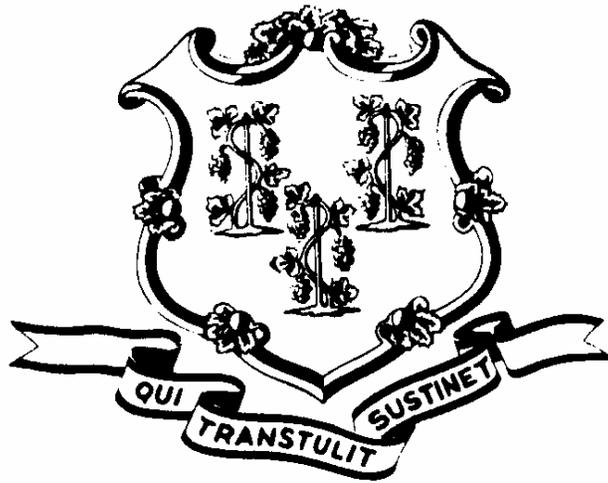


2007

Comprehensive Plan For the Connecticut Criminal Justice System



Prepared by

Office of Policy and Management
Criminal Justice Policy Development and Planning Division
March 2007

Message from the Under Secretary

The 2007 Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan was developed in response to the statutory requirements outlined in Public Act 05-249, An Act Concerning Criminal Justice Planning and Eligibility for Crime Victim Compensation and Public Act 06-193, An Act Concerning Criminal Justice Policy and Planning and the Establishment of a Sentencing Task Force. This legislation created the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division within the Office of Policy and Management effective July 1, 2006, and tasked the Division with developing a plan to promote a more effective and cohesive state criminal justice system.

The inaugural edition of this plan is intended to serve as a guideline for the further development of specific criminal justice policy development and planning activities and of strategies to measure outcomes of various criminal justice programs. This plan begins to lay the groundwork for developing a greater understanding of the criminal justice system in the state of Connecticut and the complex relationships which exist between prevention, intervention, diversion, prosecution, adjudication, prison and jail crowding, recidivism, re-entry and many other inter-related system dependencies. In the development of the comprehensive criminal justice planning process set forth in this plan, the Division has specifically identified strategic planning goals which include building and improving upon communication, collaboration and cooperation within the criminal justice system and its constituent stakeholders.

The 2007 Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan is presented in three parts. The first part provides a brief overview of the Connecticut criminal justice system, details the formal establishment and organization of the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division, the Division's approach to meeting the mandates of the new legislation and a review of the various collaborative working groups which are actively involved in criminal justice policy and planning activities.

The second part of the report explains the need for a long term, sustained planning effort for criminal justice planning in Connecticut. The second section further delineates the importance, and necessity, of collaboration among agencies and branches of government as a strategy to achieve common goals in the criminal justice system. Also included in this section are a generalized planning model and methodology to begin a detailed examination of the criminal justice planning system in Connecticut.

The final section of the report describes the activities the Division undertook to identify significant issues across the spectrum of criminal justice agencies in the executive branch and the judicial branch. Based upon an analysis of all the

issues submitted to the Division during this process, and available funding, this section presents a list of issues/activities that have been identified for further development, analysis and/or implementation.

Many people and organizations across the criminal justice system in the state of Connecticut contributed their ideas and insights for the development of this Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan. I am grateful for their contributions and wish to offer all of them my sincere thanks for their participation.

I would also like to thank the members of the Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission who submitted their issues and ideas for consideration in this process. I would also like to recognize and extend my appreciation to the Agency Heads and the staff of the following state government entities and organizations who spent a considerable amount of their time and effort responding to our request for identifying and articulating issues within the criminal justice system:

- Judicial Branch
- Judicial Branch/Court Support Services Division
- Department of Correction
- Board of Pardons and Parole
- Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services
- Department of Public Safety
- Division of Criminal Justice
- Division of Public Defender Services
- Office of the Victim Advocate
- Department of Labor
- Department of Social Services
- Nancy Kushins, CJPAC Member

In addition, many other colleagues and staff members within the Office of Policy and Management and the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division have contributed ideas found in these pages.

Brian Austin, Jr., Esq.
Under Secretary
Criminal Justice Policy and Planning
Office of Policy and Management
March 1, 2007

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Executive Summary

The 2007 Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan was developed in response to the statutory requirements outlined in Public Act 05-249, **An Act Concerning Criminal Justice Planning and Eligibility for Crime Victim Compensation** and Public Act 06-193, **An Act Concerning Criminal Justice Policy and Planning and the Establishment of a Sentencing Task Force.**

The inaugural edition of this plan is intended to serve as a guideline for the further development of specific policy development and planning activities as they may affect the criminal justice system in the state of Connecticut. It is, quite simply, a plan to plan.

This plan begins to lay the groundwork for developing a greater understanding of the criminal justice system in the state of Connecticut and the complex relationships which exist between prevention, intervention, diversion, prosecution, adjudication, prison and jail crowding, recidivism, re-entry and many other inter-related system dependencies.

The 2007 Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan is presented in three parts. The first part, Comprehensive Criminal Justice Planning in Connecticut, provides an overview of the recent enabling legislation which has been put into place to provide the framework to begin the comprehensive planning process for the Connecticut criminal justice system. This section provide a brief overview of the Connecticut criminal justice system, details the formal establishment of the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division, the organization of the new Division, the Division's approach to meeting the mandates of the new legislation (with initial versions of the Divisions required reporting mandates for Monthly Admission and Release statistics, Annual Forecast of Correctional Population and the Annual Recidivism report) and a review of the various collaborative working groups which are actively involved in criminal justice policy and planning activities.

The second part of the report, The Need for Continuous Improvement in Criminal Justice System Planning, explains the need for a long term, sustained planning effort for criminal justice planning in Connecticut. In accordance with these responsibilities, the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division will adopt both strategic planning principles and strategic planning goals to guide its activities. This section of the report includes an examination of some of the underlying factors driving prison overcrowding – thus necessitating the need for sustained planning efforts. Included in this section is the 5 year forecast of the prison population for the state of Connecticut and a review of Connecticut's

incarceration rate (per 100,000 persons) relative to regional geographic cohorts and national statistics. The second section further delineates the importance, and necessity, of collaboration among agencies and branches of government as a strategy to achieve common goals in the criminal justice system.

In the development of the comprehensive criminal justice planning process, the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division has specifically identified the following strategic planning goals:

- **Goal #1:** Build, enhance and improve upon communication, collaboration and cooperation within the criminal justice system and its constituent stakeholders.
- **Goal #2:** Develop comprehensive, reliable and accurate information to improve our knowledge of how the criminal justice system operates.
- **Goal #3:** Develop forecasting capability to enable predictions to be made about the future operation of the system and its components.
- **Goal #4:** Establish a framework and process for developing a strategic criminal justice plan and addressing emerging criminal justice issues as they arise.
- **Goal #5:** Assist in the development of policies that promote a more effective and cohesive state criminal justice system.
- **Goal # 6:** Coordinate with, and provide support to, the Budget and Financial Management Division of OPM to monitor criminal justice agency related program performance and advise on recommended budgetary and public policy responses to new programs, issues or legislation.

Also included in this section are a generalized planning model and a system assessment approach and methodology to begin a detailed examination of the criminal justice planning system in Connecticut. Finally, as part of the beginning of the system assessment approach, a detailed system flow chart has been developed of the criminal justice system in Connecticut.

The final section of the report, Recommended Activities for Development, Analysis and/or Implementation, describes the process the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division (CJPPD) undertook to identify significant issues across the spectrum of criminal justice agencies in the executive branch and the judicial branch. Based upon an analysis of all the issues submitted to the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division during this process and available

funding, this section presents a list of issues/activities that have been identified for further development, analysis and/or implementation.

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I. Comprehensive Criminal Justice Planning in Connecticut

The Criminal Justice System In Connecticut

The criminal justice system in Connecticut is a vast array of complex systems, services and program activities designed to ensure public safety. As such, the criminal justice system is impacted by a wide variety of actors across a lengthy spectrum from arrest to release: law enforcement operations, prosecution, pretrial services, the judiciary, defense (public and private), corrections administration, probation and parole, and post release community services and supports.

In addition, many factors affecting the criminal justice system have changed and evolved over time to present a complex mosaic of public policy issues - all of which serve as the “puzzle pieces” to developing a comprehensive and cohesive criminal justice plan for the State of Connecticut:

- Significant changes in the length of confinement are due largely to changing arrest policies at the front end and sentencing policies at the back end.
- Mandatory arrest policies for domestic violence offenses and drunk driving have become institutionalized.
- Deinstitutionalization of the mentally ill and their resultant involvement in the criminal justice system,
- Implementations of truth-in-sentencing laws and mandatory minimum sentencing laws have been enacted to enforce a “get-tough-on-crime” public attitude.
- The recognition and extension of victims’ rights across the criminal justice system

Connecticut is one of 6 states in the country that has a centralized, unified correctional system, meaning prisons and jails form one integrated system (e.g.: Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, Delaware, Alaska and Hawaii). In addition, Connecticut is one of only three states nationwide that automatically treats all children over the age of 15 as adults no matter what the offense - sentencing all 16 and 17 year olds in the adult criminal justice system.

Because there is no county government, and Connecticut is divided into 169 municipalities, there is no overlap of functions such as might arise with county government or a multi-tier court system. The Judicial Branch operates a single tier, unified court system with an intermediate appellate court and a supreme court. With the exception of local police services in most communities, all criminal justice functions are provided by state agencies.

Policy development, planning and budgeting activities in the criminal justice arena must include collaboration, coordination and communication among the three branches of State government – executive, judicial and legislative as well as three levels of government - federal, state and local in order to provide for efficient and effective delivery of those services. In Connecticut, total State appropriations for criminal justice system relevant agencies total approximately \$1.98 billion dollars annually or approximately 11% of the entire state budget in FY 08.

Agency/Branch	Total Funds - Net 2006-2007 Estimated
Judicial Branch	\$ 434.0 million
Department of Correction	\$ 640.1 million
Board of Pardons and Parole	\$ 4.2 million
Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services	\$ 594.4 million
Department of Public Safety	\$ 207.6 million
Division of Criminal Justice	\$ 48.3 million
Division of Public Defender Services	\$ 52.5 million
Office of the Victim Advocate	\$ 0.35 million
TOTAL	\$1,980.0 million

There are 8 major State organizational entities which comprise the criminal justice system in Connecticut: The Department of Public Safety (which includes the Connecticut State Police), the Division of Criminal Justice (commonly referred to as the Chief State’s `Attorneys Office), the Judicial Branch, the Division of Public Defender Services, the Department of Correction, the Board of Pardons and Parole, the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services, and the Office of the Victim Advocate. (See [Appendix A: Synopsis of Connecticut Judicial Branch and Criminal Justice Agencies](#), for a synopsis of these entities). Each agency plays a significant role in the delivery of programs and services across the spectrum of events in the criminal justice system from law enforcement action to prosecution to pretrial diversion/release to adjudication to sentencing to incarceration to community supervision.

Also, there are a number of agencies that also play a significant role in ultimately helping offenders re-integrate into the community post-release – Department of Social Services, the Department of Labor and the Department of Education

In addition, there are 88 local police departments (as well as public college and university police forces) in Connecticut that makes a substantial contribution to the maintenance of public safety. In Connecticut, there are approximately 9,000 - 10,000 police personnel (sworn and non-sworn) serving Connecticut 169 municipalities.

Generally, local law enforcement assumes the responsibility in their jurisdiction for deterring criminal activity and of preventing the successful commission of crimes in progress; the service and enforcement of warrants, writs and other orders of the courts; providing first response to emergencies and other threats to public safety; the protection of certain public facilities and infrastructure; and the maintenance of public order.

Based on a recent research report by Office of Legislative Research (OLR) for the Connecticut General Assembly, OLR attorneys have determined that there are 1,663 crimes with incarceration as a penalty in the State of Connecticut. (See [Appendix B: Crimes and Their Maximum Penalties](#)).

Exhibit 1 provides an overview of the flow of admissions and releases throughout the Connecticut criminal Justice system on an annual basis.

Recent Enabling Legislation to Promote Comprehensive Criminal Justice Planning in Connecticut

There have been three significant pieces of legislation in the previous three years which have had a major impact on comprehensive criminal justice issues as they relate to policy and planning activities for prison overcrowding, recidivism and re-entry. Please see [Appendix C: Enabling Statutes](#), for the complete text of the public acts discussed in this section.

Public Act No. 04-234, **An Act Concerning Prison Overcrowding** required significant and wide ranging changes to the operation of the Board of Parole and the Department of Correction. This bill combines the Board of Pardons and Board of Parole into the Board of Pardons and Paroles, makes a number of changes related to parole, allows the board and Department of Correction (DOC) to transfer certain inmates to facilities other than prisons under certain circumstances, and alters a number of release provisions that apply to parole and DOC. Among the many changes this bill also sets rules for Board of Pardons and Paroles membership and hearings, makes the board chairman the

executive and administrative head of the board (the DOC commissioner formerly headed the Board of Parole), creates an executive director who has many of the responsibilities currently assigned to the DOC commissioner, and requires certain regulations.

In addition, this bill requires the Parole Board, Judicial Branch, and the departments of Correction, Mental Health and Addiction Services, Social Services, and Labor to collaborate to develop and implement a comprehensive reentry strategy. This responsibility was ultimately transferred to the new Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division under Public Act 06-193, **An Act Concerning Criminal Justice Policy and Planning and the Establishment of a Sentencing Task Force**.

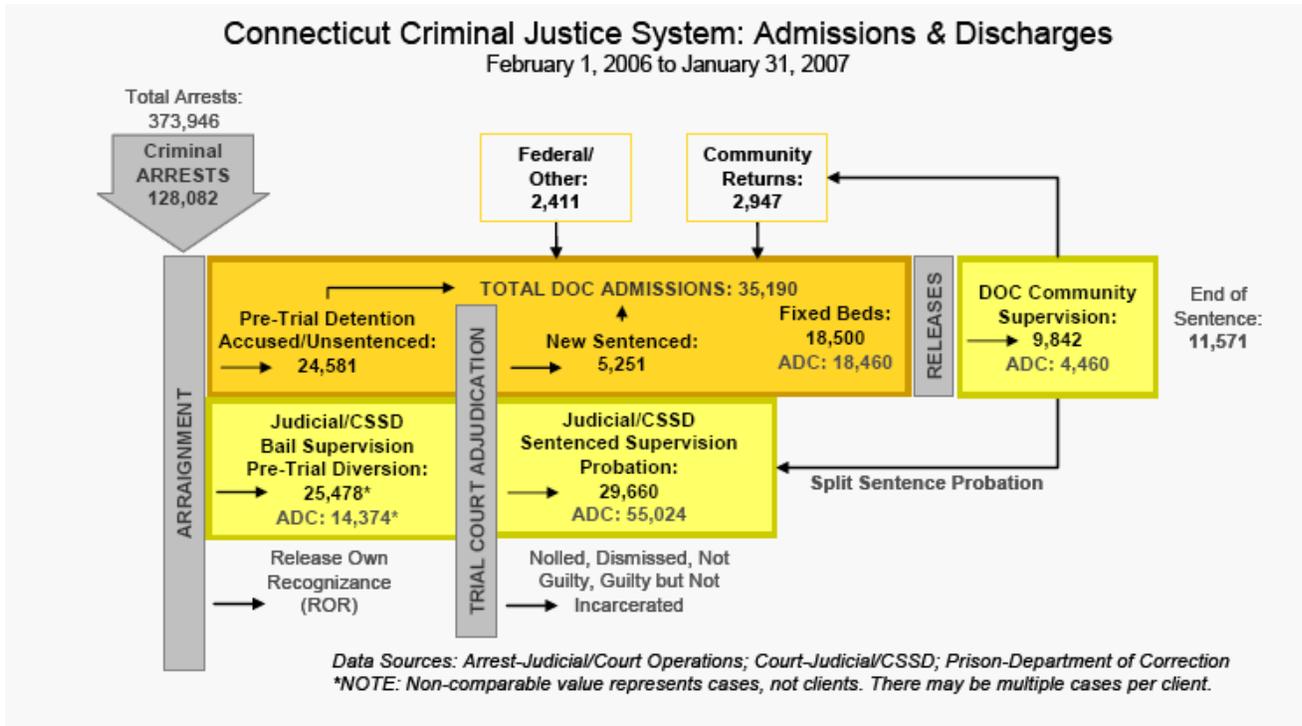
With the passage of Public Act 05-249, **An Act Concerning Criminal Justice Planning and Eligibility for Crime Victim Compensation**, a new Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division was established within the Office of Policy and Management. Public Act 05-249 clearly articulated the duties and responsibilities of the new Division:

- Develop a biennial plan to promote a more effective and cohesive state criminal justice system
- Develop annual population projections for the correctional system for planning purposes
- Develop a monthly reporting system that is able to track trends in admission and releases from prison
- Develop an annual recidivism study of offenders released from prison
- Define outcomes for major programs and annually report these outcomes
- Make an annual presentation to the joint standing committees of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to criminal justice and appropriations
- Designates the undersecretary of the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division as chairperson of the Commission on Prison and Jail Overcrowding

In 2006, the passage of Public Act 06-193, **An Act Concerning Criminal Justice Policy and Planning and the Establishment of a Sentencing Task Force**, further defined and expanded the duties and responsibilities of the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division:

- Assigned the development and implementation of a comprehensive reentry strategy to the to the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division; report on the status annually

Exhibit 1



Total Offender Flow Year to Date:

Since February 1, 2006 (see CHART 1):

- 128,082 criminal arrests were made
- 25,478 cases resulted in no detainment and placed in a CSSD Pre-Trial Diversion program (*Hate Crimes, Drug Education, Alcohol Education, School Violence, Conditional Release*)
- 24,581 arrestees were detained (unsentenced placed in prison) prior to their trial
- 5,251 convicted offenders were sentenced to prison
- 29,660 convicted offenders were sentenced to probation
- 9,842 inmates were released from prison to DOC community supervision (*Community Support Services Needs: DMHAS, DSS, Housing, Education*)
- 11,571 offenders reached their end of sentence (EOS) and were released (discharged) from DOC custody

Total Persons Under Supervision:

On a daily basis, the Average Daily Count (ADC) (see CHART 1):

- 55,024 clients and 14,374 cases of pre-trial arrestees and probationers are supervised by CSSD
- 22,920 accused and sentenced offenders are supervised by DOC
- Approximately 92,000 offenders are supervised by CSSD and DOC

- Changed the name of the Commission on Prison and Jail Overcrowding to the Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission; added language clarifying the advisory role of the Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission and expanding the jurisdiction of the Commission as well.
- Established a Connecticut Sentencing Task Force to review criminal justice and sentencing policies and laws of this state for the purpose of creating a more just, effective and efficient system of criminal sentencing; assigned the undersecretary of the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division a seat on the Task Force; assigned the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division to provide criminal justice data, analyses and technical assistance necessary for the Task Force to carry out its duties.

The New Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division

Comprehensive criminal justice planning has been a statutory mandate of the Office of Policy and Management since the 1970's. The criminal justice planning function began in OPM originally as the Connecticut Justice Commission and then was incorporated as a full Division of Justice Planning in the early 1980's. The Division of Justice Planning function was subsequently subsumed into a larger Policy Development and Planning Division in OPM after a reorganization of the agency in 1991. The Prison and Jail Overcrowding Commission, originally established in 1981, has served first, as the entity to oversee prison construction in the 80's and 90's and then, subsequent to that activity, as the primary collaborative planning and policy body for the criminal justice system over time.

With the passage of Public Act 05-249, **An Act Concerning Criminal Justice Planning and Eligibility for Crime Victim Compensation**, a new Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division was established within the Office of Policy and Management on July 1, 2006.

Organization

Under the direction of the new Under Secretary, Brian Austin, Jr., appointed in July 2006, the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division (CJPPD) within the Office of Policy and Management was organized into three specific functional units (headed by three unit managers) to address the needs of the criminal justice planning act: (1) Juvenile Programs, Policy and Planning, (2) Adult Programs, Policy and Planning and (3) Policy Research and Evaluation. The organization included a fourth functional unit to manage the Criminal Justice Information System project known as CJIS. CJIS encompasses programs or projects that generally incorporate interagency initiatives, data sharing, and enhancement of agency capabilities for justice information management. CJIS relates to both federal and state programs. **Exhibit 2** presents the organization chart for the new Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division.

Policy, Planning and Program Activities

The nature of the work of the new Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division (CJPPD) has been largely outlined in statute. However, as a comprehensive planning organization (see **Exhibit 3**) and a grant funding administrative apparatus the work of the CJPPD can be summarized as follows:

- Direct and coordinate the design, development and implementation of complex criminal justice and juvenile justice policy, planning, development, compliance, evaluation, and funding activities system wide.
- Coordinate with the Budget and Financial Management Division of OPM to monitor criminal justice agency related program performance and advise on recommended budgetary and public policy responses to new programs or legislation, or the need to seek legislative or regulatory change.
- Prepare grant proposals for competitive and formula type federal grant programs administered by the U.S. Department of Justice; Oversee and coordinate the development of interagency initiatives focused on both the adult and juvenile populations.
- Direct and coordinate the design, development and implementation of the statewide integrated criminal justice information at the policy level.

Grant Funding Activities

The criminal justice function within Office of Policy and Management has long been the State Administering Agency (SAA) for a wide variety of both criminal and juvenile justice grants from the federal Government. The CJPPD currently manages 11 major grants from the federal Department of Justice and 1 from the U.S. Department of Education and distributes the funds to approximately 275 sub-grantees. **Exhibit 4** lists the Major Federal Criminal/Juvenile Justice Grants Administered by the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division.

In that capacity, the CJPPD will continue to:

- Prepare competitive grant proposals and applications for the U.S. Department of Justice formula or specialized discretionary project funding for select Justice projects.
- Manage the role of all participating grant funded agencies, municipalities and non-profit organizations involving specialized discretionary projects and formula funding.

Exhibit 2

**Organization Chart
Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division
Office of Policy and Management**

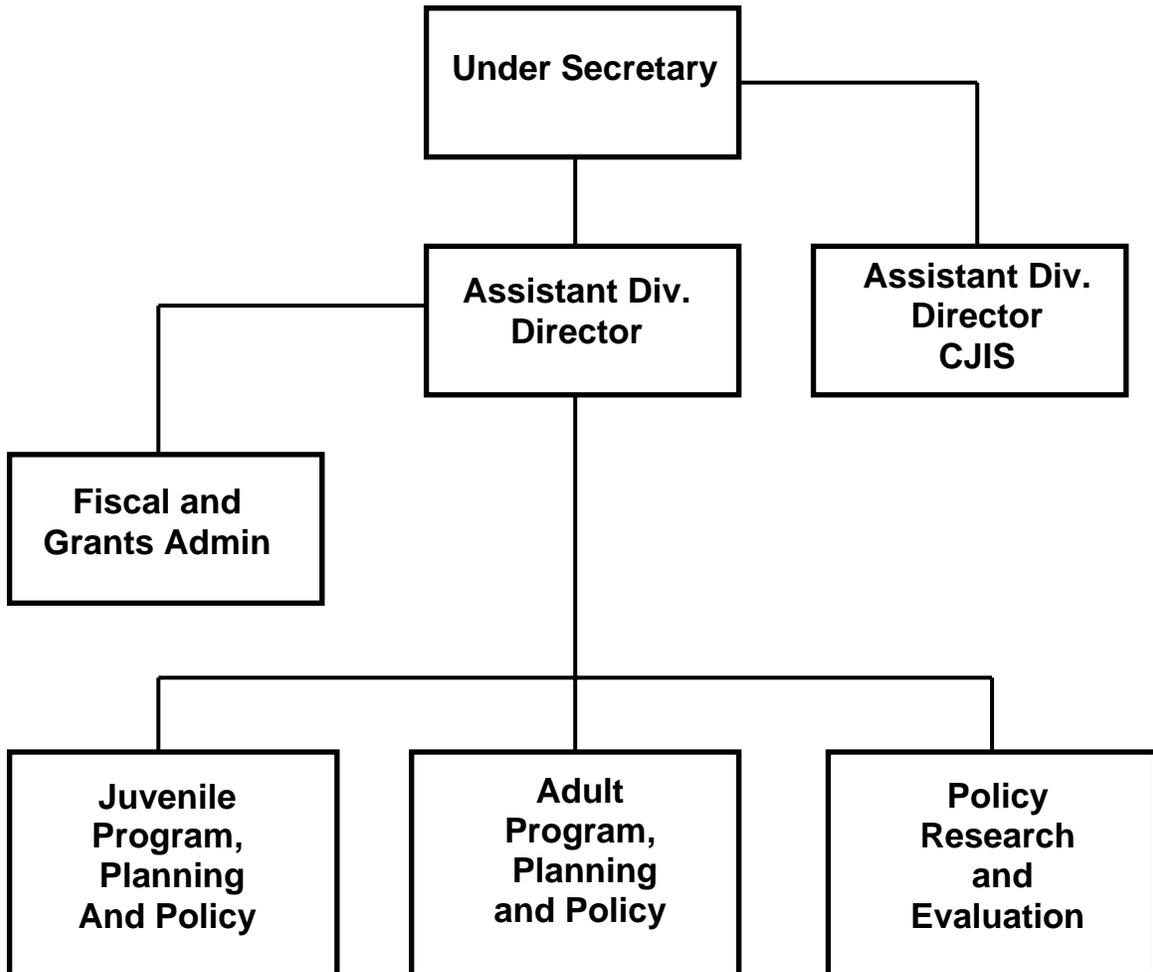


Exhibit 3

The Tasks of Comprehensive Planning

- **Policy Analysis**
- **Legislative Analysis**
- **Budget Analysis And Planning**
- **Data Collection And Analysis**
- **Training Coordination**
- **Technical Assistance**
- **Forecasting**
- **Coordination Through Inter- Agency Communication**
- **Evaluation**
- **Administering Inter-Agency Programs**

SOURCE: Adapted from: Criminal Justice Planning and Coordination : proceedings of a conference held 19-21 April 1993, Canberra. David Biles and Sandra McKillop (eds.) Canberra : Australian Institute of Criminology, 1994 (AIC Conference Proceedings; no. 24)
<http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/proceedings/24/hudzik.html>

- Provide oversight and supervision over agencies providing direction, training, and guidance to agency personnel in problem resolution concerning contracts; expectations; goals and objectives; policies, procedures and regulations; including reviewing decisions, deadlines, and priorities.
- Coordinate and monitor statewide criminal justice grant application and funding activities to ensure a comprehensive and cohesive approach to criminal justice planning in the state.

Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS)

Connecticut's Justice Information System (CJIS) is a term that encompasses a number of initiatives and projects among the criminal justice agencies relating to the standardization of data elements, the enhancement of criminal history records, and the integration of data. Connecticut is currently planning and implementing several criminal justice information system initiatives that initially focus on four major areas of the justice process; offender identification, on-line booking, offender-case information repositories, and incident reporting.

A CJIS program initiative, known as the “Offender Based Tracking System”, is the keystone application in bringing many different information systems together to more effectively and efficiently tracks offenders.

This \$40 million collaborative initiative includes the active participation of 11 state agencies; the Judicial Branch and the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association (see [Appendix D: Connecticut's Justice Information System Agencies](#)).

Forecasting Work Group

Given its new responsibilities regarding forecasting and tracking of factors related to recidivism and prison and jail overcrowding, the Division has convened a standing group of data analysts known as the Forecasting Work Group. Data analysts and program managers from the Judicial Branch, the Office of Policy and Management, The Department of Corrections, the Board of Pardons and Parole and the Department of Public Safety staff this work group. The Forecasting Work Group is led by Dr. Stephen Cox, Department Chair, and Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice at Central Connecticut State University. Dr. Cox is also the director of the Connecticut Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), whose mission is outlined in more detail below.

The task of the multi-agency Forecasting Work Group is to collaborate regarding data availability and methodologies necessary to meet the statutory mandates of the new Division such as the monthly admissions and releases report (see [Appendix E: Monthly Report on Admissions and Releases](#)), The annual

correctional population forecasting study ([Appendix F: Annual Correctional Population Forecasting Study](#)) and the annual recidivism report (see [Appendix G: Annual Recidivism Report](#)) required under Public Act 05-249, **An Act Concerning Criminal Justice Planning and Eligibility for Crime Victim Compensation**.

Exhibit 5, Criminal Justice Forecast Process Flow, provides an overview of the process put into place to facilitate the development of the annual Corrections Population Forecast study and similar work products.

Statistical Analysis Center

The Connecticut Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) is a collaborative venture between the Office of Policy and Management and the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Central Connecticut State University. It is located within The Institute for the Study of Crime and Justice at Central Connecticut State University. The SAC functions as a clearinghouse for justice related information, serves as a liaison in assisting the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) in gathering state data, and conducts research.

The Connecticut State Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) is part of a network supported by the Justice Research and Statistics Association (JRSA), a national nonprofit organization of state Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) directors, and other researchers and practitioners throughout government, academia, and criminal justice organizations. JRSA conducts and publishes policy-relevant research on justice issues, provides training and technical assistance, and maintains a clearinghouse of state criminal justice activities.

Re-Entry Strategy Development

Public Act 06-193, **An Act Concerning Criminal Justice Policy and Planning and the Establishment of a Sentencing Task Force**, requires the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division to develop and implement a comprehensive reentry strategy. Under prior law, the Board of Pardons and Paroles, Judicial Branch, and the departments of Correction, Mental Health and Addiction Services, Social Services, and Labor collaborated to develop and implement the strategy. Prior law required the strategy to provide a continuum of custody, care, and control for offenders discharged from Department of Correction (DOC) custody. The act requires the strategy to focus on offenders being supervised in the community, especially those discharged from DOC custody. The act requires the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division, instead of DOC, to report annually on the success of the reentry strategy to the Appropriations, Judiciary, and Public Safety and Security committees.

EXHIBIT 4

Major Federal Criminal/Juvenile Justice Grants Administered by the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division

- Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Formula Grant Program (JAG)
- The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) Formula Grant
- Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Grants Program
- STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program (STOPVAW)
- The Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protection Orders Program (GTEA)
- The Rural Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, and Child Abuse Enforcement Assistance Grant Program (Rural Program)
- State Justice Statistics Program for Statistical Analysis (SAC)
- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention - Formula Grants Program
- The Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) program
- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention - Title V Community Prevention Grants Program
- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention - Title II Formula Grants Program
- Governor's Program of the Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities Act (U.S. Department of Education)

By law, the strategy must (1) support victims' rights, (2) protect the public, and (3) promote successful transition from incarceration to the community. Under the act, the strategy must achieve this by:

1. maximizing any available period of community supervision for eligible and suitable offenders;
2. identifying and addressing the barriers to offenders' successful transition from incarceration to the community;
3. ensuring sufficient criminal justice resources to manage offender caseloads;
4. identifying community-based supervision, treatment, education, and other services and programs proven effective in reducing recidivism; and
5. creating employment initiatives for offenders through public and private services and partnerships by reinvesting savings from reducing the prison population

Sentencing Task Force

Public Act 06-193, **An Act Concerning Criminal Justice Policy and Planning and the Establishment of a Sentencing Task Force**, also requires the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division to participate and support the Sentencing Task Force. The task force consists of 28 members (see [Appendix F: Sentencing Task Force Membership](#)) and is chaired by the Judiciary Committee's chairmen. The act requires the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division to provide criminal justice data, analyses, and technical assistance to carry out the task force's duties.

Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Committee (CJPAC)

Public Act 06-193, **An Act Concerning Criminal Justice Policy and Planning and the Establishment of a Sentencing Task Force**, renames the Commission on Prison and Jail Overcrowding the Criminal Justice Policy and Advisory Commission and expands the jurisdiction of the Commission as well. It adds the Labor and Social Services commissioners, or their designees, to the commission but only gives them authority to deliberate and vote on matters concerning employment and entitlement programs available to adult and juvenile offenders reentering the community. Similarly, it adds the Children and Families and Education commissioners, or their designees, to the commission but only gives them authority to deliberate and vote on juvenile justice matters. Please see

Appendix I: Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission Membership for full membership.

The act also requires the commission to (1) advise the division's undersecretary on policies and procedures to promote more effective and cohesive criminal and juvenile justice systems and to develop and implement the reentry strategy and (2) assist the undersecretary in developing the recommendations in the report and presentation.

In addition to advisory capacity about criminal justice issue across the board, the CJPAC still includes specific mandates regarding prison and jail overcrowding issues and the corrections behavioral health subcommittee.

