# STATE OF CONNECTICUT

*A Report to the Governor and Legislature*
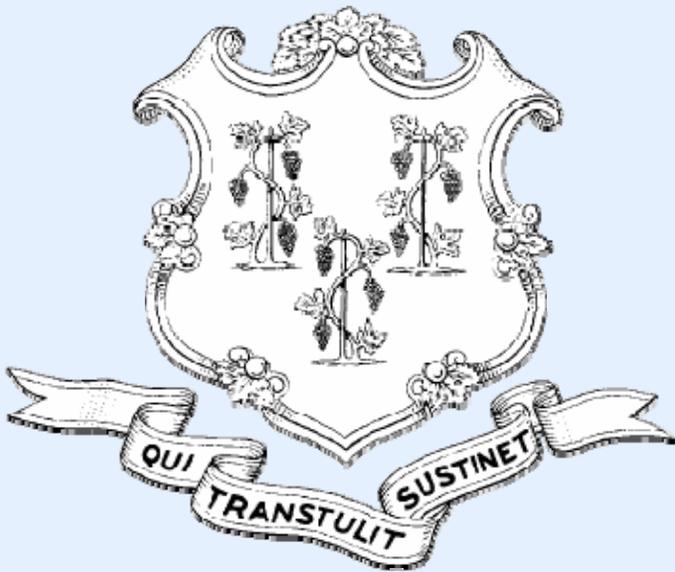
# 2009 Correctional Population Forecast Report

*February 15, 2009*

# INTRODUCTION

The State of Connecticut's Annual Correctional Population Forecast is published in response to the statutory mandates 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.

This is the third annual report to forecast Connecticut's prison population prepared by OPM. A year ago, OPM predicted that the January 1, 2009 Department of Correction (DOC) total facility population would be 18,849. On that date, the actual population was 18,978, a difference of 129 offenders. Statistically, this prediction was highly accurate with a 0.7 percent difference.  In October of 2008, OPM revised its total facility population forecast to account for the addition of resources that were added to assist in reducing a backlog created by the temporary parole ban for violent offenders.  This revised 6 month forecast proved to be accurate within 2% with each month's population coming in at lower than predicted levels.

In 2008, Connecticut's prison population declined steadily excluding anticipated seasonal variations. Between February 2008 and January 2009, the prison population fell from 19,894 to 18,971, a decline of over 900 inmates.  This reduction in the State's prison population reflected a combination of factors including, a gradual reduction in a backlog of inmates whose releases were delayed following changes to the parole system in 2007 and 2008, steady improvements in the parole hearing process, increased efficiency in the use of pre-trial diversion programs and optimized facility population management.

OPM projects that the State's prison population will range between 18,600 and 19,200 in the coming year.  This reflects a decline from the 2008 prison population.  In addition, the prison population is expected to remain stable or realize a modest decline over the next three years.

Connecticut has been building a more diverse correctional system with a broader range of sanctions and greater use of community supervision that still holds less dangerous offenders accountable while successfully transitioning them to become productive, taxpaying citizens. Appropriate use of community supervision options, ensures that prison beds remain available for the most violent criminals and those who persistently threaten community safety.

Brian Austin, Jr., Esq., Undersecretary
Criminal Justice Policy & Planning Division

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# CONNECTICUT FORECAST

## CONNECTICUT TOTAL FACILITY POPULATION FORECAST

The Connecticut Department of Correction (DOC) total facility population is forecast to decline from the 2008 figures in the coming year.  The total facility population for March 1, 2009 to February 1, 2010 is anticipated to remain between 19,200 and 18,600.

