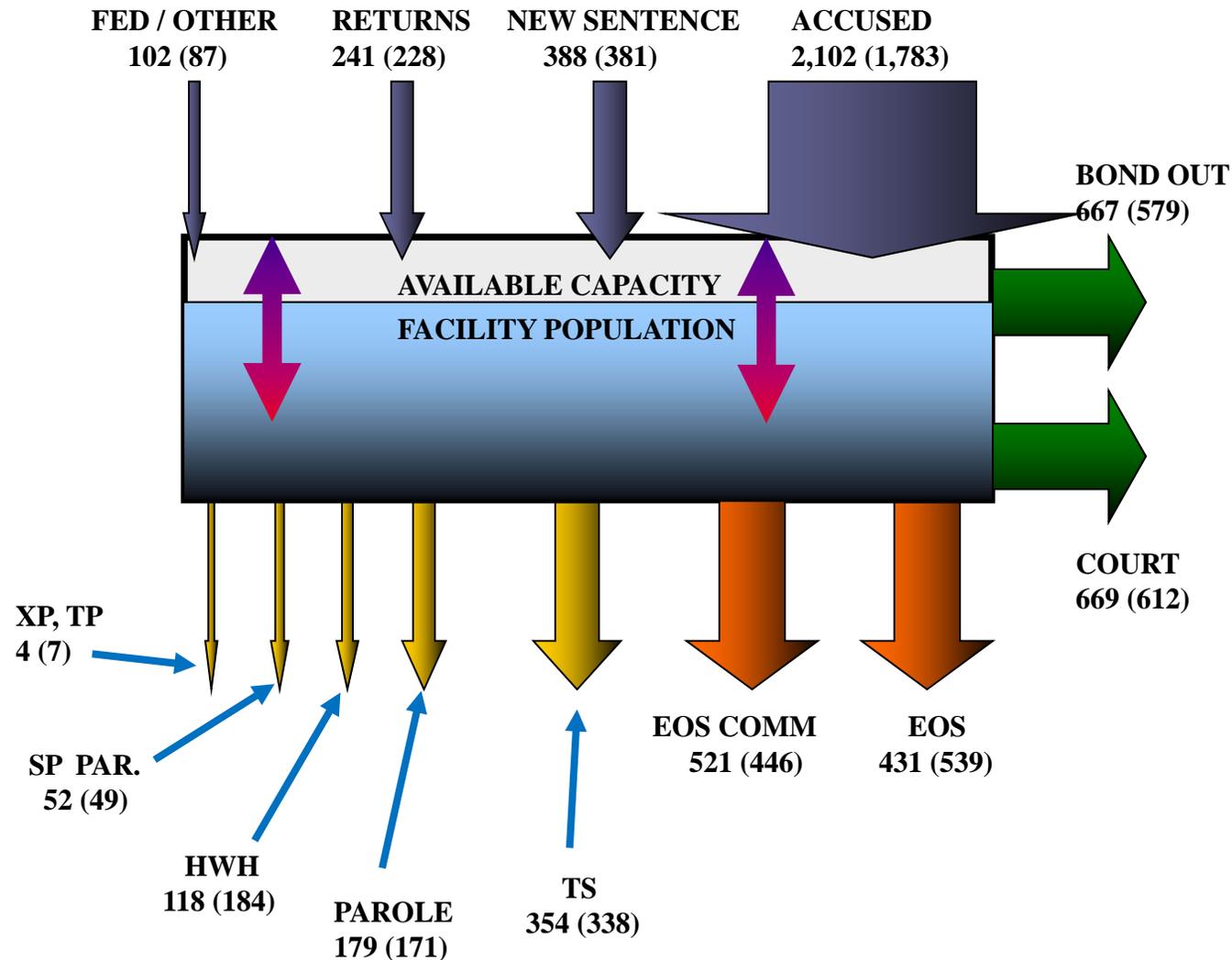


# Flow model of the criminal justice system (2)



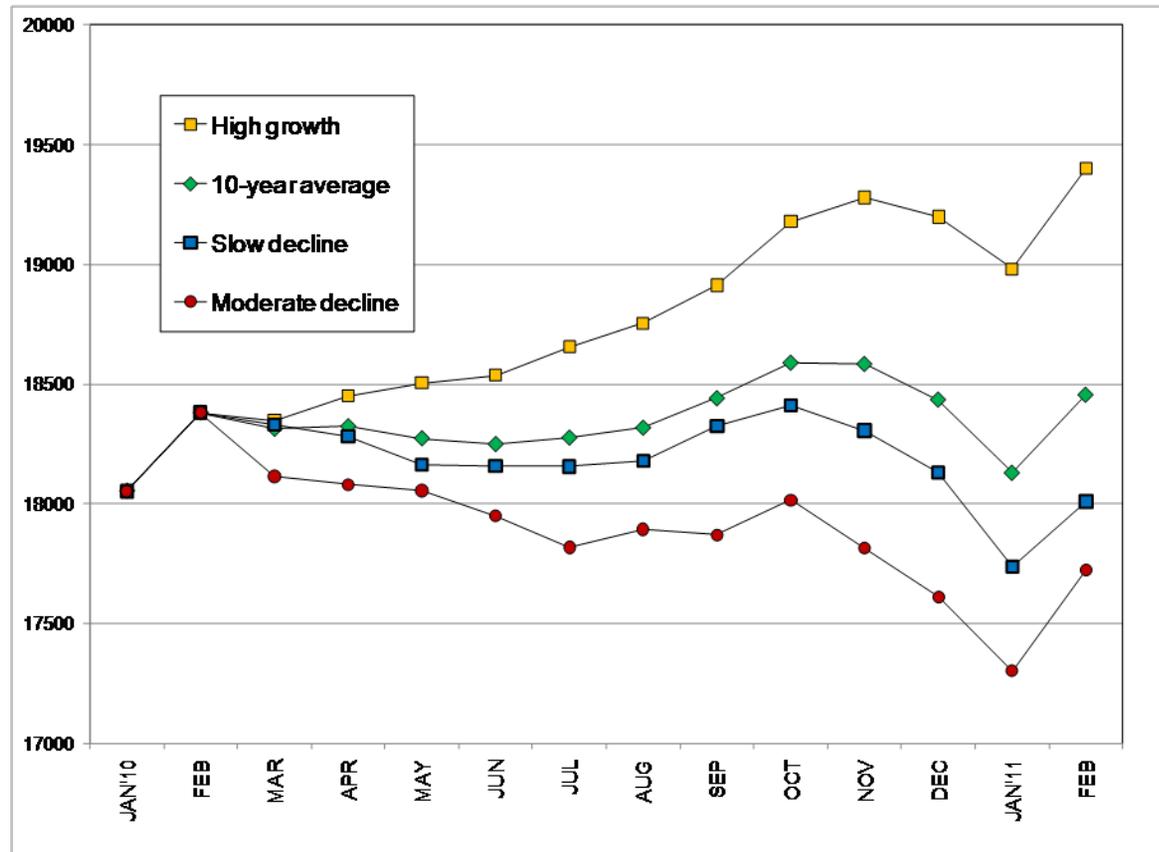
$$P_{\text{today}} = P_{\text{yesterday}} + (\text{ADMITS} - (\text{RELEASES} + \text{DISCHARGES}))$$

