



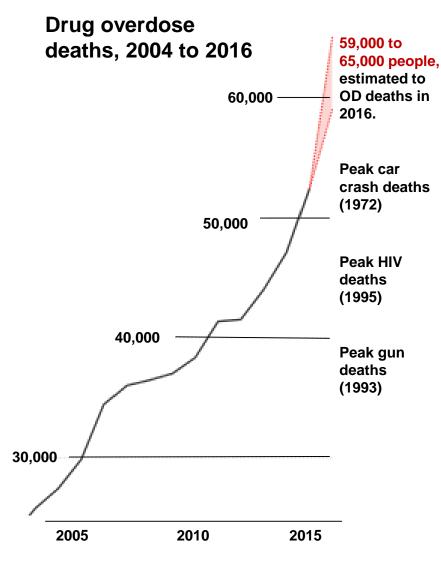
Opioids and criminal justice in CT



Presented by:

Ivan Kuzyk, Kyle Baudoin, Kendall Bobula June 9, 2017

The New York Times, June 6, 2017



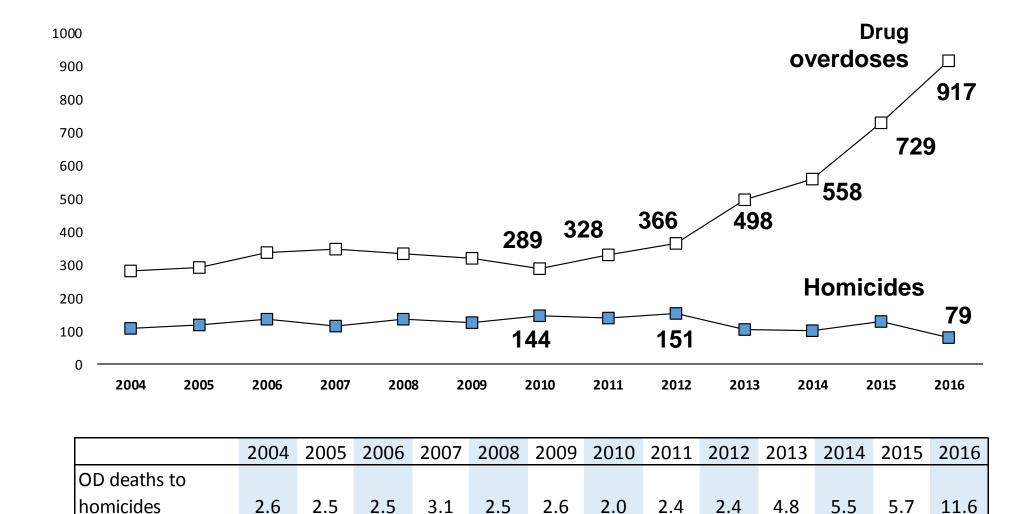
OPM's Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division monitors developments in the state criminal justice system.

We became aware of dramatic increases in the number of people entering the criminal justice system with issues related to opioid use.

We also began to map opioid deaths using OCME date.

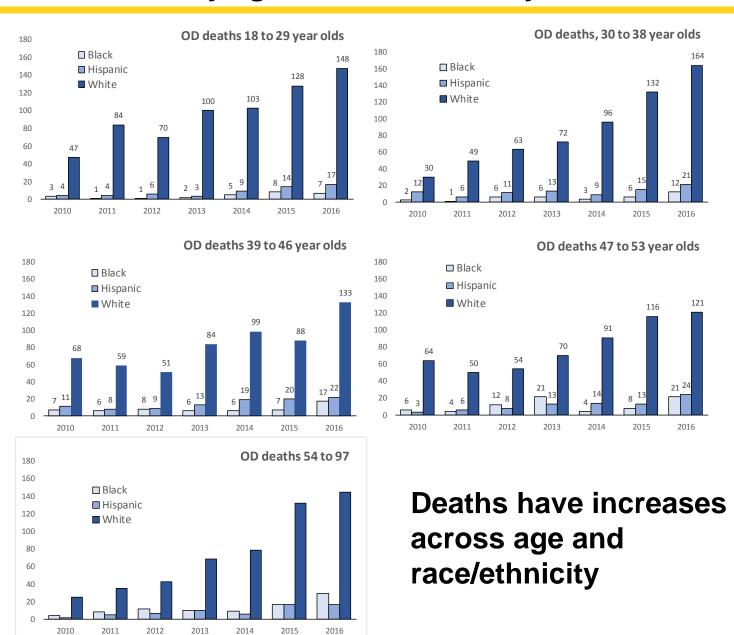
Source: The New York Times, June 6, 2017

