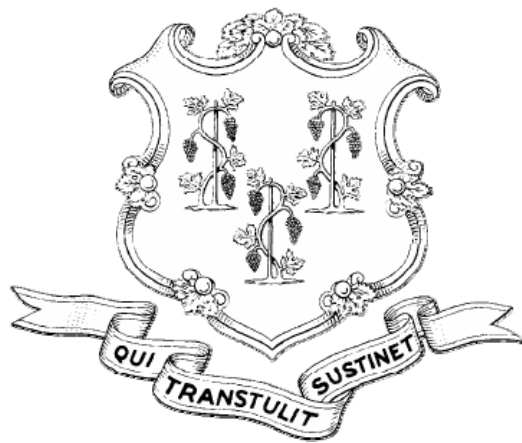


# 2010 *Annual* Correctional Population Forecast Report



State of Connecticut  
Office of Policy and Management  
Criminal Justice Policy and Planning  
Division  
February 15, 2010

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## Introduction

The State of Connecticut's Annual Correctional Population Forecast is published in response to the statutory mandates outlined in Connecticut General Statutes Section 4-68n that tasks the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division (CJPPD) within the Office of Policy and Management (OPM) with developing annual population projections for Connecticut's correctional system for planning purposes.

OPM produced its first forecast of Connecticut's prison population in February 2007. This report represents our fourth annual forecast. One year ago, in February 2009, OPM projected the state's prison population would slowly trend downward over the course of the year. It was anticipated that the inmate population would fall to about 18,600 in January 2010. In fact, the inmate population declined much faster than even OPM's most aggressive estimates. Between January 2009 and January 2010, the state's inmate population declined by 925 inmates (4.9%). This decrease represented the largest, annual percentage decline in recent memory, resulting in the closure of Webster Correctional Institution in Cheshire, a 400-bed minimum security prison facility. This decline was achieved as more offenders were appropriately supervised in the community.

Over the coming year, OPM estimates that the prison population will continue to shrink although not at the rate we have witnessed over the last 18 months. Without major changes in existing sentencing trends and guidelines, prison admits and the mean-length-of-stay of inmates should remain relatively constant. We expect the community supervision population to gradual increase over the next twelve months stabilizing and reducing the incarcerated population.

In recent 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. The appropriate use of community supervision options ensures that prison beds will remain available for the most violent criminals and those who prove themselves to be a persistent threat to community safety.

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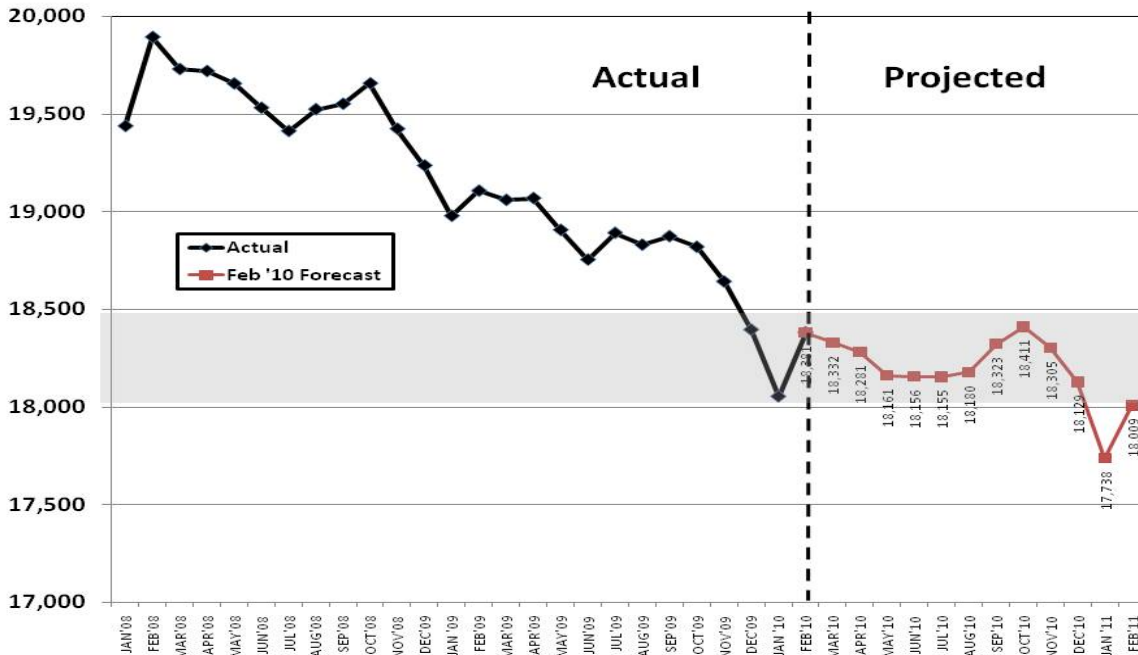
# Table of Contents

<b>Acknowledgements</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Introduction</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Table of Contents</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Correctional Population Forecast</b>	
Total Facility Population Forecast	4
Forecasting Scenarios: Modeling the Prison Population	5
Connecticut's Prison Population: 5 Year Trend	6
A Basic Model of Connecticut's Prison System	7
Seasonal Factors: Unsentenced Inmate Population	8
Seasonal Factors: Monthly Admits of Sentenced Offenders	9
Prison Population and Community Supervision	10
Crime Rates in Connecticut	11
2009 Prison Population Projection Review	13
Factors Affecting the Forecast	14
Forecasting Perspective	16
<b>Appendices</b>	
Appendix 1: Forecast Methodology	18
Appendix 2: Community Supervision Types	20
Appendix 3: Timeline of Events	21
Appendix 4: Historical Trend Data	24

# Total Facility Population Forecast

The Connecticut Department of Correction's (DOC) total facility population is forecast to decline from the 2009 levels in the coming year. The total facility population for March 1, 2010 to February 1, 2011 is anticipated to remain between 18,000 and 18,500.

