

OFFICE OF POLICY & MANAGEMENT

Criminal Justice

Policy & Planning Division



Data Analysis and Trends

OPM/CJPPD Research, Analysis and Evaluation



Presented

July 10, 2008

Connecticut Criminal Justice Cross Training Conference

OFFICE OF POLICY & MANAGEMENT

Criminal Justice

Policy & Planning Division



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- Criminal Justice Policy Development and Planning Division
- CJPAC: Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission
- Forecast/Research Workgroup
- Statistical Analysis Center (SAC)

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

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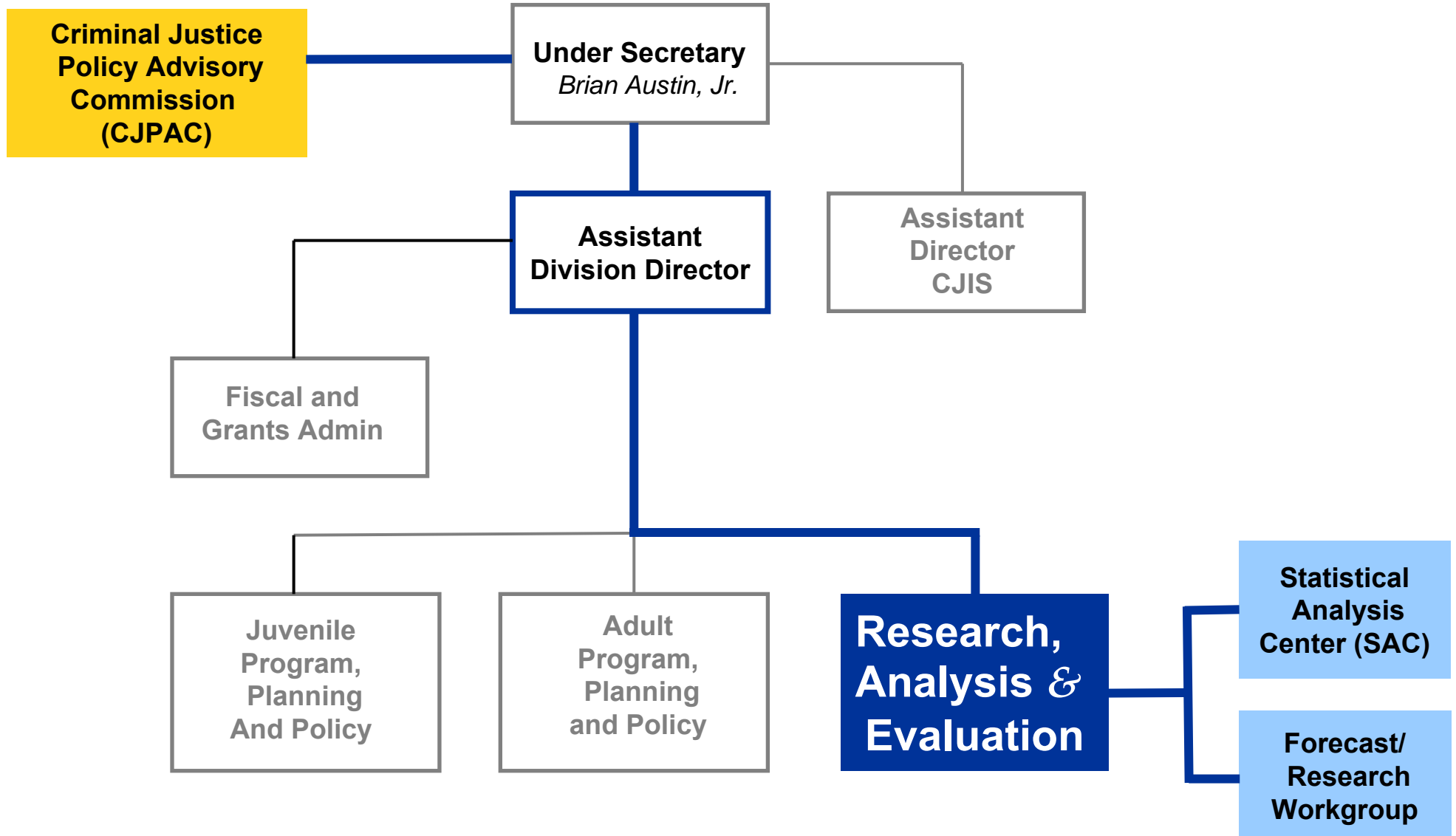
Criminal Justice Policy Development and Planning Division

Division Enabling Legislation

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

Criminal Justice Policy Development and Planning Division

Division Organizational Structure



Criminal Justice Policy & Planning Division

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- » LINKS

Offices & Divisions

Office of Policy and Management
450 Capitol Avenue
Hartford, CT 06106-1379

(860) 418-6200
(800) 286-2214

The goal of the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division is to conduct an in-depth analysis of the criminal justice system, determine the system's long-range needs and recommend policy priorities and advise and assist the Governor and the General Assembly in developing plans, policies, programs, and legislation to improve the system's effectiveness.

Criminal Justice Policy & Planning Division

Promoting a more effective and cohesive adult criminal justice system and juvenile justice system by ensuring the efficient use of resources through research, policy development, & interagency coordination.

Criminal Justice



Check the Calendar 

Featured Links

- [Comprehensive Reentry Strategy](#)
- [Annual Recidivism Study](#)
- [ReArrest Warrant Data Monthly Report](#)
- [Monthly Correctional Population Indicators](#)
- [JJAC Training & Events](#)
- [Annual Prison Population Projections](#)

Boards and Committees

- [Siting Incentives Committee](#)
- [Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission \(CJPAC\)](#)
- [Connecticut Sentencing Task Force](#)
- [Forecast/Research Workgroup](#)
- [CJIS Governing Board](#)
- [Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee \(JJAC\)](#)

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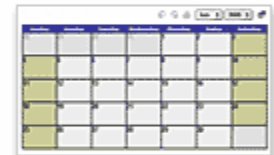
Research, Analysis & Evaluation

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

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

RESEARCH HOME PAGE

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Boards and Committees

[Governor's Sentencing and Parole Review Task Force](#)

[CJPAC Behavioral Health Subcommittee](#)

[Connecticut Sentencing Task Force](#)

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Criminal Justice Policy Development and Planning Division

Major Division Responsibilities

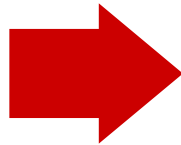
Policy
&
Planning
Activities

Biennial Comprehensive Plan

Annual Re-Entry Strategy

Sentencing Task Force

**Research,
Analysis &
Evaluation**



Monthly Correctional Indicators Report

Annual Correctional Population Forecast

Annual Connecticut Recidivism Study

Program Outcomes/Evaluation Studies

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Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission (CJPAC)

CJPAC MAIN PAGE

The Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission (formerly the Prison and Jail Overcrowding Commission) was established under [Public Act 06-193](#). The Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission is chaired by the Under Secretary of Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division (CJPPD). The CJPPD staffs the statutorily created Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission.



 [Full membership list](#)

 [Historical membership list](#)

See [CJPAC Meetings, Agendas and Minutes](#)



CJPAC: Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission

CJPAC Membership

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

Hon. Claudette J. Beaulieu
Deputy Commissioner
Department of Social Services

Hon. Floyd R. Blair, Esq
Deputy Commissioner
Department of Children and Families

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

Hon. Judge Patrick L. Carroll III
Deputy Chief Court Administrator

Hon. George A. Coleman
Deputy Commissioner
Department of Education

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

Hon. John A. Danaher III, Esq
Commissioner
Department of Public Safety

Laurie Deneen, Esq
Public Member

Hon. Robert Farr, Esq
Chairman
Board of Pardons and Paroles

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

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

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

James L. Kenny
Vernon Police Department
Police Chief

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

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

Hon. Theresa C. Lantz
Commissioner
Department of Correction

Lieutenant Colonel Cheryl Malloy
Department of Public Safety
Government Official

Hon. Patricia H. Mayfield
Commissioner
Department of Labor

Hon. Susan O. Storey, Esq
Chief Public Defender

Hon. Amalia Vazquez Bzdyra, Esq
Deputy Commissioner
Department of Social Services
Government Official

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Behavioral
Health

Victims
Issues

Prevention
Issues

Prison & Jail
Overcrowding

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Research, Analysis & Evaluation

FORECAST/RESEARCH WORK GROUP

The Forecast/Research Work Group is a "Think Tank" of research and statistical professionals from key Criminal Justice agencies that meet regularly to discuss collaborative interagency research projects, develop population projections and forecasts, share and identify appropriate data resources, and assist in the production of the Division's monthly and annual reports.