Overdose deaths and homicides in CT, 2004 to 2016

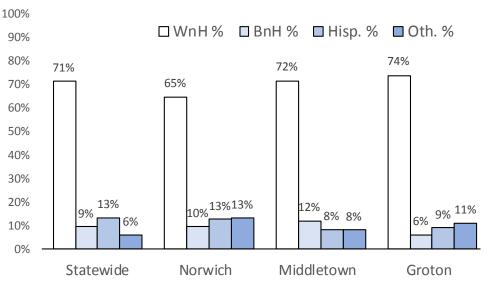


Source: CT OCME

Overdose deaths by age and race/ethnicity, 2010 to 2016



Cities, towns and race in CT



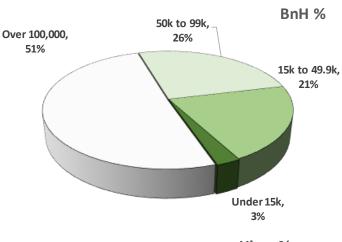


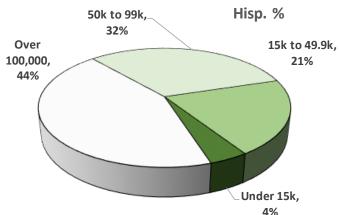
The state's major minority groups are, generally, clustered in the state's largest cities. In general, as town population diminishes, so too does the percentage of minority residents

100% 92% 90% 83% 80% 66% 70% 60% 50% 40% 33% 33% 30% 17% 20% 7% 5% 7% 6% 10% 1% 3% 3% 0% Towns 50k to 99k Towns 15k to Towns under 15k 100,000 49.9k

Source: US Census 2010

15k to 49.9k, 47% WnH % 0ver 100,000, 8% Under 15k, 22%





Source: US Census 2010

Cities, towns and race in CT

Only 8% of CT Whites live in cities with populations over 100,000; 22% live in small towns of under 15,000

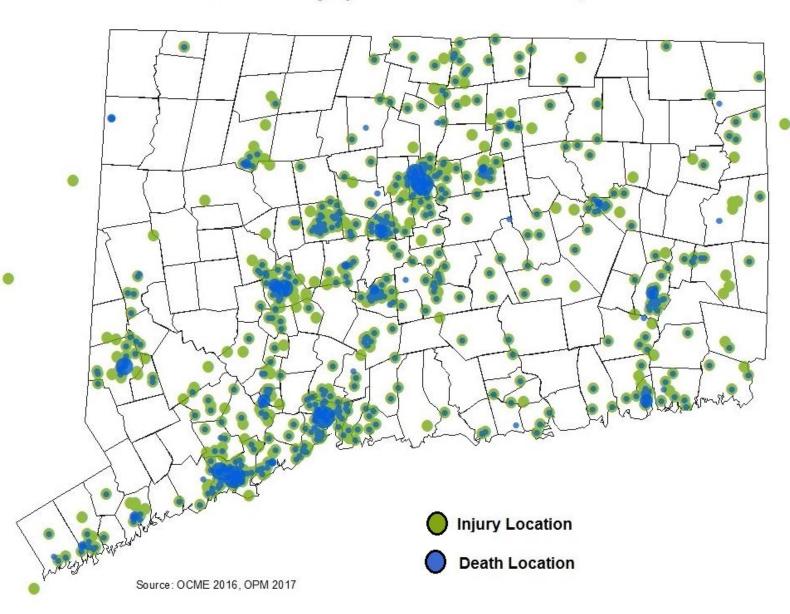
Among Blacks, 51% live in cities over 100,000; only 3% live in towns with less than 15,000 inhabitants.

Among Hispanics, 44% live in cities with more than 100,000 residents. 4% live in towns with less than 15,000 people.

