



TRENDS IN CONNECTICUT'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

2025 REPORT

Presented by:

Office of Policy and Management
Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division

OCTOBER 2025

Each year, this report covers time trends across Connecticut's justice system, highlighting the areas below.

- Crime
 - Victimization
 - Arrests
 - Criminal Cases
 - Corrections
 - Community Supervision
- § 4-68p of the Connecticut General Statutes (**C.G.S.**) requires the **Office of Policy and Management's Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division (OPM CJPPD)** to produce an annual report containing data analyses of state criminal justice system trends, including, if available, the number of reported crimes and arrests, and the size of the populations on probation, parole, special parole, and in prison.
 - The division continually refines and enhances the information presented in each edition released annually.

Summary of Key System Measures

Measure	Analyzed Time Period	Percent change		
		10 Year	5 Year	1 Year
Crimes against persons	2021–2024	—	—	- 2%
Crimes against property	2021–2024	—	—	- 17%
Crimes against society	2021–2024	—	—	- 4%
Reported violent crime	2010–2024	- 41%	- 23%	- 8%
Reported property crime	2010–2024	- 26%	0%	- 11%
Arrests	2011–2025*	- 29%	- 10%†	+ 2%
Criminal cases added	2011–2025*	- 18%	0%†	+ 1%
Correction Admissions	2011–2025*	- 27%	+ 15%†	+ 3%
Correction July 1 Population	2010–2025	- 30%	+ 12%	+ 6%
Correction Community Supervision July 1 population	2010–2025	- 25%	- 40%	- 3%
Probation: July 1 population	2010–2025	- 22%	- 8%	+ 3%

*Note: These statistics are aggregated per State of Connecticut Fiscal Years, which run July 1 to June 30 annually.

†Note: The comparison Fiscal Year is FY2020, which includes the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic.

- Today's analysis captures system activity across key points in the criminal justice system during the time periods for which data are available.
- For 2025's report, the time period analyzed begins back in 2010 as a historic baseline from which to consider system changes over a fifteen-year period.
- Following its onset in March 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic had widespread impacts on justice system trends.
- Five years later, some system components have grown in the near-term, but all remain markedly below levels observed ten or more years ago.
- **OPM CJPPD** regularly monitors emerging criminal justice system trends in this report and others.

A brief note on crime data covered in this year's presentation.

- Again this year, we include key takeaways from published NIBRS information across similar crime categories.
 - In future presentations, OPM CJPPD intends to transition to presenting crime data primarily in NIBRS format as a longer time-series becomes available.
- The *2022 Crime in Connecticut Report*, published by the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP), was the first report to present Connecticut crime data utilizing the *National Incident-Based Reporting System* (NIBRS) format.
 - In both the *2023* and *2024 Crime in Connecticut Reports*, NIBRS continues to be the primary reporting method.
 - Historic data reported in the NIBRS format predating 2021 have not been published.
- For historic comparability, this presentation also presents on trends drawn from the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program's *Summary Reporting System* (SRS).
 - These data were made available as a supplement to the *2024 Crime in Connecticut Report*.

FBI Uniform Crime Reporting: SRS v. NIBRS

Summary Reporting System

- Primary crime reporting format used historically, launched in 1930
 - SRS reporting has changed over time, but allows for long-term historic trends.
 - **FBI retired this collection method on January 1, 2021**
- *Crime in Connecticut* was first published in 1978 using this reporting format.
 - Primary reporting format through *Crime in Connecticut 2022* report.
 - Available as supplement in 2024 report.
- SRS collects only a limited set of reported crime incidents
- Uses *Index Crimes* to gauge changes in reported crime.
- Employs a **hierarchy rule**, counting only the most severe offense when multiple crimes occur concurrently.

National Incident-Based Reporting System

- Expanded crime reporting format developed in 1991.
- **Became the national standard** in 2021, though not all law enforcement agencies (LEAs) nationwide currently report using NIBRS.
 - **Connecticut has achieved 100% NIBRS reporting** by law enforcement since 2021.
 - Statewide NIBRS data are **available only for 2021 to 2024**.
 - NIBRS captures many additional details about reported crime incidents, including:
 - Victim, offender, and arrestee characteristics.
 - Property loss types and associated monetary gains or losses in value
 - Uses of weapons.
- Does **not** apply a hierarchy rule, multiple offenses are counted when concurrent crimes occur.

Comparing 2024 to 2023 across key NIBRS offense categories

Crimes Against Persons

2.4%

Crime Against
Persons

- Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter
- Negligent Manslaughter
- Kidnapping/Abduction
- Assault Offenses
- Sex Offenses
- Human Trafficking Offenses

Reported Offenses

2024: 30,004
2023: 30,742
2022: 32,094
2021: 32,481

Crime Against
Property

16.9%

Crimes Against Property

- Arson
- Bribery
- Burglary/Breaking & Entering
- Counterfeiting/Forgery
- Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property
- Embezzlement
- Extortion/Blackmail
- Fraud Offenses
- Larceny/Theft Offenses
- Motor Vehicle Theft
- Robbery
- Stolen Property Offenses

Reported Offenses

2024: 82,478
2023: 99,204
2022: 89,658
2021: 87,547

4.3%

Crime Against
Society

Crimes Against Society

- Animal Cruelty
- Drug/Narcotic Violations
- Drug Equipment Violations
- Gambling Offenses
- Pornography
- Prostitution Offenses
- Weapon Law Violations

Reported Offenses

2024: 10,053
2023: 10,505
2022: 10,797
2021: 11,254

Crimes against persons declined in 2024, with reductions observed across most crime types.

Crimes Against Persons

Simple Assault

- Comprises about half of all reported crimes against persons.
- Stayed essentially flat in 2024 (+0.3%)

Aggravated Assault

- 3rd largest share of crimes against persons in both 2023 and 2024
- Declined 7% in 2024 (-206 assaults)

Rape

- After an increase in 2023, the number of rape offenses declined in 2024 (-14%)

Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter

- 48 fewer murders and nonnegligent manslaughters occurred in 2024, a drop of -35% from 2023.



Source: Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP) *Crime in Connecticut 2024*

Crimes against property decreased in 2024, with drops in fraud & theft-related offenses.

Crimes Against Property

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property

- 2nd largest share of property crimes in both 2023 and 2024.
- Declined **-14.5%** in 2024 from 2023 (-3,018 incidents)

Fraud offenses

- Following an increase in 2023, fraud offenses fell **-38%** in 2024 (-5,879 incidents)

Motor Vehicle Theft

- Approximately 2,000 fewer motor vehicle thefts occurred in 2024 than 2023, a **-19%** reduction.



Source: Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP) *Crime in Connecticut 2024*

Crimes against society fell in 2024, driven largely by declines in weapons law violations.

Crimes Against Society

Drug/Narcotic Violations

- Largest share of crimes against society in both 2023 and 2024
- Increased **4%** in 2024 (4,368 vs 4,534)

Weapon Law Violations

- 2nd largest share of crimes against society
- Declined **18%** in 2024 (3,717 vs 3,054)