CHART 1 – DOC Total Facility Population Actual and One Year Projection
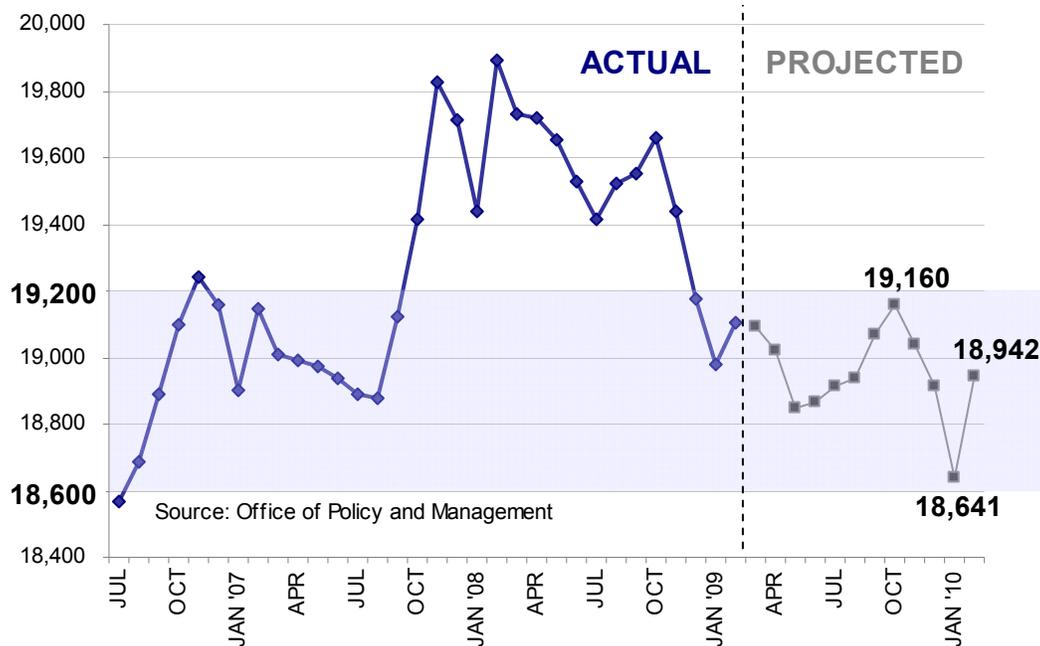*July 1, 2007 to February 1, 2010*



TABLE 1 – DOC Total Facility Population One Year Projection
*March 1, 2009 to February 1, 2010*

| | 2009 | | | | | | | | | | 2010 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN | FEB |
| 19,095 | 19,023 | 18,849 | 18,866 | 18,913 | 18,937 | 19,070 | 19,160 | 19,037 | 18,916 | 18,641 | **18,942** |

- Historically, the last 12 months were an anomaly. On September 21, 2007, Governor Rell instructed the Board of Pardons and Paroles to immediately suspend approval of future parole for any inmate serving a sentence involving a violent offense.  Connecticut's facility population rose dramatically in the following months.  By February 1, 2008, the total facility population had risen to a historic high of 19,894; 748 inmates more than the figure for February 1, 2007. The decline in the offender population occurred due to a reduction in the backlog of parole eligible offenders, an increase in offenders moving through the parole process, and the Department of Correction's ability to optimize their population management strategies.

**Long Range Forecast**

- The long range prison population forecast over the next 3 years is predicted to be stable or exhibit a modest decline.

- The long range forecast is predicated on the eventual release of approximately 500 parolees held in backlog and the potential reinstatement of re-entry furloughs that may further reduce the population by an additional 200 to 300 offenders.

# FACTORS AFFECTING THE FORECAST

## FACTORS AFFECTING THE FORECAST

Marginal, incremental or significant changes to criminal justice public policy, agency operational practice or changes in sentencing policy during the forecast period will affect the trend accordingly.

### Criminal Justice Public Policy Changes

- Public policy changes could impact the total facility population with regard to determining the appropriate treatment setting for mentally ill offenders and those with drug and alcohol addictions. Determining the best alternative, whether it be in the community or a correctional facility, would depend on an individual's offenses and the severity of their condition.

- Public policy changes with regard to the incarceration of non-violent, low risk offenders could reduce the total facility population.

### Criminal Justice System Efficiencies and Enhancements

- Making systemic changes to the criminal justice system to improve operating efficiencies may result in improved case processing and reductions in the total facility population.