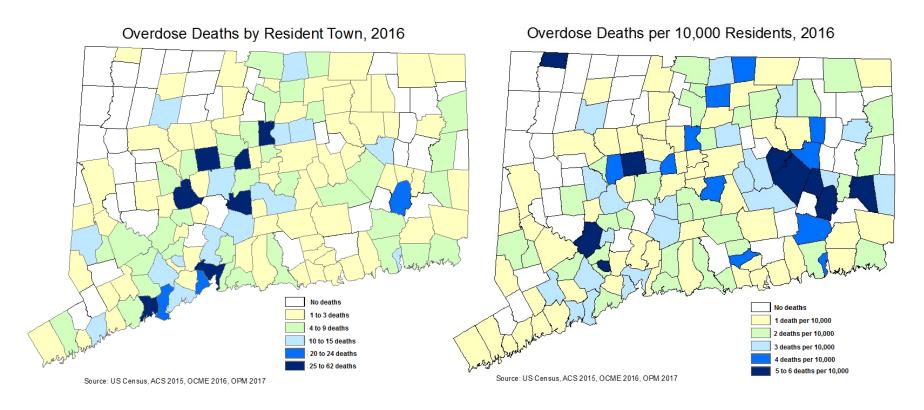
	Towns	% Pop.	
Over 100,000	5	18%	
50,000 to 99,900	14	24%	
15,000 to 49,900	58	41%	
Under 15,000	92	17%	

Injury towns and towns-of-death

Overdose Injury and Death Locations, 2016

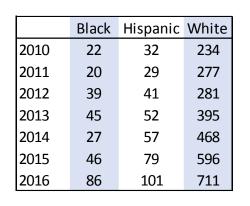


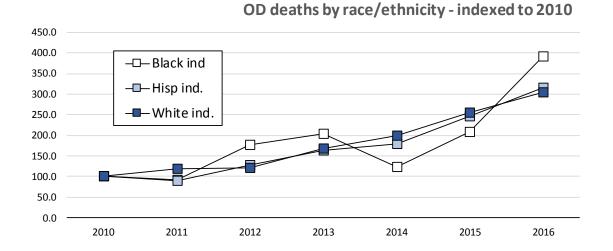
Deaths by town and rates-of-death



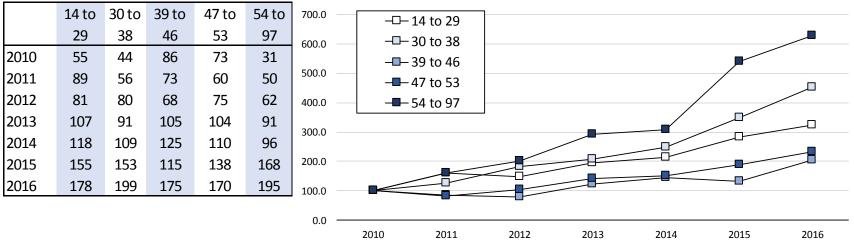
It would be a gross simplification to say that opioid use and addiction is a suburban, white problem. In fact opioid abuse is growing among every demographic in the state.

Indexed OD deaths by race/ethnicity and age



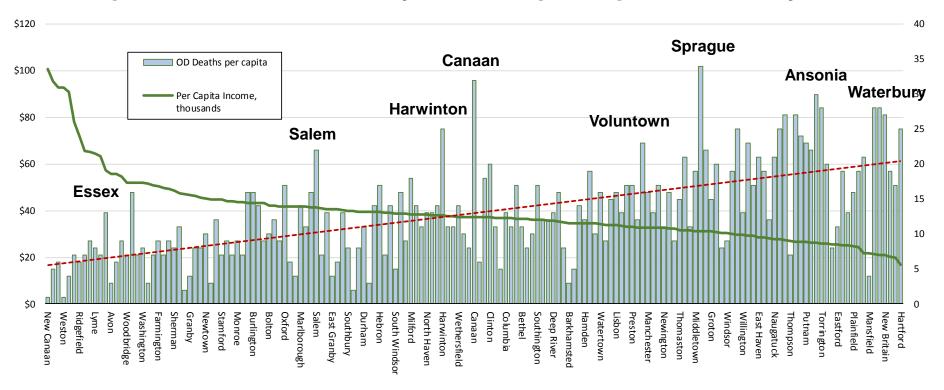


OD deaths by age quintile - indexed to 2010



The upshot – opioids is simply pulling more whites into the criminal justice system

