

## State of Connecticut

Office of Policy and Management (OPM)

Criminal Justice Policy & Planning Division (CJPPD)

Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission (CJPAC)

# Informational Forum on Research Issues

Presented

CJPAC Research Workgroup

Wednesday, December 17, 2008

1:00PM to 3:00PM

Legislative Office Building - Room 1D



Office of Policy and Management (OPM)  
Criminal Justice Policy & Planning Division (CJPPD)



# Presenters

**Brian Austin, Jr.**, Undersecretary

**John Forbes**, Assistant Division Director

**Linda DeConti**, Research Manager  
Chairperson, CJPAC Research Workgroup

**Ivan Kuzyk**, Assistant Research Manager

# Purpose of the Forum



- **To inform policy makers and the public** about criminal justice research and the work of the CJPAC Research Workgroup.
- **To explain** how concepts, work products and information sharing are fostered and vetted through the **CJPAC Research Workgroup** collaborative process.
- **Present** a detailed presentation about the **Monthly Correctional Indicators Report** and the correctional population forecast.

# Forum Highlights

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

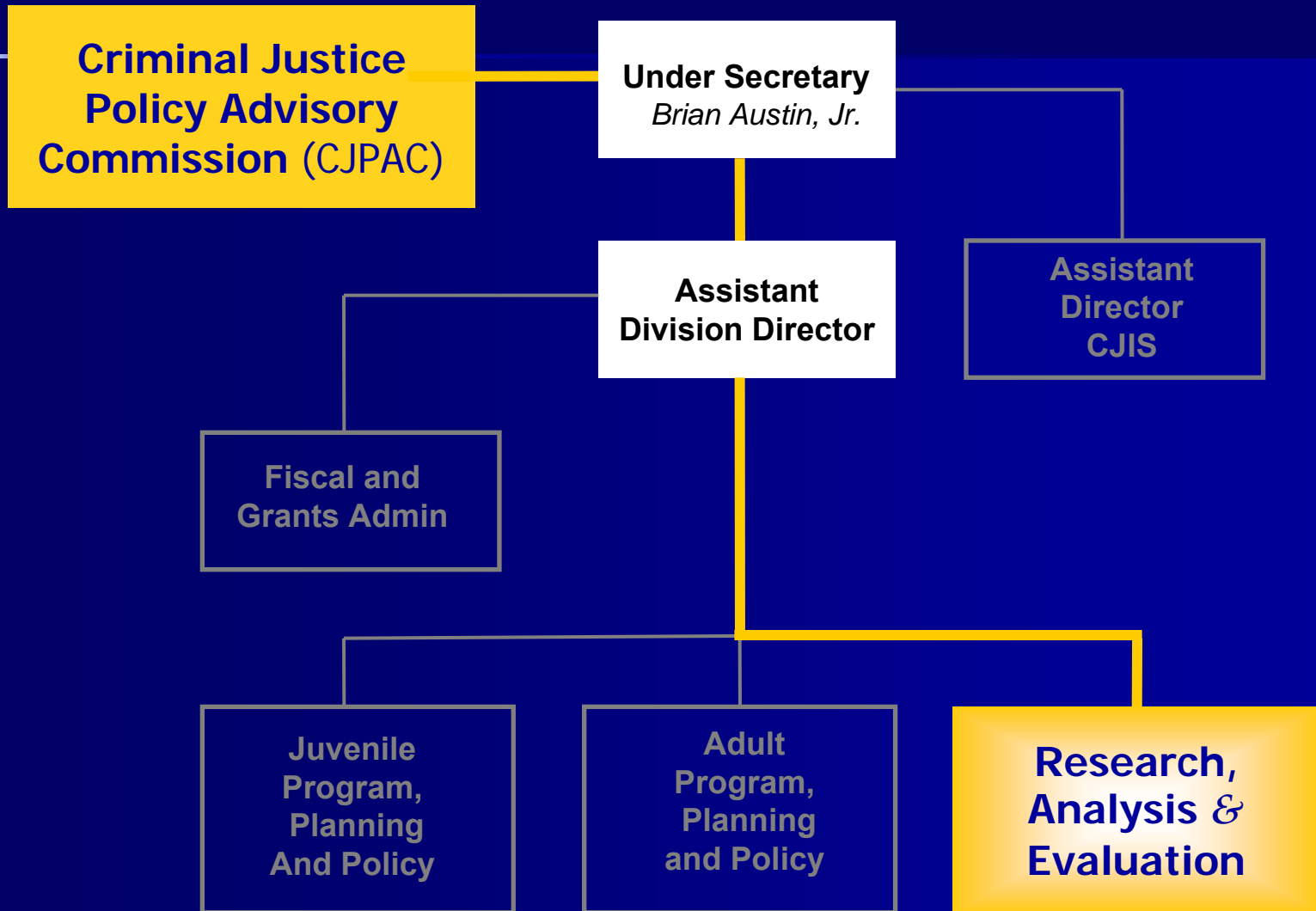
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# Criminal Justice Policy & Planning Division (CJPPD) Driven By Legislative Mandates

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

# Criminal Justice Policy & Planning Division (CJPPD) Organizational Structure



# Criminal Justice Policy & Planning Division (CJPPD)

## Major Responsibilities

Policy and  
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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# CJPAC Research Workgroup History



## Creation

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

## Evolution

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

# **CJPAC Research Workgroup Partners**

## **Connecticut Executive Branch**

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

## **Connecticut Judicial Branch**

## **Connecticut Legislative Branch**

# CJPAC Research Workgroup

## Purpose

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

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

On October 16, 2008, the **Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission** (CJPAC), officially recommended and adopted the addition of its 4th working group, the CJPAC Research Workgroup.

# The Collaborative Process

## How Does it Work?

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

**Communication!**

# CJPAC Research Workgroup Research Success

## What We've Accomplished in 2 years...

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

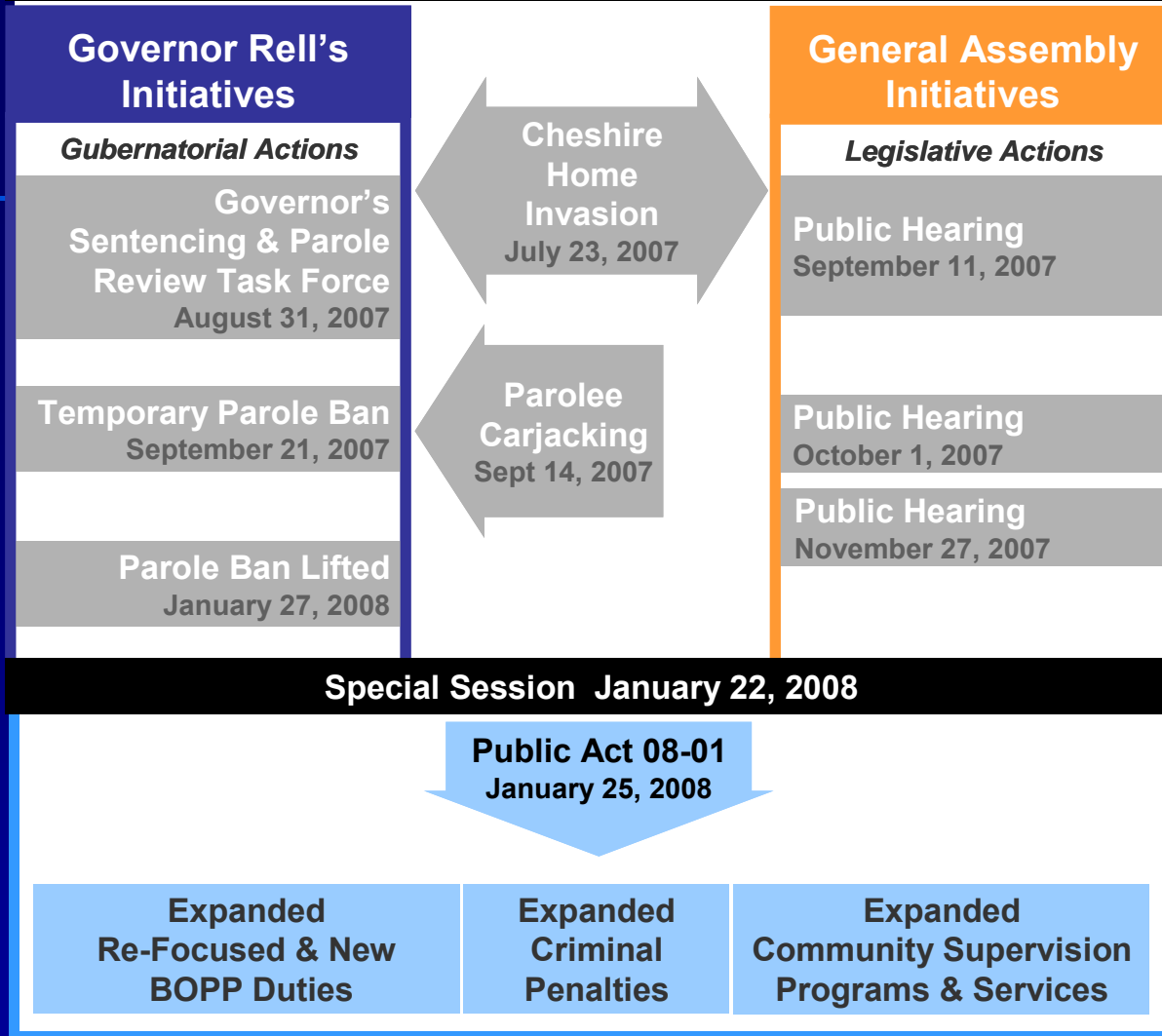
Our collaborative strength bridges the gap in data sharing where current technology and comparable resources may not exist.

# CJPAC Research Workgroup

## Research Challenges

- Agencies have individual real time information systems for their own **operational purposes** that are **NOT always Research Friendly**.
- Some data is continually **overwritten** and historical records **may be lost** – it's getting better.
- Cross agency issues in terms of data fields: **how we define, store or search for data**.
- **Changes in legislation, significant events...**

## Timeline of Significant Events



Significant events occurred that invalidated our prior year projections.

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

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



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# Criminal Justice Policy & Planning Division (CJPPD)

## Research Unit Responsibilities

Policy and  
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 & Planning Division

OPM Search:

Advanced Search

- » CRIMINAL JUSTICE HOME
- » ABOUT THE DIVISION
- » ADULT CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY & PLANNING
- » JUVENILE JUSTICE & YOUTH DEVELOPMENT
- » CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM
- » RESEARCH, ANALYSIS, & EVALUATION
- » WHAT WE DO
- » STAFF CONTACTS
- » MONTHLY INDICATORS
- » POPULATION FORECAST
- » RECIDIVISM STUDY
- » GOVERNOR'S TASK FORCE
- » SENTENCING TASK FORCE
- » CJPAC BEHAVIORAL HEALTH
- » CJPAC RESEARCH WORK GROUP
- » PROJECTS
- » STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER (SAC)
- » PUBLICATIONS & REPORTS
- » LINKS

### 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.*

#### Criminal Justice



[Check the Calendar](#) →

#### Boards and Committees

- [CJPAC Research Work Group](#)
- [CJPAC Behavioral Health Subcommittee](#)
- [Connecticut Sentencing Task Force](#)
- [Governor's Sentencing and Parole Review Task Force](#)
- [CJIS Governing Board](#)

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



**RESEARCH HOME PAGE**

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



Learn more about [Monthly Indicators](#)

CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH, ANALYSIS & EVALUATION



STATE OF CONNECTICUT

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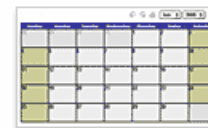
» LINKS

## 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.



These reports are produced by OPM's CJPPD Research, Analysis & Evaluation Unit in concert with the [CJPAC Research Work Group](#).