The Work Group is co-facilitated by the Office of Policy and Management, CJPPD Research, Analysis & Evaluation Unit and Central Connecticut State University. Below is a listing of current Work Group members and upcoming meetings.

See the full list of  [Forecast/Research Work Group Members](#)

For more information see [Meeting Agendas/Minutes](#).



Forecast/Research Workgroup

Participants

Office of Policy and Management Criminal Justice Policy & Planning Division

John E. Forbes, Assistant Director
Linda D. DeConti, M.Sc., Research Manager
Ivan Kuzyk, Research Assistant Manager
Kelly Sinko, Research Intern
Cody Hyman, Research Intern

Central Connecticut State University

Stephen M. Cox, Ph.D., SAC Director
Lyndsay Ruffolo, Research Specialist

State of Connecticut Judicial Branch

Court Operations

Judith Lee, Esq., Caseflow Mgmt. Specialist

Court Support Services Division

Center for Research & Quality Improvement

Brian Hill, Manager
Susan C. Glass, Program Manager

Department of Correction (DOC)

Offender Classification and Population Management
Frederick J. Levesque, Director

Organizational Development/Strategic Planning
Cheryl Cepelak, Director

Management Information System/Research Unit
Jody Barry, Associate Research Analyst
Mary Lansing, Research Analyst

Board of Pardons & Paroles (BOPP)

John Lahda, Executive Director
Richard Sparaco, Parole & CS Manager
Jerry Stowell, Ph.D., Consultant

Department of Public Safety (DPS)

Division of State Police, Crime Analysis Unit
Lois A. Desmarais, Planning Specialist
Gary Lopez, Planning Specialist

Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (DMHAS)

Alfred Bidorini, Director of Planning

Forecast/Research Workgroup

Research Perspective

- **Our collaborative strength bridges the gap in data sharing where current technology and comparable resources may not exist.**
- This is the best data that we have at the moment – **we have more work to do.**
- **Why can't we get that now?**
 - There are data collection flaws and the data is imprecise.
 - People incorrectly assume data systems are reporting systems.
 - Each agency maintains their information for their own operational purpose. These are real time operational systems and NOT always Research Friendly.
 - Some data is continually overwritten and historical records may be lost.
 - Cross agency issues in terms of data fields: how we define, store or search for data.
- **How are we doing things? AND How we can improve?**

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Statistical Analysis Center (SAC)

DOJ – Bureau of Justice Statistics Funded

Formal Selection CT SAC Director: Dr. Stephen Cox, PhD., CCSU

Collaborative/Advisory Research Partner:

Forecast Methodology

Recidivism Methodology

Halfway House Evaluation Study

Special Parole Evaluation Study

Research Compendium

Deaths in Custody Reporting

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Research, Analysis & Evaluation

MONTHLY INDICATORS

Required under [Public Act 05-249](#), the purpose of the *Monthly Indicators* report is to monitor trends in admissions and releases from the correctional population in order to assess and evaluate the implications as they affect the statewide policy to reduce prison and jail overcrowding.

Criminal Justice



[Check the Calendar](#) →

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



MONTHLY INDICATORS

These reports are a collaborative product of the [Forecast/Research Workgroup](#) and the co-facilitation efforts of the Research, Analysis & Evaluation Unit and Central Connecticut State University.

MONTHLY CORRECTIONAL POPULATION INDICATORS

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

2008 Reports

-  [Correctional Population Indicators - 2008 June](#)

Monthly Population Indicators

Statutory Requirements

As defined by statute, there are **six areas, or eight indicators** of prescribed content for these reports that are listed as follows:

1. Admissions to Correctional Facilities

- (A) Directly from Courts
- (B) On Account of Parole Revocation (Community Returns)
- (C) On Account of Probation Revocation (Violations of Probation – VOP)

2. Department of Correction Releases and Discharges

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

3. Granting of Parole

- (A) The Rate of Granting Parole

4. Offenders Sentenced to Probation & Referrals to CSSD Community Placements

- (A) The Number of Probation Placements and Placements to Probation Facilities

5. Current Prison Population

- (A) The Prison Population

6. Six month Forecast of the Prison Population

- (A) The Projected Prison Population

**20 Reports
Published**

[2008 June](#)

[2008 May](#)

[2008 April](#)

[2008 March](#)

[2008 February](#)

[2008 January](#)

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[2007 March](#)

[2007 February](#)

[2007 January](#)

[2006 December](#)

[2006 November](#)



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June 2008

Current Correctional Population Indicators Monthly Report

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Forecast/Research Work Group

This report has been generated by the co-facilitation of the Office of Policy and Management and the Connecticut Statistical Analysis Center at Central Connecticut State University, and in collaboration with the Forecast/Research Work Group Members:

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Stephen M. Cox, Ph.D., SAC Director
Lyndsay Ruffolo, Research Specialist

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John Lahda, Executive Director