**CHART 1: DOC Total Facility Population, Actual and One Year Projection**  
January 1, 2008 to February 1, 2011



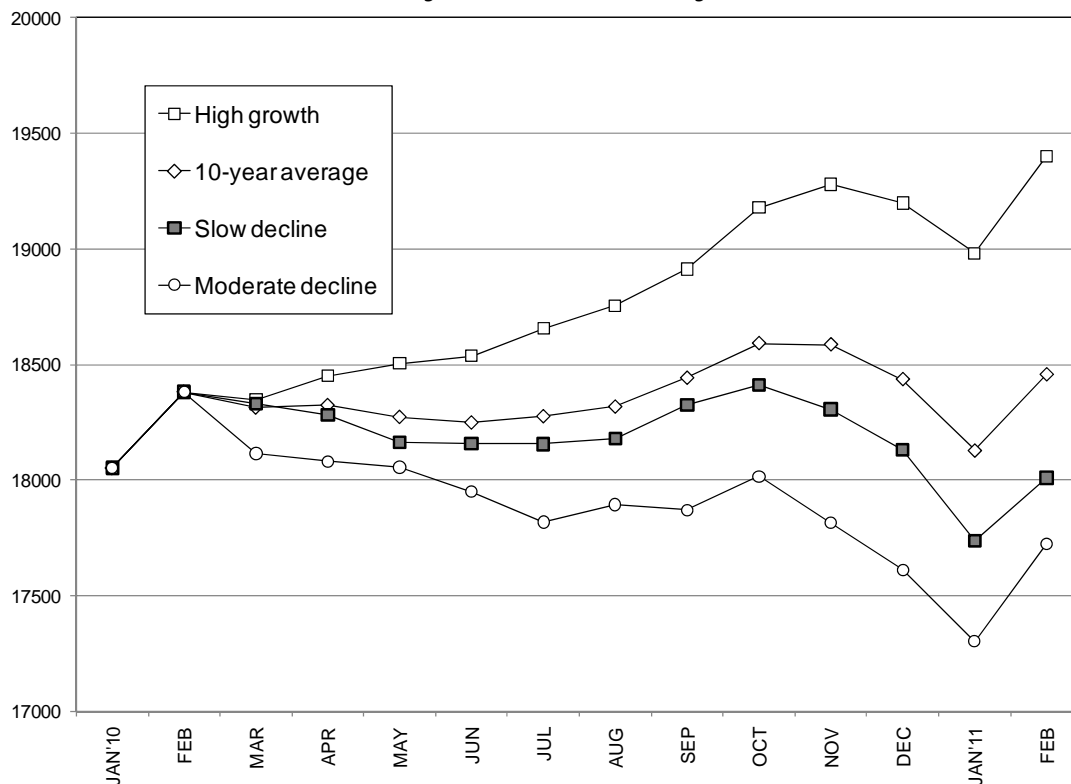
TOTAL FACILITY POPULATION FORECAST by MONTH											
2010										2011	
MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB
18,332	18,281	18,161	18,156	18,155	18,180	18,323	18,411	18,305	18,129	17,738	18,009

- Although the prison population is expected to continue to decline over the next year, it will decrease at a much slower pace than we have witnessed in the past eighteen months.
- The decline in the offender population occurred due to a reduction in the backlog of parole eligible offenders, an increase in the movement of offenders through the parole process, and the ability of the Department of Correction to optimize their population management strategies, including the re-instatement of the 45 day furlough process.

# Forecasting Scenarios: Modeling the Prison Population

Ten years of actual prison population data for Connecticut, 2000-2009, was used to produce trend lines that reflected a range of possible trajectories for state's prison population over the coming year.

**CHART 2: A Range of Possible Trajectories for the State's Prison Population  
January 2010 to February 2011**

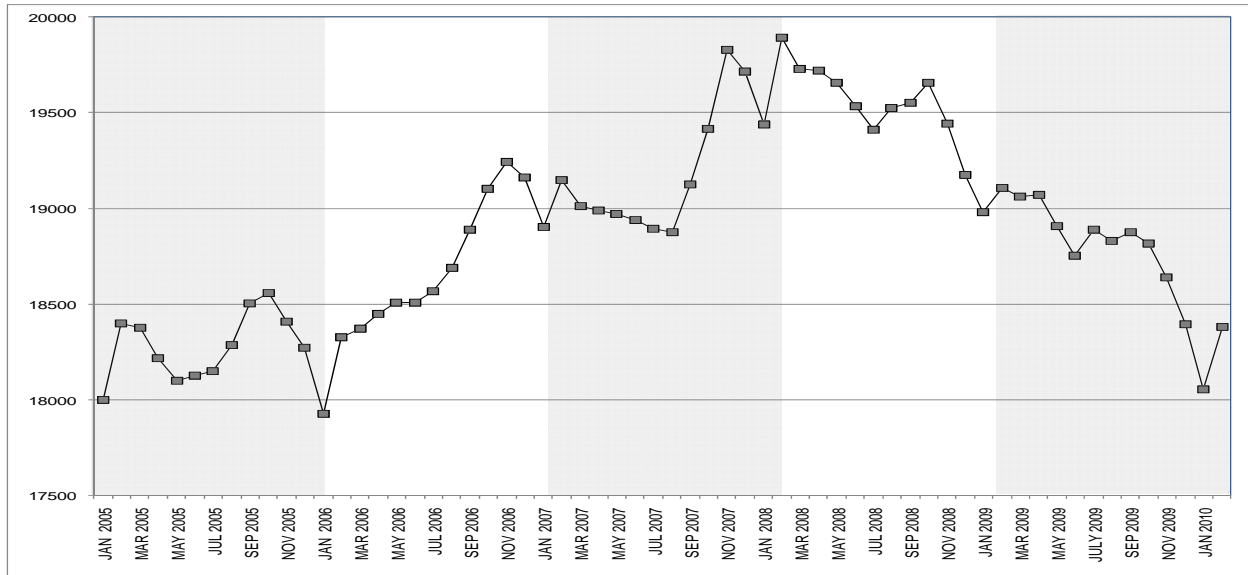


- High Growth Scenario: projected from those years which exhibited above average growth during the period 2000-2009.
- The 10 Year Average: projected from a 10 year average on monthly population totals during the period 2000-2009.
- Slow Decline Scenario: projected from those years which exhibited a slow decline in the population growth during the period 2000-2009.
- Moderate Decline Scenario: projected from those years which exhibited a moderate decline in the population growth during the period 2000-2009.