### MONTHLY INDICATORS

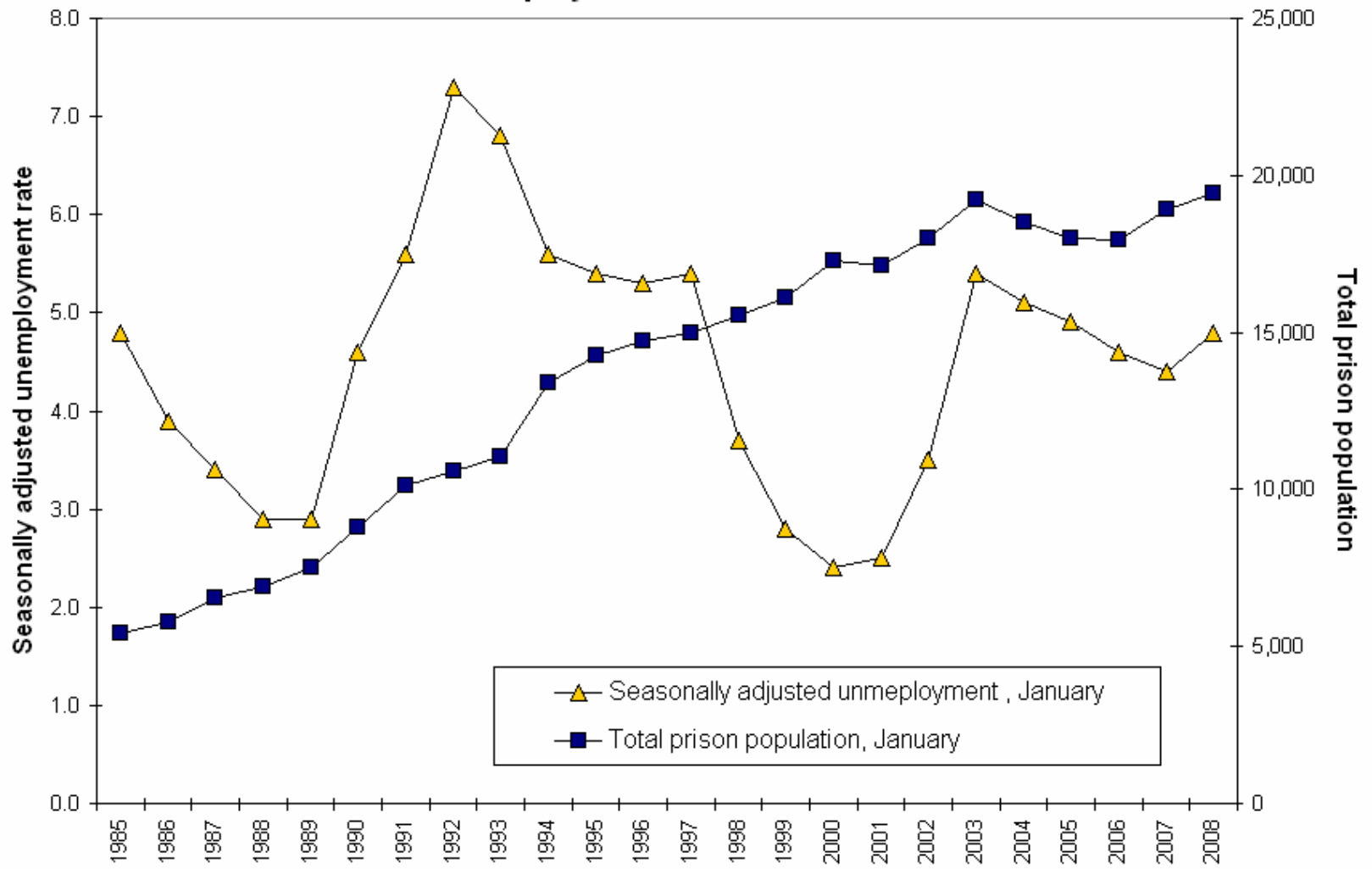
### MONTHLY CORRECTIONAL POPULATION INDICATORS

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 December](#)
- [Correctional Population Indicators - 2008 November](#)

# Ad hoc Research & Analysis



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# Criminal Justice Policy & Planning Division Monthly Indicators Report



RESEARCH, ANALYSIS & EVALUATION — WWW.CT.GOV/OPM/CriminalJustice/Research

This month's issue of the *Monthly Indicators Report* includes our Year End Supplement with 12-month data tables and a glossary of community supervision types in Connecticut.

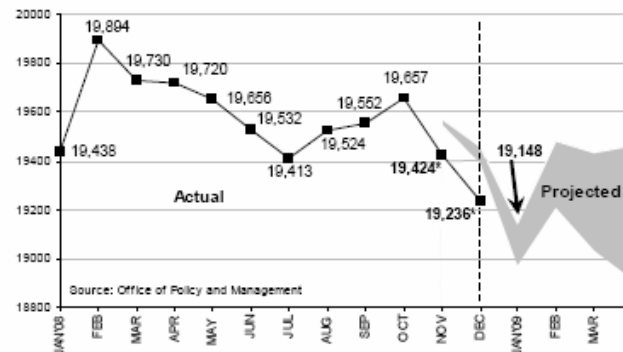
- On December 1, 2008, the state's prison population fell to its lowest point for the entire year. At its peak on February 1<sup>st</sup> 2008, 19,893 people were incarcerated in Connecticut. By December 1, 2008, that figure had fallen to 19,176. As a result, inmate overflow areas at two DOC facilities have been closed and another is slated to be closed soon.
- The state's prison population fluctuates on a daily basis over the course of each week reflecting changes in offender flows throughout the criminal justice system. During the first week of December, the daily prison population ranged from 19,176 to 19,258. The average daily count for the first week of December was 19,236\* (See Chart 3).
- Four hundred fewer accused offenders were admitted to DOC facilities in November than in October. During the same period, the intake of sentenced offenders also declined by one hundred. The drop in prison admittances strongly contributed to the overall decline in the monthly prison population in November. (See Table 3)
- The number of offenders released to parole declined slightly this month, falling from 138 to 119. In fact, November saw 162 fewer sentenced offenders released to community programs than October. In the previous two issues, Monthly Indicators Report had projected a significant increase in the number of offenders released to parole. To date, these releases have not materialized. (See Table 3)
- Approximately 1 in 10 persons admitted for a new prison sentence in November received a sentence longer than 2 years. According to DOC figures, 50% of offenders receiving new prison sentences were convicted of drug- or alcohol-related crimes. Roughly 8% of sentences involved crimes against persons. (See Chart 5)

## Six Month Prison Population

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

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

CHART 1 – Prison Population Forecast, December 2008



Source: Office of Policy and Management

TABLE 1 – Prison Population Forecast

	2008 Actual (*Avg Daily)	6 Month Population Forecast	Potential Parole Releases	Forecast with Parole Releases	Difference Actual vs. Projected	% Diff
AUG	19,524	-	-	-		
SEP	19,552	-	-	-		
OCT	19,657	-	-	-		
NOV	19,424*	19,575	25	19,550	-151	-0.8%
DEC	19,236*	19,461	75	19,386	-225	-1.2%
JAN'09	-	19,148	175	18,973		
FEB	-	19,482	275	19,207		
MAR	-	19,434	400	19,034		
APR	-	19,465	550	18,915		

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

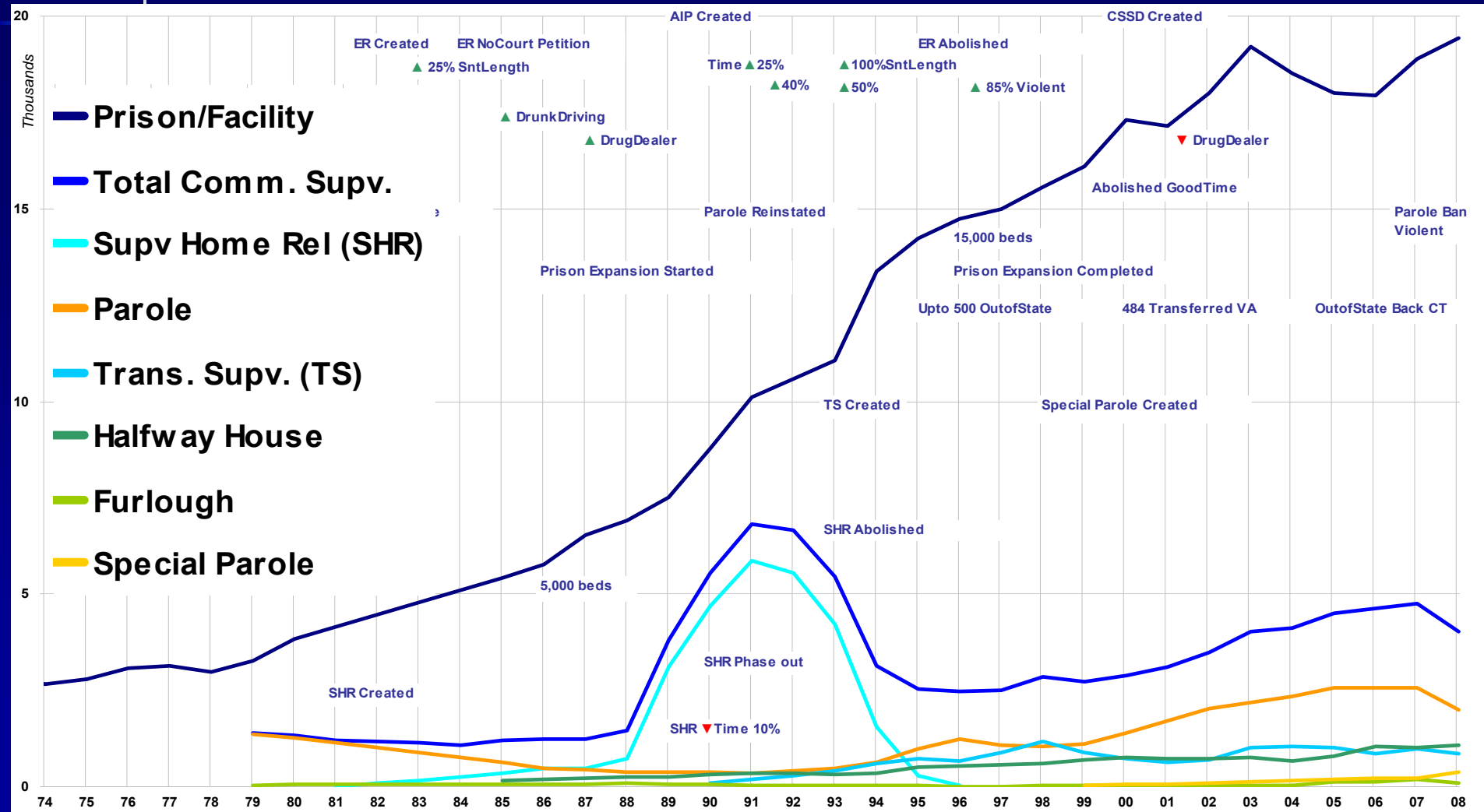
# Why Do Monthly Indicators?

