



# TRENDS IN CONNECTICUT'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

2024 REPORT

*Presented by:*

Daniel Karpowitz, *Undersecretary*

Kevin Neary, *Research Unit Director*

Office of Policy and Management

Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division

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## Today's report covers annual trends across Connecticut's justice system, including the components listed below.

- **Crime**
  - **Victimization**
  - **Arrests**
  - **Criminal Cases**
  - **Corrections**
  - **Community Supervision**
- §4-68p of the C.G.S. requires OPM CJPPD to produce an annual report containing data analysis 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 reported in editions released each year.

## Summary of Key System Measures

Measure	Time Period	Percent change		
		10 year	5 Year	1 Year
Crimes against persons	2021-2023	—	—	-4%
Crimes against property	2021-2023	—	—	+11%
Crimes against society	2021-2023	—	—	-2%
Reported violent crime	2014-2023	-36%	-17%	-1%
Reported property crime	2014-2023	-19%	+10%	+5%
Arrests	2020-2024*	—	-12%	-4%
Criminal cases added	2020-2024*	—	-1%	+3%
Correction Admissions	2015-2024*	-29%	+12%†	+7%
Correction July 1 Population	2014-2024	-36%	-19%	+4%
Correction Community Supervision July 1 population	2014-2024	-24%	-36%	+1%
Probation: July average daily population	2020-2024	—	-12%	-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 contractions occurring at most points across the criminal justice system during the time periods for which data are available.
- Following its onset in March 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic had widespread impacts on justice system trends.
- OPM CJPPD continues to monitor emerging criminal justice system trends in this report and others.

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

- 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 the *2023 Crime in Connecticut Report*, the NIBRS format became the primary reporting method.
  - Historic data reported in the NIBRS format predating 2021 have not been published.
- Beginning this year, we will include key takeaways from published NIBRS information across similar crime categories.
  - In future presentations, OPM CJPPD intends transition to presenting crime data primarily in NIBRS format as a longer time-series becomes available.
- For historic comparability, this presentation will present on trends drawn from the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program's *Summary Reporting System* (SRS).
  - These data were still made available in the *2023 Crime in Connecticut Report*.

# FBI Uniform Crime Reporting: SRS v. NIBRS

## Summary Reporting System

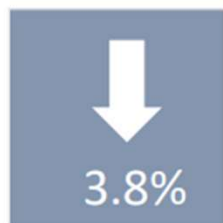
- Primary crime reporting format used historically, launched in 1930
  - SRS reporting has changed over time, but allows for long-term historic trends.
  - FBI **retired this collection method** in January 1, 2021
- *Crime in Connecticut* first published in 1978 using this reporting format.
  - Primary reporting format through *Crime in Connecticut 2022* report.
  - Available as appendix in 2023 report.
- SRS collects only a limited set of reported crime incidents
- Uses Index Crimes to gauge changes in reported crime.
- Uses a hierarchy in counting concurrent crimes, counting only the most severe.

## National Incident-Based Reporting System

- Expanded crime reporting format developed in 1991.
- **Became the national standard** in 2021, but not all law enforcement agencies (LEAs) nationally are reporting NIBRS.
  - **Connecticut has 100% NIBRS reporting** law enforcement participation since 2021.
  - Statewide NIBRS data is **only available from 2021 to 2023.**
- NIBRS collects many details about reported crime incidents, including:
  - Victim, offender, and arrestee characteristics,
  - Property lost types and amounts, and
  - Uses of weapons.
- Does not use a hierarchy, counts multiple crime types when concurrent crimes are committed

# Comparing 2023 to 2022 across key NIBRS offense categories

## Crimes Against Persons



Crimes Against  
Persons

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

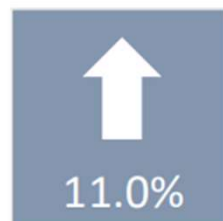
### Reported Offenses

2023: 30,354

2022: 31,546

## Crimes Against Property

Crimes Against  
Property



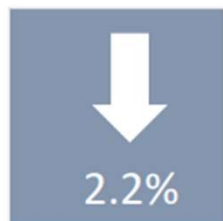
- Arson
- Bribery
- Burglary/Breaking & Entering
- Counterfeiting/Forgery
- Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property
- Embezzlement
- Extortion/Blackmail
- Fraud Offenses
- Larceny/Theft offenses
- Motor Vehicle Theft
- Robbery
- Stolen Property Offenses.

### Reported Offenses

2023: 98,277

2022: 88,523

## Crimes Against Society



Crimes Against  
Society

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

### Reported Offenses

2023: 10,328

2022: 10,565

# Crimes against persons fell overall in 2023, largely due to declines in simple assault and intimidation incidents.

## Crimes Against Persons

### Simple Assault

- Comprises half of all reported crimes against person in both 2023 and 2022
- Decreased modestly in 2023 (**-2.9%**)

### Aggravated Assault

- 3<sup>rd</sup> largest share of crimes against persons in both 2023 and 2022.
- Volume consistent both years (<1%)
- In 2023, **482** incidents involved domestic violence

### Rape

- **11%** increase (**+74 offenses**) in 2023

### Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter

- Similar levels, **136** in 2023 compared to **137** in 2022 (<1% change)

	2023			2022			
	Reported Crimes	Total %	Category %	Reported Crimes	Total %	Category %	Change %
Crimes Against Person Total	30,354	21.8	100.0	31,546	24.1	100.0	-3.8
Simple Assault	15,172	10.9	50.0	15,624	12.0	49.5	-2.9
Intimidation	9,861	7.1	32.5	10,478	8.0	33.2	-5.9
Aggravated Assault	3,057	2.2	10.1	3,083	2.4	9.8	-0.8
Criminal Sexual Contact	912	0.7	3.0	1,045	0.8	3.3	-12.7
Rape (2023 revised)	744	0.5	2.5	670	0.5	2.1	11.0
Kidnapping/Abduction	305	0.2	1.0	337	0.3	1.1	-9.5
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	136	0.1	0.4	137	0.1	0.4	-0.7
Statutory Rape	109	0.1	0.4	115	0.1	0.4	-5.2
Negligent Manslaughter	28	0.0	0.1	26	0.0	0.1	-
Incest	19	0.0	0.1	20	0.0	0.1	-
Human Trafficking Offenses*	11	0.0	0.0	11	0.0	0.0	-

# Crimes against property rose overall, despite 2023 reductions in larceny/theft, burglary/B&E, and robbery offenses.

## Crimes Against Property

### Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property

- 2<sup>nd</sup> largest share of crimes against property both years.
- Increased **26% (+4,213 incidents)** in 2023.

### Fraud offenses

- **29% (+3,473 incidents)** increase in 2023.

### Motor Vehicle Theft

- **+3,472 (48%)** more motor vehicles stolen in 2023 compared to 2022.

	2023			2022			Change
	Reported Crimes	Total %	Category %	Reported Crimes	Total %	Category %	
Crimes Against Property Total	98,277	70.7	100.0	88,523	67.8	100.0	11.0
Larceny/Theft Offenses*	41,923	30.2	42.7	43,109	33.0	48.7	-2.8
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	20,558	14.8	20.9	16,345	12.5	18.5	25.8
Fraud Offenses*	15,363	11.1	15.6	11,890	9.1	13.4	29.2
Motor Vehicle Theft	10,681	7.7	10.9	7,209	5.5	8.1	48.2
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	4,613	3.3	4.7	4,658	3.6	5.3	-1.0
Robbery	1,573	1.1	1.6	1,637	1.3	1.8	-3.9
Counterfeiting/Forgery	1,467	1.1	1.5	1,924	1.5	2.2	-23.8
Stolen Property Offenses	1,426	1.0	1.5	1,102	0.8	1.2	29.4
Extortion/Blackmail	291	0.2	0.3	266	0.2	0.3	9.4
Arson	193	0.1	0.2	196	0.2	0.2	-1.5
Embezzlement	183	0.1	0.2	179	0.1	0.2	2.2
Bribery	6	0.0	0.0	8	0.0	0.0	-



**Crimes Against Society were mostly drug and weapons law violations, with others comprising around 5% both years.**

## Crimes Against Society

### Drug/Narcotic Violations

- Dropped modestly in 2023 (-3%) compared to 2022

### Weapon Law Violations

- 2<sup>nd</sup> largest share of crimes against society
- Dropped by 210 offenses in 2023 compared to 2022