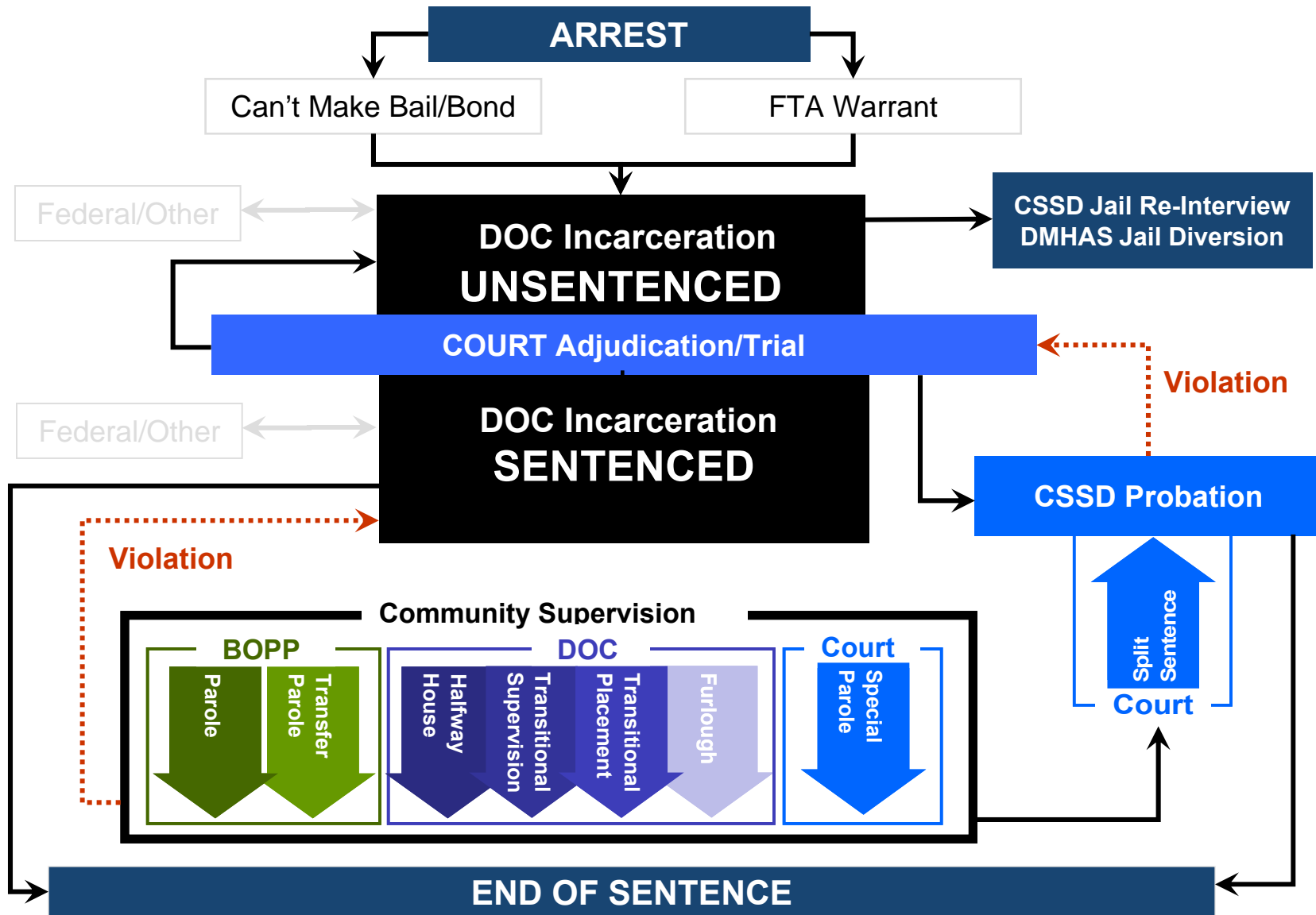
Executive Summary

- On June 1, 2008, the total prison population was 19,532 offenders, a decrease of 1.8% from February 2008 (19,894).
- Community returns to DOC custody increased again in May (259). Parole violation re-admissions (9) have decreased from April 2008 to May 2008 by 7.9%. transitional supervision (108) and halfway house (51) re-admissions have increased by 4.3% and 3.7%, respectively.
- The total violation of probation offenders for May 2008 (105) is the second highest number for this 12-month period.
- End of sentence (EOS) releases for May 2008 (1,097) is 9% higher than the 12-month average and the second highest number in the 12-month period.
- 165 offenders were released to parole in May 2008, which is 8% below the average for the 12-month period. This is the first decrease in parole releases since October 2007 (54).
- Compared to the 12-month average, the number of offenders released on transitional supervision increased by 43% in May 2008 (376). In May, releases to halfway houses reached an all time high of 218 offenders, a 38% increase over the 12-month period.
- The parole granting rates for May are: 72% for full panel hearings; 79% for administrative reviews; and 32% for transfer parole reviews.
- Total probation referrals increased from 1,744 to 2,036; referrals to outpatient services (780) was 8.1% higher and referrals to community services (1,212) was 24.9% higher, while referrals to inpatient/ residential treatment programs (44) was 17% lower than last month.
- The six-month forecast projects that the prison population will decrease by approximately 3.9% from June to December 2008, and that the December 2008 prison population will be 18,762 offenders.

This projection is based on the following facts: (1) the total DOC supervised population has remained stable (2) the unsentenced/accused population has declined, and (3) PA 08-1 has provided funding for additional re-entry/diversionary beds. This projection is also based on: (1) the expectation that transitional supervision

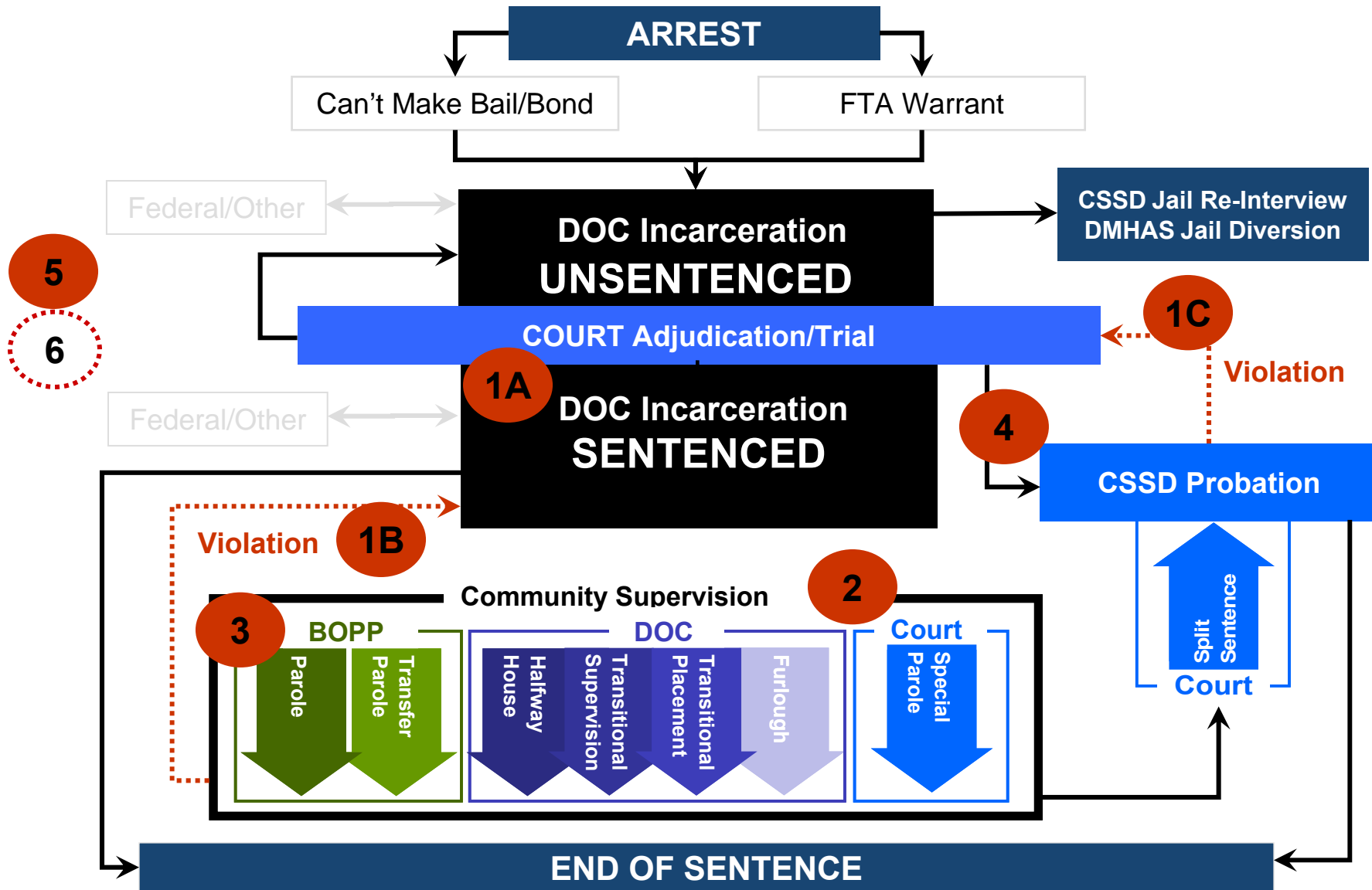
Input/Output Model

Defining the Criminal Justice System



Input/Output Model

What Data Do We Collect?



Research Goals and Objectives

Going Beyond the Statutory Requirements

Successfully able to generate these reports on a monthly and annual basis to fulfill our statutory mandates

These reports are ALL still under development and evolving

– **we have more work to do...**

We need to be proactive – How can we improve these reports?

- Identify key drivers that influence the system
- Look for patterns, determine what's really happening (Annual, Monthly, Daily)
- Provide policy makers with better information and make reports more useful
- Develop data NOT ONLY TO MEASURE changes, but to REDUCE recidivism
- Educate so that everyone understands the Criminal Justice System
- Continue cross agency collaboration to refine/improve how we do things.

Improve Public Safety and Build Healthy Communities!

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Research, Analysis & Evaluation



POPULATION FORECAST

The Connecticut Prison Population Projection Study is an annual report published in response to the statutory requirements outlined in [Public Act 05-249](#), that created the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division (CJPPD) within the Office of Policy and Management (OPM) and tasked the Division with developing annual population projections for Connecticut's correctional system for planning purposes.