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

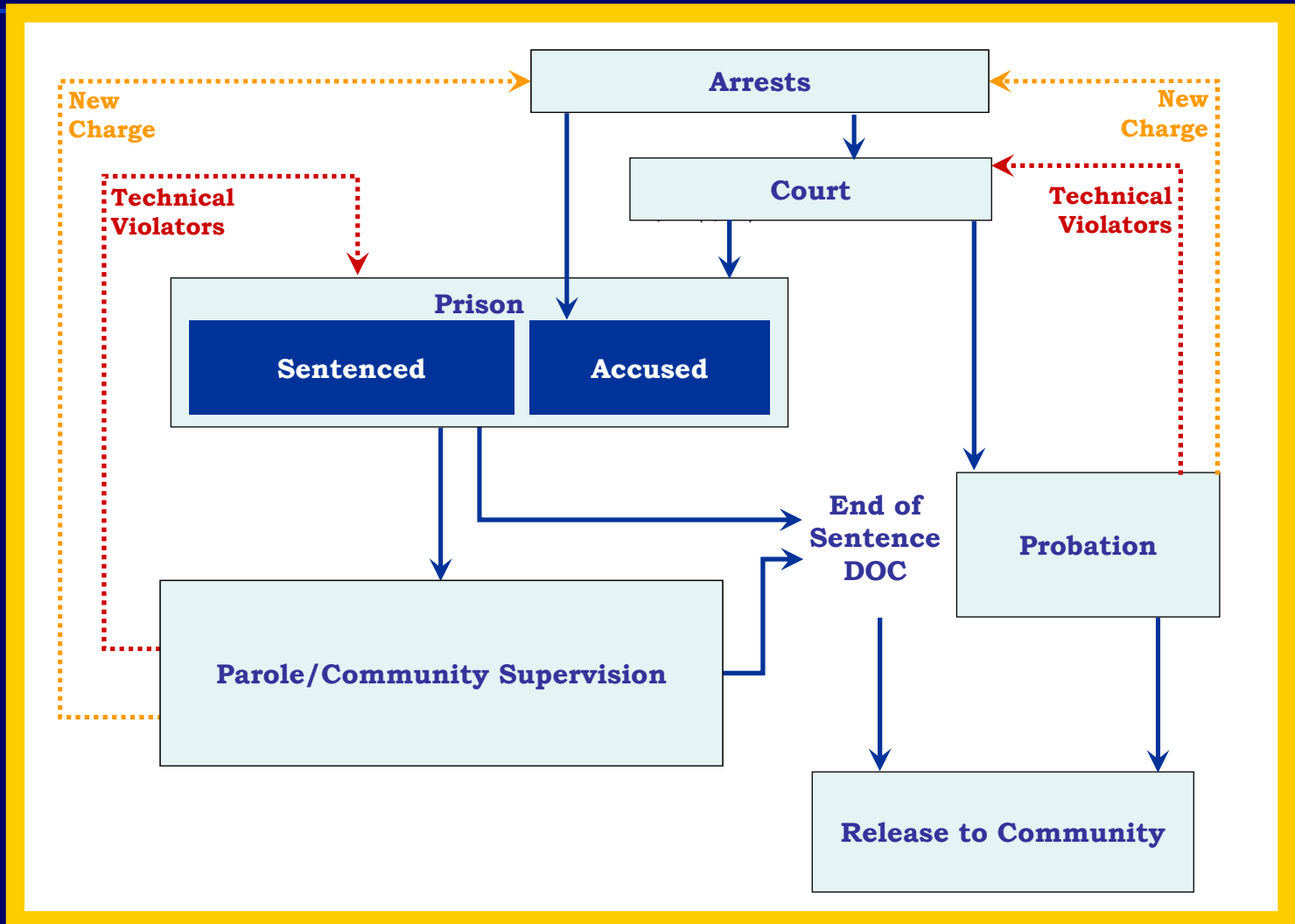


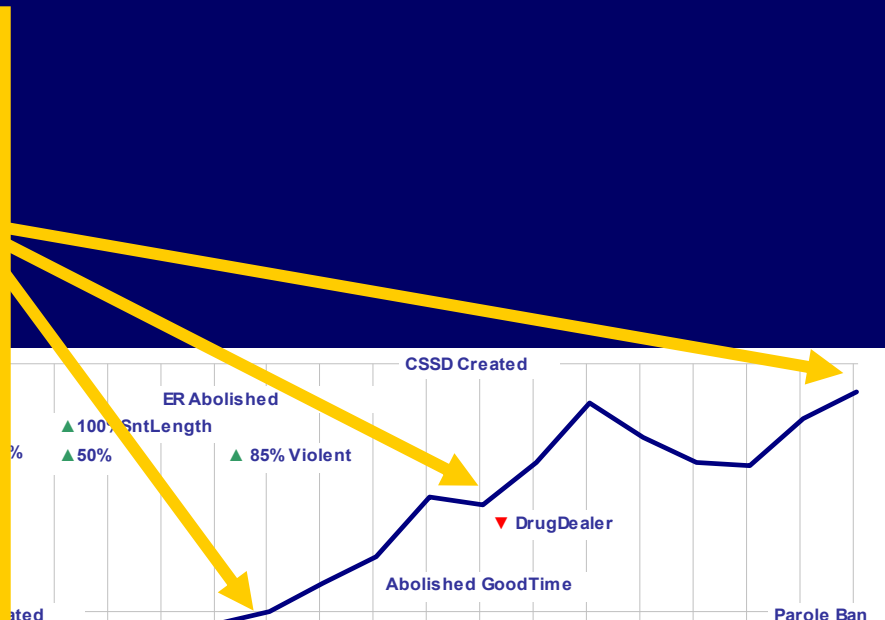
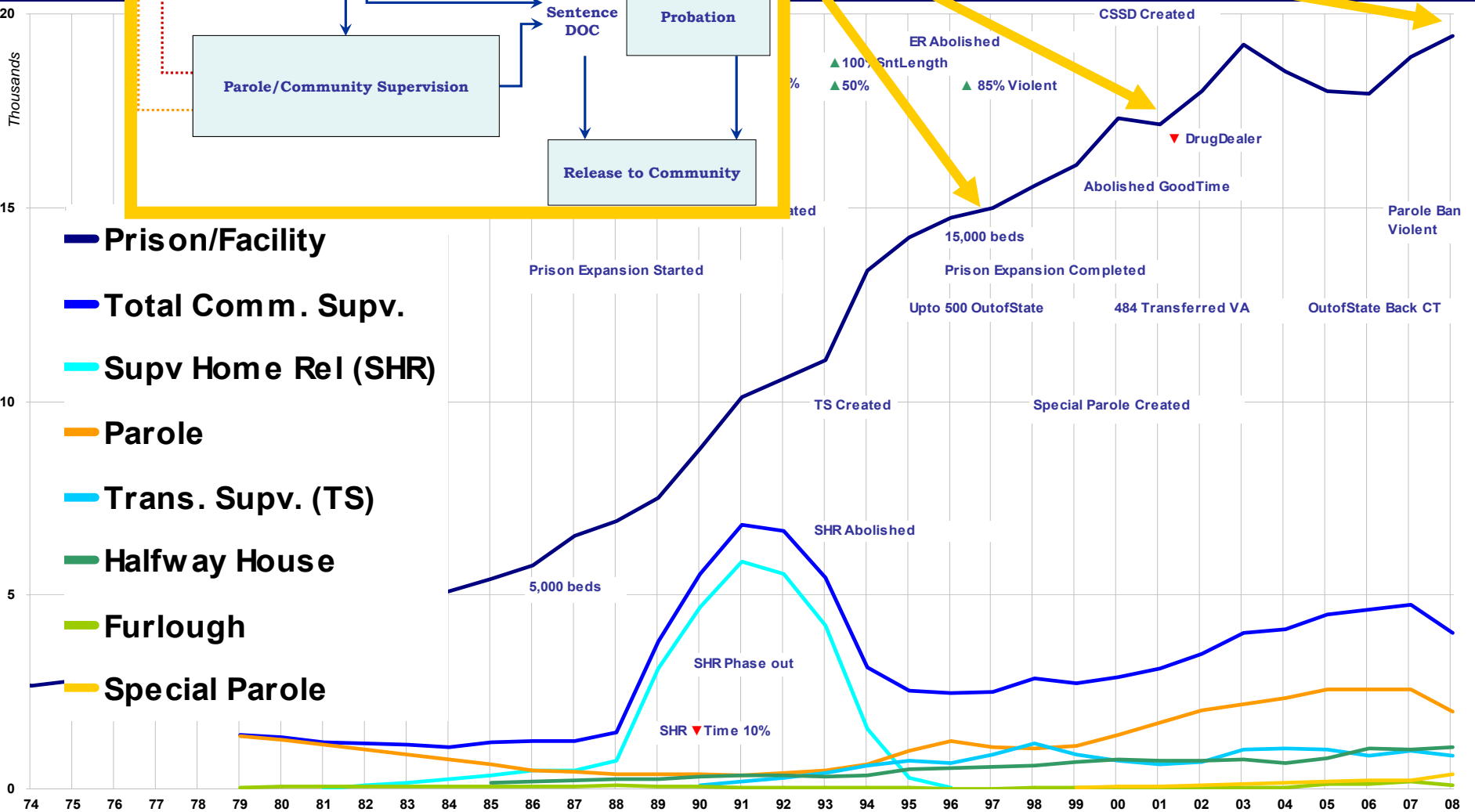
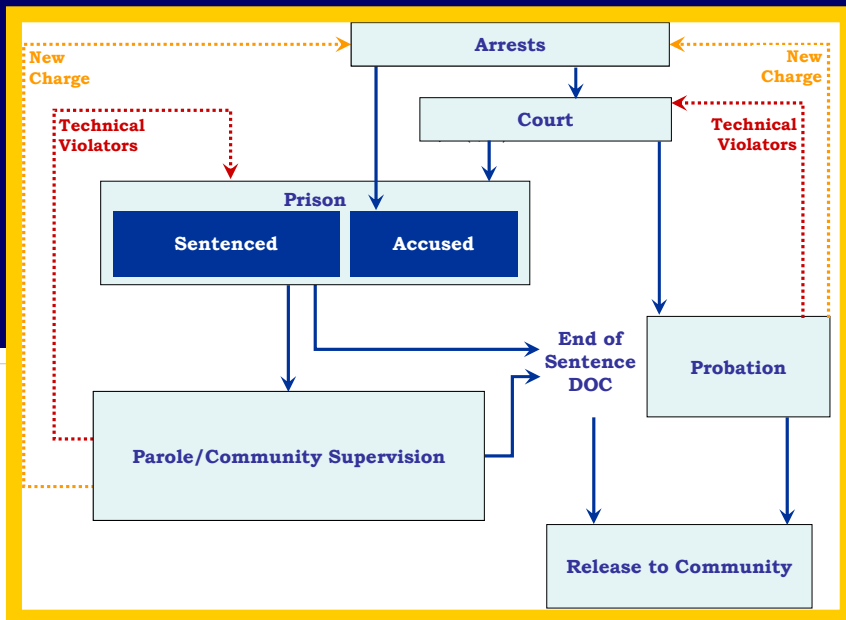
# Identify Key Drivers

## Why Do Monthly Indicators?

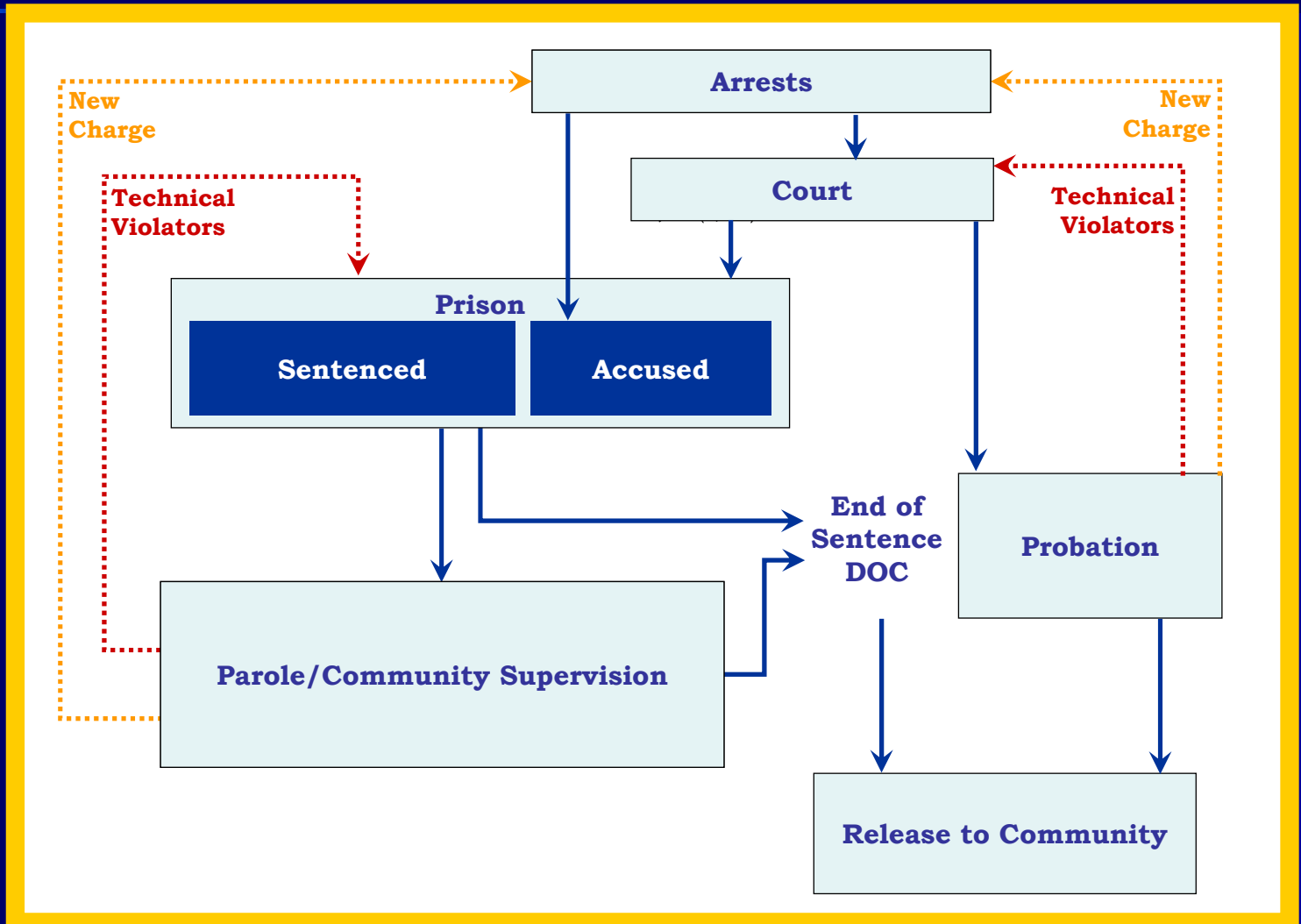


# Connecticut's Criminal Justice System Input/Output Model





# Connecticut's Criminal Justice System Input/Output Model



# Statutory Requirements

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

1A

## 1. Admissions to Correctional Facilities

1B

(A) Directly from Courts

1C

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

(C) On Account of Probation Revocation (Violations of Probation – VOP)