# Connecticut's Prison Population: 5 Year Trend

In the last five years, Connecticut's prison population has risen and fallen rapidly.

CHART 3: Connecticut's Prison Population, January 2006 to January 2010



	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
2005	18,001	18,398	18,375	18,216	18,101	18,127	18,150	18,286	18,502	18,560	18,408	18,272
2006	17,928	18,327	18,371	18,451	18,507	18,509	18,568	18,689	18,890	19,101	19,243	19,160
2007	18,902	19,146	19,010	18,989	18,973	18,939	18,892	18,875	19,125	19,414	19,828	19,714
2008	19,438	19,894	19,730	19,720	19,656	19,532	19,413	19,524	19,552	19,657	19,424	19,236
2009	18,978	19,107	19,060	19,069	18,906	18,754	18,891	18,830	18,874	18,819	18,642	18,395
2010	18,053	18,381	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

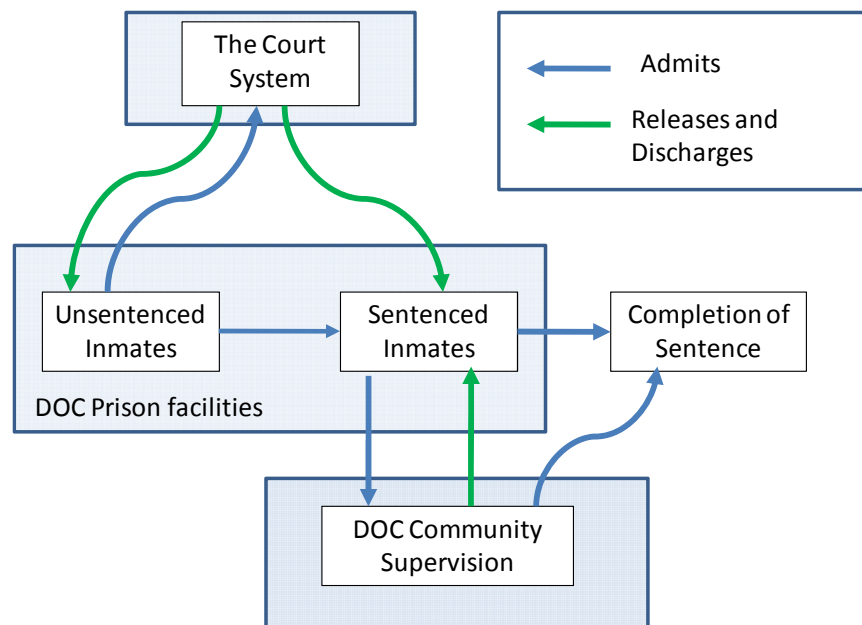
- In the last five years, Connecticut's prison population spiked and then ebbed in a dramatic fashion. Between January 2006 and November 2006, the prison system added inmates at a rate of 130 per month. Between August 2007 and December 2007, in the immediate aftermath of the Cheshire home invasion and murders, the prison population increased at a rate of 317 inmates per month. In the period from October 2008 through January 2010, the prison system lost inmates at a rate of 107 per month.
- OPM anticipates that although the prison population will trend downward, it will move at a much slower rate than in the recent past and begin to stabilize.



## A Basic Model of Connecticut's Prison System

The number of inmates incarcerated in Connecticut prisons can be computed from the prison population from the previous day and the net loss or gain achieved when releases and discharges are subtracted from admittances. DOC administrators have limited control over certain aspects of this system through releases to community supervision programs, the jail re-interview process, and remand policies. In other areas, like criminal arrests or bail and sentencing policy, DOC administrators must respond to a variety of external factors that drive the system.

CHART 4: A Basic Model of Connecticut's Prison System

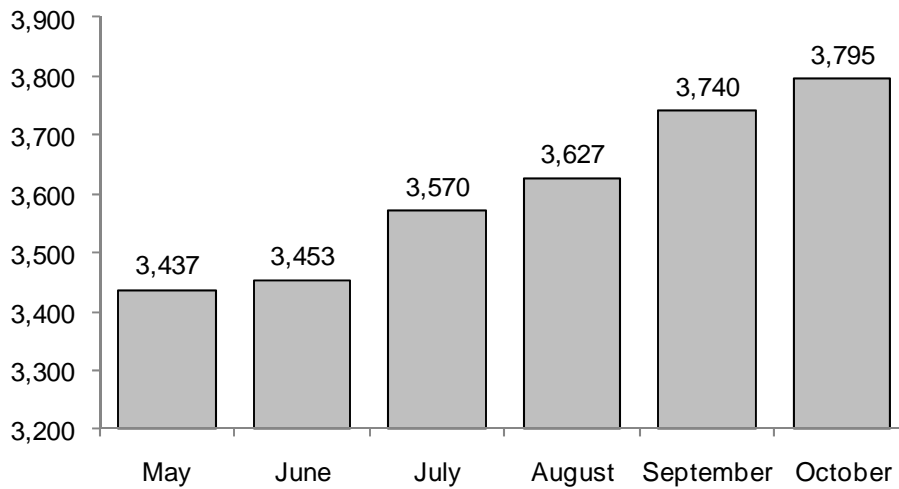


- The prison population and the number of offenders in DOC's Community Supervision Programs are closely related. Any sudden contraction in releases to community-based programs will drive the prison population upwards. Similarly, any expansion of releases to community-based programs should drive the prison population downwards.
- The prison population has a strong seasonal component. When the prison population rises during the summer and fall, it generally reflects the increase in the unsentenced offender population that is unable to post bail and is incarcerated awaiting case disposition.

## Seasonal Factors: Unsentenced Inmate Population

Each year, during the summer and fall, the number of unsentenced offenders incarcerated in Connecticut rises.