# Flow model of the criminal justice system (2)





# Historical data and trend analysis

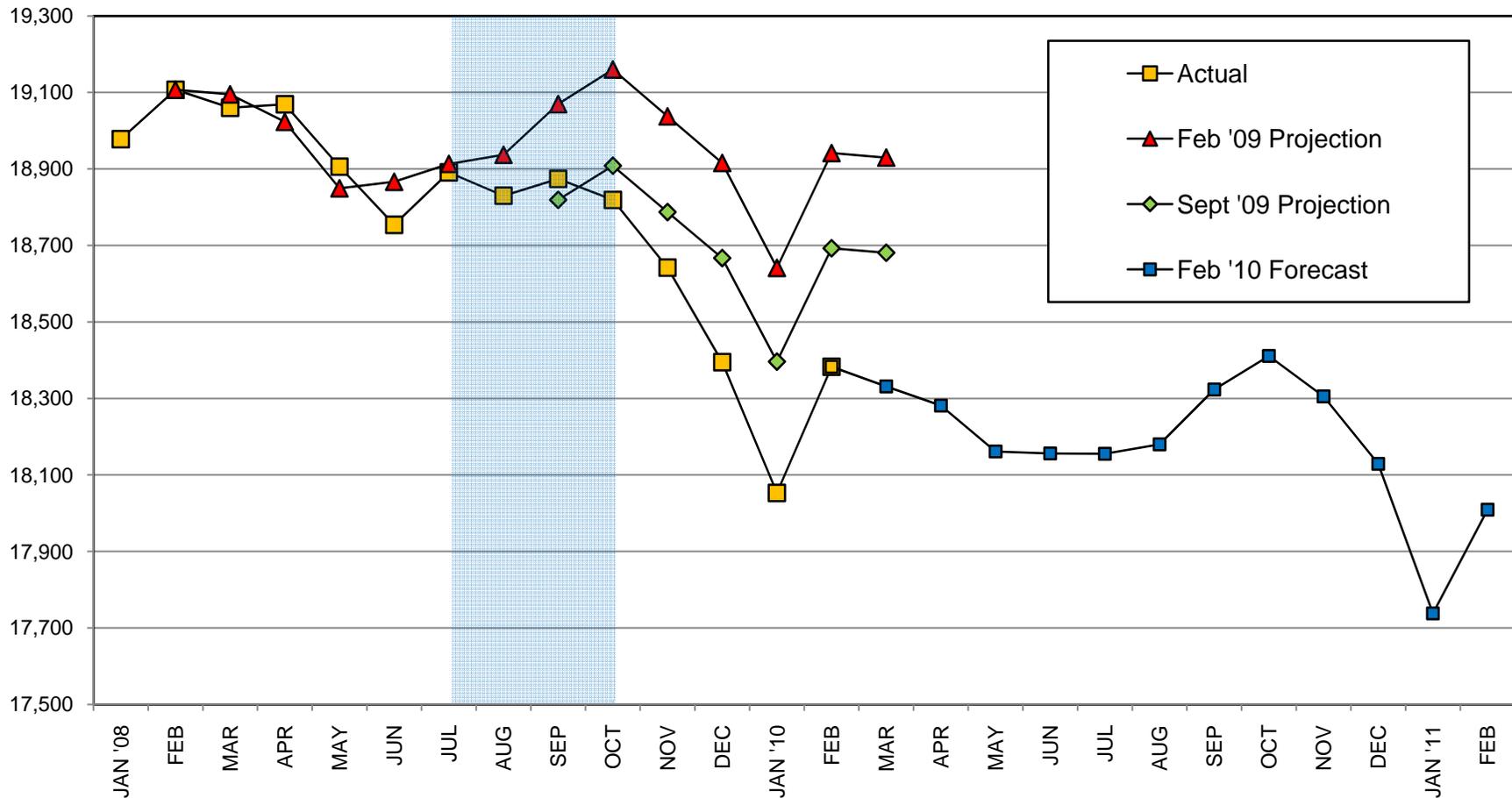


- Although the prison population has fluctuated dramatically, the operation of the criminal justice system is somewhat self-stabilizing.
- Analysis of population fluctuations at monthly, quarterly and annual rates allowed OPM to produce population estimates for a variety of growth scenarios.
- OPM assumes that during 2010 the prison population will continue to decline although at a reduced rate.