Prison and Jail Overcrowding Issues

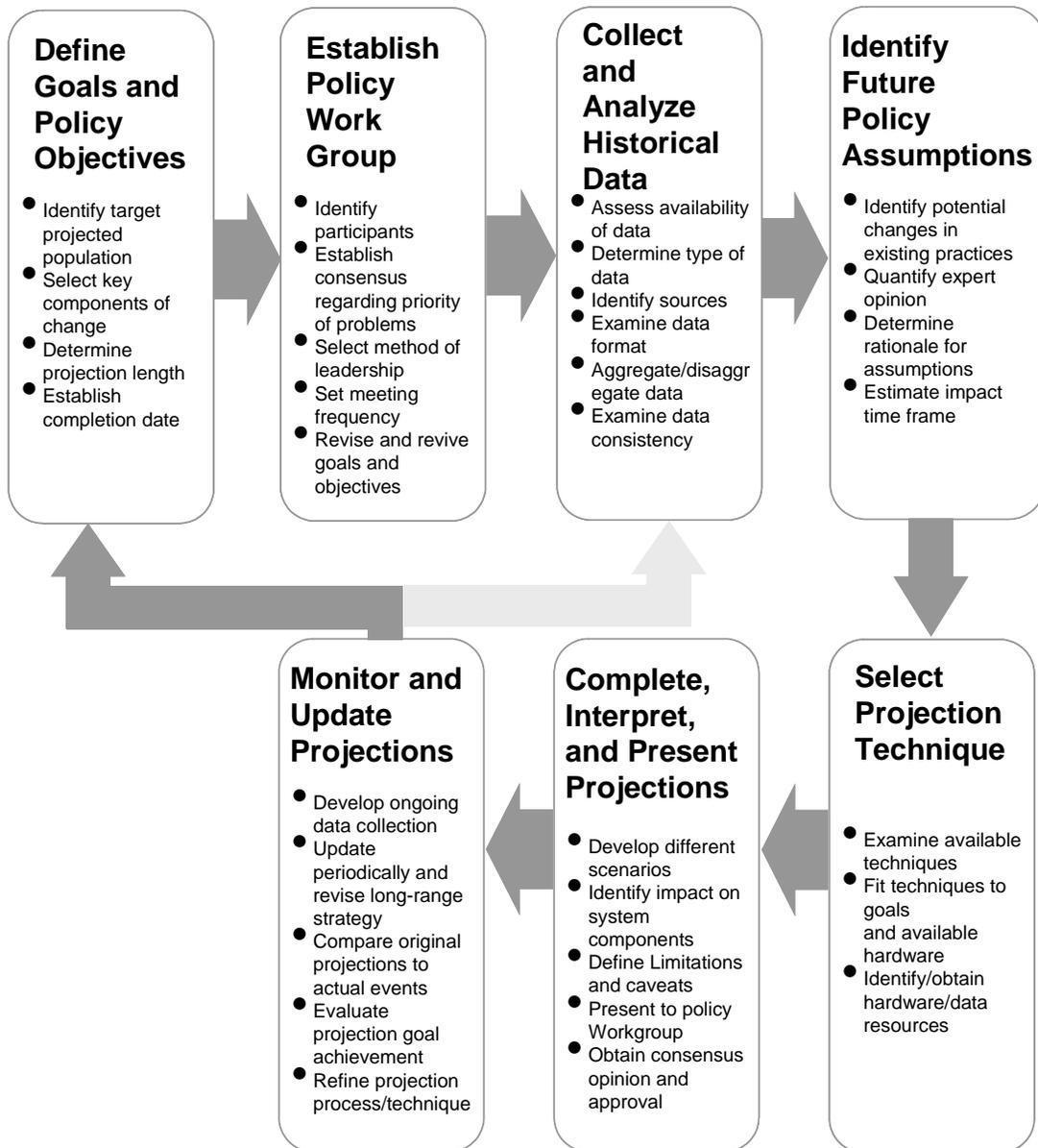
As under prior law for the Commission on Prison and Jail Overcrowding, the new Criminal Justice Policy and Advisory Commission must (1) develop and recommend policies to prevent prison overcrowding; (2) examine the impact of statutes and administrative policies on overcrowding, and recommend legislation; and (3) research and gather data and information on efforts to prevent overcrowding and make it available to criminal justice agencies and legislators.

Corrections Behavioral Health Subcommittee

The corrections behavioral health subcommittee of the Criminal Justice Policy and Advisory Commission was established pursuant to Public Act No. 04-234, An Act Concerning Prison Overcrowding. The commission shall establish a subcommittee on corrections behavioral health composed of the Commissioner of Correction, the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services and a representative of The University of Connecticut Health Center having responsibility for the administration of the contract with the Department of Correction concerning the provision of health care services to inmates of the department. The subcommittee shall make recommendations to the commission concerning the provision of behavioral health services to inmates of the Department of Correction. Please see **Appendix J: Corrections Behavioral Health Subcommittee of the Criminal Justice Policy and Advisory Commission Membership** for full membership.

Exhibit 5

Criminal Justice Forecast Process Flow



Source: National Workshop on Prison Population and Forecasting. Justice Research and Statistics Association. Washington D.C. 1997.

Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC)

The purpose of the Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC) is to prevent delinquency and improve Connecticut's juvenile justice system. It is established in accordance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA) of 1974 as amended, and it is responsible for oversight of federal juvenile justice funding to Connecticut.

The JJAC is a Governor-appointed committee of volunteers charged with advising the Governor and the Office of Policy and Management on juvenile justice and delinquency prevention issues. The functions of the JJAC are as follows:

- Develop and approve Connecticut's juvenile justice plan.
- Submit to the Governor and the legislature, at least annually, recommendations with respect to matters related to juvenile justice in Connecticut.
- Make final funding decisions on all grant applications for federal juvenile justice funding submitted to the Office of Policy and Management.
- Contact and seek regular input from juveniles currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system.
- Complete other related duties as initiated by the JJAC or as requested by the Under Secretary of the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division, Office of Policy and Management.

Please see [Appendix K: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission Membership](#) for full membership

Grant Funding Activities

The Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC) oversees the distribution and use of federal juvenile justice funding in Connecticut. These funds include:

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act Funds (JJDPA): The JJDPA provides juvenile justice funding to states under three programs described below. Except as otherwise stated, funds are allocated to states based on the relative population of persons under age 18.

Formula Grants Program: This program allocates funding to states to develop and administer a three-year comprehensive juvenile justice plan. States are required to establish a state advisory group, which is the Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee in Connecticut. States must also monitor compliance with federal regulations and JJDPa mandates regarding the handling of juvenile offenders:

1. Deinstitutionalization of status offenders,
2. Separation of juveniles from adult offenders in secure confinement,
3. Removal of juveniles from adult jails and police lockups, and
4. Addressing the disproportionate confinement of minority youth.

Title V Delinquency Prevention: Title V of the JJDPa is designed to provide a dedicated fund source for states to award grants to units of local government for delinquency prevention and early intervention projects. The program provides funding for up to three years to implement a delinquency prevention plan based on an assessment of risk and protective factors associated with the development of delinquent behavior in the community's children.

Title II, Part E Challenge Grant: This program provides incentives for states that participate in the Formula Grants Program to develop, adopt, and improve policies and programs in one or more of 10 specified Challenge areas.

Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act: Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities is a federal program that provides funding for national programs and state grants for drug and violence prevention programs. The goal of the federal program is to reduce drug, alcohol, and tobacco use, and violence, through education and prevention initiatives in our Nation's schools. Since fiscal year 1999/2000, the Governor's portion of Connecticut's Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities funds have supplemented state allocations supporting Neighborhood Youth Centers in Connecticut.

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG): This program provides funding to states for juvenile justice system agencies.

JABG funding must be expended in 16 program purpose areas that cover:

1. Graduated sanctions
2. Corrections/Detention facilities construction
3. Court staffing and pretrial services
4. Prosecutors staffing
5. Support to prosecutors
6. Training for new law enforcement and court personnel
7. Juvenile gun courts
8. Juvenile drug courts
9. Juvenile records systems
10. Information sharing

11. Accountability
12. Risk and needs assessment
13. School safety
14. Restorative justice
15. Juvenile courts and probation
16. Detention/Corrections personnel

Enforcing the Underage Drinking Laws: This program supports and enhances state efforts, in cooperation with local jurisdictions, to enforce laws prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages to, or the consumption of alcoholic beverages by, individuals under 21 years of age. Each state receives an annual allocation of a set amount and may also enter into competitive bids for discretionary grants.

II. The Need for Continuous Improvement in Criminal Justice System Planning

The Need for Criminal Justice Planning in Connecticut

Planning is an integral part of informed policy making and competent, forward thinking agency management. The goal of comprehensive system wide planning (interagency and cross-jurisdictional) is to help to streamline the entire system of criminal justice, eliminating duplication, filling service gaps, and generally improving the quality of service while controlling costs.

The development of a rational system wide planning model will lend itself to constructing clear statements of problems and setting objectives for overcoming them and will help direct the planning effort toward solving specific problems. A problem-solving orientation also will help galvanize organizational action around visible, concrete, and attainable objectives and give plans greater relevance, credibility, and substance.

As part of this comprehensive planning process, the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division will adopt the following Strategic Planning Principles to guide its actions going forward:

Exhibit 6

STRATEGIC PLANNING PRINCIPLES

- to establish statewide direction in key criminal justice policy or functional areas to move away from crisis-driven decision-making;
- to provide a starting point for aligning resources in a rational manner to address the critical criminal justice issues facing the state now and in the future;
- to make the criminal justice system more responsive to the needs of Connecticut citizens by placing greater emphasis on benefits and results than on simply service efforts and workload;
- to bring focused criminal justice issues to policymakers for review and debate;
- to provide a context to link the criminal justice budget process and other legislative processes with priority issues, and to improve accountability for

- the use of state criminal justice resources;
- to establish a means of coordinating the criminal justice policy concerns of public officials with implementation efforts and to build interagency, intergovernmental, and public/private/nonprofit partnerships.

SOURCE: Adapted from: State of Texas: Instructions for Preparing and Submitting Agency Strategic Plans Fiscal Years 2007-2011. Governor's Office of Budget, Planning and Policy and the Legislative Budget Board. March 2006

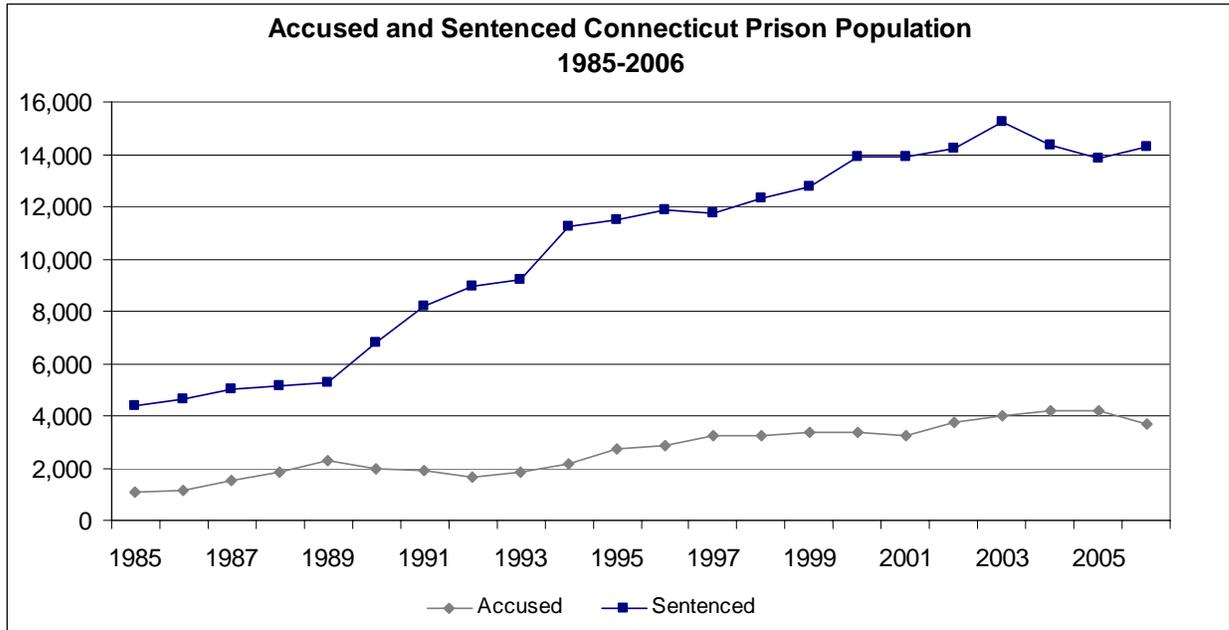
Setting the Stage: Key Indicators of System Capacity

The need for comprehensive, system wide criminal justice planning might best be explained in the context of prison and jail overcrowding issues. In its inaugural 2007 Prison Population Projections Annual Report (directed by Stephen M. Cox, Ph.D., Professor and Chair, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Central Connecticut State University), the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division presents a compelling analysis of current, historical and projected Connecticut prison populations. While the Connecticut prison population increased 232% from 1985 to 2005, none of the underlying factors traditionally associated with driving prison population growth have had similar increases. The State of Connecticut population only increased 11%, the number of residents living below the poverty level increased 8%, and police arrests for drug offenses increased 23%. Three of these decreased over this time period: Connecticut residents between the ages of 18 and 24 years old (-43%), total number of police arrests (-29%), and number of violent crimes (-46%). **Exhibit 7** provides details a trend analysis of historical correctional population in Connecticut's prisons from 1985 – 2006

The State of Connecticut's prison population steadily increased an average of 5% per year from 1985 to 2003 and remained relatively stable from 2004 to 2007. Assuming there will be no major changes in criminal justice policies, and the projection is calculated on baseline data for the last 5 years, the prison population is forecast to remain relatively stable at 18,703 inmates through the year 2012. The use of the previous 5 years data for the forecast is viewed as a more realistic baseline in so far as significant policy and programming shifts have been put into place during that time frame to address prison and jail overcrowding issues. **Exhibit 8** provides a 20 year historic trend analysis and the 5 year prison population forecast to the year 2012.

Exhibit 7

Accused and Sentenced Connecticut Prison Population 1985-2006

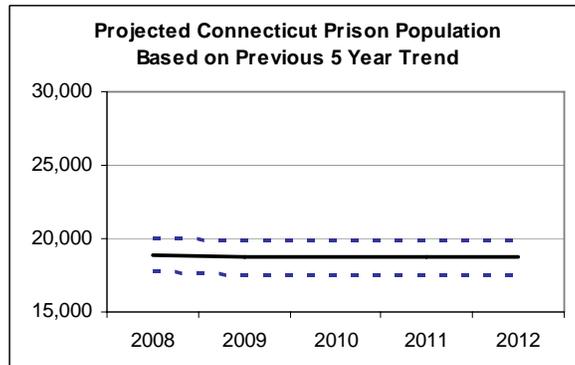
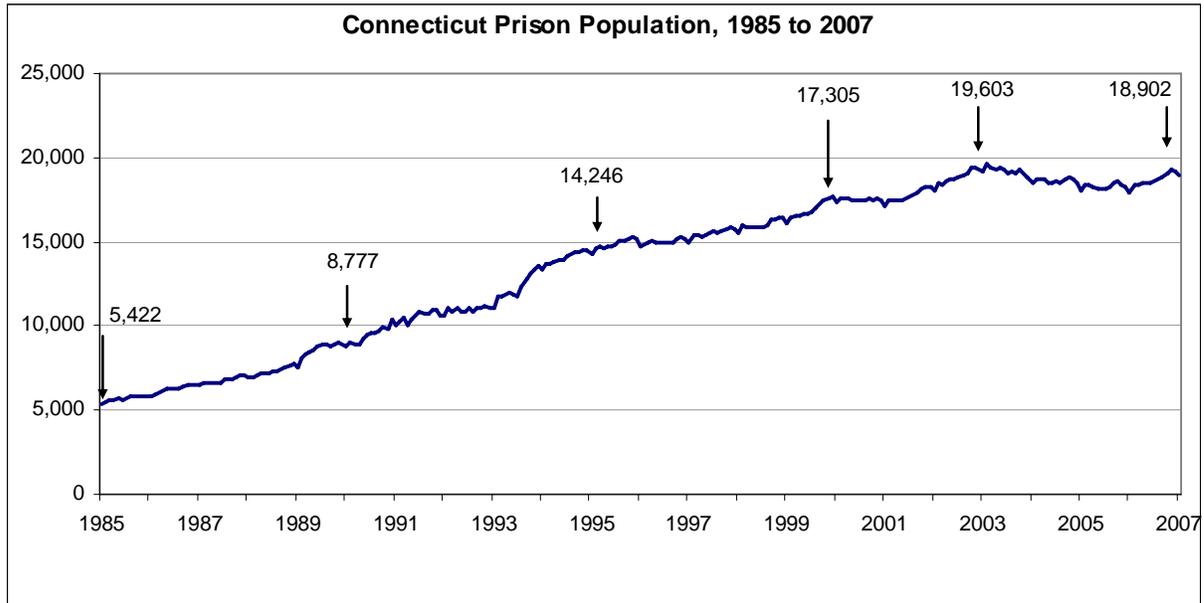


Year	Prison Population	Accused Population	% Accused of Prison Population	Rate Change
1985	5,422	1,052	19%	
1986	5,771	1,131	20%	7.5%
1987	6,542	1,498	23%	32.4%
1988	6,923	1,821	26%	21.5%
1989	7,516	2,270	30%	24.6%
1990	8,777	1,998	23%	-12.0%
1991	10,101	1,884	19%	-5.7%
1992	10,573	1,631	15%	-13.0%
1993	11,055	1,851	17%	13.5%
1994	13,384	2,176	16%	17.0%
1995	14,246	2,743	19%	26.5%
1996	14,744	2,868	20%	4.5%
1997	14,996	3,263	22%	13.7%
1998	15,558	3,227	21%	-1.0%
1999	16,104	3,336	21%	3.4%
2000	17,305	3,390	20%	1.6%
2001	17,137	3,233	19%	-4.6%
2002	17,997	3,771	21%	16.6%
2003	19,216	3,996	21%	5.9%
2004	18,552	4,186	23%	4.7%
2005	18,001	4,191	23%	0.1%
2006	17,928	3,668	21%	-12.5%

SOURCE: "Prison Population Projections: Annual Report". March 1, 2007. Office of Policy and Management and Connecticut Statistical Analysis Center. State of Connecticut

Exhibit 8

**Connecticut 20 Year Historical Prison Population Trend
 And 5 Year Projected Prison Population**



Projections Based on 5 Year Trend		
Year	Prison Population Projection	Yearly Rate Change
2008	18,827	0.9%
2009	18,706	0.6%
2010	18,703	0%
2011	18,703	0%
2012	18,703	0%

SOURCE: "Prison Population Projections: Annual Report". March 1, 2007. Office of Policy and Management and Connecticut Statistical Analysis Center. State of Connecticut

As a contributing factor to prison and jail overcrowding issues, the State of Connecticut has a relatively high rate of incarceration – and in fact the highest rate of incarceration in the Northeast. A comparative analysis of Connecticut’s rate of incarceration with other states across the country and regions is presented below in **Exhibit 9** and **Exhibit 10**. **Exhibit 11** and **Exhibit 12** details the prison population growth rates in sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional authorities, year end 1995, 2004, and 2005 for the Northeast region and the 10 highest and lowest states in the country.

Exhibit 9

Connecticut 2005 Rate of Incarceration as compared to National and Regional Statistics

Jurisdiction	2005 Incarceration Rate per 100,000
Northeast	298
Connecticut	373
Midwest	383
West	431
United States	491
South	539

Northeast Region: 2005 Rate of Incarceration by State

Jurisdiction	2005 Incarceration Rate per 100,000
Northeast Region	298
Connecticut	373
Pennsylvania	340
New York	326
New Jersey	313
Vermont	247
Massachusetts	239
New Hampshire	192
Rhode Island	189
Maine	144

SOURCE: “Prisoners in 2005.” January 18, 2007. Bureau of Justice Statistics. U.S. Department of Justice

NOTES: ¹The number of prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year per 100,000 residents in the state population. Prisons and jails form one integrated system in these 6 states: Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, Delaware, Alaska and Hawaii.

Exhibit 10

50 States ranked by 2005 Rate of Incarceration Per 100,000 in State Population

Rank	State	Population	Rate of Incarceration
1	Louisiana	4,507,331	797
2	Texas	22,928,508	691
3	Mississippi	2,908,496	660
4	Oklahoma	3,543,442	652
5	Alabama	4,548,327	591
6	Georgia	9,132,553	533
7	Missouri	5,797,703	529
8	South Carolina	4,246,933	525
9	Arizona	5,953,007	521
10	Florida	17,768,191	499
11	Michigan	10,100,833	489
12	Arkansas	2,775,708	479
13	Nevada	2,412,301	474
14	Idaho	1,429,367	472
15	Delaware	841,741	467
16	California	36,154,147	466
17	Virginia	7,564,327	464
18	Kentucky	4,172,608	459
19	Colorado	4,663,295	457
20	South Dakota	774,883	443
21	Tennessee	5,955,745	440
22	Alaska	663,253	414
23	Ohio	11,470,685	400
24	Wyoming	508,798	400
25	Maryland	5,589,599	394
26	Indiana	6,266,019	388
27	Wisconsin	5,527,644	380
28	Connecticut	3,500,701	373
29	Montana	934,737	373
30	Oregon	3,638,871	365
31	North Carolina	8,672,459	360
32	Illinois	12,765,427	351
33	Hawaii	1,273,278	340
34	Pennsylvania	12,405,348	340
35	Kansas	2,748,172	330
36	New York	19,315,721	326
37	New Mexico	1,925,985	323
38	New Jersey	8,703,150	313
39	Iowa	2,965,524	294
40	West Virginia	1,814,083	291
41	Washington	6,291,899	273

SOURCE: "Prisoners in 2005."
 January 18, 2007. Bureau of Justice
 Statistics. U.S. Department of Justice

Notes: The number of prisoners with a
 sentence of more than 1 year per
 100,000 residents in the state
 population. Prisons and jails form one
 integrated system in these 6 states:
 Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont,
 Delaware, Alaska and Hawaii

42	Utah	2,490,334	252
43	Vermont	622,387	247
44	Nebraska	1,758,163	245
45	Massachusetts	6,433,367	239
46	North Dakota	634,605	208
47	New Hampshire	1,306,819	192
48	Rhode Island	1,073,579	189
49	Minnesota	5,126,739	180
50	Maine	1,318,220	144

Exhibit 11

**Northeast Region
 Sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional
 authorities, yearend 1995, 2004, and 2005**

Northeast Region Growth Rate	12/31/2005	12/31/2004	12/31/1995	Percent change 2004-05	Average Annual % change 1995-05/a	Incarceration Rate 2005
U.S. Total	1,461,132	1,433,728	1,085,022	1.9	3	491
Northeast Region	162,641	161,121	155,030	0.9	0.5	298
Vermont/b	1,542	1,451	1,048	6.3	3.9	247
Maine	1,905	1,961	1,326	-2.9	3.7	144
Pennsylvania	42,345	40,931	32,410	3.5	2.7	340
Connecticut/b	13,121	13,240	10,419	-0.9	2.3	373
New Hampshire	2,520	2,448	2,015	2.9	2.3	192
Rhode Island/b	2,025	1,894	1,833	6.9	1	189
New Jersey/d	27,359	26,757	27,066	2.2	0.1	313
New York	62,743	63,751	68,486	-1.6	-0.9	326
Massachusetts/c	9,081	8,688	10,427	4.5	-1.4	239

SOURCE: "Prisoners in 2005." January 18, 2007. Bureau of Justice Statistics. U.S. Department of Justice

a/The average annual percentage increase from 1995 to 2004.

b/Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison population.

c/The incarceration rate includes an estimated 6,200 inmates sentenced to more than 1 year but held in local jails or houses of corrections.

d/Includes some inmates sentenced to 1 year or less.

Exhibit 12

**Highest and Lowest 10 year Growth Rate
Sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional
authorities, yearend 1995, 2004, and 2005**

Top 10 Highest 10 year Growth Rate	12/31/2005	12/31/2004	12/31/1995	Percent change 2004-05	Average Annual % change 1995-05/a	Incarceration Rate 2005
North Dakota	1,327	1,238	544	7.2	9.3	208
West Virginia	5,292	5,026	2,483	5.3	7.9	291
Oregon	13,390	13,167	6,515	1.7	7.5	365
Wisconsin	21,110	22,189	10,337	-4.9	7.4	380
Idaho	6,818	6,375	3,328	6.9	7.4	472
Federal	166,173	159,137	83,663	4.4	7.1	56
Colorado/d	21,456	20,293	11,063	5.7	6.8	457
Minnesota	9,281	8,758	4,846	6	6.7	180
South Dakota	3,454	3,088	1,871	11.9	6.3	443
Utah	6,269	5,915	3,447	6	6.2	252

Top 10 Lowest 10 year Growth Rate	12/31/2005	12/31/2004	12/31/1995	Percent change 2004-05	Average Annual % Change 1995-05/a	Incarceration Rate 2005
Massachusetts/c	9,081	8,688	10,427	4.5	-1.4	239
New York	62,743	63,751	68,486	-1.6	-0.9	326
New Jersey/d	27,359	26,757	27,066	2.2	0.1	313
Ohio/d	45,854	44,806	44,663	2.3	0.3	400
Maryland	22,143	22,696	20,450	-2.4	0.8	394
Rhode Island/b	2,025	1,894	1,833	6.9	1	189
North Carolina	31,522	30,683	27,914	2.7	1.2	360
South Carolina	22,464	22,730	19,015	-1.2	1.7	525
Illinois/d	44,919	44,054	37,658	2	1.8	351

SOURCE: "Prisoners in 2005." January 18, 2007. Bureau of Justice Statistics. U.S. Department of Justice

a/The average annual percentage increase from 1995 to 2004.

b/Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison population.

c/The incarceration rate includes an estimated 6,200 inmates sentenced to more than 1 year but held in local jails or houses of corrections.

d/Includes some inmates sentenced to 1 year or less.

A consensus of many of the stakeholders in the Connecticut criminal justice system is that the state has 5 options to effectively deal with potential overcrowding issues:

1. Provide additional and/or expanded programming resources for prevention/intervention/diversion/alternatives to incarceration, etc., on the “**front end**” of the criminal justice system to reduce the number of people entering the system.
2. Provide additional and/or expanded programming resources for community supervision and re-integration, e.g. halfway house beds, supportive housing, employment programs, social service/behavioral health services and supports, etc., on the “**back end**” of the criminal justice system to reduce recidivism and promote a comprehensive re-entry strategy to prevent offenders from returning to prison.
3. Build New Prison Capacity.
4. Transfer Connecticut offenders to out-of-state prisons to reduce overcrowding when it occurs.
5. Change/Revise/Amend Connecticut’s criminal sentencing structure to assure that non-violent offenders spend less time being incarcerated.

Importance of Collaboration to the Planning Effort

Solutions to criminal justice problems cross multiple jurisdictions, both within and outside of state government. The criminal justice system is by its very nature fragmented, and endemic with opposing viewpoints and responsibilities. Checks and balances are intentional and necessary, but they do result in inefficiencies and conflicts. In addition, the criminal justice system’s complexity, its sheer size, resource needs, and rate of growth are further exacerbated by efforts to resolve certain social problems through the criminal justice system rather than through other human service systems (i.e., mental/behavioral health issues, substance abuse, educational and vocational training, etc.).

Given this fact, collaboration among the various entities making up the criminal justice system is paramount to be able to plan effectively and achieve mutual goals and objectives to promote a more effective and cohesive the criminal justice system. The value of collaboration as juxtaposed with coordination and cooperation is articulated in **Exhibit 13: Distinguishing Features: Cooperation, Coordination and Collaboration.**

Exhibit 13

Distinguishing Features: Cooperation, Coordination and Collaboration

	Cooperation	Coordination	Collaboration
Vision and Relationships	Based on individual relationships that may be mandated by a third party.	Individual relationships are supported by the organizations they represent.	Commitment of organizations and their leaders is fully behind their representatives.
	Organizational missions and goals are not taken into account.	Mission and goals of the individual organizations are reviewed for compatibility.	Common mission and goals are created.
	Interactions occur as needed and may last indefinitely.	Interaction is usually around one specific project or task of definable length.	One or more projects are undertaken for longer-term results.
Structure, Responsibility, and Communication	Relationships are informal; each organization functions separately.	Organizations involved take on needed roles, but function relatively independently of each other.	New organizational structure and/or clearly defined and interrelated roles that constitute a formal division of labor are created.
	No joint planning is required.	Some project-specific planning is required.	Comprehensive planning is required that includes developing joint strategies and measuring success in terms of impact on the needs of those served.
	Information is conveyed as needed.	Communication roles are established and definite channels are created to facilitate interaction.	Many levels of communication are created beyond those needed to merely promote interaction, as clear information is a keystone of success.
Resources and Rewards	Resources are separate, serving the individual organization's needs.	Resources are acknowledged and can be made available to others for a specific project.	Resources are pooled or jointly secured for a longer-term effort that is managed by the collaborative structure.
	Rewards are mutually acknowledged.	Rewards are mutually acknowledged.	Organizations share in the products; more is accomplished jointly than could have been individually.
Authority and Accountability	Authority rests solely with individual organizations.	Authority rests with the individual organizations, but there is coordination among participants.	Authority is determined by the need to balance ownership by individual organizations with expediency to accomplish purpose.
	Leadership is unilateral and control is central.	Some sharing of leadership and control.	Leadership is dispersed and control is shared and mutual.
	All authority and accountability rests with the individual organizations, which act independently.	There is some shared risk, but most of the authority and accountability falls to the individual organizations.	Equal risk is shared by all organizations in the collaboration.

SOURCE: Blank, Martin, et al. (1992). Collaboration: What Makes it Work? A Review of Research Literature on Factors Influencing Successful Collaboration. Minnesota: Amherst H. Wilder Foundation. The citation and table was drawn from audiovisual material developed by David D'Amora for trainings on collaboration in sex offender management.

In fact, cross –agency collaboration has been a keystone of the criminal justice policy and planning function largely through the former Prison and Jail Overcrowding Commission – now known as the Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Committee. For over 20 years the Prison and Jail Overcrowding Commission routinely submitted an annual report to the General Assembly providing planning guidance, policy analysis and recommended programming to achieve a cohesive and effective criminal justice system.

A review of the top 20 sentenced crimes in **Exhibit 14: Top 20 Offenses: Sentenced, Incarcerated Prison Population** presents the scope and diversity of Judicial Branch and Executive Branch agency services and supports required to address offender criminogenic behaviors, the potential impact on reducing recidivism and promoting comprehensive prisoner re-entry strategies. Collaborative approaches are essential to the criminal justice planning effort, and are in fact the current practice in Connecticut, as demonstrated by the following examples:

- Reduction in technical violations for probation and parole – Judicial Branch/Court Support Services Division, Department of Correction/Community Supervision Division, Board of Pardons and Parole;
- Treatment services for substance abuse and alcohol - Department of Correction and the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services;
- Incarceration of youthful offenders - Judicial Branch and the Department of Correction;
- Addressing sex offender management issues - Judicial Branch/Court Support Services Division, the Department of Correction and the Department of Public Safety;
- The development of mental health crisis intervention teams (CIT program) to avoid arrest and incarceration for seriously disturbed individuals – local police and Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services;
- The potential siting of mental health alternatives to incarceration community services - Judicial Branch/Court Support Services Division, Department of Correction and the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services;
- Collaboration and cooperation on prioritizing the procurement of halfway house beds for discretionary/conditional release programs and community residential outpatient/inpatient treatment centers for alcohol and substance abuse - Judicial Branch/Court Support Services Division, Department of Correction and the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services.
- Development of policy, practices and procedures across the continuum of the criminal justice system to protect crime victims and their families - the

Department of Correction, Office of the Chief States Attorney, Judicial Branch, Department of Public Safety and victim service organizations.

- Development of specialized prosecution teams and dockets to handle family violence crimes and improve offender accountability while maintaining safety for victims and their children - Office of the Chief States Attorney, Judicial Branch, and victim service organizations.

EXHIBIT 14

Top 20 Offenses

Sentenced, Incarcerated Prison Population on November 1, 2006

Prepared by the Office of Legislative Research

The statute titles are followed by an abbreviation indicating whether the crime is a felony (F) or misdemeanor (M) and the classification of the felony or misdemeanor (A, B, C, or D).

	CITATION	STATUTE TITLE	Number of PRISONERS	% of Total
1	53a-32	VIOLATE PROBATION OR CONDITIONAL DISCHARGE	1,965	13.57%
2	21a-277(a)	SALE OF HALLUCIGEN/NARCOTIC SUBSTANCE F	1,610	11.12%
3	21a-279(a)	POSSESSION OF NARCOTICS F	771	5.32%
4	53a-134	ROBBERY, FIRST DEGREE BF	765	5.28%
5	53a-54a	MURDER AF*	535	3.70%
6	53a-103	BURGLARY, THIRD DEGREE DF	504	3.48%
7	53a-59	ASSAULT, FIRST DEGREE BF	493	3.40%
8	53a-70	SEXUAL ASSAULT, 1ST DEGREE BF	456	3.15%
9	53a-48	CONSPIRACY F	417	2.88%
10	53a-49	CRIMINAL ATTEMPT	401	2.77%
11	14-227a	OPERATING UNDER INFLUENCE OF LIQUOR OR DRUG M	378	2.61%
12	53-21	INJURY OR RISK OF INJURY TO MINOR F**	312	2.15%
13	21a-278(b)	SALE OF NARC/AMPHET BY NON-DEPEND F	285	1.97%
14	53a-135	ROBBERY, SECOND DEGREE CF	235	1.62%
15	53a-124	LARCENY, THIRD DEGREE DF	234	1.62%
16	53a-60	ASSAULT, SECOND DEGREE DF	223	1.54%
17	53a-71	SEX ASSAULT, SECOND DEGREE CF	201	1.39%
18	53a-223	CRIMINAL VIOLATION PROTECTIVE ORDER DF	195	1.35%
19	53a-55	MANSLAUGHTER, FIRST DEGREE BF	187	1.29%
20	54-76d	YOUTHFUL OFFENDER	187	1.29%

SOURCE: Sentenced Prison Population (2006-R-0784). Office of Legislative Research. Christopher Reinhart. December 12, 2006. (<http://www.cga.ct.gov/2006/rpt/2006-R-0784.htm>)

The Planned Approach to Analyzing the Criminal Justice System

The Usefulness of Planning

Because planning involves defining problems, clarifying objectives, establishing priorities, and instituting a common vision, planning is generally regarded as a critical element of sound overall management. Comprehensive justice planning will serve to improve justice system policy, program, and operational decision-making. A good, comprehensive planning effort will result in¹:

- **Improved analysis of problems.** Planning produces the data and analyses needed by elected officials and justice administrators to improve their decision-making.
- **Improved communication, cooperation, and coordination and collaboration.** Planning provides a mechanism for improving communication, cooperation, and coordination among police, courts, corrections, and private service agencies as well as between different levels of government and the three branches of government. Improved coordination and collaboration is a result of planning.
- **Clear goals, objectives, and priorities.** Planning permits more precise articulation of purposes and links goals, objectives, tasks, and activities in more meaningful ways.
- **More effective allocation of resources.** Planning provides a framework for resource allocation decisions. It simplifies setting priorities for the use of resources to achieve justice goals and objectives.
- **Improved programs and services.** Planning produces a clearer understanding of problems and needs. Planning also makes it easier to formulate goals and objectives and to evaluate and compare alternative programs and procedures.
- **Improved capacity and quality of personnel.** Planning focuses organizational effort and provides agency personnel with new knowledge and information.