Per capita overdose deaths by town vs. per capita income by town

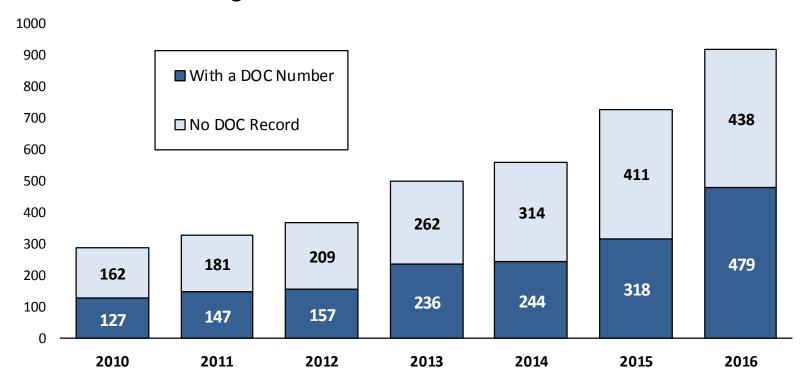


Overdose deaths, 2004 through 2016, Source CT OCME Per capita income, Source: U.S. Census 2010

Although every town has been affected by drug overdose deaths, less affluent areas of the state are generally more likely to bear the brunt of this epidemic.

Overdose deaths and the prison system

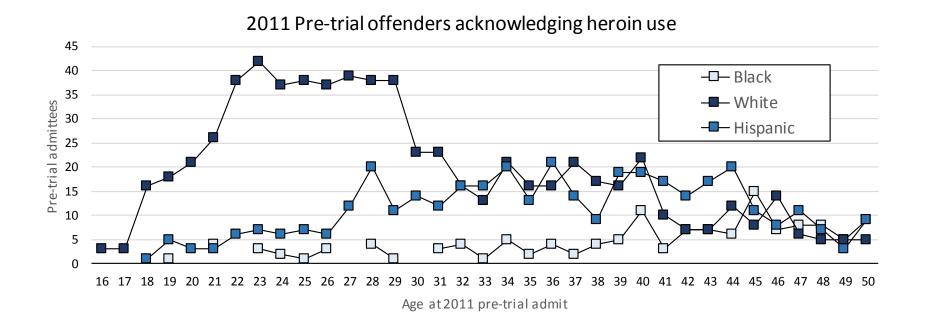
CT Accidental Drug Intoxication Deaths



CT Accidental Drug Deaths

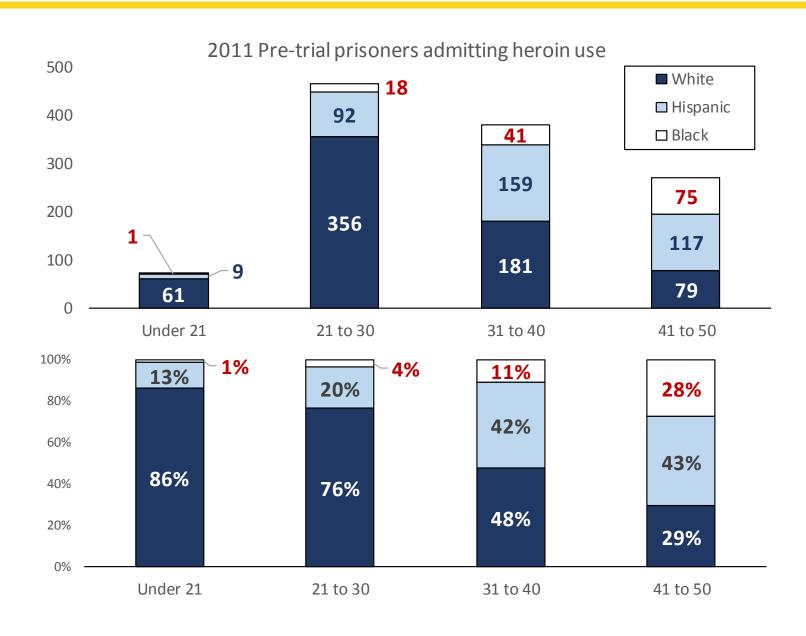
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total Drug Deaths	289	328	366	498	558	729	917
With a DOC Number	127	147	157	236	244	318	479
No DOC Record	162	181	209	262	314	411	438
% with a DOC record	44%	45%	43%	47%	44%	44%	52%

Jail re-interview data, 2011



As long ago as 2011, we had the data to begin to see the wave coming.

