

Arizona Arrestee Reporting Information Network

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From DUF to AARIN

- **DUF (1987-1997)**
 - Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) Program
 - NIJ funded in 12-23 cities
- **ADAM (1997-2003)**
 - Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program
 - 38 cities across the US, and 7 foreign countries
 - ASU team operated Maricopa and Pima sites
- **AARIN (2007-present)**
 - Locally initiated by Maricopa County based on NIJ's ADAM Program
 - Began data collection January 2007

AARIN

- **Maricopa County has re-initiated data collection, as of January 2007**
 - Funded by Maricopa County
- **Data collection sites:**
 - 4th Avenue Jail
 - Glendale PD
 - Mesa PD
 - South East Juvenile Complex
 - Durango Juvenile Detention Facility
- **We have recently experienced budget cut backs**
 - 4th Avenue only-3 times a year

Program in Brief

A Monitoring System

- trends and prevalence rates
- special populations

A Research Platform

- supplemental questionnaires
- longitudinal evaluations & program planning
- enforcement, treatment, and prevention strategies

A Policy Tool

- rapid information turn-around
- evidence-based policymaking

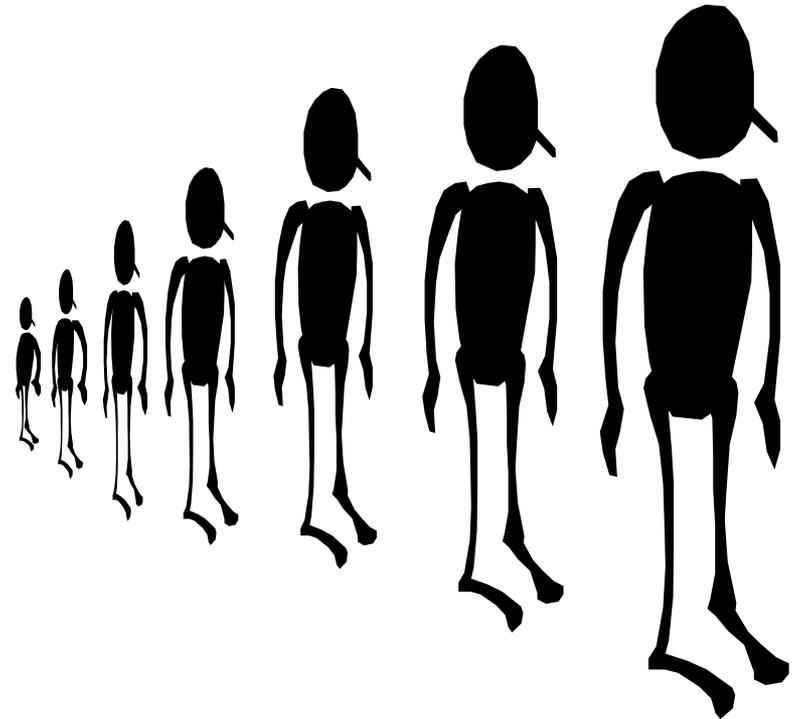
Sampling Strategy

Probability sample

- Probability sample of bookings

Why does this matter?

- Known sampling properties for:
 - trends
 - prevalence estimates



Core Interview Instrument

15-20 minutes

- **Demographics**
 - Age, race/ethnicity, education, employment, housing
- **Drug Use**
 - 8 specific drugs, 2 alternate “other” drugs
- **Treatment**
 - Substance abuse and mental health
- **Prior arrests and incarceration**
- **Firearms**
- **Gangs**
- **Victimization**
- **Immigration and Naturalization**
- **Veteran Status**

Addenda Instruments

Current & Previously Used AARIN Addenda:

- Co-Occurring Disorders – 1q-4q2007
- Drug Market – 1q-4q2008
- Methamphetamine - 1q-4q2008
- Veterans - 1q-4q2009
- Gangs – 1q2009-current
- Criminal History & Activity – 3q2009-current
- Prescription Drugs – 1q-2q2010
- Police Contact – 3q2010-current