¹**SOURCE:** Guidelines for Developing a Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee. Robert C. Cushman. National Institute of Corrections January 2002. p.4.

Strategic Planning Goals

In the development of the comprehensive criminal justice planning process, the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division has specifically identified the following strategic planning goals:

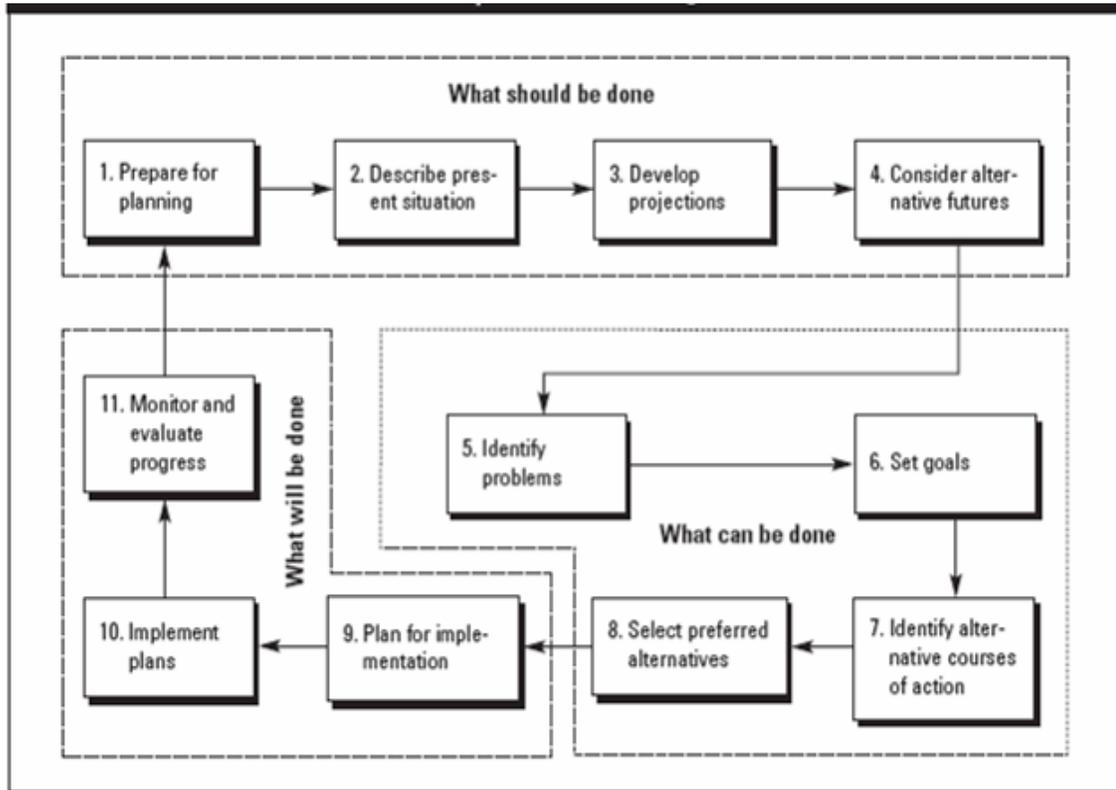
- **Goal #1:** Build, enhance and improve upon communication, collaboration and cooperation within the criminal justice system and its constituent stakeholders.
- **Goal #2:** Develop comprehensive, reliable and accurate information to improve our knowledge of how the criminal justice system operates.
- **Goal #3:** Develop forecasting capability to enable predictions to be made about the future operation of the system and its components.
- **Goal #4:** Establish a framework and process for developing a strategic criminal justice plan and addressing emerging criminal justice issues as they arise.
- **Goal #5:** Assist in the development of policies that promote a more effective and cohesive state criminal justice system.
- **Goal # 6:** Coordinate with, and provide support to, the Budget and Financial Management Division of OPM to monitor criminal justice agency related program performance and advise on recommended budgetary and public policy responses to new programs, issues or legislation.

In summary, if done thoroughly, correctly and with the input from its collaborative partners and stakeholders, the comprehensive criminal justice plan will have: (1) articulated a vision for the criminal justice system, (2) developed preliminary goals and objectives for achieving the vision (3) developed a better understanding of the demands on and use of the criminal justice system resources, (4) identified baseline information and analysis about the current criminal justice system, and provide recommendations and suggested strategies for working toward common criminal justice system goals.

Going forward, the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division intends to use the following 11 Step General Planning Process Model to guide its planning process overall.

Exhibit 15

11 Step General Planning Process Model



SOURCE: Guidelines for Developing a Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee. Robert C. Cushman. National Institute of Corrections January 2002. p.13.

The Critical Role of Information

Competent planning produces the information needed by justice stakeholders to improve their understanding of justice problems. As articulated in the National Institute of Corrections planning guide, Guidelines for Developing a Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee, "... A constant flow of timely and relevant information helps decision-makers define justice problems, set goals and priorities, and implement and evaluate strategies for accomplishing goals. It provides managers with new facts and new knowledge, in a cumulative fashion. It sets the stage for a improvement process built on knowledge that can replace the trial-and-error method of initiating programs."

Exhibit 16

System Assessment Methodology

System Mapping

- System mapping documents the processing of cases and/or offender flow through the criminal justice system. System maps visually represent how the system operates; they are often enhanced with additional information such as key decision makers and decision points, the duration between system “steps,” and the volume of cases flowing through the system in a given period.

Population Analysis

- An offender population analysis involves a detailed examination of the number and type of offenders in the system, their “profiles,” and the outcomes of their cases.

Resource Inventory

- A resource inventory provides a detailed examination of the service resources in a given community or service system to address a particular problem.

Policy Analysis

- Policy analyses involve a careful review of the formal policies that dictate specific decisions, and the mandated procedures that operationalize those policies.

Practice Analysis

- Practice analyses involve a careful review of the ways in which decisions, actions, and procedures are carried out on a day-to-day basis, and whether these are formally sanctioned by policy or informally practiced without a policy mandate.

SOURCE: Adapted from: Carter, M. (2006). The Importance of Data and Information in Achieving Successful Criminal Justice Outcomes. Silver Spring, MD: Center for Effective Public Policy.

The System Assessment Approach

To begin to acquire the necessary information to support the planning process, the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division will follow a system assessment methodology devised by the Center for Effective Public Policy. Whether analyzing a systemic issue in the criminal justice arena, an agency specific issue or focusing on a single special correctional population (sex offender, mental health, women, the homeless), using this analytical framework will provide a roadmap to understanding how the justice system operates with regard to a particular program or activity, the population of offenders being served, the services available to address offenders' level of risk and needs, and the policies and practices that guide individual agencies in their work.

To begin the system mapping process, **Exhibit 17** presents an initial construction of a generalized version of the system flow of the Connecticut criminal justice system. The value of creating this system flow diagram is that it: (1) provides stakeholders and analysts with a visible framework to identify a common reference or starting point for further analysis, (2) presents the justice system and its boundaries, but more importantly, illustrating the interdependencies among all justice system components and (3) is centered on analyzing processes (i.e., on analyzing the decision points in the system where the agencies come together to do their work).

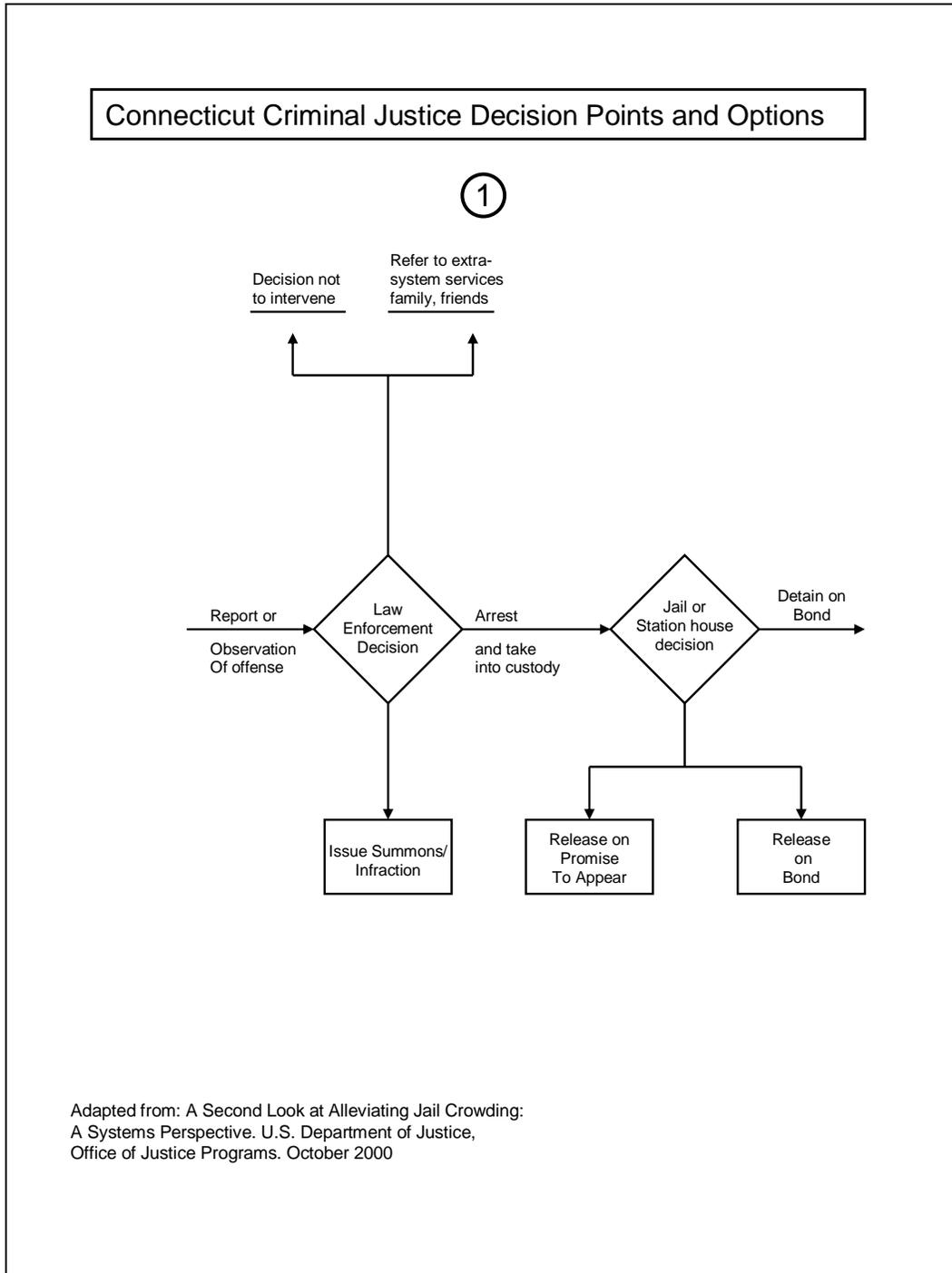
Moving Forward

Using the foregoing system assessment methodology, the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division intends to meet the following mandates of P.A. 05-249, **An Act Concerning Criminal Justice Planning and Eligibility for Crime Victim Compensation**:

- (1) Conduct an in-depth analysis of the criminal justice system;
- (2) Determine the long-range needs of the criminal justice system and recommend policy priorities for the system;
- (3) Identify critical problems in the criminal justice system and recommend strategies to solve those problems;
- (4) Assess the cost-effectiveness of the use of state and local funds in the criminal justice system;

- (5) Recommend means to improve the deterrent and rehabilitative capabilities of the criminal justice system;
- (6) Advise and assist the General Assembly in developing plans, programs and proposed legislation for improving the effectiveness of the criminal justice system;
- (7) Make computations of daily costs and compare interagency costs on services provided by agencies that are a part of the criminal justice system;
- (8) Make population computations for use in planning for the long-range needs of the criminal justice system;
- (9) Determine long-range information needs of the criminal justice system and acquire that information.

Exhibit 17
Connecticut Criminal Justice Decision Points and Options



Adapted from: A Second Look at Alleviating Jail Crowding:
A Systems Perspective. U.S. Department of Justice,
Office of Justice Programs. October 2000

Exhibit 17
Connecticut Criminal Justice Decision Points and Options

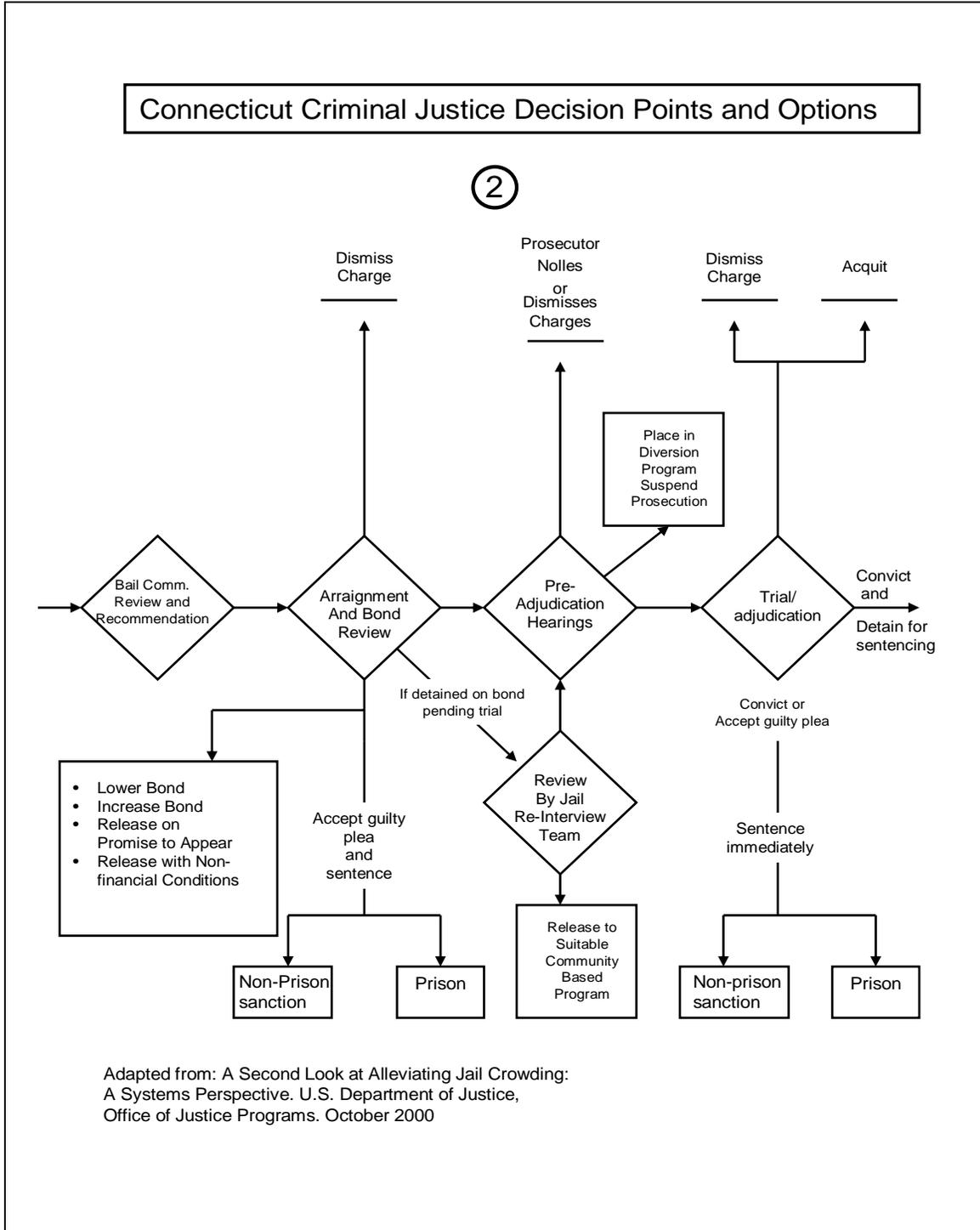
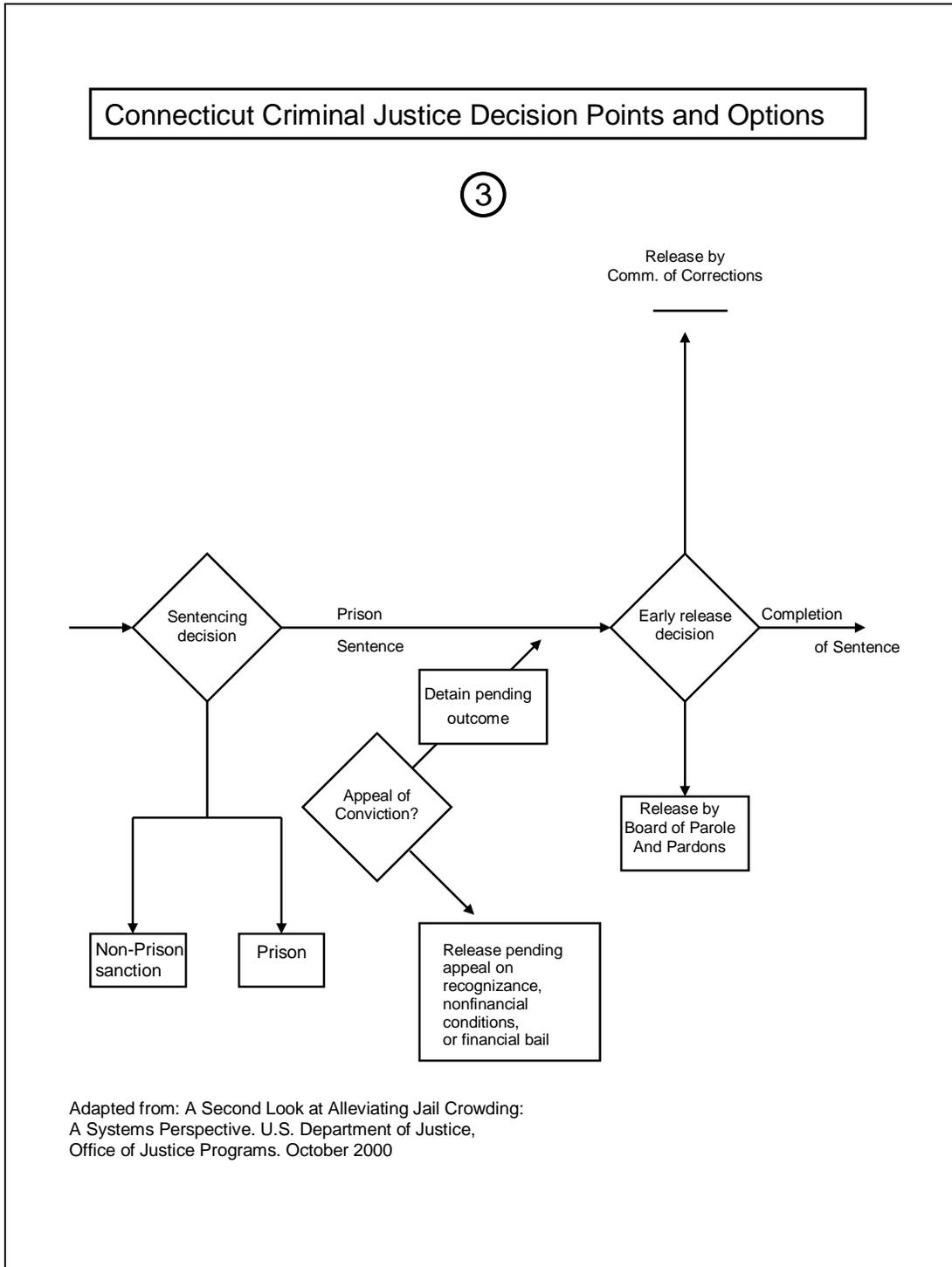


Exhibit 17 Connecticut Criminal Justice Decision Points and Options



III. Recommended Activities for Development, Analysis and/or Implementation

Pursuant to its responsibilities under Public Act 05-249, **An Act Concerning Criminal Justice Planning and Eligibility for Crime Victim Compensation**, the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division (CJPPD) was tasked with developing a biennial plan to promote a more effective and cohesive state criminal justice system.

To begin the process to fulfill that mandate, the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division (CJPPD) undertook a significant outreach effort to identify significant issues across the spectrum of criminal justice agencies in the executive branch and the judicial branch. The goal of our agency outreach process was to ask criminal justice agencies to:

- a. List, define and describe priority issues from either an Agency/Branch perspective or a systemic point of view for Connecticut's criminal justice system.
- b. Identify goals, objectives, estimated costs, obstacles and strategies for each priority issue.
- c. Define actions necessary to achieve the goals and objectives in the areas of research, policy, and legislation.

The CJPPD took a three-part approach to soliciting and collecting these issues from criminal justice agencies and CJPAC members. The solicitation, in the form of a letter, was sent to each member of the Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Committee. Based upon our request, criminal justice agencies and CJPAC members had three separate options to submit their issues, activities and concerns to the CJPPD:

1. Develop a 3 page written discussion of potential issues, ideas and activities impacting the Connecticut criminal justice system from either an Agency/Branch perspective or a systemic point of view.
2. After completing the discussion of potential issues, agencies were asked to select 4-8 issues and ideas for a structured review using the following format (Please see [Appendix L: Agency Issues Identification Framework](#)):
 - Name the Issue/Activity
 - Problem to be solved/target population or constituency served
 - Barriers to implementation
 - Impact on your agency
 - Impact on other agencies

- Research and evaluation
 - Law, regulation, policy development and/or change
 - Legislative activity within the last 3 years
 - Estimated costs/funding levels
3. Agencies with significant involvement in the criminal justice system were offered the opportunity to have a 2 hour “focus group” meeting to discuss their issues in detail. Ultimately, 7 focus group meetings were held with agency representatives.

Overall, the CJPPD received responses from 11 total responses, 8 from Executive branch agencies, 1 from a CJPAC member and 2 from the Judicial Branch (CSSD and Court Operations and the Division of Public Defender Services):

1. Dept. of Corrections
2. Board of Pardons and Parole
3. Dept. of Public Safety
4. Division of Criminal Justice
5. Judicial Branch/Court Support Services Division (CSSD) and Court Operations
6. Division of Public Defender Services
7. Dept. of Labor
8. DMHAS
9. Office of the Victim Advocate
10. Dept. of Social Services
11. Nancy Kushins, CJPAC Member (Victim Services)

There were approximately 75 separate issues identified in this process. The list of issues identified by agency appears in [Appendix M: List of Agency Comprehensive Criminal Justice Issues](#)

Based upon available resources, the following list of issues/activities has been identified for further development, analysis and/or implementation:

Information Technology Initiatives

Issue:

There is an ever-increasing demand for information by the criminal justice community. The demand is not simply for more information, but for information that is more immediately accessible, especially for law enforcement officers in the field and in patrol cars. This demand includes incident level data for sharing among law enforcement agencies. With the ever-increasing reliance of our criminal justice community on highly accessible information, it is vitally important to ensure that these systems are as timely, accurate and reliable as possible. The Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division will be relying on the information systems of many of the state agencies and the Judicial Branch to provide the information necessary to accomplish its mandates.

The information technology needs of the executive state agencies and the Judicial Branch are guided by to the State's Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) Governing Board. CJIS is comprised of the following major applications: the Offender Based Tracking System, the Automated Fingerprint Identification System, the Connecticut On-Line Law Enforcement Communications Teleprocessing System and the Mobile Data Communications System. The CJIS Governing Board ensures that these critical projects achieve law enforcement and justice information system integration and interoperability. Through CJIS, more accurate, extensive and timely data are being provided to reduce crime and more effectively manage offenders in Connecticut.

Proposal and Implementation Strategy:

The Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS) Governing Board is developing a strategic plan in the coming months. The Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division will assist the CJIS Governing Board in its strategic planning and in developing a CJIS Vision for the coming years.

In addition, the Division strongly supports the Governor's proposal of three additional positions to the Connecticut State Police, which provides various identification services to all law enforcement agencies in the state, several state and local agencies and other entities/citizens that require or request a state records check. These positions will provide for the ongoing maintenance and improvements of various CJIS projects.

Habeas Reform

Issue:

In Connecticut's criminal justice system, the filing of a petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* is the means for convicted defendants in the custody of the state to seek collateral review of their convictions or to challenge the conditions of their confinement. Habeas proceedings are governed by both General Statutes and the Practice Book. The continued growth in habeas filings has required a continued increase in the resources dedicated to this purpose by all agencies involved.

Making the court system more efficient in resolving habeas claims would serve the interests of the judges who have to adjudicate the claims, the state and private lawyers who litigate them, and the prisoners who seek to vindicate their rights by bringing the meritorious claims to court. Any discussion regarding changes in the habeas system must first and foremost respect the constitutional safeguards of the process.

Proposal and Implementation Strategy:

The Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division will convene a work group in FY08 consisting of the Division of Criminal Justice, the Division of Public Defender's Services, members of the private bar and the Judicial Branch to examine the issue of state habeas corpus and make recommendations to the legislature regarding the evaluation and management of habeas petitions in the State Of Connecticut.

Sex Offender Management

Issue:

In many jurisdictions, criminal justice agencies, practitioners and community organizations have successfully forged partnerships, recognizing the enormous potential for impacting crime and reducing costs when agencies share information, develop common goals, create compatible internal policies to support those goals, and join forces to analyze problems and create responsive solutions. This is especially important in area of sex offender management. Community management of sex offenders in some ways resembles a puzzle. Small pieces of information taken alone have little significance. However, when the pieces are put together, the picture that emerges often provides important information regarding the offender's activities.

In 2006, the United States Congress passed the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act. The legislation also calls for variety of requirement regarding sex offenders. Failure to implement these requirements on all levels may result in the loss or reduction of federal justice grants.

Proposal and Implementation Strategy:

The Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division will:

1. Fund, facilitate and implement a sex offender management planning forum for Connecticut state agencies, practitioners and community organizations in FY 08
2. Fund, facilitate and implement a statewide conference on the criminal justice system's response to sex offenders, with an emphasis on victim and public safety, in FY 08

The Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division will begin a collaborative approach to promote shared responsibility among key policymakers and practitioners for decision-making on offender management issues through the facilitation of (1) a state agency planning forum and (2) a statewide conference.

The purpose of the state agency planning forum for Connecticut state agencies, practitioners and community organizations is to developing a complete understanding of current sex offender management within the Connecticut criminal justice system.

The purpose of the statewide conference is to provide an opportunity for Connecticut state agencies, practitioners and community organizations to gain a comprehensive understanding of the field of sex offenders. The Conference is intended to present a broader understanding of the area with a specialized focus on the impact on victims and public safety.

Automated Victim Notification System

Issue:

The State of Connecticut has a constitutional and statutory obligation to provide timely and readily available information to the victims of crime regarding the status of the offender and proceedings against the offender. Public Act 06-100 required that the Chief State's Attorney, in consultation with the Chief Court Administrator, to develop a plan for establishing and implementing a statewide

automated victim information and notification system. That plan was submitted to the General Assembly in January of this year. The working group created to produce the report explored many issues in a short amount of time yet further study is required.

Connecticut is one of only 16 states that do not have such a system. An automated system could take various forms, i.e., be a web-based system where the victim could utilize a username and/or password to access a database; a system that would provide notification via e-mail; or, as is now in use in some other states, an automated telephone system where a victim creates a user account and password and then calls in and accesses information via telephone. Such a system would provide information when the victim wants and needs it.

The successful development and implementation of a statewide automated victim information and notification system would require a collaborative effort between the Judicial Branch, the Division of Criminal Justice, the Department of Correction, the Office of the Victim Advocate and the Department of Information Technology.

Proposal and Implementation Strategy:

The Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division and the Victims Working Group of the CJPAC will further study and evaluate the needs and requirements of a statewide Automated Victim Notification System for Connecticut and present its findings to the CJPAC.

Computer-Facilitated Child Exploitation Crimes

Issue:

With the advent of the Internet, the danger posed to children is greater than ever. Often it is the most dangerous offenders that use the computer to facilitate crimes against children. Improved investigations in this area would result in more successful and timely prosecutions, which in turn would serve to better protect the community from online predators.

Proposal and Implementation Strategy:

The Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division will provide federal grant funds to support a statewide training effort for law enforcement officers, investigators, forensic examiners and prosecutors in FY 08 and 09. Collaborative efforts would be required to solicit and incorporate the input of the Judicial Branch, Department

of Public Safety/Connecticut State Police, Police Officer Standards and Training Council (POST), the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association and the Division of Criminal Justice. The Division will coordinate all training efforts with the aforementioned groups and the federal government.

Improve the Diversity of Employees of the Criminal Justice System

Issue:

Racial and ethnic diversity is an absolutely essential and crucial qualification for the ongoing operation of the criminal justice system in the state of Connecticut. The job of building diversity in the criminal justice system workplace requires building close linkages between higher education institutions and state agencies.

In the context of the workplace, valuing diversity means creating a workplace that respects and includes differences, recognizing the unique contributions that individuals with many types of differences can make, and creating a work environment that maximizes the potential of all employees.

Proposal and Implementation Strategy:

The Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division will provide federal grant funds to support the development of policies and initiatives that:

- Support and strengthen existing outreach programs and diversity initiatives, and to share the programs and their results with professional peers across the criminal justice system
- Review current strategies and policies designed to foster diversity in the criminal justice work force
- Provide awareness, in all appropriate forums, of the broad range of successful practices that open opportunity to, and strengthen the quality of diversity in the criminal justice workforce.

Mental Health Training for all Agencies involved in Criminal Justice Issues

Issue:

During the last 35 years, the mental health system has undergone tremendous change. Each year, ten million people are booked into U.S. jails. Approximately 5 percent of the U.S. population has a serious mental illness. The U.S. Department of Justice reported in 1999, however, that about 16 percent of the population in prison or jail has a serious mental illness. Studies indicate that rates of serious mental illness among these individuals are at least three to four times higher than the rates of serious mental illness in the general population.

Connecticut is a national leader in addressing the mental health needs of individuals that come into contact with the criminal justice system. Our Crisis Intervention Teams work with law enforcement to de-escalate potentially dangerous situations. The Department of Correction has partnered with the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services to address the incarcerated population and assist that population in reentering our communities after they have served the appropriate period of incarceration. This collaboration needs to continue.

Proposal and Implementation Strategy:

The Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division will provide federal grant funds to support statewide training for law enforcement and criminal justice personnel regarding mental health issues including but not limited to:

- An overview of mental health issues and the local mental health system
- How to develop a rapport with people with mental health problems
- Understand how people with mental disorders experience interactions with police and/or other authority figures
- De-escalation techniques

Safety and Security Program for Connecticut Schools

Issue:

Over the past several years there have been several indiscriminate shootings of innocent people in schools and public buildings. This has required law

enforcement and education officials to reevaluate procedures in order to have a more effective response.

As a result of past school violence throughout the country, the Department of Public Safety is taking a proactive stance with the development of a safety awareness program for Connecticut Schools. In addition, the Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee to the Office of Policy and Management (JJAC) presented a statewide conference on school safety to law enforcement and school officials in November of 2006. Over 400 individuals attended the event.

Proposal and Implementation Strategy:

The Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division will provide federal funding to support school safety programs in FY08 and 09. The Division will collaborate with groups including but not limited to the Connecticut State Police, Police Officer Standards and Training Council (POST), the Connecticut Police Chiefs' Association, the State Department of Education and local school districts to identify these programs.

Police and Youth

Issue:

A project of the JJAC conducted over the past two years by one of its volunteer subgroups—the Police/Juvenile Task Group—has been the design and development of a one-day training for patrol officers on working with youth entitled “Effective Police Interactions with Youth.” Police departments across the state have supported this project.

The purpose of this training class is to provide police patrol officers with information to better understand youth behavior and with practical strategies for interacting with young people in positive ways.

The next step for the project is to train a significant number of patrol officers in Connecticut and complete an independent evaluation of the training with pre, post and follow up questionnaires from trainees and a control group of randomly selected officers who do not receive the training. The evaluation will be conducted by the Center for Applied Research at the University of Connecticut.

Proposal and Implementation Strategy:

The Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division will provide funding and staff to support the program in FY07 and 08

In the implementation of the project over the next several months, we will be training 400-500 patrol officers in Connecticut and conducting an independent evaluation of the curriculum with pre, post and follow up questionnaires from both trainees and a control group of officers who do not receive the training.

Youth Violence

Issue:

Violence in our urban centers continues to be a problem in our state. The recent rise of violence involving our youth is particularly troubling. Often, local law enforcement efforts are hampered by a lack of resources to implement creative programs that would stem the violent criminal activity involving young people in our communities. However, urban violence is by no means a strictly law enforcement issue. Municipalities need to work with their community organizations to develop programs with the highest potential for benefit in their community.