PRISON POPULATION PROJECTIONS ANNUAL REPORT

The Annual Connecticut Prison Population Projections Report was developed by the [Connecticut Statistical Analysis Center \(SAC\)](#) in conjunction with the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division of the Office of Policy and Management (OPM) and the [Forecast/Research Workgroup](#).

-  [2008 Prison Population Projections Annual Report](#)
-  [2007 Prison Population Projections Annual Report](#)





*Criminal Justice
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**Annual Report
2008 Connecticut Prison Population Projection Study**

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Organization of the 2008 Report

The 2008 report is organized into seven major sections. Section one contains an executive summary with a bulleted list of findings and conclusions. Section two contains the Connecticut Prison Population Forecast. Section three discusses the yearly trends in the Department of Correction (DOC) populations. Appendix I provides a description of the types of community supervision in Connecticut. Appendix II provides demographic information about the DOC prison population. Appendix III shows a timeline of significant events. Appendix IV contains a summary of legislative changes.

This report has been generated by the co-facilitation of the Office of Policy and Management and the Connecticut Statistical Analysis Center at Central Connecticut State University, and in collaboration with members of the Forecast/Research Work Group.

Office of Policy and Management (OPM)

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Central Connecticut State University (CCSU)

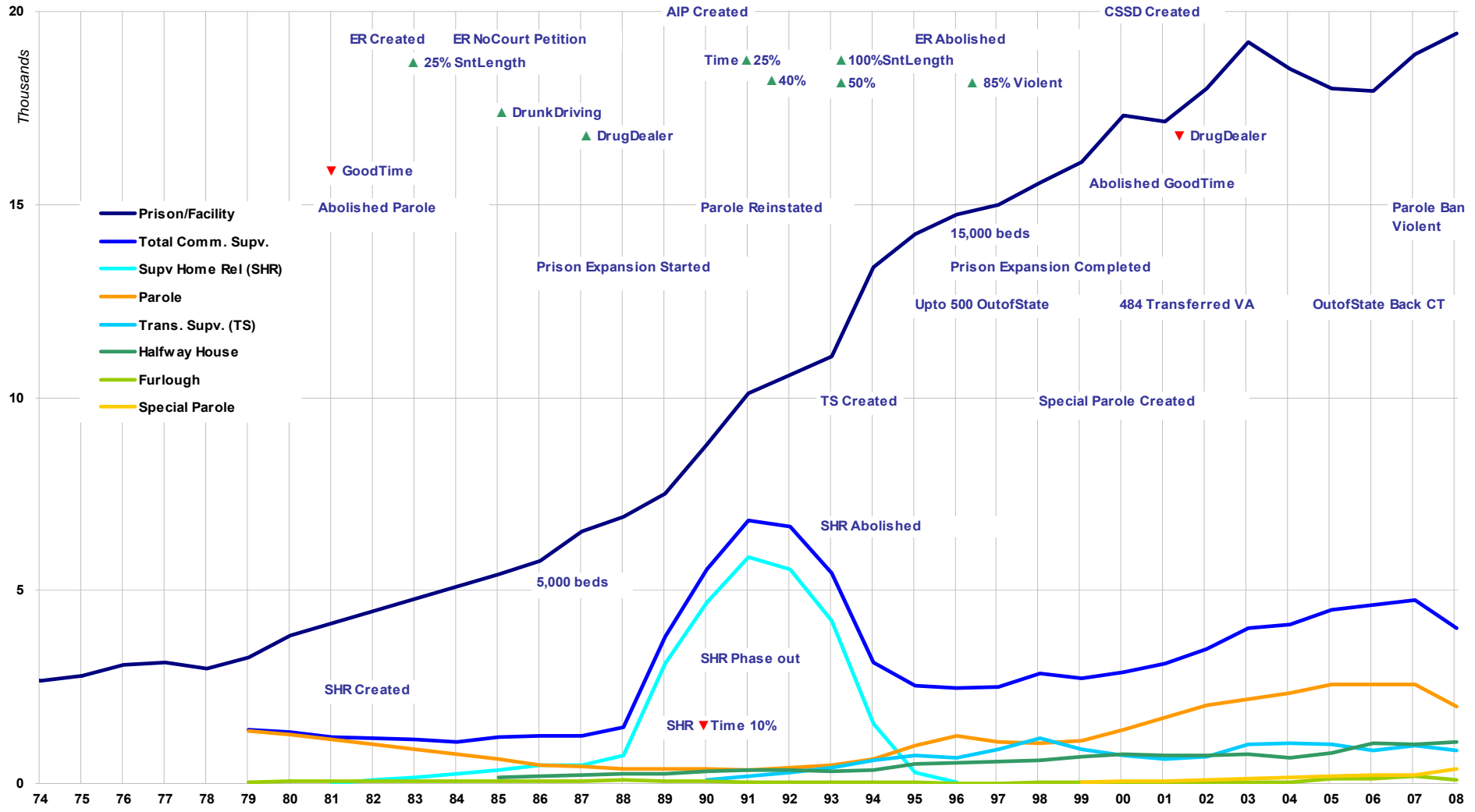
Stephen M. Cox, Ph.D., SAC Director

Lyndsay Ruffolo, Research Specialist

The Connecticut Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) is a collaborative venture between the Office of Policy and Management and 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. This

Identify Key Drivers

Correctional Population Timeline

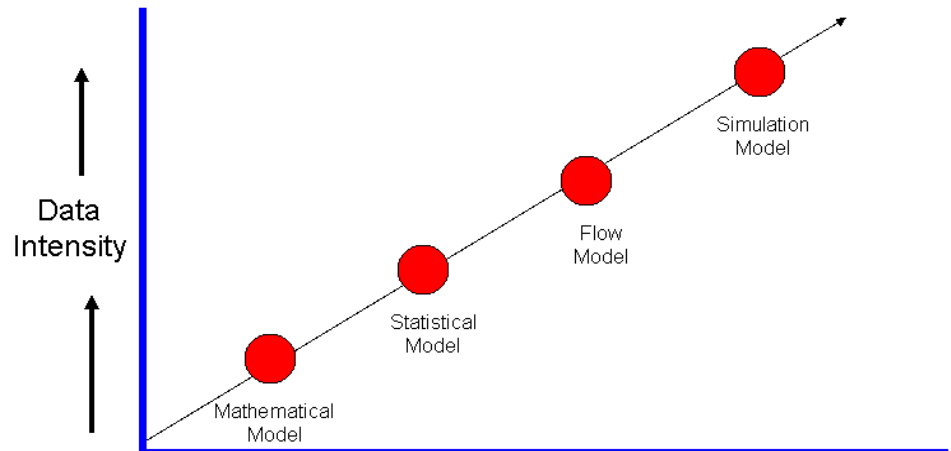


Annual Correctional Population Forecast

Key Forecast Model Design Principles

- To develop the simplest possible model capable of performing useful policy analysis
- To model only the aggregate flow of cases through the system
- To design a model whose parameters can be obtained from existing data collections
- To make the model as user-friendly as possible
- Limit the assumptions made by the model to those supported by empirical evidence

Developing the Appropriate Model for CT



1. **ARIMA – Time Series**
2. **Modified Flow Model**
3. **What works for CT?**
4. **Multiple reference points**