	2023			2022			Change
	Reported Crimes	Total %	Category %	Reported Crimes	Total %	Category %	
Crimes Against Society Total	10,328	7.4	100.0	10,565	8.1	100.0	-2.2
Drug/Narcotic Violations	4,289	3.1	41.5	4,441	3.4	42.0	-3.4
Weapon Law Violations	3,667	2.6	35.5	3,877	3.0	36.7	-5.4
Drug Equipment Violations	1,832	1.3	17.7	1,777	1.4	16.8	3.1
Pornography/Obscene Material	363	0.3	3.5	296	0.2	2.8	22.6
Animal Cruelty	119	0.1	1.2	127	0.1	1.2	-6.3
Prostitution Offenses*	51	0.0	0.5	38	0.0	0.4	-
Gambling Offenses*	7	0.0	0.1	9	0.0	0.1	-

# The number arrested for crimes against persons and society dipped in 2023, but rose for crimes against property.

**Statewide Count of Arrestees: 2021 – 2023**



Crimes Against Persons arrests comprised the largest share amongst the three major NIBRS categories all three years

- Crimes Against Persons arrests fell approximately 7% in 2023 compared to 2021 and 2022

Arrests for NIBRS Group B offenses comprised over half of all arrests made each year

- NIBRS Group B offenses include many various public order offenses

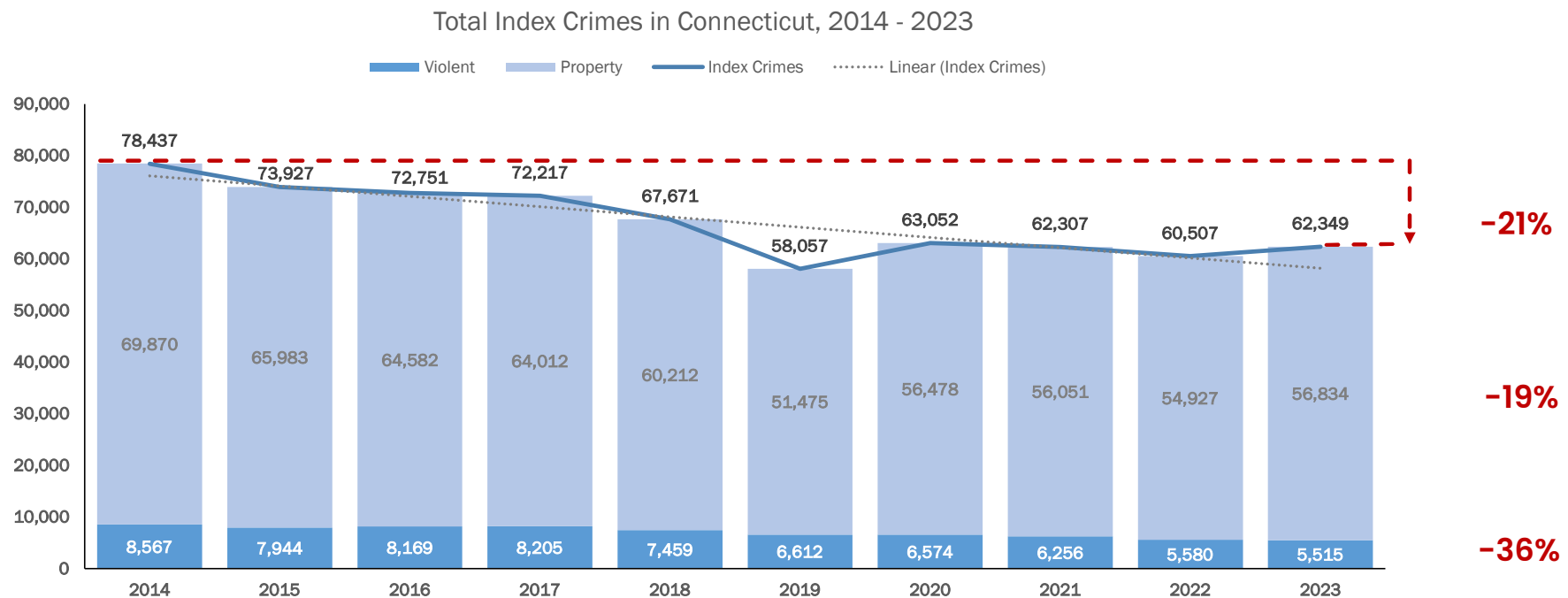
**Arrestee Rate per 100K Persons: 2021 – 2023**

Crime Group	Year		
	2021	2022	2023
Crimes Against Person	495.9	487.0	449.1
Crimes Against Property	300.0	311.6	328.9
Crimes Against Society	150.1	144.8	139.8
Group B Offenses	1076.1	1127.3	1085.2
Total	2022.1	2070.6	2003.0

The Arrestee Rate per 100K Persons followed the overall trends in arrest counts statewide from 2021 to 2023

- Crimes Against Persons arrestee rate fell in 2023 compared to 2021 and 2022
- Arrestee rates for NIBRS Group B offenses were significantly higher than all other types of offenses.

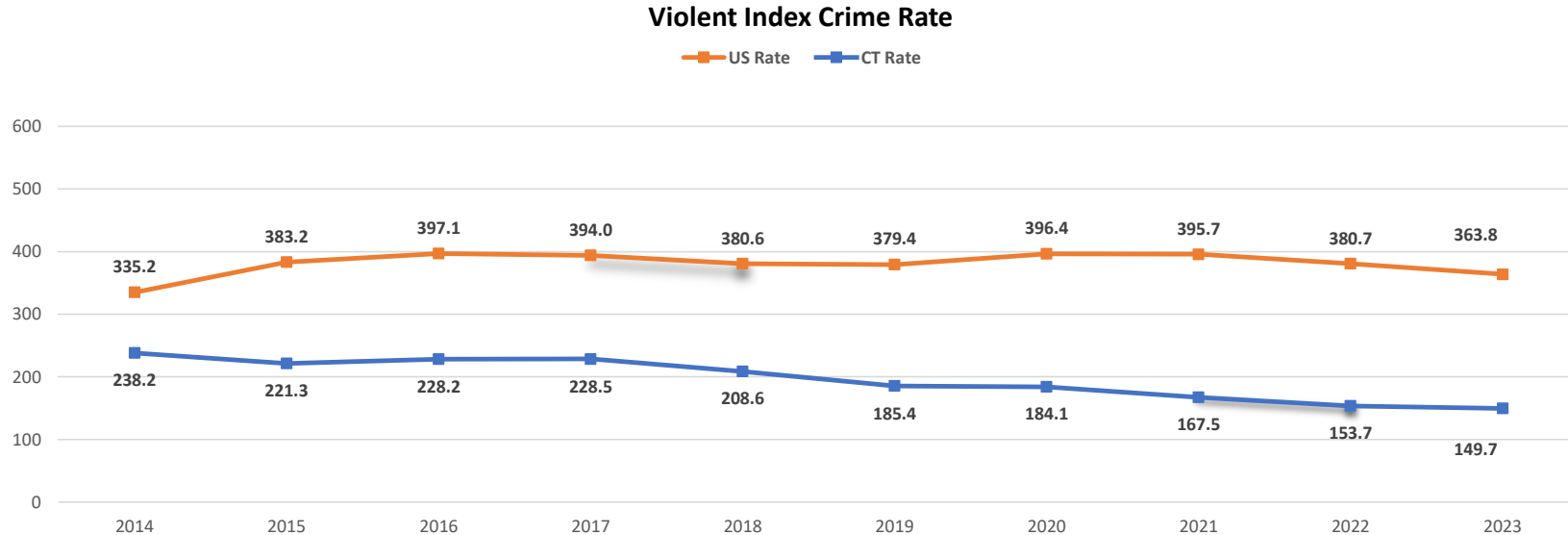
## Comparing SRS index crimes, reported crime has fallen 21% from ten years ago, with violent crime incidents down 36%.



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*).