Other AARIN Addenda:

- Firearms
- Gambling
- Mental Health
- Other Drug Use
- Drug Use, Lifestyle, and Treatment
- Court Processes
- Domestic Violence
- Health & Relationships
- HIV
- Syringe & Intravenous Drug Use

Voluntary Drug Testing

- Urine Specimens
 - self-administered
 - no observation
 - shipped daily to central laboratory
- Drug Panel
 - Four Schedule I drugs: marijuana, cocaine, methamphetamine, and heroin; plus alcohol

Survey Instrument Design and Data Management



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- Instruments are designed using the most advanced software and hardware for creating, scanning, and managing both Optical Mark Read (OMR) and Optical Character Recognition (OCR).

Arizona Arrestee Reporting Information Network (AARIN) Adult Core

SURVEY ID # [Grid of bubbles for ID entry]

INTERVIEWER INITIALS & ID [Grid of bubbles for interviewer info]

NOTE: INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS ARE IN ALL CAPS AND ARE NOT TO BE READ TO THE RESPONDENT. INSTRUCTIONS IN ITALICS INDICATE THAT THE INTERVIEWER SHOULD SUBSTITUTE THE APPROPRIATE WORD OR PHRASE. EVERYTHING ELSE SHOULD BE READ TO THE RESPONDENT, INCLUDING TRANSITION STATEMENTS.

IMPORTANT: IF THE RESPONDENT HAS USED "OTHER" DRUGS LISTED IN Q2, RECORD THE FIRST TWO BELOW AND ASK DRUG GRID QUESTIONS.

What other drugs have you used? [REFER TO Q2]

Other #1 [Bubble grid]

Other #2 [Bubble grid]

1. I want to start by asking you about different drugs you may or may not have used at some time in your life.

	ALCOHOL	WHA/MA/VA	COCAINE	HEROIN	MARIJUANA	ECSTASY	Other Drug #1	Other Drug #2
A. Have you ever tried any of the following drugs? [READ THIS FOR EACH DRUG. THEN READ DOWN COLUMN.]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]						
B. When you first tried [DRUG] how old were you?	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]						
C. Have you used [DRUG] during the last 12 months? [IF NO SKIP TO "H" BELOW - TREATMENT SECTION]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]						
D. In the past 3 days did you use [DRUG]?	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]						
E. How many days did you use [DRUG] in the past 30 days?	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]						
F. During the past 12 months have you consciously tried to cut down, or out using [DRUG]?	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]						
G. If yes to the previous question, were you successful?	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]						

[TREATMENT QUESTIONS: ASK ALL RESPONDENTS WHO EVER USED THE DRUG]

H. Have you, felt that you needed or were dependent on [DRUG] in the past 12 months?	[Bubbles]							
I. Are you now receiving treatment or detox for [DRUG]?	[Bubbles]							
J. Have you received treatment or detox for [DRUG] in the past 12 months?	[Bubbles]							
K. Do you feel you could use treatment for [DRUG]?	[Bubbles]							

Customized, machine scan-able instruments that not only decrease costs and turn-around time for data entry and processing over traditional methods, but also provides 99.9% data entry read accuracy.

Whether or not you have used any prescription drugs, I want to ask some questions about if you have possessed any, and if so how you got them. Please remember that everything you tell me is completely confidential. [REMINDER: JUST ILLEGAL POSSESSION]

