



*Joint Informational Hearing,
Judiciary and Appropriations Committees*

April 22, 2014

Council of State Governments Justice Center

Michael Thompson, Director

Council of State Governments Justice Center

- National non-profit, non-partisan membership association of state government officials
- Engages members of all three branches of state government
- Justice Center provides practical, nonpartisan advice informed by the best available evidence



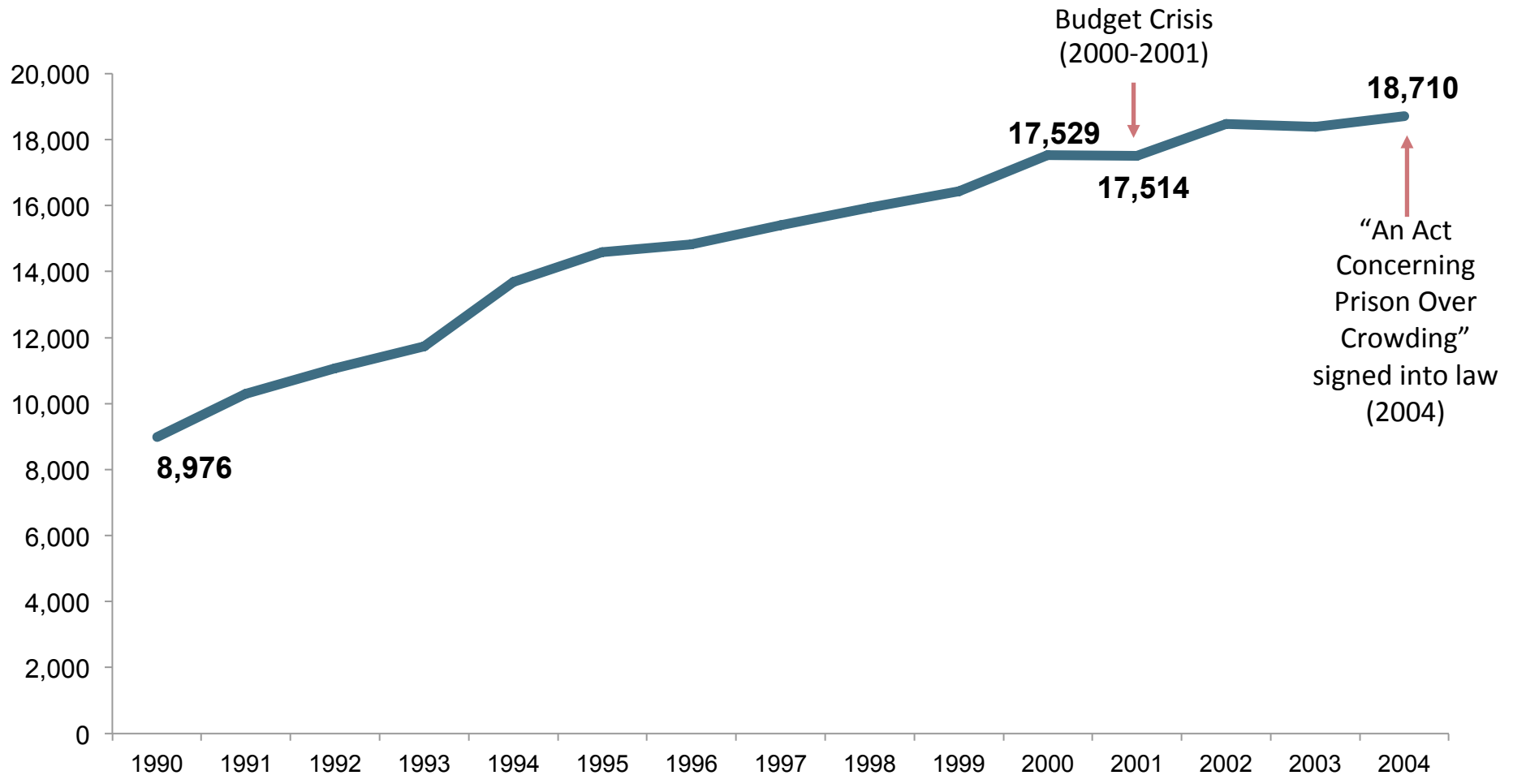
Presentation Overview

Justice Reinvestment efforts in Connecticut have blazed a trail nationally

Examining where Connecticut fits in the national and regional context today

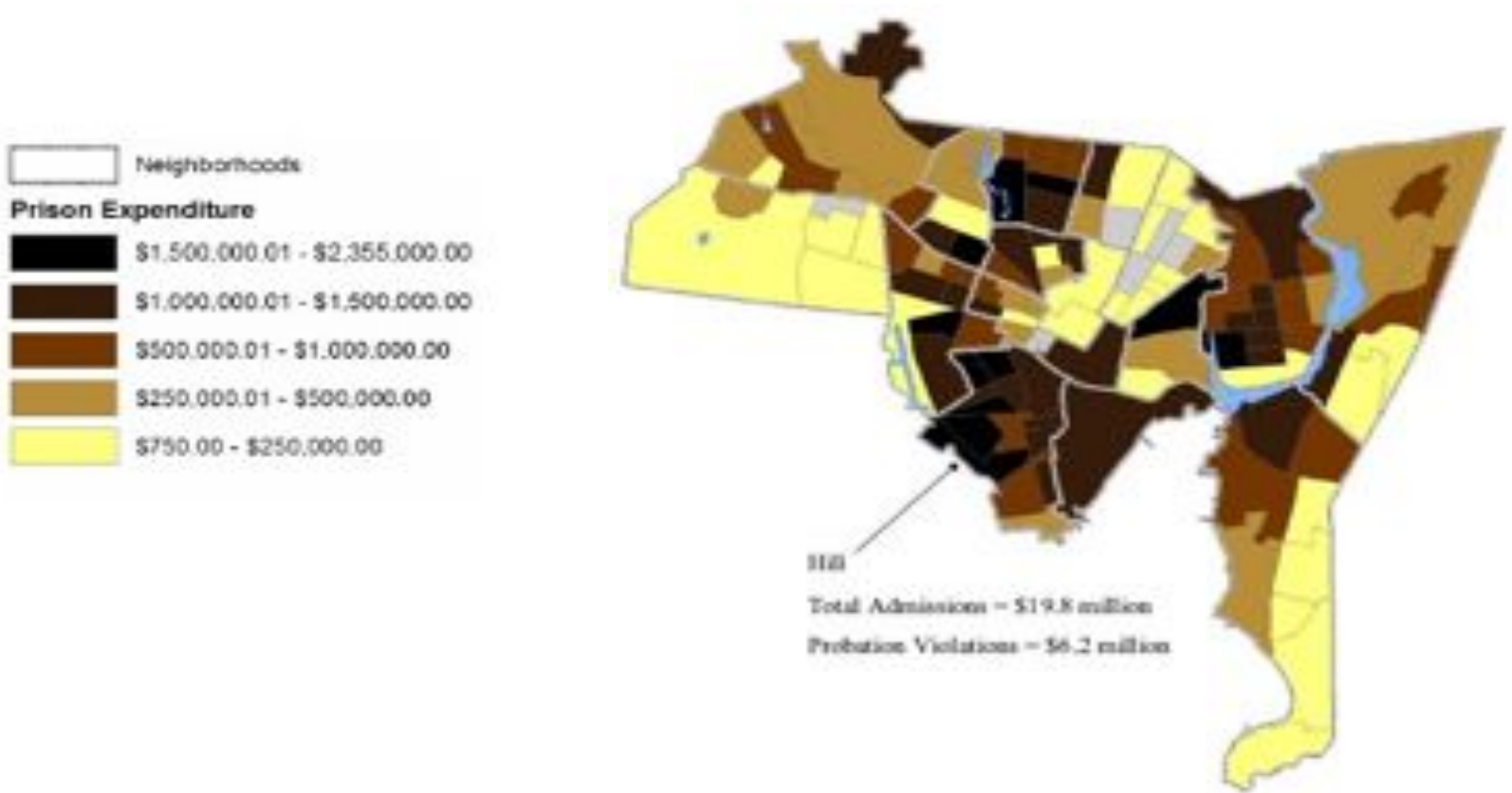
Opportunities to leverage the latest science to further improve outcomes in Connecticut

2003: Connecticut policymakers examine runaway growth of prison population and corrections spending

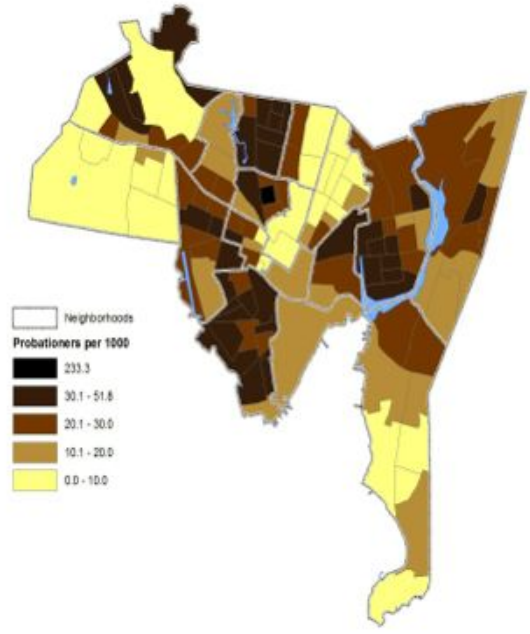


Source: OPM 2012 Prison Population Forecast, prison populations annually as of Feb. 1 - http://www.ct.gov/opm/lib/opm/cjppd/cjresearch/populationforecast/2012_prison_population_forecast_final.pdf

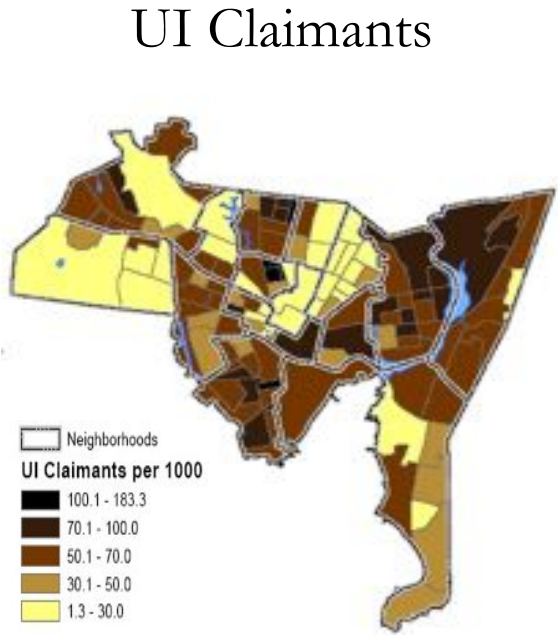
Prison Expenditure: New Haven Neighborhoods



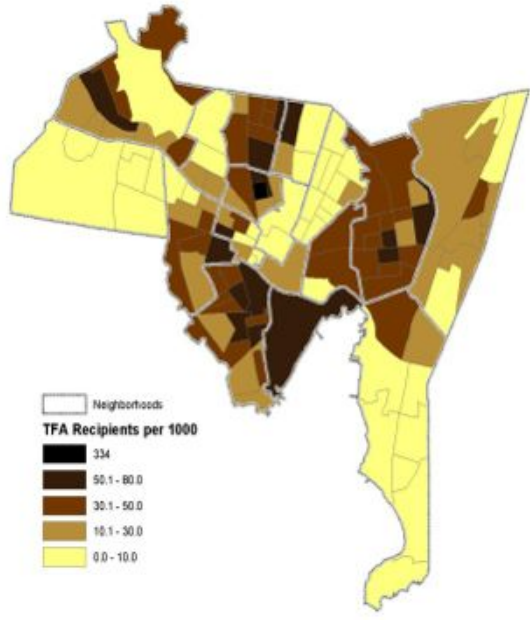
Probationers, Unemployment Insurance Claimants, TFA Recipients: New Haven Neighborhoods



Probationers



UI Claimants



TFA Recipients

2004: With overwhelming bipartisan support, Connecticut becomes first state to enact Justice Reinvestment

Lawmakers approve plan to reduce prison population

May 6, 2004 – Associated Press

HARTFORD, Conn. -- The state Senate passed a plan to reduce Connecticut's prison population Wednesday night, finishing a major legislative priority just an hour before the session's close.

Senators praised the bill as an effort to reduce recidivism and a way to avoid building more prisons. The measure passed 36-0 and now heads to Gov. John G. Rowland's desk.

"The nature of this is to address what we all understand to be an overwhelming problem," said Sen. Andrew McDonald, D-Stamford, co-chairman of the Judiciary Committee. "I think it also represents a recognition of the fact that we will never be able to build our way out of a criminal justice issue."

The state's prison population - around 19,000 - is about 2,000 more than state facilities were built to handle, McDonald said. Advocates of the legislation said it could reduce the prison population by up to 2,000 inmates.

...