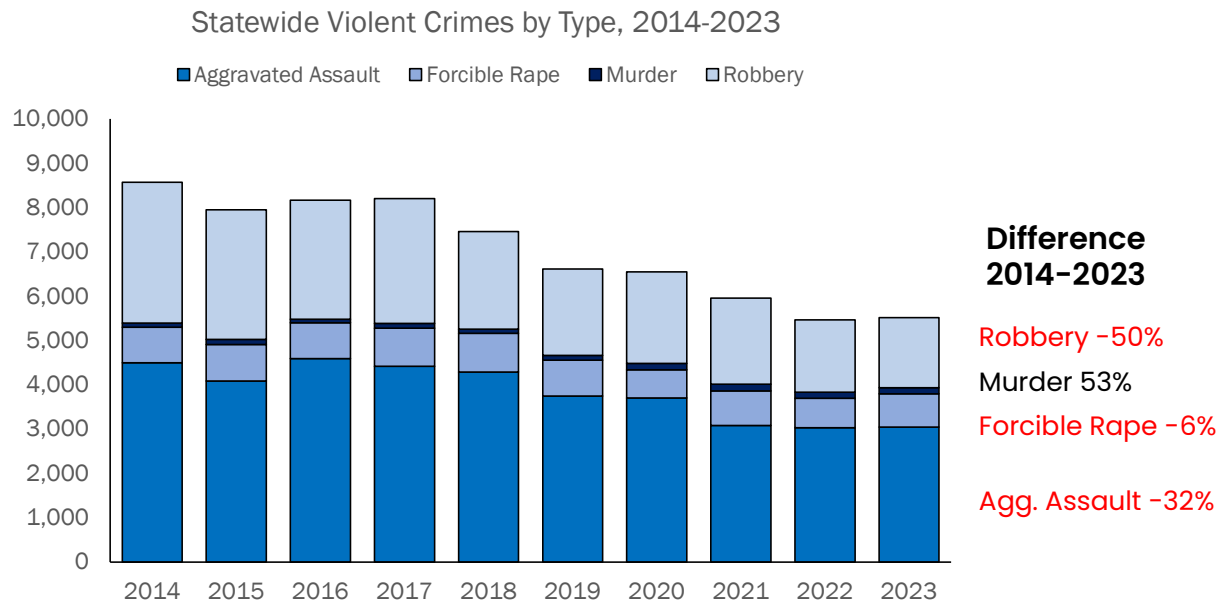
## In 2023, Connecticut's estimated violent crime rate was less than half the estimated U.S. rate.

- Connecticut's violent crime rate has declined notably over the past 10 years.



Source: Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP) *Crime in Connecticut 2023 Report*

## Falling statewide violent crime is driven by large declines in aggravated assault and robbery offenses over 10 years.



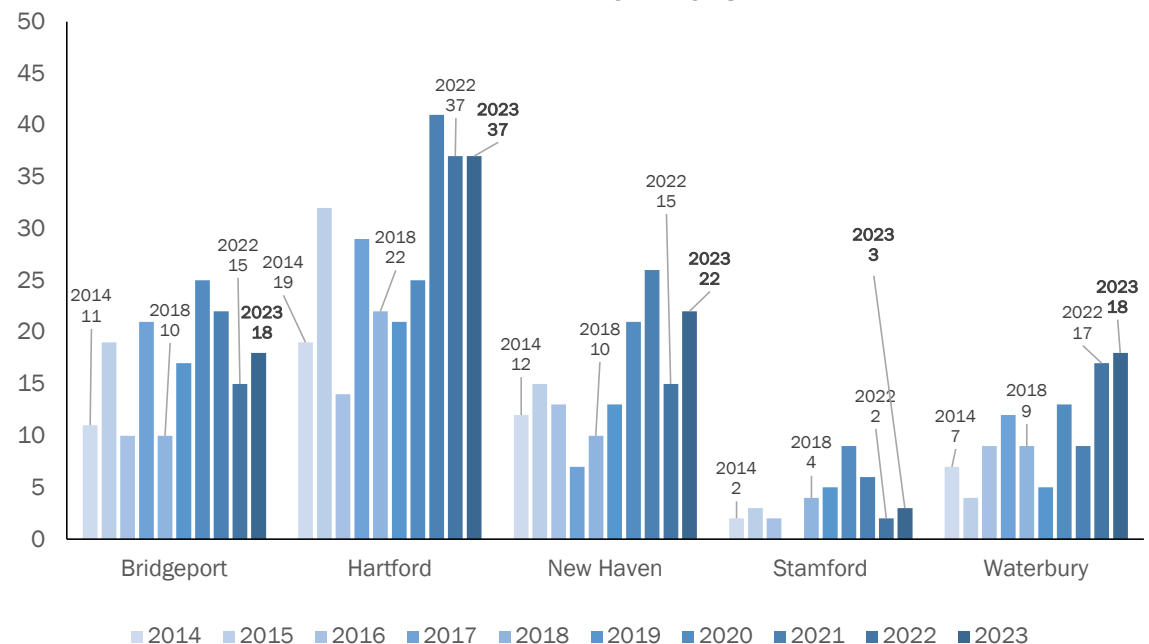
- Compared to 2014, aggravated assaults **decreased 32%** and robbery offenses fell by **50%**.
- Aggravated Assault offenses held steady from 2022 to 2023, nominally increasing by only 0.4% (+11).
- Robbery offenses continued to fall in 2023, down 3% (-55) from the prior year.
- Connecticut's 136 murders in 2023 were consistent with the 137 in 2022.
  - Connecticut had **47 more (+53%)** murders in 2023 compared to 2014.
  - Murders have declined from the observed peak of 150 in 2021, during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Although lower than in the years preceding 2020, forcible rapes increased **14%** in 2023, approaching the ten-year average.

Source: Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP) Crime in CT Report 2023 & Beyond 2020 – October 3, 2024

# Connecticut's five largest cities experienced an increased number of murders in 2023 compared with ten years ago.

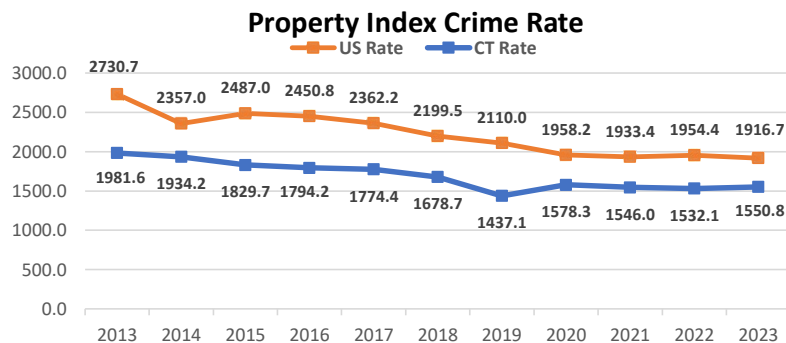
- Connecticut's five largest cities (Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, Stamford and Waterbury), comprised 18% of the state population but experienced 72% of all murders in 2023.
- All five cities experienced similar or greater number of murders in 2023 than in 2022.
- While murders were down from pandemic peaks in 4 of the 5 cities, murders in Waterbury reached a **10-year high** in 2023.

Murders in Connecticut Cities with Greater than 100,000 Population  
2014-2023



Source: DESPP Crimes Analysis Unit *Connecticut Crime Online* (<https://ct.beyond2020.com/>) – As of October 03, 2024

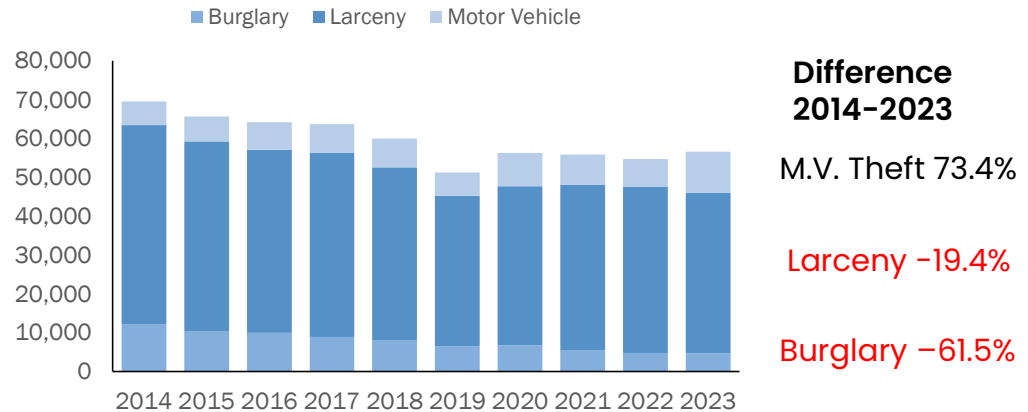
# Connecticut's 2023 property crime rate rose 1.2% from 2022



- Connecticut's estimated 2023 property crime rate per 100,000 was still among the lowest observed over the past 10 years.
- Connecticut's 2023 rate (**1,550.8**) registered as 80.9% of the U.S. rate (1,916.7).

- Motor vehicle thefts **increased 48.3%** in 2023 and significantly from 10 years ago.
- Burglaries are **down 2%** from 2022, and **61.5%** from ten years ago.
- Larceny/property theft crimes **were down 3.4%** in 2023 compared to 2022, and **19%** lower than 2014.