Drug Equipment Violations

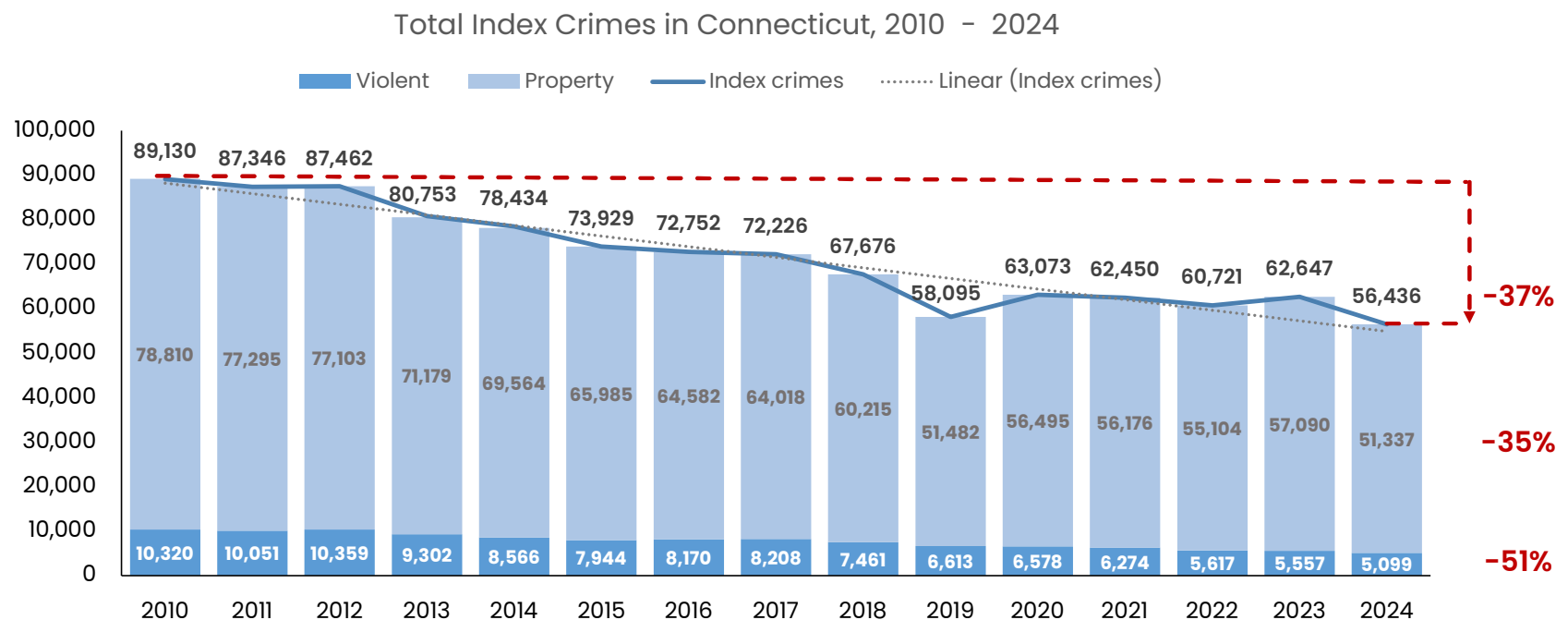
- Increased **less than 1%** in 2024 (1,865 vs 1,880)

Animal Cruelty

- Remains a small volume but rose **37%** in 2024 (120 vs 164)

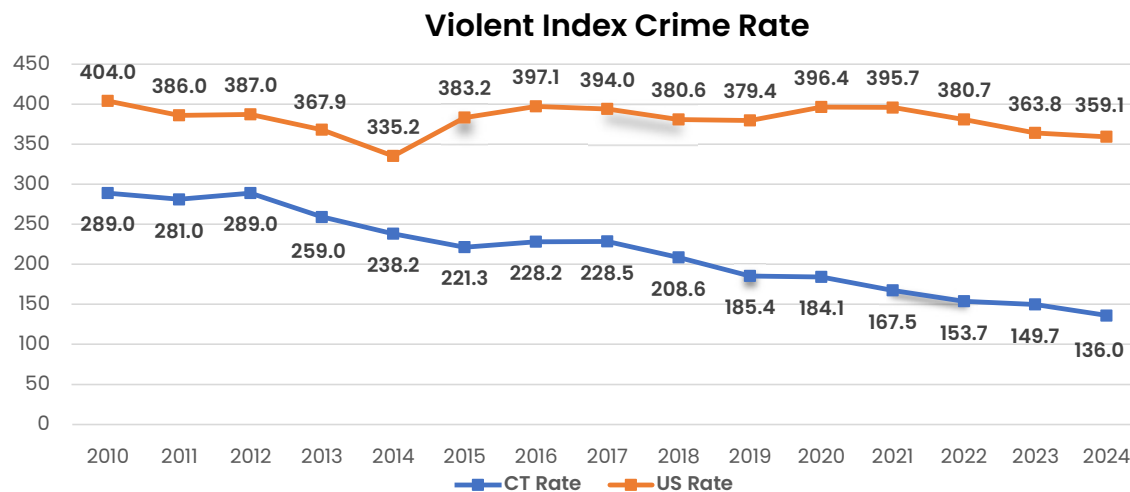


Connecticut's reported crime dropped to a fifteen-year low in 2024, according to the SRS Index Crimes time series.



Note: Index crimes are a subset of crimes reportable to law enforcement, consisting of murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault (*Violent* Index crimes); burglary, larceny/theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson (*Property* Index crimes).

Starting in 2019, Connecticut's violent crime rate fell below half the U.S. rate, and was 62 percent lower than the U.S. rate in 2024.

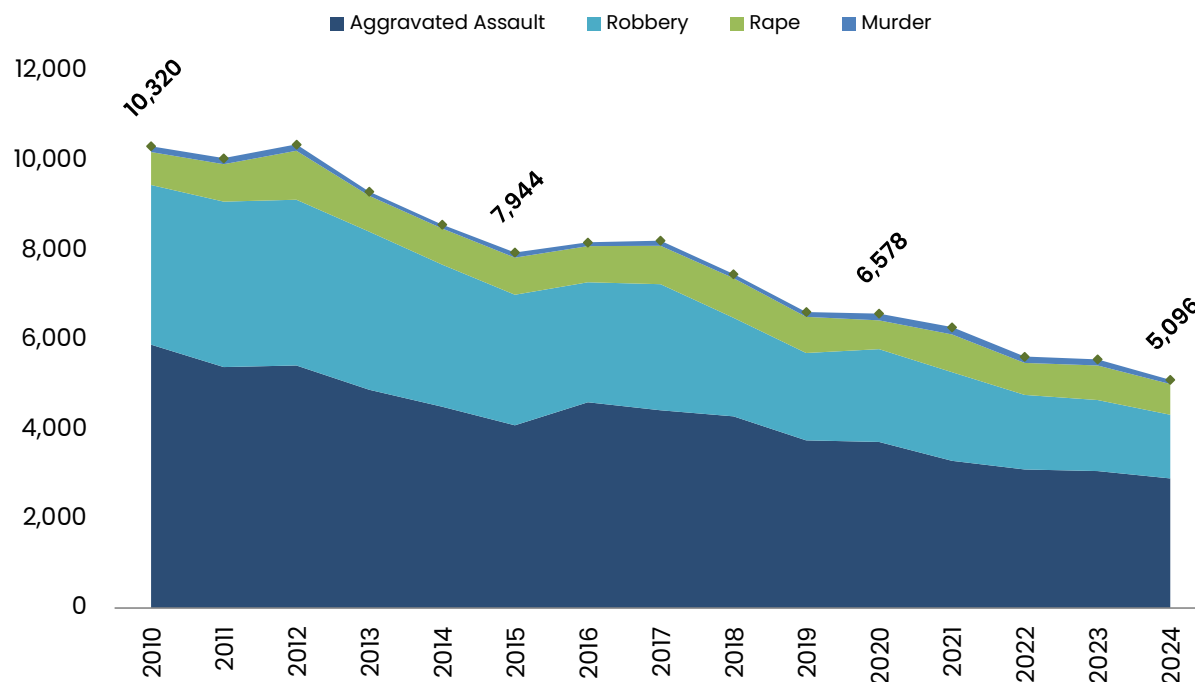


- Between 2010 and 2024, Connecticut's violent crime rate per 100,000 has fallen by **-53%**.
- Consistently tracking below the national rate, Connecticut's violent crime rate began falling more steeply than the U.S.'s over the past decade.

Sources: DESPP *Beyond 2020* (retrieved Sept 2025) and *Crime in Connecticut Reports* (2010–2024); FBI UCR (2010–2023), ucr.fbi.gov. 2024 U.S. rate projected; data pending release.

Since 2010, Connecticut's violent crime has fallen by 50 percent.