In the data as long as 2011



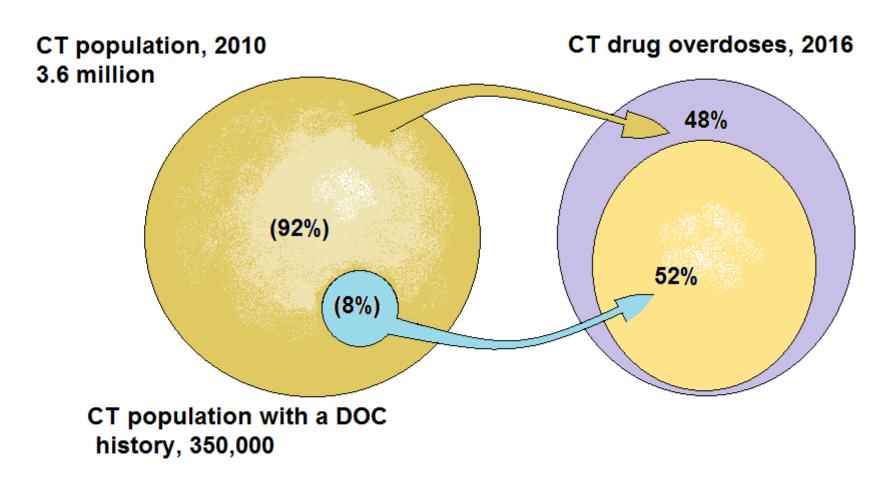
Criminal Justice Policy & Planning Division



OPM/CJPPD – Research 450 Capitol Avenue Hartford CT, 06106

www.ct.gov/opm/CriminalJustice/Research

Drug deaths and incarceration history



Approximately 14,500 people are incarcerated in CT today. The DOC cannot definitively identify which of these offenders have a history of opioid use.

Cities and towns in CT, 2010

If we take the towns with the ten largest populations of blacks, whites and Hispanics in the state, we end up with a list of 18 towns.

Top 10 towns sorted by group population contain:

- •68% of blacks
- •64% of Hispanics, and
- •19% of whites

In 2010, the 4 largest cities in the state were home to:
•45.9% of CT black nonHispanics
•37.4% of the CT

- •37.4% of the CT Hispanics, and
- •5.7% of the state's white non-Hispanics.

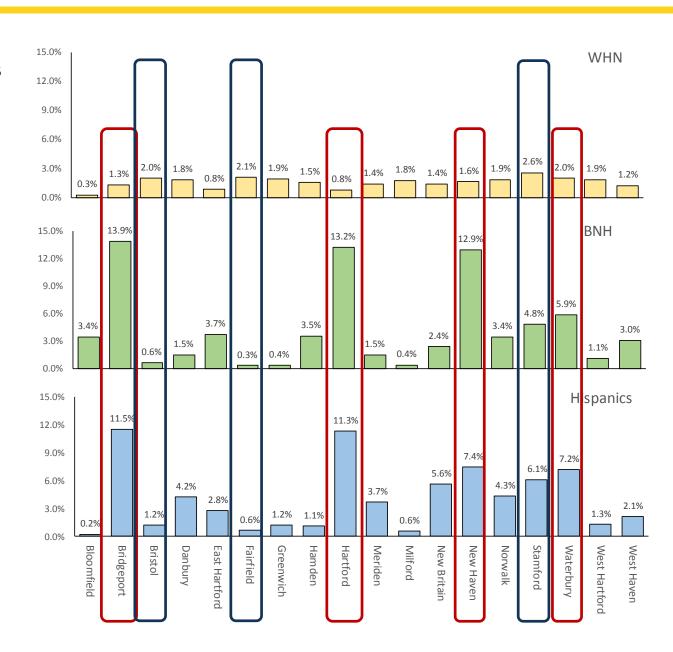


Tableau Link

https://public.tableau.com/views/OverdoseAnalysis/Overdose Analysis?:embed=y&:display_count=yes&publish=yes