# The 2010 prison population forecast (2)



**Forecasting is not fortune telling except when you are correct.**

# Recidivism

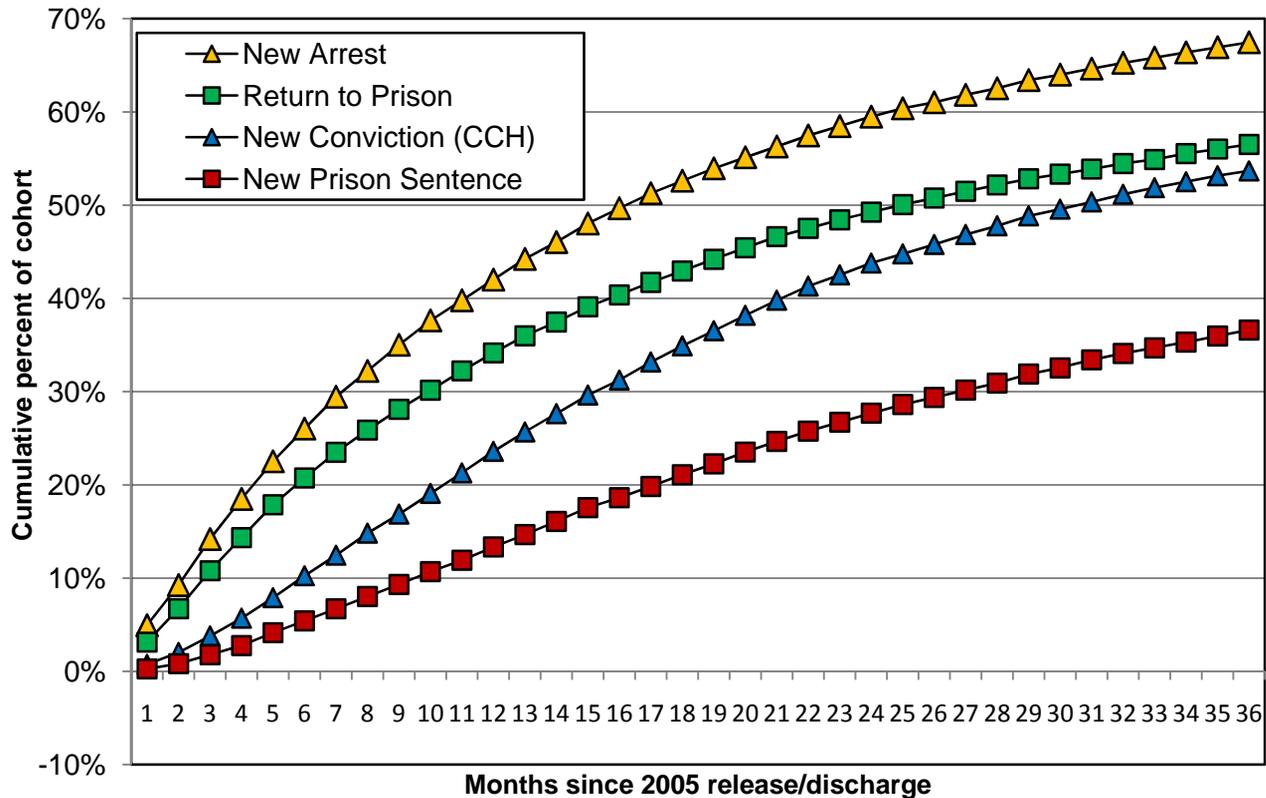
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- **Recidivism studies allow you to:**
  - **Benchmark operations**
  - **Make predictive assumptions**
- **We track offenders for :**
  - **three years**
  - **new arrests**
  - **new convictions**
  - **new incarcerations**
  - **new prison sentences**
- **In 2009 we tracked 16,486 offenders**
- **In 2010 we tracked 16,241 offenders**

# Recidivism – discharge types

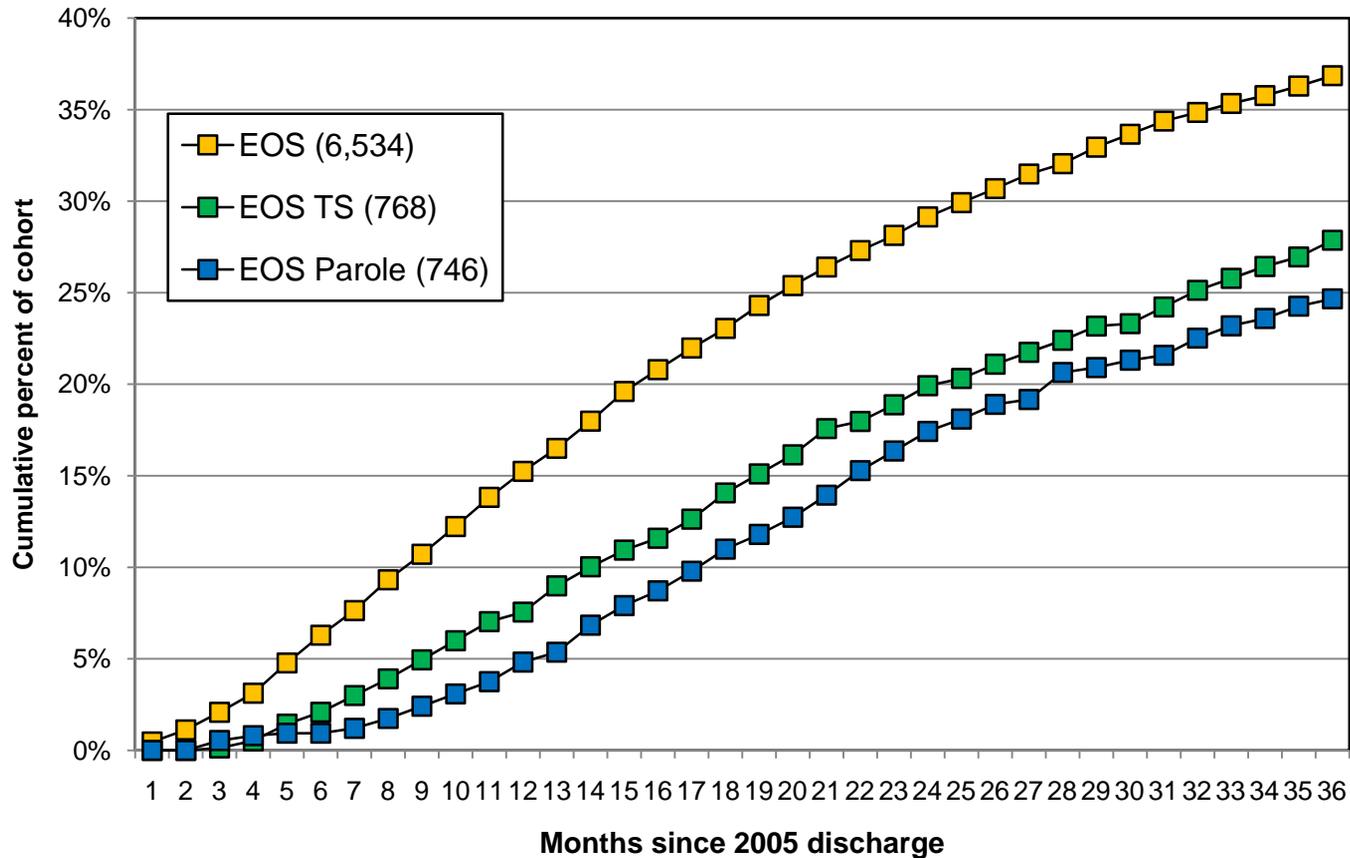
Discharges and releases 2004 and 2005				
	2005	2004	2005 %	2004 %
<b>Discharges</b>				
EOS time served	6534	7156	40%	43%
EOS TS	768	756	5%	5%
EOS PAROLE	746	745	5%	5%
EOS SPECIAL PAROLE	277	275	2%	2%
EOS - Parcom	25	0	0%	0%
EOS HWH	18	0	0%	0%
<b>Total discharges</b>	<b>8368</b>	<b>8932</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>54%</b>
<b>Releases</b>				
Release to TS	2300	2509	14%	15%
Release to Parole	1899	1787	12%	11%
Furlough	1864	1543	11%	9%
Release to HWH	1802	1715	11%	10%
Release Other	8	0	0%	0%
<b>Total releases</b>	<b>7873</b>	<b>7554</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>46%</b>
<b>Total cohort</b>	<b>16241</b>	<b>16486</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