**CHART 5: Average Unsentenced Inmate Population  
May to October, 2000 - 2009**



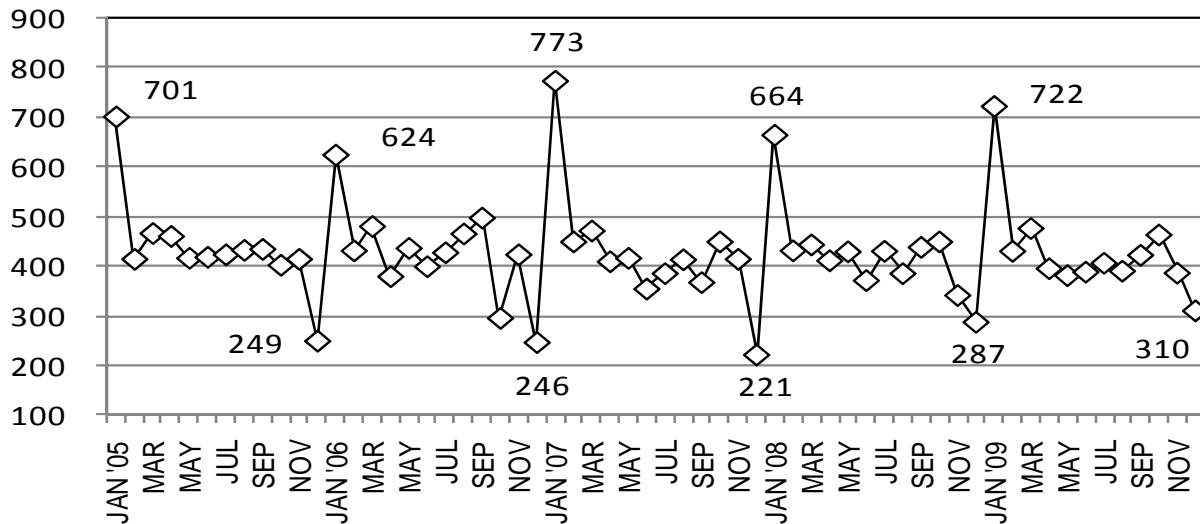
The unsentenced prison population, May through October, 2000 - 2009											
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	10-yr avg.
May	2,688	2,971	3,239	3,381	3,628	3,568	3,703	3,725	3,816	3,654	3,437
June	2,687	3,029	3,319	3,354	3,627	3,640	3,674	3,727	3,786	3,688	3,453
July	2,722	3,051	3,542	3,410	3,877	3,711	3,827	3,821	3,885	3,858	3,570
August	2,795	3,177	3,529	3,444	3,833	3,737	3,944	3,830	4,108	3,870	3,627
September	2,820	3,311	3,547	3,550	4,076	3,907	4,084	3,983	4,158	3,969	3,740
October	2,821	3,473	3,677	3,805	4,083	3,916	4,072	3,959	4,148	3,998	3,795
May-Oct, % change	5%	17%	14%	13%	13%	10%	10%	6%	9%	9%	10%

- The unsentenced prison population has increased between May and October in every year since 2000. This increase is generally driven by seasonal increase in criminal arrests that occur over the warmer months.
- In recent years, increased collaboration between DOC, CSSD, and DMHAS on mechanisms such as the jail re-interview program have helped to reduce the size of the unsentenced population.
- The unsentenced prison population generally ranges between 16% and 20% of the entire inmate population.

# Seasonal Factors: Monthly Admits of Sentenced Offenders

Each year following the December-January holiday season, there is a pronounced seasonal spike in new admissions.

**CHART 6: Monthly Admits of Sentenced Offenders**  
January 2005 to December 2009



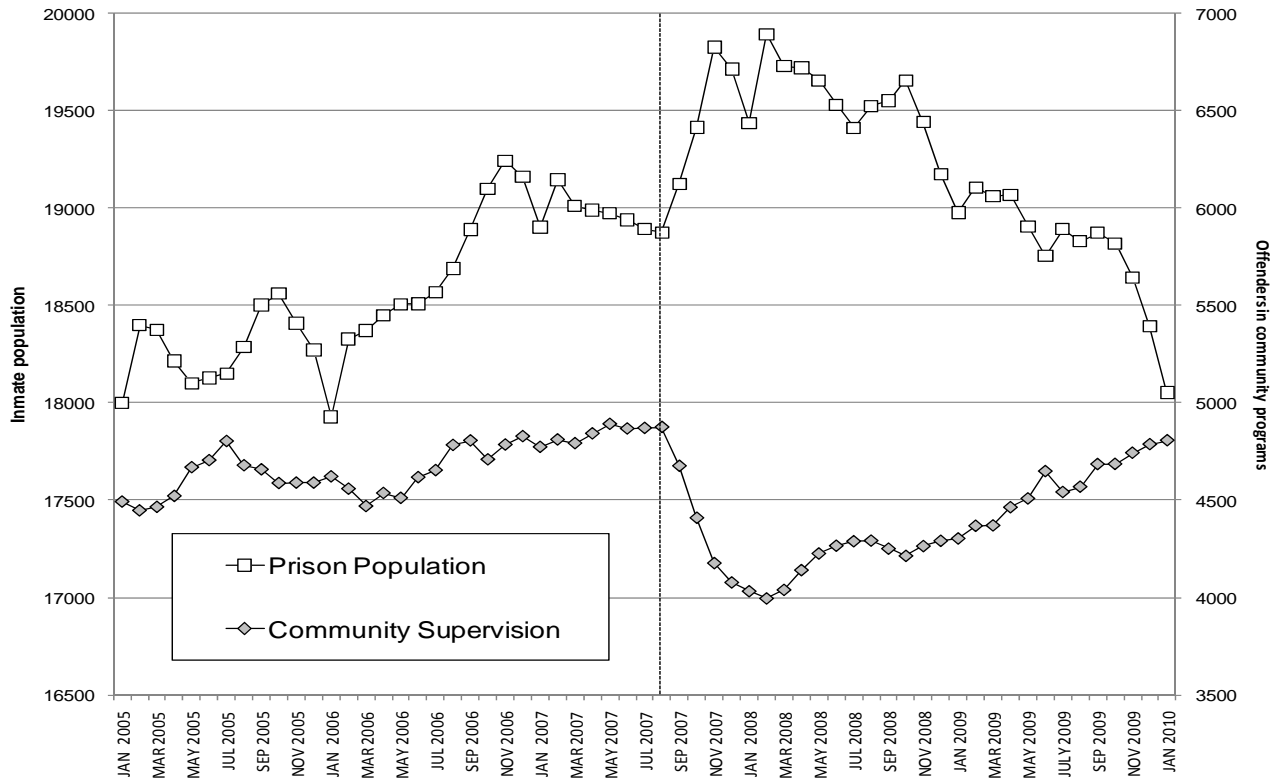
Monthly Admits of Sentenced Offenders					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Jan</b>	701	624	773	664	722
<b>Feb</b>	414	431	449	431	430
<b>Mar</b>	466	480	471	443	476
<b>Apr</b>	460	379	409	411	395
<b>May</b>	416	436	416	429	381
<b>Jun</b>	418	399	354	371	388
<b>Jul</b>	423	427	385	430	406
<b>Aug</b>	432	465	413	385	390
<b>Sep</b>	434	497	367	438	422
<b>Oct</b>	402	295	449	449	463
<b>Nov</b>	414	423	414	341	386
<b>Dec</b>	249	246	221	287	310