2004: With overwhelming bipartisan support, Connecticut becomes first state to enact Justice Reinvestment

Connecticut Case Study

Policy Options	Bed Savings	Cost Savings (in millions)
a. 85 percent release restriction	843	\$15.4M
b. Parolees released, on average, no later than five months after their parole eligibility date	459	\$8.4M
c. Reduce probation technical violation admissions, on average, by 25 percent	488	\$8.9M
d. Reduce, on average, the LOS of probation technical violators by three months	341	\$6.2M
e. Release short term sentenced prisoners after having served 50 percent of the sentence	279	\$5.1M
f. Reduce transitional supervision/ community and parole technical violations	268	\$4.9M
Totals	2,678	\$48.9M

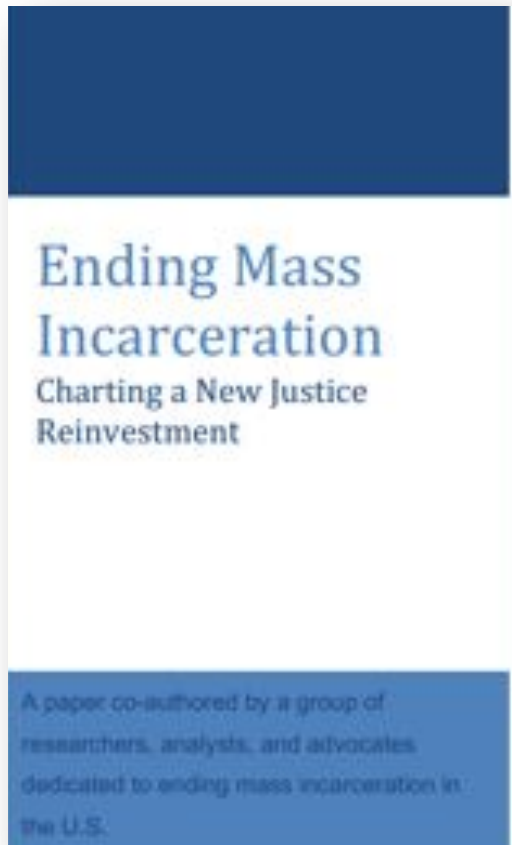
2004: With overwhelming bipartisan support, Connecticut becomes first state to enact Justice Reinvestment

Connecticut Case Study

The Results:

- Inmates housed out of state housed returned to Connecticut
- \$14 million reinvested, much of it in programs administered by the Department of Mental Health / Addiction Services
- Focus on inter-agency collaboration, improved outcomes, and increased accountability

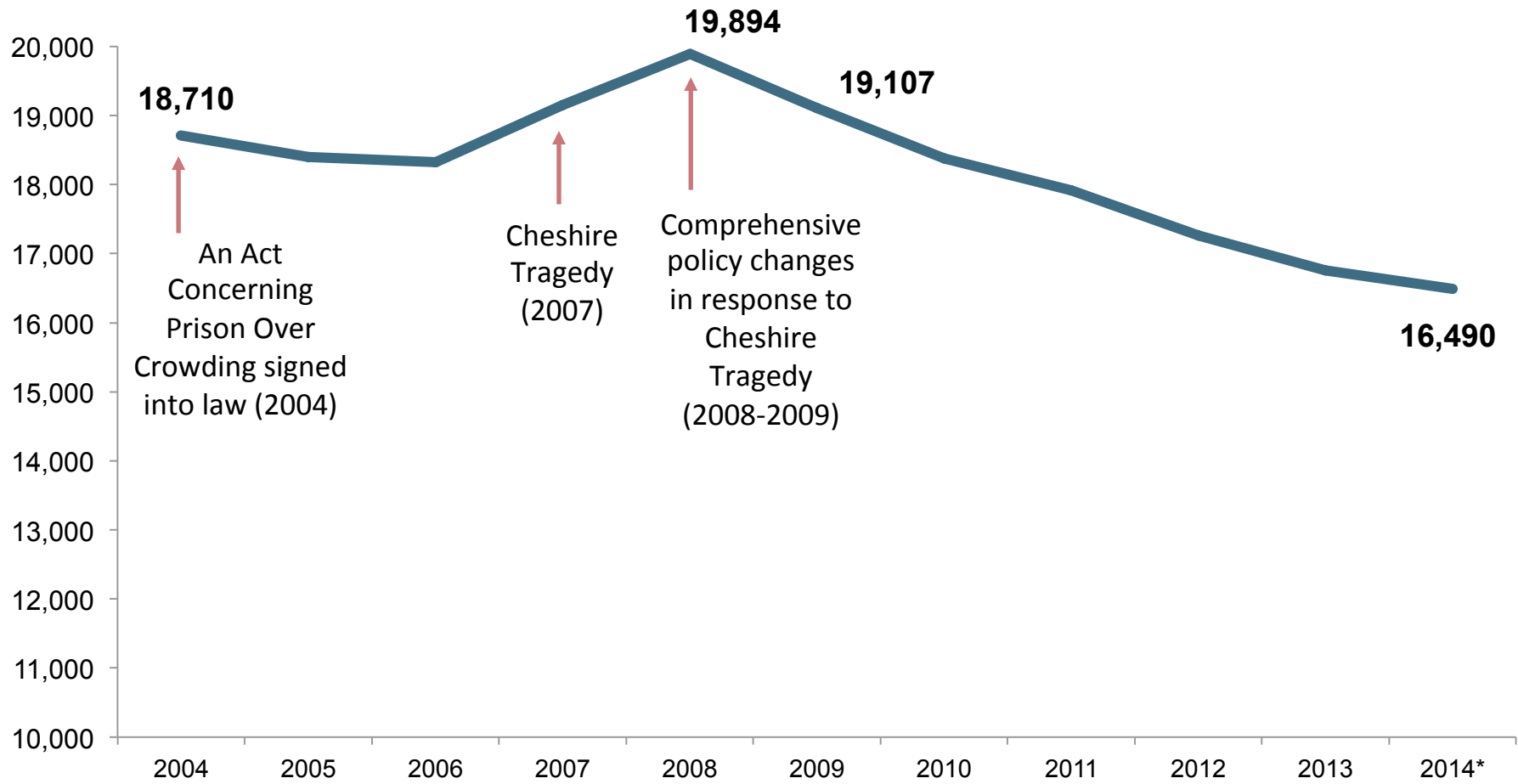
Community-based reinvestment targeting New Haven neighborhoods totals \$1 million, but not a game-changer



“In keeping with the original JRI concept, \$1 million was earmarked for creation of pilot projects in New Haven and Hartford to aid re-entry for parolees. But important considerations about which kinds of investments might best improve the circumstances of people returning to the neighborhoods so vividly mapped in “Building Bridges” received scant attention. Rather than concentrating the modest resources provided for employment initiatives within a single neighborhood in each city to which people might return from any of the 20 state prisons, the pilot projects were designed to provide transitional housing for a few hundred people released to any part of the target cities from a prison nearby.”

-Page 25

In the wake of key events in the last decade, Connecticut's prison population dropped steadily but may be leveling off

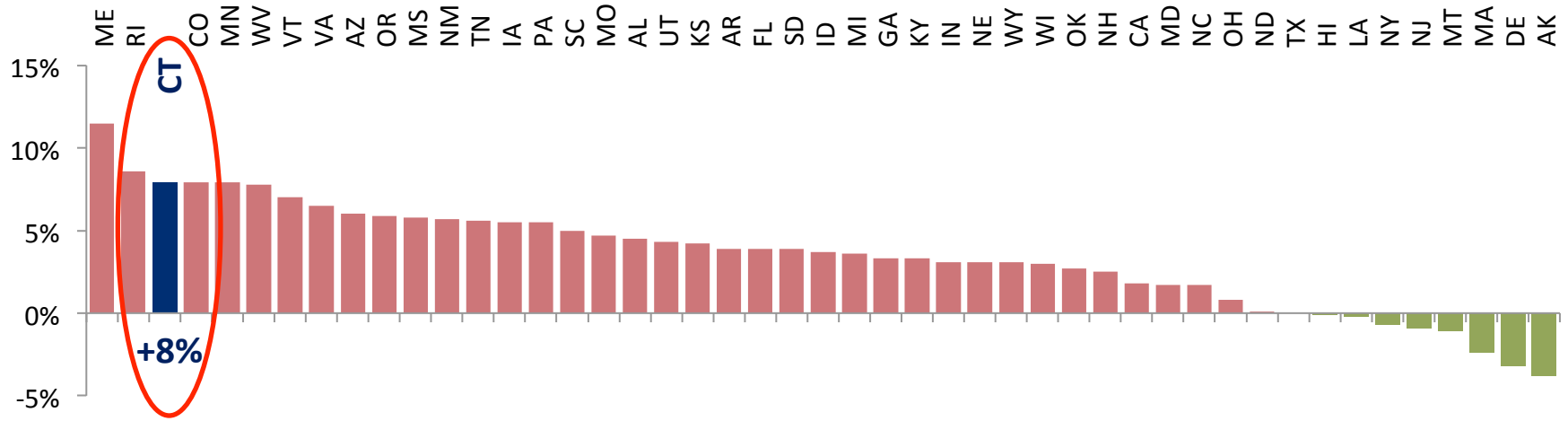


* 2014 data as of most recent OPM Daily Total Connecticut Correctional Facility Population Count (April, 2013) - <http://www.ct.gov/opm/cwp/view.asp?a=2967&q=487584>

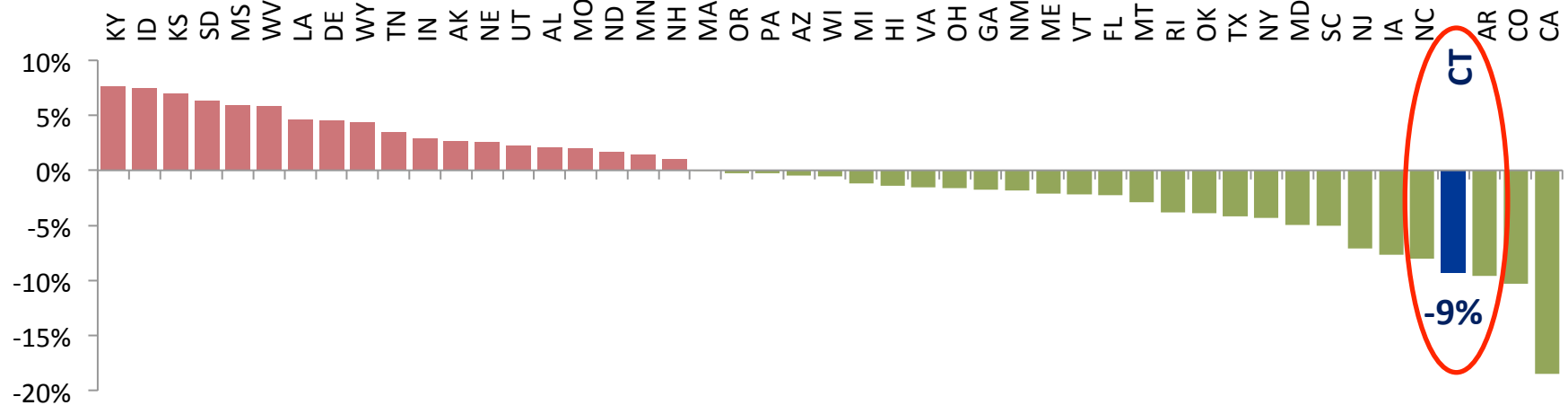
Source: OPM 2012 Prison Population Forecast, prison populations annually as of Feb. 1 - http://www.ct.gov/opm/lib/opm/cjppd/cjresearch/populationforecast/2012_prison_population_forecast_final.pdf

Connecticut had one of the largest prison growths ten years ago and is now among those decreasing most rapidly

Prison Population Percentage Change, 2001-2002



Prison Population Percentage Change, 2010-2012

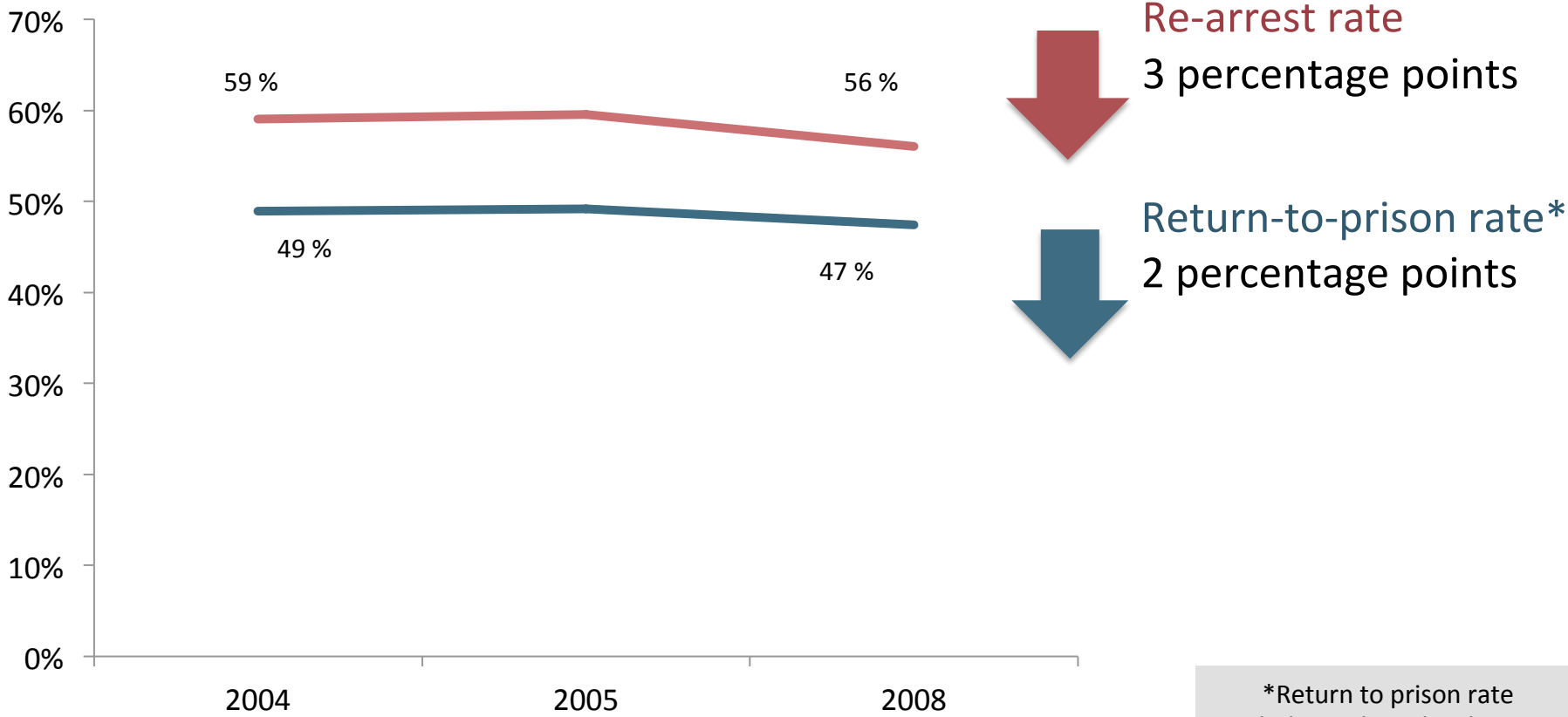


Excludes 3 states with that did not report 2012 data

Source: BJS, Prisoners in 2002, 2011 and Prisoners in 2012- Advance Counts.