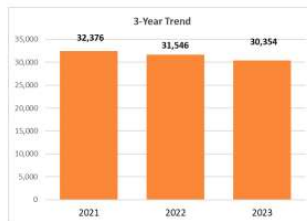
Statewide Property Crimes by Type, 2014-2023



# NIBRS data in *Crime in Connecticut 2023* provides statistics per crime category on victimizations known to police.

## Crimes Against Persons Statewide Incident-Based Profile 2023

The data represents the number of victims of Crimes Against Persons offense



Summary	
Offenses Reported	30,354
Distinct Victims	30,133
Percent Cleared	61.4
Rate per 100K	832.7
Total Arrests	16,370

### Distribution of Crimes Against Persons by Offense

Offense	Count	Distribution
Simple Assault	15,172	50.0%
Intimidation	9,861	32.5%
Aggravated Assault	3,057	10.1%
Criminal Sexual Contact	912	3.0%
Rape (2023 revised)	744	2.5%
Kidnapping/Abduction	305	1.0%
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	136	0.4%
Statutory Rape	109	0.4%
Negligent Manslaughter	28	0.09%
Incest	19	0.06%
Human Trafficking - Total	11	0.04%

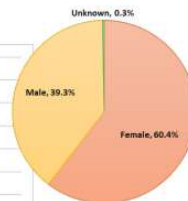
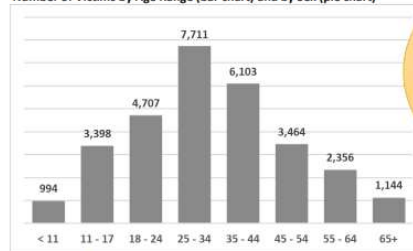
### AT A GLANCE

92.6% of Crimes Against Persons are an Assault Offenses (Simple, Aggravated, Intimidation)

45.8% of victims were ages 25 – 44

61.4% of Crimes Against Persons were Cleared by law enforcement

### Number of Victims by Age Range (bar chart) and by Sex (pie chart)



Age is unknown for 256 victims

## Crimes Against Property Statewide Profile 2023

The data represent each offense that occurred within a reported crime incident

### Number of Crimes Against Property by Offense

Offense	Count	Distribution
Larceny/Theft Offenses	41,923	42.7%
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	20,558	20.9%
Fraud Offenses	15,363	15.6%
Motor Vehicle Theft	10,681	10.9%
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	4,613	4.7%
Robbery	1,573	1.6%
Counterfeiting/Forgery	1,467	1.5%
Stolen Property Offenses	1,426	1.5%
Extortion/Blackmail	291	0.30%
Arson	193	0.20%
Embezzlement	183	0.19%
Bribery	6	0.01%

### Summary

Offenses Reported	98,277
Number of Distinct Victims	95,636
Percent Cleared	12.1
Rate per 100K	2696.2
Total Arrests	11,987

### AT A GLANCE

21.7% of victims are age 55+

12.1% of Crimes Against Property were Cleared by law enforcement

Larceny/Theft accounts for 42.7% of Crimes Against Property

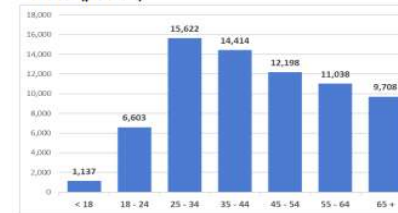
An estimated \$352,267,042 worth of property was stolen

An estimated \$97,125,773 worth of property was recovered

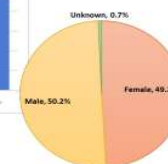
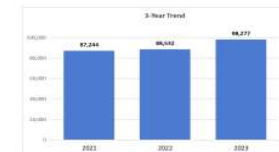
### Number of Victims by Type

Victim Type	Count	Distribution
Individual	71,599	74.9%
Business	22,496	23.5%
Government	913	1.0%
Other	236	0.25%
Financial Institution	183	0.19%
Unknown	130	0.14%
Religious Organization	79	0.08%

### Number of 'Individual' Victims by Age Range (bar chart) and sex (pie chart)



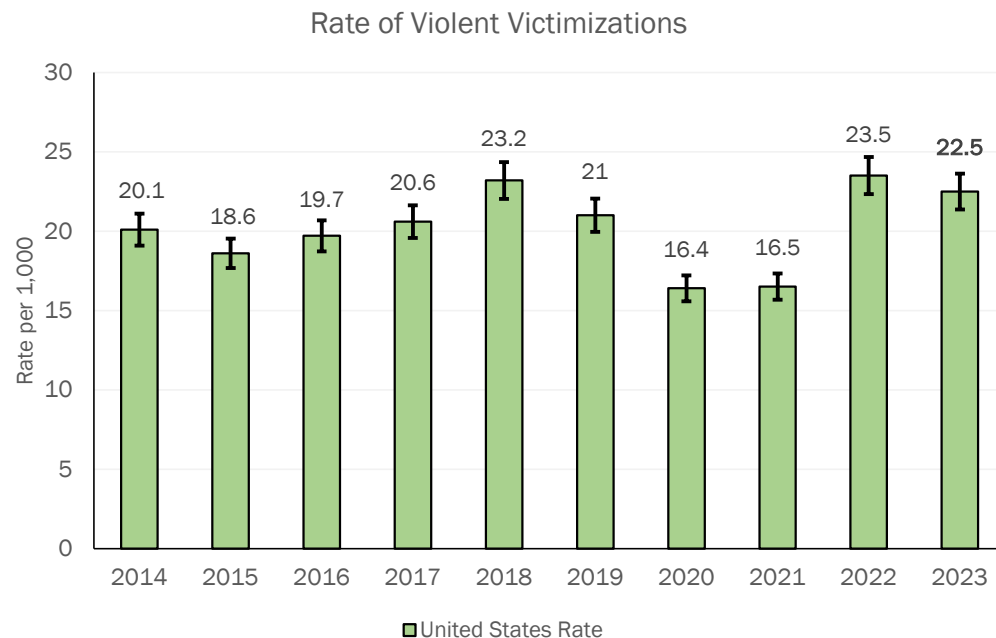
Age is unknown for 879 'Individual' type victims



Source: Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP) *Crime in Connecticut 2023 Report*



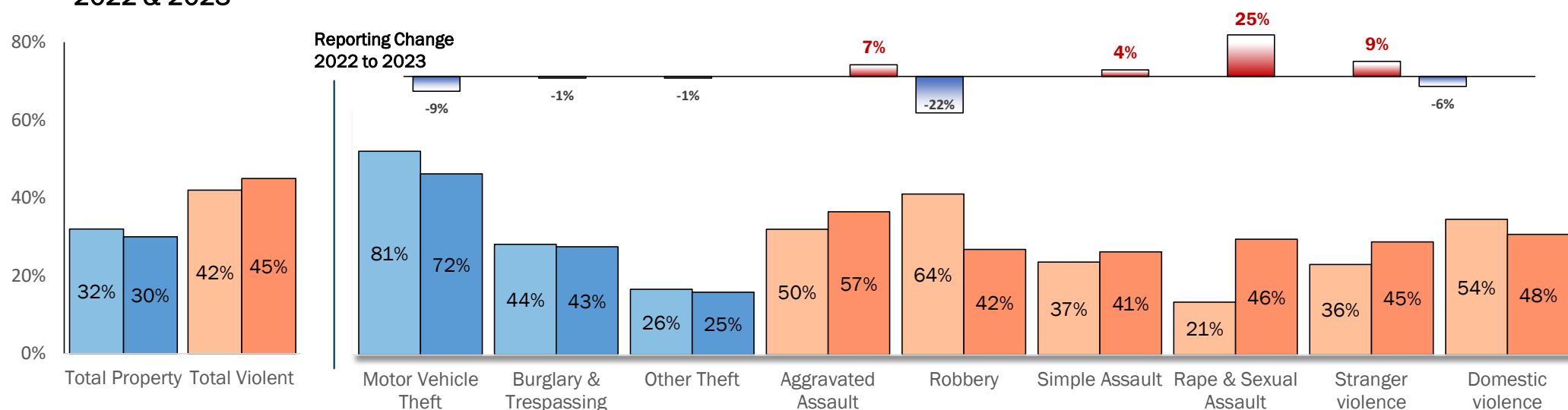
## The *National Crime Victimization Survey* (NCVS) offers a complementary look into U.S. crime trends and victimization.



- 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.
- Between 2014 and 2023, the estimated national violent victimization rate **increased 12%**, from 20.1 to 22.5 victimizations per 1,000 people age 12 or older.
- The violent victimization rate decreased from 23.5 victimizations per 1,000 persons in 2022 to 22.5 per 1,000 in 2023.

# Nationally, crime remains under-reported, with only an estimated 2 in 5 (45%) violent victimizations reported to police in 2023.

