Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission (CJ PAC)

Informational Forum on Research Issues

Presented
CJ PAC Research Workgroup
Wednesday, December 17, 2008
1:00PM to 3:00PM
Legislative Office Building - Room 1D
Office of Policy and Management (OPM)
Criminal Justice Policy & Planning Division (CJPPD)

Presenters

Brian Austin, Jr., Undersecretary

John Forbes, Assistant Division Director

Linda DeConti, Research Manager
Chairperson, CJ PAC Research Workgroup

Ivan Kuzyk, Assistant Research Manager
Purpose of the Forum

- **To inform policy makers and the public** about criminal justice research and the work of the CJ PAC Research Workgroup.

- **To explain** how concepts, work products and information sharing are fostered and vetted through the **CJ PAC Research Workgroup** collaborative process.

- **Present** a detailed presentation about the **Monthly Correctional Indicators Report** and the correctional population forecast.
Forum Highlights

- About OPM/CJ PPD
  Criminal Justice Policy & Planning Division
- About the CJ PAC Research Workgroup
- About OPM/CJ PPD
  Research, Evaluation and Analysis Unit
- About the Monthly Correctional Population Indicators Report
- About the Correctional Population Forecast
- Questions & Comments
Forum Highlights

- About OPM/CJ PPD
  Criminal Justice Policy & Planning Division
  - About the CJ PAC Research Workgroup
  - About OPM/CJ PPD Research, Evaluation and Analysis Unit
  - About the Monthly Correctional Population Indicators Report
  - About the Correctional Population Forecast
  - Questions & Comments
### Criminal Justice Policy & Planning Division (CJPPD)

**Driven By Legislative Mandates**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public Act</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>05-249</td>
<td>Established the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division on <strong>July 1, 2006</strong>. Outlines the majority of the division's requirements including the <strong>correctional system population projections; the reporting system to track criminal justice system trends and outcomes</strong>, and requirement to produce an annual report specifying the actions necessary to promote an effective and cohesive criminal justice system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06-193</td>
<td>Replaces the Prison and Jail Overcrowding Commission with the Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission (CJ PAC); Assigns the development of a comprehensive reentry strategy to the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08-01</td>
<td>Assigns the CJ PAC 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</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Criminal Justice Policy & Planning Division (CJPPD)

Organizational Structure

- **Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission (CJ PAC)**
  - Fiscal and Grants Admin
  - Juvenile Program, Planning And Policy
  - Adult Program, Planning and Policy

- **Assistant Division Director**

- **Under Secretary**
  - Brian Austin, Jr.

- **Assistant Director**
  - CJIS

- **Research, Analysis & Evaluation**
Criminal Justice Policy & Planning Division (CJPPD)

**Major Responsibilities**

- Biennial Comprehensive Plan
- Annual Re-Entry Strategy
- Sentencing Task Force

**Policy and Planning Activities**

- Monthly Correctional Indicators Report
- Annual Correctional Population Forecast
- Annual Connecticut Recidivism Study
- Program Outcomes/Evaluation Studies
Forum Highlights

- About OPM/CJ PPD
  Criminal Justice Policy & Planning Division

- About the CJ PAC Research Workgroup

- About OPM/CJ PPD
  Research, Evaluation and Analysis Unit

- About the Monthly Correctional Population Indicators Report

- About the Correctional Population Forecast

- Questions & Comments
CJPAC Research Workgroup

History

Creation

- July 1, 2006 - CJ PPD was established and a CJ Research function formed within OPM to collaboratively facilitate these legislatively mandated reports. The first report was due November 2006.

Evolution

- Approximately 20 standing partners with another 10 or more subject matter experts on-call depending on the current research topic being discussed.
CJPAC Research Workgroup
Partners

Connecticut Executive Branch
- Office of Policy and Management (OPM)
- Department of Correction (DOC)
- Board of Pardons and Paroles (BOPP)
- Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (DMHAS)
- Department of Public Safety (DPS)
- Central CT State University (CCSU)

Connecticut Judicial Branch

Connecticut Legislative Branch
CJ PAC Research Workgroup

Purpose

“Think Tank” of research, operations and data professionals from key Criminal Justice agencies that meet regularly to:

- discuss collaborative interagency research projects,
- develop population projections and forecasts,
- share and identify appropriate data resources, and
- assist in the production of the Division’s monthly and annual reports.