Proposal and Implementation Strategy:

The Division strongly supports the Governor's proposal to create an Urban Violence Reduction Grant Program. These grants to municipalities, or nonprofit agencies authorized to apply for the grant on the municipalities' behalf, are targeted toward preventing violent criminal activity involving young people in urban areas. These funds will allow municipalities to work with their community organizations to develop programs with the highest potential for benefit in their community.

Prison and Jail Overcrowding

Issue:

The issue of prison and jail overcrowding has affected every state in this country. Connecticut, through the collaborative approach of the Prison and Jail

Overcrowding Commission (PJOC), has worked tirelessly to address this problem and has had nationally recognized results. In fact, for several years the incarcerated population in Connecticut actually decreased. In 2006, this decreasing trend ended and the State experienced a small growth in its total incarcerated population. The more significant growth of the incarcerated pretrial population seems to have driven the overall increase.

The Criminal Justice Advisory Commission, the successor to the PJOC, continues to address this issue through both a Prison and Jail Overcrowding Working Group and the Commission as a whole. The Commission with the assistance of the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division secured funding to accelerate the hiring of 9 new positions in the Judicial Branch to devise programs and supervise pretrial detainees in the community, thus reducing the incarcerated population.

Proposal and Implementation Strategy:

The Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division and the Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission will continue to address the issue of prison and jail overcrowding by providing oversight of existing programs and presenting proposals for new and improved programming when needed. The Division will continue to provide statistical information on the State's incarcerated population through our monthly reports.

The Division strongly supports the Governor's proposal to fund 3 Intake Assessment and Referral (IAR) Specialists to expand the use of the Bail Decision Aid tool to additional courts. This proposal will address the size of the incarcerated population in a manner that will protect public safety by increasing the pretrial release of the accused into the appropriate programs.

Appendices

Appendix A: A Synopsis of the Connecticut Judicial Branch and Criminal Justice Agencies

Judicial Branch

2006-2007 Appropriated

Number of full-time employees – 4,170

TOTAL-All Funds Net: 2006-2007 Estimated: – \$434.0 million

The objectives of the Judicial Branch are: to uphold the laws of the state by determining the guilt or innocence of persons accused of crimes; to resolve disputes involving civil or personal rights; to interpret state statutes and to determine whether a law violates the Constitution of the State or the United States; to insure the principles of fair and reasonable bail by interviewing all detained criminal defendants to determine whether they should remain incarcerated during the pendency of their case; to effectively resolve family and interpersonal conflicts through a comprehensive program of negotiation, mediation, evaluation and education and to provide safe and secure custody, treatment and rehabilitative services for children and families through the juvenile justice system.

Additional objectives are: to create and sustain a full range of alternatives to incarceration for both pre- and post-conviction adult and juvenile populations; to supervise probationers in the community and to encourage improvement in their conduct and condition; to enforce, review and adjust child support orders; to advocate for victims of crime and arrange for or provide services and financial compensation; to maintain secure and safe conditions in courthouses and other Judicial Branch facilities and to provide for the transportation of prisoners between courthouses and places of confinement.

There are a total of 196 authorized judgeships in the Connecticut Judicial Branch: 7 Supreme Court justices, 10 Appellate Court judges and 179 Superior Court (trial) judges. There are 83 of Judicial Branch facilities Statewide, 45 of which include courtrooms. Geographically, there are 13 Judicial Districts, 20 Geographical Areas and 13 Juvenile Districts.

Major functional units of the Branch include: the Office of the Chief Court Administrator, Court Operations, Support Enforcement, Victim Services, Judicial Marshals, Court Support Services, Juvenile Services, Detention Services, Adult Services and Information Technology. Three major functional units of the Branch are described in more detail below.

Office of the Chief Court Administrator

The Chief Court Administrator and the Deputy Chief Court Administrator are responsible, among other things, for the efficient operation of the Connecticut Judicial Branch, the prompt disposition of cases and the assignment of superior court judges to specific court locations. In addition, the Chief Court Administrator represents the Branch on a myriad of boards and commissions.

The Office of the Chief Court Administrator is composed of the Administrative Services and the External Affairs Divisions.

Superior Court Operations

The Superior Court Operations Division includes the following:

- **Administration** - Provides support services and guidance to all segments of the Division by directing the administrative, strategic planning, staff training and business activities, and provides for court transcript services, interpreter services, and the preservation and disposition of seized property; and, the maintenance, retrieval and destruction of records.
- **Court Operations** - Ensures that the Superior Court Clerk's offices process all matters in accordance with Statutory, Practice Book and Judicial Branch policy provisions in an efficient and professional manner through the provision of technical assistance and support services including the Centralized Infractions Bureau and Jury Administration.
- **Judge Support Services** - Ensures the prompt delivery of services and programs to Superior Court judges and Family Support Magistrates pertaining to law libraries, legal research, judicial performance evaluations, continuing education and support for technology; and manages grants program.
- **Legal Services** - Determines legal issues and provides support services in the areas of attorney ethics, discipline and bar admission.
- **Support Enforcement Division** - Enforces reviews and adjusts family support orders in accordance with federal and state regulation, rules and statutes.
- **Office of Victim Services** - Advocates for victims of crime, arranges services, provides assistance and financial compensation.

Court Support Services Division

- **Office of Adult Probation**
Conducts pre-sentence investigations ordered by the Superior Court and supervises probationers in all cases except juvenile matters.
- **Office of Alternative Sanctions**
Creates and sustains a full range of alternatives to incarceration for both pre- and post-conviction adult and juvenile populations.
- **Bail Commission**
Interviews and investigates individuals accused of crimes to assist the Superior Court in determining terms and conditions of pretrial release.
- **Family Services Division**
Assists the Superior Court in the resolution of problems and the adjudication of cases involving family relationships, family support, child protection and juvenile delinquency. Among the services provided by the Family Division are: mediation of domestic disputes, evaluation of child custody and visitation conflicts, juvenile probation services, divorce counseling, residential placement, restitution and community services.

- **Division of Juvenile Detention Services**
Provides pretrial secure detention and programming services to juveniles accused of delinquent acts.

Department of Corrections

2006-2007 Appropriated

Number of full-time employees – 6,774

TOTAL-All Funds Net: 2006-2007 Estimated: – \$ 640.1 million

The Department of Correction, by direction of the courts, confines and controls accused and sentenced inmates in correctional institutions, centers and units, and by statute administers medical, mental health, rehabilitative, and community based service programs. The agency on June 30, 2006 confined 18,582 offenders, a 2.53 percent increase when compared with the incarcerated population on June 30, 2005. Including those inmates on department-administered community supervision, correctional staff supervised a population of 23,079 offenders. The Operations Division consists of 18 correctional facilities, which are managed by two District Administrators and 17 Wardens. There are 14 Correctional Institutions and four Correctional Centers, which incarcerate approximately 18,600 inmates.

The Programs and Treatment Division is responsible for the management of the inmate population and offender classification functions; research, development and implementation of treatment services; health and mental health services; counseling; educational, vocational, recreational and religious programs; and the organization of the agency's volunteer and victim services programs. Programmatic functions administered by the Division stress accountability and responsibility to affect successful transition into the community. For example, the Department of Correction's Unified School District's 18 The Unified School District's 18 schools provided educational services to more than 11,969 inmates, awarding 675 GED's, 398 vocational training certificates and developed 1,024 individualized education plans for students under twenty-one years of age. During the 2005-2006 year, 33 percent of the incarcerated population was engaged in some formal educational training. Correctional Enterprises provided employment for 425 inmates on an average daily basis. Addiction Services provided groups for 8,524 inmates, while Religious Services provided more than 88,000 hours of ministry time.

In addition to providing comprehensive programs tailored to individual needs, division personnel work in conjunction with volunteers, community providers and other human service agencies to develop wrap-around services to facilitate the successful community reintegration of the offender population.

Board of Pardons and Parole

2006-2007 Appropriated

Number of full-time employees - 50 full-time employees

TOTAL-All Funds Net: 2006-2007 Estimated: - \$ 4.2 million (The Board of Pardons and Paroles is assigned to the Department of Correction for Administrative Purposes)

The members of the Board of Pardons and Paroles are appointed by the Governor. The Board decides whether to release or continue confinement of offenders after carefully evaluating case factors. The Board continues to maintain its interest in the public safety and in the rehabilitation of the offender by strictly enforcing parole conditions and returning inmates to confinement when deemed necessary via the parole rescission and revocation processes.

The Hearings Division ensures that all eligible offenders are reviewed for parole consideration in an organized and timely manner and that release decisions are based on accurate, comprehensive and thorough case investigations. Also, the division is responsible for the timely scheduling of all revocation and rescission hearings.

Each case being reviewed for parole consideration requires a detailed Parole Summary. These comprehensive summaries provide Board members with information regarding applicant's criminal, social and correctional history. If the inmate is granted parole, these summaries then form the basis of information upon which field parole officers develop case management, treatment and supervision plans. These summaries also detail each parole eligible inmate's offense(s), adjustment and achievement during incarceration and letters from interested parties supporting or opposing parole.

In full panel hearings, panel members are provided with comprehensive case files prior to the hearing date for review. During these hearings the inmates are present. Administrative Reviews, usually based on specific criteria, allows for parole decisions to be rendered by a two-member panel without the inmate present. Revocation Hearings are conducted in cases of persons who have allegedly violated conditions of their parole and who are entitled to a hearing before a panel of the Board.

The Board retains the authority to rescind or modify a previously granted parole in the event of new information or behavior resulting in either Department of Correction disciplinary action or new criminal charges. In this case, Rescission Hearings are conducted prior to release. The Board of Pardons has the authority to grant pardons to persons convicted of any offense other than motor vehicle.

Consideration of Pardon applications are submitted for action by the board at its scheduled sessions. Consideration is given for pardon based on mercy. In deciding on whether to grant a pardon, the board reviews the following: the nature of the offense, time since the occurrence, the person's behavior since the offense, lack of criminal record since the offense and efforts to rehabilitate and any other pertinent information. The board also decides on whether to commute the sentence of a person sentenced to death to a lesser penalty.

During the February 2006 to January 2007 period, 81% of full panel hearings and 82% administrative reviews result in the granting of parole. During the February 2006 to January 2007 period, 2,931 inmates have been granted parole.

Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services

2006-2007 Appropriated

Number of full-time employees – 3,219

TOTAL-All Funds Net: 2006-2007 Estimated: - \$594.4 million

The Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (DMHAS) promotes and administers comprehensive, recovery-oriented services in the areas of mental health and substance abuse prevention and treatment throughout Connecticut. While the Department's prevention services serve all Connecticut citizens, its mandate is to serve adults (over 18 years of age) with psychiatric or substance use disorders, or both, who lack the financial means to obtain such services on their own. DMHAS also provides collaborative programs for individuals with special needs, such as persons with HIV/AIDS, people in the criminal justice system, those with problem gambling disorders, pregnant women with substance use disorders, persons with traumatic brain injury or hearing impairment, those with co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders, and young adult populations transitioning out of the Department of Children and Families.

DMHAS has been a strong collaborative partner with criminal justice agencies across a variety of substance abuse and supportive housing related issues. DMHAS also provides special programs to reduce incarceration of persons with behavioral health disorders by providing courts with clinical alternatives to incarceration when appropriate. Two key programs are Forensic Services and Jail Diversion Programs.

Forensic Services are provided through court clinics located in New Haven, Bridgeport, Newington and Norwich. The service recipient and therapist design the treatment plan for outpatient services which is tailored to the service recipient's needs. Outpatient treatment (including prescription and monitoring of medication) for persons with prolonged mental illness may be of an extended duration. Service types include traditional outpatient services, intake and evaluation, treatment for compulsive gambling, partial hospitalization, intensive outpatient, ambulatory methadone detoxification and methadone maintenance. The court clinics are responsible for assessments as required by statute. In addition, court clinics provide consultations to public defenders, judges, and criminal justice and correctional personnel as well as instruction and supervision to medical students, residents, and social work and nursing students. Forensic Services also employs forensic psychiatrists for the purpose of providing expert advice to DMHAS about competency restoration and services for insanity acquittees and other high-risk individuals with severe mental illness.

Jail Diversion Programs are provided statewide to all geographical area courts. These programs are provided on site at the court to identify, diagnose, refer into treatment and monitor defendants with behavioral health treatment needs, thus reducing the need for incarceration, and facilitating access to treatment.

DMHAS has also continued the implementation of Crisis Intervention Teams in Hartford, New London/Norwich/Groton, New Haven, and Waterbury. Goals of this initiative include

reduction of arrest rates for people with psychiatric disabilities who become involved in the criminal justice system. The program has trained over 185 police officers and police staff as well as 37 mental health professionals. DMHAS has also initiated a cross-agency data sharing study, linking three state agencies' data sets, to analyze the effects of substance abuse treatment on criminal justice clients released from the Department of Correction (DOC).

Department of Public Safety

2006-2007 Appropriated

Number of full-time employees - 1,755

TOTAL-All Funds Net: 2006-2007 Estimated: - \$207.6 million

The Department of Public Safety (DPS) consists of three divisions: the Division of State Police, the Division of Fire, Emergency, and Building Services, and the Division of Scientific Services. The Division of State Police consists of approximately 1,225 sworn troopers and approximately 500 civilian personnel. The Division is divided into two components: the Office of Field Operations, which provides direct law enforcement services to the citizens of the state, and the Office of Administrative Services, which provides logistical support while maintaining several registries and licensing bureaus. Additionally, it provides training for all Connecticut State Troopers. The Office of Field Operations is responsible for the delivery of police services statewide through three geographical districts (including a total of 12 Troops), three Major Crime Squads, the Traffic Services Unit, the Emergency Services Unit, the Bureau of Criminal Investigations and the Office of Domestic Terrorism. During 2005, there were 455,254 calls for service, including 22,861 criminal and 34,048 traffic accident investigations. Troopers issued 165,905 summonses for violations of motor vehicle laws. The Office of Administrative Services provides training, planning, and support duties to the agency through a wide array of commands comprising each bureau; including the State Police Training Academy, Selections and Investigative Support, Support Services, Crimes Analysis, COMPSTAT, Grants Administration, Community Policing, Fleet Administration, Field Technology, DPS Communications Center, Criminal Justice Information Services, Bond Management and Capitol Improvement. The Division of Scientific Services is composed of the Forensic Science Laboratory, the Controlled Substances/ Toxicology Laboratory, and the Computer Crimes and Electronic Evidence Laboratory. During 2005, the Forensic Science Laboratory received approximately 9,000 requests for analysis or other laboratory services related to criminal cases. Additionally, the Controlled Substances and Toxicology Laboratory received approximately 6,000 cases for analysis.

Division of Criminal Justice

2006-2007 Appropriated

Number of full-time employees – 517

TOTAL-All Funds Net: 2006-2007 Estimated: - \$48.3 million

The Division of Criminal Justice is constitutionally charged with the investigation and prosecution of all criminal matters in the Superior Court. Pursuant to Article 23 of the Connecticut Constitution, the Division's mission is to contribute to the due process of criminal law and to achieve justice. Article 23, enacted by the voters in 1984, established the Division as an Executive Branch agency and transferred it from the Judicial Branch.

The Chief State's Attorney, as administrative head of the agency, is responsible for planning and establishing agency policy and administering the operations and activities of the central office and over 50 prosecutor's offices throughout the state. These offices are grouped into thirteen Judicial Districts, each supervised by a State's Attorney with the assistance of Supervisory Assistant State's Attorneys, who supervise Geographical Area prosecutors and Supervisory Juvenile Prosecutors who supervise larger Juvenile Matters offices.

The Division is organized into three major activity areas: investigation and prosecution, appellate and collateral litigation, and management and support services. These program areas include: prosecution of all felonies, misdemeanors, infractions, motor vehicle offenses and violations arising under state statutes; investigation and prosecution of particular crimes and offenses of statewide scope and/or requiring special expertise and representation of the state in all appellate, post-trial and post conviction proceedings related to criminal matters.

The Division has expanded its activities in the areas of public integrity, "cold case" investigation, elder services and prosecution of elder abuse, gun violence prosecution, computer crime, neighborhood prosecution, domestic violence, youth violence, teen pregnancy, and drunk driving. Such crimes often require specialized knowledge and resources. The inclusion of juvenile prosecution in the Division's repertoire of duties continues to present specialized issues. The Division attained jurisdiction over juvenile prosecution as a result of Public Act No. 95-225. Juvenile offenders provide special challenges to prosecutors in that some juveniles may best be diverted to rehabilitative programs to avoid judicial action and detention. However, some juvenile offenders commit crimes serious enough to warrant their transfer to the adult docket.

Division of Public Defender Services

2006-2007 Appropriated

Number of full-time employees – 374

TOTAL-All Funds Net: 2006-2007 Estimated: \$52.5 million

The mission of the Division of Public Defender Services is to provide legal representation in accordance with both the United States and Connecticut constitutions to any person charged with the commission of a crime in Connecticut who does not have

the financial ability to hire an attorney. Public defender services are provided to “indigent” accused persons throughout the State of Connecticut at 37 field offices and 3 branches of the Office of Chief Public Defender. As established by statute, the Public Defender Services Commission is made up of three separate components: a Commission, which is responsible for policy-making, appointments of all personnel, and compensation matters; an Office of Chief Public Defender, charged with statewide administration of the public defender system and provision of specialized legal representation; and, the individual public defender offices in the 13 Judicial Districts, the 20 Geographical Areas and the 13 Juvenile venues of the Superior Court, providing legal services throughout the State to indigent persons accused of crime, as required by both the United States and Connecticut constitutions. Specialized units of the Office of Chief Public Defender are responsible for the representation of clients in capital cases, appeals before the Connecticut Supreme Court and Appellate Court, habeas corpus proceedings, matters before the Psychiatric Security Review Board (PSRB), and juvenile post-conviction matters. The Capital Defense & Trial Services Unit has a staff of 6 attorneys, 3 investigators, 3 mitigation specialists, a paralegal and a secretary who, in conjunction with the local offices, handle all death penalty cases assigned to the Division on a statewide basis. The seventeen members Legal Services Unit, including 12 attorneys, is responsible for all appeals of convictions following trial. The Habeas Corpus Unit’s 8 attorneys (including 2 contractual special deputy assistant public defenders), 2 investigators, 2 paralegals and 3 secretaries represent petitioners who challenge their convictions or sentences in post-conviction proceedings in the Tolland Superior Court. The Psychiatric Defense Unit is responsible for the representation of insanity acquittees before the Psychiatric Security Review Board through the services of 2 attorneys, a social worker and a secretary. These cases involve issues of hospital confinement, community release and discharge from the jurisdiction of the Board. The Commission also has contracts with over 238 private attorneys to provide representation as special public defenders in adult and juvenile cases where conflicts of interest preclude representation by public defender staff. These attorneys handle a small percentage of the total caseload annually. In addition to the representation of adult clients in all Judicial District and Geographical Area courts, the Division is responsible for the representation of children charged with offenses before the Juvenile Matters sessions of the Superior Court. Permanent staff provides defense services to juveniles in Bridgeport, Danbury, Hartford, Middletown, New Britain, New Haven, Norwalk, Rockville, Stamford, Torrington, Waterbury, Waterford and Willimantic. Two (2) attorneys in the Division’s federally- funded Juvenile Post-Conviction & Re-Entry Unit also provide representation to convicted juvenile clients who have been committed to the Department of Children and Families.

Office of the Victim Advocate

2006-2007 Appropriated

Number of full-time employees – 4

TOTAL-All Funds Net: 2006-2007 Estimated: - \$354.0 thousand

The Office of the Victim Advocate is the state's lead agency established to respond to the needs of crime victims. Its primary function is to provide statewide victim assistance to crime victims and their families through: financial compensation for the personal injuries arising from the crime; advocacy; informational services; and referrals. The OVA has been established for Connecticut citizens who have been victimized by crime and who believe their rights, as crime victims, have been or are being violated or who believe that services available to Connecticut crime victims are being unfairly denied or not being adequately provided. The Victim Advocate and staff receive complaints from crime victims, or others on behalf of crime victims, and can investigate such complaints. As an attorney, the Victim Advocate can file an appearance in any court proceeding throughout the state to advocate for victims' rights to make certain that crime victim rights are being honored and respected by the criminal justice system. The Victim Advocate monitors and evaluates the provision of services to crime victims by state agencies and not-for-profit organizations that make up the victim service delivery system. The Victim Advocate advocates at the state legislature for new laws and policies to better serve crime victims and to improve Connecticut's victim services delivery system.

Appendix B: Crimes and Their Maximum Punishments

CRIMES AND THEIR MAXIMUM PENALTIES

Prepared by
Connecticut General Assembly
Office of Legislative Research

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George Coppolo, Chief Attorney
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This 40 page document is available at the following link:

<http://www.cga.ct.gov/2006/rpt/2006-R-0749.htm>

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Appendix C: Enabling Public Acts

There have been three significant pieces of legislation in the previous three years which have had a major impact on comprehensive criminal justice issues as they relate to policy and planning activities for prison overcrowding, recidivism and re-entry in Connecticut. The complete text of these public acts are available online:

Public Act No. 04-234, An Act Concerning Prison Overcrowding

This 22 page document is available at the following link:

<http://www.cga.ct.gov/2004/act/Pa/2004PA-00234-R00HB-05211-PA.htm>

Public Act 05-249, An Act Concerning Criminal Justice Planning and Eligibility for Crime Victim Compensation

This 5 page document is available at the following link:

<http://www.cga.ct.gov/2005/ACT/PA/2005PA-00249-R00HB-06976-PA.htm>

Public Act 06-193, An Act Concerning Criminal Justice Policy and Planning and the Establishment of a Sentencing Task Force

This 7 page document is available at the following link:

<http://www.cga.ct.gov/2006/ACT/PA/2006PA-00193-R00HB-05781-PA.htm>

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Appendix D: Connecticut's Justice Information System Agencies (CJIS)

Connecticut's Justice Information System Agencies (CJIS)

1. Department of Public Safety, Division of State Police
2. Office of Chief Court Administrator
3. Division of Criminal Justice, Office of the Chief State's Attorney
4. Division of Public Defender Services, Office of Chief Public Defender
5. Department of Correction
6. Board of Pardons and Paroles
7. Department of Motor Vehicles
8. Office of Victim Advocate
9. Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security
10. Office of Policy and Management, Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division
11. Department of Information Technology
12. Connecticut Police Chiefs Association

Appendix E: Monthly Report on Admissions and Releases

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
**Current Correctional
Population Indicators**
Monthly Report



February 1, 2007

OFFICE OF POLICY & MANAGEMENT
Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division

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This report has been generated with the co-facilitation of the Office of Policy and Management and Central Connecticut State University and in cooperation with its key Criminal Justice Service Partners: the Department of Correction, the Board of Pardons and Paroles, the Department of Public Safety, the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch and as needed in consult with the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services, the Chief Court Administrator, the Chief State's Attorney and the Chief Public Defender.

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MESSAGE FROM THE OPM SECRETARY

Public Act No. 05-249 established a new Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division (CJPPD) within the Office of Policy and Management (OPM). The division is charged with developing a plan to promote a more effective and cohesive state criminal justice system. As part of the planning process the division has begun gathering information from the appropriate agencies and branches to meet the monthly reporting requirements as outlined by the enabling legislation. We have found that agencies have different uses for their own data to support their day to day operations and are not necessarily research friendly. Many of these systems require significant programming to extract the data elements requested by this legislation. In addition, the information may not align with data housed in other agency systems. However, given the information and systems available these monthly reports are intended to advise and inform the Governor and General Assembly of current trends and outcomes to assess the long-range needs of the criminal justice system.

This report presents the current correctional population indicators for Connecticut as of February 2007 and includes six month population projections for the correctional system to August 2007. The Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division, working with the Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission, will analyze this and subsequent data, and present planning options in future reports.

What's New:

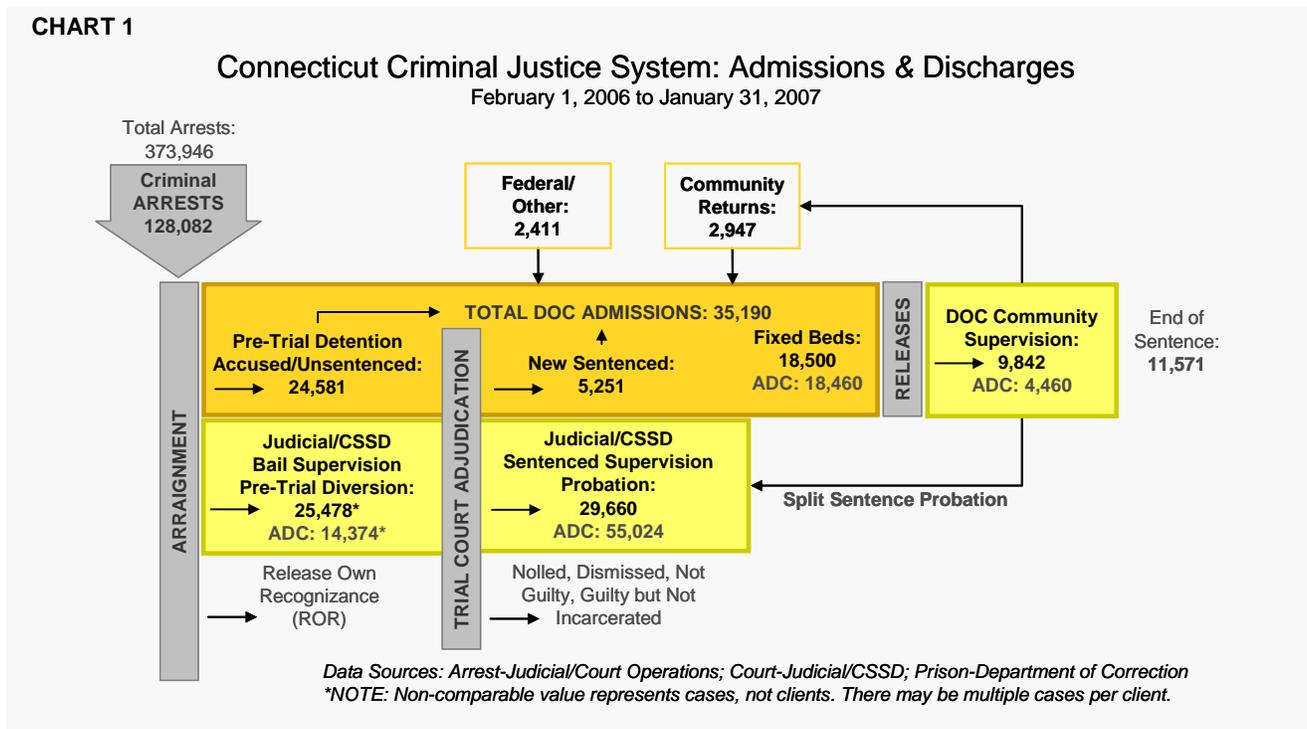
- *More Current and Comparable Data*
Continued efforts to incorporate both the most current and comparable data with better consistency. The information presented in this report is current as of February 2007 and/or the most current data available as of this date.

This being our fourth report, we continue to incorporate updates and refinements to meet the needs of our customers. We welcome your comments and feedback to further improve this document and to assist in achieving our mutual objectives.

Robert L. Genuario
Secretary
Office of Policy and Management

OVERVIEW OF THE CONNECTICUT CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

The following flowchart provides a summary of the Connecticut criminal justice system. Unlike many states that have county governments, the majority of agencies within the criminal justice system are State agencies. The one exception is law enforcement, where there are over 90 local police departments in addition to the Connecticut State Police. See APPENDIX for a detailed description of the agencies and the various types of community supervision in Connecticut.



Total Offender Flow Year to Date:

Since February 1, 2006 (see CHART 1):

- 128,082 criminal arrests were made
- 25,478 cases resulted in no detainment and placed in a CSSD Pre-Trial Diversion program (*Hate Crimes, Drug Education, Alcohol Education, School Violence, Conditional Release*)
- 24,581 arrestees were detained (unsentenced placed in prison) prior to their trial
- 5,251 convicted offenders were sentenced to prison
- 29,660 convicted offenders were sentenced to probation
- 9,842 inmates were released from prison to DOC community supervision (*Community Support Services Needs: DMHAS, DSS, Housing, Education*)
- 11,571 offenders reached their end of sentence (EOS) and were released (discharged) from DOC custody

Total Persons Under Supervision:

On a daily basis, the Average Daily Count (ADC) (see CHART 1):

- 55,024 clients and 14,374 cases of pre-trial arrestees and probationers are supervised by CSSD
- 22,920 accused and sentenced offenders are supervised by DOC
- Approximately 92,000 offenders are supervised by CSSD and DOC

ADMISSIONS TO CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

(1) The Number of Admissions to Prison

Admissions to Prison directly from Courts

(A) Directly from Courts

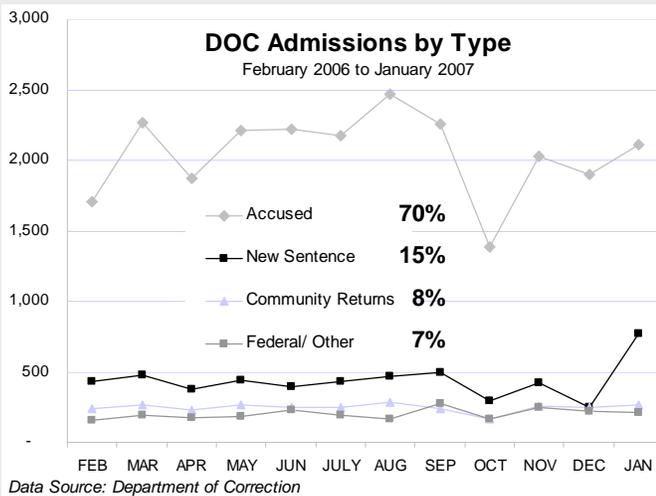
Since February 2006: (see CHART 1A and TABLE 1A)

- Accused offenders awaiting trial comprise **70%** of new admissions
- Sentenced offenders from courts comprise **15%** of new admissions

Data Notes:

Data reflects counts from February 1, 2006 to January 31, 2007. Consists of counts of newly admitted inmates. Accused inmates who are sentenced to prison while already incarcerated are not included in this data. Offenders admitted prior to their conviction and subsequent to their prison sentence were previously counted under "Accused".

CHART 1A



Data Source: Department of Correction

TABLE 1A

DOC Admissions by Type

February 2006 to January 2007

	Accused	New Sentence	Community Returns	Federal/ Other	Total
FEB	1,705	431	236	156	2,528
MAR	2,262	480	266	190	3,198
APR	1,871	379	229	176	2,655
MAY	2,211	436	264	188	3,099
JUN	2,216	399	246	228	3,089
JULY	2,174	427	250	193	3,044
AUG	2,471	465	281	162	3,379
SEP	2,253	497	238	276	3,264
OCT	1,383	295	169	168	2,015
NOV	2,025	423	254	244	2,946
DEC	1,896	246	250	220	2,612
JAN	2,114	773	264	210	3,361
Total	24,581	5,251	2,947	2,411	35,190
% Total	70%	15%	8%	7%	

Admissions to Prison from Community Returns

(B) On Account of Parole Revocation (Community Returns)

Since February 2006: (see CHART 1B.1 and TABLE 1B.1)

- Re-admits from DOC community programs comprise **8%** of admissions (see TABLE 1A)
- **2,947** offenders who were sent back to prison from DOC community release (see TABLE 1A and 1B.1)
 - **51%** were parolees (see TABLE 1B.1)
 - **26%** were under transitional supervision (TS)
 - **16%** were in a halfway house (HWH)
 - **8%** were on re-entry furlough

TABLE 1B.1

Prison Re-Admissions from DOC Community Supervision

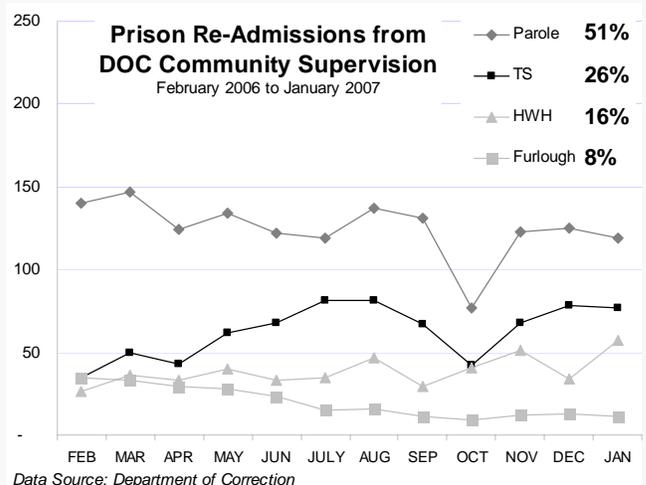
February 2006 to January 2007

	Parole	TS	HWH	Furlough	Total
FEB	140	35	26	35	236
MAR	147	50	36	33	266
APR	124	43	33	29	229
MAY	134	62	40	28	264
JUN	122	68	33	23	246
JULY	119	81	35	15	250
AUG	137	81	47	16	281
SEP	131	67	29	11	238
OCT	77	42	41	9	169
NOV	123	68	51	12	254
DEC	125	78	34	13	250
JAN	119	77	57	11	264
Total	1,498	752	462	235	2,947
% Total	51%	26%	16%	8%	

Data Notes:

Data reflects counts from February 1, 2006 to January 31, 2007. These percentages do not reflect rates of return.