- Each year, the prison population regularly experiences a December-to-January drop followed by a January-to-February rebound. A significant proportion of this movement is driven by the Courts, where the processing of criminal cases slows during the holiday season. The January rebound is largely driven by an increased volume in the number of offenders sentenced to prison.

# The Prison Population and Community Supervision

The prison population and the number of offenders in DOC's Community Supervision Programs are closely related. Any sudden contraction in releases to community-based programs will drive the prison population upwards.

**CHART 7: Prison Population vs. Offenders in Community Supervision**  
January 2005 to January 2010

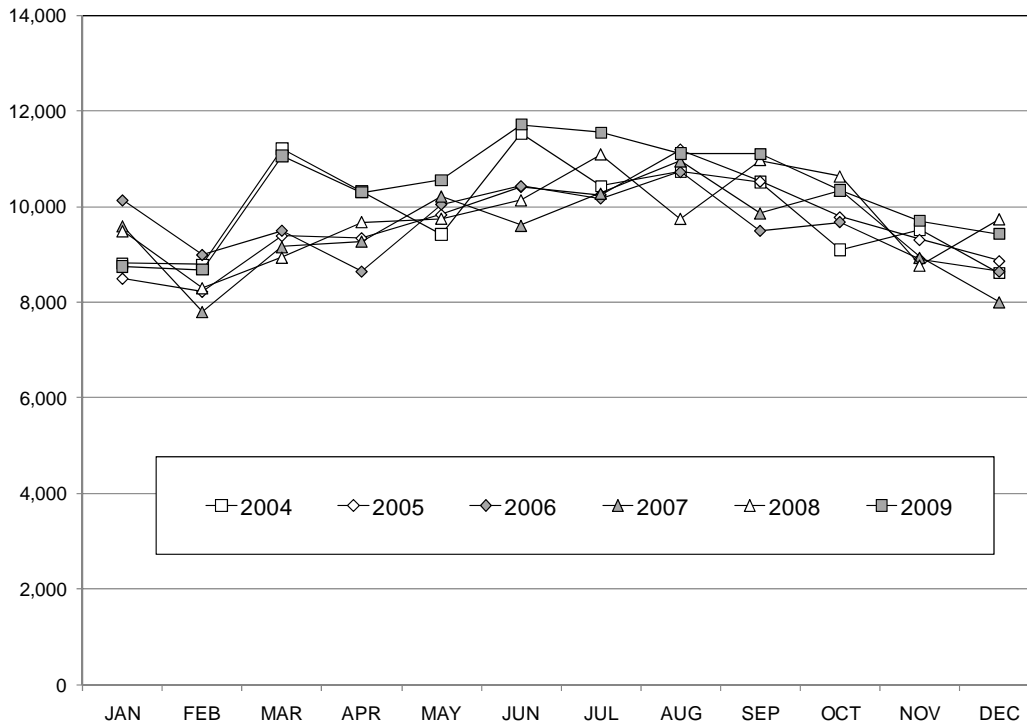


- During the months following the July 2007 crimes in Cheshire, the number of offenders completing their prison sentences in community-based programs fell by almost 20% as the parole process came to a virtual halt and remand rates increased. The impact from these changes caused the prison population to skyrocket by almost 1,000 inmates over the course of a three month period.
- Since January 2008, the number of offenders under DOC-community supervision has almost returned to its pre- July 2007 level. During this time, the parole process has been reorganized and improved in a number of substantive ways, including: the elimination of administrative reviews, the establishment of full-panel hearings for all parole cases, an expansion of staffing, and a greater utilization of information and communications technology.

## Crime Rates in Connecticut

In 2009, the number of statewide criminal arrests remained consistent with the previous five years.