2

## 2. Department of Correction Releases and Discharges

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

3

## 3. Granting of Parole

(A) The Rate of Granting Parole

4

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

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

5

## 5. Current Prison Population

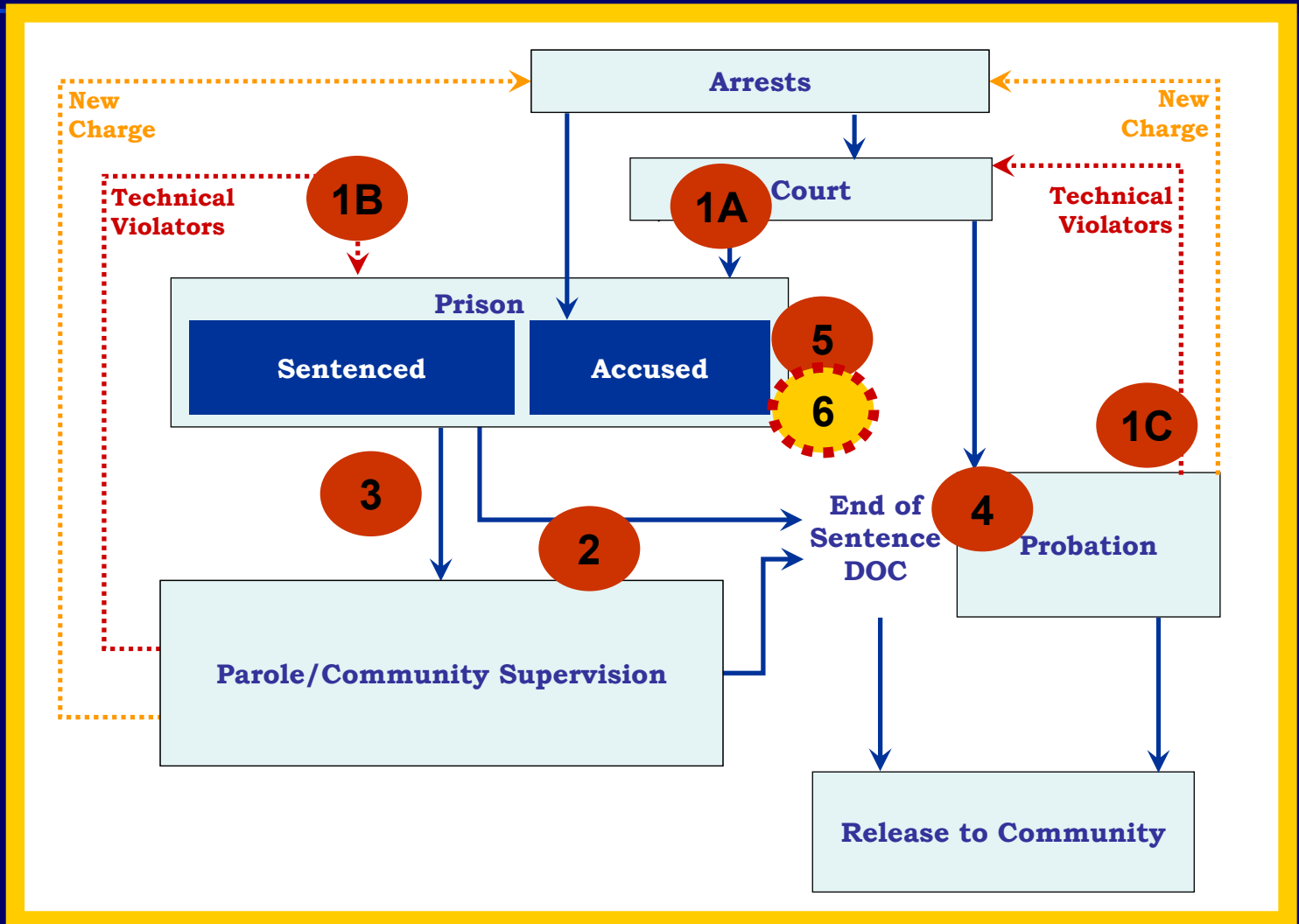
(A) The Prison Population

6

## 6. Six month Forecast of the Prison Population

(A) The Projected Prison Population

# Connecticut's Criminal Justice System Input/Output Model



# Types of Connecticut Community Supervision Department of Correction (DOC)

Who decides if released to community?	Types of Release	Defintion
<p><b>Department of Corrections (DOC)</b></p> <p><i>Supervised by DOC Parole Officers</i></p>	<p><b>Transitional Supervision (TS)</b></p>	<p>Inmates with sentences of two years or less are eligible to be released on TS after serving 50% of their sentence. The DOC provides supervision and case management through its Parole and Community Services Unit for offenders on TS status.</p>
	<p><b>Halfway House (HWH)</b></p>	<p>Inmates can become eligible to live in a halfway house if they have been voted to parole or are within 18 months of their release date. Halfway houses provide offenders with structured programs and supervision to help them obtain employment, housing, education, or residential substance abuse treatment.</p>
	<p><b>Furlough</b></p>	<p>The authority to place offenders on 30 day re-entry furloughs has been revoked by statute with the following exceptions: to visit a dying relative or to a relative's funeral; to receive medical services not otherwise available; or for an employment opportunity or job interview.</p>
	<p><b>Transitional Placement</b></p>	<p>After a successful term in a halfway house, inmates can be transferred to an approved community placement or private residence.</p>

# Types of Connecticut Community Supervision Board of Pardons and Paroles (BOPP)

Who decides if released to community?	Types of Release	Defintion
<p><b>Board of Pardons and Paroles (BOPP)</b></p> <p><i>Supervised by DOC Parole Officers</i></p>	<p><b>Parole</b></p>	<p>Inmates serving sentences greater than two years may be eligible for parole. Offenders convicted of non-violent crimes can become eligible after serving 50% of their sentences and offenders convicted of violent crimes can become eligible after serving 85% of their sentences. The parollee must comply with the imposed conditions of parole; violators may be remanded to prison.</p>
	<p><b>Transfer Parole</b></p>	<p>An offender can be released to transfer parole 18 months prior to his or her voted to parole date. Offenders on transfer parole are placed under the same or, in some cases, stricter supervision conditions than offenders on parole.</p>
	<p><b>Special Parole</b></p>	<p>Special parole is a mandatory, court-imposed period of parole following the completion of a sentence. If an inmate violates special parole, he or she may be remanded to prison for the remainder of the sentence. In general, special parole is reserved for high-risk offenders.</p>



# Types of Connecticut Community Supervision Court Support Services Division (CSSD)

Who decides if released to community?	Types of Release	Defintion
<b>Judicial Branch's Court Support Services Division (CSSD) / Courts</b>  <i>Supervised by CSSD Probation Officers</i>	<b>Probation</b>	Probation is a mandatory, court-imposed period of probation that allows a defendant to forego incarceration. Instead, the offender is subject to specific conditions of supervision (paying a fine, doing community service, attending a drug treatment program, etc.).
	<b>Split Sentence Probation</b>	A mandatory, court-imposed period of period of supervision following DOC sentence completion. If an offender violates split sentence probation, her or she may be remanded to court.

# Monthly Data

TABLE 2 – Snapshot of Month DOC Population Counts

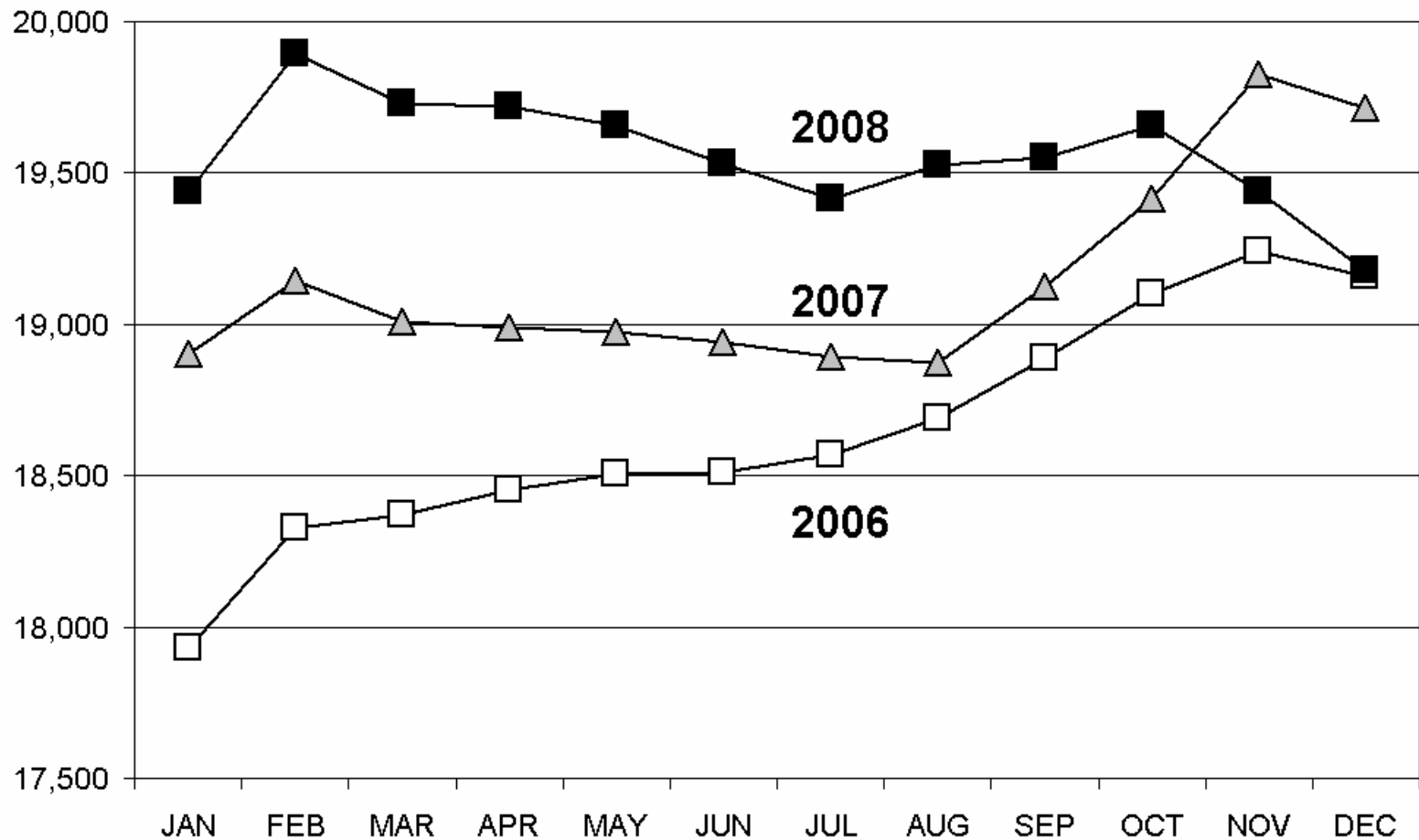
	2008			2007	% Change	
	Oct 1st	Nov 1st	Dec 1st	Dec 1st	Monthly	Annual
<b>DOC Facility</b>						
Federal/Other	154	134	123	204	-8.2%	-39.7%
Sentenced	15,005	15,042	14,979	15,182	-0.4%	-1.3%
Special Parole	350	341	320	369	-6.2%	-13.3%
Accused/Unsentenced	4,148	3,924	3,754	3,959	-4.3%	-5.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,657</b>	<b>19,441</b>	<b>19,176</b>	<b>19,714</b>	<b>-1.4%</b>	<b>-2.7%</b>
<b>DOC Community</b>						
Transfer Parole	60	65	63	32	8.3%	96.9%
Parole/ Parcom Total	1,324	1,344	1,347	1,349	1.5%	-0.1%
Parole	1,166	1,182	1,184	1,196	1.4%	-1.0%
Parcom @ CT	158	162	163	153	2.5%	6.5%
Trans Plac/Furligh Total	-	1	6	-	NA	-
Furlough	-	-	-	-	NA	-
Trans Placement	-	1	6	-	NA	NA
Halfway House Total	1,210	1,228	1,229	1,094	1.5%	12.3%
Comm Release	933	944	928	900	1.2%	3.1%
TS	158	159	168	85	0.6%	97.6%
Parole	75	74	77	65	-1.3%	18.5%
Transfer Parole	1	1	1	3	0.0%	-66.7%
Special Parole	43	50	55	41	16.3%	34.1%
TS Total	914	903	896	901	-1.2%	-0.6%
Special Parole	706	723	750	625	2.4%	20.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,214</b>	<b>4,264</b>	<b>4,291</b>	<b>4,001</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>