Recidivism rates, measured within two years after release from prison, decreased

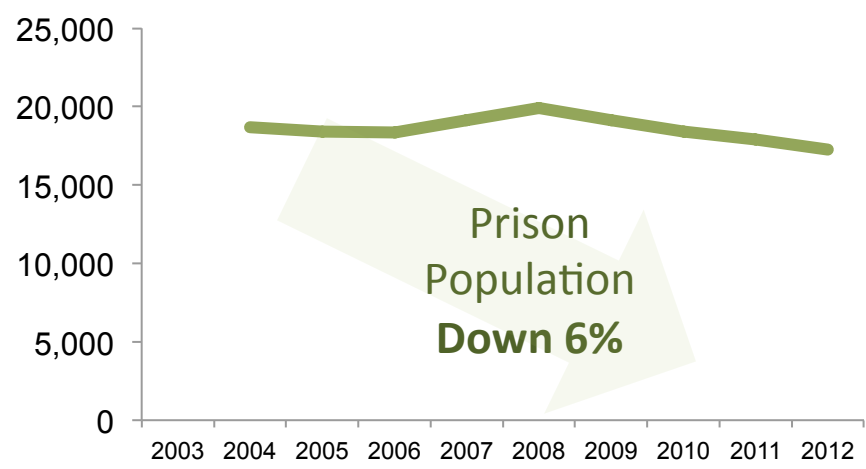
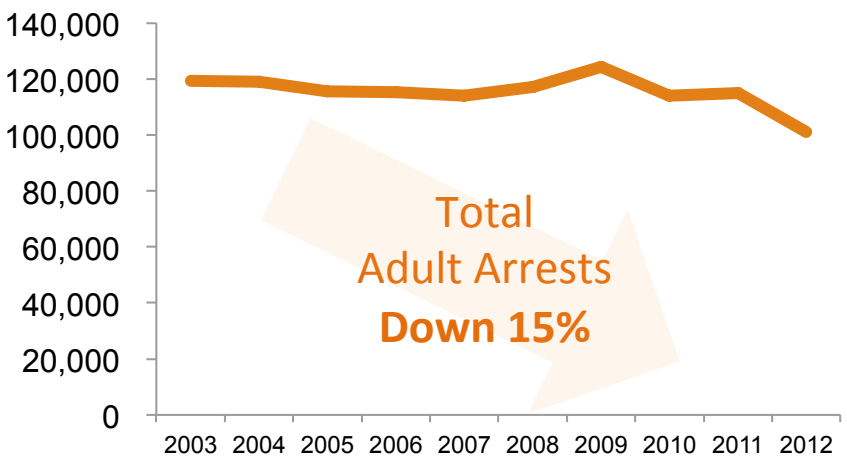
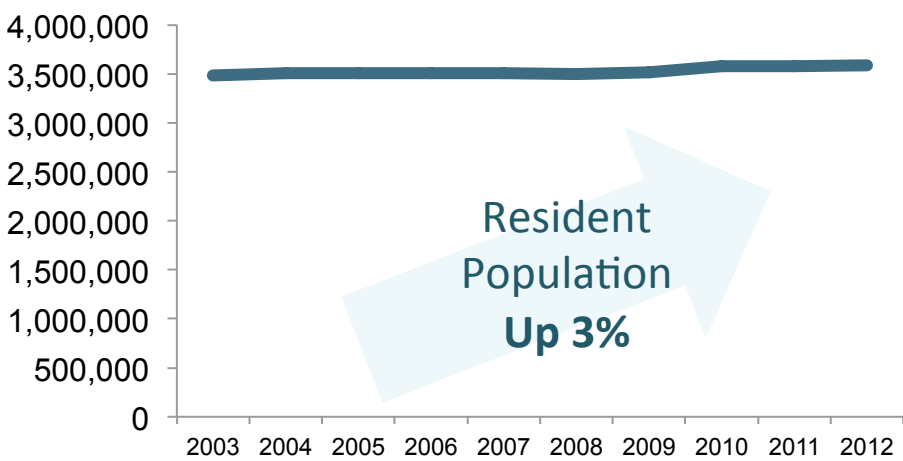
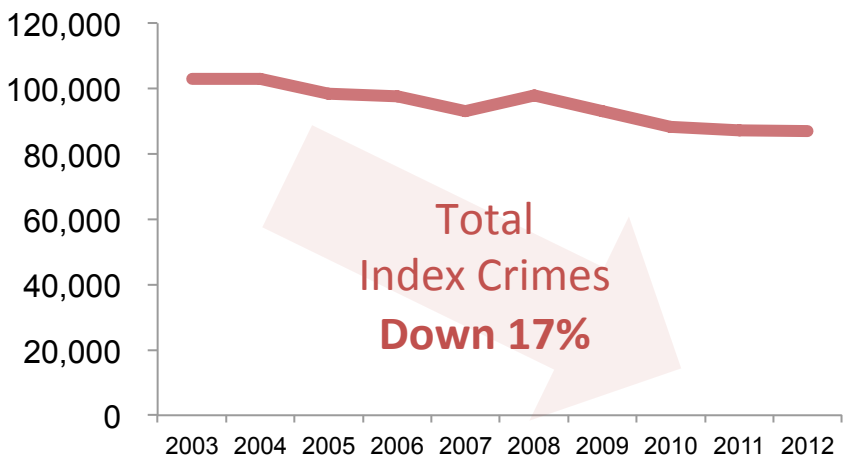
Recidivism Rates: 2004, 2005, and 2008 Prison Release Cohorts



*Return to prison rate
Includes technical violations,
new offense conviction, and
short-term detentions.

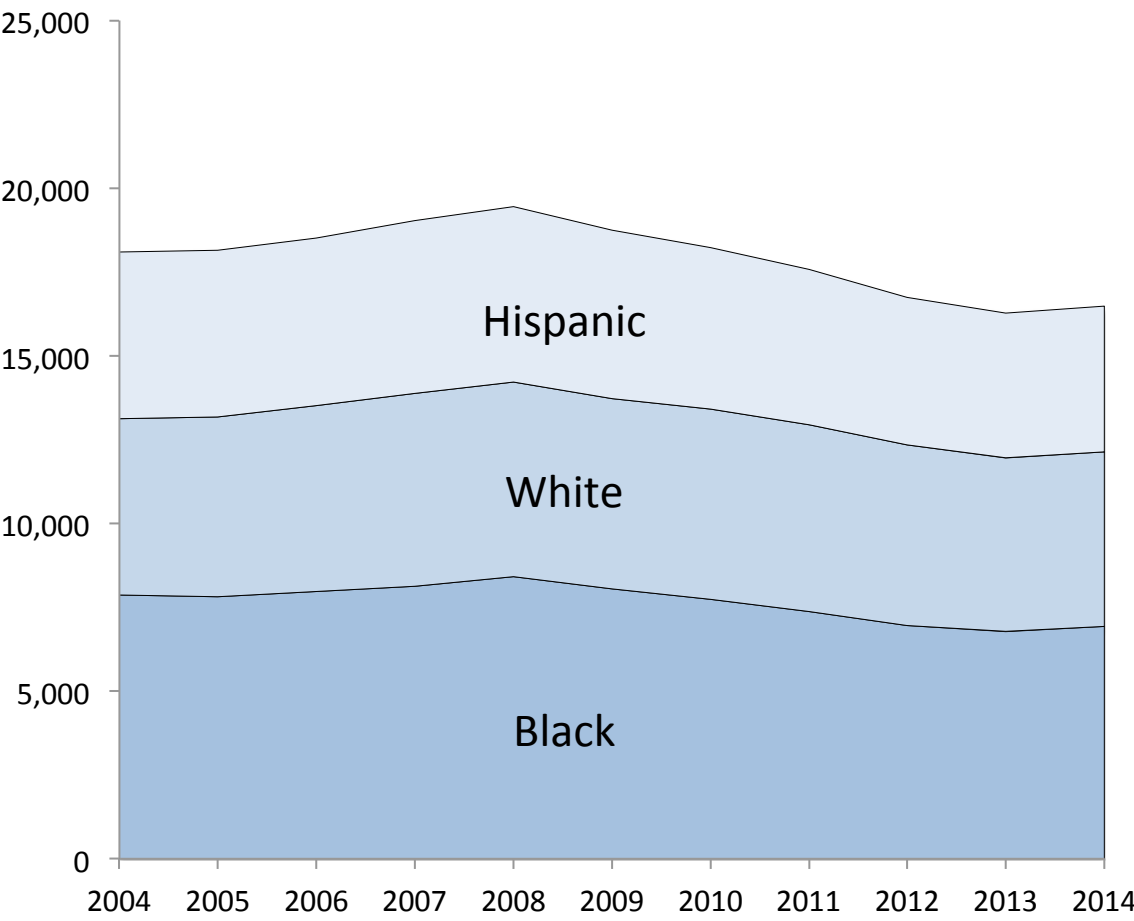
Source: CT OPM Criminal Justice Policy and Planning, http://www.ct.gov/opm/lib/opm/cjppd/cjresearch/recidivismstudy/2011_recidivism_report_final.pdf

Between 2003 and 2012, CT crime, arrest, and prison population all decreased



Source: OPM CJPPD "Trends In the Criminal Justice System" presentation, http://www.ct.gov/opm/lib/opm/cjppd/cjcpac/judiciary_presentation_march_2014_rev7.pdf; CT Department of Health, July 1 population estimates www.ct.gov/dph/cwp/view.asp?a=3132&q=388156; and OPM 2012 Prison Population Forecast, prison populations annually as of Feb. 1.

Over last decade, percent reduction in CT prison population was the greatest for black and Hispanic people

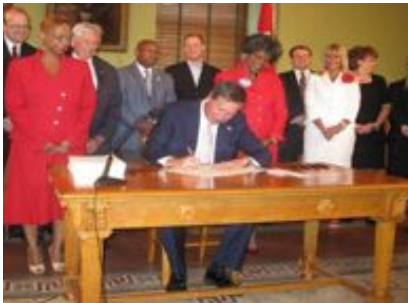


Prison Population Percent Change (2004 to 2014)	
Hispanic	-13 percent
White	- 1 percent
Black	- 12 percent
Total Prison Population	- 9 percent

Source: CT OPM Criminal Justice Policy and Planning, http://www.ct.gov/opm/lib/opm/cjppd/cjcjpac/judiciary_presentation_march_2014_rev7.pdf

Other states have followed Connecticut's lead

Ohio (2011)



North Carolina (2011)



Pennsylvania (2012)



Hawaii (2012)



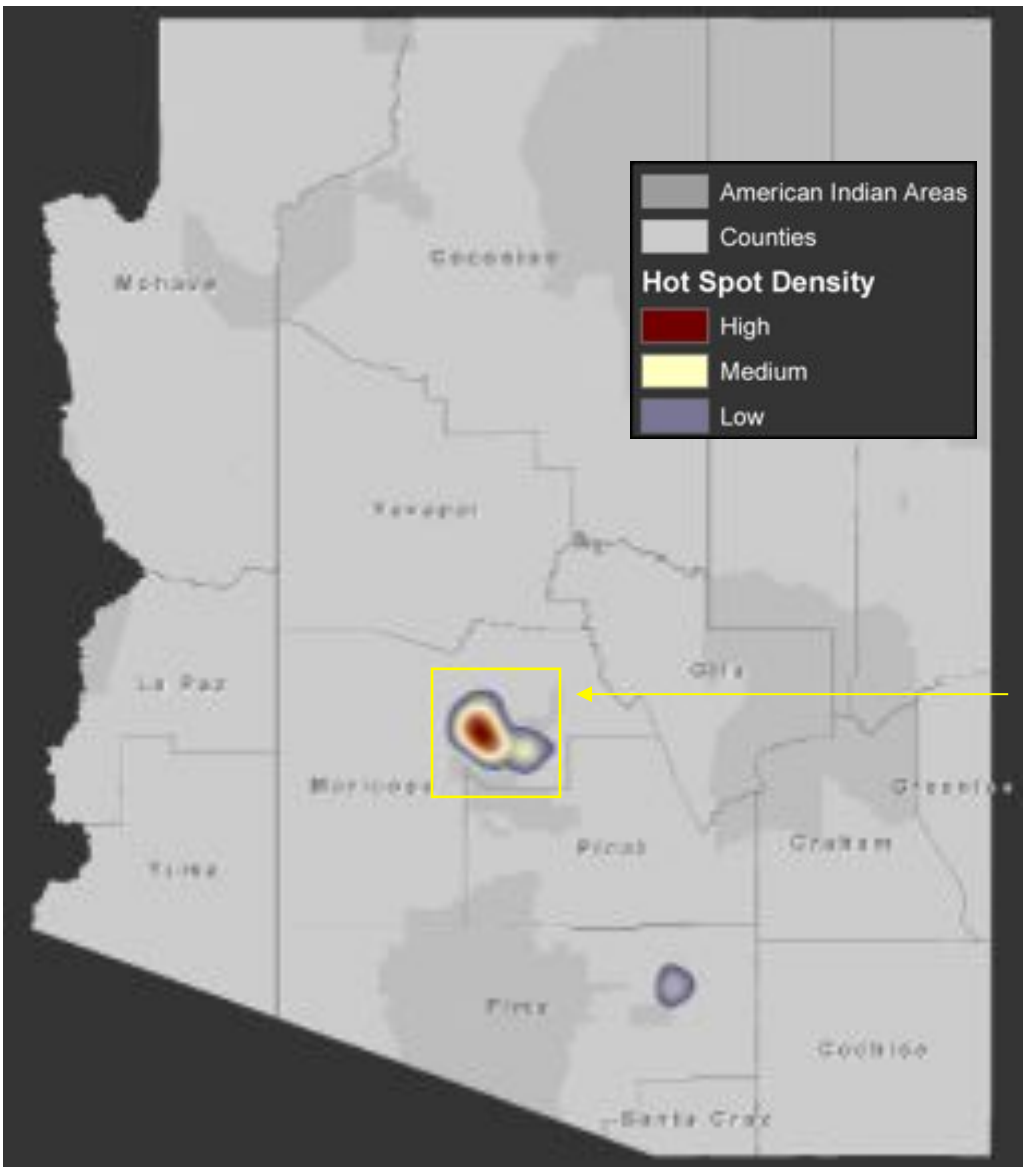
West Virginia (2013)