CHART 1B.1



Data Source: Department of Correction

**Admissions to Prison from Community Returns
(continued)**

For January 2007: (see CHART 1B.2 and TABLE 1B.2)

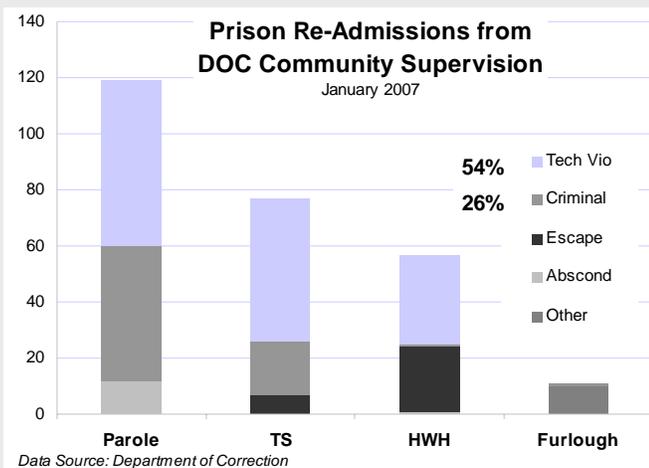
- In January 2007, **264** offenders who were sent back to prison from DOC community release
- **54%** were technical violations
- **26%** were criminal violations

Data Notes:
Cannot Escape from Parole, any entries moved to Abscond.

**TABLE 1B.2
Prison Re-Admissions from DOC Community Supervision**

	January 2007				Total	% Total
	Parole	TS	HWH	Furlough		
Tech Vio	59	51	32	0	142	54%
Criminal	48	19	1	1	69	26%
Escape	0	7	23	0	30	11%
Abscond	12	0	1	0	13	5%
Other	0	0	0	10	10	4%
Total	119	77	57	11	264	
% Total	45%	29%	22%	4%		

CHART 1B.2



**TABLE 1B.3
Prison Re-Admissions from DOC Community Supervision with Technical Violations**

	February 2006 to January 2007				Total
	Parole	TS	HWH	Furlough	
FEB	79	21	17	22	139
MAR	57	27	14	21	119
APR	51	26	12	13	102
MAY	58	35	22	16	131
JUN	59	38	13	18	128
JULY	38	44	11	8	101
AUG	64	48	31	2	145
SEP	67	32	15	1	115
OCT	32	26	30	1	89
NOV	53	41	37	2	133
DEC	53	44	20	0	117
JAN	59	51	32	0	142
Total	670	433	254	104	1,461
% Total	46%	30%	17%	7%	

**Admissions to Prison from Violations of Probation
(C) On Account of Probation Revocation (Violations of Probation – VOP)**

For January 2007: (see TABLE 1A)

- 157 of the **773** sentenced offenders were probation violators (20%)

**TABLE 1C
Sentenced Inmates with Violations of Probation (VOP)**

	September 2006 to January 2007		TOTAL
Sentenced	<=2 YR	> 2 YR	
SEP	97	39	136
OCT	134	25	159
NOV	73	23	96
DEC	47	15	62
JAN	125	32	157

Data Notes:
Due to its design, the DOC Management Information System can only provide the current month counts of probation violators. Also, it is not possible to determine how many of the probation violators were sentenced to prison for committing a new criminal offense or for technical violations of probation.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION RELEASES AND DISCHARGES

(2) The Number of Releases on Parole and to Other Forms of Community Supervision and Facilities

Since February 2006:
(see CHART 2 and TABLE 2)

- 11,571 offenders or 54% reached their end of sentence (EOS) and were released from DOC supervision (facilities and community programs)
- **9,842** inmates were released to DOC community programs
 - **26%** of DOC community releases were for parole
 - **27%** of DOC community releases were for transitional supervision (TS)
 - **19%** of DOC community releases were for halfway house (HWH)
 - **28%** of DOC community releases were for re-entry furloughs

Data Notes:
Data reflects counts from February 1, 2006 to January 31, 2007. Transfer Parole and Special Parole counted in Parole. Transitional Placement counted in Furlough.

CHART 2

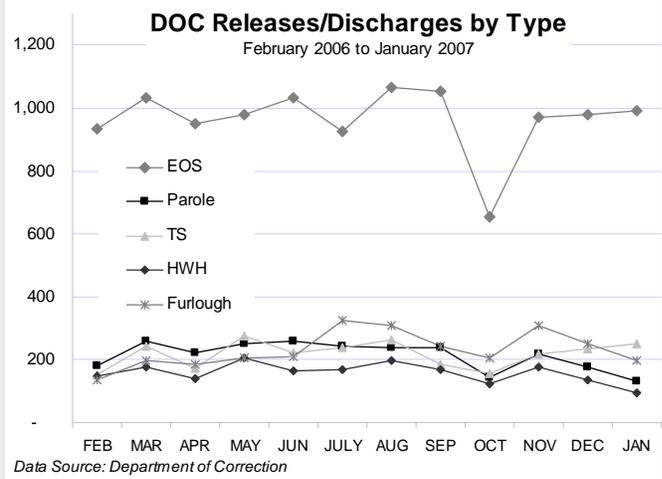


TABLE 2

DOC Releases/Discharges by Type

February 2006 to January 2007

	EOS	Parole	TS	HWH	Furlough	Total
FEB	933	183	151	149	137	1,553
MAR	1,032	259	241	176	196	1,904
APR	950	222	174	140	184	1,670
MAY	980	250	276	204	205	1,915
JUN	1,034	258	224	164	210	1,890
JULY	926	241	238	170	323	1,898
AUG	1,067	240	262	196	308	2,073
SEP	1,052	239	185	168	242	1,886
OCT	654	145	158	124	206	1,287
NOV	971	219	217	177	309	1,893
DEC	981	175	234	136	253	1,779
JAN	991	131	251	95	197	1,665
Total	11,571	2,562	2,611	1,899	2,770	21,413
% Total	54%					
Non EOS		26%	27%	19%	28%	9,842

GRANTING OF PAROLE

(3) The Rate of Granting Parole

*A Full Panel Hearings consists of three Board of Parole members.

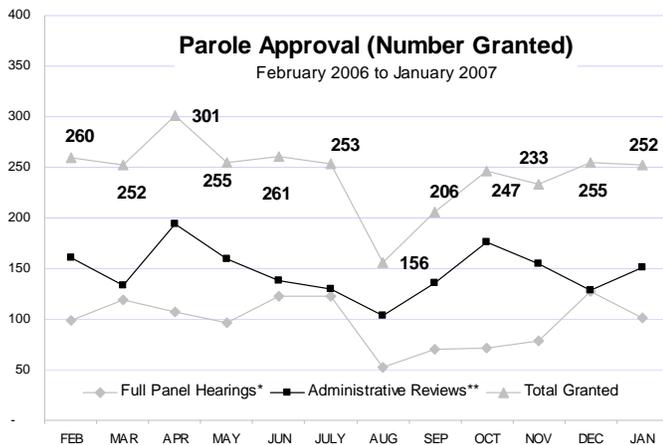
**Administrative Reviews are conducted for less serious offenders. A hearing officer interviews the offender and makes a recommendation to the Board of Parole.

Board of Parole Reviews:

Since February 2006:
(see TABLE 3, CHART 3A and 3B)

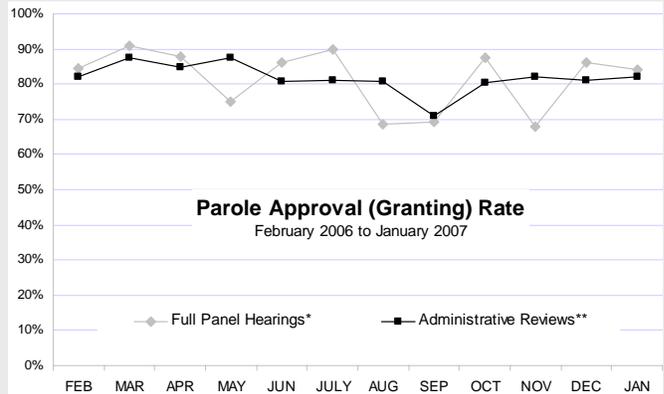
- **81%** of full panel hearings and **82%** of administrative reviews result in the granting of parole
- **2,931** inmates have been granted parole since February 2006
- **301** inmates were granted parole in April (highest number in 2006)
- **252** inmates were granted parole in January 2007

CHART 3A



Data Source: Board of Pardons and Paroles

CHART 3B



Data Source: Board of Pardons and Paroles

TABLE 3

Parole Approval (Granting) Rate

February 2006 to January 2007

	Full Panel Hearings*		Administrative Reviews**		Total Granted
	Number Granted	Granting Rate	Number Granted	Granting Rate	
FEB	99	85%	161	82%	260
MAR	119	91%	133	88%	252
APR	107	88%	194	85%	301
MAY	96	75%	159	87%	255
JUN	123	86%	138	81%	261
JULY	123	90%	130	81%	253
AUG	52	68%	104	81%	156
SEP	70	69%	136	71%	206
OCT	71	88%	176	80%	247
NOV	78	68%	155	82%	233
DEC	127	86%	128	81%	255
JAN	101	84%	151	82%	252
Total	1,166		1,765		2,931
Average		81%		82%	

OFFENDERS SENTENCED TO PROBATION AND REFERRALS TO CSSD COMMUNITY PLACEMENTS

(4) The Number of Probation Placements and Placements to Probation Facilities

For January 2007: (see CHART 4A)

- **2,494** convicted offenders sentenced to probation

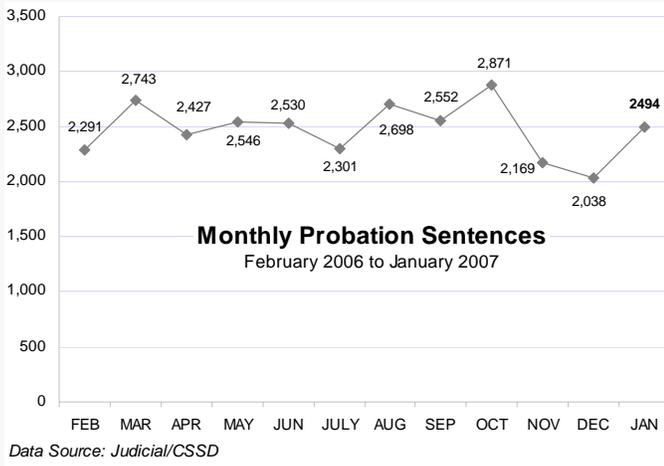
Since February 1, 2006:

- **29,660** total convicted offenders placed on probation

Data Notes:

Data reflects counts from February 1, 2006 to January 31, 2007.

CHART 4A



For Community Placements:

Since January 2006: (see CHART 4B and TABLE 4B)

- **15,422** offenders were sentenced to or referred by a probation officer to community placements
 - **8,637** (56%) were community-based services
 - **6,265** (41%) were outpatient placements
 - **520** (3%) were inpatient or residential programs

Data Notes:

January 2007 data was not available at the time of this report.

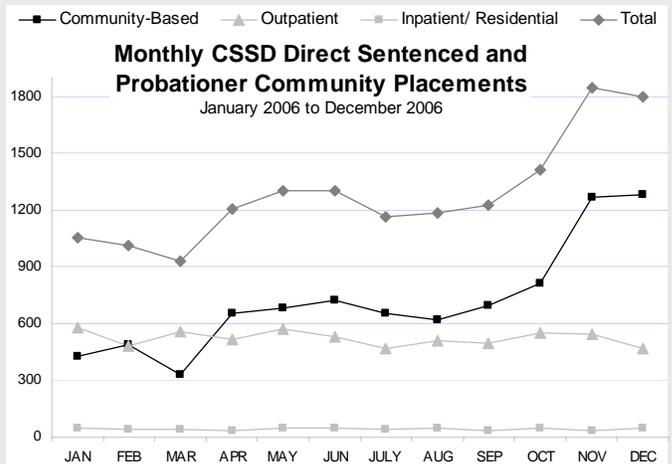
TABLE 4B

Monthly CSSD Direct Sentenced and Probationer Community Placements

January 2006 to December 2006

	Community-Based	Outpatient	Inpatient/Residential	Total
JAN	426	575	51	1,052
FEB	489	480	40	1,009
MAR	328	560	44	932
APR	655	519	34	1,208
MAY	683	569	46	1,298
JUN	722	532	47	1,301
JULY	652	468	44	1,164
AUG	623	507	51	1,181
SEP	697	493	35	1,225
OCT	812	549	47	1,408
NOV	1,270	543	35	1,848
DEC	1,280	470	46	1,796
Total	8,637	6,265	520	15,422
% Total	56%	41%	3%	

CHART 4B



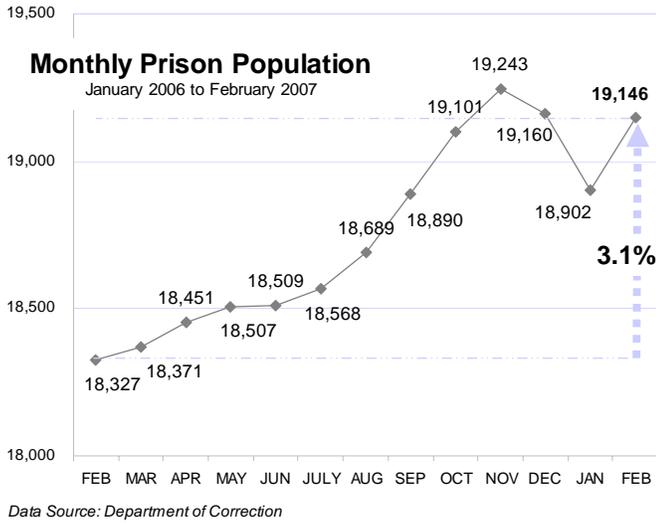
CURRENT PRISON POPULATION

(5) The Prison Population

Since February 2006: (see CHART 5A)

- DOC facilities' population increased in February 2007
- The prison population has increased **3.1%** over this thirteen (13) month period

CHART 5A



Snapshot of Prison Population by Race and Gender:

On February 1, 2007: (see CHART 5B and TABLE 5B)

- **92%** of the prison population are **Males**
- **42%** of the prison population are African-American
- **30%** of the prison population are White
- **27%** of the prison population are Hispanic

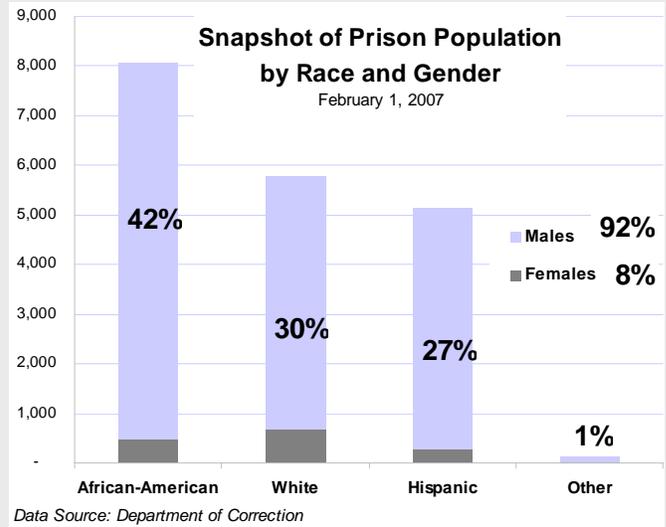
TABLE 5B

Snapshot of Prison Population by Race and Gender

February 1, 2007

	African-American	White	Hispanic	Other	Total	% Total
Females	466	666	282	28	1,442	8%
Males	7,605	5,119	4,865	115	17,704	92%
Total	8,071	5,785	5,147	143	19,146	
% Total	42%	30%	27%	1%		

CHART 5B



Snapshot of Prison Population by Age:

On February 1, 2007: (see CHART 5C and TABLE 5C)

- **29.9%** inmates are between 22 and 29 years old
- **28.8%** inmates are between 30 and 39 years old
- **425** inmates are under the age of 18 years old

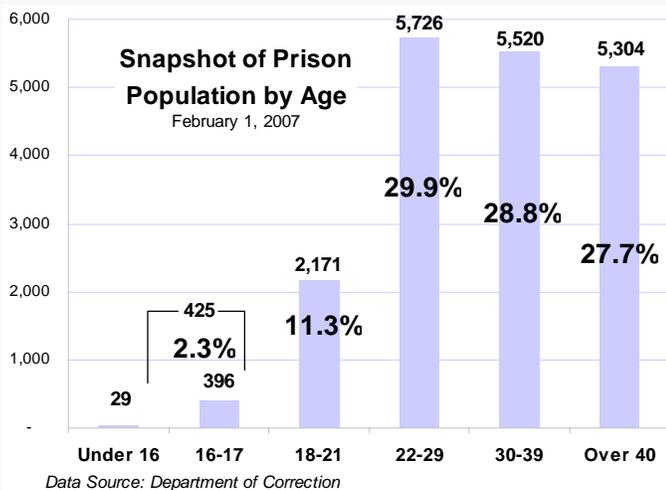
TABLE 5C

Snapshot of Prison Population by Age

February 1, 2007

Age Group	Population	% Total
Under 16	29	0.2%
16-17	396	2.1%
18-21	2,171	11.3%
22-29	5,726	29.9%
30-39	5,520	28.8%
Over 40	5,304	27.7%
Total	19,146	

CHART 5C



SIX MONTH FORECAST OF THE PRISON POPULATION

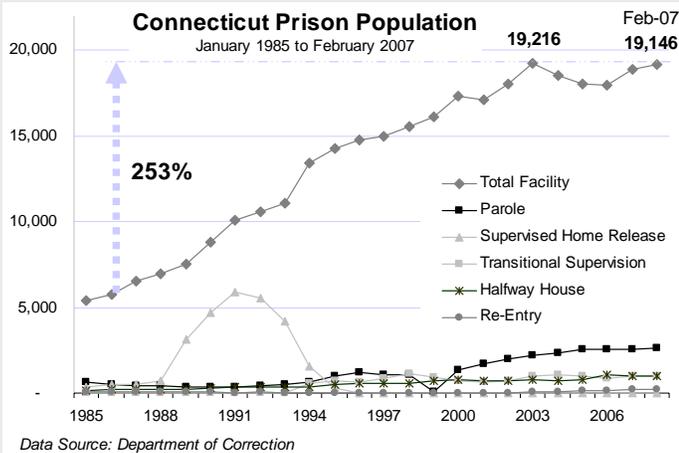
(6) The Projected Prison Population

Connecticut Prison Population Trends

From 1985 through February 2007: (see CHART 6A)

- The prison population has increased **253%**
- Community release programs have remained relatively constant
- The prison population has **decreased 0.4%** from January 2003 to February 2007

CHART 6A



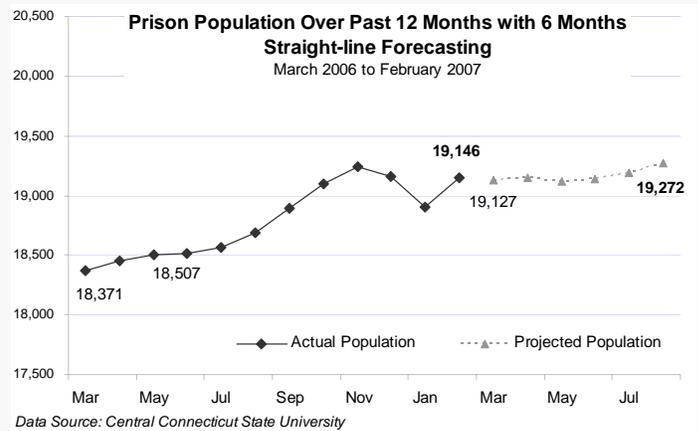
Connecticut Prison Population Forecast

A straight-line method was used to forecast the prison population through August of 2007. This method was based on the monthly changes in the prison population for the past five years.

The six month forecast suggests: (see CHART 6B)

- The prison population will **increase .7%** from February 2007 to August of 2007
- The August 2007 prison population will be **19,272** inmates

CHART 6B



Factors Affecting the Forecast Period

There are new programs and staff coming on-line in 2007 that are expected to positively impact a reduction in the overall correctional population during the new calendar year and beyond.

APPENDIX I - Types of Community Supervision

The chart below shows the various types of community supervision in Connecticut.

Who decides if released to community?	Types of Release	Terms	Supervised By
DOC	Transitional Supervision (TS)	Prison 2 years and under	DOC Parole Officers
	Halfway House (HWH)	18 months prior to end of sentence or parole release	DOC Parole Officers
	Re-entry Furlough	30 days from end of sentence or parole release	DOC Parole Officers
BOPP	Parole	Prison over 2 years	DOC Parole Officers
Courts/CSSD	Probation	Not sentenced to prison	CSSD Probation Officers
	Split Sentence Probation	Prison time followed by Probation	CSSD Probation Officers

Department of Correction (DOC)

-Theresa C. Lantz, Commissioner

The Department of Correction's Division of Parole and Community Services represents the consolidated community supervision and enforcement functions of the Department of Correction and the Board of Parole, which were combined in the fall of 2004 at the direction of the General Assembly.

Board of Pardons and Paroles (BOPP)

The Board of Pardons and Paroles is an autonomous panel with administrative support provided by the Department of Correction. Members of the Board are gubernatorial appointees. The Board possesses discretionary authority to grant pardons for criminal convictions and to place appropriate offenders in the community under parole supervision as a means of supporting their successful reintegration into law abiding society.

Court Support Services Division (CSSD)

-William H. Carbone, Executive Director

CSSD operates under the auspices of Connecticut's Judicial Branch. This division oversees:

- **Office of Adult Probation**
Conducts pre-sentence investigations ordered by the Superior Court and supervises probationers in all cases except juvenile matters.
- **Office of Alternative Sanctions**
Creates and sustains a full range of alternatives to incarceration for both pre- and post-conviction adult and juvenile populations.
- **Bail Commission**
Interviews and investigates individuals accused of crimes to assist the Superior Court in determining terms and conditions of pretrial release.
- **Family Services Division**
Assists the Superior Court in the resolution of problems and the adjudication of cases involving family relationships, family support, child protection and juvenile delinquency. Among the services provided by the Family Division are: mediation of domestic disputes, evaluation of child custody and visitation conflicts, juvenile probation services, divorce counseling, residential placement, restitution and community services.
- **Division of Juvenile Detention Services**
Provides pretrial secure detention and programming services to juveniles accused of delinquent acts.

APPENDIX II – Glossary & Counting Rules

Chart 1: Connecticut Criminal Justice System: Admissions & Discharges

Total Arrests: The number of occurrences for which individuals were taken into police custody for a violation of the Connecticut Motor Vehicle and Criminal Statutes.

Counting Rule: The number of different occurrences. That is, individuals who were arrested on three separate occasions would be counted three times.

Criminal Arrests: The number of occurrences for which individuals were taken into police custody for a violation of the Connecticut Criminal Statutes.

Counting Rule: The number of different occurrences. That is, individuals who were arrested on three separate occasions would be counted three times.

Total DOC Admissions: The number of individuals admitted into Connecticut Department of Correction facilities.

Counting Rule: The number of individuals admitted to any Department of Correction facility from January 1st of the current year to the last day of the monthly reporting period. Individuals who are admitted, released, and readmitted from DOC custody are counted each time they are admitted.

Pre-Trial Detention Accused/Unsentenced: Arrested individuals who cannot pay the bond amount are held in jail prior to their trial.

Counting Rule: Number of arrestees in jail from January 1st to the last month of the reporting period. This number represents the number of different occurrences per arrestee. That is, individuals who were arrested on three separate occasions and placed in jail prior to trial would be counted three times.

New Sentenced: Convicted offenders who were admitted to a DOC facility only after being convicted and sentenced to prison.

Counting Rule: The number of convicted offenders admitted to a DOC facility. This number does not include offenders who were in jail/prison during the pre-trial process and were subsequently convicted and sentenced to jail.

Federal/Other: Inmates who have been sentenced to a Federal prison and are being housed in a Connecticut DOC facility.

Counting Rule: The number of Federal inmates in Connecticut DOC facilities.

Community Returns: Inmates who have been released to a DOC community program but were returned to prison for not fulfilling the conditions of the release or for committing a new offense.

Counting Rule: The number of inmates released to a community program and returned to prison from January 1st to the end of the monthly reporting period.

Fixed Beds: The total number of permanent jail and prison beds within DOC facilities.

Arraignment: The pre-trial stage of the court process where arrested individuals hear the formal charges against them, are allowed to enter a plea, and where the judge sets the bond amount to determine whether they will be released from jail prior to their trial.

Judicial/CSSD Bail Supervision and Pre-Trial Diversion: Arrestees can be released from jail prior to their trial under specific conditions (e.g., drug treatment, mental health assessment, community service, etc). These individuals are supervised by CSSD pre-trial staff.

Counting Rule: Number cases with a pre-trial condition or cases referred to a pre-trial diversion program who were being supervised by CSSD pre-trial staff. This number represents different occurrences per arrestee. That is, individuals who were under pre-trial supervision on three separate occasions and would be counted three times.

Release on Recognizance: The court releases the defendant on a signed agreement that he or she will appear in court as required. This category also includes citation releases in which arrestees are released pending their first court appearance on a written order issued by law enforcement or pre-trial staff. This type of release is also known as a Written Promise to Appear.

Trial Court Adjudication: The trial stage of the court process where a verdict is made regarding accused individuals' guilt.

Judicial/CSSD Sentenced Supervision Probation: A court sentence where convicted offenders are supervised in the community rather than placed in prison. Requires offenders to abide by certain rules and conditions set by the judge and probation officer.

Counting Rules: Number of convicted offenders given a probation sentence from January 1st to the end of the monthly reporting period.

Nolled: A disposition of a criminal or motor vehicle case where the prosecutor agrees to drop the case against the defendant but keeps the right to reopen the case and prosecute at any time during the next thirteen months. The nolle is entered on the court record and the defendant is released from custody. If the defendant stays out of trouble during the thirteen months, the case is removed from the official court records.

Dismissed: Decision made by prosecutors or judges to drop the charges brought against an accused individual.

Not Guilty: Judge or jury finding that the accused individual did not commit the crime for which charges were brought forward.

Guilty but Not Incarcerated: Accused individual is guilty of the charges but the judicial sentence does not include jail or prison time.

Releases: Inmates who are released from DOC facilities.

DOC Community Supervision: DOC releases certain inmates to a variety of community programs prior to the end of their prison sentence. These programs primarily consist of parole, transitional supervision, halfway houses, and re-entry furloughs.

Counting Rules: Number of inmates released to a DOC community program between January 1st to the end of the monthly reporting period.

End of Sentence: Sentenced offenders who complete their sentence and are no longer in the custody of the Connecticut DOC.

Counting Rules: Number of sentenced offenders who completed their sentence and left DOC supervision. This includes inmates and individuals in DOC community programs.

Split Sentence Probation: A judicial sentence that requires convicted offenders to serve a set amount of time in DOC custody followed by a set amount of time on probation.

Chart 1A and Table 1A: DOC Admissions by Type

Accused: Arrested individuals who cannot pay the bond amount and are held in jail prior to their trial.

Counting Rule: Number of arrestees in jail by month. This number represents the number of different occurrences per arrestee. That is, individuals who were arrested on three separate occasions and placed in jail prior to trial would be counted three times.

New Sentence: Convicted offenders who were admitted to a DOC facility only after being convicted and sentenced to prison.

Counting Rule: The number of convicted offenders admitted to a DOC facility. This number does not include offenders who were in jail/prison during the pre-trial process and were subsequently convicted and sentenced to jail.

Federal/Other: Inmates who have been sentenced to a Federal prison and are being housed in a Connecticut DOC facility.

Counting Rule: The number of Federal inmates in Connecticut DOC facilities.

Chart 1B.1 and Table 1B.1: Prison Re-Admissions from DOC Community Supervision

Parole: Program available to certain inmates serving sentences of greater than two years. By statute, offenders convicted of non-violent crimes are eligible for parole after serving 50 percent of their sentence. Those offenders convicted of violent crimes must serve 85 percent of their sentence.

TS (Transitional Supervision): Eligible inmates must serve at least 50 percent of a sentence of two years or less. The facility Warden is the designated release authority and the DOC provides supervision and case management, through its Parole and Community Services Unit for offenders on TS status.

HWH (Halfway House): Utilized to provide assistance for those offenders who require greater support and supervision in the community. Offenders who are within eighteen months of release date or have been voted to parole may participate in these structured programs.

Re-Entry Furlough: The release of an inmate to an approved residence for up to 30 days in the final portion of their sentence for the purpose of re-entry support into the community.

Counting Rules: The number of inmates placed in each program during each particular month. Parolees who were placed in Halfway Houses were counted only as parolees. The same rule was applied for individuals in Transitional Supervision.

Chart 1B.2 and Table 1B.2: Prison Re-Admissions from DOC Community Supervision

Technical Violation: Failure to abide by rules or conditions as part of release in the program (e.g., failure to meet with community supervision officers, violating curfew, contacting crime victim, carrying a weapon, etc.).

Criminal: Being arrested for committing a new criminal offense while in the community.

Escape: Leaving a halfway house without permission (running away).

Abscond: Failure to report to community supervision for an extended period of time (running away).

Other: Miscellaneous reasons that do not fall into any of the above categories.

Counting Rules: Number of individuals readmitted to prison. The count only consists of the most serious violation (criminal, technical violation, escape, abscond, other).

Chart 2 and Table 2: DOC Releases/Discharges by Type

End of Sentence: Sentenced offenders who complete their sentence and are no longer in the custody of the Connecticut DOC.

Counting Rules: Number of sentenced offenders who completed their sentence and left DOC supervision. This includes inmates and individuals in DOC community programs.

Transfer Parole and Special Parole counted in Parole. Transitional Placement counted in Furlough.

Chart 3A: Parole Approval (Number Granted), Chart 3B and Table 3B: Parole Approval (Granting) Rate

Full Panel Hearings: An official parole board hearing that consists of three Board of Parole members. The Board of Parole members review the inmates' case file and discuss the possibility of parole with the inmate. After which, they vote on whether the inmate should be granted parole.

Administrative Reviews: A less formal process that is often used for less serious offenders. A hearing officer interviews the offender and makes a recommendation to the Board of Parole. The Board of Parole members vote on whether the inmate should be granted parole.

Counting Rules: The granting rate was calculated by dividing the number of paroles granted by the total number of parole hearings.

Chart 4A: Monthly Probation Sentences

Counting Rules: Number of clients who had Adult Probation Supervision cases starting in the month.

Chart 4B and Table 4B: Monthly CSSD Direct Sentenced and Probationer Community Placements

Community-Based Services: Alternative to Incarceration programs for less serious offenders. These programs provide a variety of services including day reporting, substance abuse services, full time education components, vocational assistance, counseling, supervision and extensive community service.

Outpatient: Alternative to Incarceration programs where probationers are required to report at specific times to receive program services including: Intake, assessment for risk and need, case management, substance abuse assessment, group interventions (employment, cognitive skills, substance abuse), community service restitution – CSLP and DEP; pre trial urinalysis testing; referral to community resources, including education and job development.

Inpatient/Residential: Alternative to Incarceration programs where probationers stay for a pre-determined period and receive a variety of services such as work release supervision, substance abuse treatment, educational services, life skills training, job development, family counseling, and intensive case management.

Counting Rules: Number of clients who were added to this program model per month. In November of 2006 a database change occurred. Data prior to November 2006 included some reporting inconsistencies which were corrected with the new database.

Chart 5A: Monthly Prison Population

Counting Rules: Number of inmates in the custody of DOC facilities on the first day of the given month.

Chart 5C and Table 5C: Snapshot of Prison Population by Age

Counting Rules: Number of inmates by age grouping in the custody of DOC facilities on the given day.

Chart 5B and Table 5B: Snapshot of Prison Population by Race and Gender

Counting Rules: Number of inmates by racial and gender groupings in the custody of DOC facilities on the given day.

Chart 6A: Connecticut Prison Population

Total Facility: Number of inmates in all of DOC facilities.

Supervised Home Release: A DOC community program that was discontinued in 1995.

Counting Rules: Number of individuals in each category on January 1st of the given year.

Chart 6B: Prison Population Over the Past 12 Months with 6 Months Straight-line Forecasting

Actual Population: Number of inmates in all DOC facilities.

Counting Rules: Number of inmates in the custody of DOC facilities on the first day of the given month.

Projected Population: Estimated number of inmates in DOC facilities on the first day of the given month.

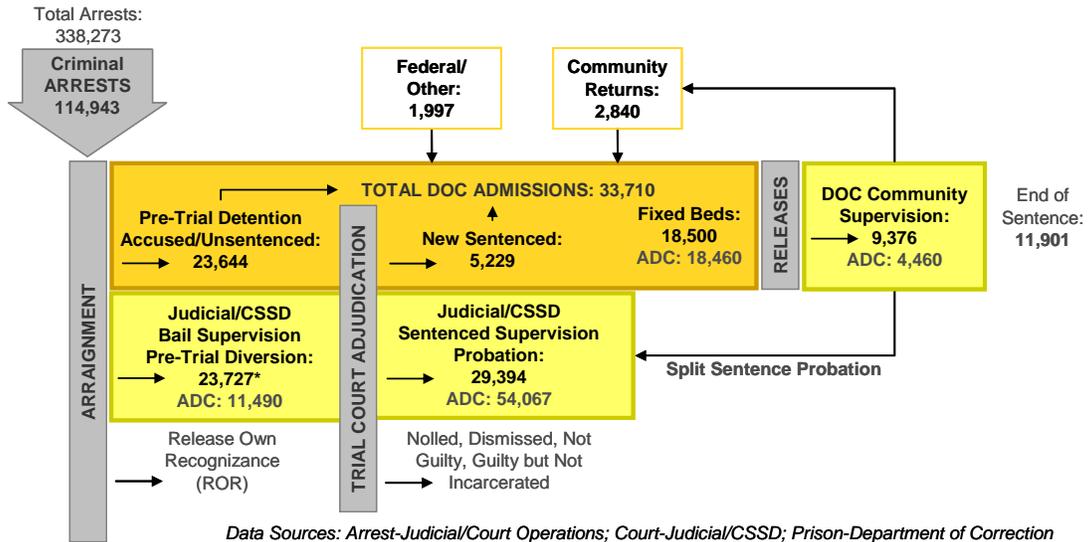
Counting Rules: The projected population was calculated by multiplying the last month of available actual population data by monthly changes in the prison population for the past five years.