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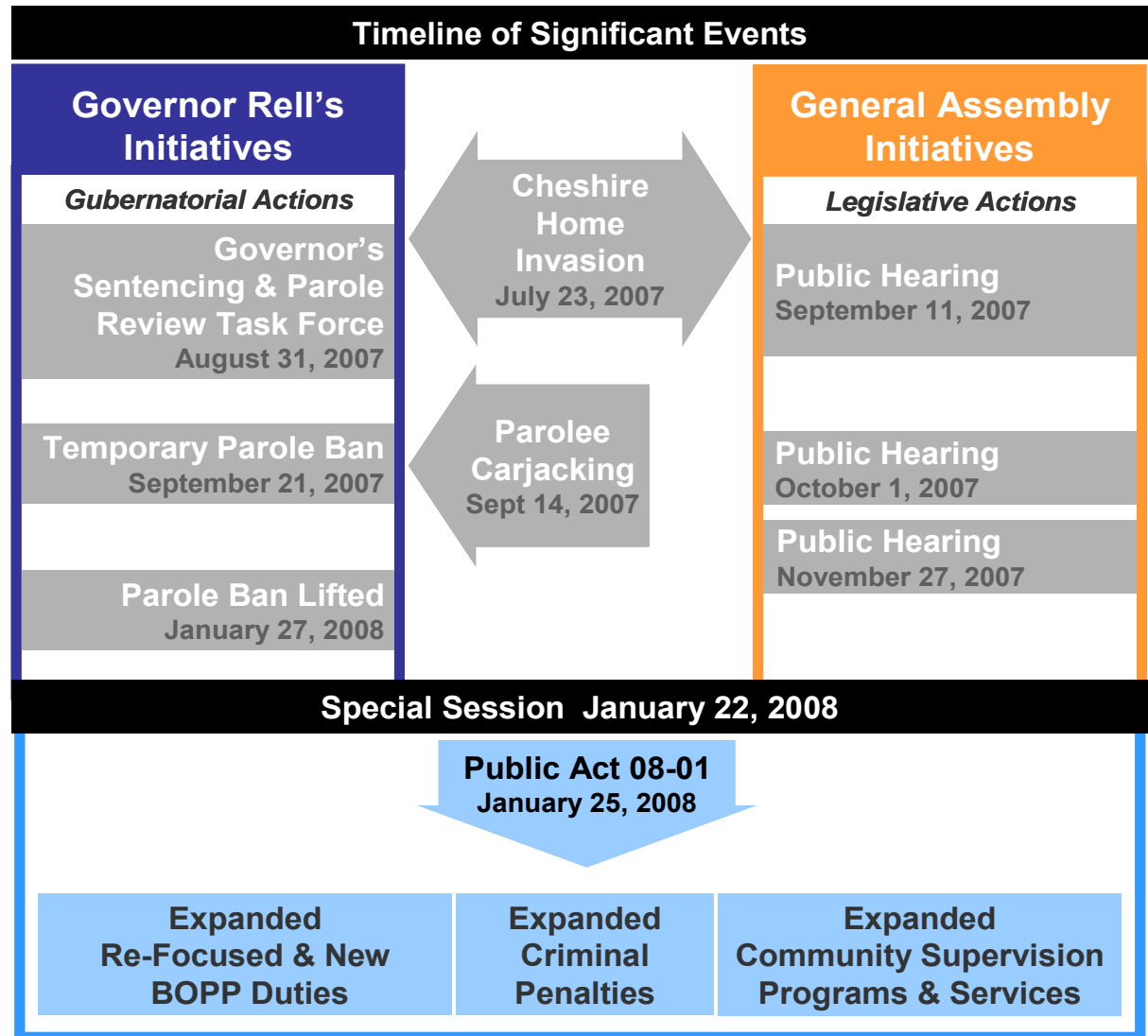


Significant Events

Significant events occurred that invalidated last year's projections.

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

Therefore, the 2008 report focuses on the current environment and provides a projection of Connecticut's correctional system through January 1, 2009.



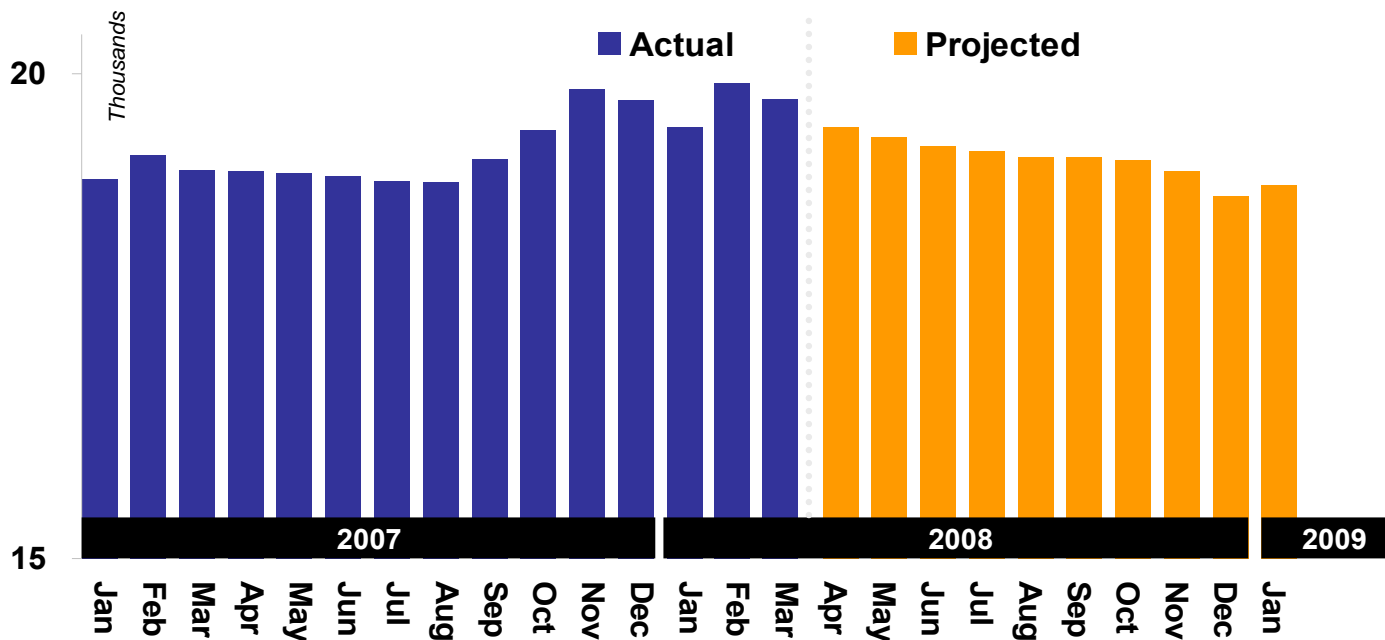
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Connecticut 2008 Prison Population Forecast

- The prison population has begun to decrease and is expected to continue to decline to a facility population of 18,849 by January 1, 2009 as recent initiatives and legislative changes take effect.
- This projection is based on the following facts: (1) the total Department of Correction (DOC) supervised population has remained stable, (2) the unsentenced/accused population has declined, and (3) Public Act 08-01 has provided funding for additional re-entry/diversionary beds. This projection is also based on: (1) the expectation that transitional supervision placements will increase and (2) that parole supervision placements should return to pre-July 2007 levels.