	Cocaine	Oxycotin	Heroin	Other Pain Killers	Valium or Xanax	Zoloft or Prozac	Other Prescription	Over the Counter	Other - specify
4. Have you, sold any cash for [DRUG] in the past 30 days? [ASK ABOUT ONE DRUG AT A TIME]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]
4a. Did you pay cash only? [IF YES: Did you pay just cash, or cash and something else?]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]
4b. If it was cash and something else, what else was it?	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]
<input type="button" value="MARK ALL THAT APPLY"/>									
4c. The last time you bought [DRUG] how much did you pay in cash for each pill/bottle?	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]
5. Have you gotten [DRUG] in the past 30 days without paying any cash?	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]
5a. How did you get [DRUG] without paying any cash?	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]
<input type="button" value="MARK ALL THAT APPLY"/>									
6. The last time you got [DRUG] was it in your own neighborhood?	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]
7. The last time you got [DRUG] what type of place was it?	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]
<input type="button" value="SELECT ONE RESPONSE"/>									
8. Have you sold [DRUG] in the past 12 months?	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]
8a. Have you sold [DRUG] in the past 30 days?	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]
8b. How many of the past 30 days have you sold [DRUG]?	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]	[Bubbles]

Today's Topics

- Trends in drug use and emerging problems
- Veterans in the Criminal Justice System
- Criminal Involvement - Type & Frequency
- Prescription Drugs
- Illegal Immigrants

Longitudinal Trends and the Identification of an Increase in Opiate Use



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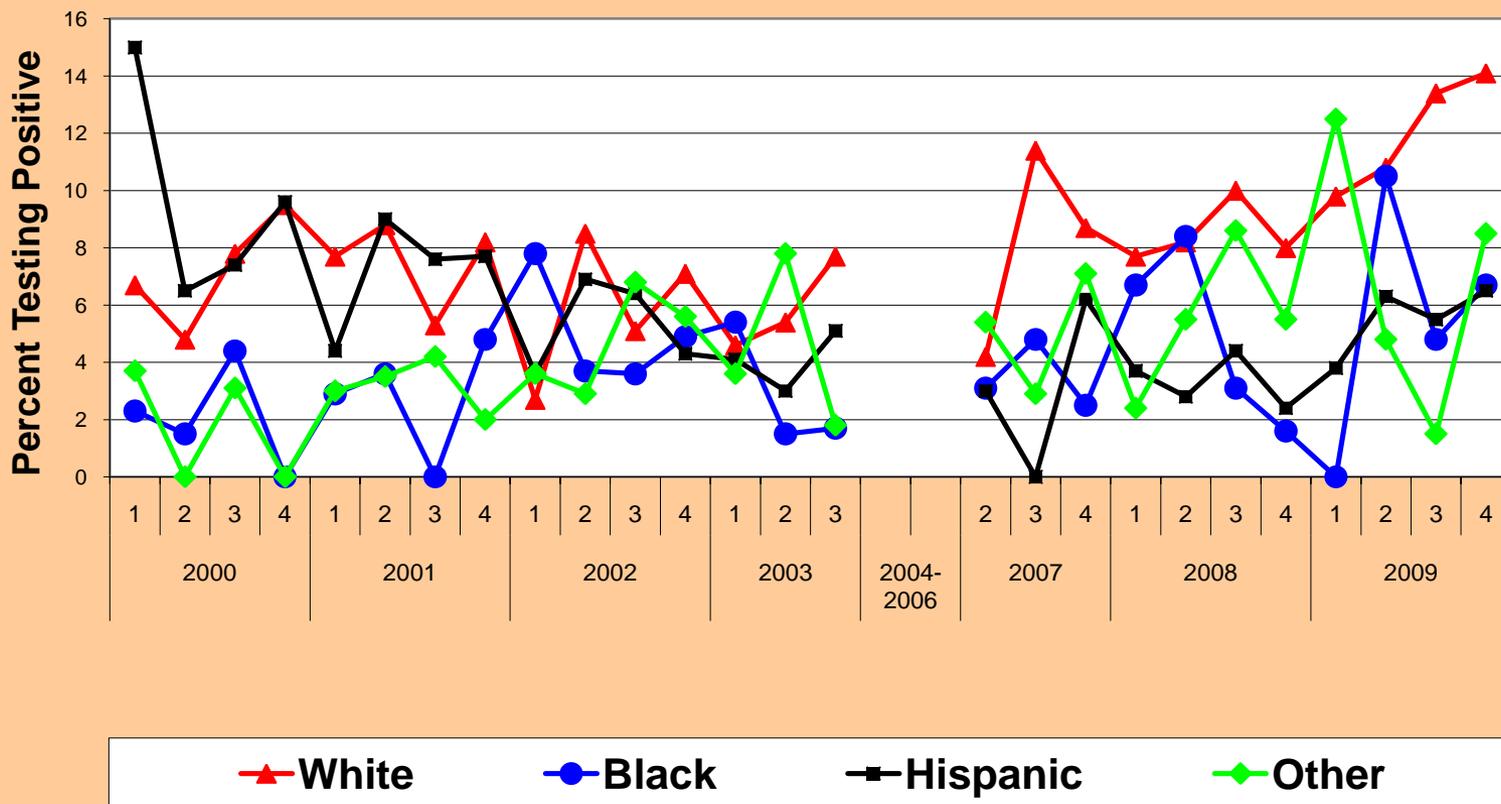
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Opiate Use on the Rise?