Percent of Victimizations reported to police, by crime type, 2022 & 2023



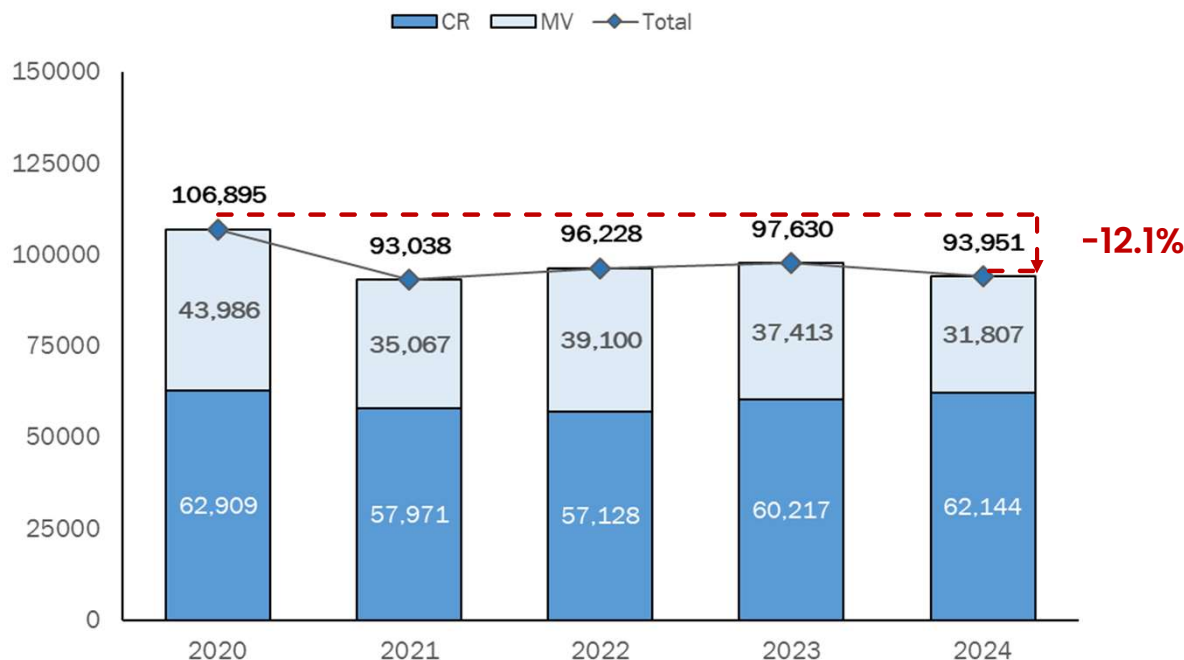
While the FBI crime statistics reflect crimes recorded by police, the NCVS measures crime reported and not reported to police.

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: 2023 National Crime Victimization Survey. Domestic violence includes violent victimizations committed by intimate partners or family members. Simple assault is the category of violent victimization captured by the NCVS that is least likely to be prosecuted as a felony.

## Statewide arrests decreased 3.8% in FY2024 compared to FY2023, and remain lower than five years ago.

Criminal & Motor Vehicle Arrests by Fiscal Year, 2020-2024



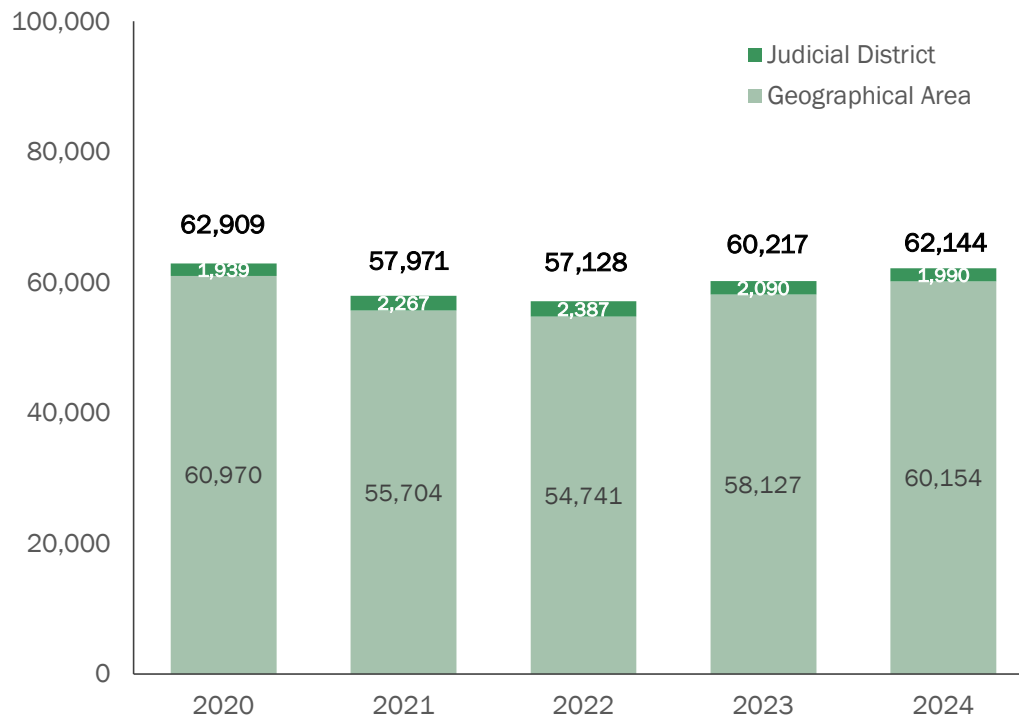
- Connecticut's FY 2024 arrest volumes are **12%** lower than the FY2020 amount.
- Compared to FY2023, motor vehicle arrests declined 15%, and were 28% lower than FY2020.
- Criminal arrests increased **3%** in the most recent FY, but have dipped slightly (**-1%**) from FY2020.

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.

Source: Connecticut Judicial Branch, CRMVS Statistics provided to OPM, October 2024.

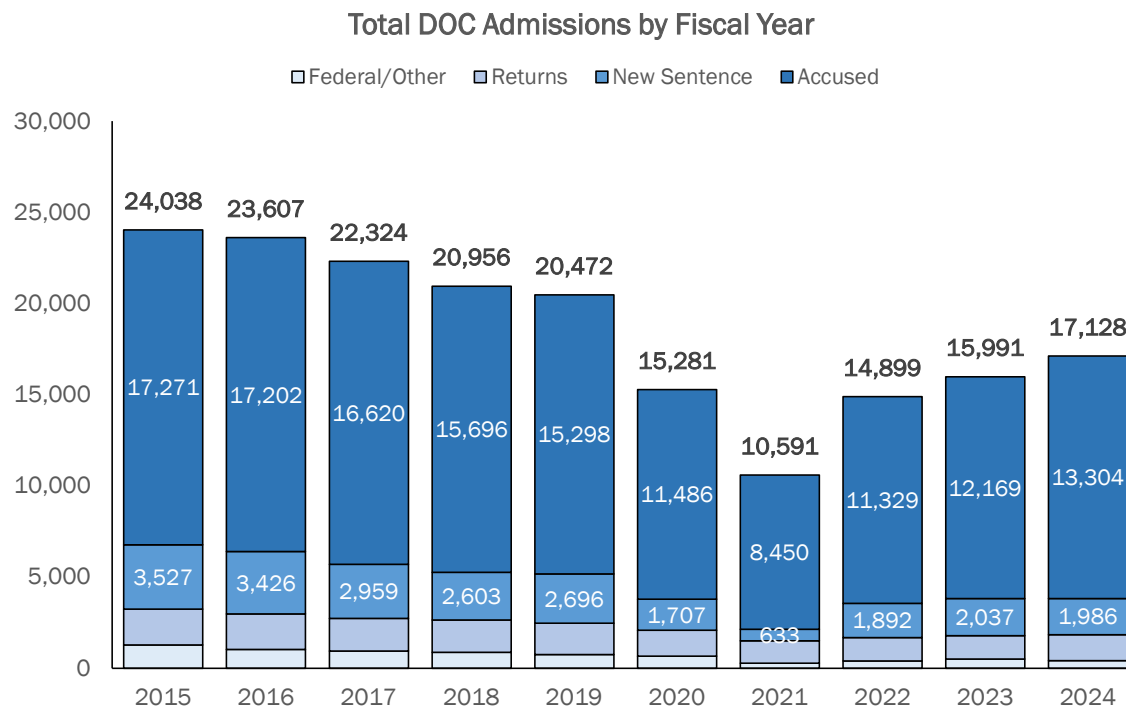
## In FY2024, the number of criminal cases added approached the number added to the courts in FY2020.