- Expansion of diversion programs and/or alternatives to incarceration will result in reductions in the total facility population. Contractions of such programs will have the opposite affect.

### Community Release Mechanisms

- The implementation of new or additional community release mechanisms will reduce the total facility population.

- The elimination of community release mechanisms generally, or the implementation of more stringent guidelines or limitations in eligibility requirements will increase the total facility population.

### Sentencing Policy, Practice and Philosophy

- Changes in sentencing policy, practice, or the State's overarching sentencing philosophy can affect the total facility population.

### Re-entry Policy and Programs

- Potential *Federal Second Chance Act* funding in the near future may result in the State's ability to provide new re-entry programming.

- Potential increases in Federal JAG/Byrne competitive or formula grants to the State via the current Stimulus legislation may also provide additional programming dollars for criminal justice re-entry programs.

### Community Supervision Capacity

- Parole, the largest segment of the DOC community supervision population, is currently under utilized. The capacity exists for Department of Correction (DOC) to safely supervise more offenders in the community as the backlog is processed through the system.

# FORECAST PERSPECTIVE

## Historical Forecasts

- A year ago, OPM predicted that the January 1, 2009 Department of Correction (DOC) total facility population would be 18,849. On this date, the actual population was 18,978, a difference of 129 offenders. Statistically, this prediction was highly accurate with a 0.7 percent difference.

- In October of 2008, OPM revised its total facility population forecast to account for the addition of resources that were added to assist in reducing a backlog created by the temporary parole ban for violent offenders. This revised 6 month forecast proved to be accurate within 2% with each month's population coming in at lower than predicted levels.

## The Forecast Process

- Forecasts are a prediction about the future based upon past performance and are directly dependent upon the reasonableness of the underlying assumptions and the persistence of those assumptions into the future.

- The goal of the correctional population forecasting process is to improve the ability to estimate the effects of proposed practice, policy, and legislative changes and to provide stakeholders and decision-makers with information pertaining to the short-term and long-term consequences of any such changes.

- There are four general criteria for assessing the validity and reliability of a forecasting model: (1) short-term accuracy (2) long term accuracy (3) value for proactive policy analysis and planning and (4) the extent to which the methodology provides insights into the underlying processes[1].

- Most importantly, the success of a forecasting process should not necessarily be determined by its predictive accuracy, but whether or not the methodology can explain the differences between the forecasted data and the actual results.

- The Monthly Correctional Population Indicator Report stands as a check and balance mechanism to monitor the validity of the forecasted population and the actual results on a regular basis.

## Forecast Assumptions

- Current policy, practice and levels of service delivery in place at the time the forecast projection is made, will not change throughout the forecast period.

- Operational data used to support the forecast are accurate and reliable.

## Factors Affecting the Forecast Process

- Statistical techniques/results may be tempered by applying anecdotal information, institutional knowledge and the collective judgment of those criminal justice professionals working directly with the data.

- The age and architecture of current criminal justice databases makes obtaining research oriented information and producing forecasts difficult.

- Forecast model complexity, and therefore the ability to test for sensitivity to a wide range of policy options, is completely dependent upon available data.

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[1] Gaes, Gerald G., Simon, Eric S., and Rhodes, William M. "20/20 Hindsight: Effectiveness of Simulating the Impact of Federal Sentencing Legislation on the Future Prison Population," THE PRISON JOURNAL (1993).

# MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS / NEXT STEPS

## MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND NEXT STEPS

### Major Accomplishments

Over the past 2½ years, since the creation of the newly established Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division, the Division has successfully:

- Established a network of research, operations and data professionals from key Criminal Justice agencies that meet monthly.

- Established the capability to access, monitor and/or receive data from key Criminal Justice information systems.

- Published 28 Months of Monthly Correctional Indicators Reports.

- Published 3 Annual correctional Population Forecast Reports and 3 Annual Connecticut Recidivism Studies; continually improving the methods used, building shared knowledge among its key Criminal Justice partners, and gaining more confidence in these resources.