- Opiates? - Heroin and many common prescription pain relievers, such as:
 - Vicodin, OxyContin, codeine, Demerol, and Darvon
- Anecdotal support that opiate use was on the rise in Arizona generally, and Maricopa County specifically got us wondering...
 - Was opiate use on the rise?
 - If so, we should be seeing it in the arrestee population.
- Overall, arrestees were reporting use and testing positive for opiates at slightly higher rates, but not significantly different than typical trends.
- Closer examination started to reveal a few differences.

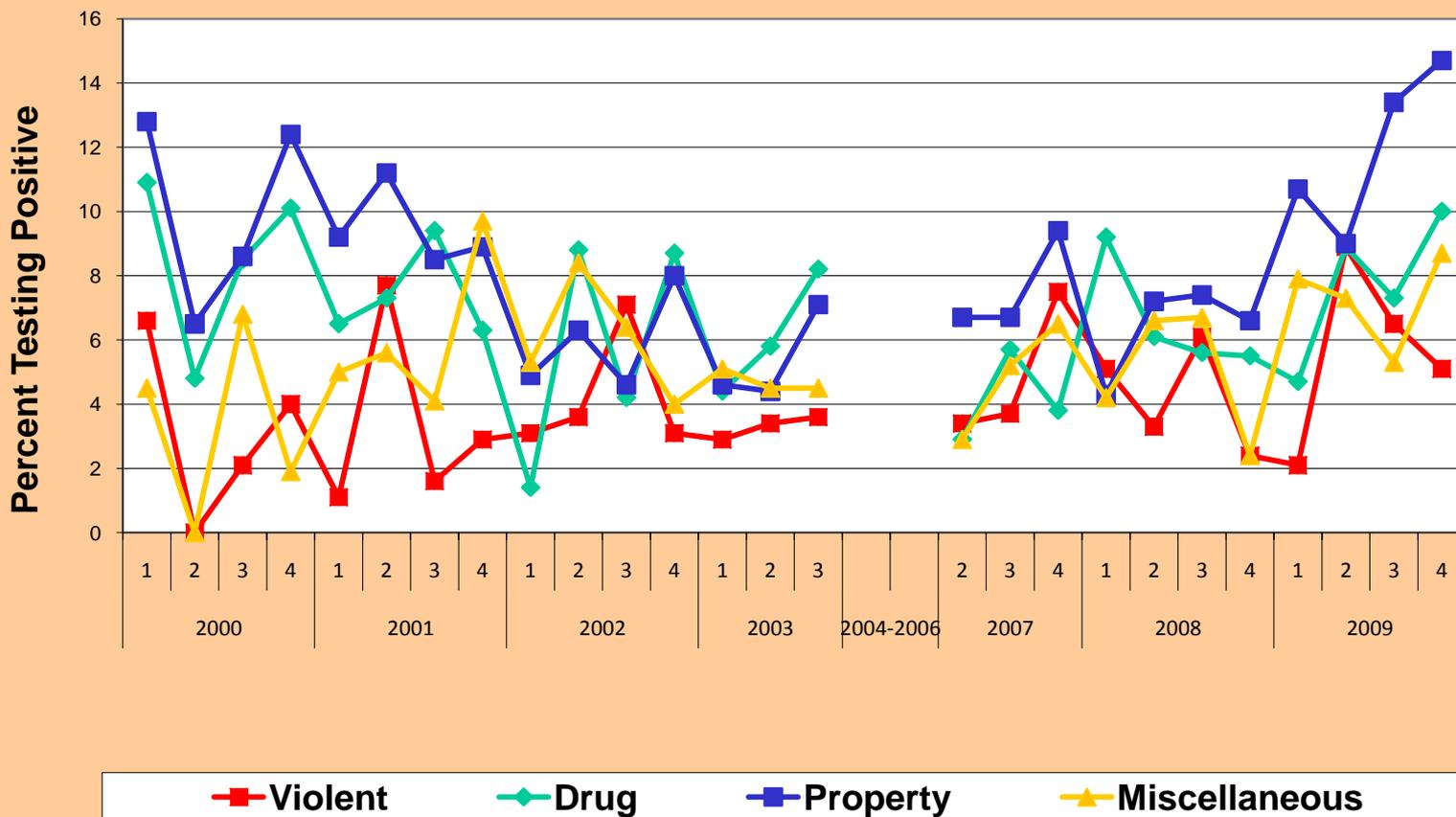
Opiate Use by Race / Ethnicity

Percent of Arrestees Testing Positive for Opiates by Race/Ethnicity and Quarter, 2000-2009