Criminal Cases Added by Fiscal Year, 2020 to 2024



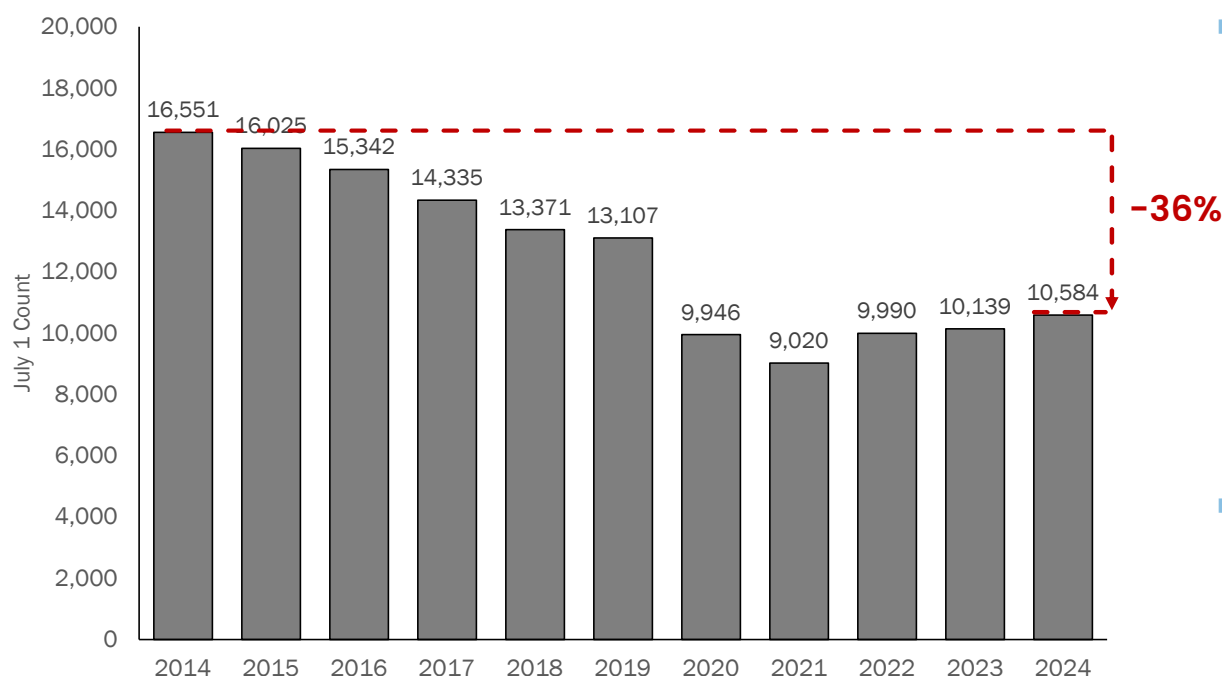
- 3.5% more criminal cases were added to the Geographical Area (GA) courts in FY2024 than FY2023.
- GA courts receive between 96 to 97% of all criminal cases added each year.
- The number of cases added to the Judicial District (JD) courts, which typically handle more serious criminal cases, were in line with FY2020 volumes, but down 100 cases from the prior FY.

## Admissions to DOC facilities increased in FY2024, but remain below levels seen in FY2019 and before.



- Overall, DOC admissions rose by **7%** in FY2024, the same increase observed in FY2023.
- Pretrial admissions drove this growth, increasing **9%** over the prior FY.
- New sentence admissions decreased slightly (**-3%**) in FY2024.

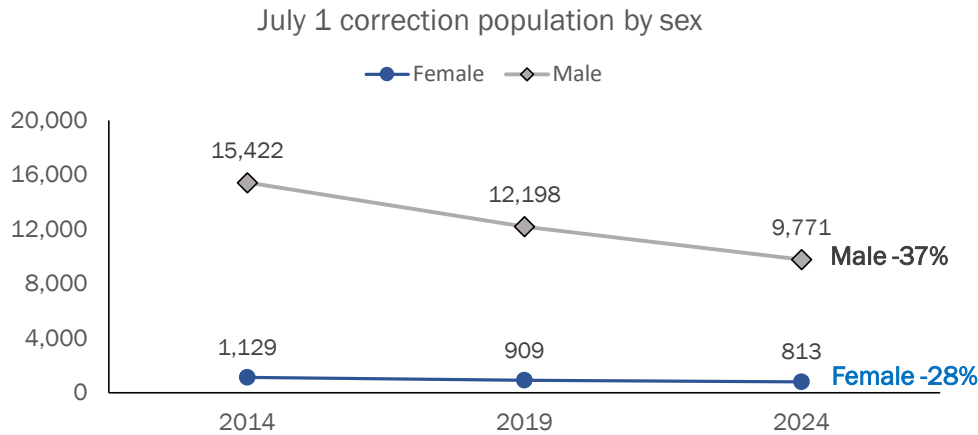
## Comparing July 1 correctional facility populations annually, 2024's count was the largest in five years.



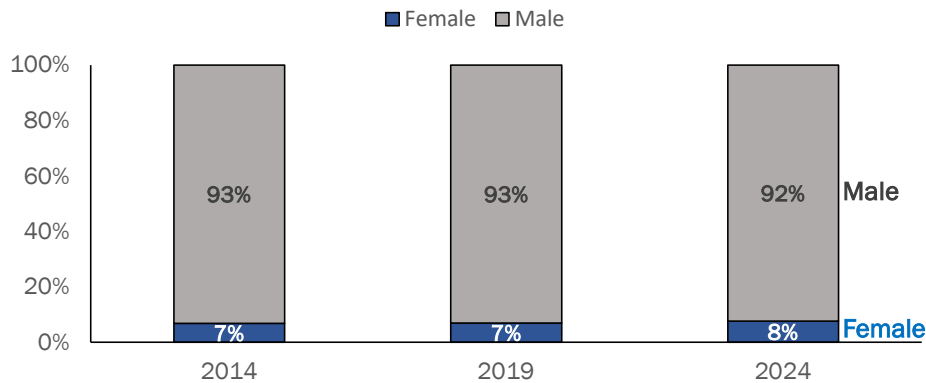
- On July 1, 2024, the DOC population had **grown by 445 individuals (4.4%)**, a more substantial rise than the 149-person increase seen from 2022 to 2023.
- The 2024 count is only 81% of the 2019 count preceding the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Compared with the 2014 count, there were **36% fewer** people held in DOC facilities as of July 1, 2024. This difference has narrowed from the 40% decline over ten years shown in our 2023 Report.

# Demographic trends of the correctional facility population, 2014–2024

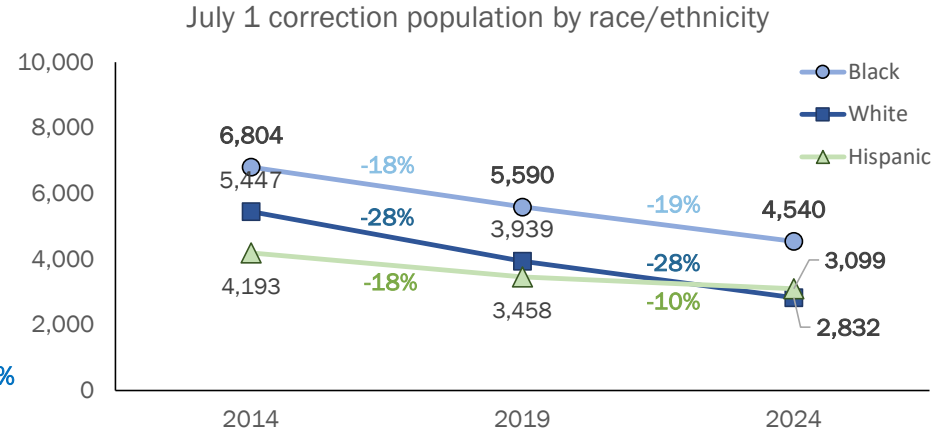
Correction Facility Population by Sex, July 1