- Developed an Input/Output system model of the Connecticut Criminal Justice System which balances within 1%.

- Developed a Short Term Forecast methodology with accuracy within 2%.

- Consulted with Dr. Pablo Martinez, a nationally recognized expert in the development of prison population forecasting methodologies from the Department of Criminal Justice, Texas State University (formerly the Director of Special Projects at the Texas Criminal Justice Policy Council). Dr. Martinez visited Connecticut to share his knowledge and expertise about applying these forecasting techniques to the Connecticut Criminal Justice System.

- Collaborated with academic partners on forecasting and research projects.

- Developed a new consensus-based recidivism methodology which aligns with national models, and has been successfully adopted by Connecticut criminal justice practitioners to help with future planning and forecasting initiatives.

- Analyzed a pool of recidivism offenders with Department of Correction (DOC) staff to test and evaluate a new risk assessment tool for more effectively targeting program services.

### Next Steps

The Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division will:

- Continue to investigate, examine and apply a variety of forecasting tools and techniques to Connecticut correctional population data to test for accuracy and validity.

- Continue to refine the Input - Output system model of the Connecticut Criminal Justice System (as presented in the Monthly Correctional Indicators Report).

- Continue working with Dr. Martinez to build a Connecticut prototype based upon the Texas disaggregated flow simulation model.

- Evaluate the adaptability of the Connecticut/Texas disaggregated flow simulation model to commercial off the shelf (COTS) simulation software presently used in a number of other states and jurisdictions.

# APPENDIX 1: FORECAST METHODOLOGY

## FORECAST METHODOLOGY

The 2009 prison population forecast is based on several assumptions drawn from an understanding of the objective conditions that drive the State's inmate population and historic trend data on prison population growth going back through the 1980s.

Excluding seasonal variations, Connecticut's prison population declined steadily during 2008. Between February 2008 and January 2009, the prison population fell from 19,894 to 18,971, a decline of over 900 prisoners.  To a large degree, the drop in the State's prison population reflected a combination of factors including, a gradual reduction in a backlog of inmates whose releases were delayed following changes to the parole system in 2007 and 2008, steady improvements in the parole hearing process, increased efficiency in the use of pre-trial diversion programs and optimized facility population management.

Given these circumstances, CJPPD has projected that the State's prison population will remain stable or continue to decline over the next years, albeit at a more moderate pace.  In order to model the prison population during this cycle, monthly rates of change in the prison population were analyzed for each year from 2000 through 2008.  Among these years, we identified several years in which the prison population grew rapidly (+4%), several years in which it declined rapidly (-3%), or years in which the rate of growth or decline was relatively stable.  Since we were attempting to model a period of slow growth or decline, data representing 12-month periods of modest population growth or decline were used.  In particular, the periods between July though June for 2003-2004 and 2004-2005 met the criteria.

After analyzing changes in the prison population on a monthly and quarterly basis, data from 2003-2004 and 2004-2005 and the first three quarters of 2007 were used to generate a table containing monthly rate of change estimates for the prison population.  This table was used to introduce a seasonal component into CJPPD's one year's projection. The actual DOC population figure for February was used to produce a 2009 trend line.

The trend line was then analyzed to evaluate the projected maximum and minimum values of the prison population over the next year.  Given regular seasonal changes in the prison population during the late autumn, the estimated rates of change during three months (August, November and December) were modified to reduce the volatility in the projected inmate population.  The estimated prison population figures appear in the following table.

### TABLE 1 – DOC Total Facility Population One Year Projection
*March 1, 2009 to February 1, 2010*

| 2009 | | | | | | | | | | 2010 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN | FEB |
| 19,095 | 19,023 | 18,849 | 18,866 | 18,913 | 18,937 | 19,070 | 19,160 | 19,037 | 18,916 | 18,641 | **18,942** |

Based on this estimate the population should peak at 19,160 in October 2009 and 18,849 in May.  The average monthly population in 2009, including actual population figures for January and February, will be 18,995.