Kansas (2013)



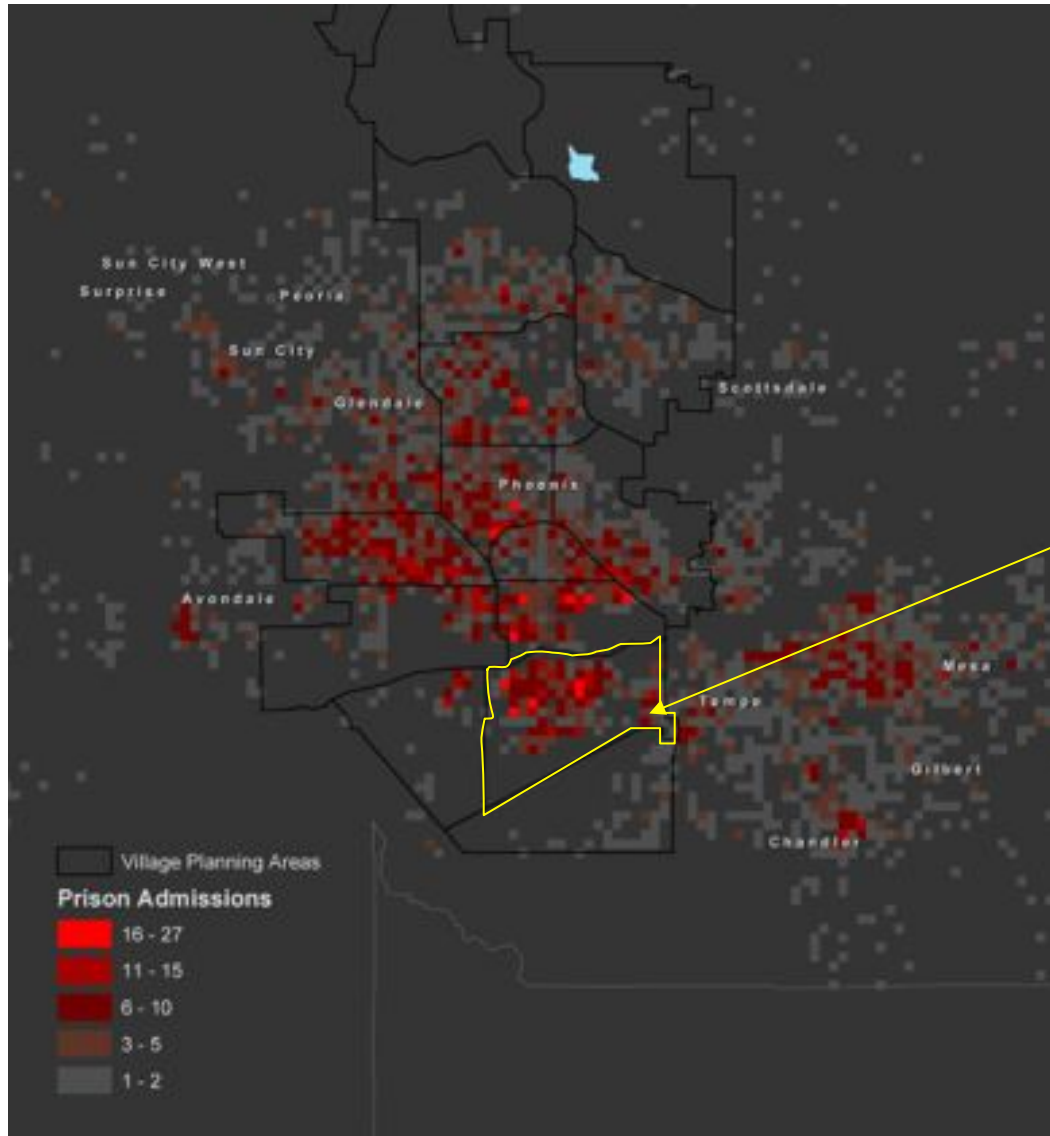
Applying place-based strategies: Prison admissions hotspots – Arizona, 2004



60% of the State’s prison population comes from and returns to the Phoenix-Mesa metropolitan area

	Hot Spot 1	Hot Spot 2
Adult Population	1,733,303	337,493
# of Admissions	6,202	1,034
Adm per 1000	3.58	3.06
% of Total Adm.	59.3%	9.9%

Applying place-based strategies: Prison admissions hotspots – Maricopa County, 2004



A single neighborhood in Phoenix is home to 1% of the state's total population but 6.5% of the state's prison population

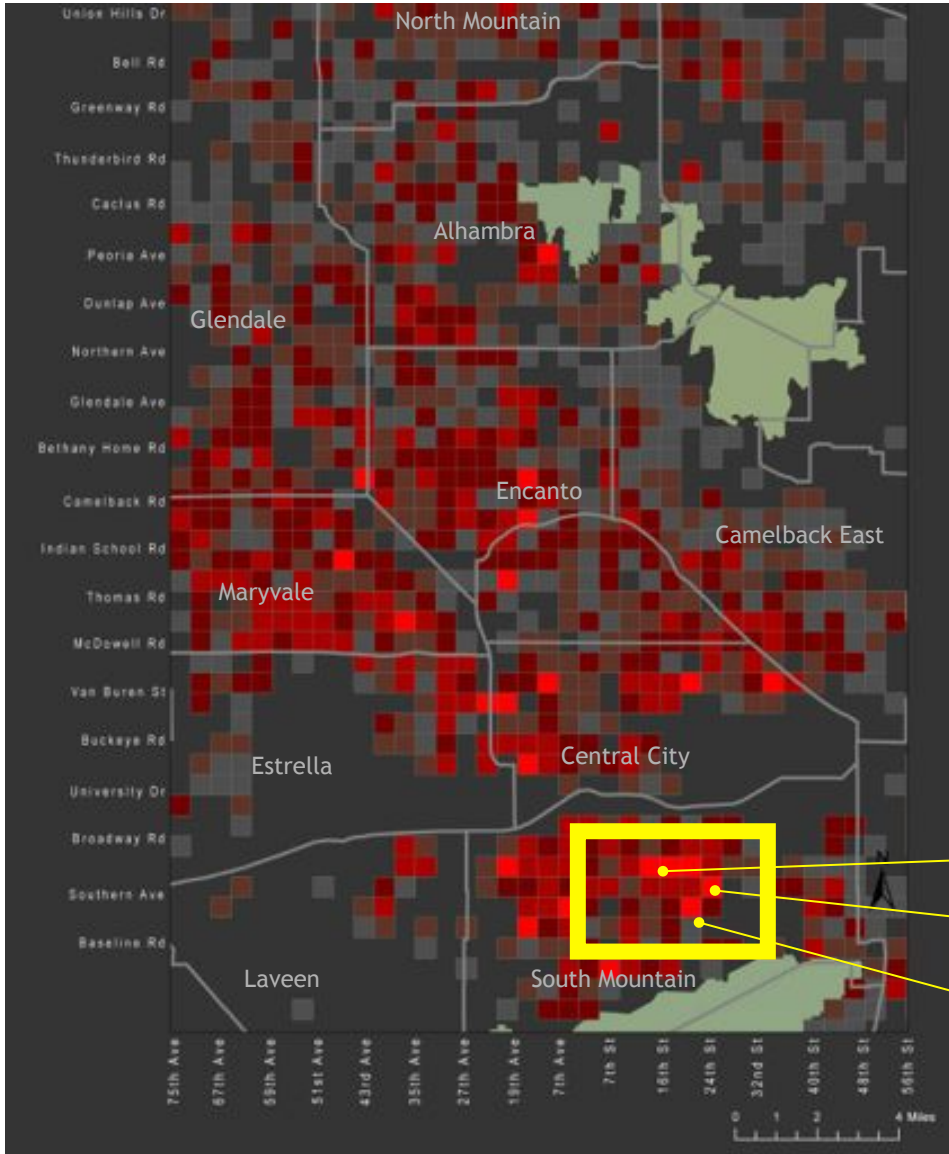
South Mountain Zip Code 85041

Prison Admissions = 31.8 per 1000 adults

Jail Bookings = 96.5 per 1000 adults

Probation = 25.1 per 1000 adults

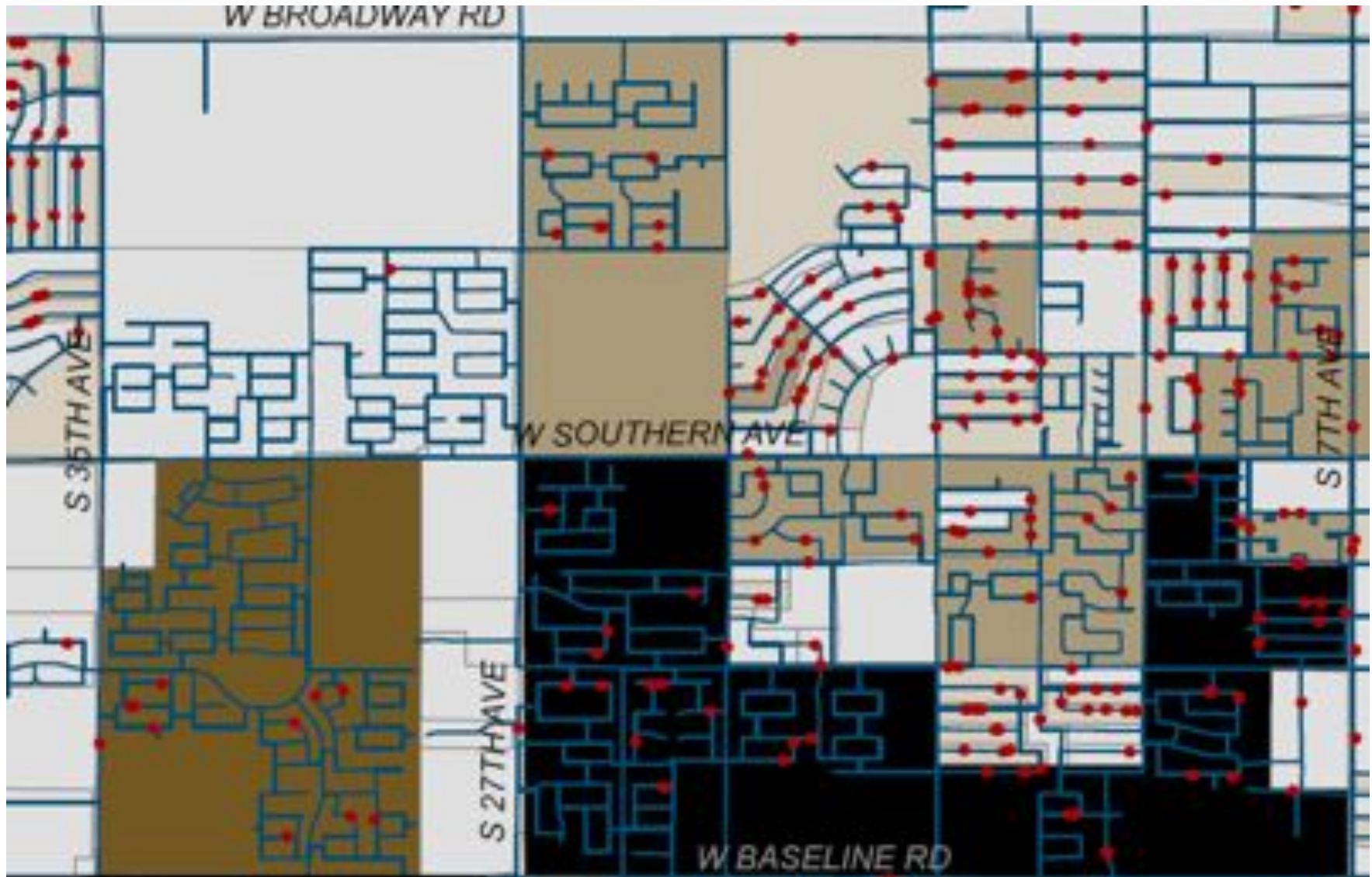
Applying place-based strategies: Prison expenditures in dollars – Maricopa County, 2004



\$1.1 Million
 \$1.8 Million
 \$1.6 Million

Within high expenditure neighborhoods there are numerous, smaller area, million dollar block groups

Applying place-based strategies: High density of probationers in South Phoenix



Federal action following Connecticut's lead

President Obama's Justice Funding Highlights (in millions)

Program	FY12 Enacted	FY13 Enacted	FY14 Budget Request
Second Chance Act	\$63	\$67.45	\$119
Justice Reinvestment	\$6	\$5.88	\$85
Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Act			
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants	\$470	\$370	\$395
Adam Walsh	\$20	\$20	\$20



Sen. John Cornyn (TX)



Sen. Patrick Leahy (VT)



Sen. Sheldon Whitehouse (RI)



Legislation Sponsors:

Source: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/budget/fy2014/assets/justice.pdf>

National conservative leaders leading the charge for more effective criminal justice policy



“We are not a soft on crime state, but I hope we get the reputation of a smart on crime state. We shut a prison down last year.

You want to talk about real conservative governance, shut a prison down.”