**CHART 8: Total Monthly Criminal Arrests in Connecticut  
January 2009 to December 2009**



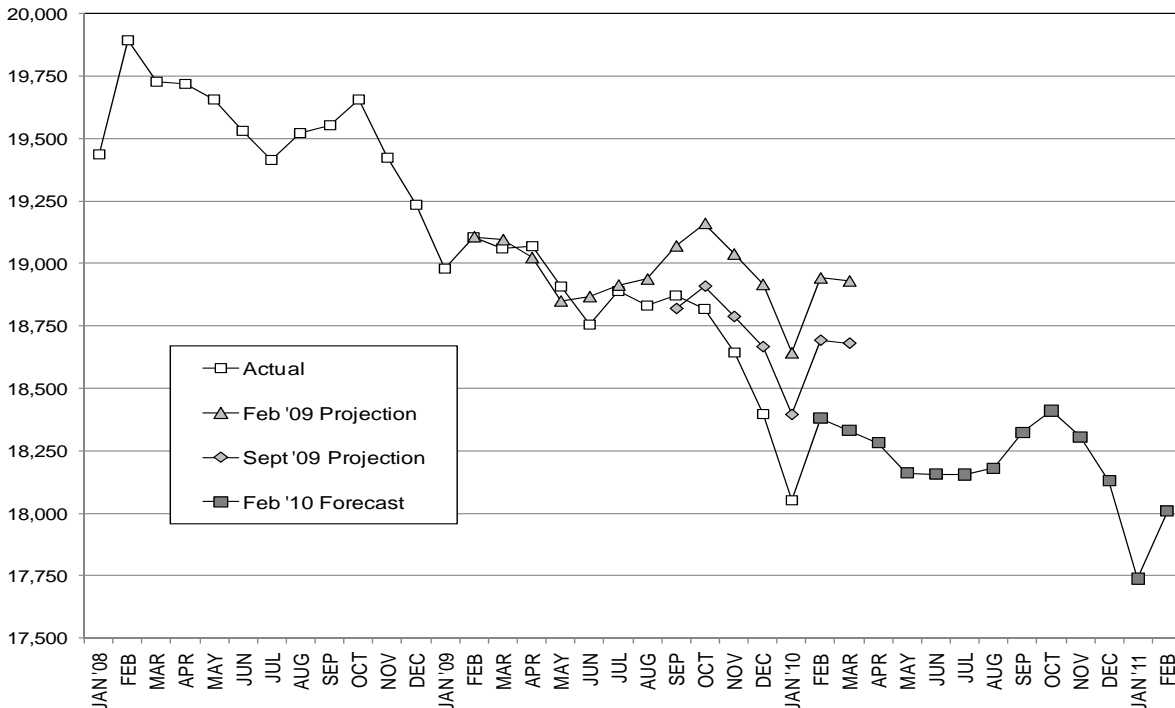
- Although complete and finalized crime incident data is not available for Connecticut, the information that is available suggests that crime either decreased in 2009 or remained at 2008 levels.
- The Hartford Police Department reports that the number of Part 1 crimes (the most serious offenses) decreased by 1.9% from 2008 to 2009. Part 1 crimes in 2009 were down 10.8% from their 2007 level. Although murders, rapes, and robberies were down from the previous year, aggravated assaults did rise.
- According to *The New Haven Advocate* (January 20, 2010) the first 10 months of 2009 in New Haven brought ... "a decrease in murder, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft when compared to the same period in 2008. There were big numbers for motor vehicle theft, which went down 25 percent, and burglary, which decreased 19 percent."

- According to *The Connecticut Post* (January 3, 2010), Bridgeport, “the state's largest city recorded its lowest number of murders in decades last year, despite an economic recession that was expected to spark more violence and crime. .... Last year also saw the fewest violent crimes since 2004 in Bridgeport, according to Police Department statistics.”
- The Waterbury Police Department reported a significant decline in violent crimes between 2008 and 2009. Murders decreased by 20%, rapes fell by 21.1%, and aggravated assaults declined by 7.8%. Robbery was the only violent crime category not to fall; it increased slightly from 169 to 172. Waterbury did report increases in burglaries and auto thefts.

## 2009 Prison Population Projection Review

In February 2009, OPM projected that over the following year the state's prison population would decline at a moderate rate, losing about 200 offenders. Between February 2009 and February 2010, the state inmate population declined by 726 offenders.

CHART 9: 2009 Prison Population Projection Review



- In 2009, the prison population declined at a high annual rate.
- The February 2009 forecast was relatively accurate through July 2009. By September, however, it became apparent that the anticipated increase in the prison population over the summer and fall would not materialize. The period between July and October, 2009, was one of the flattest in the recent past.
- Given the lag between actual inmate counts and the February forecast, OPM revised its forecast downward in September 2009. Although both the February and September forecast predicted the trend in population numbers through January, both forecasts underestimated the steepness of the actual drop in inmate numbers.

## Factors Affecting the Forecast

OPM does not anticipate significant or immediate changes to criminal justice policy, either in sentencing behavior by the Courts or operations at any criminal justice agency. Connecticut's criminal justice system is a large, complex assemblage of institutional and organizational machinery. Each year, police departments in the state perform about 140,000 criminal arrests.<sup>1</sup> These cases are processed and adjudicated through the courts. The prison system admits about 30,000 people annually, and, on any day, approximately 60,000 people in the community are under the supervision of the Department of Correction or the Office of Adult Probation. Given the annual volume of cases, the system tends towards a self-correcting regularity. Rapid changes rarely occur without strong external stimuli.

### **Potential Factors That Could Impact the Size of the Prison Population**

- Public policy changes regarding the most appropriate treatment setting for mentally ill offenders, and those with drug and alcohol addictions, could impact the total facility population by directing offenders towards alternatives to incarceration in a correctional facility.
- The expanded use of appropriate risk assessment methodologies to identify non-violent, low-risk offenders could assist in moving more offenders into community re-entry programs, reducing the total facility population.
- Pending changes to the manner in which juvenile offenders are managed in the state could have an impact towards a small reduction in the prison population. The potential impact of these changes on the prison population has not been calculated and has not been considered in this analysis.

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<sup>1</sup> NIBRS data for 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006.



- 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 effect.
- The jail re-interview program, a collaborative effort between the CT DOC and CSSD, has been critical in reducing the size of the unsentenced prison population in recent years. Reductions or expansions to that program would impact the prison population.
- 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.
- Changes in sentencing policy, practice, or the State's overarching sentencing philosophy can affect the total facility population.
- 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.
- Parole is the largest segment of the DOC community supervision population. OPM believes the capacity exists for the Department of Correction (DOC) to safely supervise more offenders in the community.
- A worsening economy also brings with it the risk that a larger percentage of accused offenders may be unable to meet the conditions for bail.

# Forecasting Perspective

## The Forecast Process

- Forecasts are predictions about the future based upon past performance and are directly dependent upon the rationality 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<sup>2</sup>.
- 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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).

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

## Appendix 1: Forecast Methodology

The 2010 prison population forecast is based on several assumptions drawn from an understanding of the objective conditions that drive the State's inmate population, input from criminal justice administrators and practitioners, and historic trend data on prison population growth going back through the 1980s.