# APPENDIX 2: FORECASTS AROUND THE NATION

## FORECAST METHODS USED AROUND THE NATION

The following table is informative because it reveals the variety of different methods currently used to forecast correctional populations in different state.

The table below lists, by jurisdiction, the reporting organization and forecasting method/tool used, along with selected numeric inputs (Years current method used, Max. Years Projected, Cost, Staff Time, etc.). The matrix columns are grouped under the headings: Frequency, Who Does It?, Primary Uses, Method, Inputs, and Data Disaggregation.

| Jurisdiction | Who does this report? | Tool / Method | Years current method used | Max. Years Projected | Cost – Initial ($ thsds) | Cost – Ongoing ($ thsds) | Staff Time (Est Hours) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | DOC | Excel for Static Syst. | 10 | 10 | | | 50 |
| Alaska* | DOC | | | | | | |
| Arkansas | JFA | Prophet | 15 | | 18 | 18 | – |
| California | DOC | | | 5 | | | |
| Colorado | DPS | Excel Dr. Martinez | 5 | 7 | 10 | | 200 |
| Connecticut* | OPM | Excel Dr. Martinez | | | | | 200 |
| Delaware* | SAC | | | | | | |
| Hawaii* | DOC | Excel Dr. Martinez | 7.5 | 25 | | | 100 |
| Idaho | DOC | MAPE | | | | | |
| Illinois | CJIP | | | 10 | | | |
| Iowa | KSC | Excel | 16 | 10 | | | 500 |
| Kansas | JFA | Prophet/ Dr Martinez | | | | | |
| Kentucky | DOC | | | | | | |
| Massachusetts | DOC | NCCD | 20 | 10 | 50 | 50 | 10 |
| Michigan | DOC | | | 5 | | | |
| Minnesota | DOC | | | 10 | | | |
| Missouri | DOC | | | 10 | | | |
| Montana | DOC | | | 3 | | | |
| Nevada | SPAC | | | 10 | | | |
| New Hampshire | CJRC | | | | | | |
| New York State | DOC | Excel Dr. Martinez | 11 | 10 | 25 | 25 | 10 |
| North Carolina | DOC | Complex, Expensive | 1 | 10 | 8 | 79 | 100 |
| Ohio | CJRC | | 4 | 1 | | | |
| Oklahoma | DOC | | | | | | |
| Pennsylvania | JFA | Prophet | 7 | 12 | | | 100 |
| Rhode Island* | DCJ | | | 5 | | | |
| South Carolina | DOC | | | 10 | | | |
| Tennessee | DOC | Eview | 1 | 10 | 1.2 | | 100 |
| Texas | CFC | | 10 | 7 | | 5 | |
| Utah | DCJS | | 9 | 15 | 20 | | 100 |
| Vermont* | S&A | | | 10 | | | |
| Virginia | FBOP | | | | | | |



*Unified prison systems*

# APPENDIX 3: COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

## TYPES OF COMMUNITY SUPERVISION IN CONNECTICUT

Below are the various post-prison or alternative community supervision release types; their releasing authority; offender eligibility requirements and who they are supervised by.

| Who decides if released to community? | Types of Release | Defintion |
|---|---|---|
| **Department of Correction (DOC)**<br><br>*Supervised by DOC Parole Officers* | **Transitional Supervision (TS)** | 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. |
| | **Halfway House (HWH)** | 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. |
| | **Furlough** | 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. |
| | **Transitional Placement** | After a successful term in a halfway house, inmates can be transferred to an approved community placement or private residence. |
| **Board of Pardons and Parole (BOPP)**<br><br>*Supervised by DOC Parole Officers* | **Parole** | 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. |
| | **Transfer Parole** | 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. |
| | **Special Parole** | 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. |
| **Judicial Branch's Court Support Services Division (CSSD) / Courts**<br><br>*Supervised by CSSD Probation Officers* | **Probation** | Probation is a mandatory, court-imposed period of supervision 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.). |
| | **Split Sentence Probation** | 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. |