On October 16, 2008, the Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission (CJ PAC), officially recommended and adopted the addition of its 4th working group, the CJ PAC Research Workgroup.
The Collaborative Process
How Does it Work?

- Actively facilitate information sharing through regular (monthly) meetings with our criminal justice partners
- Develop a consensus of data definitions and process flows
- Develop capability to access/monitor key Criminal Justice information systems
- Identify current research data needs; capture and build historical trend data repositories
- Provide for a collaborative review of work products
- Continually re-evaluate how to turn data into useful information

Communication!
CJ PAC Research Workgroup

Research Success

What We’ve Accomplished in 2 years...

- Established a **network of Research and Data professionals** across State CJ agencies.
- Generate monthly and annual reports on a basis to **fulfill our statutory mandates**
- **26 Months** of Monthly Correctional Indicators Reports
- **Input/ Output** system model which balances within 1%
- **Short term Forecast** - accuracy within 1.2%
- **Consensus-based Recidivism** Methodology which aligns with national models

Our collaborative strength bridges the gap in data sharing where current technology and comparable resources may not exist.
CJ PAC Research Workgroup
Research Challenges

- Agencies have individual real time information systems for their own operational purposes that are NOT always Research Friendly.

- Some data is continually overwritten and historical records may be lost – it’s getting better.

- Cross agency issues in terms of data fields: how we define, store or search for data.

- Changes in legislation, significant events…
Significant events occurred that invalidated our prior year projections.

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

Therefore, our focus has been on the current environment and in providing short term projections of Connecticut’s correctional system.
Forum Highlights

- About OPM/CJ PPD
  Criminal Justice Policy & Planning Division
- About the CJ PAC Research Workgroup

- About OPM/ CJ PPD
  Research, Evaluation and Analysis Unit
- About the Monthly Correctional Population Indicators Report
- About the Correctional Population Forecast
- Questions & Comments
Criminal Justice Policy & Planning Division (CJPPD)

Research Unit Responsibilities

- Biennial Comprehensive Plan
- Annual Re-Entry Strategy
- Sentencing Task Force

Policy and Planning Activities

Research, Analysis & Evaluation

- Monthly Correctional Indicators Report
- Annual Correctional Population Forecast
- Annual Connecticut Recidivism Study
- Program Outcomes/Evaluation Studies
Required under Public Act 05-249, the purpose of the Monthly Indicators report is to monitor trends in admissions and releases from the correctional population in order to assess and evaluate the implications as they affect the statewide policy to reduce prison and jail overcrowding.

Monitor trends in prison admissions & releases to assess implications that affect statewide policies to reduce prison and jail overcrowding.

These reports are produced by OPM’s CIPPD Research, Analysis & Evaluation Unit in concert with the CIPAC Research Work Group.

The reports below are presented in reverse chronological order, so that the most current version is listed first. The documents are available in Adobe PDF format. To view these documents either get the Adobe Reader OR use the Adobe PDF Converter.

2008 Reports

- Correctional Population Indicators - 2008 December
- Correctional Population Indicators - 2008 November
Ad hoc Research & Analysis

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate

Total prison population, January
Forum Highlights

- About OPM/CJ PPD
  Criminal Justice Policy & Planning Division
- About the CJ PAC Research Workgroup
- About OPM/CJ PPD
  Research, Evaluation and Analysis Unit
- About the Monthly Correctional Population Indicators Report
- About the Correctional Population Forecast
- Questions & Comments
Six Month Prison Population

In October, OPM's Criminal Justice Policy & Planning Division produced two prison population projections. The first projection was based on historical trends and the use of an input/output model of the state's prison population. The second projection was a cell by cell projection to include a projected decrease in the prison population based on the ability of older staff at BOPP to reduce the existing backlog of inmates awaiting parole.

According to DOC population figures, the number of inmates exiting DOC facilities for parole did not change substantially again during the month of November. One possible explanation for this is the amount of delay that exists between an offender being granted a parole date and the time it takes to actually leave prison.