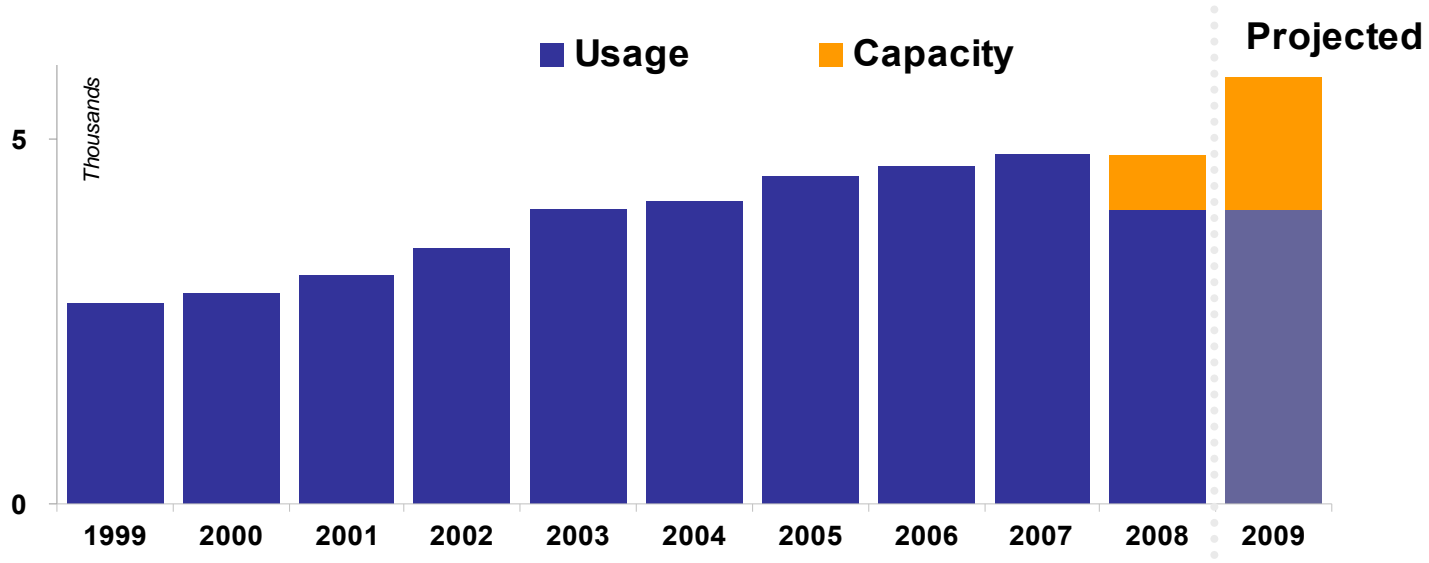
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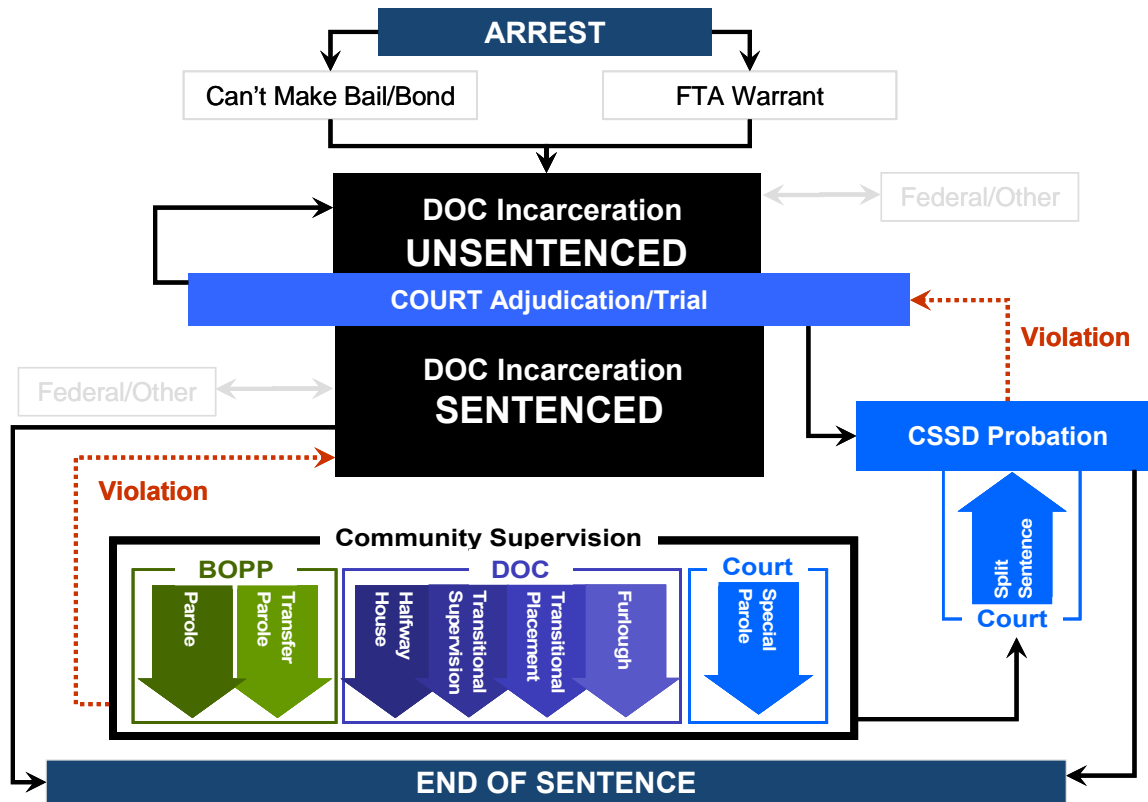
DOC Total Community Supervision Capacity

- The capacity exists for the Department of Correction (DOC) to safely supervise more offenders in the community than is currently being utilized.



Annual Correctional Population Forecast

Next Steps



- What forecast methods are used by other States?
- Determine what factors influence changes in the expansion/contraction of individual components of the system
- Investigate capacity modeling (Hotel Reservation, etc.)
- Resource Planning (Do we have enough? Services, beds, program resources, officers, etc.)

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PART 1 - Organization and Collaboration

- Criminal Justice Policy Development and Planning Division
- CJPAC: Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission
- Forecast/Research Workgroup
- **Statistical Analysis Center (SAC)**

PART 2 - Data Analysis and Trends

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

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Research, Analysis & Evaluation

RECIDIVISM STUDY

The State of Connecticut Recidivism Study is an annual report published in response to the statutory requirements outlined in [Public Act 05-249](#). The legislation tasks the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division (CJPPD) with issuing an annual report on the recidivism of offenders released from the custody of the [Department of Correction](#) (DOC) and from probation.

The most recent 2008 report was reconstructed to address issues raised from limitations in the inaugural 2007 study. Overall the 2008 report is more extensive and contains more current information that tracks recidivism of offenders (1) released from prison, (2) on probation, and (3) participating in community diversionary programs designed to reduce prison overcrowding, improve rehabilitation efforts, and enhance reentry strategies.



ANNUAL REPORT OF CONNECTICUT RECIDIVISM

The State of Connecticut Recidivism Study is an annual report generated by the co-facilitation of the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division of the Office of Policy and Management (OPM) and the [Connecticut Statistical Analysis Center](#) (SAC) at Central Connecticut State University, and in collaboration with members of the [Forecast/Research](#)



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Annual Report 2008 Connecticut Recidivism Study

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Organization of the 2008 Report

The 2008 report is organized into four major sections. Section one contains a brief Executive Summary with a bulleted list of findings and conclusions. Section two contains a Study Summary with descriptions of the offender study groups followed by the recidivism research. Appendix I provides technical information explaining the data collection process and the research methodologies used in this study. Appendix II provides an analysis of recidivism rates for select offender groups.

The Connecticut Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) is a collaborative venture between the Office of Policy and Management and 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. This study was funded in part by a BJS grant.

This report has been generated by the co-facilitation of the Office of Policy and Management and the Connecticut Statistical Analysis Center at Central Connecticut State University, and in collaboration with members of the Forecast/Research Work Group.

Office of Policy and Management (OPM)

Robert L. Genuario, Secretary

Criminal Justice Policy & Planning Division

Brian Austin, Jr., Under Secretary

John E. Forbes, Assistant Director

Linda D. DeConti, M.Sc., Research Manager

Overview

The State of Connecticut Recidivism Study is an annual report published in response to the statutory requirements outlined in Public Act 05-249, An Act Concerning Criminal Justice Planning and Eligibility for Crime Victim Compensation. This legislation created the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division (CJPPD) within the Office of Policy and Management (OPM) 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 (DOC) and from probation.

Differences and Improvements

This is the second annual report to study recidivism prepared by OPM. The 2008 report has been reconstructed to address concerns raised from limitations found in OPM's inaugural 2007 report. Overall the 2008 report is more extensive, comprehensive and contains more current information. These changes are as follows:

- The 2007 report assessed recidivism rates of offenders released during the 2000 calendar year. The 2008 report assesses recidivism rates of offenders released during the 2004 calendar year. The 2004 calendar year was selected because it was more current and it afforded the opportunity to assess recidivism rates up to two years from the time an offender was released from DOC custody or placed on probation.
- The 2007 report used a baseline sample of 9,501 offenders released from DOC custody with an 87% (8,221) match rate for criminal history records. The 2008 report used a baseline sample of 16,577 offenders released from DOC custody with a 98% (16,246) match rate for criminal history records; and in addition included a baseline sample of 24,263 offenders placed on probation with a 91% (22,261) match rate.
- The 2007 report matched offender criminal history by official docket based court records from the Judicial Branch. The 2008 report matched offender criminal history by more straightforward offender based files from the Department of Public Safety.
- In addition, the 2008 report has been expanded to include: new arrest rates; success (or completion) rates; violation rates for offenders released from DOC custody; recidivism rates for offenders on probation;

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What is Recidivism

Recidivism is defined as new criminal activity by a person after a criminal conviction that resulted in either imprisonment or another sanction against them.