# APPENDIX 4: BIBLIOGRAPHY

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West Virginia - J. Norbert Federspiel, Deborah M. Huck, Laura N. Hutzel, Wendy p. Naro. "Correctional Population Forecast 2000-2010: A study of the State's Prison Population" Pgs. 1-31. West Virginia Division of Criminal Justice Services in conjunction with the Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center and Georgetown University Institute on Crime, Justice and Corrections. http://www.wvdcjs.com/statsanalysis/publications/correctionsforecast.pdf

# APPENDIX 5: TIMELINE OF EVENTS

2008    "Home Invasion" law created  with 10 year mandatory minimum prison sentence and enhanced statute for all burglaries at night (PA 08-1); full time parole board instituted and granting of paroles by administrative review eliminated effective July 1, 2008; secure video-conferencing for parole hearings; furlough limited to employment or for interview for employment; also effective from passage the establishment of a committee to study incentives to municipalities to allow siting of community-based facilities such as halfway houses; supervised diversionary program for persons with psychiatric disabilities created.

   In addition, Public Act 08-51, *An Act Concerning Persistent Dangerous Felony Offenders And Providing Additional Resources To The Criminal Justice System*, sets minimum penalties for persistent dangerous felony offenders and, in some instances, increases the maximum penalties for these offenders.  The bill also appropriates FY 09 funds, in the approximate amount of $10 million, to various state agencies to carry out criminal-justice related activities.  The current fiscal situation may affect the timetable as to when these funds may actually be distributed.

2007    The Connecticut Sentencing Task Force was created (PA 06-193) to review Connecticut criminal justice and sentencing policies and laws; and make recommendations to create a more just, effective and efficient system of criminal sentencing. In July 2007, ban on parole releases following Cheshire home invasion.

2006    On July 1, 2006, the Criminal Justice Policy & Planning Division was created within the Office of Policy and Management (OPM) and tasked with developing a plan to promote a more effective and cohesive state criminal justice system (PA 05-249).

2005    By November 2005, all 500 out-of-state inmates were returned to Connecticut and the Virginia DOC contract was allowed to expire. Invested $13 million directly to DOC and CSSD for specific initiatives (PA 04-216) as outlined in the comprehensive offender re-entry strategy.

2004    Board of Pardons and Paroles (BOPP) created to consolidate the Board of Parole and the Board of Pardons; and transferred Parole board authority for parole supervision to DOC. DOC/CSSD required to reduce technical violations by 20% for parole and probation re-admissions to prison; and increased furlough period from 15 to 30 days (PA 04-234). In July 2004, DOC ordered by Governor Rell to bring all inmates transferred out-of-state back into Connecticut's DOC facilities. Develop a comprehensive offender re-entry strategy intended to control prison overcrowding, assist offenders as they transition from prison to the community; protecting public safety; and supporting victims' rights.

2003    New Legislation??  The Board of Parole and the Board of Pardons were merged into DOC. The Pardons Board was already under DOC for "administrative purposes only" (PA 03-06). Increased DOC authorization to transfer an additional 2,000 inmates for a total out-of-state contract of 2,500 beds only in fiscal years 2004 and 2005 (PA 03-6).

2001    Drug dealer mandatory minimums lifted in certain cases allowing judges expanded authority to depart "for good cause" from presumptive sentencing for certain drug sale offenses (PA 01-99), effective July 1, 2001.

# APPENDIX 5: TIMELINE OF EVENTS *(continued)*

1999    CT Supreme Court ruled "good time" abolished. Extended Supervision Parole (ESP) created; time served at 95%. Connecticut transferred 484 offenders to Virginia DOC (Wallens Ridge maximum security prison) under one-year, renewable contract. Court Support Services Division (CSSD) created to consolidate Office of Adult Probation, Office of Alternative Sanctions, Office of the Bail Commissioner, and the Family Division, and the Juvenile Detention Services Division. "Zero Tolerance" program created, effective from passage May 27, 1999 (PA 99-34). (PA 99-255) modified drunk driving laws effective October 1, 1999: increases standard for blood-alcohol content, penalties for second and subsequent drunk driving convictions and fines; requires participation in pretrial alcohol education program and increases fee from $425 to $600; and requires courts to report drunk driving convictions to the motor vehicle commissioner to suspend licenses for convictions.