**CHART 1 – Prison Population Forecast, December 2008**

**TABLE 1 – Prison Population Forecast**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008 Actual</th>
<th>6 Month Population Forecast</th>
<th>Potential Parole Releases</th>
<th>Forecasted Parole Releases</th>
<th>Difference Actual vs Projected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Avg Daily)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>% Diff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUG</td>
<td>16,836</td>
<td>16,836</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-16,836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEP</td>
<td>16,652</td>
<td>16,652</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-16,652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCT</td>
<td>15,657</td>
<td>15,657</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-15,657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOV</td>
<td>15,424</td>
<td>15,424</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>19,550</td>
<td>-151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEC</td>
<td>15,236</td>
<td>15,401</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>19,336</td>
<td>-223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JANV</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15,145</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>19,573</td>
<td>-152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEB</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19,452</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>19,207</td>
<td>-45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAR</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19,434</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>19,034</td>
<td>-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APR</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19,465</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>19,016</td>
<td>-50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** From this point forward, rather than adjusting our forecast each month to reflect the most recent actual prison population, we will prepare a six month forecast based on system inputs and data provided by agency partners. Also, we are not updating an average daily population count from the first 7 calendar days of the month to begin the forecast so as to take into account potentially significant day-of-the-week variations in admissions and releases.
Why Do Monthly Indicators?

- Monitor System Changes
- Set Target Goals
- Capacity Planning
- Evaluate Legislative Impacts
- Identify Need for Further Analysis in Program Outcomes
- Seek Areas for Potential Cost Savings
Identify Key Drivers

Why Do Monthly Indicators?
Connecticut’s Criminal Justice System
Input/Output Model

Connecticut’s Criminal Justice System

- Input/Output Model

Probation

1,600 (2,041)

New Charge

Court

End of Sentence

DOC

Release to Community

Technical Violators

Parole/Community Supervision

- Sentenced
- Accused

- New Charge
- Technical Violators
Connecticut’s Criminal Justice System
Input/Output Model

- Arrests
- Court
- Prison
- Parole/Community Supervision
- Probation
- Release to Community

Chains:
- New Charge
- Technical Violators
- End of Sentence
- DOC

Numbers:
- 2,041
- 1,600
**Statutory Requirements**

As defined by statute, there are **six areas, or eight indicators**:

1. **Admissions to Correctional Facilities**
   - (A) Directly from Courts
   - (B) On Account of Parole Revocation (Community Returns)
   - (C) On Account of Probation Revocation (Violations of Probation – VOP)

2. **Department of Correction Releases and Discharges**
   - (A) The Number of Releases on Parole and to Other Forms of Community Supervision and Facilities

3. **Granting of Parole**
   - (A) The Rate of Granting Parole

4. **Offenders Sentenced to Probation & Referrals to CSSD Community Placements**
   - (A) The Number of Probation Placements and Placements to Probation Facilities

5. **Current Prison Population**
   - (A) The Prison Population

6. **Six month Forecast of the Prison Population**
   - (A) The Projected Prison Population
Connecticut’s Criminal Justice System
Input/Output Model

1A Court
1B Technical Violators

Prison

1A
Sentenced
Accused

2 Parole/Community Supervision
3 End of Sentence DOC

4 Probation
5 Release to Community
6 DOC
# Types of Connecticut Community Supervision

## Department of Correction (DOC)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who decides if released to community?</th>
<th>Types of Release</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Department of Corrections (DOC)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Transitional Supervision (TS)</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Halfway House (HWH)</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Furlough</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Transitional Placement</strong></td>
<td>After a successful term in a halfway house, inmates can be transferred to an approved community placement or private residence.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Types of Connecticut Community Supervision

## Board of Pardons and Paroles (BOPP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who decides if released to community?</th>
<th>Types of Release</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Board of Pardons and Paroles (BOPP)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Parole</strong></td>
<td>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 parollee must comply with the imposed conditions of parole; violators may be remanded to prison.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Supervised by DOC Parole Officers</strong></td>
<td><strong>Transfer Parole</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Special Parole</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Types of Connecticut Community Supervision

## Court Support Services Division (CSSD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who decides if released to community?</th>
<th>Types of Release</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Judicial Branch's Court Support Services Division (CSSD) / Courts</td>
<td>Probation</td>
<td>Probation is a mandatory, court-imposed period of probation 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.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Split Sentence Probation</td>
<td>A mandatory, court-imposed period of supervision following DOC sentence completion. If an offender violates split sentence probation, her or she may be remanded to court.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Monthly Data