The three most common measures used to track recidivism rates are

1. **new arrest**
2. **new conviction** and
3. **new prison sentence.**

Another important measure included is the **violation rate** for technical violations of community release.

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Measures of Recidivism

New arrest or re-arrest rate is an important measure since an arrest for a new misdemeanor or felony offense starts the criminal justice process as the initial response of the state against a person suspected of committing a crime.

New conviction or re-conviction indicates that the offender was found guilty by the court disposition or verdict for each criminal case of the charges resulting from the new arrest. An offender may be charged with more than one crime per case.

New prison sentence or re-imprisonment indicates that after a criminal conviction a new offense occurred and the court imposed a sanction against the offender.

Violation rate for technical violations of community release is a measure indicating that an offender was brought back for a violation, other than an arrest.

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About the Study

The data and recidivism rates developed for this report represent two separate study groups —

1. **DOC Study Group (16,577 offenders)**
2. **CSSD Study Group (New Probationers) (22,261 offenders)**
 - Split Sentence Probationers
 - Select Offender Groups:
 - 1) Convicted Violent Offenders
 - 2) Severity/Violence
 - 3) History of Violence
 - 4) Burglary Offenses
 - 5) Substance Abuse Treatment Need
 - 6) Mental Health Treatment Need
 - 7) Sex Offense Treatment Need

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Methodology

National Model: USDOJ, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

Data Files for DOC Study Group:

DOC provided four (4) separate electronic files:

- (1) **Master File** (one line per offender released: 16,577 lines)
- (2) **Classification File** (one line per offender released: 16,577 lines)
- (3) **Movement File** (one line per offender movement: 476,228 lines)
- (4) **Sentence File** (one line per court sentence: 141,578 lines)

CSSD was able to match **16,246 offenders** to their respective criminal history records.
Criminal History DOC Match: (one line per arraignment docket: **649,929 cases**)

Data Files for CSSD Study Group:

Data for probationers provided by Judicial Branch's CSSD CMIS database.

Probation Cases File (one line per probationer: **24,263 cases**)

CSSD was able to match **22,261 offenders** to their respective criminal history records.
Criminal History Probation Match: (one line per arraignment docket: **394,940 lines**)

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Demographics for DOC Study Group

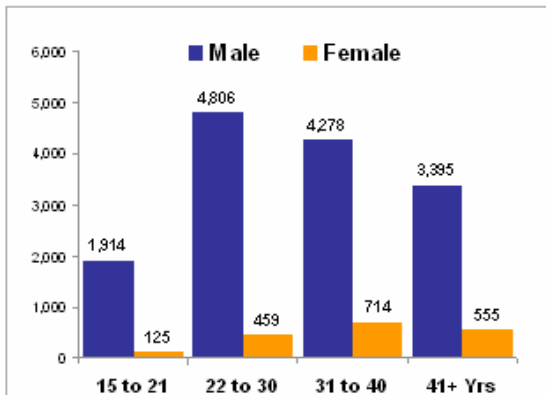


CHART 1A – All Offenders
Male/Female Age at Release

The vast majority (88.6%) of offenders were male. At release, the offenders' ranged in age from 15 to 84 years, with an average age of 33 years. Twelve percent (1,914) of the male offenders were in the 15 to 21 age group whereas less than one percent (125) of the female offenders were within that group.

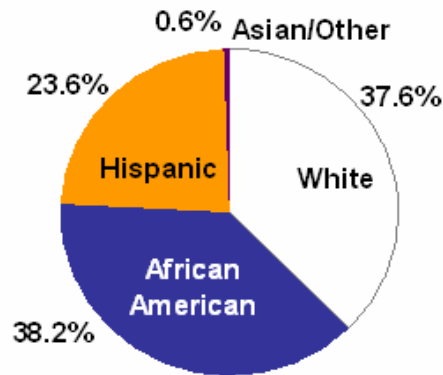


CHART 2A – All Offenders
Race and Ethnicity

Almost two thirds (62.4%) of all offenders in the DOC study group were minorities. The study group was 37.6% White, 38.2% African American, 23.6% Hispanic, and 0.6% Asian/Other.

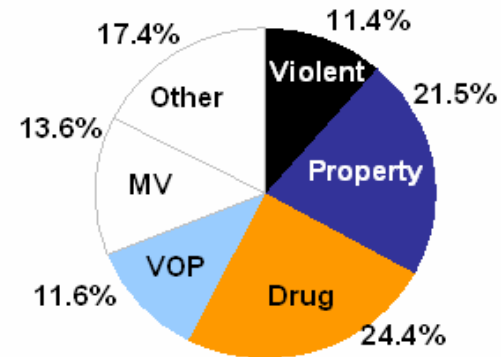


CHART 3A – All Offenders
Offense Categories

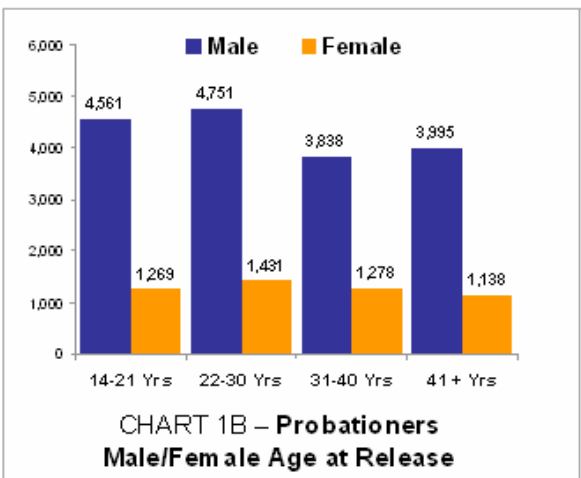
For this study primary offenses, or the most serious crime for which an offender was convicted, have been classified into six offense categories*: violent (11.4%), property (21.5%), drug (24.4%), violation of probation (VOP) (11.6%), motor vehicle (MV) (13.6%), and all other crimes (17.4%).

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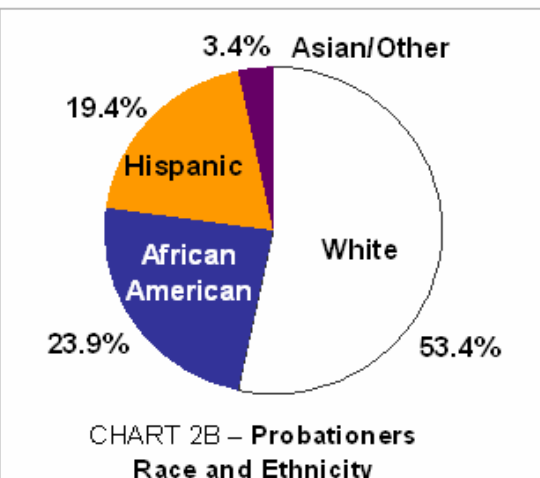
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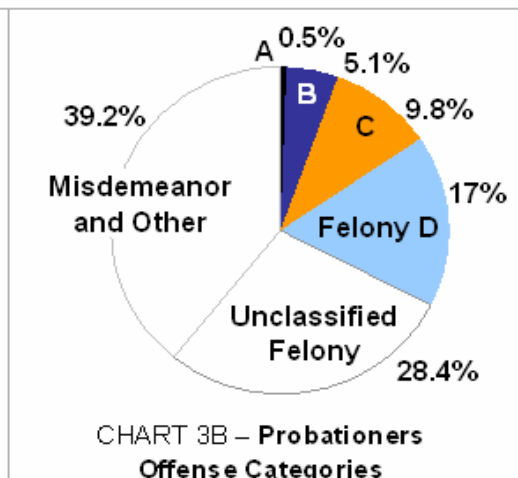
Demographics for CSSD Study Group



The vast majority (76.26%) of new probationers were male. During the time of the study, the average age of offenders starting probation was 31 years old. Approximately 21% (4,561) of the male probationers were in the 14 to 21 age group whereas less than six percent (1,269) of the female probationers were within that age group.