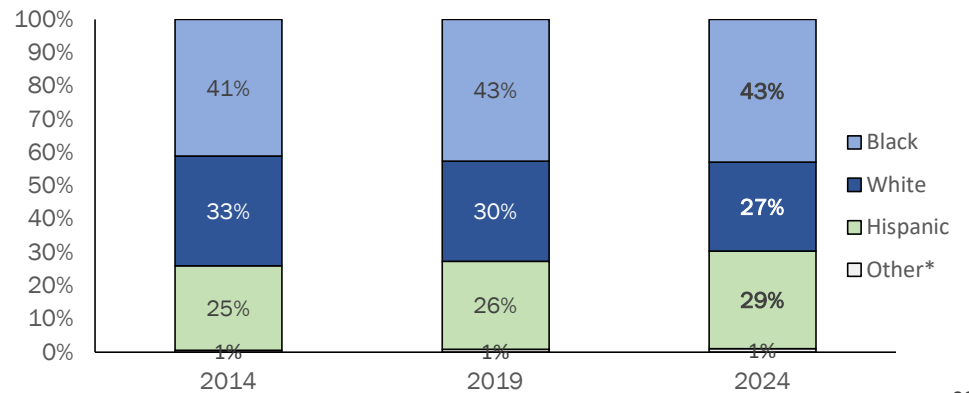
July 1 correction population by sex



Correction Facility Population by Race/Ethnicity, July 1

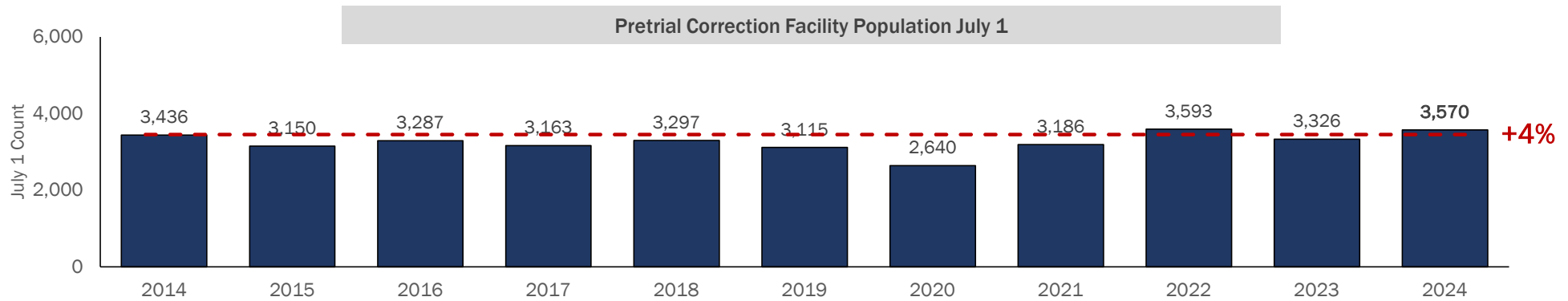


July 1 correction population by race/ethnicity



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

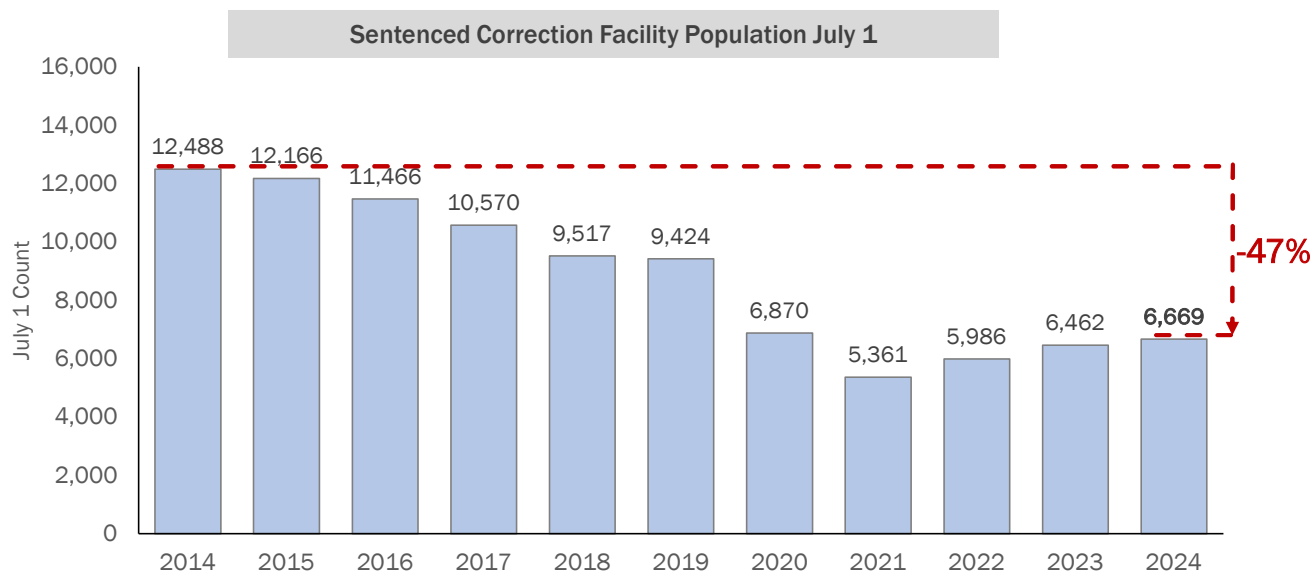
## After falling in 2023, the July 1 DOC pretrial population increased 7% in 2024.



- July 2024's count is the second highest in the past decade.
  - The change observed over that past year wiped away the 7% population contraction from 2022 to 2023.
- While FY22's peak may be attributable directly to pandemic impacts, other factors are likely contributing to 2024 pretrial growth. One such important factor to highlight:
  - Beginning October 1, 2023, [PA 23-53](#) set more stringent conditions of release for individuals accused of serious firearm offenses with prior convictions for certain crimes, including requiring cash bail and setting minimum bond amounts up to 30%.
  - 678 such bonds have been ordered between October 1, 2023 and September 30, 2024, with the majority still awaiting the disposition of their cases as of October 1, 2024.

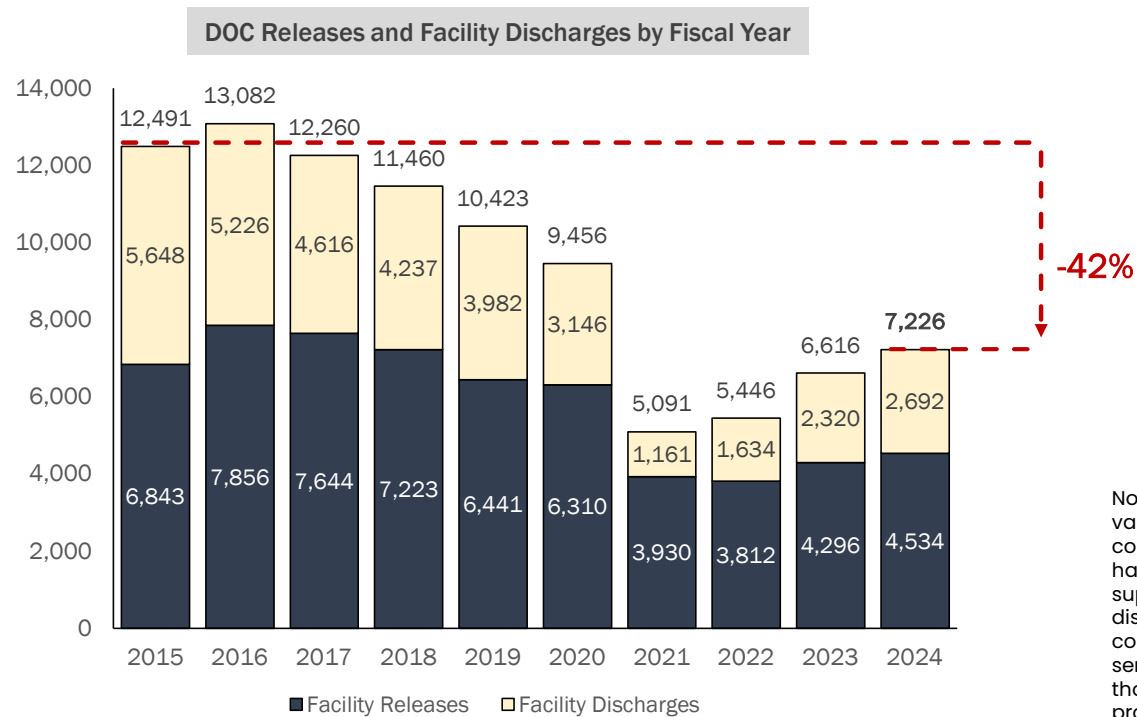


## By July 2024, the growth of the DOC's sentenced population slowed compared to changes seen in recent years.



- The July 1, 2024 sentenced population rose by just **3%** compared 2023.
- This year's sentenced population change marks slower growth
  - Between July 2022 and 2023, the sentence population increased 8%.
- July 2024's sentenced population remains only 70% of July 2019's pre-pandemic level.