# Prison Population by Gender, Age, Race/Ethnicity

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

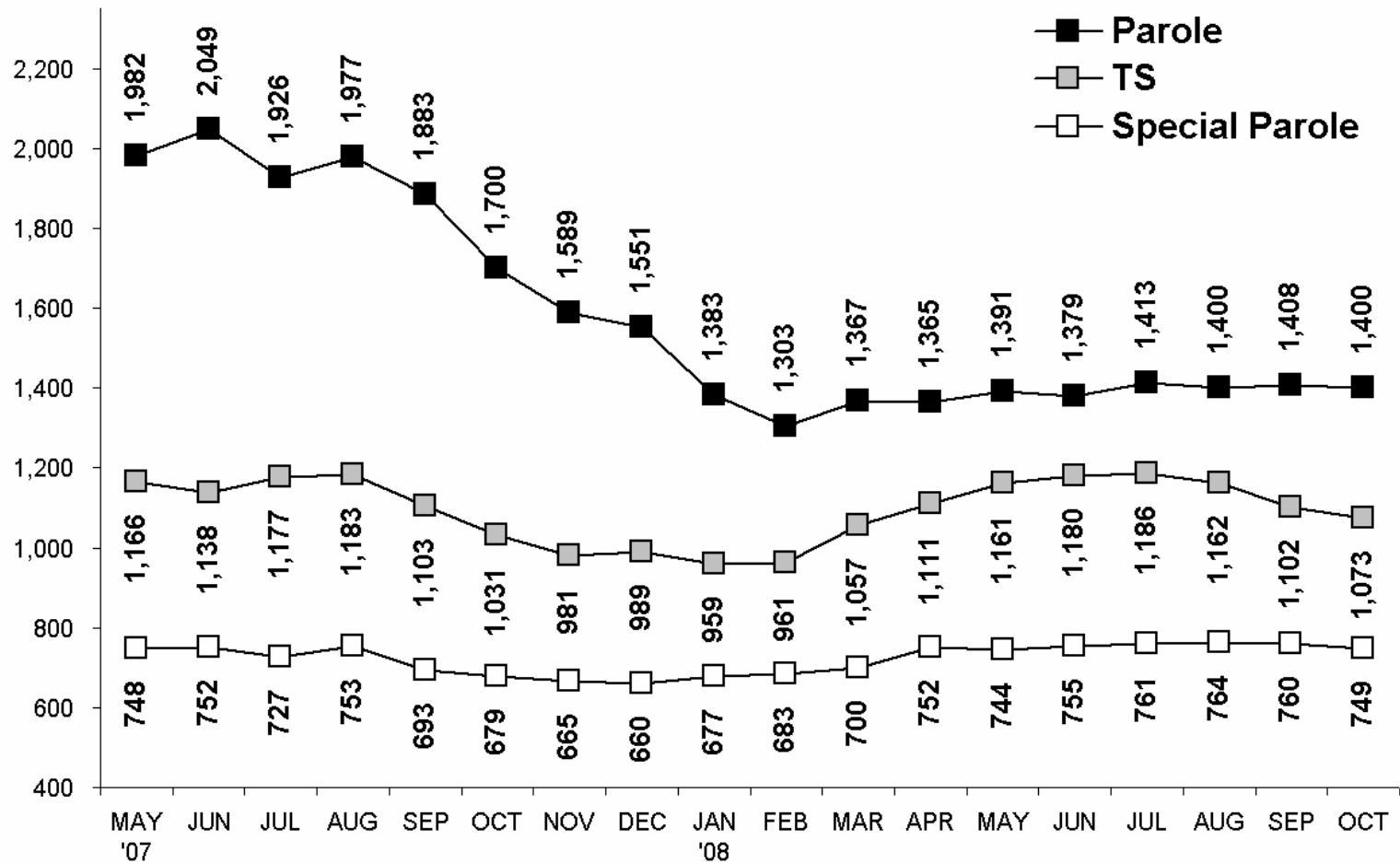
		Under 22	22-29	30-39	Over 39	Total	Under 22, %	Over 39, %	Total, %
<b>Males</b>	White	444	1294	1306	2008	5052	19%	39%	28%
	Black	1201	2468	2189	1996	7854	52%	39%	44%
	Hispanic	677	1578	1569	1069	4893	29%	21%	27%
	Other	7	41	30	28	106	0%	1%	1%
	Sub-total	2329	5381	5094	5101	17905	100%	100%	100%
<b>Females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

# Monthly DOC Prison Population 2006, 2007 and 2008



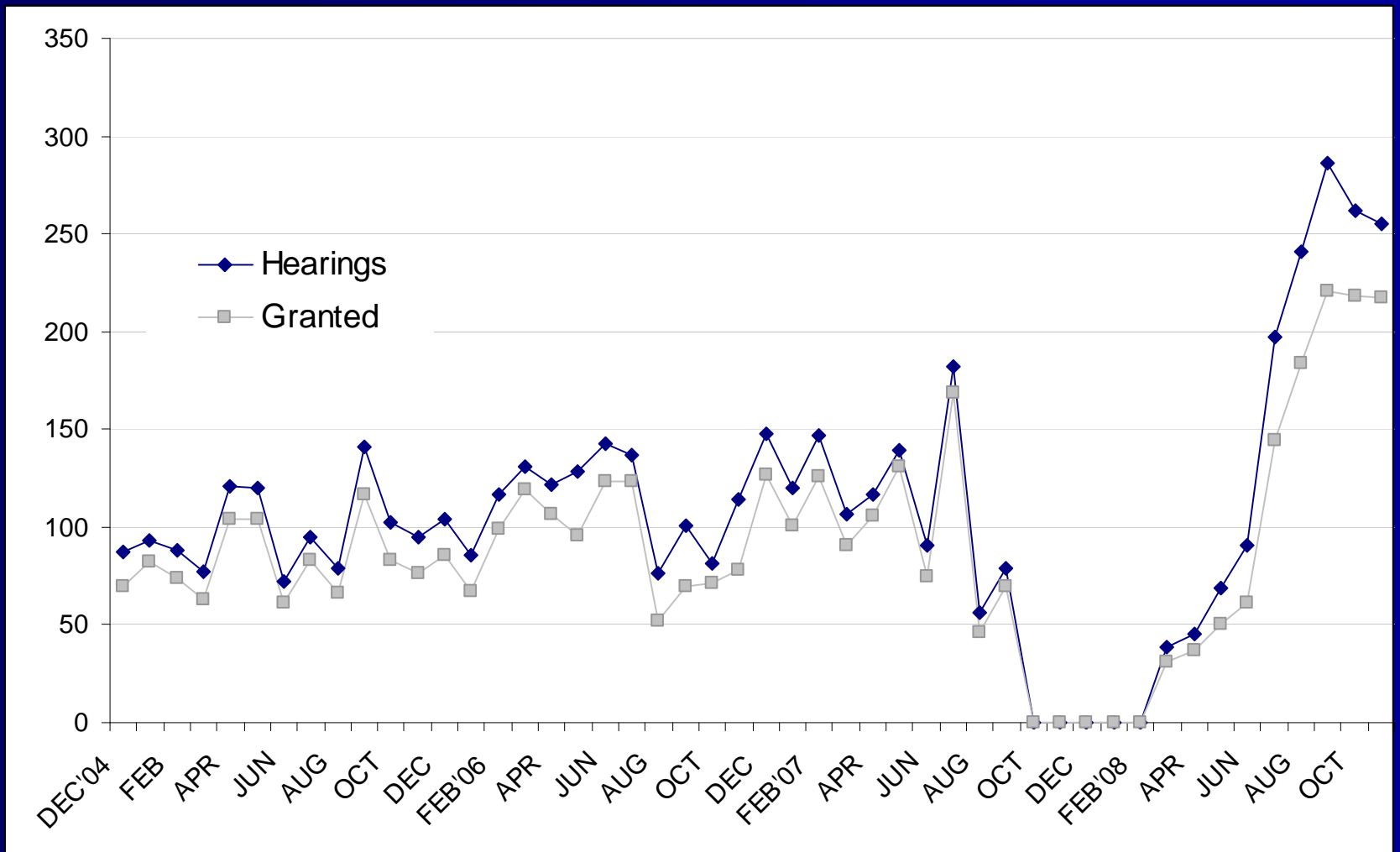
Data Source: Department of Correction

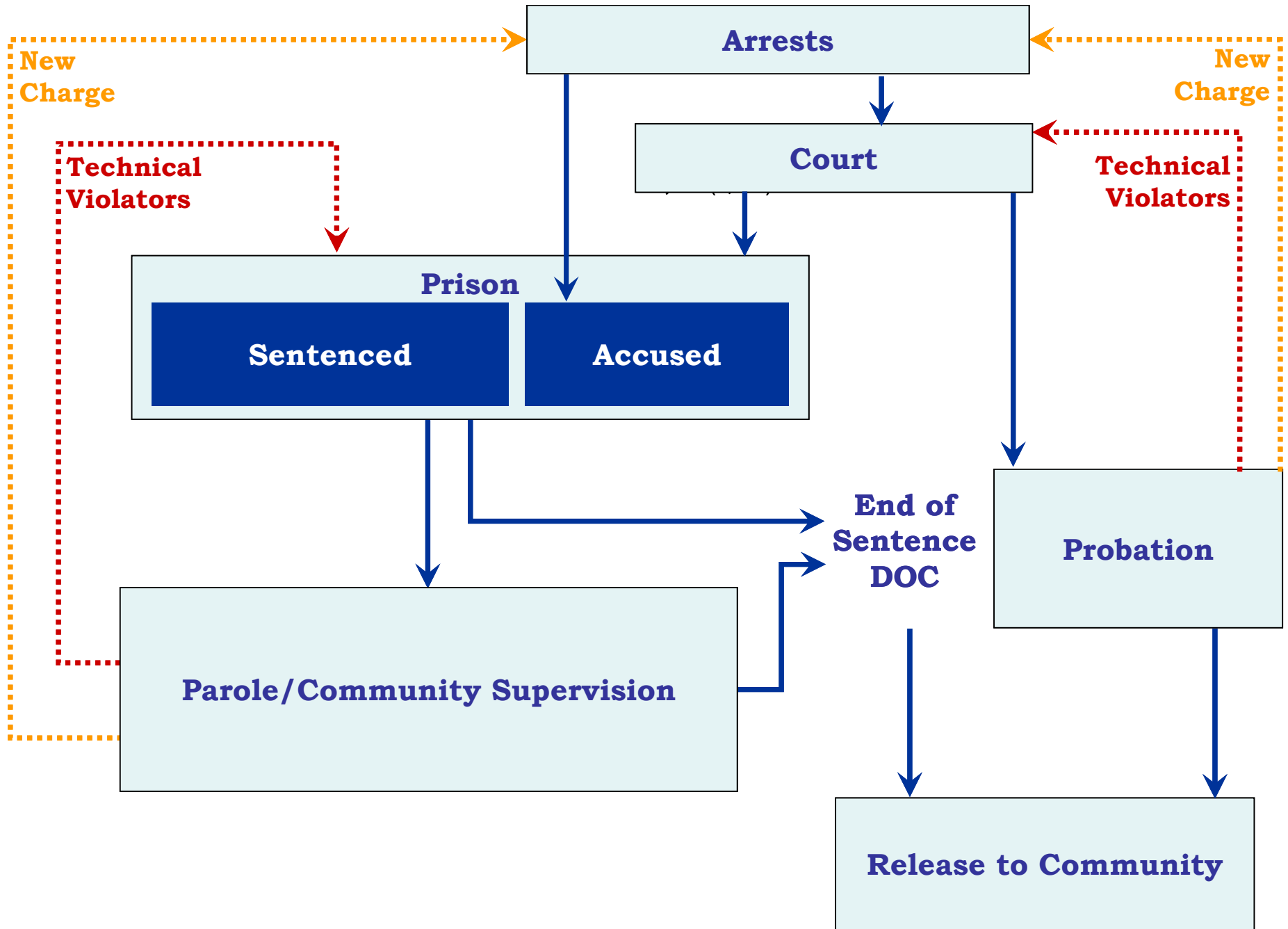
# Offenders in the Community Parole, TS & Special Parole