Governor Rick Perry (R-TX)

Photo source: www.washingtonpost.com/politics/conservatives-try-to-make-criminal-justice-reform-a-signature-issue/2014/03/07/4b006368-a626-11e3-84d4-e59b1709222c_story.html

Logo source: www.rightoncrime.com

Presentation Overview

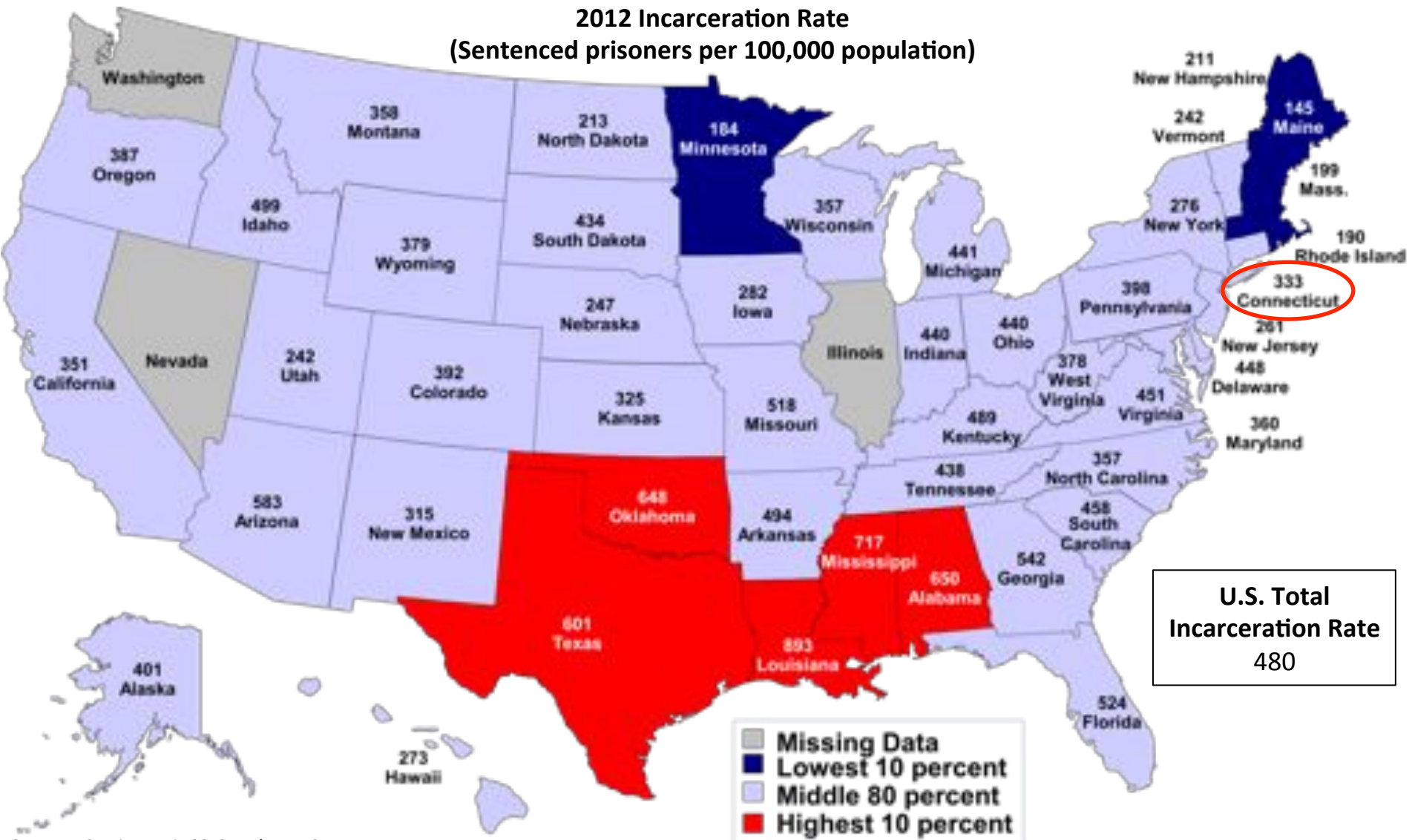
Justice Reinvestment efforts in Connecticut have blazed a trail nationally

Examining where Connecticut fits in the national and regional context today

Opportunities to leverage the latest science to further improve outcomes in Connecticut

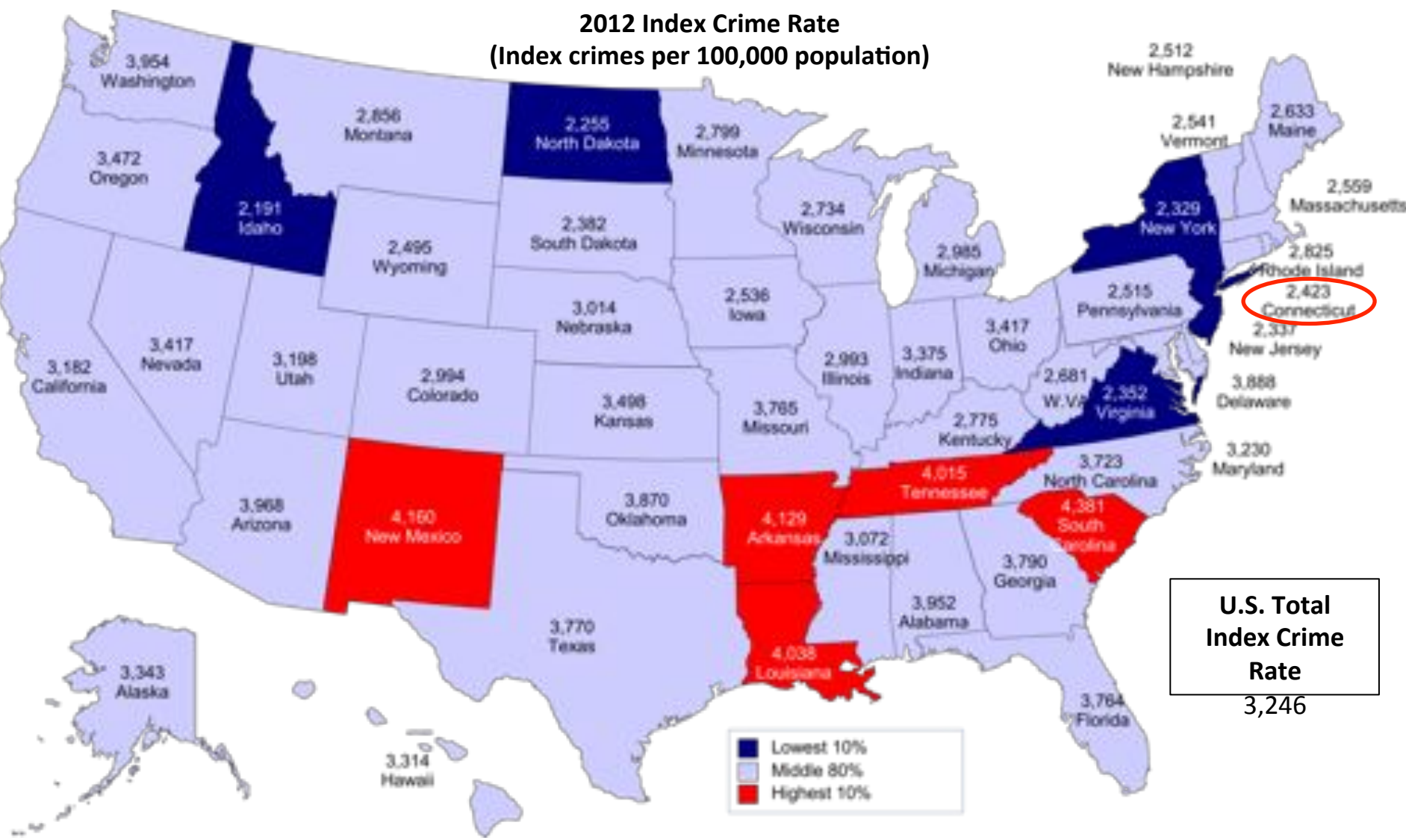
Two-thirds of U.S. states have a higher total incarceration rate than Connecticut

2012 Incarceration Rate
(Sentenced prisoners per 100,000 population)



Source: BJS, Prisoners in 2012 – Advance Counts.

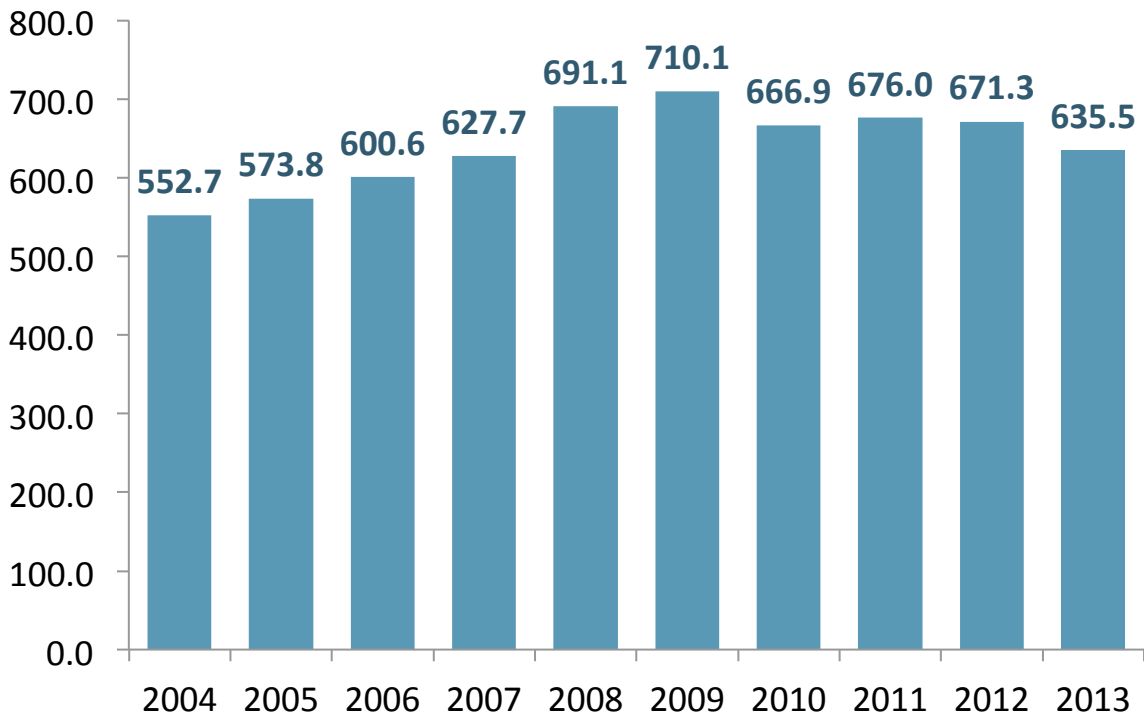
Connecticut's total index crime rate is the seventh lowest in the country



Source: FBI, Crime in the U.S. 2012.

Corrections spending is up in the last decade but down slightly in recent years

DOC General Revenue Expenditures (in millions)



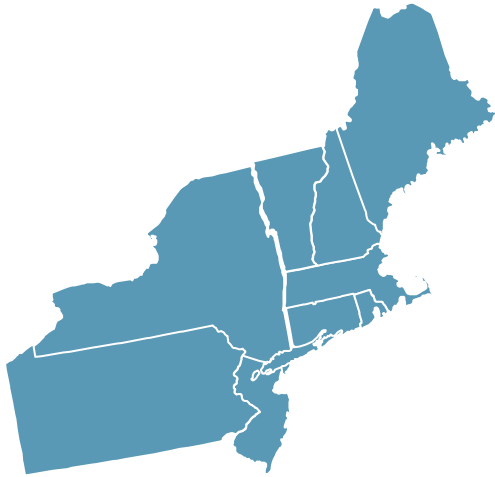
State spending on corrections is up 15% from 2004, but down 11% since peaking in 2009

Connecticut was among only 17 states that showed a decrease in state fund corrections spending from 2011 to 2012

Nationally, general revenue expenditures are unchanged from 2009 to 2013

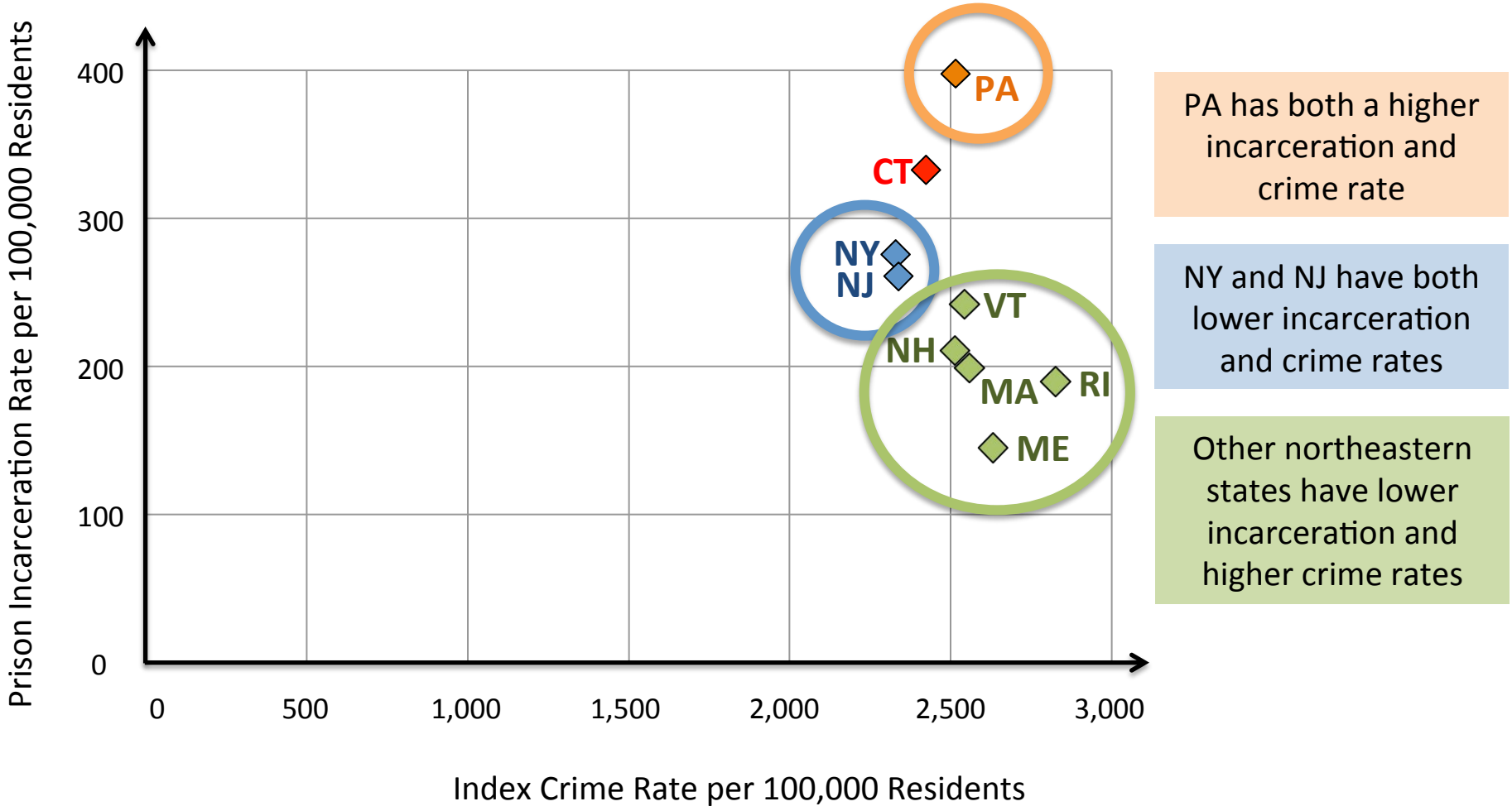
Source: <http://www.ct.gov/doc/cwp/view.asp?a=1505&q=265586>
National Association of State Budget Officers, 2009 and 2011-2013 State Expenditure Reports