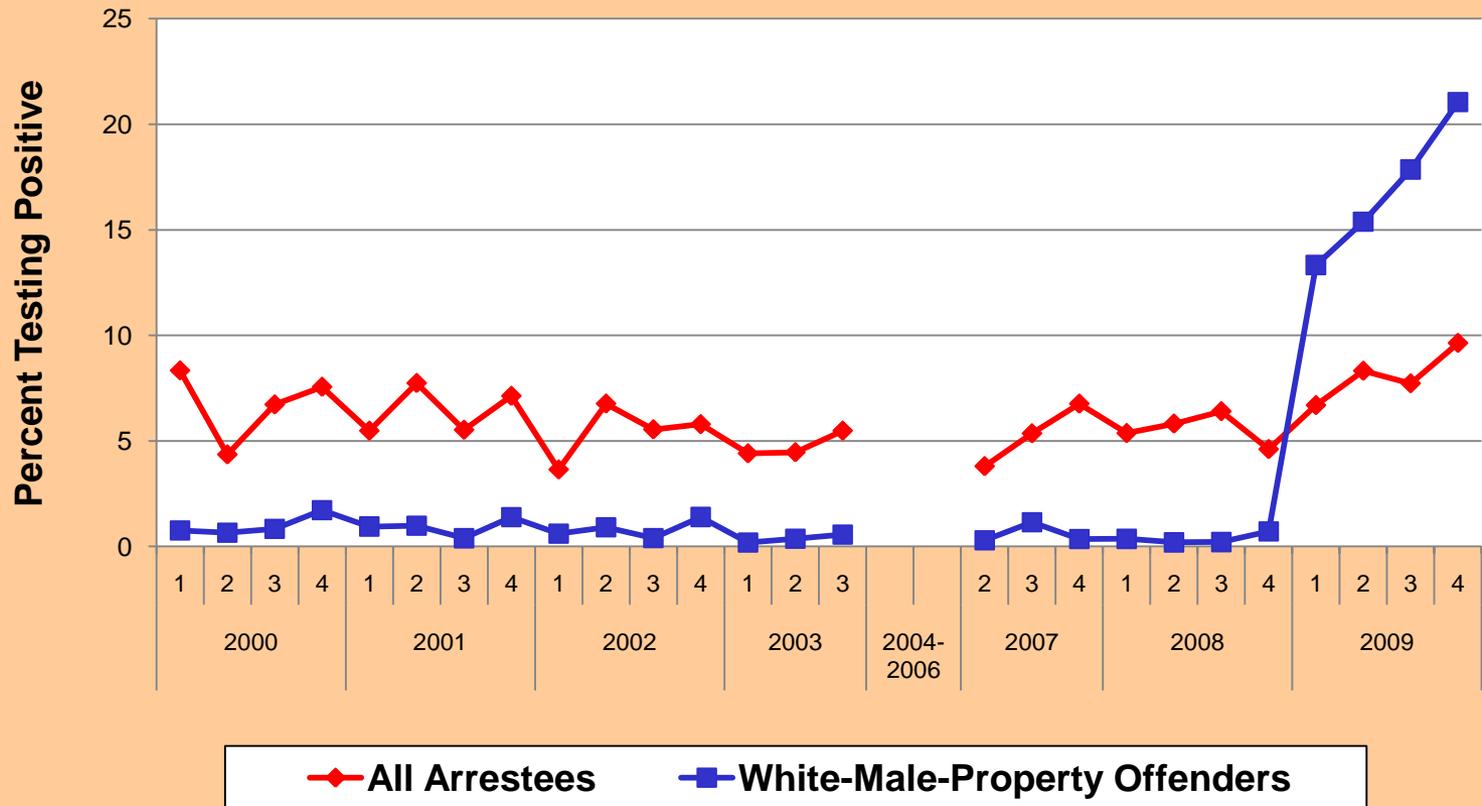
Opiate Use by Charge Type

Percent of Arrestees Testing Positive for Opiates by Charge Type and Quarter, 2000-2009