# Recidivism



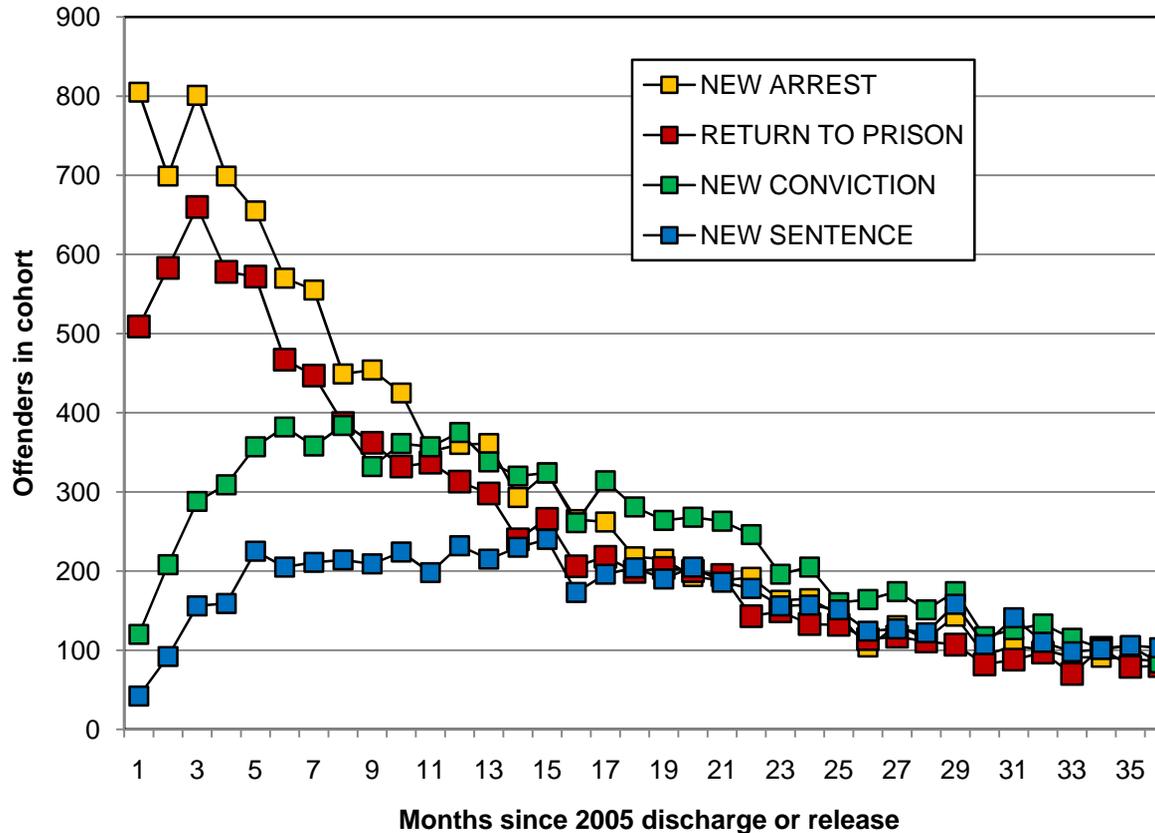
- **Within 3 years:**
  - **67.5% were rearrested**
  - **53.7% were convicted on new charges**
  - **56.5% were reincarcerated, and**
  - **36.6% returned with a new sentence.**
- **All measures tend to be related**