Statewide Violent Crimes by Type, 2010–2024

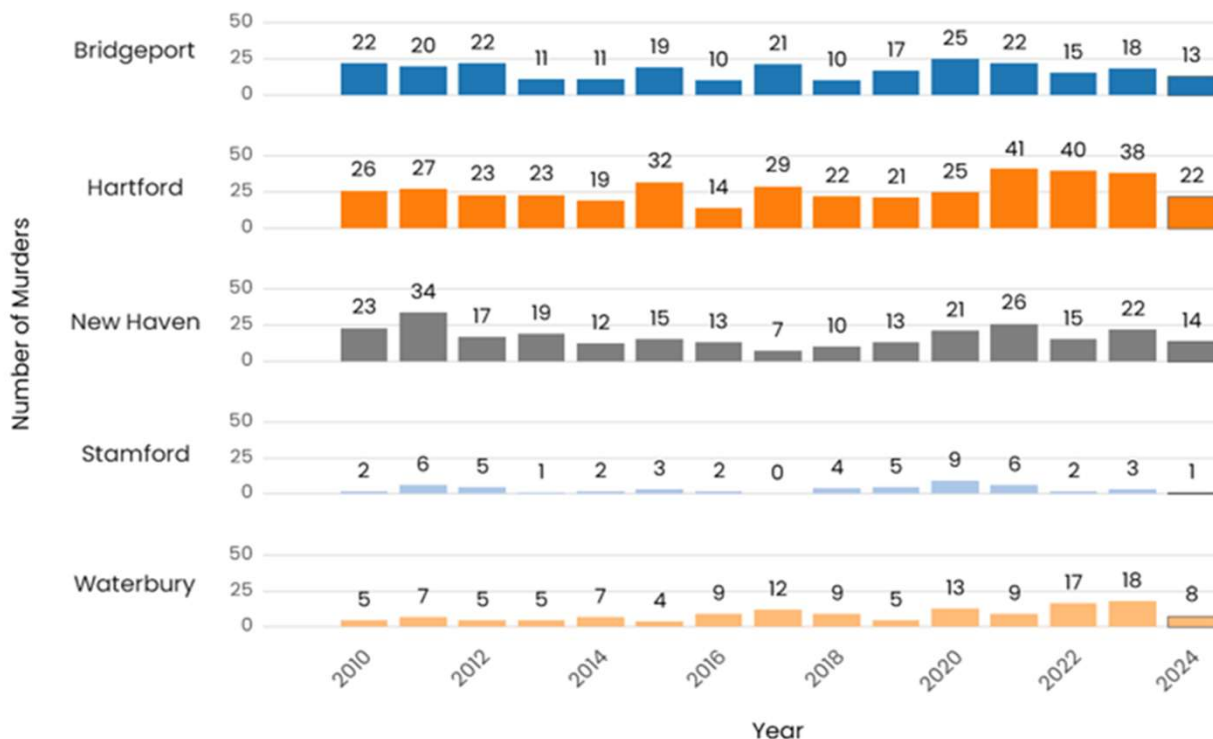


When comparing 2024 to 2010 volumes across violent crime index categories:

- Aggravated assaults have fallen 51%.
- Robbery offenses have dropped 60% since 2010.
- Though a much smaller annual share of statewide violent crime, 33% fewer murders were committed in 2024.
- Forcible rape offenses declined only modestly (-6%)
- 2024's volume was the second lowest amount observed over the fifteen-year period.

Across Connecticut's five largest cities, all experienced declines in murders in 2024 when compared to 2023.

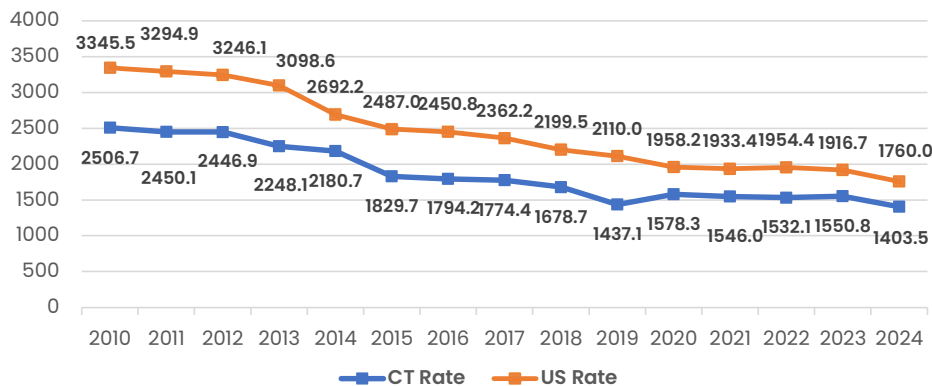
- All five cities saw murders rise following the onset of the pandemic in 2020, but all experienced declines in 2024.
- Over the fifteen years shown, 2024 is the **only year** where all five cities saw concurrent reductions in murders.
- Compared to 2010, Waterbury experienced a higher number of murders in 2024, while Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, and Stamford all saw fewer.



Sources: FBI Crime in the U.S., Table 8 (city counts for 2010–2014); DESPP *Beyond 2020* 2015–2024 (retrieved Sept. 2025).

More closely following national trends, Connecticut's property crime rate reached a fifteen year low in 2024.

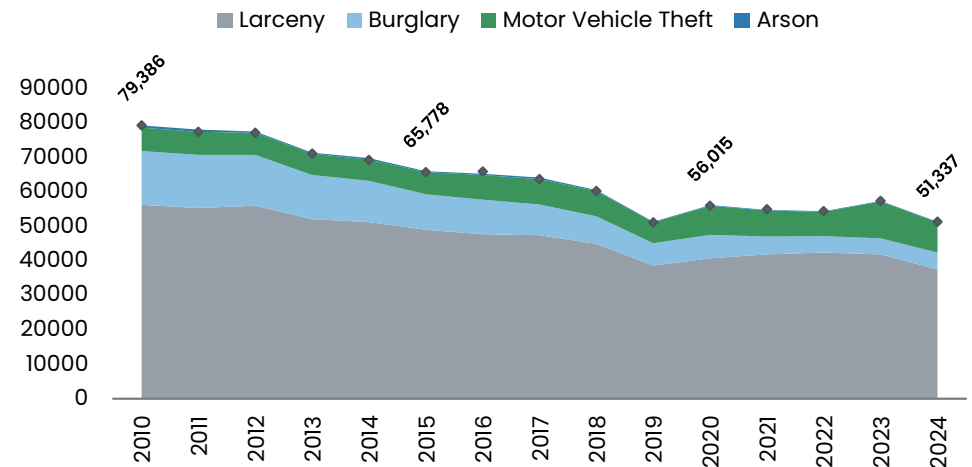
Property Index Crime Rate



- Across property crime types, only motor vehicle thefts increased between 2010 and 2024, **rising 28%**.
 - Motor vehicle thefts **decreased 20%** in 2024 compared to 2023
- Burglaries fell steadily from 2010 to 2024 (**-68%**), with 2024 levels nearly one-third of 2010's volume.
- After rising from 2020 to 2022, larceny offenses in 2024 hit the lowest level observed in fifteen years.

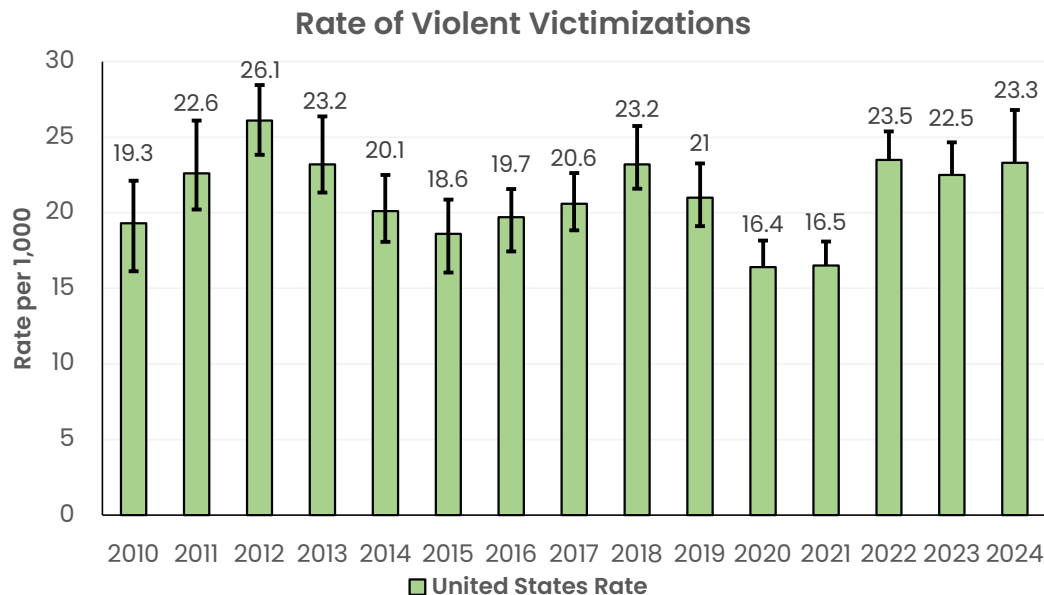
- In 2024, Connecticut's property crime rate of **1,403.5** per 100,000 remained 20% lower than the US rate.
- Connecticut's 2024 property crime rate has **fallen 37%** from the 2010 rate.