Less than half (46.6%) of new probationers in the CSSD study group were minorities. The study group was 53.4% White, 23.9% African American, 19.4% Hispanic, and 3.4% Asian/Other.



For this study primary offenses, or the most serious crime for which an offender was convicted, have been classified into six offense categories*: Felony A (0.5%), Felony B (5.1%), Felony C (9.8%), Felony D (17%), Unclassified Felony (28.4%), and all other misdemeanors and violations (39.2%).

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Offenders
Released
2004

General Findings of the Study

Conclusions — *Primary findings of the 2008 recidivism study are:*

- 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.
- Offenders **released** from prison with **no community supervision** were **most likely to be arrested, convicted, and incarcerated** for a new offense than offenders who received some type of post-release supervision.

Time Served Prior to Release

- The vast majority of offenders **70% to 80% served a period of two years** or less prior to their release from prison; and 61% served one year or less prior to their release from prison.
- **High volume of offender movement**
- Time served is **NOT sentence length**.

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Recidivism Rates - DOC Study Group

- Arrest, conviction, and new prison sentence **rates were higher for offenders with no post DOC prison supervision.**
- Among all end of sentence (EOS) offenders, those who had served a period of parole and transitional supervision prior to leaving DOC custody had lower rates of recidivism.
- **57%** of the total study group were released from prison WITH post DOC community supervision.

TABLE 1 – All Offenders Released in the 2004 DOC Study Group

End of Sentence (EOS)	Type of Release at the Time of the Study	Total All Offenders	% Total All Offenders	Success Rate	Violation Rate	New Arrest Rate	New Conviction	New Prison Sentence
EOS	Release from Prison	6,916	42.6%	43.6%	NA	56.4%	38.7%	20.5%
EOS	Release from Parole	764	4.7%	50.5%	NA	49.5%	31.9%	13.6%
EOS	Release from Trans. Sup.	756	4.7%	48.0%	NA	52.0%	33.9%	14.9%

**Mandatory*

Data Note: Due to DOC data availability at the time of study, EOS and Non-EOS post release time to recidivism are calculated based on 24 and 35 months, respectively.

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Recidivism Rates - DOC Study Group (continued)

- Almost one-half (47.5%) of parolees successfully completed parole while 25.3% were returned to prison for a technical violation, 27.2% were arrested for a new offense, 19.6% were convicted for a new offense, and 12.6% received a new prison sentence.
- Offenders with the highest success rate (or completion rate) and least likely to recidivate were those under DOC community supervision released to community programs (67.3%) and transitional supervision (64.5%).

TABLE 1 – All Offenders Released in the 2004 DOC Study Group

End of Sentence (EOS)	Type of Release at the Time of the Study	Total All Offenders	% Total All Offenders	Success Rate	Violation Rate	New Arrest Rate	New Conviction	New Prison Sentence	Avg Days to Completion
NonEOS	Release to Parole	1,767	10.9%	47.5%	25.3%	27.2%	19.6%	12.6%	303.0
NonEOS	Release to Trans. Sup.	2,515	15.5%	64.5%	22.0%	13.5%	10.2%	6.2%	133.0
NonEOS	Release to Comm. Program	1,710	10.5%	67.3%	28.7%	4.0%	3.2%	2.2%	188.9
NonEOS	Release to Furlough	1,540	9.5%	97.3%	0.7%	2.0%	1.6%	0.7%	16.2
NonEOS	Release to Special Parole*	278	1.7%	28.4%	39.2%	32.4%	23.7%	15.1%	659.4
									128.2

*Mandatory

Data Note: Due to DOC data availability at the time of study, EOS and Non-EOS post release time to recidivism are calculated based on 24 and 35 months, respectively.

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Recidivism Rates - Split Sentenced Probationers

- 17.3% of the total 2004 DOC study group served split-sentences to guarantee that some type of community supervision followed their release from prison.
- Overall, the re-arrest rate was 10.5% higher for offenders who were released from prison following the completion of their sentence who did not have a term of probation to follow (59.9% to 49.4%). Offenders released from prison with no post prison community supervision or probation had higher rates for new arrest (59.9%), new conviction (41.2%), and a new prison sentence (21.6%).

TABLE 2 – End of Sentence (EOS) Offenders With Probation compared to those Without Probation

Split Sentence Probation	Type of Release at the Time of the Study	Total EOS Offenders	% Total All Offenders	Success Rate	Violation Rate	New Arrest Rate	New Conviction	New Prison Sentence
No	Release from Prison	4,596	28.3%	40.1%	NA	59.9%	41.2%	21.6%
No	Release from Parole	557	3.4%	47.2%	NA	52.8%	35.0%	14.4%
No	Release from Trans. Sup.	467	2.9%	42.6%	NA	57.4%	36.0%	16.5%
Yes	Release from Prison	2,320	14.3%	50.6%	NA	49.4%	33.7%	18.5%
Yes	Release from Parole	207	1.3%	59.4%	NA	40.6%	23.7%	11.6%
Yes	Release from Trans. Sup.	289	1.8%	56.7%	NA	43.3%	30.4%	12.5%

Data Note: Due to DOC data availability at the time of study, EOS post release time to recidivism rates are calculated based on 24 months for each offender.

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Recidivism Rates – CSSD Study Group (New Probationers)

- A total of **22,261** probationers began new probation supervision during 2004. For new probationers **40.7%** were arrested for a new offense, **20.0%** were convicted for a new offense, and **11.4%** received a new prison sentence.

TABLE 3 – New Probationers

Type of Supervision at the Time of the Study	Total New Probationers	% Total All Offenders	Success Rate	Violation Rate	New Arrest Rate	New Conviction	New Prison Sentence
Surveillance	787	3.5%	38.1%	NA	61.9%	33.5%	27.4%
High	5,559	25.0%	42.3%	NA	57.7%	29.9%	20.0%
Medium	4,567	20.5%	56.8%	NA	43.2%	22.1%	12.1%
Administrative	10,876	48.9%	69.0%	NA	31.0%	13.8%	5.9%
Sex Offender	472	2.1%	74.8%	NA	25.2%	11.9%	8.1%
TOTAL New Probationers	22,261	100%			40.7%	20.0%	11.4%

Data Note: Due to data availability at the time of study, recidivism rates are calculated based on 24 months for each offender.

Annual Connecticut Recidivism Study

Next Steps

- Improve the ability to measure recidivism by the **development of a standard fully documented methodology**
- Documented **methods to be shared universally and scrutinized openly** with all interested parties to provide a comparative baseline for all future studies
- **Adopt 36 month or 3 year look back** National Standard, data not attainable due to disposal of cases and time to recidivate.
- Compare the results of the standard methodology to be developed with past studies to **understand differences and limitations**.
- Once the method is finalized, we plan to **create a series of reports to capture a historical perspective** of the changes in recidivism
- Currently **recidivism by release types are not comparative to one another** since the composition of offender groups is undefined. We need to do a better job of defining offenders by respective control groups.
- Need to develop **program outcomes and evaluation measures**
- **Impact analysis** – Why, what's the cause?

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Research Goals and Objectives

Going Beyond the Statutory Requirements

Successfully able to generate these reports on a monthly and annual basis to fulfill our statutory mandates

These reports are ALL still under development and evolving
– **we have more work to do...**

We need to be proactive – How can we improve these reports?

- Identify key drivers that influence the system
- Look for patterns, determine what's really happening (Annual, Monthly, Daily)
- Provide policy makers with better information and make reports more useful
- Develop data NOT ONLY TO MEASURE changes, but to REDUCE recidivism
- Educate so that everyone understands the Criminal Justice System
- Continue cross agency collaboration to refine/improve how we do things.

Improve Public Safety and Build Healthy Communities!

OFFICE OF POLICY & MANAGEMENT

Criminal Justice

Policy & Planning Division



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