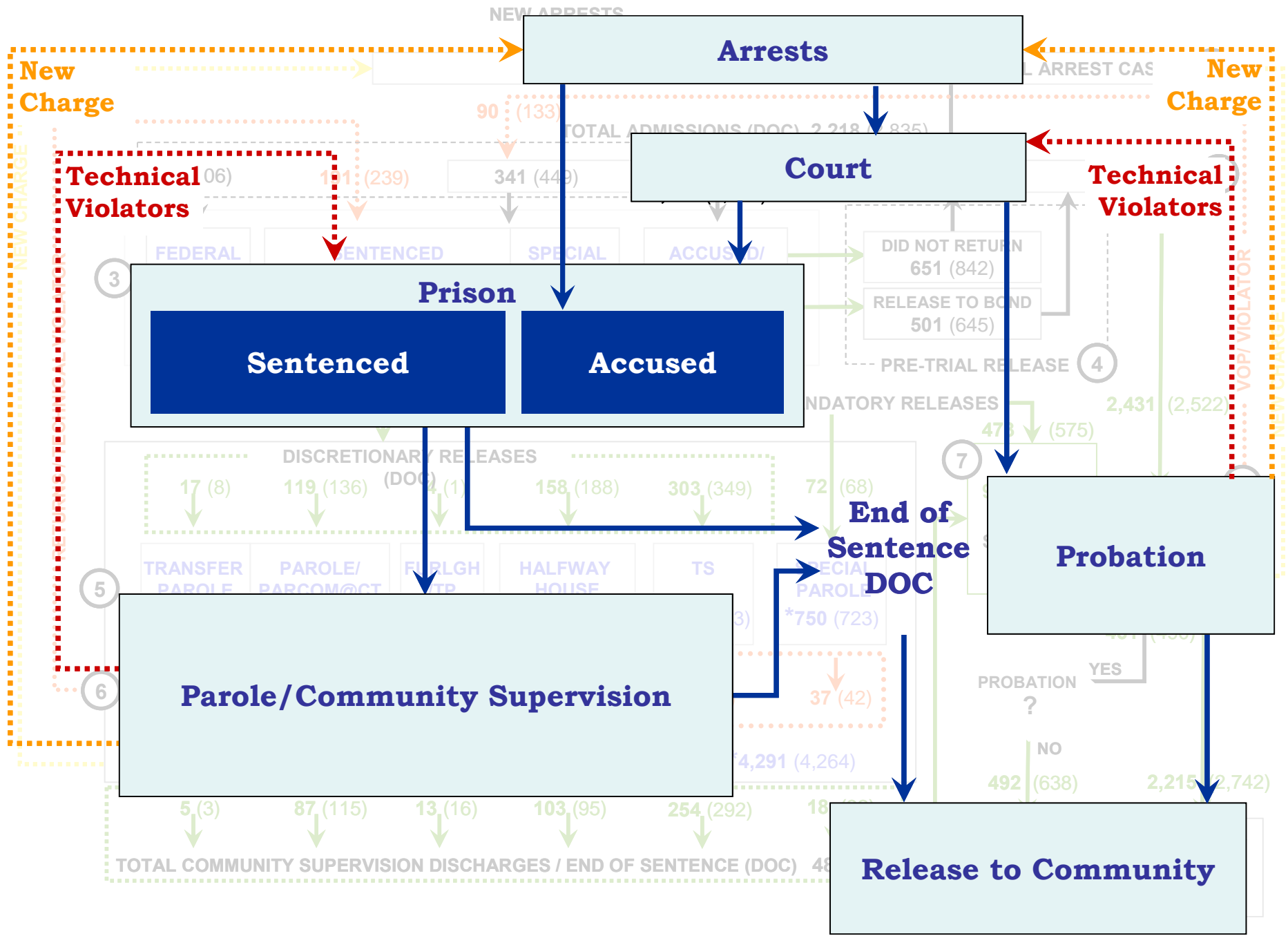


Data Source: Board of Pardons and Parole

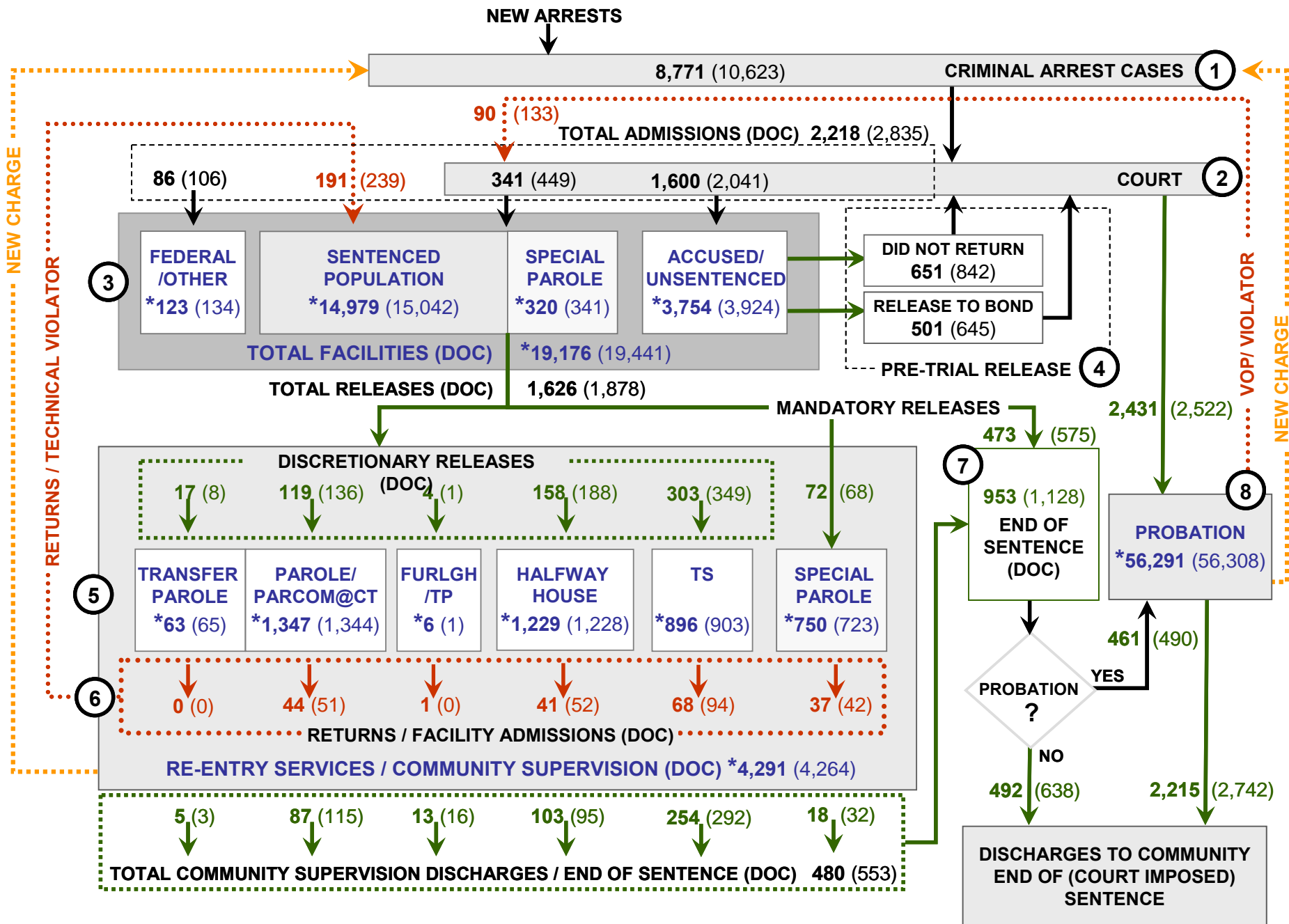
# Monthly Parole Granting Rate Full Panel Hearings











# Connecticut's Criminal Justice System Input/Output Model

- Who's coming in?
- Where are they going?
- Movements through out the system
- Who's going out & how are they released?
  
- How does it affect the Prison Population

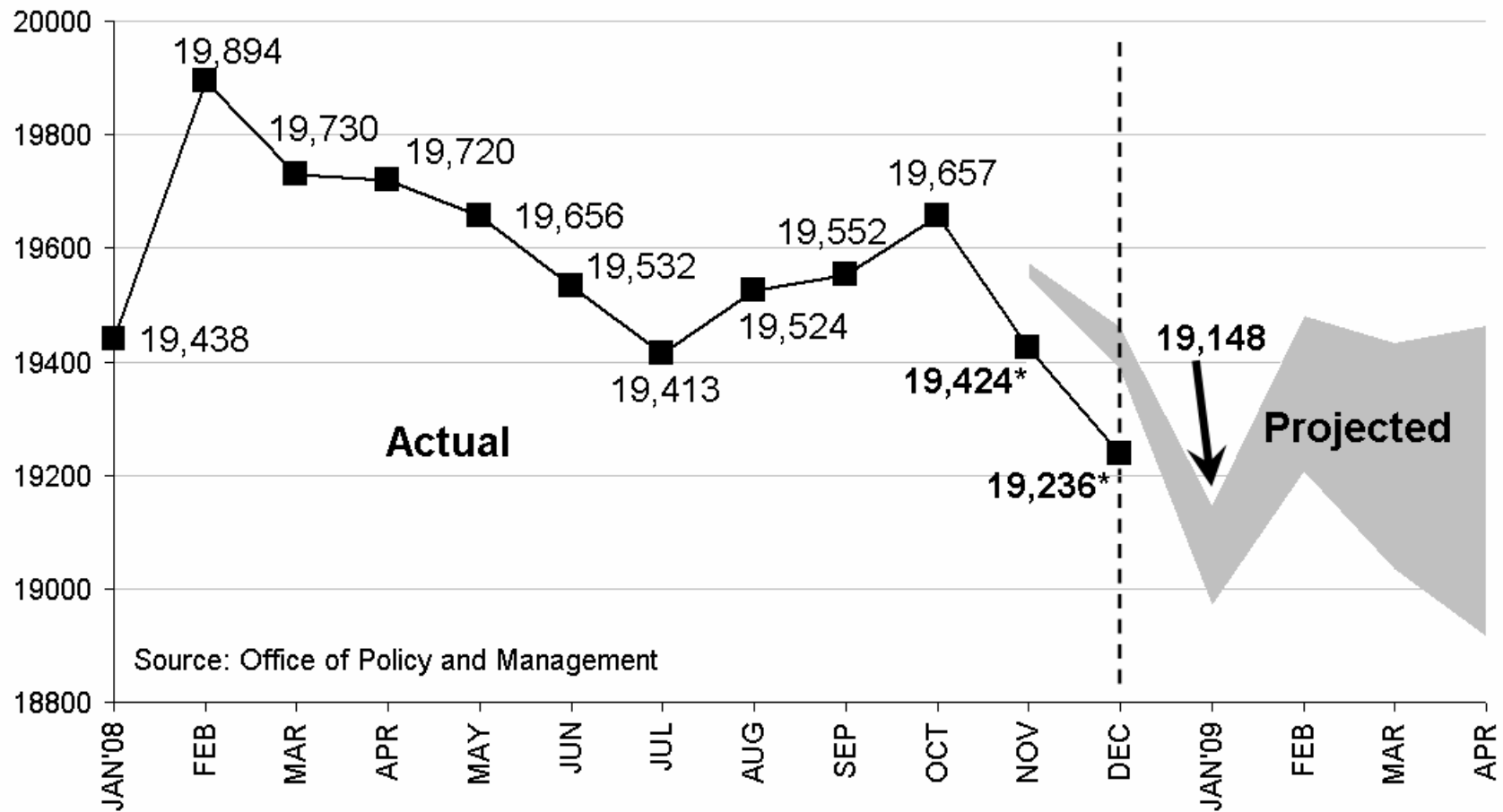
## Going Beyond the Statutory Requirements

- So what are we missing?
- Putting the information into context...
- Does it add up?