Property Crime Breakdown (CT 2010–2024)



Sources: DESPP *Crime in Connecticut Reports (2010–2024) and Beyond 2020* (retrieved Oct 2024); FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (2010–2023), ucr.fbi.gov. 2024.

The *National Crime Victimization Survey* (NCVS) provides a complementary look into U.S. crime trends and victimization.

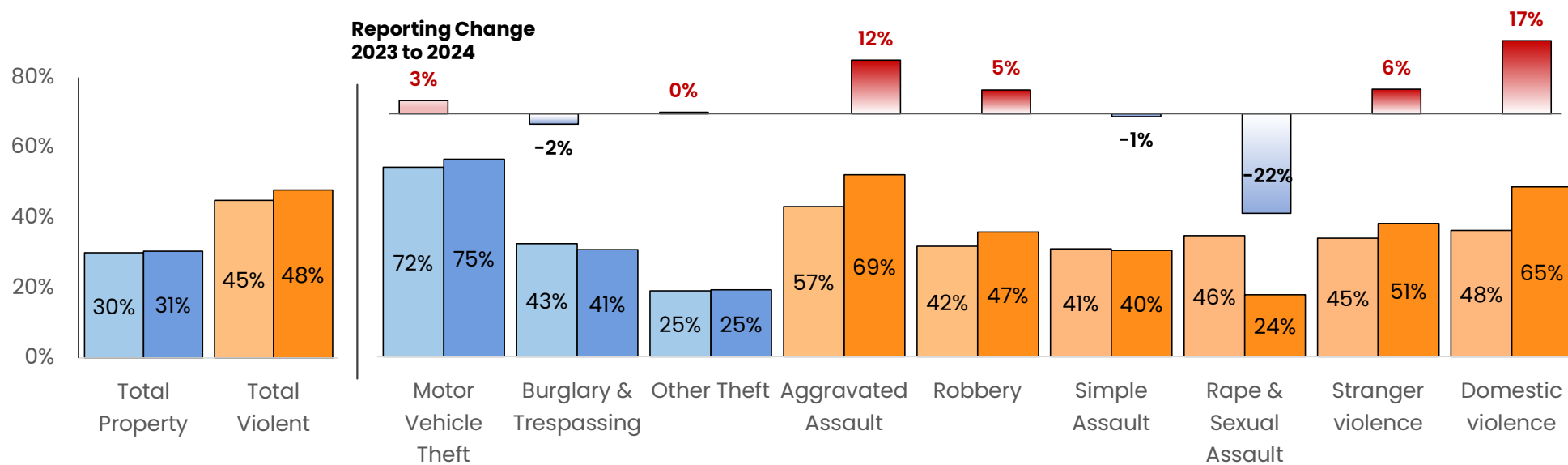


- The NCVS is an annual self-reported survey with victimization estimates based on crimes respondents experienced during the prior six months, excluding the month of the interview.
- There are some notable differences in crimes included in the FBI's UCR and NCVS reports, such as:
 - The UCR includes murder, non-negligent manslaughter, and commercial crimes, while the NCVS excludes these crimes
 - The NCVS includes sexual assault, which is separate from rape and includes a wider range of actions.
- The violent victimization rate increased slightly to **23.3** per 1,000 in 2024 from **22.5** in 2023.
- Nationally, rates in 2024 are similar to the 2022 level (23.5 per 1,000) and remain above the pandemic era lows seen in 2020–2021.

Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals ($\pm 1.96 \times SE$) per BJS NCVS methodology; 2024 interval estimated from prior-year variance.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2024 (<https://ncvs.bjs.ojp.gov/multi-year-trends/crimeType>)

Nearly 1 in 2 (48%) violent victimizations were reported to police in 2024, a small increase in reporting percentage from 2023.

Percent of Victimization reported to police, by crime type, 2023 & 2024

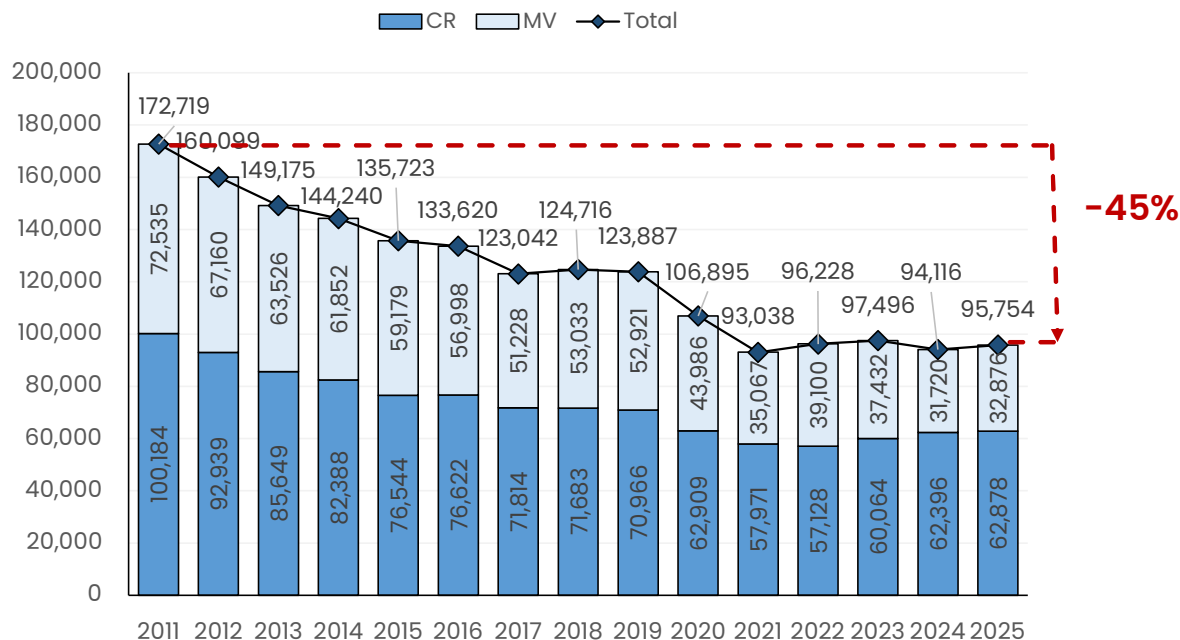


While the FBI crime statistics reflect crimes recorded by police, the NCVS measures crime reported and not reported to police. NCVS indicates that *"victims may not report a crime for a variety of reasons, including fear of reprisal or getting the offender in trouble, believing that police would not or could not do anything to help, and believing the crime to be a personal issue or too trivial to report."*

Source: 2024 National Crime Victimization Survey (BJS, released 2025). Domestic violence includes violent victimizations committed by intimate partners or family members. Simple assault is the violent victimization type least likely to be prosecuted as a felony.

While statewide arrests ticked up slightly in FY 2025, they have fallen 45 percent compared to FY 2011.