## TABLE 2 – Snapshot of Month DOC Population Counts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DOC Facility</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal/Other</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>-8.2%</td>
<td>-39.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sentenced</td>
<td>15,005</td>
<td>15,042</td>
<td>14,979</td>
<td>15,182</td>
<td>-0.4%</td>
<td>-1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Parole</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>-6.2%</td>
<td>-13.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accused/Unsentenced</td>
<td>4,148</td>
<td>3,924</td>
<td>3,754</td>
<td>3,959</td>
<td>-4.3%</td>
<td>-5.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>19,657</td>
<td>19,441</td>
<td>19,176</td>
<td>19,714</td>
<td>-1.4%</td>
<td>-2.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **DOC Community** |          |              |              |              |                |               |
| Transfer Parole   | 60        | 65           | 63           | 32           | 8.3%           | 96.9%         |
| Parole/ Parcom Total | 1,324     | 1,344        | 1,347        | 1,349        | 1.5%           | -0.1%         |
| Parole            | 1,166      | 1,182        | 1,184        | 1,196        | 1.4%           | -1.0%         |
| Parcom @ CT       | 158        | 162          | 163          | 153          | 2.5%           | 6.5%          |
| Trans Plac/Furlgh Total | -     | 1            | 6            | -            | NA             | -             |
| Furlough          | -          | -            | -            | -            | NA             | -             |
| Trans Placement   | -          | 1            | 6            | -            | NA             | NA            |
| Halfway House Total | 1,210     | 1,228        | 1,229        | 1,094        | 1.5%           | 12.3%         |
| Comm Release      | 933        | 944          | 928          | 900          | 1.2%           | 3.1%          |
| TS                | 158        | 159          | 168          | 85           | 0.6%           | 97.6%         |
| Parole            | 75         | 74           | 77           | 65           | -1.3%          | 18.5%         |
| Transfer Parole   | 1          | 1            | 1            | 3            | 0.0%           | -66.7%        |
| Special Parole    | 43         | 50           | 55           | 41           | 16.3%          | 34.1%         |
| TS Total          | 914        | 903          | 896          | 901          | -1.2%          | -0.6%         |
| Special Parole    | 706        | 723          | 750          | 625          | 2.4%           | 20.0%         |
| **Total**         | 4,214      | 4,264        | 4,291        | 4,001        | 1.2%           | 7.2%          |
# Prison Population by Gender, Age, Race/Ethnicity

## Race Gender and Age of Connecticut Inmates, December 1, 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Under 22</th>
<th>22-29</th>
<th>30-39</th>
<th>Over 39</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Under 22, %</th>
<th>Over 39, %</th>
<th>Total, %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Males</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>1294</td>
<td>1306</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>5052</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>1201</td>
<td>2468</td>
<td>2189</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>7854</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>677</td>
<td>1578</td>
<td>1569</td>
<td>1069</td>
<td>4893</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total</strong></td>
<td>2329</td>
<td>5381</td>
<td>5094</td>
<td>5101</td>
<td>17905</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Females</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>608</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total</strong></td>
<td>113</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>439</td>
<td>1271</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Males and</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Females</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>1449</td>
<td>1480</td>
<td>2242</td>
<td>5660</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>1236</td>
<td>2576</td>
<td>2320</td>
<td>2134</td>
<td>8266</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>708</td>
<td>1651</td>
<td>1641</td>
<td>1133</td>
<td>5133</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2442</td>
<td>5721</td>
<td>5473</td>
<td>5540</td>
<td>19176</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: Department of Correction
Offenders in the Community
Parole, TS & Special Parole

Data Source: Board of Pardons and Parole
Connecticut’s Criminal Justice System
Input/Output Model

- Who’s coming in?
- Where are they going?
- Movements through out the system
- Who’s going out & how are they released?

- How does it affect the Prison Population

Going Beyond the Statutory Requirements
- So what are we missing?
- Putting the information into context...
- Does it add up?
Forum Highlights

- About OPM/CJ PPD
  - Criminal Justice Policy & Planning Division
- About the CJ PAC Research Workgroup
- About OPM/CJ PPD
  - Research, Evaluation and Analysis Unit
- About the Monthly Correctional Population Indicators Report

- About the Correctional Population Forecast
- Questions & Comments
October 2008
Six Month Prison Population Forecast

Source: Office of Policy and Management
Correctional Population
The Value of Forecasting

- Monitor System Changes
- Set Target Goals
- Capacity Planning
- Evaluate Legislative Impacts
- Identify Need for Further Analysis in Program Outcomes
- Seek Areas for Potential Cost Savings
## Forecast Model