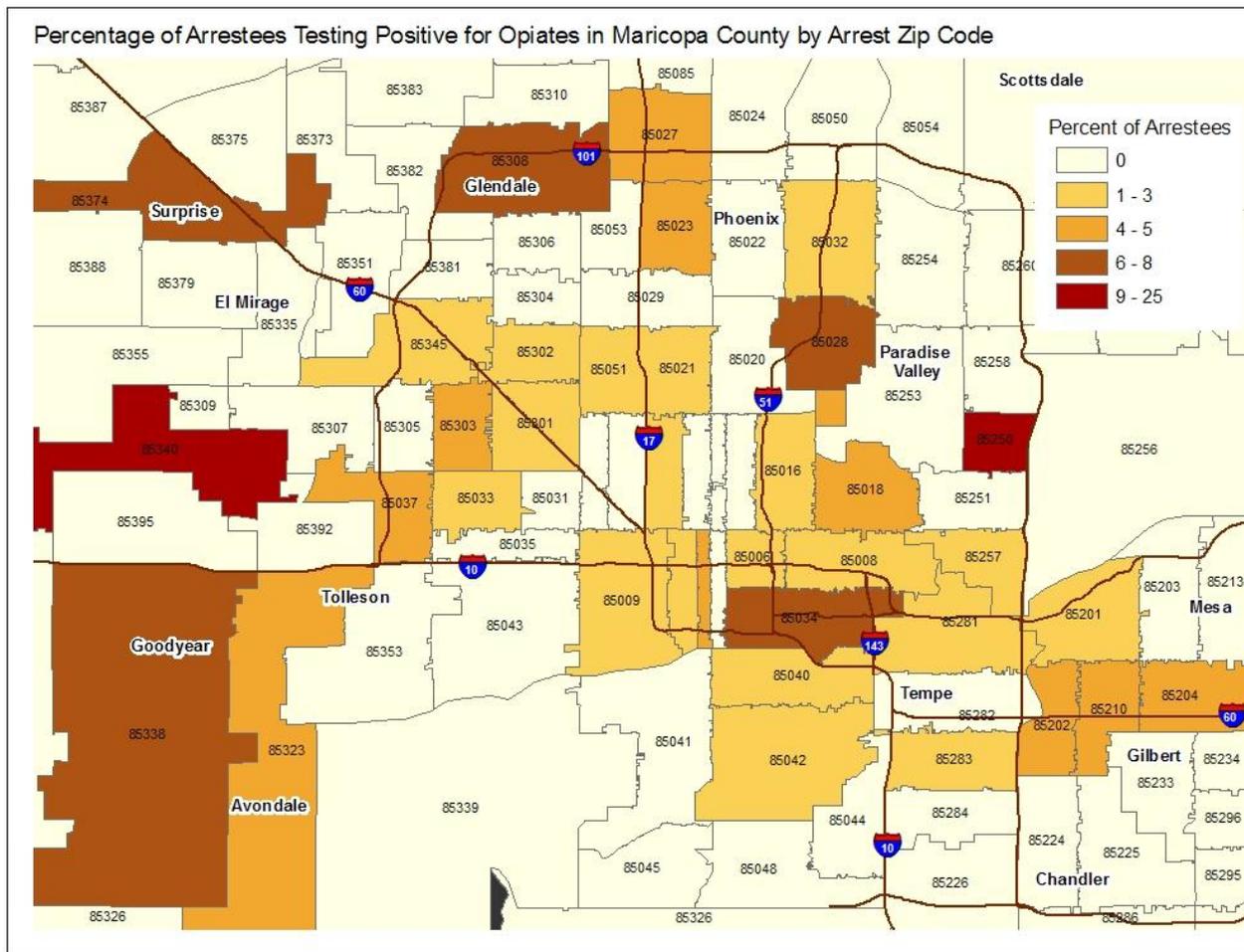


Opiate Use – Alarming Increase

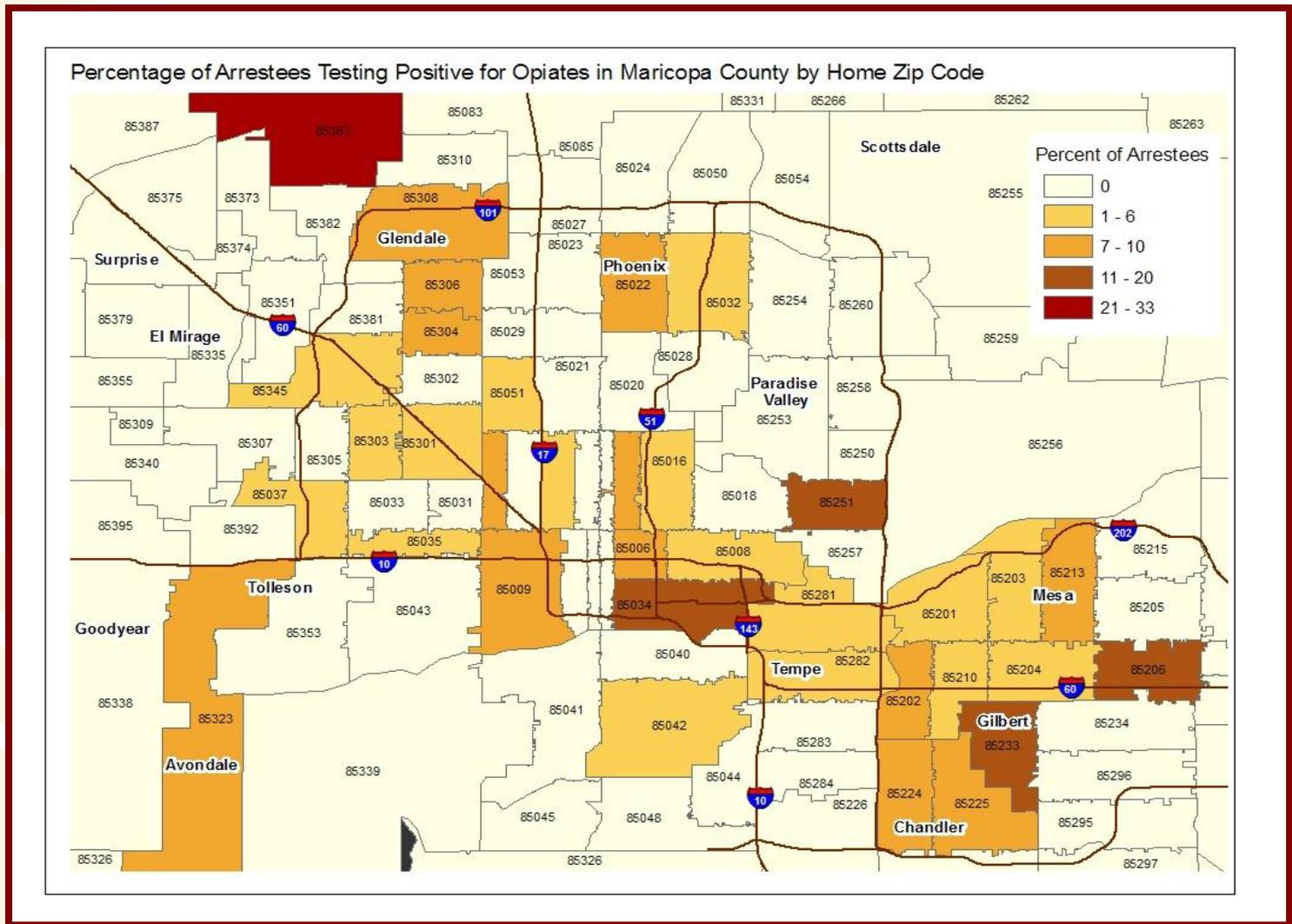
Percent of Arrestees Testing Positive for Opiates,
by Quarter 2000-2009