# Forum Highlights

- About OPM/CJPPD  
Criminal Justice Policy & Planning Division
- About the CJPAC Research Workgroup
- About OPM/CJPPD  
Research, Evaluation and Analysis Unit
- About the Monthly Correctional Population Indicators Report
- **About the Correctional Population Forecast**
- Questions & Comments

# October 2008 Six Month Prison Population Forecast



# Correctional Population

## The Value of Forecasting

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

# Forecast Model

## 5 Key Design Principles

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

# Forecast Models in Other States

Responses	Jurisdiction	ASCA Survey		SAC Survey		Produce Forecast Report		Frequency		Who Does It?				Primary Uses				Method				Inputs					Data Disaggregation								
		Annual	Biannual	As Needed	Max. Years Projected	Internal to organization?	Who does this report?	State Agency	Commission	Private firm	Is Report/Tool Useful?	Project capacity/beds	Budget Planning/ Staffing	Policy tool	Simulation Model	Mathematical/Statistical	Disaggregate Flow Model	Years current method used	Tool	Cost - High	Cost - Low	Cost - Initial (\$ thsds)	Cost - Ongoing (\$ thsds)	Staff Time (Est Hours)	Time - Intensive	Data - Intensive	Gender	Race	Age	Offense Type	Community & Facility Pop.	Recidivating Population	Error Rate - Good (< 12%)	Error Rate - Moderate	Is accuracy important?
1	Alabama	x		x	x		15	x	DOC	x							10	Excel	x				50									x		x	no
2	Alaska*																																		
3	Arkansas	x		x					JFA		x	x					15	Prophet	x		18	18	-			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	no
4	California	x		x			5	x	DOC			x	x												x	x									
5	Colorado	x		x			7	x	DPS		x	x																							
6	Connecticut*			x	x			x	OPM			x	x	x	x																				
7	Delaware*		x	x	x				SAC	x			x	x										x	x	x									
8	Hawaii*																																		
9	Idaho	x		x			25	x	DOC	x		x	x			x	7.5	MAPE		x			100			x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	no
10	Illinois		x																																
11	Iowa	x		x			10	x	JJPA	x		x			x	10			x				100	x		x			x	x	x	x	x	x	no
12	Kansas	x		x			10	x	KSC		x	x							x																
13	Kentucky	x				x			JFA		x	x						Prophet																	
14	Massachusetts	x		x			10	x	DOC		x	x	x	x																					
15	Michigan	x		x			5	x	DOC	x		x	x	x	x		20	NCCD	x		50	50	10	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	no
16	Minnesota	x		x			10	x	DOC			x																							
17	Missouri	x		x		x	10	x	DOC	x		x	x		x																				
18	Montana	x		x			3	x	DOC	x		x																							
19	Nevada		x	x		x	10				x	x		x																					
20	New Hampshire	x				x			DOC	x																									
21	New York State	x				x		x	DOC	x		x	x																						
22	North Carolina		x																																
23	Ohio	x		x			10	x	DOC	x		x	x	x	x		11		x		25	25	10	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	no
24	Oklahoma	x		x			10	x	CJR		x	x	x	x			1																		
25	Pennsylvania	x		x			1				x	x		x	x		4		x		8	79	100	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	yes
26	Rhode Island*																																		
27	South Carolina	x						x	DOC	x		x	x																						
28	Tennessee	x		x			12	x	JFA		x	x	x	x	x			Prophet																	
29	Texas		x			x	5																												
30	Utah		x	x			10			x							7			x			100												
31	Vermont*	x					10	x	DOC	x		x	x	x	x																				
32	Virginia	x		x			7	x	DOC			x	x		x		1	Eview		x	1.2		100	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	no
33	Washington	x		x			15	x	CFE	x	x	x	x		x		10																		
34	West Virginia	x				x	10	x	DCJS	x		x	x	x			9		x		20	5	100												
35	Wyoming**	x																																	
36	Federal Bureau of Prisons (FBOP)	x						x	FBO	x																									
TOTAL		25	10	28	16	8	8	16		22	4	8	22	25	19	13	18	8	4		6	5			9	8	19	3	9	16	18	15	6	5	10

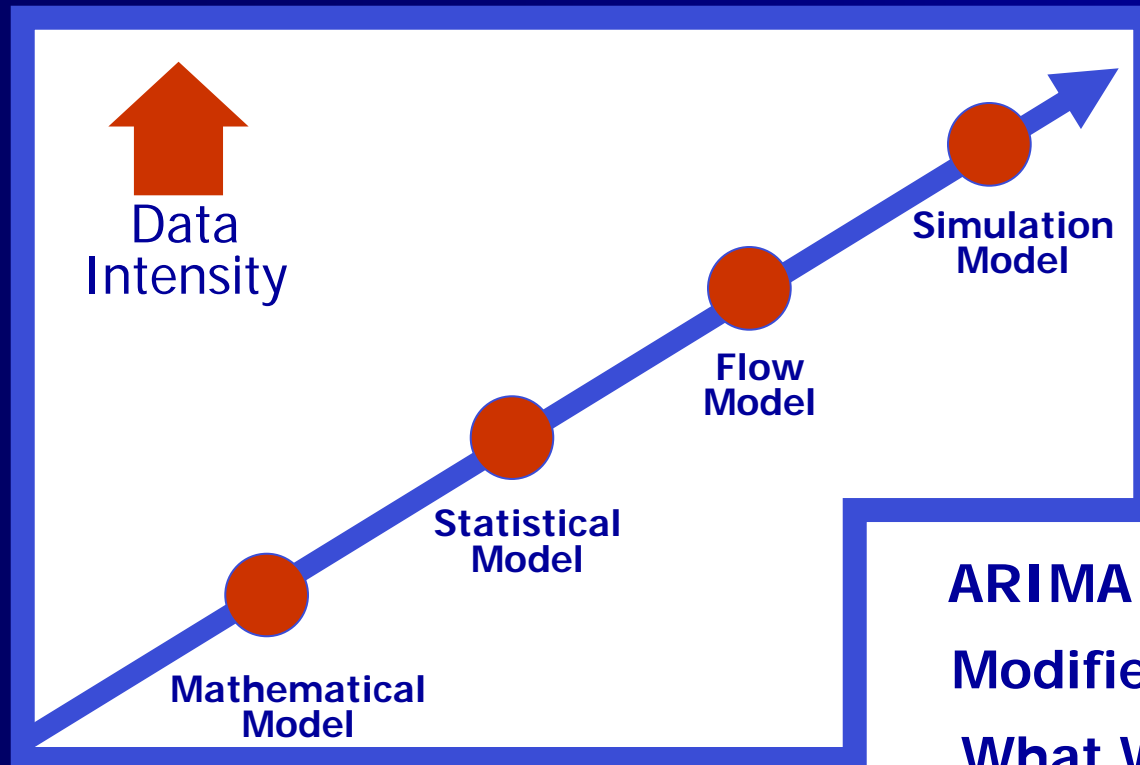
# Correctional Population Types of Forecast Models

## Four Commonly Use Types

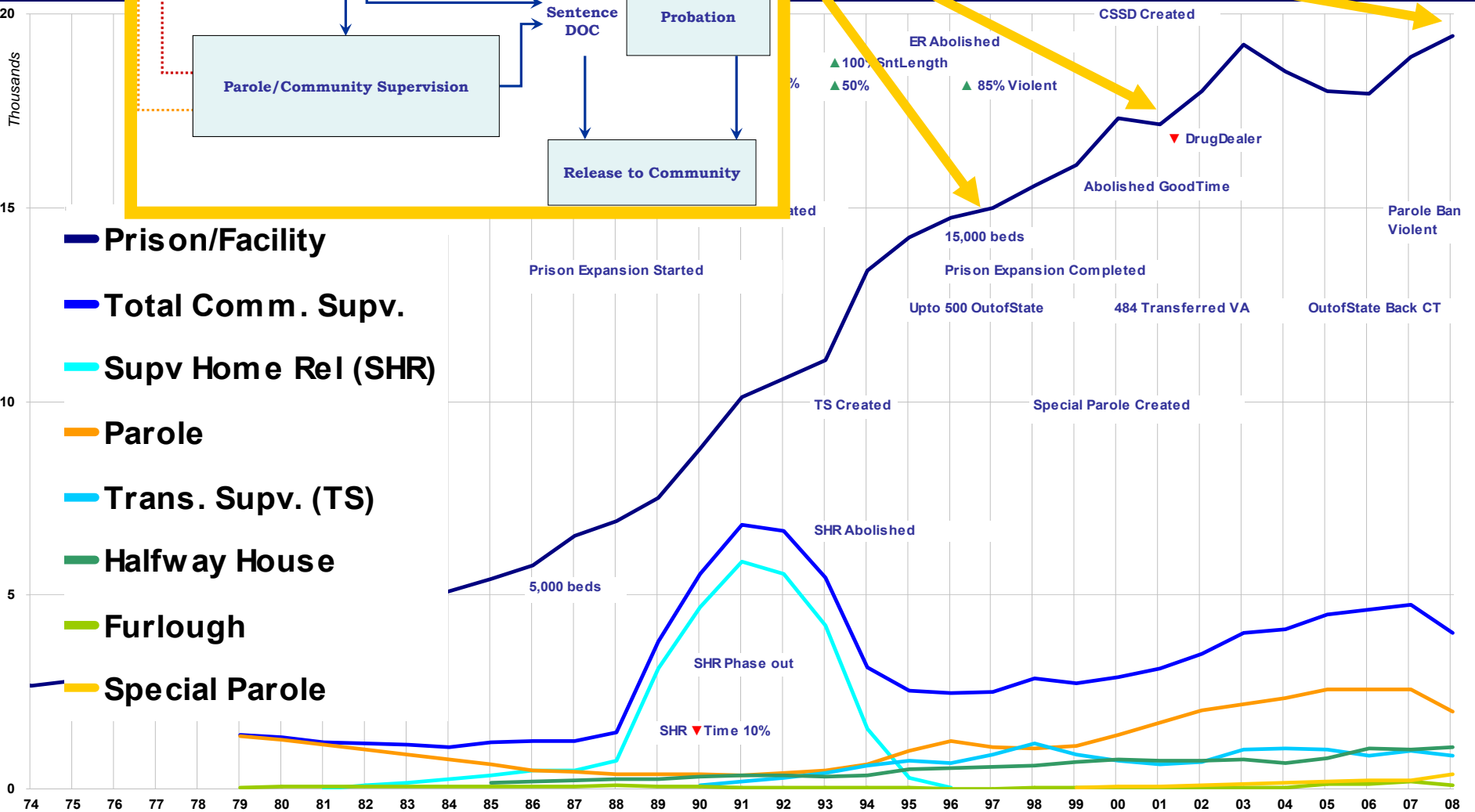
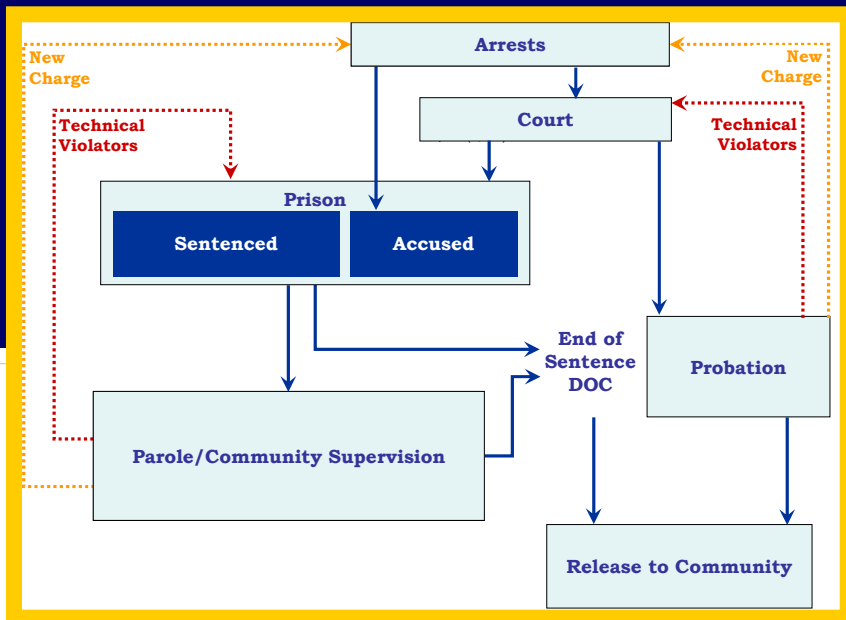
1. Micro Simulation
2. Disaggregated Flow
3. Statistical
4. Mathematical