Criminal & Motor Vehicle Arrests by Fiscal Year: 2011–2025



Notes: 1. Criminal includes cases transferred to the JD Court.
2. Criminal and Motor Vehicle matters exclude infractions and violations transferred from the Central Infraction Bureau.

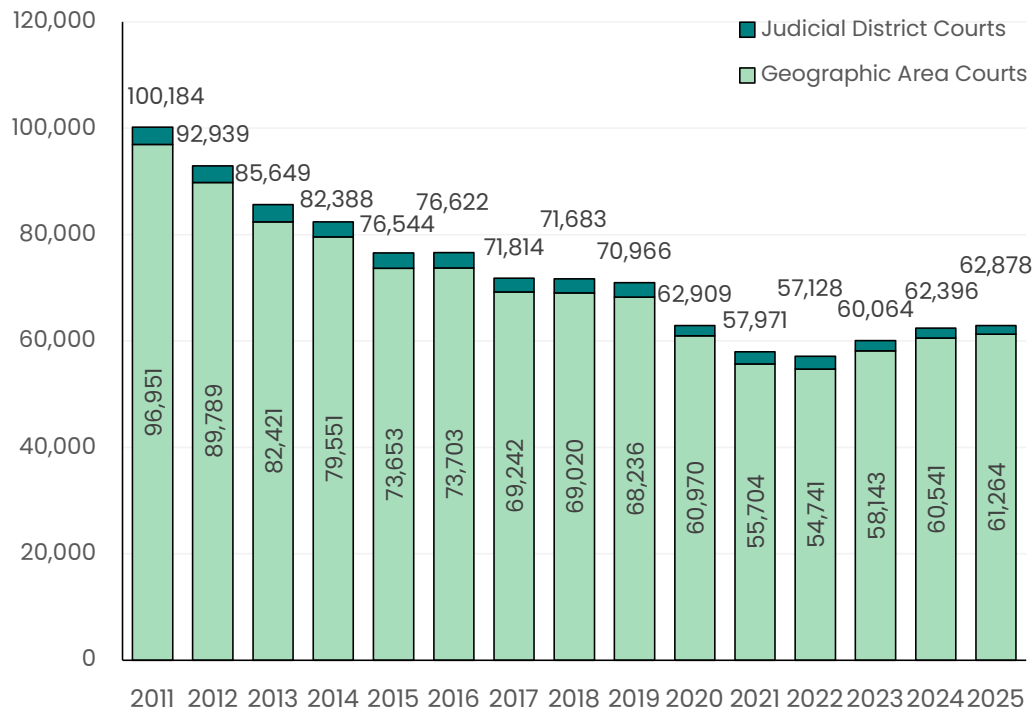
Sources:

Connecticut Judicial Branch, *Movement of Criminal & Motor Vehicle Cases: Fiscal Year 04–05 through Fiscal Year 23–24* (<https://www.jud.ct.gov/statistics/criminal/20yrskrimmovement.pdf>); CRMVS Statistics provided to OPM, October 2025.

- Connecticut's FY2025 arrest volume **rose 2%** from FY2024, but arrests remain **23% below** pre-pandemic levels.
- Compared to FY2024, motor vehicle arrests **increased 4%**, but remain much below pre-pandemic volumes.
- Criminal arrests increased only slightly (<1%) in the most recent FY, but also remain lower post-pandemic.

Again in FY2025, the number of criminal cases added approached the number added to the courts in FY2020.

Criminal Cases Added by Fiscal Year, 2011 to 2025



- FY2025 saw just 1% more criminal cases added to the Geographical Area (GA) courts than in FY2024.
- GA courts receive between 96 to 97% of all criminal cases added each year.
- Judicial District (JD) courts, which typically handle more serious criminal cases, added just over 1,600 cases in FY2025, nearly a thousand less than pre-pandemic levels.

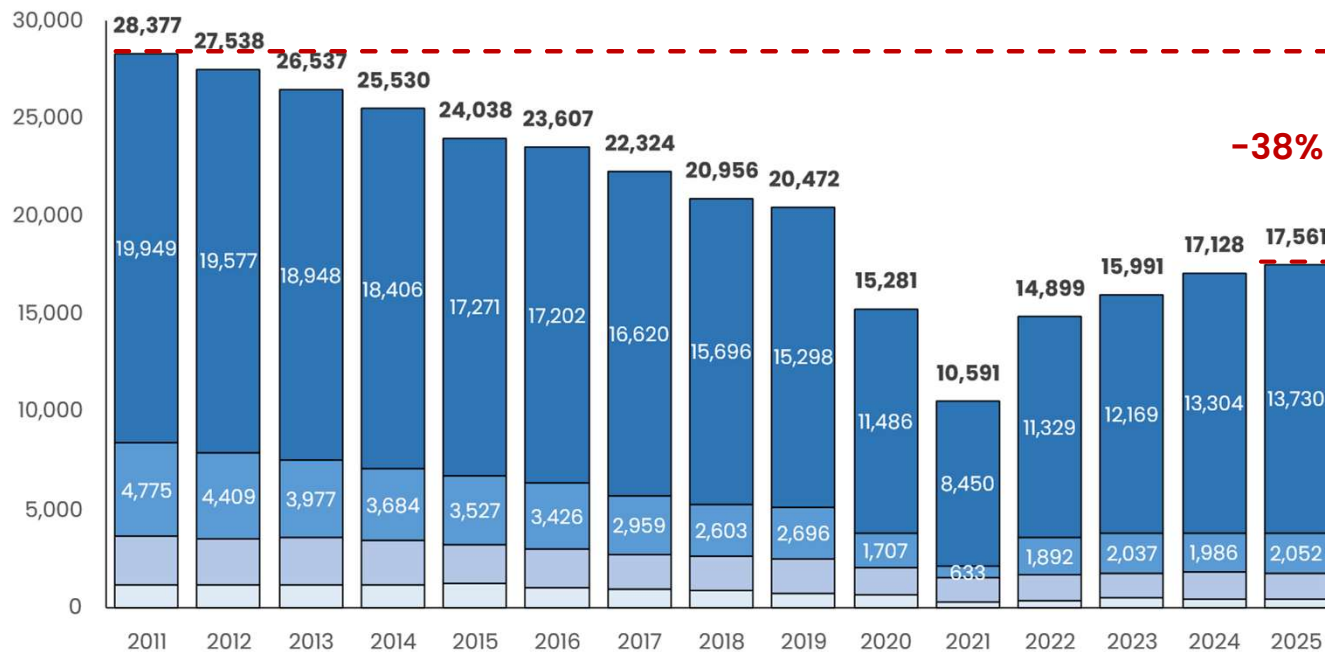
Sources:

Connecticut Judicial Branch, *Movement of Criminal & Motor Vehicle Cases: Fiscal Year 04-05 through Fiscal Year 23-24* (<https://www.jud.ct.gov/statistics/criminal/20yrscrimmovement.pdf>); CRMVS Statistics provided to OPM, October 2025.

Growth in admissions to DOC facilities slowed in FY2025 and have fallen by 38 percent compared to 15 years ago.