1998    Special Parole enacted for an individual convicted of any offense committed after September 30, 1998; act effective October 1, 1998 (PA 98-234).

1997    criminal penalties increased for "persistent operating under the influence felony offenders (PA 97-291) effective October 1, 1997;"

1996    DOC completed the 10-year prison expansion project: 12 new prisons constructed; 13 existing facilities renovated to increase capacity levels; almost 10,000 new beds added, and increased capacity limit to almost 15,000.

1995    "Truth in Sentencing" increased time served for "serious, violent" offenders to 85% of court-imposed sentences prior to eligibility for parole (PA 95-255) with effective date not later than July 1, 1996. A series of anti-crime laws (21 different public acts) added new crimes, increased penalties, and limited offenders eligible for AIP. DOC authorized to transfer up to 500 inmates (PA 95-229) through contracts for confinement with out-of-state, public or private correctional agencies. Emergency release and prison capacity laws repealed "Omnibus Crime Act" (PA 95-152). (PA 95-189) establishes Board of Parole effective July1, 1995 and added a provision for establishing, developing and maintaining non-institutional community-based programs.

1994    "Good time" opinion from Attorney General; DOC completed prison expansion project (1996?); the AIP programs created in 1989 made permanent (PA 94-128). Eligibility standards remained the same since the law's inception; Board of Parole made an independent agency effective July 1, 1994 (PA 94-183), prior to this it was an autonomous body within DOC; effective October 1, 1994 maximum prison term a court may impose under the persistent dangerous felony offender law is increase, makes anyone convicted of an offense committed with a firearm within 1,500 feet of a public or private elementary or secondary school ineligible for parole (PA 94-37), and requires, rather than allows, a court to impose an enhanced sentence if it determines the public interest would best be served by such sentence.

1993    SHR program abolished. Increased time served to 50% of court-imposed sentences prior to eligibility for parole. Increased time served to 100% either in prison or on parole of court-imposed sentences. (Phase-in PA 90-261). Parole supervision transferred from DOC to BOP made an independent agency (PA 93-219) with discretionary release authority for inmates serving more than 2 years.

1992    Increased time served to 40% of court-imposed sentences prior to eligibility for parole (Phase-in PA 90-261)

# APPENDIX 5: TIMELINE OF EVENTS *(continued)*

1991    Increased time served to 25% of court-imposed sentences prior to eligibility for parole (Phase-in PA 90-261)

1990    SHR program phase-out begins allows inmates with sentences of one year or less to be released into community correctional programs, but all must serve at least 50% of sentence before becoming eligible for either community release or parole effective October 1, 1990 (PA 90-261); Parole re-instated for inmates serving more than 2 years; but legislation still allowed DOC discretionary release authority over inmates serving two years or less; and re-established parole for those sentenced to more than two years. Office of Alternative Sanctions created within the Judicial Branch to develop, administer, and monitor alternative incarceration sanction programs (PA 90-213). DOC given authority to contract for out-of-state prison beds. Transitional Supervision (TS) created for inmates serving less than 2 years;

1989    SHR program reduced time served to 10%. Alternative sanctions established by CGS 53a-39a which authorized the courts to order certain defendants convicted of some felonies and any misdemeanor to participate in an AIP instead of going to prison the creation of Alternative Incarceration Program (AIP) authorizing judges to impose intensive probation supervision in lieu of prison for offenders convicted with less than 5 years for certain crimes who would have been incarcerated as "jail bound" (PA 89-383). Limited with less than 5 years for certain crimes who would have been incarcerated as "jail bound" (PA 89-383). Limited prison construction allowed with no competitive bidding and environmental impact studies (PA 89-353).  AIP program for young males between 16 and 21 created (PA 89-390) however law not being used because DOC does not have an AIP unit.