# Recidivism



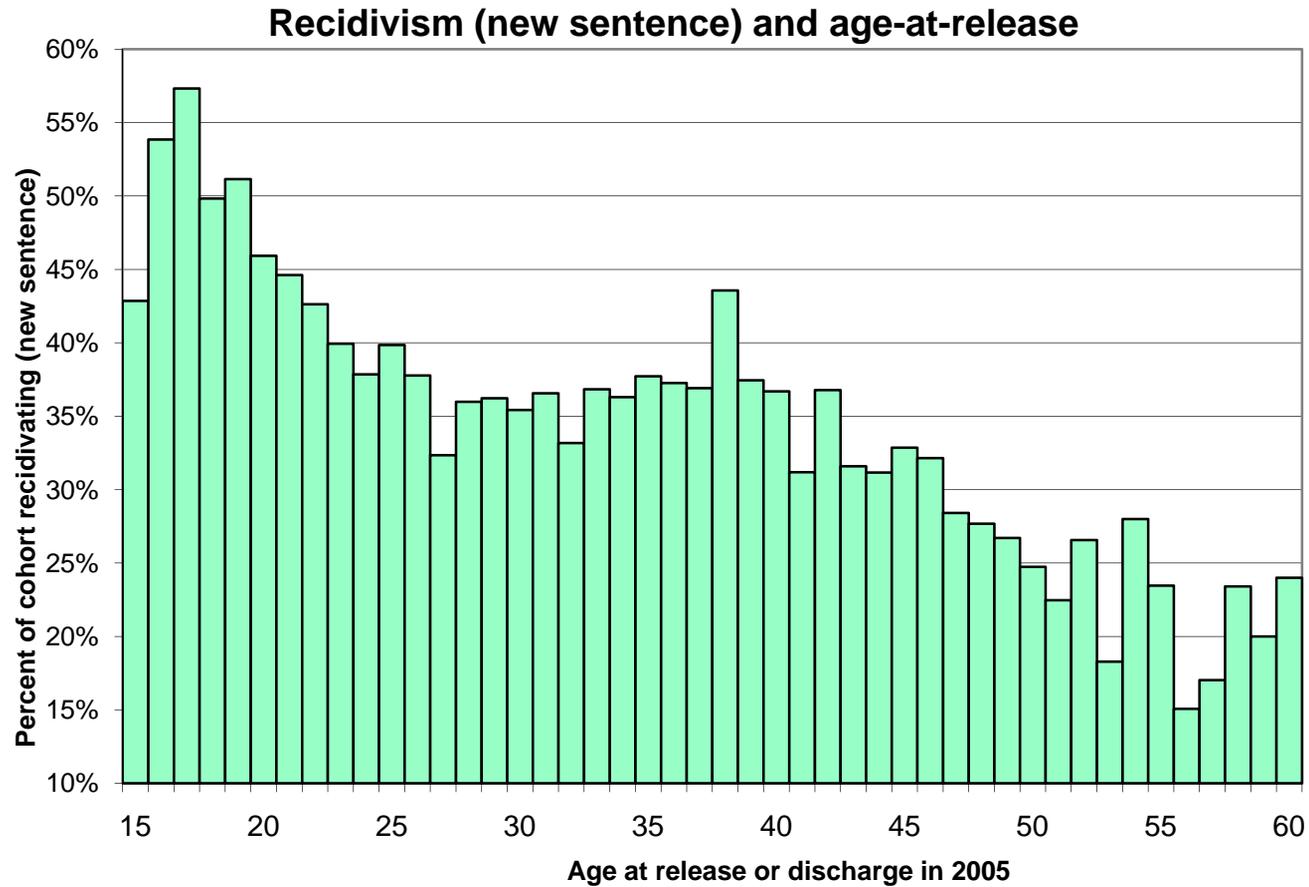
- Compared to offenders who discharged directly from prison, offenders who discharged after completing parole or TS had lower recidivism rates.
- 3-year recidivism rates (new prison sentence):
  - EOS from facility: 36.9%
  - EOS TS: 27.9%
  - EOS Parole: 24.9%

# Recidivism



- **When only recidivating offenders are considered, the 12 months after discharge or release are critical**
- **Among offenders rearrested within 3 years, 39% were arrested within 6 months.**
- **For offenders who were reincarcerated, 37% returned within 6 months**
- **The lag between convictions and new sentence-starts generally reflects the time between arrests and case disposition.**

# Recidivism and age



# Recidivism: age and gender

	Total	Females					Males				
		16 to 26	27 to 33	34 to 38	39 to 42	Over 42	15 to 23	24 to 28	29 to 35	36 to 42	Over 42
Offenders	16,241	393	364	362	331	393	2,967	2,796	2,884	2,835	2,916
Percent	100%	21%	20%	20%	18%	21%	21%	19%	20%	20%	20%
<b>New Arrest</b>											
6 months rate	26.0%	21.6%	19.8%	26.0%	19.6%	13.5%	36.6%	27.0%	25.4%	25.2%	19.7%
12 month rate	42.0%	34.4%	33.5%	44.5%	34.4%	27.0%	55.6%	45.6%	42.3%	39.9%	31.1%
24 month rate	59.5%	53.4%	50.8%	61.6%	52.9%	39.7%	73.1%	65.4%	60.3%	58.3%	45.4%
36 month rate	67.5%	61.1%	59.3%	69.3%	61.9%	48.1%	80.9%	74.9%	67.4%	65.7%	53.3%
<b>New Conviction</b>											
6 months rate	10.2%	7.1%	8.8%	11.6%	7.9%	5.1%	12.4%	9.8%	10.2%	10.7%	9.5%
12 month rate	23.6%	17.6%	18.7%	24.3%	19.6%	15.8%	30.3%	23.5%	23.9%	23.6%	19.4%
24 month rate	43.8%	35.1%	34.1%	46.7%	36.6%	29.8%	55.0%	46.3%	43.7%	44.9%	33.7%
36 month rate	53.7%	42.2%	43.1%	55.5%	46.2%	37.2%	66.3%	57.6%	53.6%	54.3%	42.2%
<b>New Sentence</b>											
6 months rate	5.4%	3.6%	4.1%	7.7%	5.1%	2.0%	6.1%	4.5%	4.9%	6.4%	5.7%
12 month rate	13.3%	7.6%	9.3%	15.2%	10.0%	7.1%	17.4%	12.5%	12.7%	14.4%	11.9%
24 month rate	27.7%	17.3%	21.2%	27.9%	17.8%	15.3%	37.1%	28.1%	26.9%	28.5%	22.6%
36 month rate	36.6%	22.4%	26.1%	35.1%	28.4%	21.4%	47.2%	38.3%	37.0%	38.2%	28.7%