In the Northeast, Connecticut ranks among the lowest in crime rate, but among the highest in incarceration rate



	Total Index Crime Rate	Incarceration Rate	Probation Rate
Connecticut	2,423	333	1,700
Connecticut's Rank (Among 9 Northeastern states)	7 th	2 nd	3 rd
Massachusetts	2,559	199	1,303
Maine	2,633	145	652
New Hampshire	2,512	211	390
New Jersey	2,337	261	1,673
New York	2,329	276	701
Pennsylvania	2,515	398	1,768
Rhode Island	2,825	190	2,848
Vermont	2,541	242	1,184

Comparison to some northeastern states shows room for improvement



PA has both a higher incarceration and crime rate

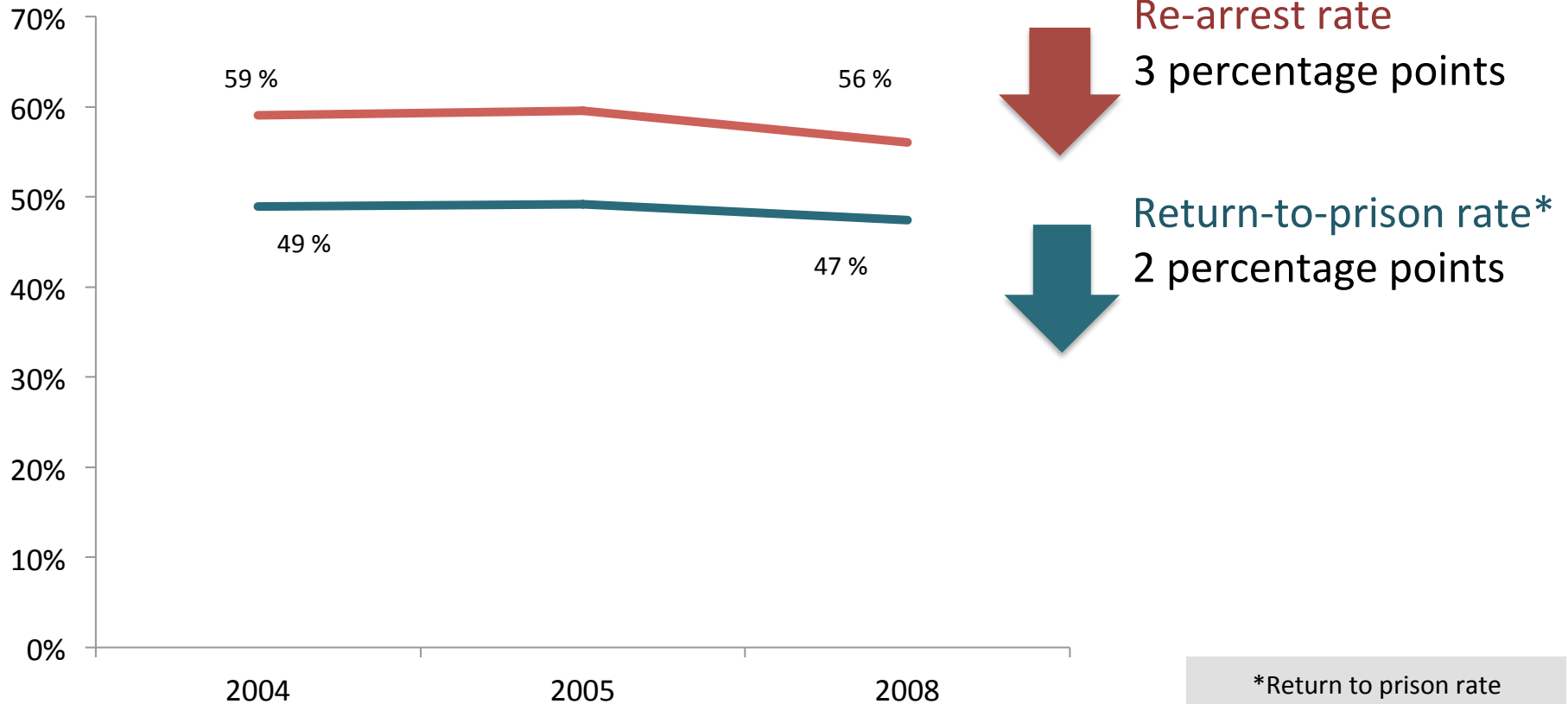
NY and NJ have both lower incarceration and crime rates

Other northeastern states have lower incarceration and higher crime rates

Source: BJS, *Prisoners in 2012* and FBI, *Crime in the U.S. 2012*.

Yes, recidivism rates are down, but could they be decreased further?

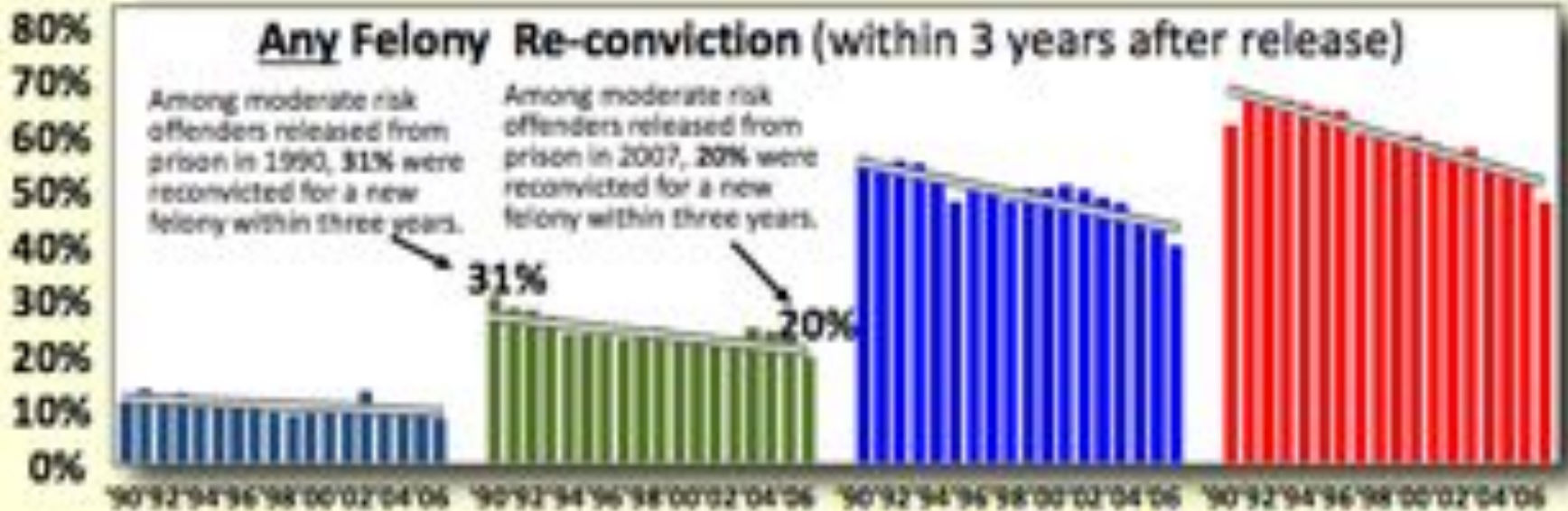
Recidivism Rates: 2004, 2005, and 2008 Prison Release Cohorts



*Return to prison rate
Includes technical violations,
new offense conviction, and
short-term detentions.

Trends in Adult Recidivism in Washington: 1990-2007

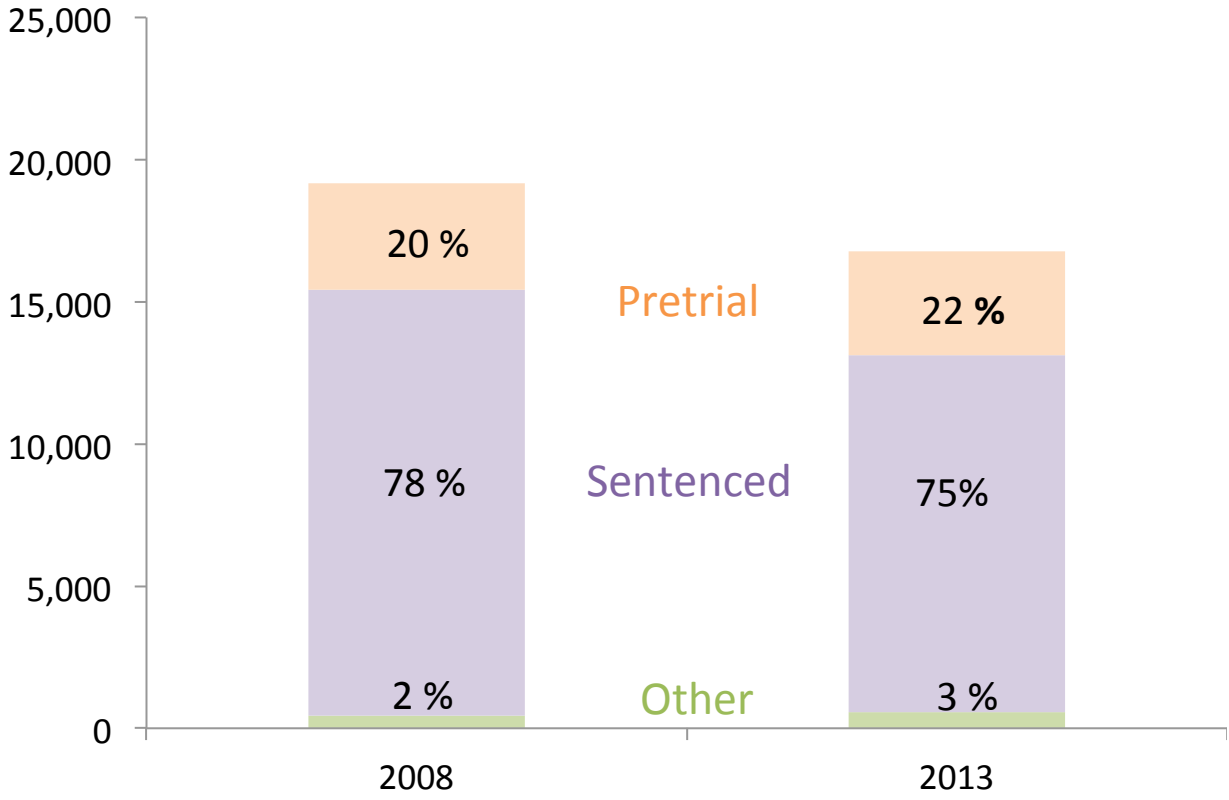
Annual prison release cohorts by DOC risk classification level



Lower Risk Moderate Risk High, Non-violent High, Violent
 (20% of total prison pop) (17%) (19%) (44%)

**Risk Classification Level of Offenders In Prison
by year of release from prison**

Are there opportunities to decrease the length of stay for different categories of your pretrial detainee population?



Pretrial proportion of the total prison population is up slightly as the sentenced population has decreased

Source: OPM Monthly Indicators Reports, December 1, 2013 and 2008.

Presentation Overview

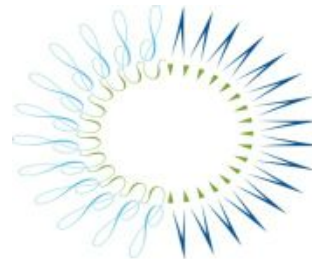
Justice Reinvestment efforts in Connecticut have blazed a trail nationally

Examining where Connecticut fits in the national and regional context today

Opportunities to leverage the latest science to further improve outcomes in Connecticut

Justice Reinvestment

*a data-driven approach to reduce corrections spending
and reinvest savings in strategies that can
decrease recidivism and increase public safety.*

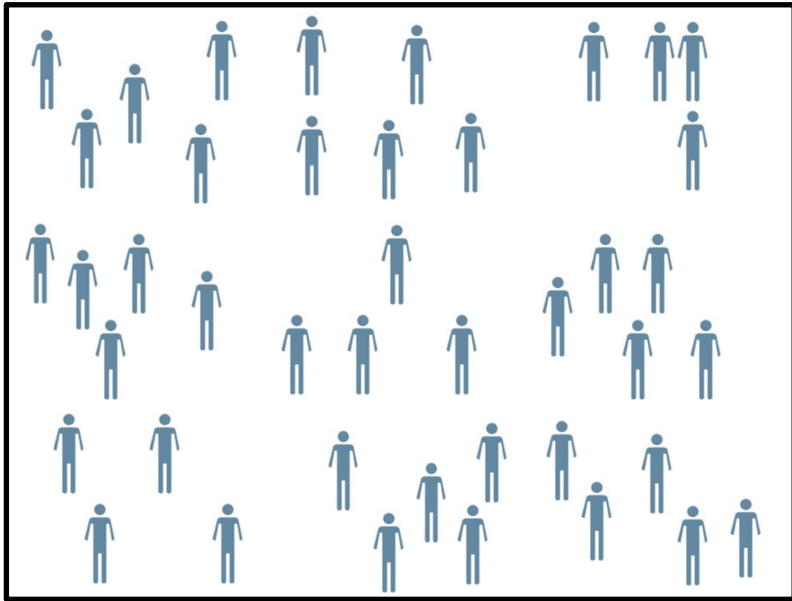


1. Focus on individuals most likely to reoffend

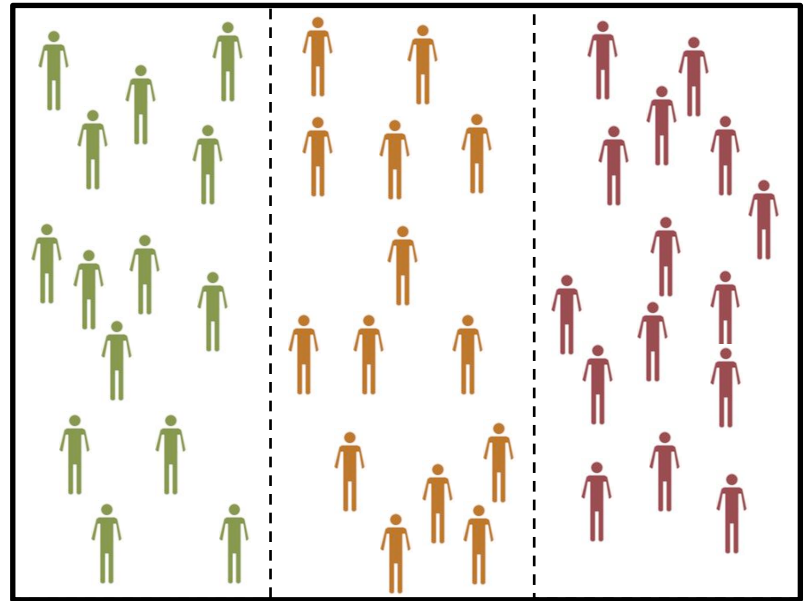
Identify and Focus on Higher-Risk Offenders

Who?

