OPM Criminal Justice Update

The 2016 Prison Population Forecast
Decriminalization and Incarceration
Impact of Heroin and Opioid Use and the Prison System
RREC Report pursuant to PA 15-216

Presented

February 2016
The 2016 Prison Population Forecast

Each February, OPM is required to publish a prison population forecast that projects the size of the inmate population in the coming year.

This year’s projection is available on-line at OPM’s Criminal Justice Policy & Planning Division website.
Each year OPM produced a series of projections and then chooses the most reasonable outcome based on a variety of assumptions and factors.

Source: CT OPM
OPM considers this year’s forecast to be moderately conservative. By the start of next year, we could see a prison population at or below 15,200.
The 2016 Prison Population Forecast

- This chart places the OPM’s 2016 forecast within the context of prison population trends since their historic peak in 2008.
- OPM considers gradual, measured reductions in the size of the prison population to be optimal.

Source: CT OPM
The impact of Drug Possession changes effective 10/1/2015

Impact of Drug Possession change from felony to misdemeanor and elimination of mandatory minimum on incarceration effective 10/1/2015

- The total number of offenders incarcerated with a controlling offense of 21a-279, declined by 21%, from 510 to 405, between 10/14/15 and 2/24/16.
- During the same period, we witnessed a 43% reduction among pre-trial prisoners.
- Among sentenced prisoners there was a 9% drop.

Source: CT DOC
CT accidental drug deaths

CT accidental drug intoxication deaths

- w/ DOC number
- No DOC record

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>w/ DOC number</th>
<th>No DOC record</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CT Accidental Drug Deaths

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total drug deaths</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>558</td>
<td>723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With a DOC number</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No DOC record</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% with a DOC record</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of heroin deaths</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>415</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%, death with heroin</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percent change 2012 – 2015: All deaths: 98%, heroin deaths: 138%

Source: OCME, CT DOC
CJPPD staff have been tracking the explosion in heroin/opioid use in CT's prison system for several years. One surprising aspect of this problem was revealed to us through prisoner interviews we have been performing at Walker CI since November of 2015.

- Patterns of heroin/opioid use among prisoners in CT is completely different for among black, white and Hispanic prisoners.
- Heroin/opioid use is more correlated to suburban residents than urban residents.

Source: CSSD
Acknowledged heroin use – pre-trial offenders, 2011

This data was collected by CSSD’s Jail Re-interview Staff and shared with OPM for the study on pre-trial offenders.

Source: CSSD
The report is produced to satisfy Public Act No. 15-216, AN ACT CONCERNING RISK REDUCTION CREDITS, CARRY PERMITS AND PAROLE OFFICER ACCESS TO STATE FIREARMS DATABASE.

Such report shall include:

1. The number of inmates released overall and the number of inmates released early as a result of the award of such credit
2. The crimes for which such released inmates were convicted
3. The amount of risk reduction credit earned by inmates released early pursuant to such credit; and
4. Any recidivism data regarding inmates who were released early pursuant to such credit, including any data such as rate of reentry into the correctional system, elapsed time between release and such reentry, and the crimes for which such inmates were convicted that resulted in such reentry.

5. Not later than thirty days after submission of the report to the General Assembly, said commissioner shall post the report on the Department of Correction’s Internet web site.

Source: OPM