APPENDIX III – Historical Perspective

Chart 1: Connecticut Criminal Justice System: Admissions & Discharges

Connecticut Criminal Justice System: Admissions & Discharges

January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2005



Data Sources: Arrest-Judicial/Court Operations; Court-Judicial/CSSD; Prison-Department of Correction
 *NOTE: Non-comparable value represents cases, not clients. There may be multiple cases per client.

Chart 1A and Table 1A: DOC Admissions by Type

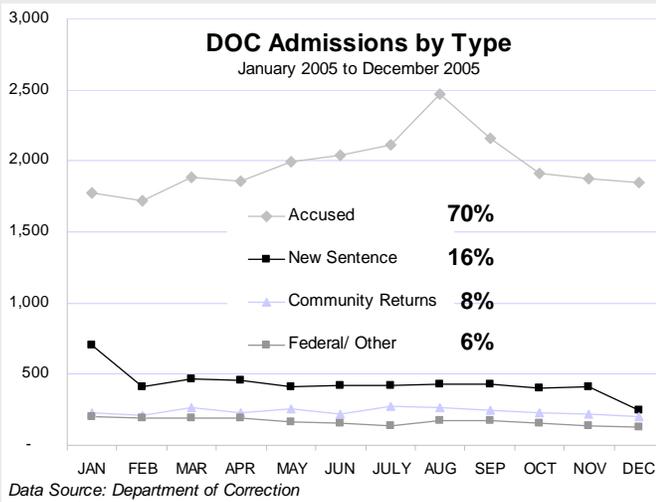


TABLE1A

DOC Admissions by Type
 January 2005 to December 2005

	Accused	New Sentence	Community Returns	Federal/ Other	Total
JAN	1,773	701	226	202	2,902
FEB	1,718	414	210	190	2,532
MAR	1,880	466	261	192	2,799
APR	1,860	460	228	191	2,739
MAY	1,994	416	255	163	2,828
JUN	2,044	418	220	159	2,841
JULY	2,117	423	272	136	2,948
AUG	2,472	432	265	170	3,339
SEP	2,155	434	251	178	3,018
OCT	1,909	402	230	151	2,692
NOV	1,875	414	224	134	2,647
DEC	1,847	249	198	131	2,425
Total	23,644	5,229	2,840	1,997	33,710
% Total	70%	16%	8%	6%	

Chart 1B.1 and Table 1B.1: Prison Re-Admissions from DOC Community Supervision

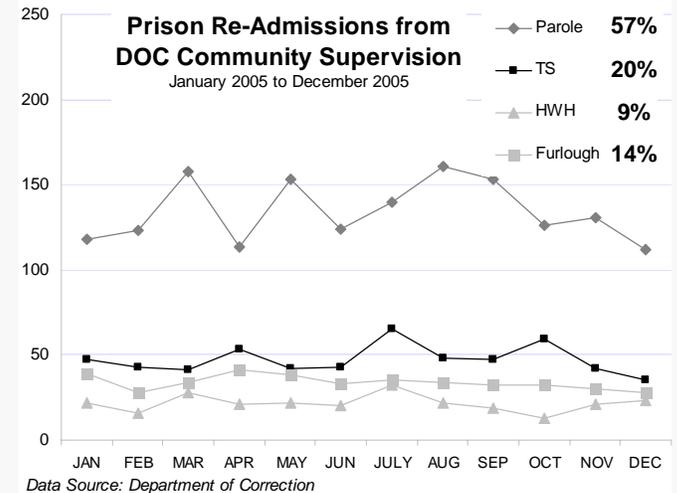
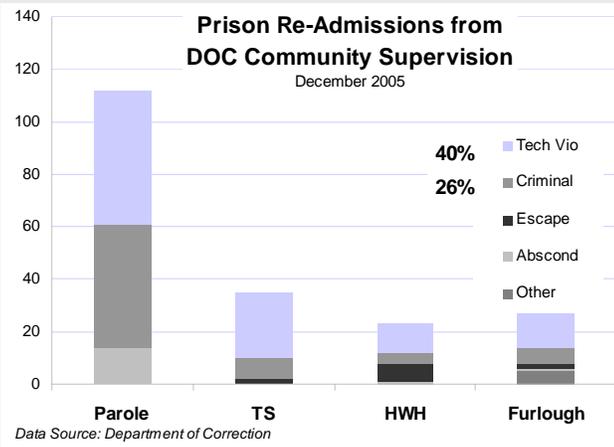


TABLE1B.1

Prison Re-Admissions from DOC Community
 January 2005 to December 2005

	Parole	TS	HWH	Furlough	Total
JAN	118	47	22	39	226
FEB	123	43	16	28	210
MAR	158	41	28	34	261
APR	113	53	21	41	228
MAY	153	42	22	38	255
JUN	124	43	20	33	220
JULY	140	65	32	35	272
AUG	161	48	22	34	265
SEP	153	47	19	32	251
OCT	126	59	13	32	230
NOV	131	42	21	30	224
DEC	112	35	23	28	198
Total	1,612	565	259	404	2,840
% Total	57%	20%	9%	14%	

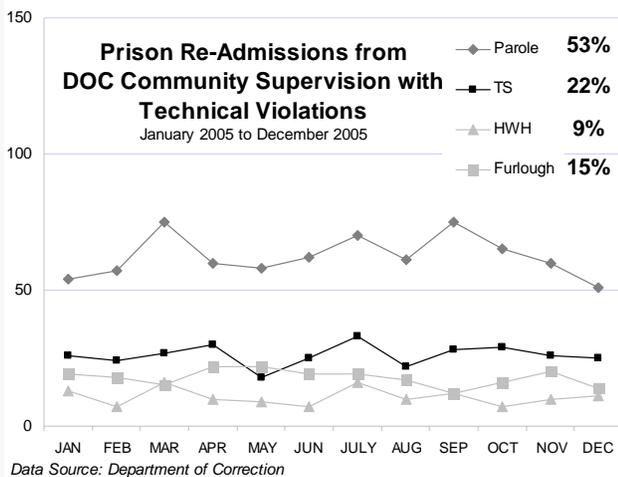
Chart 1B.2 and Table 1B.2: Prison Re-Admissions from DOC Community Supervision



**TABLE 1B.2
Prison Re-Admissions from DOC Community Supervision**

	Parole	TS	HWH	Furlough	Total	% Total
Tech Vio	51	25	11	14	101	40%
Criminal	47	8	4	6	65	26%
Escape	0	2	7	2	11	4%
Abscond	14	0	1	1	16	6%
Other	0	0	0	5	5	2%
Total	112	35	23	28	198	
% Total	57%	18%	12%	14%		

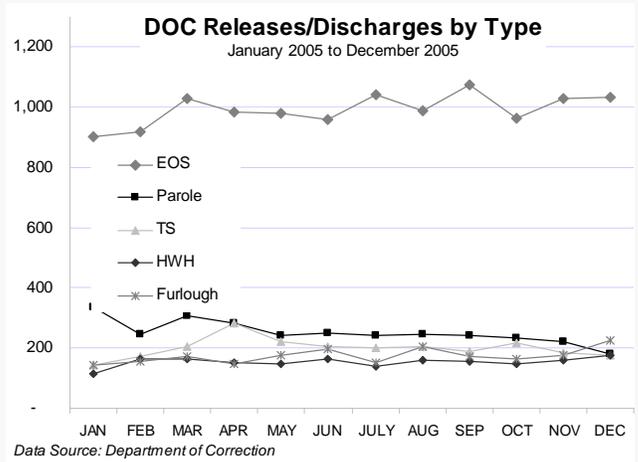
Chart 1B.3 and Table 1B.3: Prison Re-Admissions from DOC Community Supervision with Technical Violations



**TABLE 1B.3
Prison Re-Admissions from DOC Community Supervision with Technical Violations**

	Parole	TS	HWH	Furlough	Total
JAN	54	26	13	19	112
FEB	57	24	7	18	106
MAR	75	27	16	15	133
APR	60	30	10	22	122
MAY	58	18	9	22	107
JUN	62	25	7	19	113
JULY	70	33	16	19	138
AUG	61	22	10	17	110
SEP	75	28	12	12	127
OCT	65	29	7	16	117
NOV	60	26	10	20	116
DEC	51	25	11	14	101
Total	748	313	128	213	1,402
% Total	53%	22%	9%	15%	

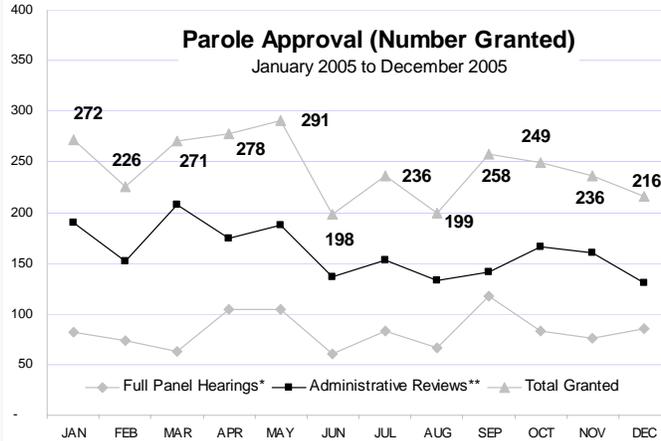
Chart 2 and Table 2: DOC Releases/Discharges by Type



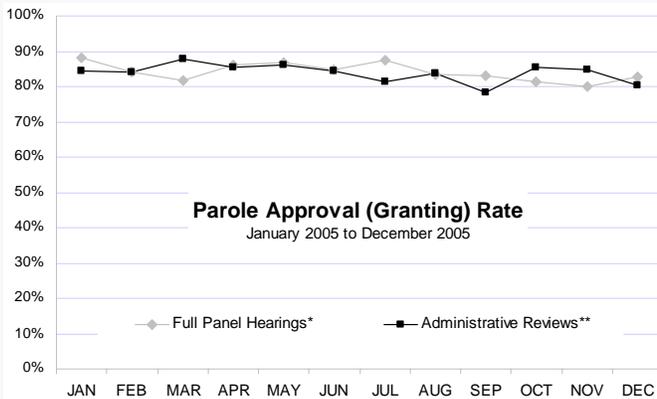
**TABLE 2
DOC Releases/Discharges by Type**

	EOS	Parole	TS	HWH	Furlough	Total
JAN	903	337	142	116	144	1,642
FEB	917	248	171	163	157	1,656
MAR	1,028	308	205	166	172	1,879
APR	983	285	282	150	149	1,849
MAY	980	244	221	149	176	1,770
JUN	961	250	203	162	196	1,772
JULY	1,040	241	200	141	151	1,773
AUG	987	248	207	158	205	1,805
SEP	1,075	244	188	157	171	1,835
OCT	964	235	216	149	162	1,726
NOV	1,030	223	186	159	178	1,776
DEC	1,033	181	177	176	227	1,794
Total	11,901	3,044	2,398	1,846	2,088	21,277
% Total	56%	32%	26%	20%	22%	
Non EOS		3,044	2,398	1,846	2,088	9,376

**Chart 3A: Parole Approval (Number Granted),
Chart 3B and Table 3B: Parole Approval (Granting)
Rate**



Data Source: Board of Pardons and Paroles



Data Source: Board of Pardons and Paroles

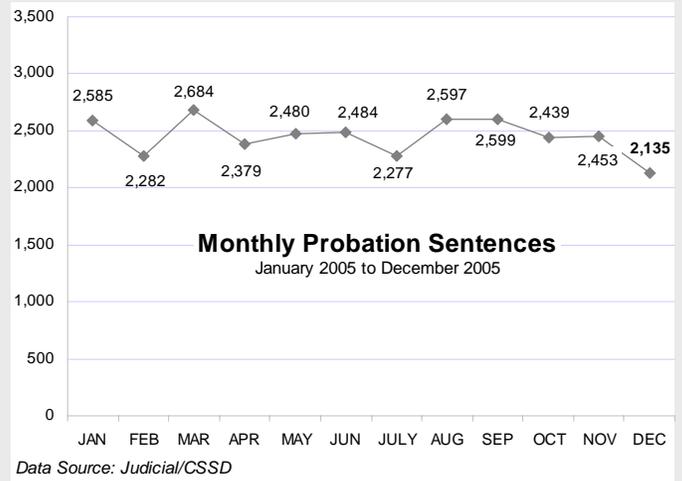
TABLE 3

Parole Approval (Granting) Rate

January 2005 to December 2005

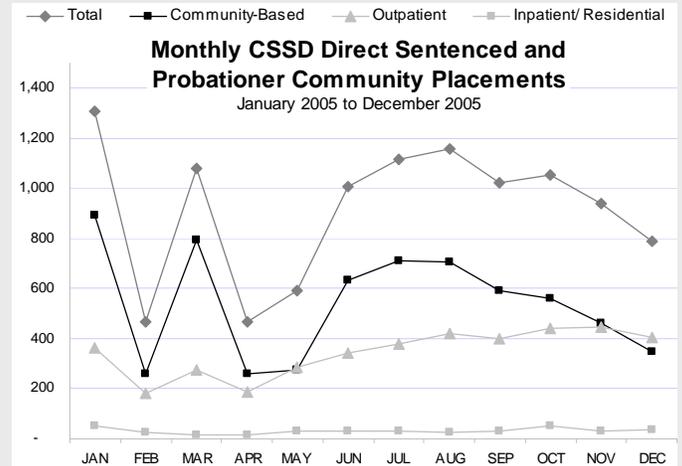
	Full Panel Hearings*		Administrative Reviews**		Total Granted
	Number Granted	Granting Rate	Number Granted	Granting Rate	
JAN	82	88%	190	84%	272
FEB	74	84%	152	84%	226
MAR	63	82%	208	88%	271
APR	104	86%	174	85%	278
MAY	104	87%	187	86%	291
JUN	61	85%	137	85%	198
JUL	83	87%	153	81%	236
AUG	66	84%	133	84%	199
SEP	117	83%	141	78%	258
OCT	83	81%	166	86%	249
NOV	76	80%	160	85%	236
DEC	86	83%	130	80%	216
Total	999		1,931		2,930
Average		84%		84%	

Chart 4A: Monthly Probation Sentences



Data Source: Judicial/CSSD

Chart 4B and Table 4B: Monthly CSSD Direct Sentenced and Probationer Community Placements



Data Source: Judicial/CSSD

Monthly CSSD Direct Sentenced and Probationer Community Placements

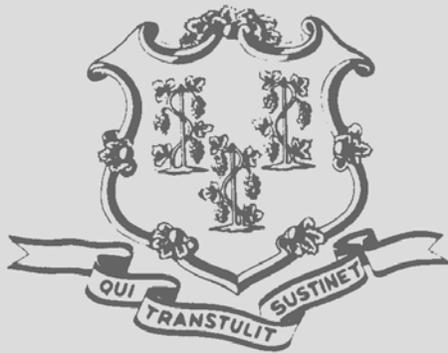
January 2005 to December 2005

	Community-Based	Outpatient	Inpatient/Residential	Total
JAN	891	361	54	1,306
FEB	257	182	28	467
MAR	792	274	15	1,081
APR	262	188	17	467
MAY	276	285	30	591
JUN	635	341	31	1,007
JUL	709	377	31	1,117
AUG	707	422	28	1,157
SEP	592	402	31	1,025
OCT	563	442	50	1,055
NOV	464	445	29	938
DEC	350	404	36	790
Total	6,498	4,123	380	11,001
% Total	59%	37%	3%	

Appendix F: Annual Correctional Population Forecasting Study

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
Prison Population Projections
Annual Report

March 1, 2007



OFFICE OF POLICY & MANAGEMENT
Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division

CONNECTICUT STATISTICAL
ANALYSIS CENTER
Central Connecticut State University

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FORECASTING WORK GROUP PARTICIPANTS

This report has been generated with the co-facilitation of the Office of Policy and Management, the Connecticut Statistical Analysis Center at Central Connecticut State University, and in cooperation with its key criminal justice service partners: the Department of Correction, the Board of Pardons and Paroles, the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch, and Court Operations of the Judicial Branch.

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Major
Research and Strategic Planning
Department of Correction

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Board of Pardons and Paroles

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MESSAGE FROM THE OPM UNDER SECRETARY

The 2007 State of Connecticut Prison Population Projections Report was developed 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 within the Office of Policy and Management (OPM) effective July 1, 2006, and tasked the Division with developing an annual report presenting projections of Connecticut's prison population. The inaugural edition of this report provides these projections along with a discussion of factors that influence changes in the prison population.

Our projections indicate that, based upon the previous five year trend, Connecticut's prison population over the next five years will remain stable if current practices remain in place.

The 2007 State of Connecticut Prison Population Projections Report was prepared by the Connecticut Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) in conjunction with the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division of OPM. The Connecticut SAC is a collaborative venture between OPM and the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Central Connecticut State University (CCSU). The activities of Connecticut's SAC are directed by Dr. Stephen Cox, Chair of the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at CCSU. It is located within The Institute for the Study of Crime and Justice at CCSU. OPM serves as the primary funding source for the SAC through the procurement of federal Department of Justice funds from the State Justice Statistics Program for SACs grant. This is the first of what is hoped to be many fruitful and productive collaborations on current criminal justice policy and planning issues facing the State of Connecticut.

Further, the Division, in collaboration with the SAC, has established a Forecasting Working Group that meets regularly to share data and assist in the production of this report and the Division's monthly Correctional Population Indicators Report. A list of participants in the Forecasting Working Group is provided on page two of this report.

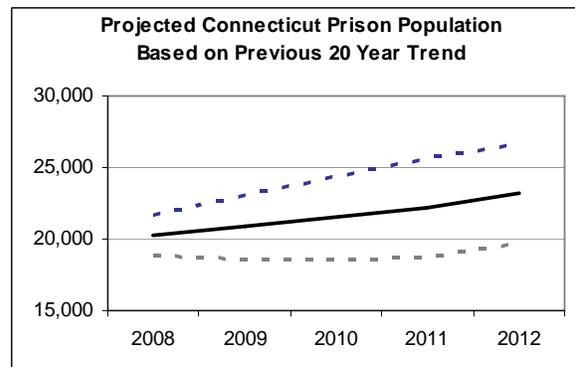
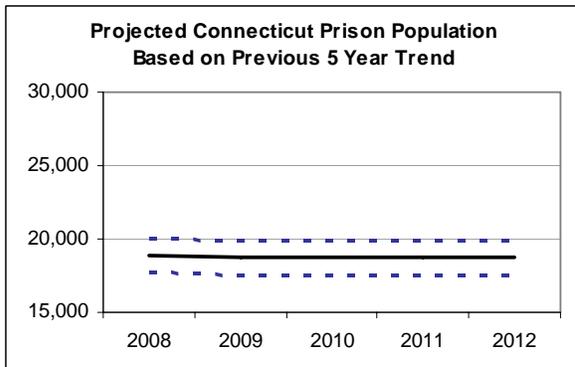
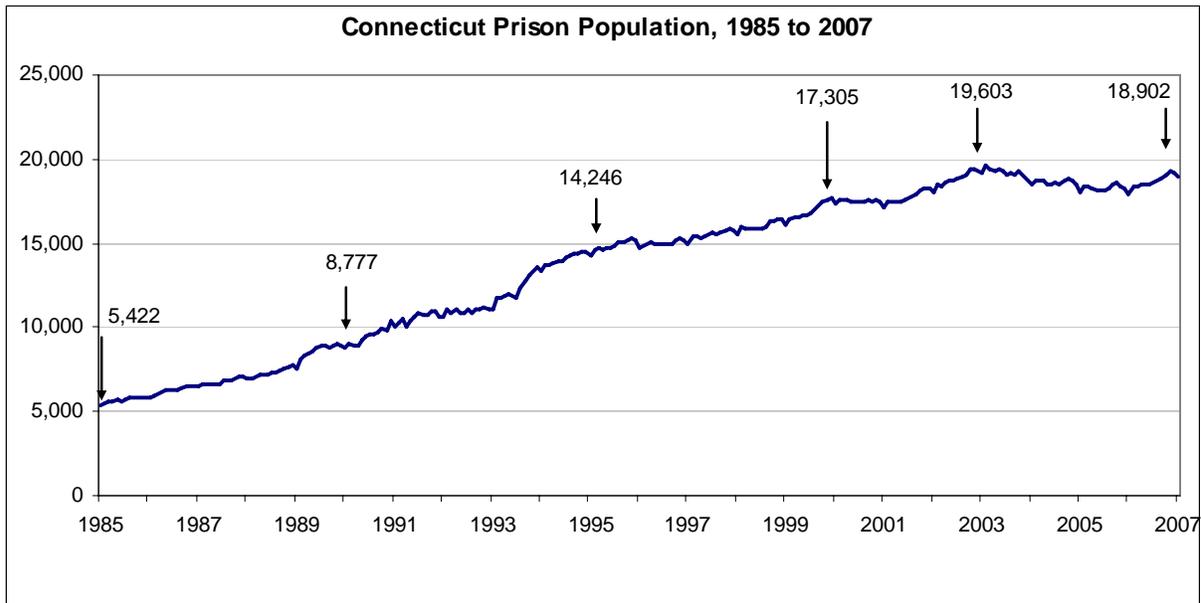
In addition, many other colleagues and staff members within OPM and the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division have contributed to this work. I am grateful for the hard work of all involved in this report.

Brian Austin, Jr., Esq.
Under Secretary
Criminal Justice Policy and Planning
Office of Policy and Management
March 1, 2007

CONNECTICUT'S PRISON POPULATION PROJECTIONS THROUGH 2012

CONCLUSION: *The previous 5 year trend suggests that the prison population will remain stable if current practices remain in place. Based on the 20 year trend, however, the prison population may increase well beyond current Department of Correction capacity.*

The State of Connecticut's prison population steadily increased an average of 5% per year from 1985 to 2003 and remained relatively stable from 2004 to 2007¹. Assuming there will be no major changes in criminal justice policies, we provide two different prison population estimates². If we base the projections on the previous 5 years, the prison population will remain stable at 18,703 inmates. However, if the projections are based on the previous 20 year trend, the prison population will continue to steadily increase to 23,229 inmates by December 2012³.



Year	Projections Based on 5 Year Trend		Projections Based on 20 Year Trend	
	Prison Population Projection	Yearly Rate Change	Prison Population Projection	Yearly Rate Change
2008	18,827	0.9%	20,230	7.0%
2009	18,706	0.6%	20,869	3.1%
2010	18,703	0%	21,507	3.0%
2011	18,703	0%	22,146	2.9%
2012	18,703	0%	23,229	4.8%

¹ The prison population is defined as all sentenced and accused offenders housed within Department of Correction facilities. This count does not include sentenced offenders under community supervision. See Appendix A for the yearly prison population.

² See the Appendix A for a description of the data and methods used in the projection.

³ See the Appendix A for the upper and lower confidence intervals of the prison population projections.

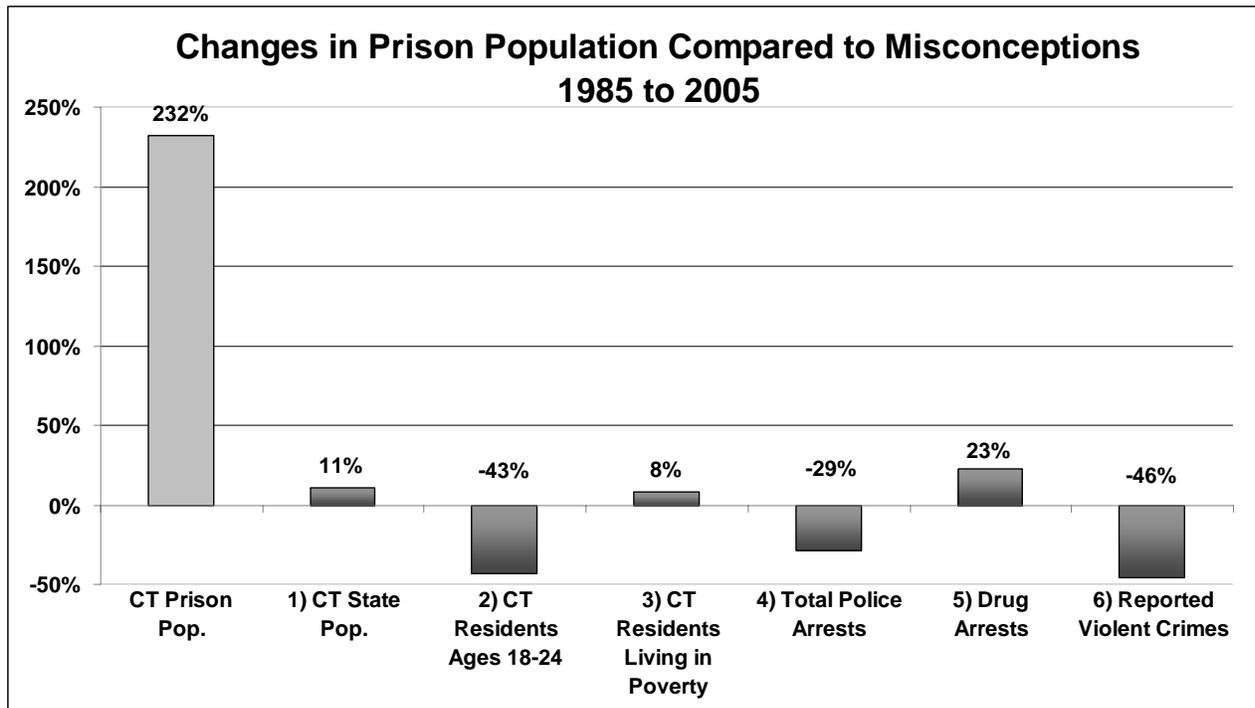
COMMON MISCONCEPTIONS FOR THE PRISON POPULATION INCREASE

CONCLUSION: *We believe the prison population fluctuations have been caused by policy changes within the criminal justice system. Those factors commonly associated with increases in the prison population have had little or no direct effect in Connecticut.*

The prison population in Connecticut has significantly increased from 1985 to 2007 and there are several misconceptions as to why this increase has occurred. These have generally involved beliefs that significant changes in Connecticut’s population, demographics, and crime statistics have led to more offenders being sentenced to prison. While the Connecticut prison population increased 232% from 1985 to 2005, none of these factors had similar increases.

	Change from 1985 to 2005
Connecticut Prison Population	232% Increase
Misconception:	
1) More people live in Connecticut	11% Increase
2) More Connecticut residents are of prime crime committing age (18-24 yrs. old)	43% Decrease
3) More people live below the poverty line	8% Increase
4) More people are being arrested	29% Decrease
5) More people are being arrested for drug offenses	23% Increase
6) More violent crimes are being committed	46% Decrease

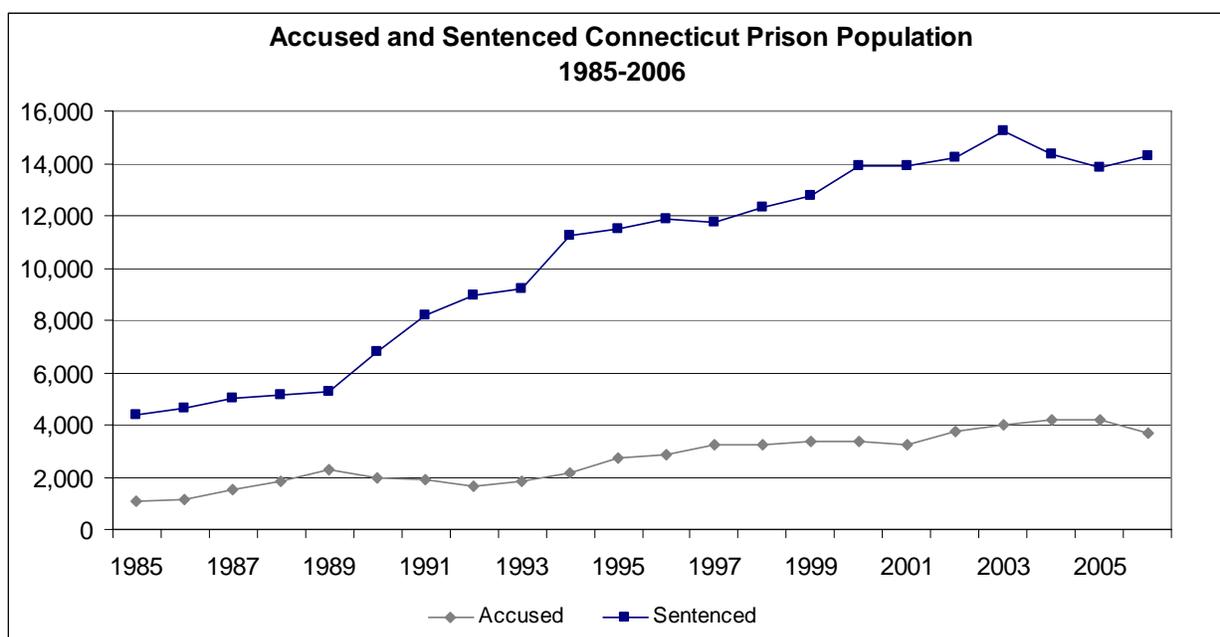
We believe that those factors commonly associated with increases in the prison population have had little or no direct effect in Connecticut. None of these factors have a twenty year trend that is similar to the steady increase in the prison population (see Appendix B for a more detailed presentation of these twenty year trends).



THE ACCUSED AND SENTENCED PRISON POPULATION

CONCLUSION: While the accused prison population has more immediate effects on the overall prison population, the significant increase in the prison population is primarily due to increases in the sentenced population.

The Department of Correction houses both accused offenders who have been arrested and are awaiting trial (also known as pretrial offenders) and sentenced offenders who have been convicted of their offenses and are serving their sentences in prison. There has been considerable discussion over whether an increase in the number of accused offenders has had a significant effect on the overall prison population. While the accused prison population has steadily increased from 1985 to 2006, the sentenced population has increased at a higher rate. It appears that temporary spikes and dips in the total prison population have been caused by sharp increases and decreases in the accused population. However, the steady growth in the total prison population is primarily due to increases in the sentenced population.

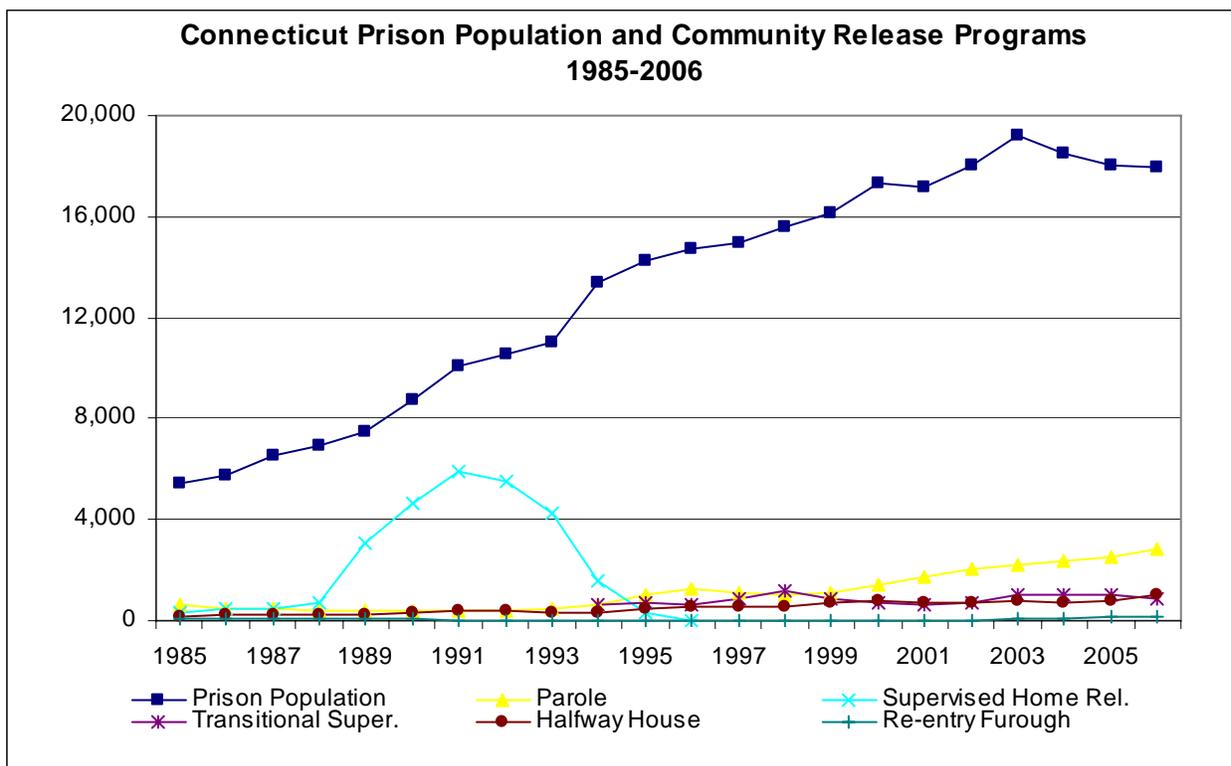


Year	Prison Population	Accused Population	% Accused of Prison Population	Rate Change	Year	Prison Population	Accused Population	% Accused of Prison Population	Rate Change
1985	5,422	1,052	19%		1996	14,744	2,868	20%	4.5%
1986	5,771	1,131	20%	7.5%	1997	14,996	3,263	22%	13.7%
1987	6,542	1,498	23%	32.4%	1998	15,558	3,227	21%	-1.0%
1988	6,923	1,821	26%	21.5%	1999	16,104	3,336	21%	3.4%
1989	7,516	2,270	30%	24.6%	2000	17,305	3,390	20%	1.6%
1990	8,777	1,998	23%	-12.0%	2001	17,137	3,233	19%	-4.6%
1991	10,101	1,884	19%	-5.7%	2002	17,997	3,771	21%	16.6%
1992	10,573	1,631	15%	-13.0%	2003	19,216	3,996	21%	5.9%
1993	11,055	1,851	17%	13.5%	2004	18,552	4,186	23%	4.7%
1994	13,384	2,176	16%	17.0%	2005	18,001	4,191	23%	0.1%
1995	14,246	2,743	19%	26.5%	2006	17,928	3,668	21%	-12.5%

EFFECTS OF POST-INCARCERATION RELEASE PROGRAMS

CONCLUSION: In the last ten years, there has been an increase in the number of inmates on parole, in halfway houses, and on re-entry furloughs. These increases appear to be related to the more recent stabilization of the prison population.