Without Risk Assessment...



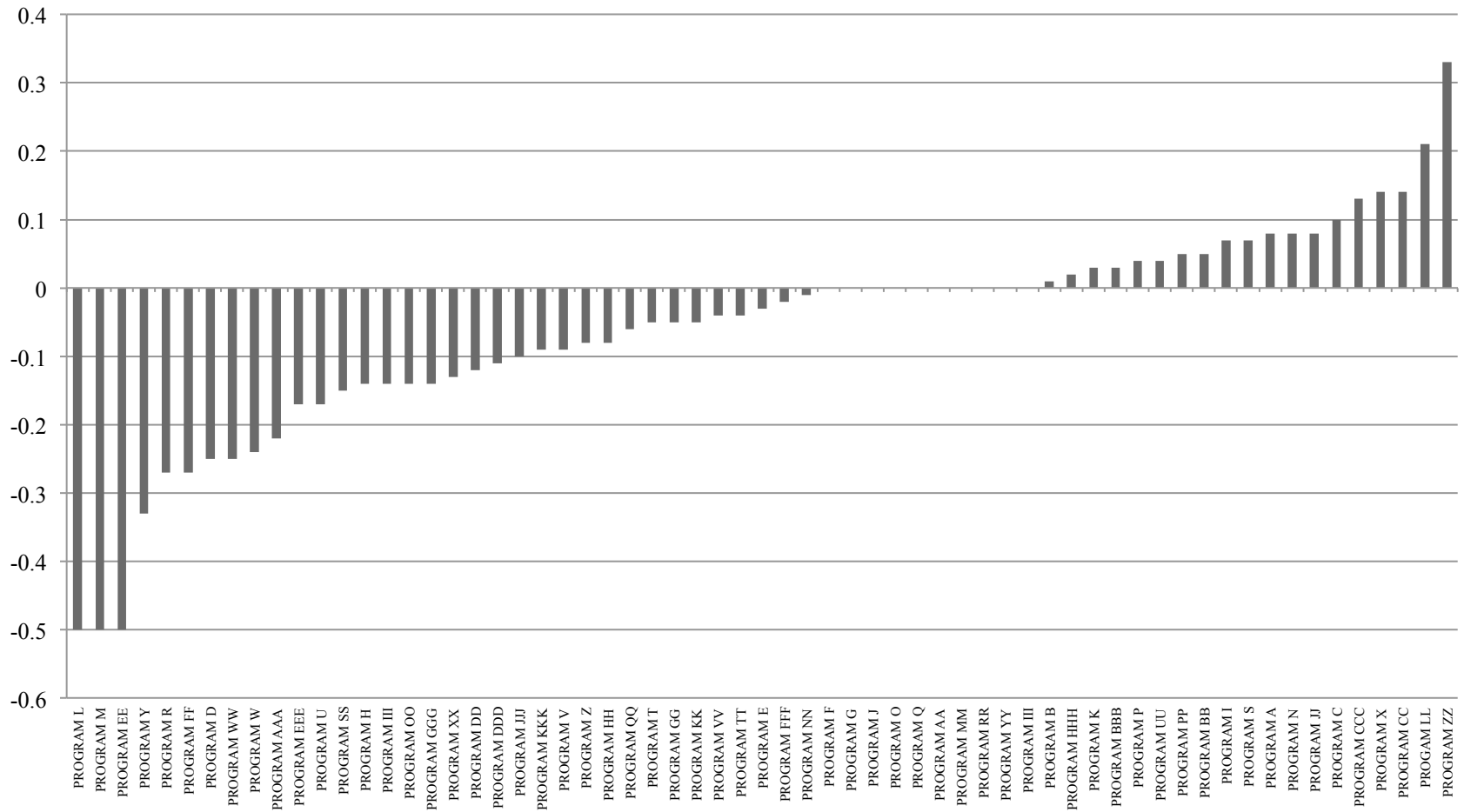
With Risk Assessment...



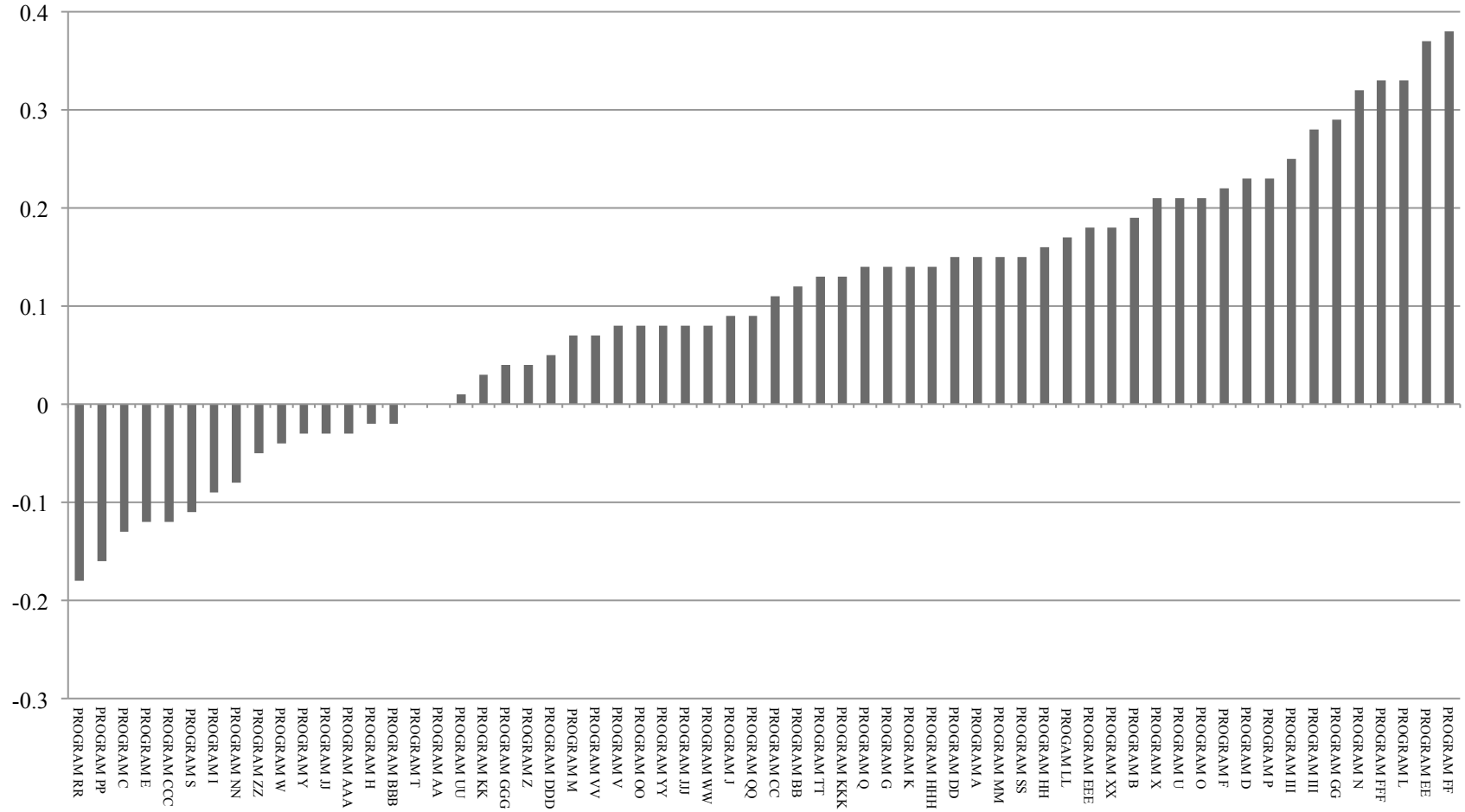
Risk of Re-offending

LOW 10% re-arrested	MODERATE 35% re-arrested	HIGH 70% re-arrested
----------------------------------	---------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

Felony Reconviction for LOW Risk

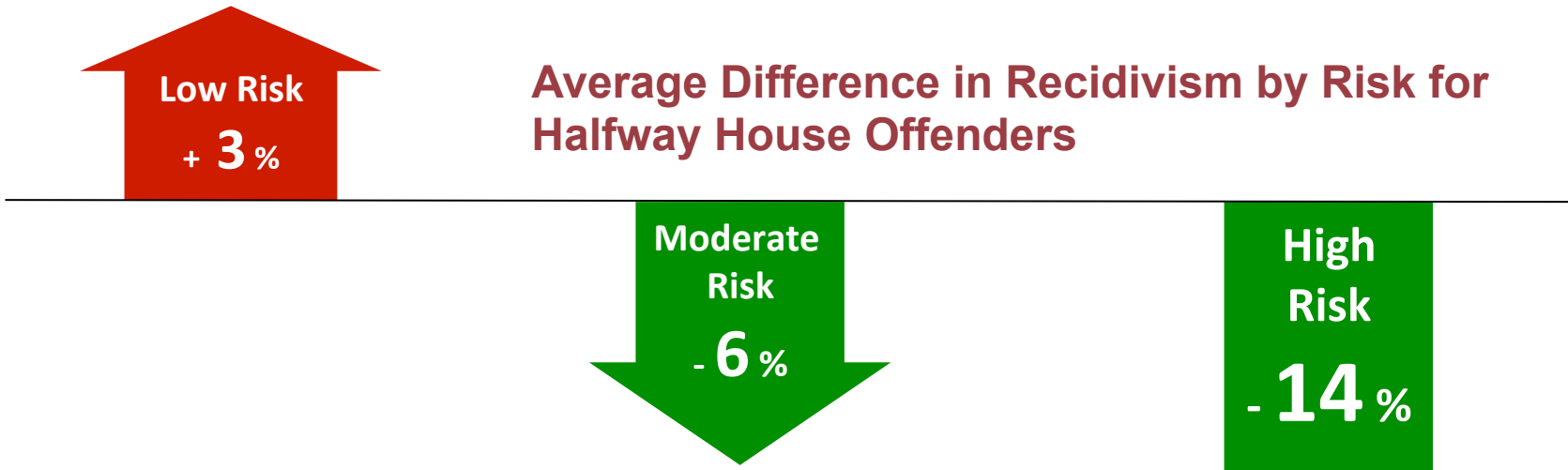


Felony Reconviction for HIGH Risk



1. Focus on individuals most likely to reoffend

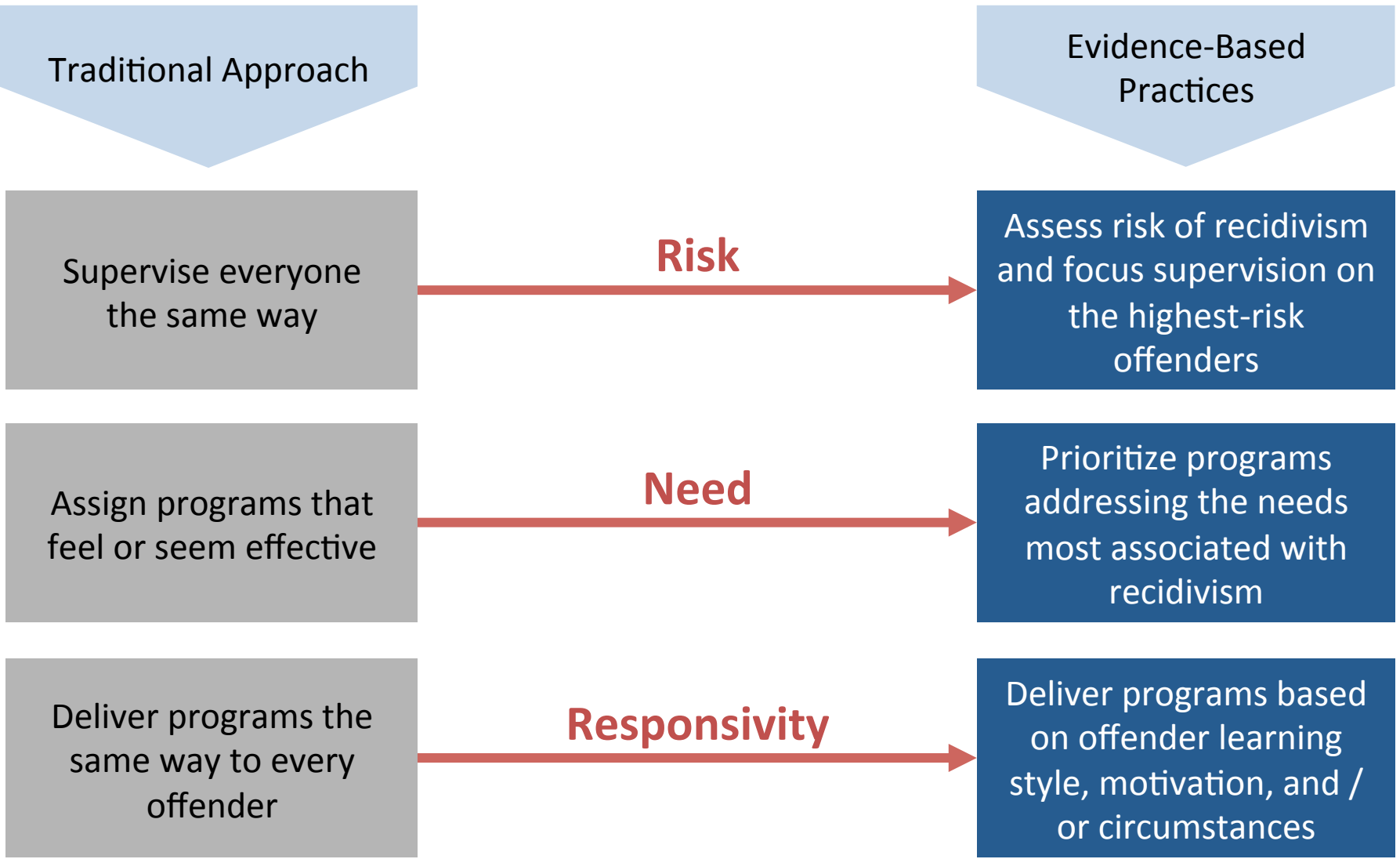
Identify and Focus on Higher-Risk Offenders