### 5 Key Design Principles

1. To develop the **simplest possible** model capable of performing useful policy analysis.

2. To model only the **aggregate flow** of cases through the system.

3. To design a model whose parameters can be obtained from **existing data collections**.

4. To make the model as **user-friendly** as possible.

5. Limit the **assumptions** made by the model to those supported by empirical evidence.
## Forecast Models in Other States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Document</td>
<td>10 Excel</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Document</td>
<td>10 Prophet</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7.5 MAFE</td>
<td>190</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Document</td>
<td>10 Prophet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Document</td>
<td>10 Prophet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Document</td>
<td>10 Prophet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Document</td>
<td>10 Prophet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7.5 MAFE</td>
<td>190</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Document</td>
<td>10 Prophet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Document</td>
<td>10 Prophet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>JPPA</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>KGSC</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>JPPA</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Document</td>
<td>10 Prophet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Document</td>
<td>20 NCDC</td>
<td>50 50 10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Document</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Document</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DOC</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Document</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Document</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Document</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Document</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Document</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CJRS</td>
<td>26 26 10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Document</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Document</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Document</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>JPPA</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Document</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Document</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Bureau of Prisons (FBOP)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Document</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>19 13 16 18 15 8 4</td>
<td>6 5</td>
<td>9 8 13 3 9 16 18 15 8 5 10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Correctional Population
Types of Forecast Models

Four Commonly Use Types

1. Micro Simulation
2. Disaggregated Flow
3. Statistical
4. Mathematical
Correctional Population

Types of Forecast Models

Data Intensity

- Mathematical Model
- Statistical Model
- Flow Model
- Simulation Model

ARI MA - Time Series
Modified Flow Model
What Works for CT?
Multiple reference points
Input/Output Forecasting
Trend Analysis Admission and Releases

INPUT: Admissions (+) Components

OUTPUT: Releases (-) Components
Need to Forecasting This Number

Input/Output Forecasting
Finding + Analyzing Dependencies

Look Upstream
On December 1, 2008, the state’s prison population fell to its lowest point for the entire year.

At its peak on February 1st 2008, 19,893 people were incarcerated in Connecticut. By December 1, 2008, that figure had fallen to 19,176.

As a result, inmate overflow areas at two DOC facilities have been closed and another is slated to be closed soon.
# October 2008
Six Month Prison Population Forecast

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>2008 Actual (*Avg Daily)</th>
<th>6 Month Population Forecast</th>
<th>Potential Parole Releases</th>
<th>Forecast with Parole Releases</th>
<th>Difference Actual vs. Projected</th>
<th>% Diff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUG</td>
<td>19,524</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEP</td>
<td>19,552</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCT</td>
<td>19,657</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOV</td>
<td><strong>19,424</strong></td>
<td>19,575</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>19,550</td>
<td>-151</td>
<td>-0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEC</td>
<td><strong>19,236</strong></td>
<td>19,461</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>19,386</td>
<td>-225</td>
<td>-1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAN'09</td>
<td>-</td>
<td><strong>19,148</strong></td>
<td>175</td>
<td>18,973</td>
<td>-174</td>
<td>-0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEB</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19,482</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>19,207</td>
<td>-275</td>
<td>-1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAR</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19,434</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>19,034</td>
<td>-394</td>
<td>-2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APR</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19,465</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>18,915</td>
<td>-535</td>
<td>-2.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** From this point forward, rather than adjusting our forecast each month to reflect the most recent actual prison population, we will prepare two six month forecasts based on system inputs/outputs and data provided by agency partners. Also, we are now calculating an average daily population count from the first 7 calendar days of the month to begin the forecast so as to take into account potentially significant day-of-the-week variations in admission and releases.
Forthcoming Reports...

- 2009 Connecticut Recidivism Study – Most comprehensive, tracking 16,000 offenders over 3 years; new arrest, new conviction, re-incarceration

- Contracted with CCSU to produce two Program Outcomes/Evaluation Studies; 1) Special Parole and 2) Halfway House
Look for patterns, determine what’s really happening (Annual, Monthly, Daily)

Provide policy makers with better information and make reports more useful

Develop data NOT ONLY TO MEASURE changes, but to REDUCE recidivism

Educate so that everyone understands the Criminal Justice System

Continue cross agency collaboration to refine/improve how we do things.

Improve Public Safety and Build Healthy Communities!
Forum Highlights

- About OPM/CJ PPD
  Criminal Justice Policy & Planning Division
- About the CJ PAC Research Workgroup
- About OPM/CJ PPD
  Research, Evaluation and Analysis Unit
- About the Monthly Correctional Population Indicators Report
- About the Correctional Population Forecast

- Questions & Comments