The Department of Correction utilizes several types of community release programs⁴ and processes that allow inmates to serve a portion of the end of their prison sentences in the community. These mainly consist of parole, transitional supervision, halfway houses, and re-entry furloughs.⁵ These programs also serve to decrease the number of inmates being housed by the Department of Correction. The number of offenders in these programs has significantly increased over the past ten years. These increases appear to be related to the more recent stabilization of the prison population.



Year	Parole	Super Home	Trans. Super.	Halfway House	Re-Entry	Year	Parole	Super Home	Trans. Super.	Halfway House	Re-Entry
1985	647	345	0	172	48	1996	1,239	27	659	544	9
1986	482	491	0	206	48	1997	1,065	0	876	561	7
1987	448	472	0	230	74	1998	1,049	0	1,165	588	35
1988	394	738	0	243	89	1999	1,099	0	896	712	34
1989	390	3,104	0	242	68	2000	1,381	0	717	749	25
1990	374	4,680	0	310	69	2001	1,722	0	633	738	27
1991	355	5,875	0	360	23	2002	2,019	0	705	735	26
1992	425	5,536	0	360	37	2003	2,199	0	1,012	759	44
1993	483	4,213	0	329	25	2004	2,343	0	1,060	680	47
1994	624	1,538	591	335	35	2005	2,552	0	1,005	798	137
1995	997	280	714	509	29	2006	2,796	0	863	1,048	139

⁴ See the Appendix A for a more detailed description of these programs.

⁵ Supervised Home Release (SHR) was a community supervision program that was abolished by the Connecticut General Assembly in 1990 and phased out over the next four years.

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH CHANGES IN THE PRISON POPULATION

CONCLUSION: *Three factors that were found to have a significant effect on the prison population were the (1) number of people arraigned; (2) number of people arraigned with charges requiring them to serve 85% of their prison sentence if convicted; and, (3) number of people sentenced to prison.*

A review of prison forecasting reports from other states suggest there are a variety of contributing factors to changes in prison populations. These include: increased sentence length, harsher penalties for convicted sex and drug offenders, decreased parole consideration, increase in violent crimes, demographic and population changes, probation and parole violations, higher levels of court intakes, limited alternatives to incarceration programs. The common thread across these reports is that more offenders are being sentenced to prison, for longer periods of time, with fewer being released on parole or early release.⁶

We conducted an in-depth study to assess the effects of court processes and prison community release programs on the prison population.⁷ Of the processes and programs we assessed, only three of these factors were found to have a significant influence on the prison population. These were the:

- 1) number of people arraigned;
- 2) number of people arraigned with charges requiring them to serve 85% of their prison sentence if convicted;
- 3) number of people sentenced to prison.

It is important to point out that we analyzed monthly changes in the prison population and these are time lagged effects. That is, the number of people arraigned by states' attorneys does not have an immediate effect on the prison population. There is a seven month lag to when the prison population is affected. In other words, once an offender is arrested, it takes an average of six-to-eight months for the case to be disposed (from arraignment to prison sentence). Therefore, the number of people arraigned in January will have a direct affect on the prison population in August.

A similar time lag was found for the number of people arraigned with charges that would require 85% of a prison sentence to be served. However, for this factor, the time lagged affect is eight months. A simple explanation is that these are more serious offenses and take longer to move through the court system.

The number of people sentenced to prison had a one month time lag. That is, the number of people receiving prison sentences in January will directly affect the prison population in February.

⁶ See the Bibliography for a list of these state reports.

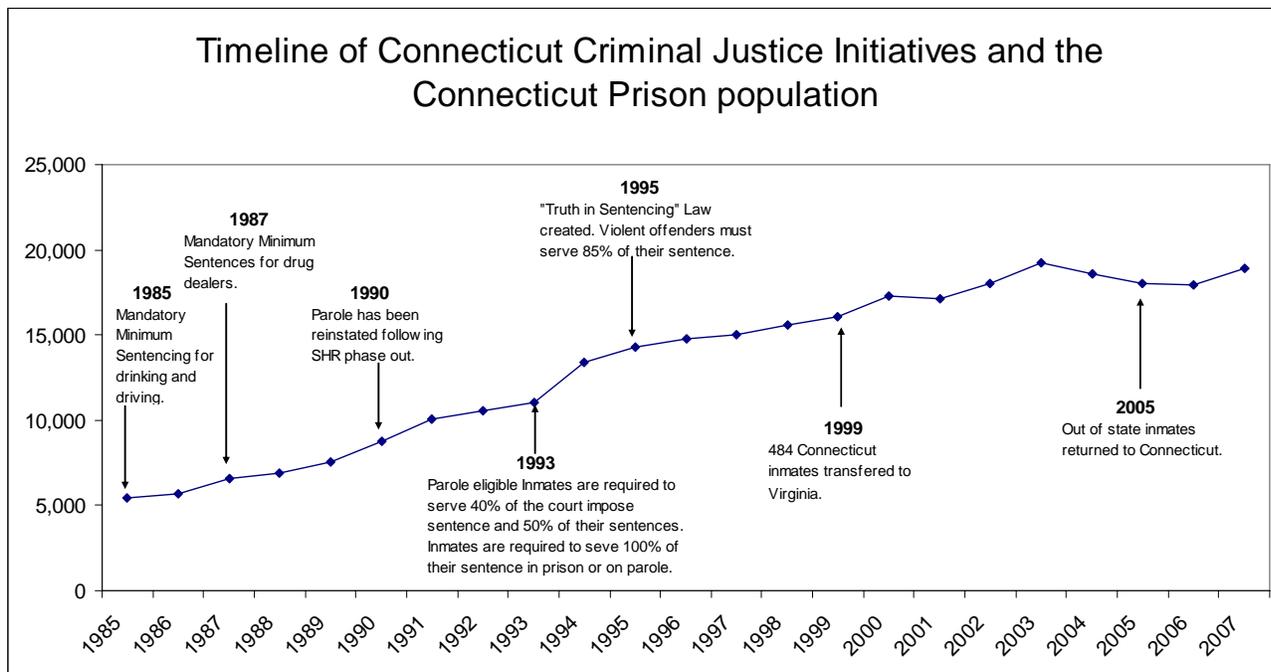
⁷ See the Appendix A for more detailed summary of the data and method used to conduct this study.

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

In developing a prison population projection model, a review of trends in the Connecticut prison population from 1985 through 2006 led us to the following conclusions:

1. The 5 year trend suggests that the prison population will remain stable if current practices remain in place. Based on the 20 year trend, however, the prison population may increase well beyond current Department of Correction capacity.
2. We believe the prison population increases have been caused by policy changes within the criminal justice system. Those factors commonly associated with increases in the prison population have had little or no direct effect in Connecticut (Connecticut's population, demographics, and crime statistics).
3. While the accused prison population has more immediate effects on the overall prison population, the significant increase in the prison population is primarily due to increases in the sentenced population.
4. In the last ten years, there has been an increase in the number of inmates on parole, in halfway houses, and on re-entry furloughs. These increases appear to be related to the more recent stabilization of the prison population.
5. Three factors that were found to have a significant effect on the prison population were the (1) number of people arraigned; (2) number of people arraigned with charges requiring them to serve 85% of their prison sentence if convicted; and, (3) number of people sentenced to prison.

There is no one specific cause of the significant increase in Connecticut's prison population. We believe that legislation passed by the Connecticut General Assembly from the late 1980s through the mid-1990s has led to a cumulative effect on it.



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APPENDIX A

Prison Population Forecasting Statistical Method and Data

The projection of the prison population was performed using an autoregressive integrated moving average model (ARIMA). This modeling technique was selected because it is extremely flexible with this type of time-based data and can provide straightforward and reliable forecasts.

Monthly prison population counts from January 1985 to December 2006 were obtained from the Department of Correction.

Prison Population Forecasting Model Assumptions

1. The Connecticut General Assembly will not pass legislation which will:
 - a. lengthen or shorten prison sentences;
 - b. limit the parole granting rate;
 - c. increase the penalties for non-violent offenses.
2. There will be no new construction or a significant increase in inmate beds.
3. Community supervision programs will not replace prison commitments.
4. All discretionary practices will remain constant among Connecticut's criminal justice agencies throughout the projection period.

Upper and Lower Confidence Intervals Of The Projection Models

Projected Connecticut Prison Population Using the 5 Year trend

Year	Projection	Lower Confidence Interval	Upper Confidence Interval
2008	18,827	17,715	19,939
2009	18,706	17,560	19,852
2010	18,703	17,557	19,850
2011	18,703	17,557	19,850
2012	18,703	17,557	19,850

Projected Connecticut Prison Population Using the 20 Year trend

Year	Projection	Lower Confidence Interval	Upper Confidence Interval
2008	20,230	18,818	21,642
2009	20,869	18,622	23,115
2010	21,507	18,618	24,396
2011	22,146	18,698	25,594
2012	23,229	19,774	26,683

Connecticut Prison Population, 1985 to 2007

Year	Prison Population	Yearly Rate Change	Year	Prison Population	Yearly Rate Change
1985	5,422		1997	14,996	1.7%
1986	5,771	5.3%	1998	15,558	3.7%
1987	6,542	12.9%	1999	16,104	3.5%
1988	6,923	5.8%	2000	17,305	7.5%
1989	7,516	8.5%	2001	17,137	-1%
1990	8,777	16.7%	2002	17,997	5%
1991	10,101	15%	2003	19,216	6.7%
1992	10,573	4.7%	2004	18,522	-3.4%
1993	11,055	4.5%	2005	18,001	-2.9%
1994	13,384	21%	2006	17,928	-4.0%
1995	14,246	6.4%	2007	18,902	5.5%
1996	14,744	3.5%			

Summary of Department of Correction Community Programs

Parole: The Board of Pardons and Paroles has the authority to release certain inmates serving sentences of greater than two years. By statute, offenders convicted of non-violent crimes are eligible for parole after serving 50 percent of their sentence. Those offenders convicted of violent crimes must serve 85 percent of their sentence.

Supervised Home Release (SHR): An early release program created in 1981. SHR gave the Department of Correction authority to release inmates prior to the end of the court-imposed sentence. Program was eliminated by the General Assembly in 1990, however, the DOC was maintained its authority to release inmates with sentences of two years or less.

Transitional Supervision (TS): Eligible inmates must serve at least 50 percent of a sentence of two years or less. The facility Warden is the designated release authority and the Department of Correction provides supervision and case management, through its Parole and Community Services Unit for offenders on Transitional Supervision status. Transitional supervision replaced supervised home release.

Halfway House: Utilized to provide assistance for those offenders who require greater support and supervision in the community. Offenders who are within eighteen months of release date or have been voted to parole may participate in these Department of Correction structured programs.

Re-Entry Furlough: The release of an inmate by the Department of Correction to an approved residence for up to 30 days in the final portion of their sentence for the purpose of re-entry support into the community.

Data and Statistical Method used to Study the Influences on the Prison Population

Several pieces of data were collected for this report. First, in assessing factors that have caused the increase in the prison population, data were collected from the Department of Correction and the Judicial Branch regarding the prison population, prison release programs, arraignments and court dispositions from January 1, 1998 to December 31, 2004. The time frame of 1998 to 2004 was selected because it provided the most recent and the most reliable court and prison data. These data were collected on individuals and individual cases and aggregated into monthly data for analysis. Specifically, data collected from the Department of Correction consisted of monthly counts of the facility population, accused facility population, re-entry furloughs, halfway house population, transitional supervisees, and parolees. Data collected from the Judicial Branches' CRMVS system were comprised of arraignment data (number of cases arraigned, number of people arraigned, number of felony arraignments, number of arraignments requiring 85% time served, and severity of the arraigned offenses), court disposition data (number and type of court dispositions, number of convictions, number of people convicted, number of felony convictions, number of convictions requiring 85% time served, severity of convicted offenses, number of violation of probation convictions, number of people sentenced to prison, number of people sentenced over and under two years in prison, and average prison sentence).

From January 1, 1998 to December 31, 2004, the Connecticut prison population increased from 15,558 to 18,001 (a 16% increase). While this increase was not as steep as other time periods, it is representative of how the population has increased from 1985 to 2006. A Time Series Multiple Regression approach was employed to determine what factors had the most influence in this increase in the prison population. For this analysis, the following variables were used:

Prosecutorial

- Number of people arraigned
- Number of people arraigned whose offense met the 85% mandatory minimum sentence
- Number of people sentenced to prison
- Number of cases arraigned
- Number of felony cases arraigned
- Number of nonfelons arraigned

- Number of cases arraigned meeting the 85% mandatory minimum sentence requirement
- Severity of the offenses arraigned

Judicial

- Number of cases disposed
- Number of people disposed
- Number of felons disposed
- Number of people sentenced to prison
- Number of felony cases receiving prison sentences
- Number of felons sentenced to prison
- Number of people sentenced to serve 85% of their court-imposed prison sentence
- Number of people sentenced to prison for over two years
- Number of probation violators sentenced to prison
- Severity of offenses for people sentenced to prison
- Total prison time sentenced
- Average prison time sentenced

Department of Correction Community Release Programs

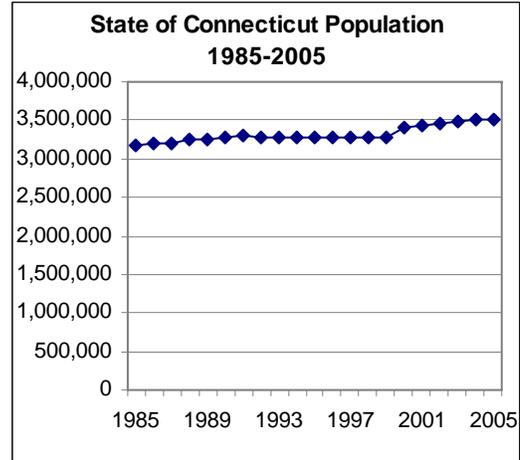
- Number of people on parole
- Number of people in transitional supervision
- Number of people on parole
- Number of people on re-entry furloughs
- Number of people in halfway houses

APPENDIX B

Detailed Comparison of Prison Population Increases and Misconceptions

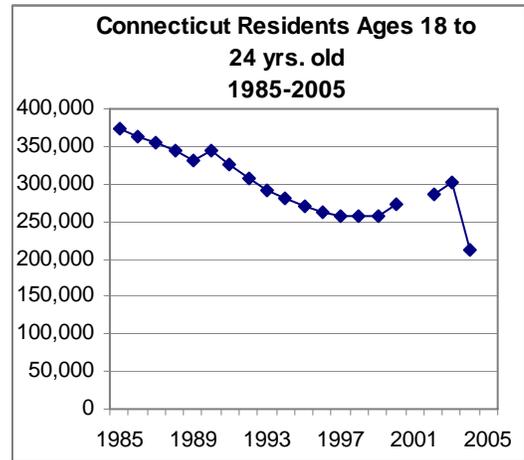
#1: More People Live in Connecticut

A commonly held belief is that the major cause of the increase in the prison population has been an increase in Connecticut's population (e.g., more people in the state leads to more arrests and convictions which leads to more people in prison). However, the 20 year trend in Connecticut's total population does not mirror the trend in the prison population. The total population has only increased 11% (significantly lower than the 232% increase in the prison population). Though there are more individuals living in Connecticut, the increase is nominal when compared to the prison population trend.



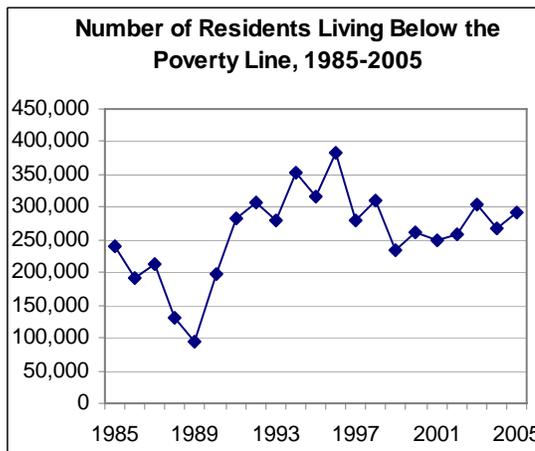
#2: More Connecticut Residents are of Prime Crime Committing Age

The increased prison population has also been attributed to the belief that more Connecticut residents are between the ages of 18 and 24 years old, and that this age group is responsible for a significant amount of crime (the more young people, the more crime and arrests, and more people in prison). On the contrary, the number of males and females between the ages of 18 and 24 has significantly declined from 1985 to 2005. The number of residents in the 18 to 24 year old age group has dropped 43% over the last 20 years.



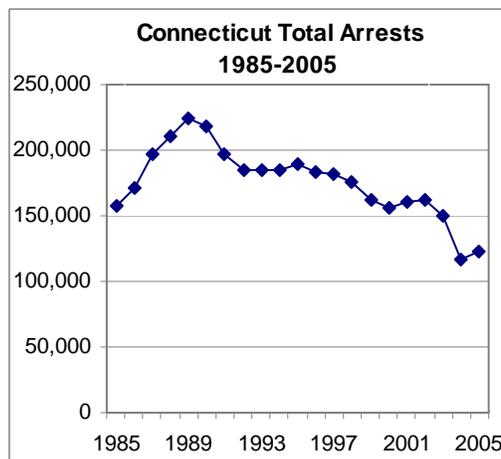
#3: More People Live Below the Poverty Line

Another commonly held belief is that the poverty rate affect the crime rate, which in turn affects the prison population (e.g., more poor people will commit more crime out of desperation and will subsequently be arrested and sentenced to prison). However, while the prison population has increased, the number and rate of Connecticut residents living below the poverty line has increased by 8% over the last 20 years. In particular, from 1996 to 2005 the prison population increased by 18%, whereas, residents living below the poverty line decreased by 29%. While Connecticut's prison population was growing, the poverty rate was decreasing.



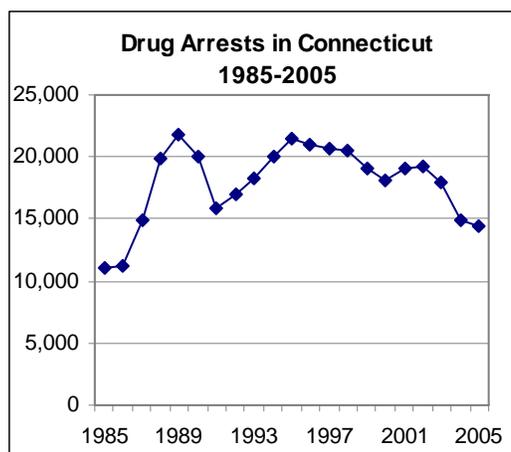
#4: More People are Being Arrested

Police officers represent an offender's entry into the criminal justice system and can have a significant affect on the prison population (the more people arrested, the more people convicted, and the more people sentenced to prison). This idea is especially true in Connecticut because the Department of Correction houses arrestees prior to their arraignments and trials. However, this has not been the case in Connecticut. Over the last 20 years there has been a 29% decrease in police arrests. The number of people arrested does not mirror the state's upward prison population trend. Lower arrest rates should suggest a decrease of new prison commitments, and therefore the increase of the state's prison population is not associated with more people being arrested.



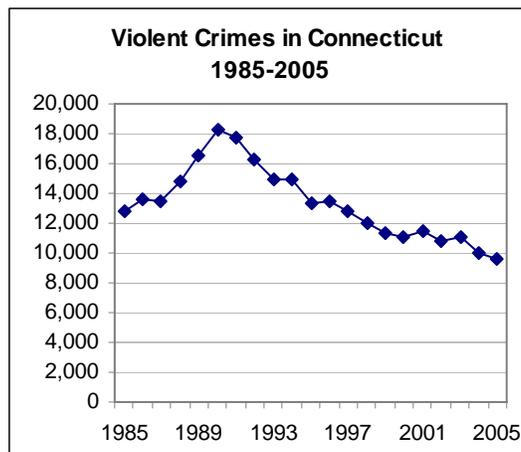
#5: More Drug Offenders are Being Arrested

During the 1980s and early 1990s, the widespread use of cocaine and crack cocaine was believed to overburden all aspects of the criminal justice system, especially corrections. It appears that the increased prison population from 1985 through 1992 can be attributed to the increase in drug arrests and the arrest rate for drug offenses. However, from 1995 to 2005, there has been a noticeable decline in drug related arrests (32%). While drug arrests are steadily decreasing, the state's prison population had been rising every year.



#6: More Violent Crimes are Being Committed

Similar to the argument regarding drug arrests, a common perception is that more people are committing violent crimes and subsequently being sentenced to prison. However, Connecticut's violent crime rate has decreased by 46% over the last 20 years. From 1991 to 2005 the violent crime rate has been steadily declining, this trend does not mirror the state's prison population trend. It continues to steadily increase despite the drop in violent crime.



Appendix G: Annual Recidivism Report

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
Recidivism Study
Annual Report

March 1, 2007



OFFICE OF POLICY & MANAGEMENT
Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division

**CONNECTICUT STATISTICAL
ANALYSIS CENTER**
Central Connecticut State University

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DESCRIPTION OF THE CONNECTICUT STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER

The Connecticut Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) is a Bureau of Justice Statistics funded collaborative venture between the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division at the Office of Policy and Management and the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Central Connecticut State University. The SAC functions as a clearinghouse for justice related information, serves as a liaison in assisting the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the Justice Research Statistical Association (JRSA) in gathering state data, and conducting policy and evaluation research.

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MESSAGE FROM THE OPM UNDER SECRETARY

The 2007 State of Connecticut Recidivism Study was developed 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 within the Office of Policy and Management effective July 1, 2006, and tasked the Division with issuing an annual report on the recidivism of offenders released from the custody of the Department of Correction and from probation. The inaugural edition of this report assesses the recidivism rates of offenders released during the 2000 calendar year.

The 2007 State of Connecticut Recidivism Study was prepared by the Connecticut Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) in conjunction with the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division of OPM. The Connecticut SAC is a collaborative venture between OPM and the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Central Connecticut State University (CCSU). The activities of Connecticut's SAC are directed by Dr. Stephen Cox, Chair of the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at CCSU. It is located within The Institute for the Study of Crime and Justice at CCSU. OPM serves as the primary funding source for the SAC through the procurement of federal Department of Justice funds from the State Justice Statistics Program for SACs grant. This is the first of what is hoped to be many fruitful and productive collaborations on current criminal justice policy and planning issues facing the State of Connecticut.

In addition, many other colleagues and staff members within OPM and the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division have contributed to this work. I am grateful for the hard work of all involved in this report.

Brian Austin, Jr., Esq.
Under Secretary
Criminal Justice Policy and Planning
Office of Policy and Management
March 1, 2007

STUDY DESCRIPTION AND DEFINITION OF TERMS

Study Purpose: *The Connecticut Statistical Analysis Center assessed the recidivism rates of 8,221 inmates released from prison during the 2000 calendar year.*¹

In 2000, the Connecticut Department of Correction released 9,501 inmates who had been convicted of a crime and sentenced to serve time in prison. These inmates were released because they had either completed their court-ordered prison sentence or were placed in a community-based program while remaining under the supervision of the Department of Correction or Board of Parole. Of the 9,501 inmates, we were able to obtain court records for 8,221 (an 87% match rate) of them. While this match rate is not perfect, it is acceptable for the purposes of this study.

For the purpose of this study, reconviction and resented to prison were used as the measures of recidivism. These were selected because they were believed to be the most accurate information available. While arrest data is commonly used as a measure of recidivism, it may not always be accurate. For example, if a person is arrested and the charge receives a *nolle*², the record of this arrest will be erased after thirteen months.

This study followed six different groups of ex-inmates. These groups were created based on their (1) type of prison release (end of sentence or community-based program) and (2) type of community supervision received prior to or immediately following prison release (parole, transitional supervision, DOC community-based program).³

Study Group ⁴	Description of Type of Prison Release
End of Sentence Prison Release	
(1) Release from Prison	Released from prison after completing court sentence without receiving any community supervision
(2) Release from Parole	Released from DOC custody after serving time in prison and completing court sentence in the community under parole supervision
(3) Release From Transitional Supervision	Released from DOC custody after serving time in prison and completing court sentence in the community under transitional supervision
Prison Release with DOC Supervision	
(4) Release to Parole	Released from prison with parole supervision
(5) Release to Transitional Supervision	Released from prison under transitional supervision program
(6) Release to Comm. Program	Released from prison to a DOC community program (halfway house or re-entry furlough)

¹ See the Technical Appendix for a more detailed description of the study's method and sample.

² A nolle is a charge that a State's Attorney (i.e., prosecutor) decides not to take action on. State's Attorneys have thirteen months to move forward on charges that are nollied.

³ See the Technical Appendix for a description of the community programs.

⁴ While the Department of Correction does release end of sentence inmates from community programs, we were unable to distinguish them from those release from parole or transitional supervision.

RECIDIVISM RATES FOR INMATES RELEASED IN 2000

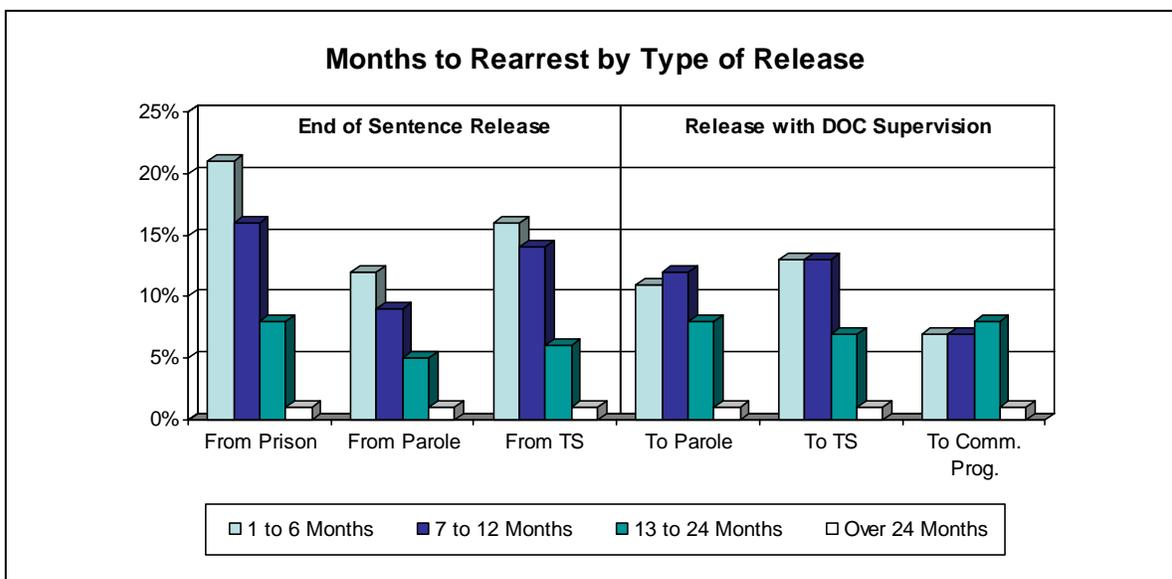
Conclusion: Inmates released from prison with no community supervision were most likely to be reconvicted and resented to prison for a new offense.

The overall reconviction rate was 39% and the overall reincarceration rate was 22%. Inmates released from prison without community supervision before or after their release had the highest reconviction and reincarceration rates (47% and 26%) while inmates released to a DOC community program (most commonly a halfway house or re-entry furlough) had the lowest reconviction rate (24%) and inmates released from DOC custody after completing their sentence while on parole had the lowest reincarceration rate (12%).

The average days in the community prior to rearrest (that led to a new conviction) was 255. Inmates released to DOC community program were out of prison the longest (343 days) and inmates released from prison with no community supervision averaged the shortest (238 days) amount of time prior to rearrest.

Reconviction Rates by Type of Prison Release

	Number in Study Group ⁵	Reconviction Rate	Days to Rearrest	Resentenced to Prison	Resentenced Prison Days
End of Sentence Release					
Release from Prison	3,996	47%	238	26%	1,071
Release from Parole	514	27%	242	12%	1,209
Release From Trans. Sup.	734	37%	255	16%	1,229
Release with DOC Supervision					
Release to Parole	1,233	31%	293	19%	1,243
Release to Trans. Sup.	643	35%	273	21%	945
Release to Comm. Program	768	24%	343	16%	783
Overall Averages		39%	255	22%	1,027

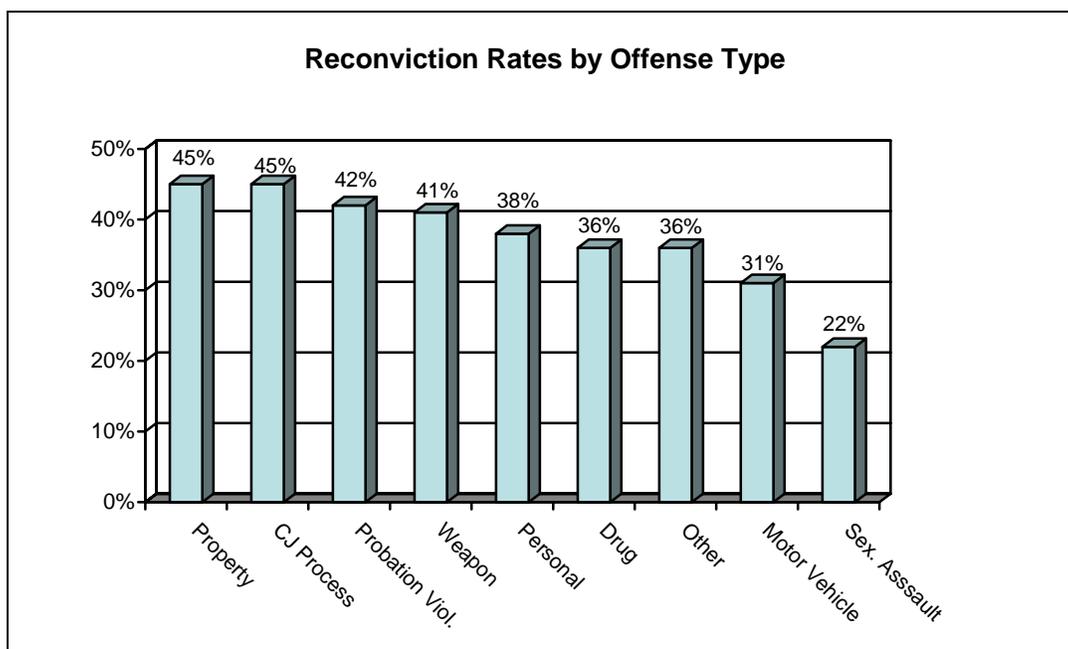


⁵ This total does not equal 8,221. A small number of inmates were released for other reasons (115) or were transferred to the custody of a different correctional jurisdiction (218).

COMPARISON OF TYPE OF OFFENSE AND RECONVICTION

Conclusion: Property offenders and those offenders incarcerated for criminal justice process offenses have the highest reconviction rates.

Property offenders and those offenders incarcerated for criminal justice process offenses have the highest reconviction rates (45%).⁶ These were followed by violation of probation (42%), weapon offenses (41%), personal offenses (38%), and drug offenses (36%). The offense types with the lowest reconviction rates were motor vehicle offenses (31%) and sexual offenses (22%).



Reconviction Rates for Individual Offenses
(based on highest number of offenders within each offense type)

Offense	Total Offenders Released	Percentage Reconvicted	Offense	Total Offenders Released	Percentage Reconvicted
Property			Drug		
Larceny	600	43%	Poss. of Narcotics	757	41%
Burglary	529	43%	Sale of Hallucinogen	1,610	34%
CJ Process			Other		
Failure to Appear	170	42%	Conspiracy	232	32%
Escape	107	54%	Criminal Attempt	155	30%
Weapons			Motor Vehicle		
Carrying weapons	100	46%	Oper. under the influence	82	24%
Carrying or sale of dangerous weapon	26	46%	Driving while license susp.	20	20%
Personal			Probation Violation	1,404	42%
Assault	433	40%	Sexual Assault	147	22%
Robbery	396	39%			

⁶ See the Technical Appendix for the list of individual offenses within each category.