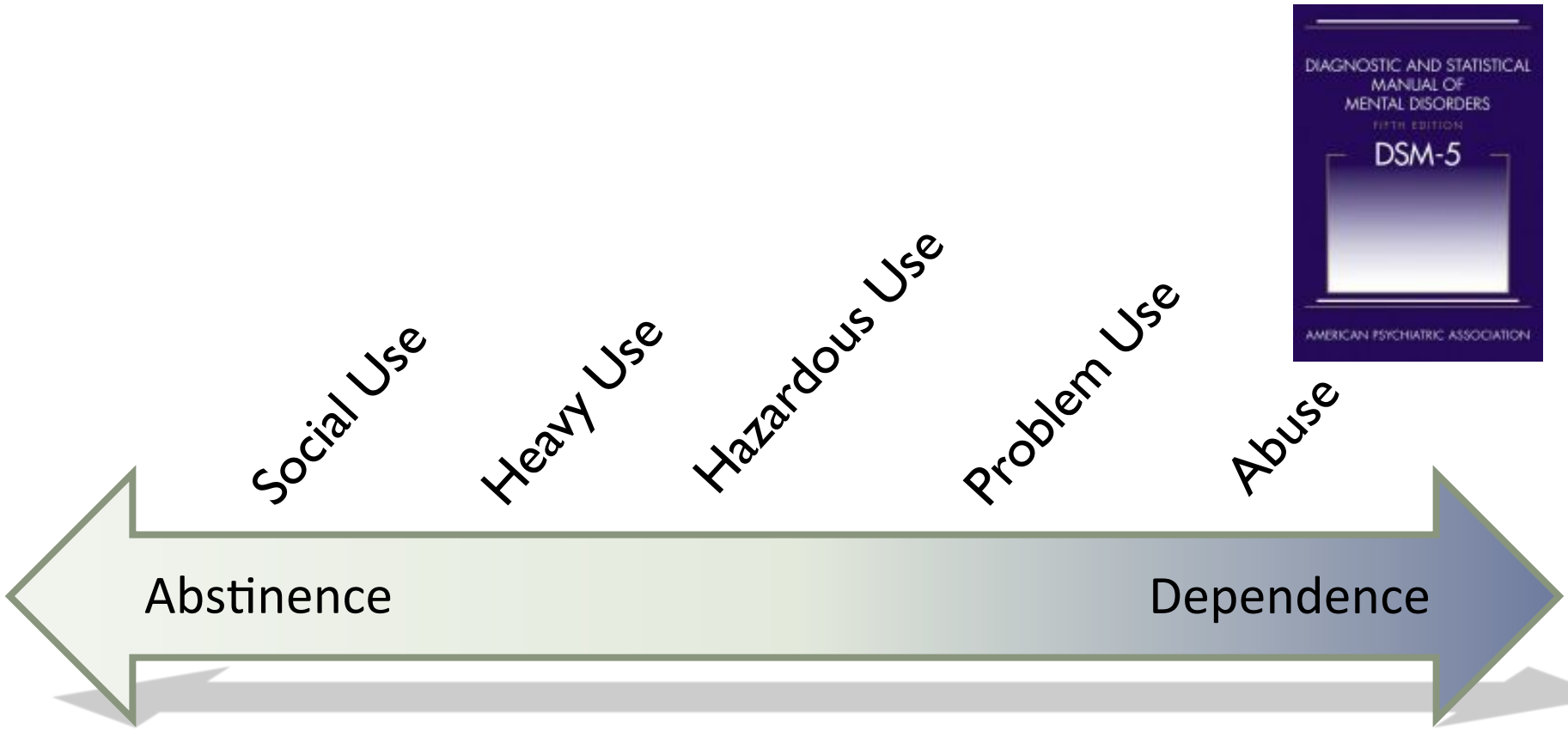
- Adopted a common set of risk assessment instruments across the state’s criminal justice system.
- Ensured that program placement is driven by risk assessment score.

*Presentation by Latessa, “What Works and What Doesn’t in Reducing Recidivism: Applying the Principles of Effective Intervention to Offender Reentry”

Knowledge on effective supervision has increased dramatically over the last 20 years



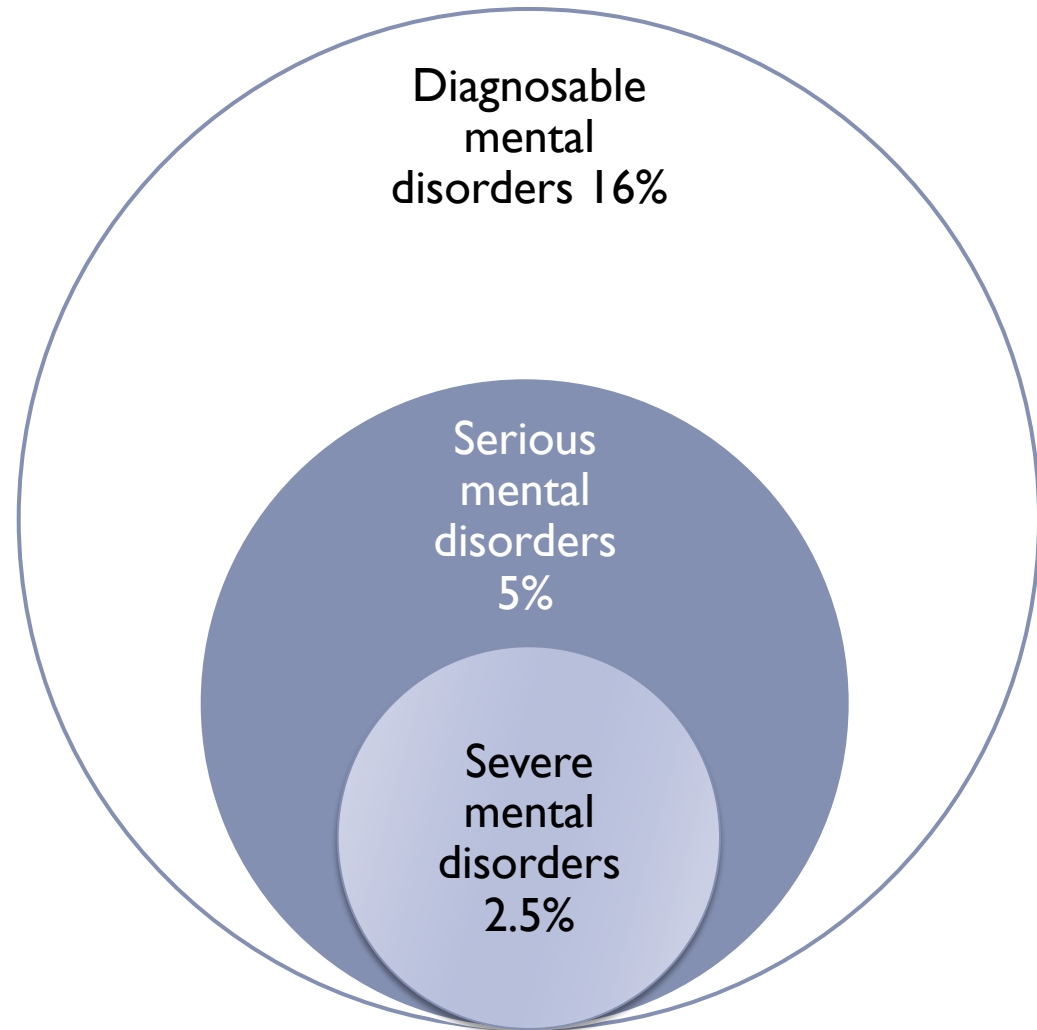
Not all Substance Use Disorders are Alike



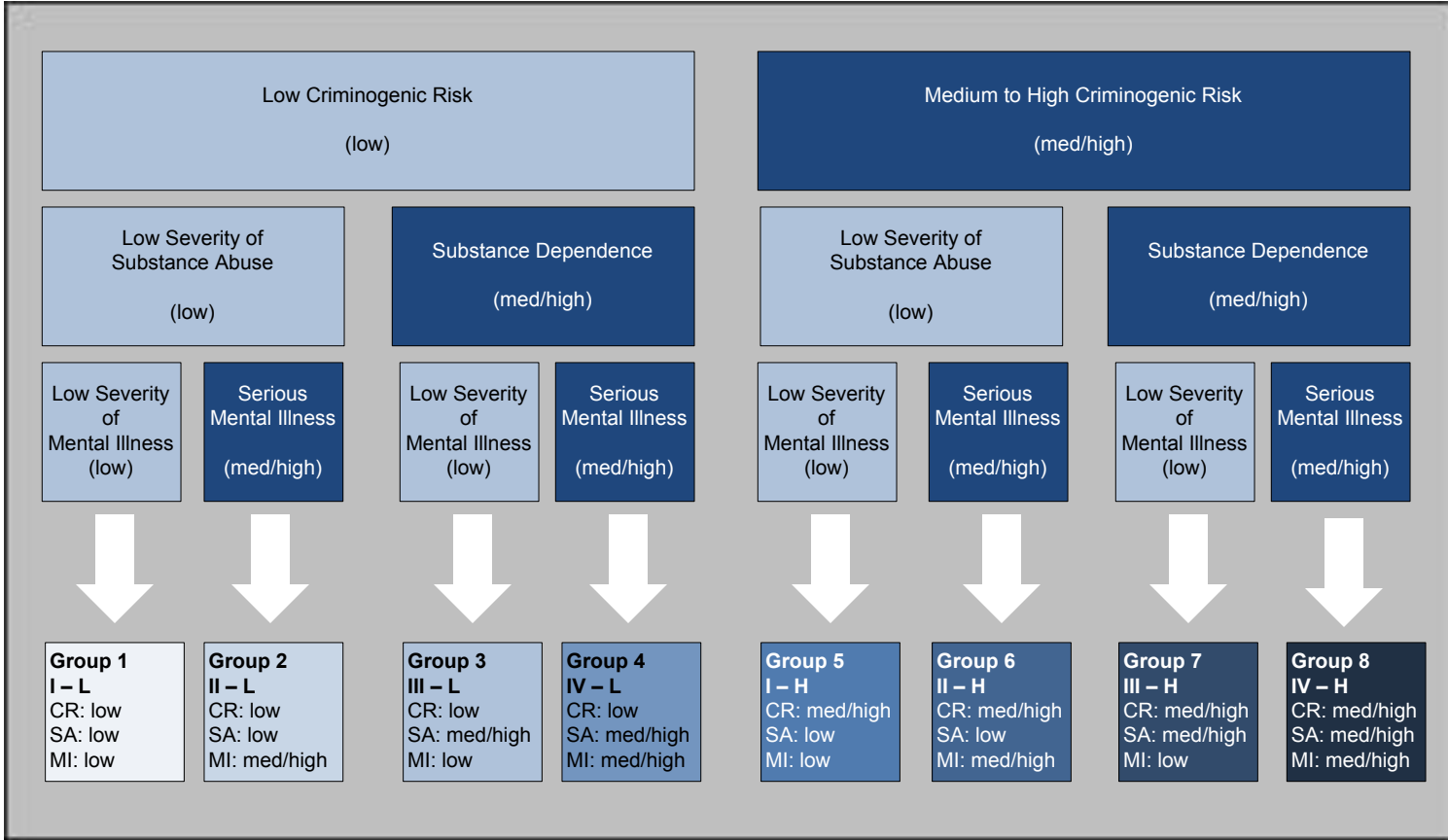
The Substance Use Disorder Continuum

Not All Mental Illnesses Are Alike

Mental Illnesses In the General Population



A Framework to Improve Behavioral Health Outcomes AND Reduce Recidivism



Presentation Overview

Justice Reinvestment efforts in Connecticut have blazed a trail nationally

Examining where Connecticut fits in the national and regional context today

Opportunities to leverage the latest science to further improve outcomes in Connecticut

**To receive newsletters and other
announcements, please visit our website:
www.csgjusticecenter.org/subscribe**

Patrick Armstrong
parmstrong@csg.org



The presentation was developed by members of the Council of State Governments Justice Center staff. The statements made reflect the views of the authors, and should not be considered the official position of the Justice Center, the members of the Council of State Governments, or the funding agency supporting the work. Citations available for statistics presented in preceding slides available on CSG Justice Center web site.

This project was supported by Grant No. 2010-RR-BX-K071 awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The Bureau of Justice Assistance is a component of the Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Office for Victims of Crime, and the SMART Office. Points of view or opinions in this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.