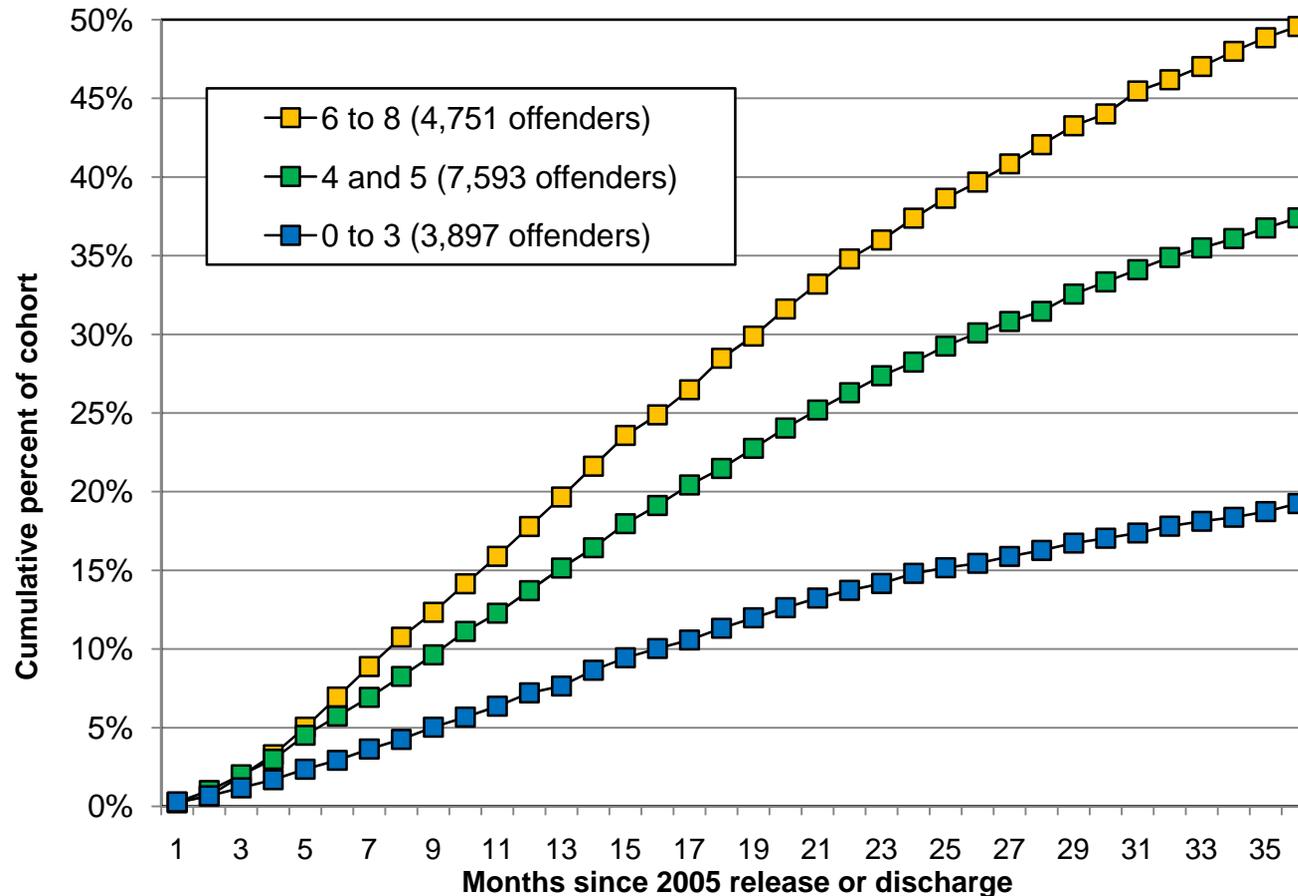
**A truism: young offenders re-offend at higher rates than older offenders**

# Recidivism: age and gender

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24 month rate	59.5%	53.4%	50.8%	61.6%	52.9%	39.7%	73.1%	65.4%	60.3%	58.3%	45.4%
36 month rate	67.5%	61.1%	59.3%	69.3%	61.9%	48.1%	80.9%	74.9%	67.4%	65.7%	53.3%
<b>New Conviction</b>											
6 months rate	10.2%	7.1%	8.8%	11.6%	7.9%	5.1%	12.4%	9.8%	10.2%	10.7%	9.5%
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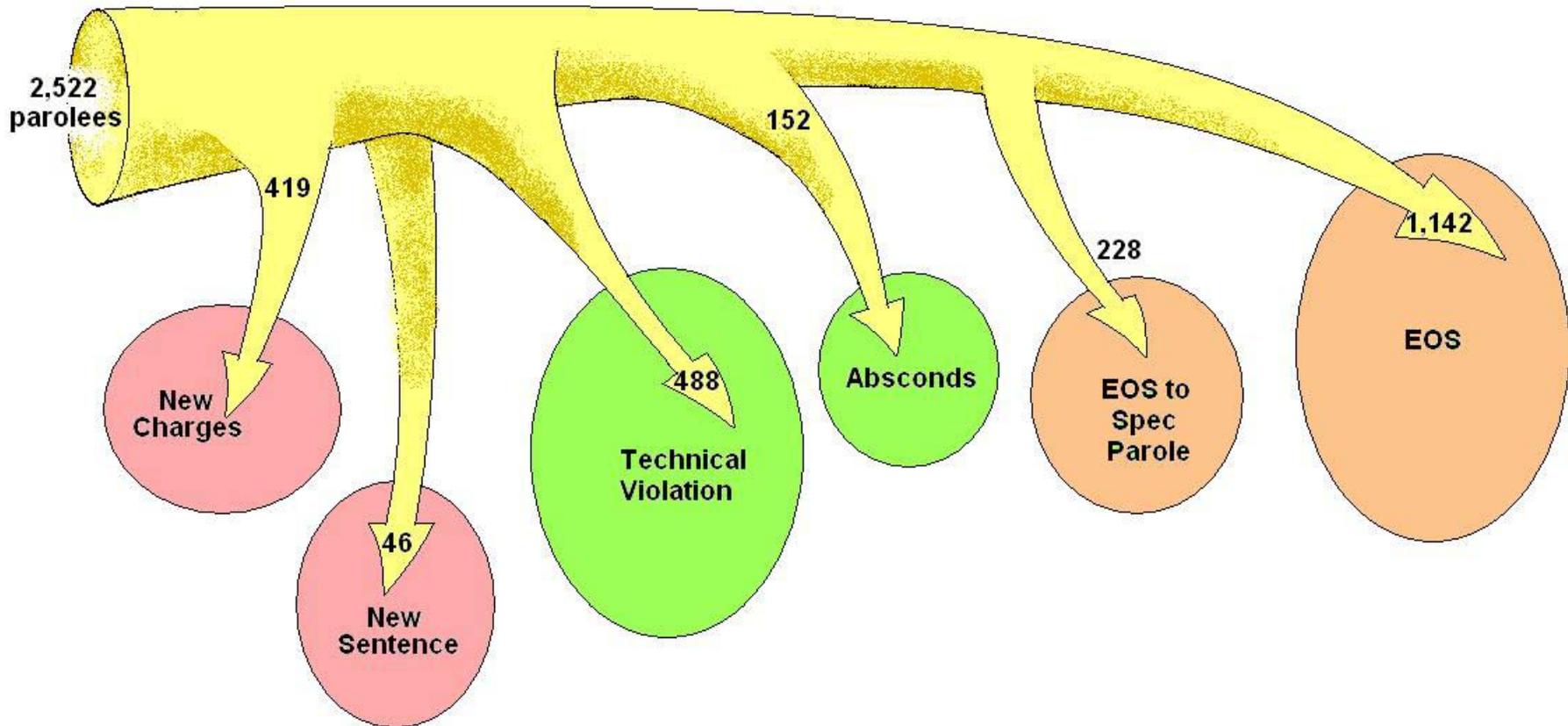
**Except for women incarcerated at York CI**