Total DOC Admissions by Fiscal Year

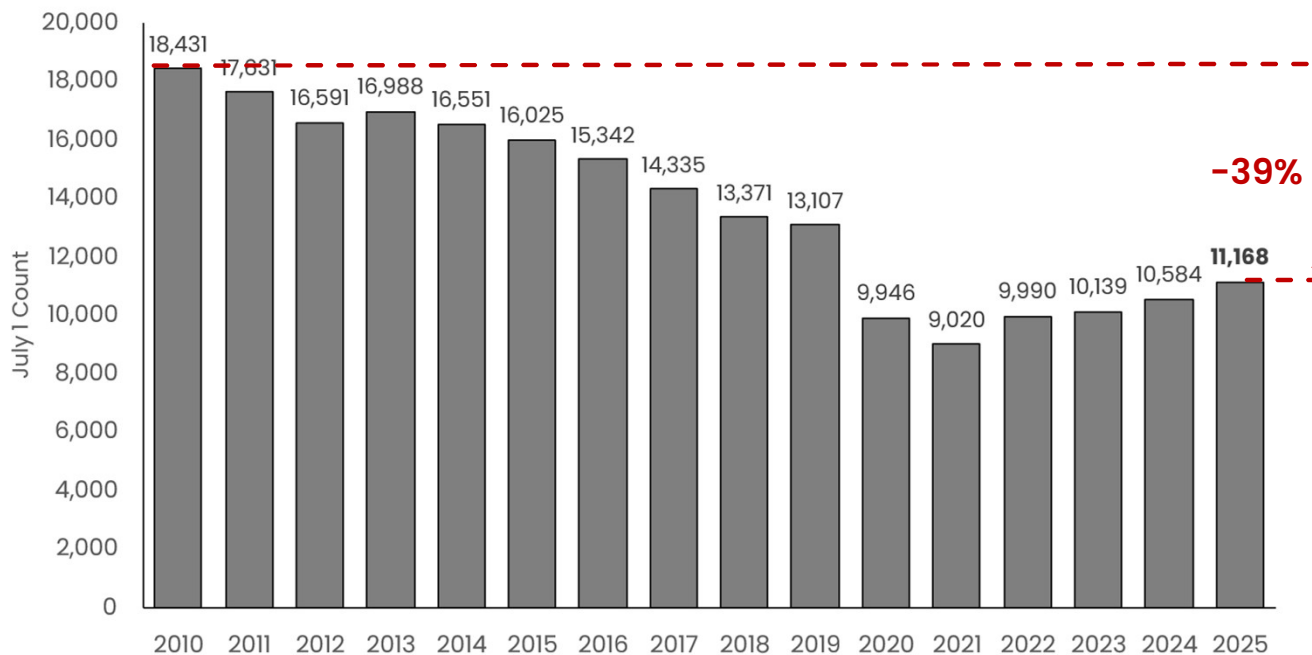
□ Federal/Other □ Returns □ New Sentence □ Accused



- After two consecutive years of **7%** growth, total DOC admissions grew only **3%** in FY 2025.
- Pretrial admissions once again increased, but only by **3%** in FY2025 compared to the **9%** increase observed previously.
- Returns were the only admissions category to decrease in FY2025, dropping by **-6%**.

Source: Connecticut Department of Correction (DOC), monthly admissions data provided to OPM

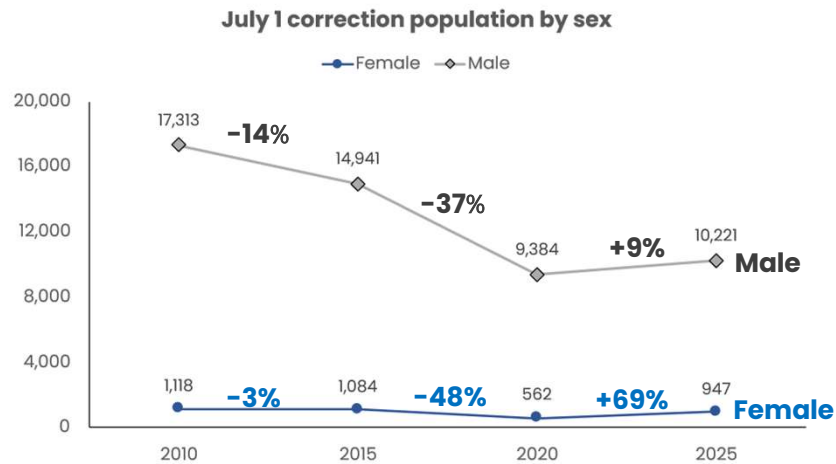
Comparing July 1 DOC facility populations annually, the 2025 count rose for a fourth consecutive year following pandemic-impacted lows.



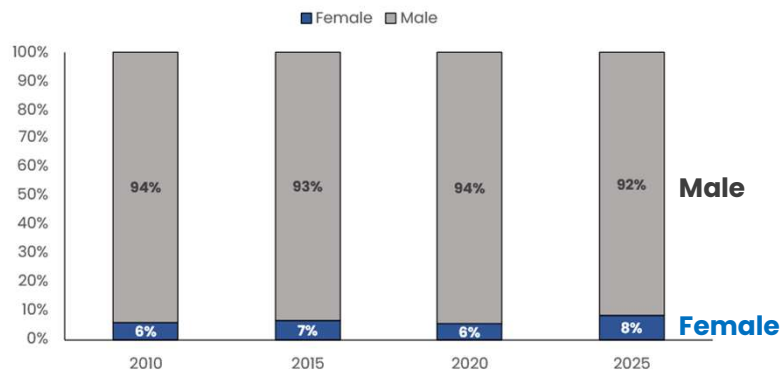
- On July 1, 2025, the DOC population had **grown by 584 individuals (6%)**, an increase from the 4% growth from 2023 to 2024.
- The DOC population has grown 24% since July 2021.
- The 2025 count remains just 85% of the 2019 count preceding the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Compared with the 2010 count, there were **39% fewer** people held in DOC facilities as of July 1, 2025.
- The DOC has closed **seven** facilities over this chart's timespan.

Demographic trends of the correctional facility population, 2010-2025

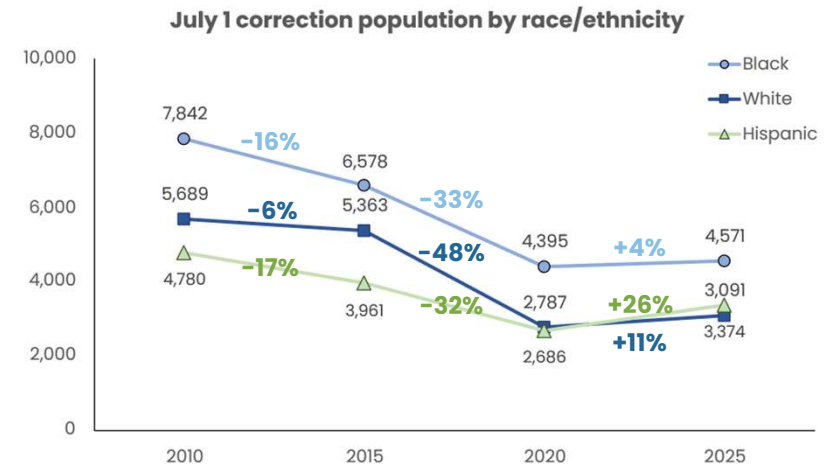
Correction Facility Population by Sex, July 1