THE INFLUENCE OF PROBATION SUPERVISION FOLLOWING PRISON

Conclusion: Inmates with probation supervision after completing their prison sentence have lower conviction rates than inmates leaving prison without community supervision.

It is common practice in Connecticut for judges to sentence convicted offenders to serve a prison term and once this prison term is completed, the offender is sentenced to serve a term of probation. This practice is commonly referred to as a split-sentence and guarantees that these offenders will have some type of community supervision following their release from prison.

The final analysis looked at the effect of split sentence probation on reconviction rates. For this analysis, only inmates who had completed their sentence were included because they were the only group being supervised by probation officers following their release from prison (parolees and transitional supervision inmates were excluded). Over one-third of all inmates released at the end of their sentence had to serve a term of probation to follow (36%).

For the three types of end of sentence inmates, the reconviction rates were significantly lower for split sentence probationers than inmates leaving prison without a probation sentence to follow. Overall, the reconviction rate was 14% higher for inmates who were released from prison following the completion of their sentence who did not have a term of probation to follow (46% to 32%).

Reconviction Rates for Split Sentenced Probationers by Type of Prison Release

	Number	Release from Prison	Release from Parole	Release from Transitional Supervision	Overall Averages
Post-Prison Probation	1,878	37%	21%	29%	32%
No Probation after leaving DOC custody	3,366	52%	32%	43%	46%
Overall Averages		47%	27%	37%	42%

PRIOR RESEARCH FINDINGS OF INMATE RECIDIVISM RESEARCH

Conclusion: The recidivism rates found in this study are comparable to the 2001 Connecticut Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee report and to national studies of recidivism.

National research on recidivism rates of prisoners is somewhat dated, but provides useful information. For instance, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (2002)⁷ studied four measures of recidivism (rearrest, reconviction, reincarceration with a new sentence, and reincarceration without a new sentence) across 15 states (Arizona, California, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Texas, and Virginia). They found that within three years of release: 68% were rearrested for a new offense, 47% were reconvicted of a new crime, 25% were resentenced to prison for a new crime, and 52% were reincarcerated.

In Connecticut, there have been two inmate recidivism studies released in the past five years. First, the Connecticut General Assembly's Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee (2001) analyzed the rate of recidivism for two different cohorts of offenders (probationers and inmates) who were placed on probation or released from prison in 1997⁸. The probationer cohort group consisted of 10,402 adults who were convicted of a felony and sentenced to probation or other sanctions that did not involve incarceration. In the inmate group, rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration data were collected for 4,006 inmates who were discharged from prison after:

- serving the maximum prison term imposed by the court and upon release were no longer under the custody or supervision of a criminal justice agency (end of sentence offenders);
- serving the maximum prison term imposed by the court and upon release began a period of probation under the supervision of the Connecticut Judicial Branch (split sentenced offenders);
- serving at least 50% of the court-imposed prison term and were paroled by the Board of Parole;
- serving at least 50% of the court-imposed prison term and granted early release to a Connecticut Department of Correction community-based program (e.g., transitional supervision, halfway house, community supervision, or re-entry furlough).

Three measures of recidivism (rearrest for a new felony or misdemeanor offense, reconviction on new charges, and reincarceration) were used in this study and both groups were tracked three years following their probation sentence or prison release. The recidivism rates for the inmate group were: 69% were rearrested, 46% were reconvicted, and 22% were reincarcerated (18% received a nonprison sentence of probation, an alternative sanction, or fine).

Second, Cox, Bantley, and Roscoe (2004)⁹ studied inmate recidivism as part of their evaluation of the Probation Transition Program and Technical Violation Unit (two programs

⁷ Langan, P.A., & Levin, D.J. (2002). *Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 1994*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice.

⁸ Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee. (2001). *Recidivism in Connecticut*. Hartford, CT: Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee, Connecticut General Assembly.

⁹ Cox, S.M., Bantley, K.B., & Roscoe, T. (2004). *Evaluation Of The Court Support Services*

implemented by the Court Support Services Division of Connecticut's Judicial Branch). They specifically looked at split sentenced felony offenders from five Connecticut cities (Bridgeport, New Haven, Hartford, New London, and Waterbury).¹⁰ They found that this group has a rearrest rate of 55%, a reconviction rate of 30%, and a reincarceration rate of 13%.

The reconviction rates were similar for the Program Review study (46%) and the national BJS study (47%). It was not surprising that the reconviction rate of the Cox et al., (2006) study (30%) was close to the Program Review study of felony probationers (32%). The Program Review study did assess reconviction rates by the type of prison release. It found that DOC releasees participating in community-based programs (re-entry furloughs, halfway house placement, community supervision) had the highest reconviction rates (48%), followed by inmates who were released at the end of their sentence with no supervision (45%)

Prior Studies of Reconviction Rates				
Study	Year of Sample	Sample	Reconviction Rate	Reincarceration Rate
Program Review and Investigations	1997	Felony Probationers	32%	11%
		Felony Inmates	46%	22%
		<i>End of Sentence</i>	45%	22%
		<i>Parole</i>	42%	22%
		<i>Trans. Supervision</i>	41%	20%
		<i>DOC Release</i>	48%	21%
Cox, Bantley, and Roscoe	2004	Split Sentenced Probationers	30%	Unavailable
Bureau of Justice Statistics	1994	Inmates	47%	

Division's Probation Transition Program And Technical Violation Unit. Wethersfield, CT: Court Support Services Division, Connecticut Judicial Branch.

¹⁰ Split sentenced offenders are sentenced to a prison term and are also required to serve a probation term following their release from prison.

CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS

The primary findings of the 2007 recidivism study were:

1. Inmates released from prison with no community supervision were most likely to be reconvicted and resentenced to prison for a new offense.
2. Property offenders and those offenders incarcerated for criminal justice process offenses have the highest reconviction rates.
3. Inmates with probation supervision after completing their prison sentence have lower conviction rates than inmates leaving prison without community supervision.
4. The recidivism rates found in this study are comparable to the 2001 Connecticut Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee report and to national studies of recidivism.

In addition, even though the analyses were not presented above, few factors were found that would predict which inmates would be reconvicted following their release from prison. The most significant factors were the type of release (end of sentence inmates had a higher rate of reconviction and whether the inmate had a probation term following prison).

Public Act 05-249 requires that the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division of the Office of Policy and Management publish a yearly recidivism study. The 2008 recidivism study will include:

- an analysis of rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration rates for inmates released from prison in 2003;
- a three year follow-up period for inmates released in 2003;
- an assessment of reincarceration rates of inmates in parole, transitional supervision, and DOC community programs who received technical violations and were not rearrested for a new offense.

TECHNICAL APPENDIX

STUDY METHODOLOGY

The present study assessed reconviction rates by utilizing data collected electronically from the Department of Correction and the Connecticut Judicial Branch. Data were collected for the 9,501 inmates who were released from Department of Correction facilities and supervision between January 1, 2000 and December 31, 2000. This particular year was selected because it allowed for a five year time frame to collect follow-up information.

A list of these inmates was obtained from the Department of Correction along with their inmate numbers, SPBI numbers (used by Connecticut State Police to record arrest information), demographical information (age, sex, race/ethnicity, marital status, and number of dependents), DOC needs scores (mental health, alcohol/drug use, and sex offender), offense data, and sentencing data. Court data was obtained by matching the SPBI numbers provided by the Department of Correction to court records. Of the 9,501 inmates, court records were returned for 8,221 (an 87% match rate) of them. While this match rate is not perfect, it is acceptable for the purposes of this study.¹¹

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

Demographics. A total of 8,221 inmates were included in this study. Almost one-half of the inmates (49%) were discharged because it was the end of their prison sentence. Fifteen percent of the inmates were also discharged for end of sentence, however, 6% were discharged after completing parole and 9% were discharged after completing transitional supervision. Fifteen percent of the inmates were released to parole, 8% were released to transitional supervision, and 9% were released to furloughs or halfway house programs. Three percent were released from DOC facilities but were sent to other state or federal agencies (these cases were not included in this study).

The average age was almost the same across the type of release (approximately 30 years old). The majority of inmates were male (90%) and were unmarried (86%). Overall, 45% of the study group was African-American, 29% were white, and 26% were Hispanic.

Demographic Information Across Study Groups

	Number	Age	Percent Male	Percent Unmarried	Dependents	Percent African-American
End of Sentence Release						
Rel. from Prison	3996 (49%)	31	91%	86%	1.4	43%
Rel. from Parole	514 (6%)	29	88%	84%	1.4	47%
Rel. From TS	734 (9%)	30	82%	85%	1.3	40%
Release with DOC Supervision						
Parole	1233 (15%)	29	92%	84%	1.5	52%
Transitional Supervision	643 (8%)	29	85%	87%	1.3	45%
Community Programs	768 (9%)	30	87%	88%	1.4	50%
Other Discharge	115 (1%)					
Other Non-release	218 (3%)					
Totals and Averages	8221	30	89%	86%	1.4	45%

¹¹ The 13% missing court records was commonly attributed to data entry errors across the three agencies providing data (Department of Correction, the Division of Public Safety, and the Judicial Branch).

Time Served in Prison and Offense Characteristics. The majority of inmates served two years or less prior to their release from a DOC facility. Specifically, 39% served one year or less and 32% served between one and two years. Less than 1% of the released inmates had served over ten years in prison prior to their release.

Time Served Prior to Release		
	Number	Percentage
One year or less	3206	39%
One to Two years	2593	32%
Three to Five years	2032	25%
Six to Ten years	351	4%
Over Ten years	39	.5%
Total	8221	100%

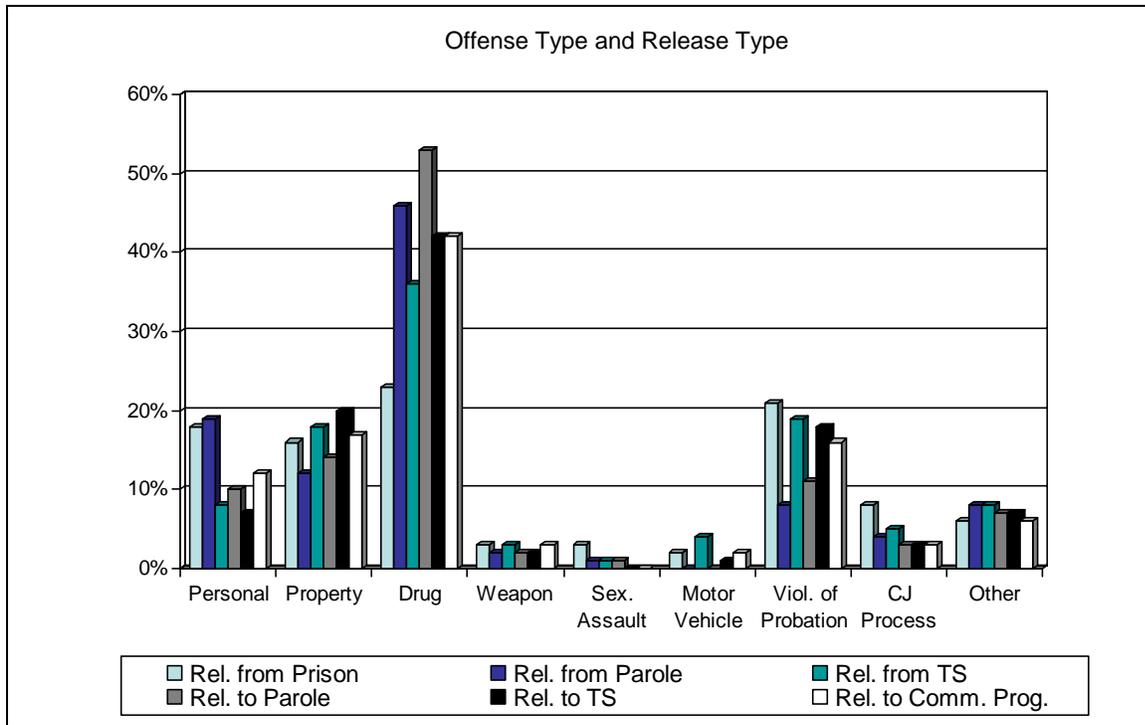
End of sentence parolees and inmates released to parole had served the most time prior to release. End of sentence parolees had served an average of 44 months prior to release and inmates released to parole had served an average of 32 months. These lengths of prison stay far exceed the other release types. For instance, end of sentence inmates released straight from prison had served the next highest time of 22 months, with the lowest being transitional supervision inmates (10 months). The large time difference between parole and transitional supervision was not unexpected given the nature of each type of post-incarceration supervision.¹²

Furthermore, the average inmate served 68% of his/her sentence prior to their release. End of sentence transitional supervision inmates had the highest average of time served (88%) while DOC-Community had the lowest (46%).

Offense and Sentencing Data Across Study Groups				
	Sentence Length (Months)	Time Served (Months)	Offense Seriousness	Violent Instant Offense
End of Sentence Release				
Rel. from Prison	28	22	5	22%
Rel. from Parole	54	44	6	21%
Rel. From Trans. Super.	17	15	5	8%
Release with DOC Supervision				
Parole	57	32	6	11%
Transitional Supervision	20	10	5	7%
Community Programs	41	19	5	12%
Averages	34	23	5	17%

The most common offense type across the study groups were drug offenses (53% of parolees and 23% of end of sentence inmates were drug offenders). Weapon offenses, motor vehicle offenses, and sex offenses were the least common offense types.

¹² Inmates with prison sentences under two years are eligible for transitional supervision while inmates with prison sentences over two years are eligible for parole.



Department of Correction Need Scores. The Department of Correction need scores were fairly similar across study groups. That is, a small portion of released inmates had mental health problems (highest for the end of sentence prison release), alcohol and drug problems were more prevalent for inmates in all of the study groups (highest for parole and DOC-Community), and very few were sex offenders (no sex offenders were placed in to transitional supervision or DOC-Community supervision programs).

DOC Needs Scores Across Study Groups*

	Mental Health (1 to 5 scale)	Alcohol/Drug (1 to 4 scale)	Sex Offender (1 to 5 scale)
End of Sentence Release			
Rel. from Prison	1.56	2.75	1.29
Rel. from Parole	1.41	2.80	1.05
Rel. From Trans. Super.	1.33	2.60	1.00
Release with DOC Supervision			
Parole	1.38	2.94	1.07
Transitional Supervision	1.35	2.68	1.00
Community Programs	1.44	2.94	1.00
Averages	1.47	2.78	1.16

*The higher the need score the most serious the need

SUMMARY OF DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

Parole: The Board of Pardons and Paroles has the authority to release certain inmates serving sentences of greater than two years. By statute, offenders convicted of non-violent crimes are eligible for parole after serving 50 percent of their sentence. Those offenders convicted of violent crimes must serve 85 percent of their sentence.

Transitional Supervision (TS): Eligible inmates must serve at least 50 percent of a sentence of two years or less. The facility Warden is the designated release authority and the Department of Correction provides supervision and case management, through its Parole and Community Services Unit for offenders on Transitional Supervision status. Transitional supervision replaced supervised home release.

Halfway House: Utilized to provide assistance for those offenders who require greater support and supervision in the community. Offenders who are within eighteen months of release date or have been voted to parole may participate in these Department of Correction structured programs.

Re-Entry Furlough: The release of an inmate by the Department of Correction to an approved residence for up to 30 days in the final portion of their sentence for the purpose of re-entry support into the community.

LIST OF OFFENSES BY OFFENSE TYPE

Property

- Arson
- Burglary
- Criminal mischief
- Criminal Trespass
- Forgery
- Larceny

Criminal Justice Process

- Criminal contempt
- Criminal liability
- Conveying unauthorized item to an institution
- Escape
- Failure to appear
- Interfering with an officer
- Persistent larceny offender
- Tampering with evidence
- Tampering with witness
- Violation of protective order

Violation of Probation

Sexual Assault

Weapons

- Carrying pistol/revolver without permit
- Carrying or sale of dangerous weapon
- Carrying weapon without a permit
- Criminal possession of a firearm
- Criminal possession of a pistol/revolver
- Possession of assault weapon prohibited
- Possession of a shotgun/silencer
- Stealing a firearm
- Unlawful discharge of a firearm

Personal

- Assault
- Assault of a police or fire officer
- Assault-victim over 60 years old
- Assault with a motor vehicle
- Cruelty to persons
- Kidnapping
- Manslaughter
- Misconduct with a motor vehicle
- Murder
- Reckless endangerment
- Risk of injury to minor
- Stalking
- Threatening
- Unlawful restraint

Drugs

- Drug paraphernalia in drug factory
- Misrepresentation of a substance as controlled
- Obtaining drugs illegally
- Possession of less than 4 ounces of marijuana or controlled substance
- Possession of more than 4 ounces of marijuana or controlled substance
- Possession of narcotics/amphetamines
- Sale of controlled substance
- Sale of hallucinogen/narcotic

Other

- Conspiracy
- Criminal attempt
- Criminal impersonation
- Cruelty to animals
- Disorderly conduct
- Prohibited activities
- Prostitution

Motor Vehicle

- Driving while license suspended
- Evading responsibility
- Operating under the influence of liquor or drugs
- Reckless driving

Appendix H: Sentencing Task Force Membership

Sentencing Task Force Membership

The task force consists of the following members:

1. Senator McDonald
Co-Chair Sentencing Task Force
2. Representative Lawlor
Co-Chair Sentencing Task Force
3. Senator John Kissel
Ranking Member, Judiciary Committee
4. Representative Art O'Neil
Ranking Member, Judiciary Committee
5. Senator Eric Coleman
6. Representative Jamie Spallone
7. Senator Martin Looney
8. Representative Alfred Adinolfi
9. Senator Andrew Roraback
10. Judge Roland Fasano
JD-GA 4 Court House
Waterbury, CT
11. Judge Patrick Clifford
JD-GA 15 Court House
New Britain, CT 06051
12. Attorney David Shepack
Litchfield Judicial District
13. State's Attorney Matthew C. Gedansky
Tolland Judicial District
14. Office of the Chief Public Defender Brian Carlow
 - Deputy Chief Public Defender

15. Tom Ullmann
New Haven Office of Public Defender
16. Criminal Justice Section
 - Attorney Richard Brown
17. Connecticut Criminal Defense Lawyers Association
 - Attorney John Schoenhorn
18. Court Support Services Judicial Branch
 - Executive Director William Carbone
19. Department of Correction
 - Commissioner Theresa Lantz
 - Fred Levesque
Director of Offender Classification and Population Management
20. Board of Pardons and Paroles
 - Chairman Robert Farr
21. Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services
 - Deputy Commissioner Peter Rockholz
22. Office of Victim Advocate
 - James F. Papillo, J.D.
23. Office of Policy Management-Criminal Justice Policy and Planning
Division
 - Brian Austin, Undersecretary
24. Attorney General's Office
 - Associate Attorney General Joe Rubin
25. Connecticut Police Chief Association Appointments:
 - Urban
Chief Brian Norwood
Bridgeport Police Department
 - Suburban
Chief Eugene Marcucci
Woodbridge Police Department

Deput Chief Ray Stuart
Woodbridge Police Department

- Rural
Chief Mark Palmer
Coventry Police Department

26. Andrew Clark
Institute for the Study of Crime and Justice
Central CT State University

Appendix I: Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission Membership

MEMBERS OF PJOC/CJPAC DURING 2006

Hon. Brian Austin, Jr., Esq. Chair
Undersecretary
Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division
Office of Policy and Management

Hon. Theresa C. Lantz Chair
Commissioner
Department of Correction

Hon. Leonard C. Boyle
Commissioner
Department of Public Safety

Hon. Thomas A. Kirk, PhD
Commissioner
Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services

Hon. Judge William J. Lavery
Chief Court Administrator

Hon. Judge Joseph H. Pellegrino
Chief Court Administrator

William H. Carbone
Executive Director
Court Support Services Division
Judicial Branch

Hon. Patricia H. Mayfield
Commissioner
Department of Labor

Hon. Patricia Wilson-Coker, JD, MSW
Commissioner
Department of Social Services

Hon. Darlene Dunbar, MSW
Commissioner
Department of Children and Families

Hon. George A. Coleman
Interim Commissioner
Department of Education

Hon. Kevin T. Kane, Esq
Chief State's Attorney
Office of the Chief State's Attorney

Hon. Christopher L. Morano
Chief State's Attorney
Office of the Chief State's Attorney

Hon. Gregory Everett, Chairman
Board of Pardons and Paroles

Hon. Susan O. Storey, Esq
Chief Public Defender
Office of the Chief Public Defender

Hon. Gerard A. Smyth
Chief Public Defender
Office of the Chief Public Defender

Laurie Deneen, Esq
Public Member

Richard ("Rick") P. Healey, Esq
Rome McGuigan, PC
Public Member

Nancy Kushins
Executive Director
CT Sexual Assault Crisis Center (CONNSACS)
Victim Services

Rev. Shelley Copeland, Exec Director
Capitol Region Conference of Churches
Offender Services

Chief Francisco Ortiz
New Haven Police Department
Police Chief

Lieutenant Colonel Cheryl Malloy
Office of Administrative Services
Department of Public Safety
Government Official

Hon. J. Robert Galvin, MD, MPH, JD
Commissioner
Department of Public Health
Government Official

Appendix J:
Corrections Behavioral Health Subcommittee

Corrections Behavioral Health Subcommittee

The full Subcommittee meets quarterly. Three work groups have been formed to address specific areas of focus. These three workgroups are Behavioral Health Services, Housing/Employment, and System Barriers.

Name	Organization
Judith Rossi	Chief State's Attorney
Jan VanTassel	Connecticut Legal Rights Project
T. Behrendt	Connecticut Legal Rights Project
Michael Aiello	CSSD
Michael Peloso	CSSD
Erin Leavitt-Smith	DMHAS
Doreen DelBianco	DMHAS
Loel Meckel	DMHAS
Megan Goodfield	DMHAS
Megan Sopelak	DMHAS
Amy Marracino	DMHAS/Young Adult Services
Mark Meola	DMHAS/Young Adult Services
Dan Bannish	DOC
Randy Braren	DOC
Timothy Bowles	DSS
Mark Schaefer	DSS
John Oyola	Focus on Recovery
Louise Pyers	National Alliance for the Mentally Ill
Judy Dowd	OPM
Lisa Secondo	OPM
Beth Leslie	Protection & Advocacy
Ellen Weber	Psychiatric Security Review Board
Kim McKeon	Public Defenders Office
Monte Radler	Public Defenders Office
Suzanne McAlphine	Public Defenders Office
Martha Brown	UConn Health Center

Appendix K: Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC) Membership

Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC) Membership

Connecticut's state advisory group under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPa) is the Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC) to the Office of Policy and Management. The JJAC is advisory to and staffed by the Policy Development and Planning Division within the Office of Policy and Management. JJAC members are appointed by the Governor of Connecticut and include public officials, youth workers, private citizens and young people as required by the JJDPa. Members provide a diverse wealth of personal and professional expertise to JJAC projects and activities. They are united in the common desire to help Connecticut's youth.

The members of the Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee are:

Mr. Tim Salius, Chairperson	Ms. Ebony McDaniel
Ms. Jennifer Adriano	Det. Patrick Mickens, Sr.
Ms. Glenda Armstrong	Mr. Christopher Morano, Esq.
Mr. Albert Barrueco	Mr. Jeffrey Mueller
Mr. Richard Barton	Ms. Carol P. O'Donnell
The Hon. Leonard Boyle	Mr. George Oleyer, Esq.
Ms. Donna Cathey	Chief Francisco Ortiz, Jr.
Mr. Henry Crawford	Ms. Peggy Perillie
The Hon. Eileen Daily	Mr. Robert Pidgeon
The Hon. Darlene Dunbar	Dr. Alice Pritchard
Ms. Magdamaris Figueroa	Ms. Christine Rapillo, Esq.
Ms. Tasha Hunt	Ms. Bridget Reilly
Dr. Gladys Labas	Ms. Norma Schatz
Ms. Catherine LeVasseur	The Hon. Betty Sternberg
Ms. Tonya Lewis	Ms. Danielle Thomsen
The Hon. Michael Mack	Ms. Amanda Young

Appendix L: Agency Issues Identification Framework

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Comprehensive Criminal Justice Planning Effort

Agency Issues Identification Framework
Monday, September 25, 2006

A. The goal of our agency outreach process is to:

- a. List, define and describe priority issues from either an Agency/Branch perspective or a systemic point of view for Connecticut's criminal justice system.
- b. Identify goals, objectives, estimated costs, obstacles and strategies for each priority issue.
- c. Define actions necessary to achieve the goals and objectives in the areas of research, policy, and legislation.

B. Timetable for submission:

- Draft versions of your documents (see attached) are due to OPM two business days prior to your facilitated focus group session. Focus group sessions are being scheduled during the weeks of **October 16th and October 23rd**.
- Final issues are due to OPM by Thursday, **November 9th**.

C. You may want to consider the following subject matter categories in the development of your priority issues:

- Drug and Violent Crime
- Victims of Crime
- Custody and Corrections
- Community Supervision
- Re-Entry Strategies
- Information Systems and Technology
- Other

D. In organizing your responses, we ask that you provide the following information:

1. Name the Issue/Activity
2. Problem to be solved/target population or constituency served
3. Barriers to implementation

4. Impact on your agency
5. Impact on other agencies
6. Research and evaluation
7. Law, regulation, policy development and/or change
8. Legislative activity within the last 3 years
9. Estimated costs/funding levels

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Comprehensive Criminal Justice Planning Effort

Part I: Discussion of Potential Issues
Agency Issues Identification Framework

Monday, September 25, 2006

Instructions

1. Please provide us with a 3 page written discussion of potential issues, ideas and activities impacting the Connecticut criminal justice system from either an Agency/Branch perspective or a systemic point of view.
2. After completing the discussion of potential issues, please select 4-8 issues and ideas for a structured review using the format provided in Part II of this document.

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED/TARGET POPULATION OR CONSTITUENCY SERVED

- What criminal justice system problem does this issue/activity propose to solve, improve or enhance?
- What is the target population?
- What constituency/stakeholder of the criminal justice system is served by this issue/activity?

BARRIERS TO IMPLEMENTATION

- What are the barriers to implementation (or removal) of this issue/activity? Do these barriers require a collaborative effort with other agencies? If so, which ones?
- What are some strategies necessary to overcome the barriers to implementation?

IMPACT ON YOUR AGENCY

- What is the impact of this issue/activity on **YOUR** agency?
- What are the short and long term impacts on your organization, planning requirements and staffing activities as a result of this issue/activity?

IMPACT ON OTHER AGENCIES

- What is the impact of this activity on other agencies or entities of state government?
- Which agencies or entities may be affected positively or synergistically?
- Which agencies or entities may be affected negatively?

RESEARCH AND EVALUATION

- Has this issue/activity been the subject of any formal, written plan, research/evaluation study and/or policy analysis by your agency or a sub-contractor? If so, please provide the title and date of the plan, study or analytical piece.
- If not, is there a need for a formal, written plan, research/evaluation study and/or policy analysis to enhance, improve or evaluate the status of (or need for) this issue/activity?

LAW, REGULATION, POLICY DEVELOPMENT and/or CHANGE

- If this is a current issue/activity, is there specific enabling legislation that provides for its implementation? Are there regulations required and/or in place which control this activity?
- Is this issue/activity controlled or influenced by written agency policy? Does your agency need to make internal policy changes to implement, improve, or enhance this issue/activity?
- Is the issue/activity controlled or influenced by multi-agency statutory, regulatory or policy considerations? Would the statutory, regulatory or policy development/change require a collaborative effort with other agencies? If so, which ones?

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY WITHIN THE LAST 3 YEARS

- **Within the last three years**, has there been any legislative activity, e.g. hearings, task forces, Commissions, study groups and/or proposed legislation, which have directly addressed this issue/activity?

ESTIMATED COSTS/FUNDING LEVELS

- Please provide **general estimates** for estimated costs/funding levels. A detailed cost estimate/budget analysis is **NOT necessary** to respond to this category at this point (e.g., "implementation of this issue/activity may cost us about \$4.5 million dollars over three years and require "x" new staff" – is sufficient).
- Is this currently a budgeted activity within your agency? How long has this activity been funded and what is the estimated cost (funding level) of the current activity on an annual basis?
- If this is a new or proposed activity, what is the estimated cost on an annual basis? What is the per unit cost? (per bed, slot, position, etc.) What is the proposed duration of this activity?

Appendix M: List of Agency Comprehensive Criminal Justice Issues

List of Agency Comprehensive Criminal Justice Issues

Agency	Issue
Board of Pardons and Parole_#1	Implementing the Provisional Pardon
Board of Pardons and Parole_#2	Resources for Special Needs Populations
Board of Pardons and Parole_#3	Consolidation of Release Mechanisms
Board of Pardons and Parole_#4	FOI Exemption for BOPP
Board of Pardons and Parole_#5	Agency Communication and Database Sharing
Chief States Attorney_#1	Adequate investigative tools/Authority to compel testimony
Chief States Attorney_#2	Prosecutorial case management, incident data sharing, and warrant tracking IT/database applications
Chief States Attorney_#3	Habeas Reform
Chief States Attorney_#4	Automated Victim Notification System
Chief States Attorney_#5	Improved Investigation, Prosecution, and Sentencing for Computer-Facilitated Child Exploitation Crimes
Corrections_#1	Complete replacement of Correction's mainframe based computer system
Corrections_#2	Community re-entry
Corrections_#3	Prison and Jail Overcrowding
Corrections_#4	Care of Special needs Populations
Office of Victim Advocate_#1	Crime victim notification system
Office of Victim Advocate_#2	Nature of advocacy services
Office of Public Defender_#1	Balanced funding and resources for constitutionally required indigent defense
Office of Public Defender_#2	Public Defender Access to Clients in Custody and Corrections
Office of Public Defender_#3	Prison Overcrowding
Office of Public Defender_#4	Adult and Juvenile Reentry
Office of Public Defender_#5	Recruitment and Retention of Minority Attorneys
Office of Public Defender_#6	Exoneration of Wrongfully Convicted and Advancing Justice through DNA and Eyewitness Identification Reform
Office of Public Defender_#7	Mental Health Training for all Agencies involved in Criminal Justice Issues
Public Safety_#1	Narcotic Trafficking, Gang Activity, Firearm Violence and Auto Theft
Public Safety_#2	Full-time Truck Inspection Squad
Public Safety_#3	Aggressive Driving Enforcement Team

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Public Safety_#4	Full-time all Hazards Unit
Public Safety_#5	IT: Ensuring the Short- and Long-term Success of Critical IT Systems Through Adequate Human Resources
Public Safety_#6	IT: Promoting the transition from (paper-based) document-centered government to (electronic) data-centered government
Public Safety_#7	IT: Promoting the sharing of electronic data among various government agencies in the state
Public Safety_#8	IT: Radio Interoperability
Public Safety_#9	IT: Background Investigations
Public Safety_#10	Mass Transit Security Unit
Public Safety_#11	Safety and Security Program for Connecticut schools
Public Safety_#12	Special Licensing and Firearms – Repeal of Assault Weapons Statutes and Mandatory Registration of all Firearms in Connecticut
Public Safety_#13	Sexual Offender Registry – Information Technology Upgrade for Community Notification , Law Enforcement Information Sharing and compliance with the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act guidelines.
Public Safety_#14	Computer Crimes And Electronic Evidence Laboratory
Judicial_#1	Jurisdiction and a service delivery system for sixteen and seventeen year olds.
Judicial_#2	Support for psychiatric illnesses, educational difficulties, pro-social activity and mentoring needs of court-involved juveniles
Judicial_#3	Judicial Branch Criminal Proceedings Court Personnel Efficiency Enhancement Initiative
Judicial_#4	Information Technology Improvements
Judicial_#5	Enhanced supervision and treatment services for pretrial and probation clients
Judicial_#6	Enhanced community safety through the increased containment and supervision of sex offenders and increased warrant service for probation violators
Judicial_#7	Judicial Branch Facilities Improvement Initiative
Judicial_#8	Enhanced systems and services for criminal and family civil court clients impacted by domestic violence
Judicial_#9	Diverting Status Offenders from Court: Developing a service continuum for juveniles referred as in a “Family With Service Needs (FWSN)”
Judicial_#10	Judicial Branch Criminal Proceedings Security Initiative
DSS_#1	Economic Stability
DSS_#2	Reconnecting Families
DSS_#3	Health And Wellness
DSS_#4	Child Support

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DMHAS_#1	Services and Supports (multiple): Adults with psychiatric and/or substance use disorders
CONNSACS_#1	Lack of available victim services and consideration of victims and victims rights in the CT juvenile justice system
CONNSACS_#2	Cases involving sexual assaults and violations of probation can remain pending for long periods of time
CONNSACS_#3	Manner in which some police investigations are carried out in sexual assault cases
CONNSACS_#4	Disparity in the length of sentences imposed for sexual assault convictions.
CONNSACS_#5	Development of a statewide, regionally coordinated Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) Program
Labor_#1	Destruction of Identity Documents
Labor_#2	Contacts after Employment
Labor_#3	Housing
Labor_#4	Occupational Licenses
Labor_#5	Retention Services
Labor_#6	Transportation
Labor_#7	Active Substance Abuse & Access to Treatment
Labor_#8	Lack of Mental Health Diagnosis