# Recidivism and risk



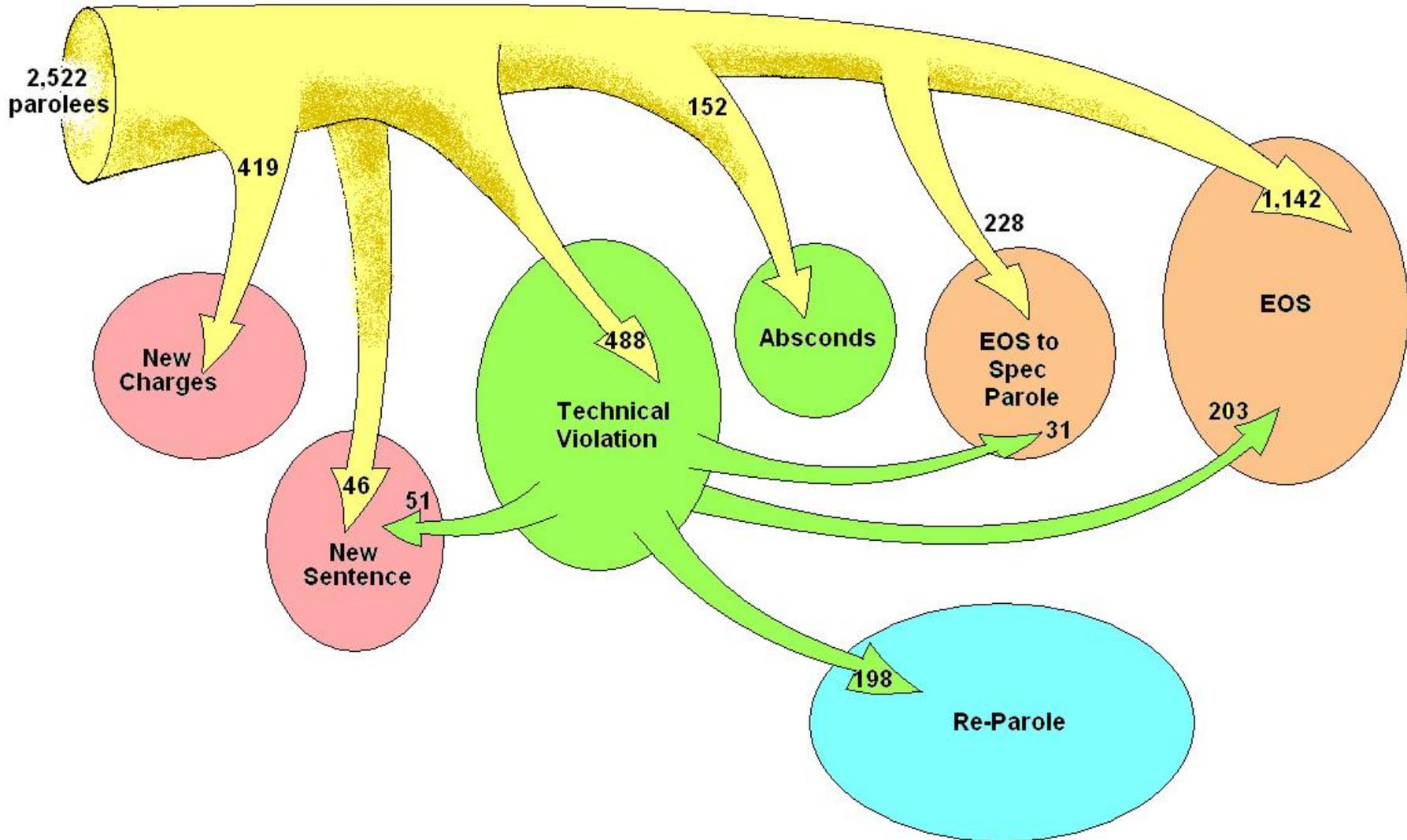
- A TPAI score was calculated for each offenders in the study. The low-risk quartile recidivated at 19%: the high-risk group at 50%.
- TPAI considers: gender, age at first DOC admit, age at last offense, history of violence, community supervision history and total sentences served with DOC.