Historical data, particularly since 2000, was used to develop a series of models to be used as the basis for this year's projection. Each month, quarter, and year were characterized and grouped to capture system performance and operational levels during periods of growth, decline, or relative stability. OPM queried administrators and practitioners to determine operational constraints or factors that would impact the prison admittance or discharge rates. These discussions and the data-derived models that OPM had produced were combined to produce this year's prison population forecast.

Connecticut's prison population declined moderately during 2008. Between January 1, 2008 and January 1, 2009, the prison population fell by 460 inmates, a 2.4% decline. In 2009, the decline in the inmate count was much more dramatic. Between January 1, 2009 and January 1, 2010, the State had 925 fewer inmates in its prisons, a decline of 4.9%. The decline of 2009 led DOC to close one prison facility.

The decline in the State's prison population, during the last year in particular, reflected a series of smaller, incremental factors coming into alignment. These factors included:

- a gradual increase in the number of offenders released each month into community supervision programs;
- a steady reduction of the offender backlog (that began in 2007) through discharges and releases into community programs;
- fewer-than anticipated monthly admittances of unsentenced offenders, particularly during the summer and fall;
- increased efficiency in pre-trial diversion programs;
- optimized population management;
- greater accountability and improved operational efficiency;
- and expanded collaboration between various criminal justice agencies including the Board of Pardons and Paroles, CSSD, and DOC.

OPM anticipates that although the prison population will trend downward, it will move at a much slower rate than in the recent past and begin to stabilize.

It is helpful to remember that DOC lost a considerable percentage of its senior management to early retirements in 2009. The Department's ability to continue its work, without interruption, through this transition is both notable and worthy of acknowledgement. OPM believes that the DOC administrators will continue to enhance accountability, wring inefficiencies from the system, and expand the Department's use of community supervision programs.

OPM believes the capacity exists for the State to safely supervise more offenders in the community. Since the inmate and community supervision population are so closely intertwined, expanded use of community supervision programs, particularly parole, should exert further downward pressure on the prison population.

On February 1, 2010, the prison population in Connecticut was 18,381. According to OPM's current forecast, the prison population on February 1, 2011 will be 18,009, with an annual rate of decline of 2.02%.

## Appendix 2: Community Supervision Types

Who decides if released to community?	Types of Release	Defintion
<b>Department of Corrections (DOC)</b>  <i>Supervised by DOC Parole Officers</i>	<b>Transitional Supervision (TS)</b>	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.
	<b>Halfway House (HWH)</b>	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.
	<b>Furlough</b>	Section 35 of PA 09-07, September special session, reinstated reentry furloughs for a period of up to 45 days for any compelling reason consistent with rehabilitation.
	<b>Transitional Placement</b>	After a successful term in a halfway house, inmates can be transferred to an approved community placement or private residence.
<b>Board of Pardons and Parole (BOPP)</b>  <i>Supervised by DOC Parole Officers</i>	<b>Parole</b>	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 parolee must comply with the imposed conditions of parole; violators may be remanded to prison.
	<b>Transfer Parole</b>	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.
	<b>Special Parole</b>	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.
<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 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.).
	<b>Split Sentence Probation</b>	A mandatory, court-imposed period of supervision following DOC sentence completion. If an offender violates split sentence probation, he or she may be remanded to court.

## Appendix 3: Timeline of Events

2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Board of Pardons and Paroles (BOPP) moved toward full implementation of its new mandated (P.A. 08-01) Board structure to provide full parole hearings for all offenders with the elimination of Administrative Reviews</li> <li>• The incarcerated correctional population trended downward through the last six months of 2009 to finish at 18,395 offenders for the first week of December</li> <li>• ARRA (Recovery) "Stimulus" funds provided \$12 million of new criminal justice funding for 158 municipalities and 8 major statewide projects including: reducing the offender DNA backlog at both DOC institutions and the DPS Forensics lab, building new video conferencing capability, and rebuilding the BOPP case notes system</li> <li>• Section 35 of PA 09-07, September special session, reinstated reentry furloughs for a period of up to 45 days for any compelling reason consistent with rehabilitation</li> </ul>
2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Home Invasion" law was created, including a 10 year mandatory minimum prison sentence and enhanced statute for all burglaries at night (PA 08-1)</li> <li>• A full time parole board was instituted and it was decided that the granting of paroles by administrative review would be eliminated, effective July 1, 2008</li> <li>• Secure video-conferencing was made available for parole hearings.</li> <li>• Furlough was limited to employment or for interview for employment and a supervised diversionary program for persons with psychiatric disabilities was created.</li> <li>• The establishment of a committee to study incentives to municipalities to allow siting of community-based facilities such as halfway houses was initiated.</li> <li>• Public Act 08-51, An Act Concerning Persistent Dangerous Felony Offenders And Providing Additional Resources To The Criminal Justice</li> </ul>