1987    Crack Epidemic" drug dealer mandatory minimum sentencing laws.  Response to organized gang activity focused on arresting, convicting, and incarcerating serious, violent offenders.

1986    DOC began its 10-year prison expansion project (or 1989?) to build new prisons and improve its existing facilities.

1985    "Drunk Driving" mandatory minimum sentencing laws.[1]

1984    The prison overcrowding emergency release law  was amended  (PA 84-505) to allow the DOC Commissioner to declare an overcrowding emergency when prison capacity exceeded 110% for 30 consecutive days.

1983    Sentence lengths increased by 25%; Emergency release (HW? Halfway House) amended.

1982    Emergency release enacted authorizing DOC Commissioner to petition the courts for early release of pretrial and sentenced inmates when overcrowding conditions exist.

1981    Indeterminate sentencing eliminated effective July 1, 1981and parole abolished for those sentenced under new determinate sentencing; parole continues for those still serving indeterminate sentences; "good time" credits reduced; Supervised Home Release (SHR) program created and became a mechanism for dealing with prison overcrowding.

# APPENDIX 6: HISTORICAL TREND DATA

TABLE 2 below shows Connecticut's total Department of Correction (DOC) supervised population trends for a ten year period from 2000 to 2009.[2]

### TABLE 2 – Total DOC Supervised Population Distribution Changes
#### *January 1, 2000 to January 1, 2009*

| Year | Parole | % Chg | TS | % Chg | HWH | % Chg | Trns Plac / Furlough | % Chg | Total Com. Supv. | % Chg | Total Facility | % Chg | Total DOC Supv. Pop. | % Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2000 | 1,381 | 26% | 717 | -20% | 749 | 5% | 25 | -26% | 2,872 | 5% | 17,305 | 7% | 20,177 | 7% |
| 2001 | 1,722 | 25% | 633 | -12% | 738 | -1% | 27 | 8% | 3,120 | 9% | 17,137 | -1% | 20,257 | 0% |
| 2002 | 2,019 | 17% | 705 | 11% | 735 | 0% | 26 | -4% | 3,485 | 12% | 17,999 | 5% | 21,484 | 6% |
| 2003 | 2,199 | 9% | 1,012 | 44% | 759 | 3% | 44 | 69% | 4,014 | 15% | 19,216 | 7% | 23,230 | 8% |
| 2004 | 2,343 | 7% | 1,060 | 5% | 680 | -10% | 47 | 7% | 4,130 | 3% | 18,523 | -4% | 22,653 | -2% |
| 2005 | 2,552 | 9% | 1,005 | -5% | 798 | 17% | 137 | 191% | 4,492 | 9% | 17,993 | -3% | 22,485 | -1% |
| 2006 | 2,571 | 1% | 863 | -14% | 1,048 | 31% | 139 | 1% | 4,621 | 3% | 17,928 | 0% | 22,549 | 0% |
| 2007 | 2,567 | 0% | 984 | 14% | 1,022 | -2% | 197 | 42% | 4,770 | 3% | 18,902 | 5% | 23,672 | 5% |
| 2008 | 1,979 | -23% | 871 | -11% | 1,086 | 6% | 97 | -51% | 4,033 | -15% | 19,438 | 3% | 23,471 | -1% |
| 2009 | 2,157 | 9% | 900 | 3% | 1,227 | 13% | 19 | -80% | 4,303 | 7% | 18,978 | -2% | 23,281 | -1% |
| Total % Growth for 10 year period | | 56% | | 26% | | 64% | | -24% | | 50% | | 10% | | 15% |

Data Note: The yearly figures above represent the DOC population counts as of the first day of January each year.

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[2] Monthly Correctional Population Indicators, February 2008, Office of Policy and Management, Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division, TABLE 6C, pg 8.

# APPENDIX 7: CJPAC RESEARCH WORKGROUP

This report has been generated by the Office of Policy and Management in collaboration with members of the Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission (CJPAC) Research Workgroup.

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