# System analysis (1)

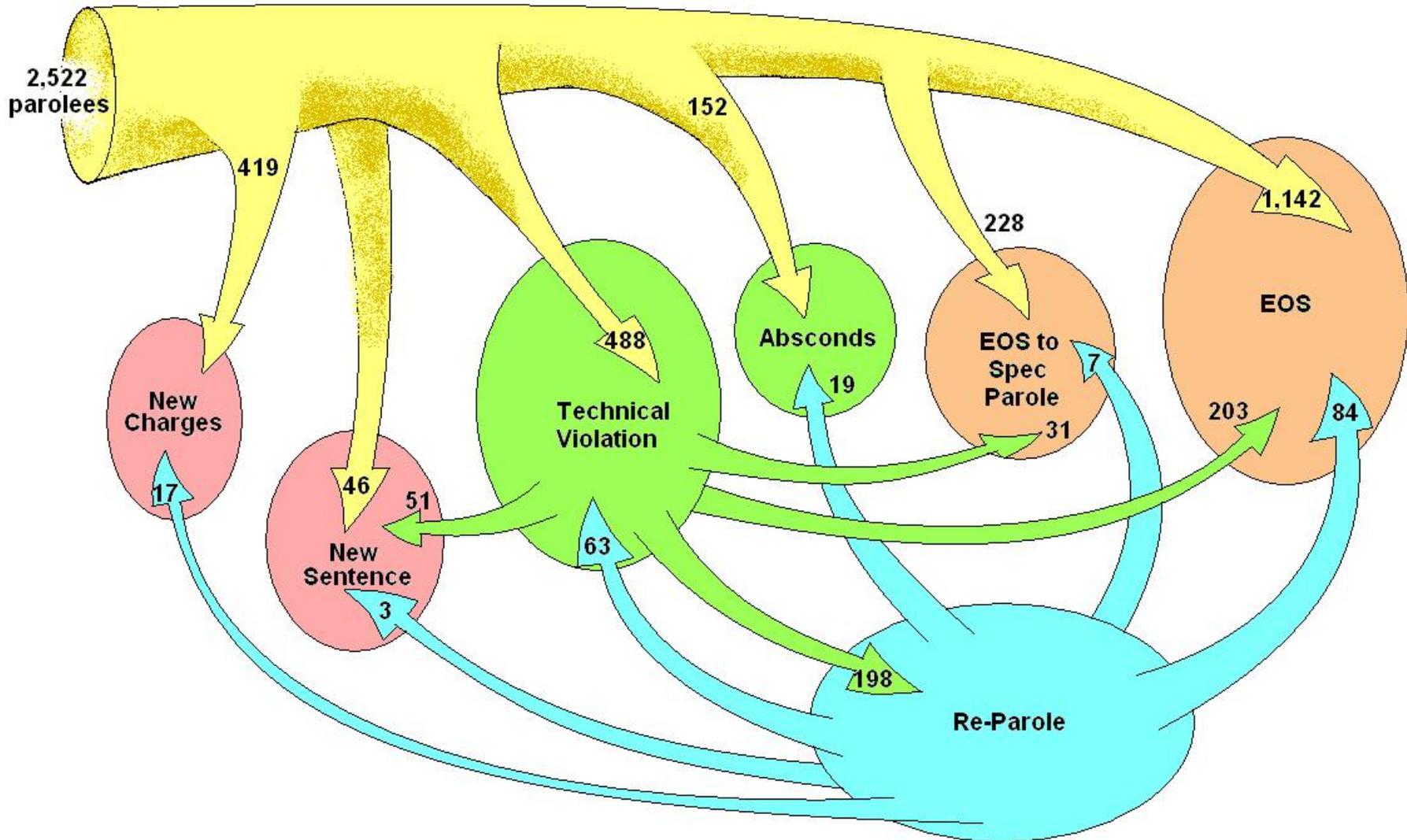


**A recent OPM/CJPPD study began to track 2,522 offenders who were released to parole in 2005.**

# System analysis (2)



# System analysis (3)



## Criminal Justice Policy & Planning Division

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## Research, Analysis & Evaluation

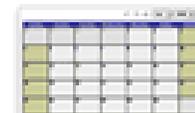
The Research, Analysis & Evaluation Unit provides research, statistics and technical assistance on criminal justice issues. The Unit conducts a wide variety of empirical research on special topics for the Governor's Office, the Legislature, and other criminal justice agencies, as well as for federal agencies and national planning groups.

Making justice systems fairer and more effective through research, policy development and inter-agency coordination.

[RESEARCH HOME PAGE](#)



### Criminal Justice



Check the Calendar 

### Boards and Committees

- [CIRAC Research Work Group](#)
- [CIRAC Behavioral Health Subcommittee](#)
- [Connecticut Probation Task Force](#)
- [Governor's Probation and Parole Review Task Force](#)
- [CJR Governor's Board](#)

### CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH, ANALYSIS & EVALUATION

Below are OPM/CIRAC Research, Analysis & Evaluation Unit upcoming meetings that support the directives of the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division:

- Nov 12, 2009 - [Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission](#)
- Nov 18, 2009 - [CIRAC Research Workgroup](#)
- Dec 09, 2009 - [CIRAC Research Workgroup](#)
- Dec 10, 2009 - [Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission](#)

Check the [CIRAC Calendar](#) for more...

OFFICE OF POLICY & MANAGEMENT

# Criminal Justice

Policy & Planning Division



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[www.ct.gov/opm/CriminalJustice/Research](http://www.ct.gov/opm/CriminalJustice/Research)

# Criminal Justice Policy Development and Planning Division

## Division Enabling Legislation

Public Act	Summary
<b>05-249</b>	Established the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division on July 1, 2006. Outlines the majority of the division's requirements including the correctional system population projections; the reporting system to track criminal justice system trends and outcomes, and requirement to produce an annual report specifying the actions necessary to promote an effective and cohesive criminal justice system.
<b>06-193</b>	Replaces the Prison and Jail Overcrowding Commission with the Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission (CJPAC); Assigns additional appointees (DOL, SDE, DSS and DCF); Assigns the development of a comprehensive reentry strategy to the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division;
<b>08-01</b>	Assigns the CJPAC the responsibility to report on the level; of integration and coordination of Statewide criminal justice IT systems; develop the criminal cross training conference; identify effective institution and community based reentry services; develop a best practices guide in the provision of reentry services