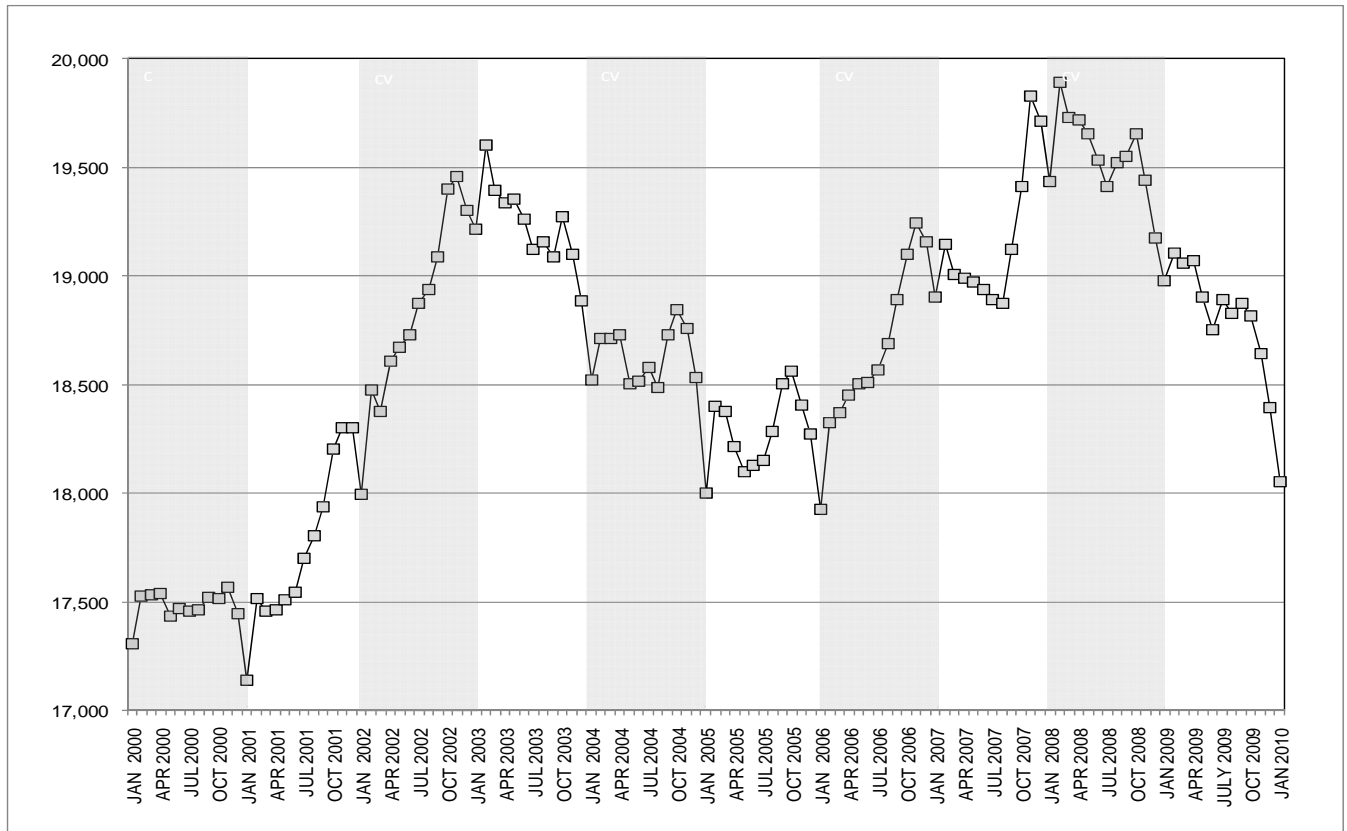
	<p>System, set minimum penalties for persistent dangerous felony offenders and, in some instances, increased the maximum penalties for these offenders. The bill also appropriated FY 09 funds, in the approximate amount of \$10 million, to various state agencies to carry out criminal-justice related activities.</p>
2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•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.</li> <li>•In July 2007, ban on parole releases was implemented following Cheshire home invasion.</li> </ul>
2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•On July 1, 2006, the Criminal Justice Policy &amp; 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).</li> </ul>
2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•By November 2005, all 500 out-of-state inmates were returned to Connecticut and the Virginia DOC contract was allowed to expire. \$13 million was invested directly to DOC and CSSD for specific initiatives (PA 04-216) as outlined in the comprehensive offender re-entry strategy.</li> </ul>
2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Board of Pardons and Paroles (BOPP) was created to consolidate the Board of Parole and the Board of Pardons.</li> <li>•Parole board authority for parole supervision was transferred to DOC. DOC/CSSD were required to reduce technical violations by 20% for parole and probation re-admissions to prison and increase furlough period from 15 to 30 days (PA 04-234).</li> <li>•In July 2004, Governor Rell ordered DOC to bring all inmates transferred out-of-state back into Connecticut's DOC facilities and to develop a comprehensive offender re-entry strategy intended to control prison overcrowding, assist offenders as they transition from prison to the community, protect public safety, and support victims' rights.</li> </ul>
2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•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).)</li> <li>•DOC was authorized 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).</li> </ul>



2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drug dealer mandatory minimums were 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.</li> </ul>
1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CT Supreme Court ruled “good time” abolished. Extended Supervision Parole (ESP) was created; time served at 95%.</li> <li>• Connecticut transferred 484 offenders to Virginia DOC (Wallens Ridge maximum security prison) under one-year, renewable contract.</li> <li>• Court Support Services Division (CSSD) was 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.</li> <li>• “Zero Tolerance” program created, effective from passage May 27, 1999 (PA 99-34).</li> <li>• (PA 99-255) modified drunk driving laws effective October 1, 1999: increased standard for blood-alcohol content, including penalties for second and subsequent drunk driving convictions and fines; required participation in pretrial alcohol education program and increased fee from \$425 to \$600; and required courts to report drunk driving convictions to the motor vehicle commissioner to suspend licenses for convictions.</li> </ul>

## Appendix 4: Historical Trend Data

**CHART 10: Department of Corrections Total Facility Population  
January 2000 to December 2009**



	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
JAN	17,305	17,137	17,997	19,216	18,522	18,001	17,928	18,902	19,438	18,978
FEB	17,529	17,514	18,474	19,603	18,710	18,398	18,327	19,146	19,894	19,107
MAR	17,531	17,460	18,380	19,395	18,710	18,375	18,371	19,010	19,730	19,060
APR	17,539	17,465	18,609	19,338	18,731	18,216	18,451	18,989	19,720	19,069
MAY	17,435	17,509	18,672	19,353	18,507	18,101	18,507	18,973	19,656	18,906
JUN	17,467	17,543	18,731	19,264	18,514	18,127	18,509	18,939	19,532	18,754
JUL	17,459	17,700	18,873	19,121	18,582	18,150	18,568	18,892	19,413	18,891
AUG	17,466	17,804	18,940	19,159	18,490	18,286	18,689	18,875	19,524	18,830
SEP	17,523	17,935	19,086	19,086	18,729	18,502	18,890	19,125	19,552	18,874
OCT	17,516	18,205	19,401	19,272	18,848	18,560	19,101	19,414	19,657	18,819
NOV	17,567	18,303	19,461	19,103	18,761	18,408	19,243	19,828	19,441	18,642
DEC	17,445	18,304	19,302	18,884	18,533	18,272	19,160	19,714	19,176	18,395