Like admissions, release and discharge activity increased for the third consecutive year. FY24's volume remains far lower than ten years ago.

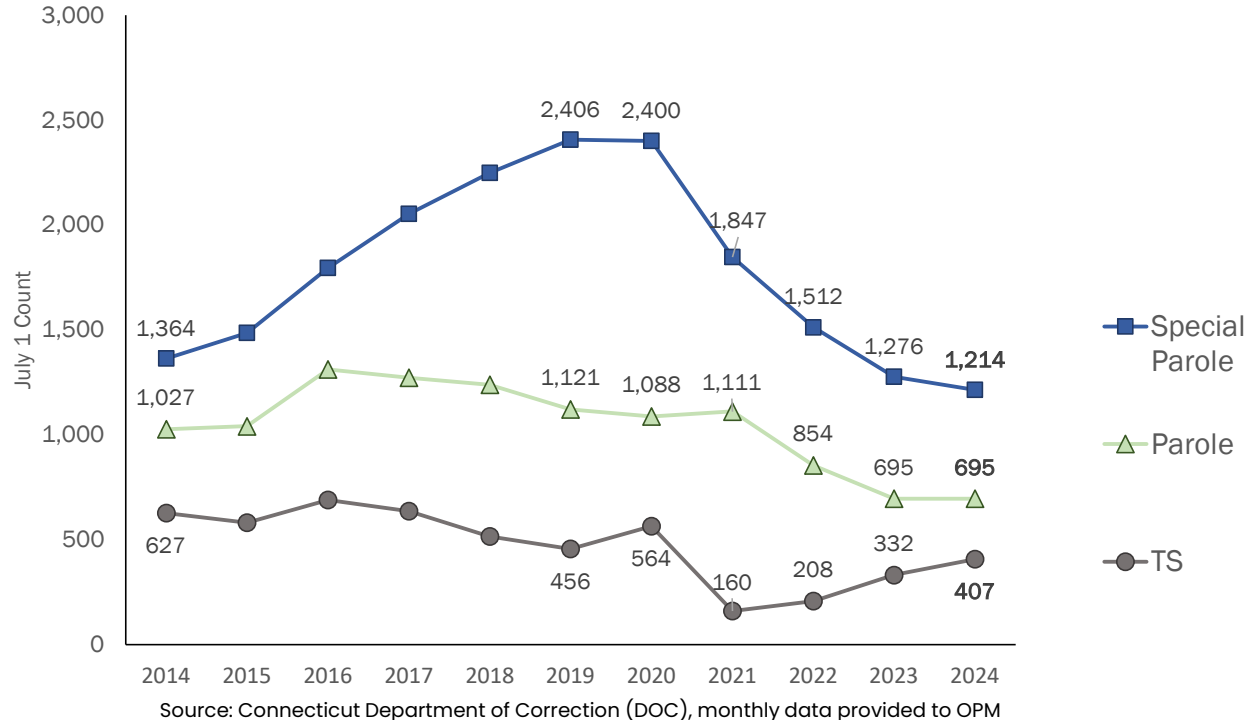


Source: Connecticut Department of Correction (DOC), monthly data provided to OPM

# Using July 1 counts, major DOC community supervision<sup>1</sup> populations were each lower in 2024 compared to 2014.

Key DOC Community Supervision Types  
July 1 Counts, 2013-2023

DOC Community Supervision Types, 2010-2021

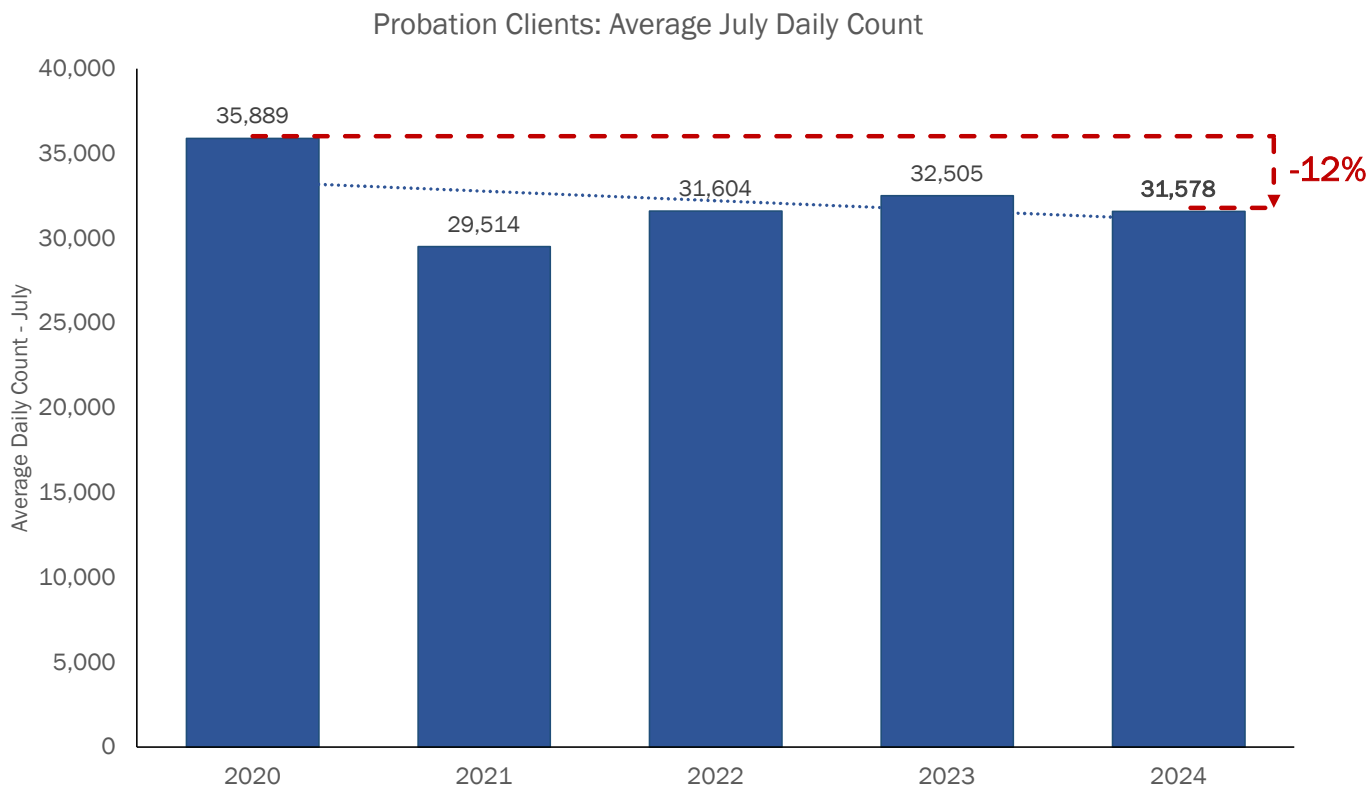


Though all have declined, each major community supervision type has followed distinctly different trends.

- Following three years of steep decline, the 2024 special parole population leveled off at 1,214, a decrease of only –5% from 2023.
- For comparison, from 2022 to 2023, the special parole population declined –31%.
- Recent special parole population declines erased the significant growth (88%) observed from 2013 to 2019.
- The smallest community supervision population, transitional supervision (TS), was the only to show growth, by 22.5%, while the parole population remained completely unchanged (0%).

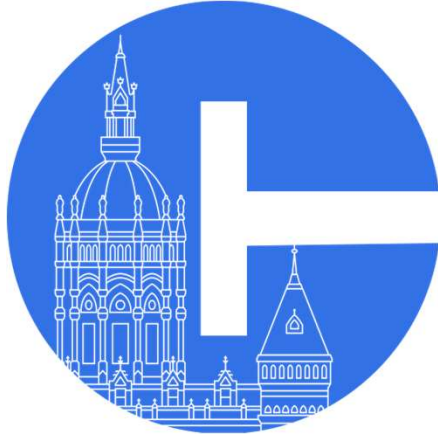
<sup>1</sup> Note: Sentencing significantly determines what types and forms of community supervision individuals may have following incarceration.

## The July average daily count of clients supervised by probation fell slightly in 2024 but remained above 2021's COVID-affected count.



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

- After increasing by just 3% in 2023 from the previous year, Adult Probation's average daily client count decreased by that amount in 2024.
- Overall, Adult Probation's client count is down 12% over the past five years, but still exceed pandemic-related lows seen in the early 2020s.
- While primarily composed of individuals sentenced to probation, probation officers also supervise other types of clients, including those in:
  - Diversionary programming
  - Pretrial supervision



# 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)

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

**Criminal Justice Information System**

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