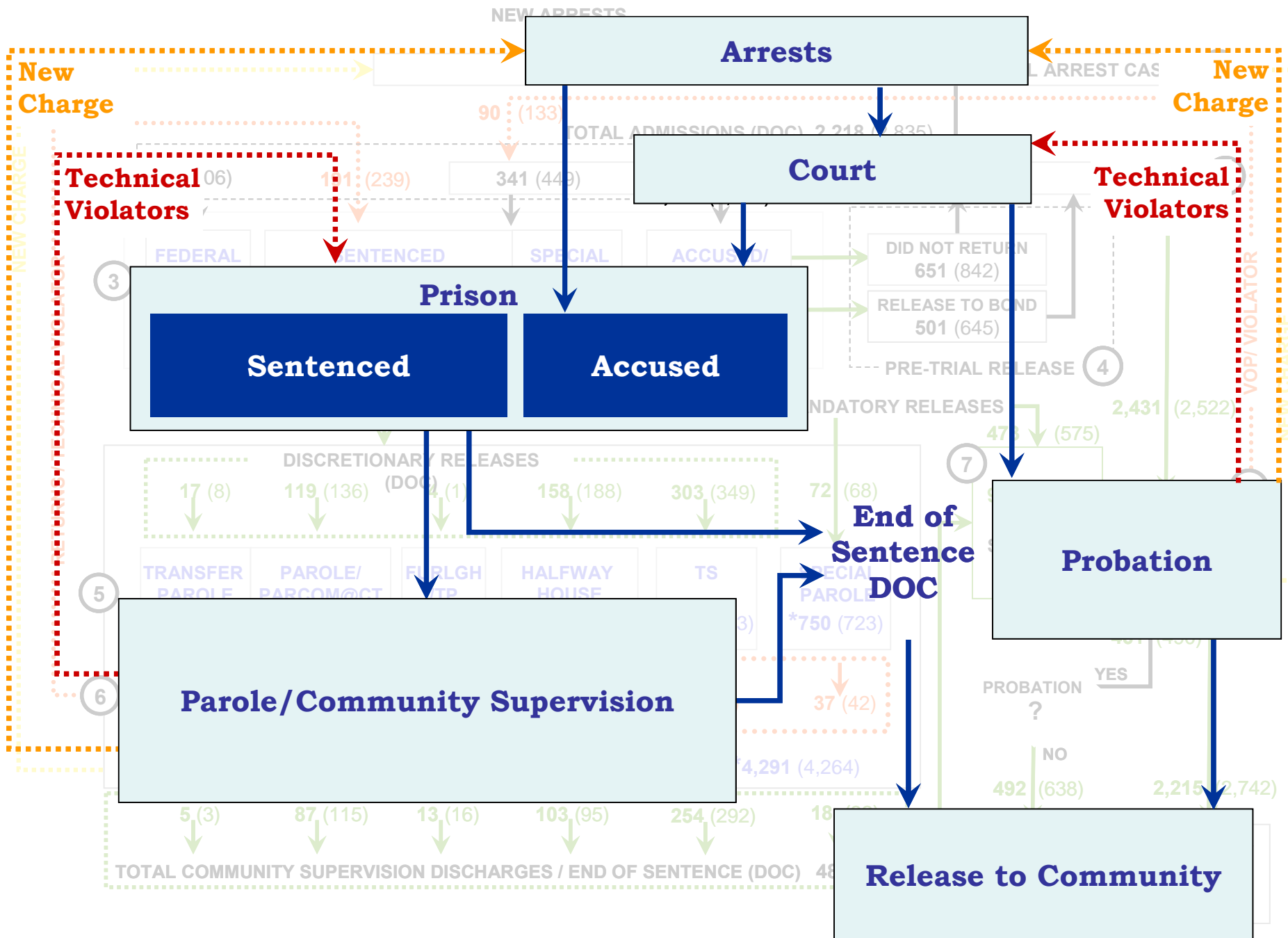


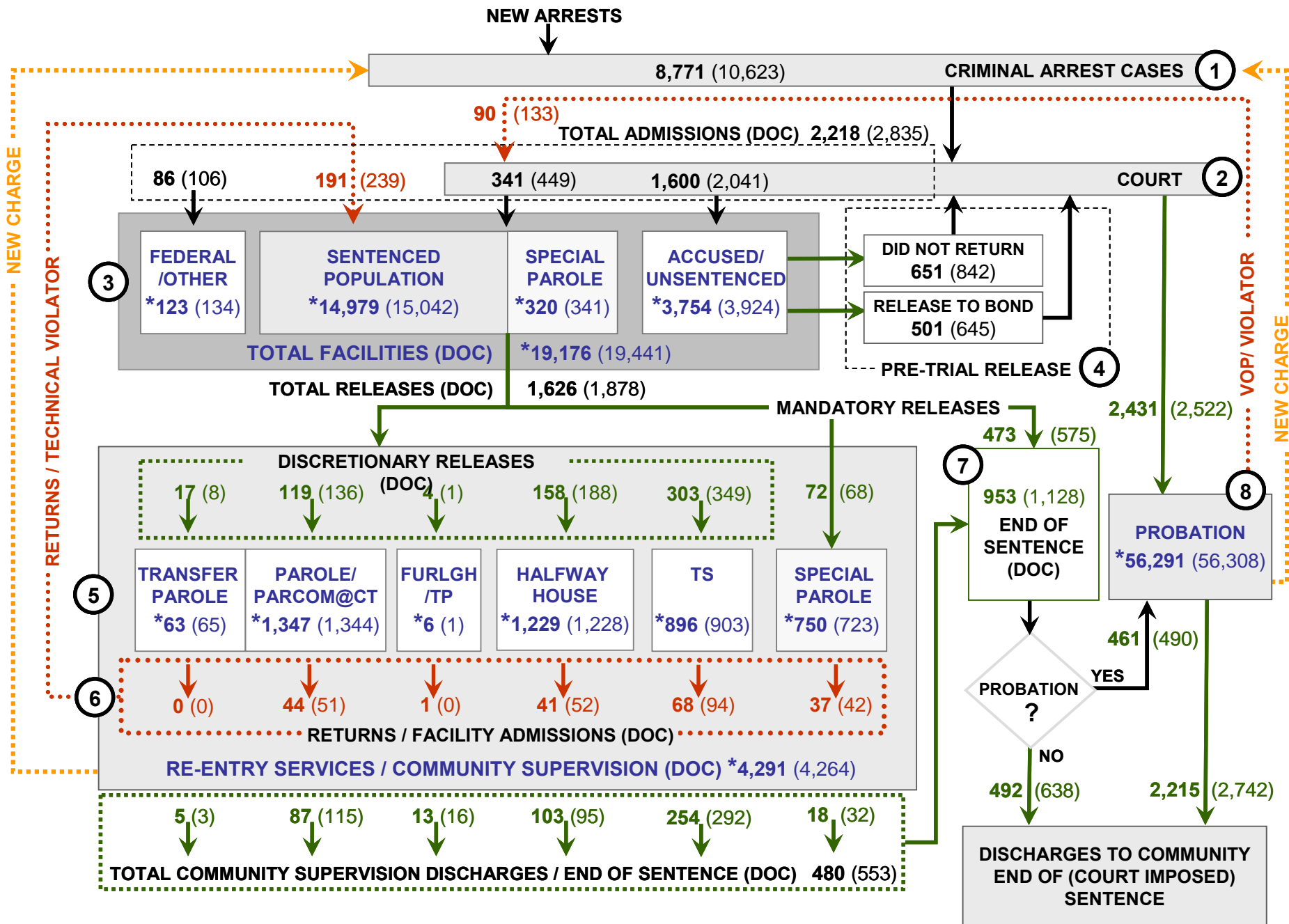
# Correctional Population Types of Forecast Models



**ARIMA – Time Series**  
**Modified Flow Model**  
**What Works for CT?**  
**Multiple reference points**



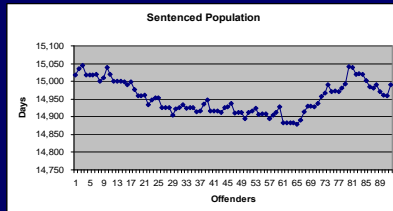
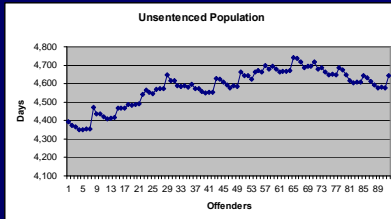




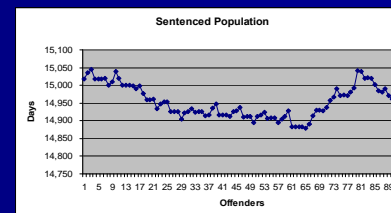
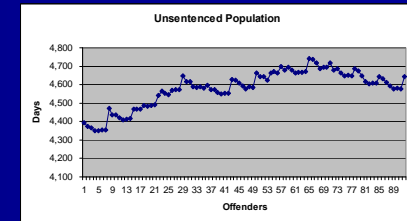
# Input/Output Forecasting

## Trend Analysis Admission and Releases

### INPUT: Admissions (+) Components



### OUTPUT: Releases (-) Components





# October 2008

## Six Month Prison Population Forecast

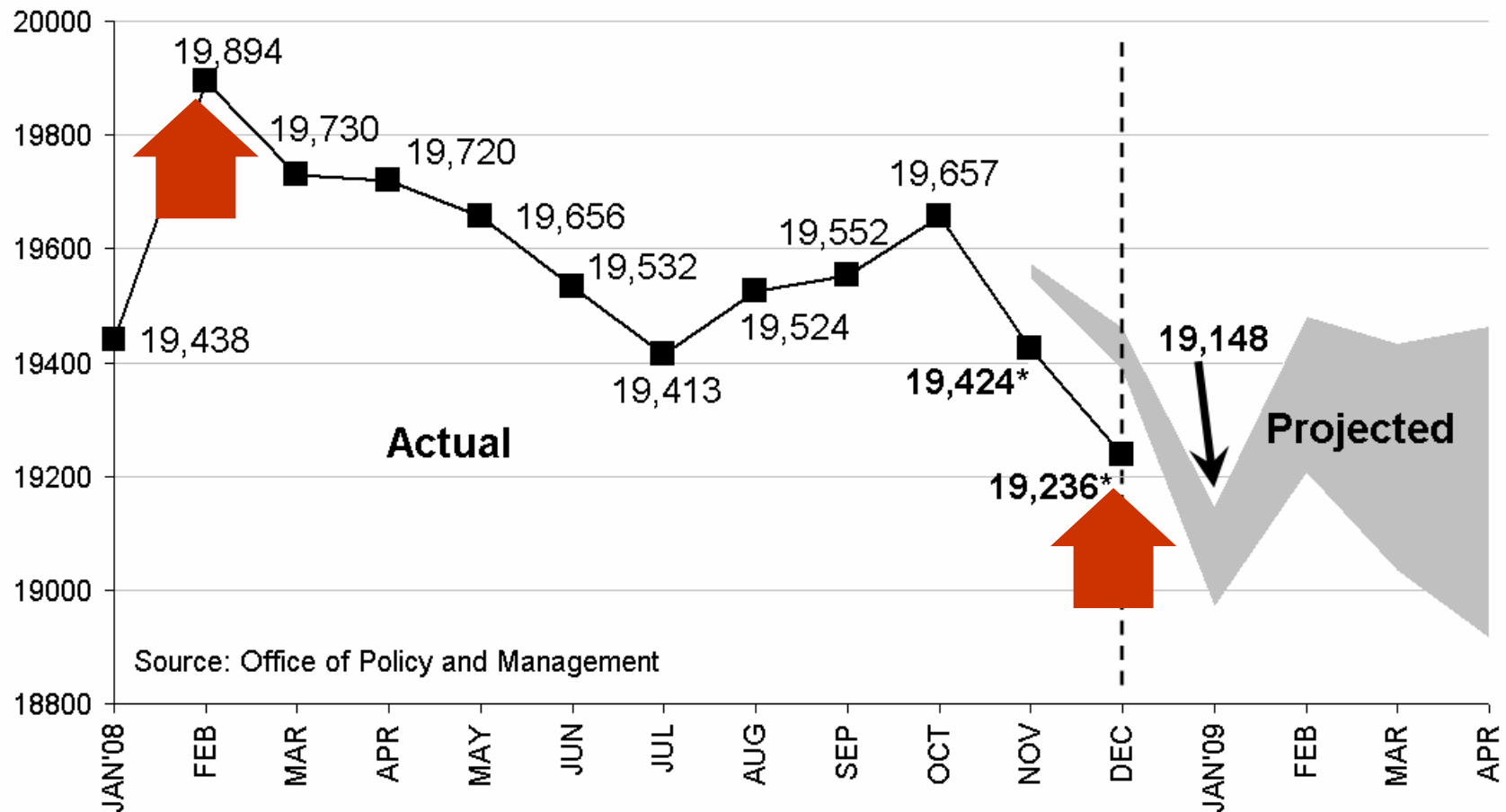
On **December 1, 2008**, the state's prison population fell to its **lowest point for the entire year**.

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

**As a result**, inmate **overflow areas at two DOC facilities have been closed** and another is slated to be closed soon.

# October 2008

## Six Month Prison Population Forecast





# October 2008

## Six Month Prison Population Forecast

TABLE 1 – Prison Population Forecast

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

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

# Forthcoming Reports...

- 2009 Connecticut Recidivism Study – Most comprehensive, tracking 16,000 offenders over 3 years; new arrest, new conviction, re-incarceration
- Contracted with CCSU to produce two Program Outcomes/Evaluation Studies; 1) Special Parole and 2) Halfway House

# Research Summary

- 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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