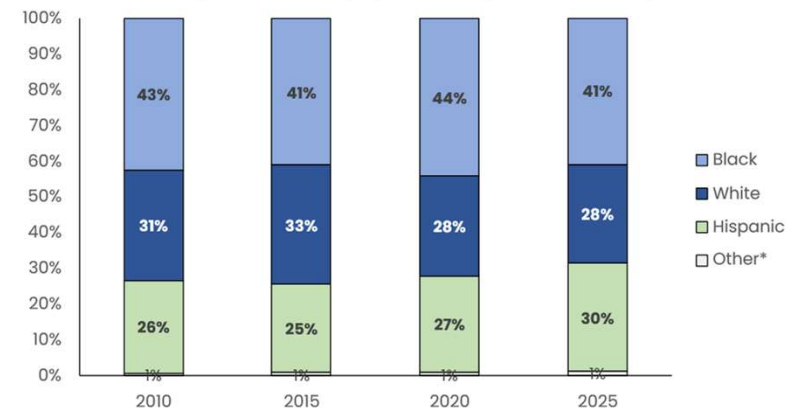
July 1 correction population by sex



Correction Facility Population by Race/Ethnicity, July 1



July 1 correction population by race/ethnicity



Source: Connecticut Department of Correction (DOC), monthly data provided to OPM

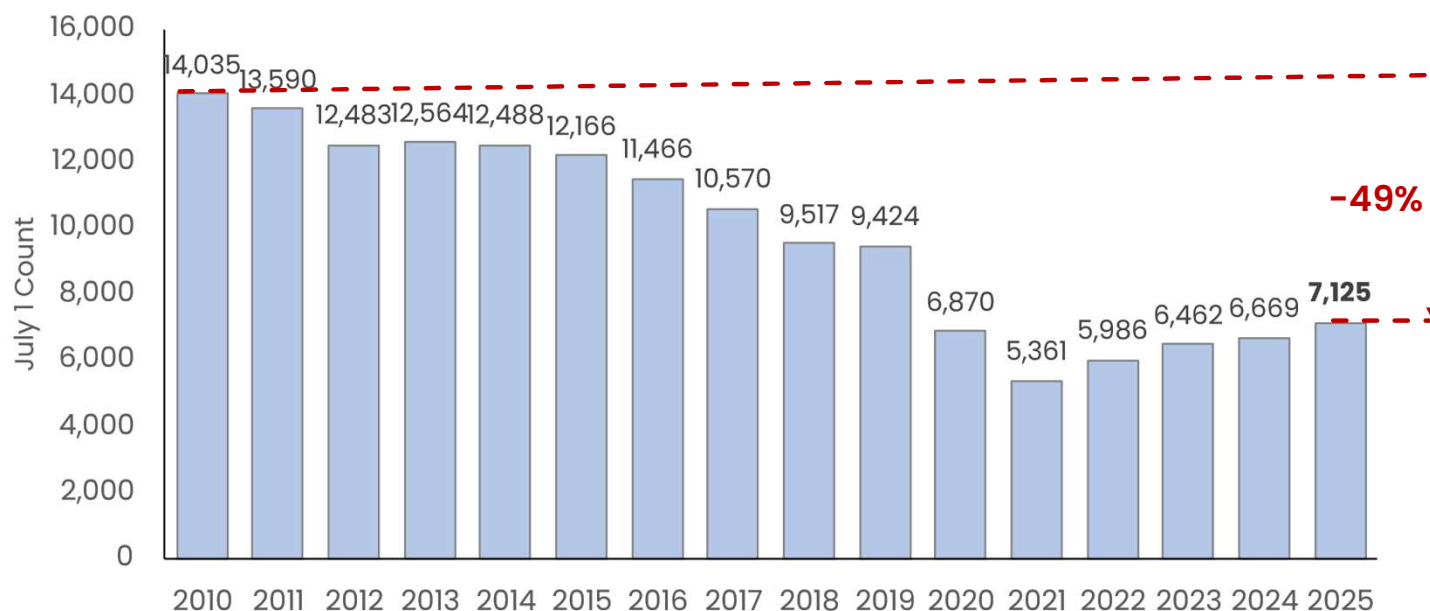
The population held pretrial July 1, 2025 hit its highest count since 2013, comprising a third of the total facility population.



- The July 1, 2025 pretrial population grew by 118 individuals or **3%**, continuing the growth trend but slowing from the **7% increase** observed from July 2023 to 2024.
- Although the highest count in the past decade, and third highest over 15 years, the July 1, 2025 pretrial count is **-6% lower** when compared to July 2010.
 - In 2010, the total DOC population was nearly double what it is today, and individuals held pretrial comprised only 21 percent of the total facility population.

The July 1, 2025 DOC sentenced population reached its highest point since 2020, but is nearly half of 2010's count.

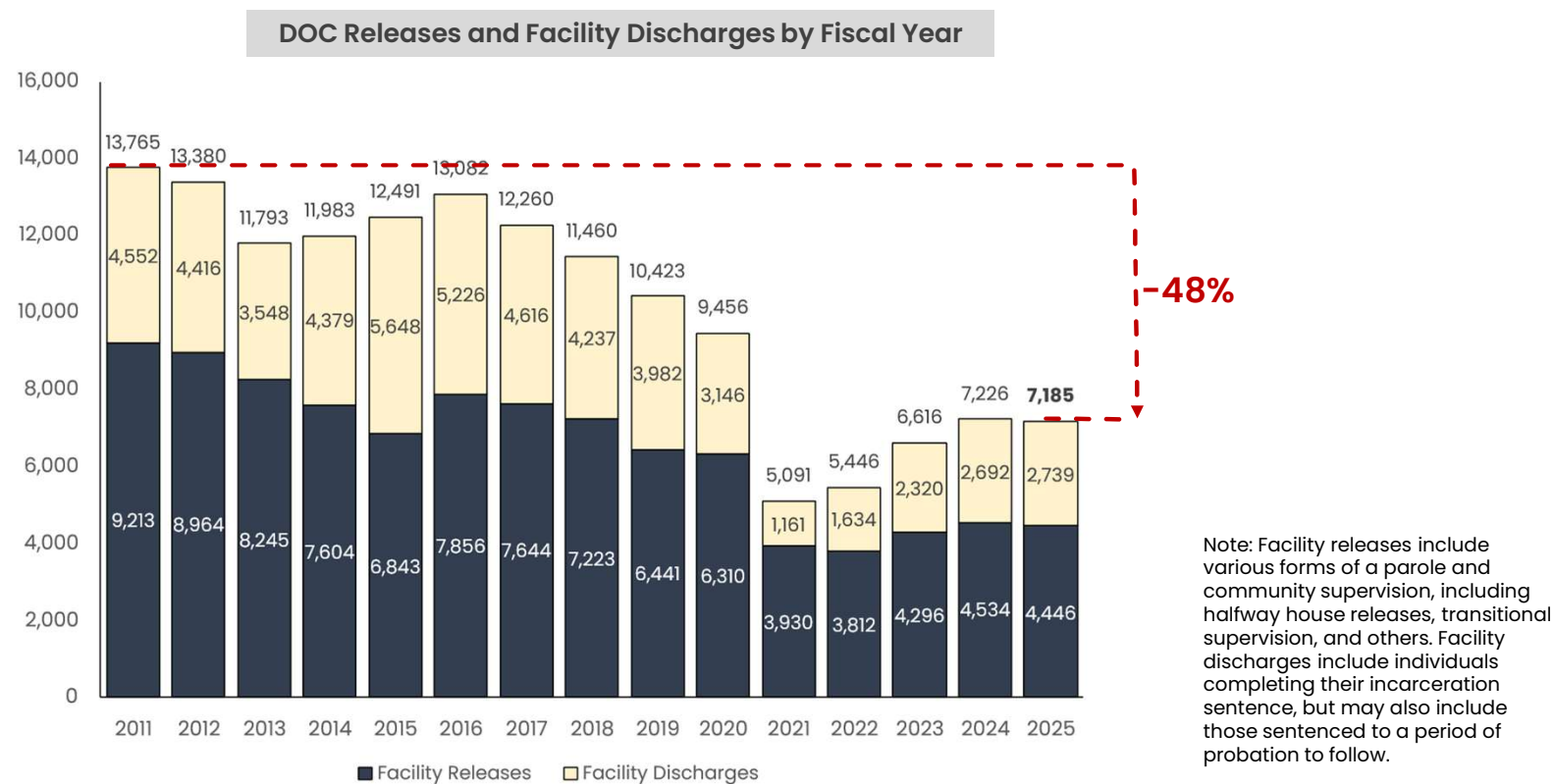
Sentenced Correction Facility Population July 1



- The July 1, 2025 sentenced population grew **7%** compared to July 2024, marking increased growth.
- This outpaces the **3%** growth between July 2023 to July 2024.
- However, growth remains slower than the immediate pandemic recovery years, with the sentence count rising **+12%** and **+8%** in 2022 and 2023 respectively.
- July 2025's sentenced population stands at 76% of July 2019's pre-pandemic level.

Source: Connecticut Department of Correction (DOC), monthly data provided to OPM

Unlike admissions, which rose 3 percent in FY 2025, DOC facility releases and discharges dropped by less than one percent from FY2024.

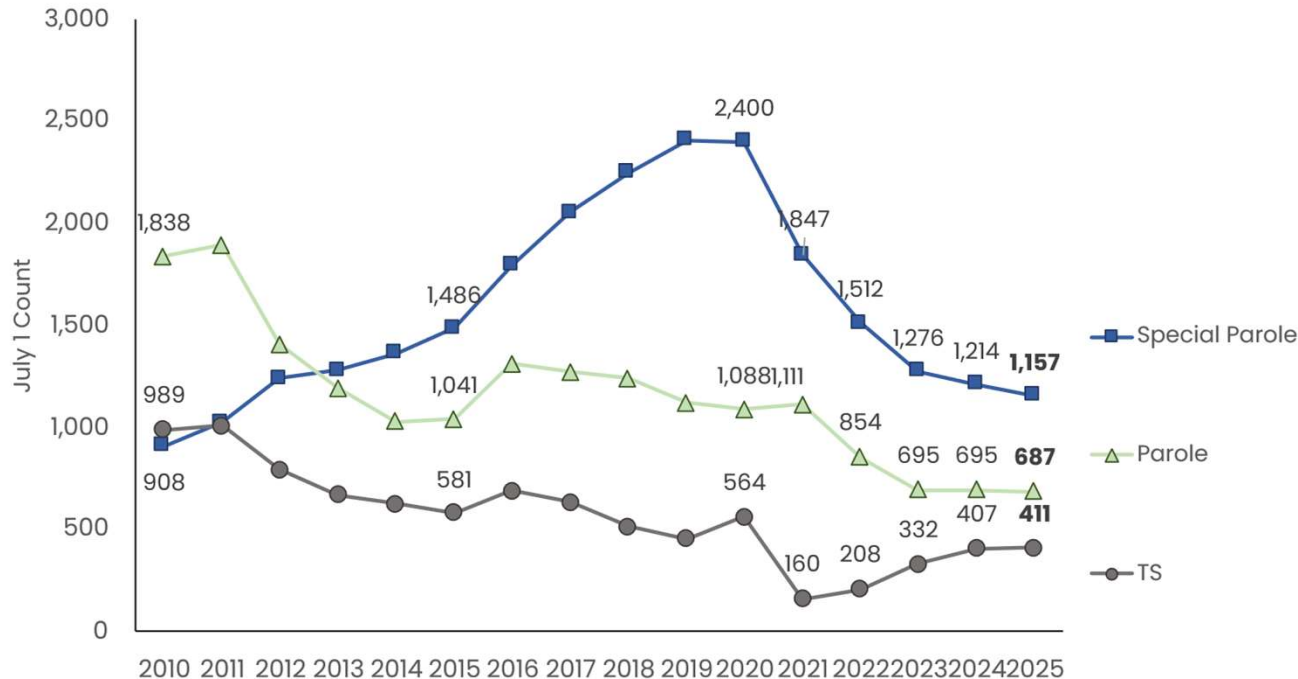


Source: Connecticut Department of Correction (DOC), monthly data provided to OPM

Based on July 1 counts, major DOC community supervision¹ populations all stabilized in 2025.

Key DOC Community Supervision Types
July 1 Counts, 2010-2025

DOC Community Supervision Types, 2010-2025



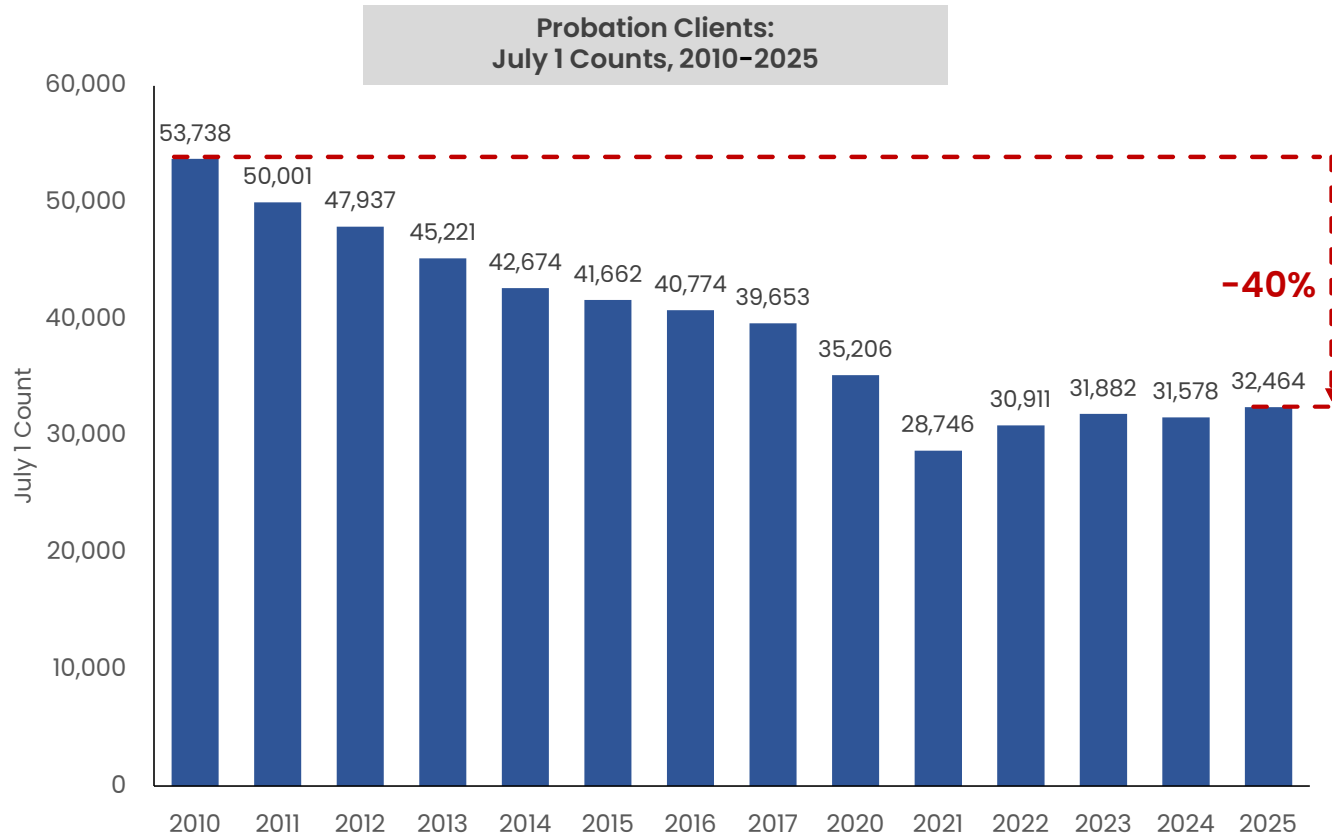
Source: Connecticut Department of Correction (DOC), monthly data provided to OPM

Each major community supervision type showed minor July 1 population changes between 2024 and 2025.

- The greatest change was observed in the special parole population, which decreased by **-5%** for the second year in a row.
- The parole population is down by just eight individuals compared to FY 2024, a change of just **-1%**.
- The transitional supervision (TS) population is up by just four individuals compared of FY 2024, an increase of only **1%**.

1. Note: Sentencing significantly determines what types and forms of community supervision individuals may have following incarceration.

The count of clients on probation increased by 3% in 2025 but is 14% below pre-pandemic levels and 40% below historic levels.



- The total population of probation clients on July 1, 2025 marked a **3%** increase over the client count one year prior.
- The probation population has fluctuated since pandemic lows, rising slightly this year, but remains **86%** of the pre-pandemic level in FY2019.
- While primarily composed of individuals sentenced to probation, probation officers also supervise other types of clients, including those in:
 - Diversionary programming
 - Pretrial supervision
 - Youthful offender supervision

Source: Connecticut Judicial Branch Statistics, Court Support Services Division statistics provided to OPM



THANK YOU

For more information, please visit

[HTTPS://PORTAL.CT.GOV/OPM/CJ-ABOUT/HOMEPAGE/CJPPD](https://portal.ct.gov/opm/cj-about/homepage/cjppd)

OPM wishes to acknowledge the contributions of:

Board of Pardons and Parole

*Court Operations, **Judicial Branch***

*Court Support Services Division, **Judicial Branch***

*Crimes Analysis Unit, **Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection***

Criminal Justice Information System

Department of Correction

As well as the assistance of OPM CJPPD Research Unit staff:

Melissa Beattie, Lead Planning Analyst & Justin Etheridge, Research Analyst