Percent of Arrestees Testing Positive for Opiates by Arrest Location Zip Code



Percent of Arrestees Testing Positive for Opiates by Home Zip Code



Implications

- **Certain Maricopa County arrestees are more likely to use opiates –**
 - Specifically white male property offenders.
- **Particular areas of the valley see disproportionate arrests for these individuals:**
 - Scottsdale (85250)
 - Phoenix (85028, 85034, & 85340)
 - Glendale (85308)
- **The residential address for these arrestees differs:**
 - Scottsdale (85251), Phoenix (85034), Mesa (85206), Gilbert (85233), and Glendale (85383)
- **Glendale Police Dept. – Current Investigation**

Report on Veterans among Maricopa County Arrestees



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Rationale for Concern

- **Very Little Information Available on Vets in the CJ system**
 - Most recent national data from 2001 -state and federal only
 - Few (if any) recent studies on local level
- **What is on the horizon?**
 - End of ops and troop withdrawal OIF/OEF (by 8/2011)
 - OIF/OFE “signature” injuries: TBI, PTSD
 - Potential link between combat-related injuries/problems and justice system involvement
 - Veterans Treatment Courts – 30 and counting (6/2010)

The AARIN Veterans Addendum

■ Veterans Addendum

- Added in 2009 as a threshold instrument
- Series of basic questions:
 - Nature of service: branch, OIF/OEF, length and discharge
 - Service-related problems: physical injury, PTSD, other mental health issues, substance abuse
 - Core instrument variables as well
- Not a mental health assessment tool
- Descriptive effort to paint a picture of:
 - The prevalence of vets in the arrestee population
 - 6.3% (n=132) of 2,102 respondents
 - The nature of their problems

Major Findings

- **Veterans – 6.3% of arrestees**
 - 2,102 interviewed in 2009 ... 130,000 booked (1.6%)
 - 132 vets interviewed represent 1.6% of all vets booked ... as many as 8,000 vets booked in 2009

- **Many suffering from problems (physical, PTSD, Mental health, substance use) that are likely service-related (52% at least one problem)**
 - Mental health problems more common among OIF/OEF vets than other vets

- **Veteran arrestees different from non-veterans**
 - Older, male, white, more education
 - More violent offenses, more hard drug use (crack, opiates)

Preliminary Report on Self-Reported Criminal Involvement among Arrestees



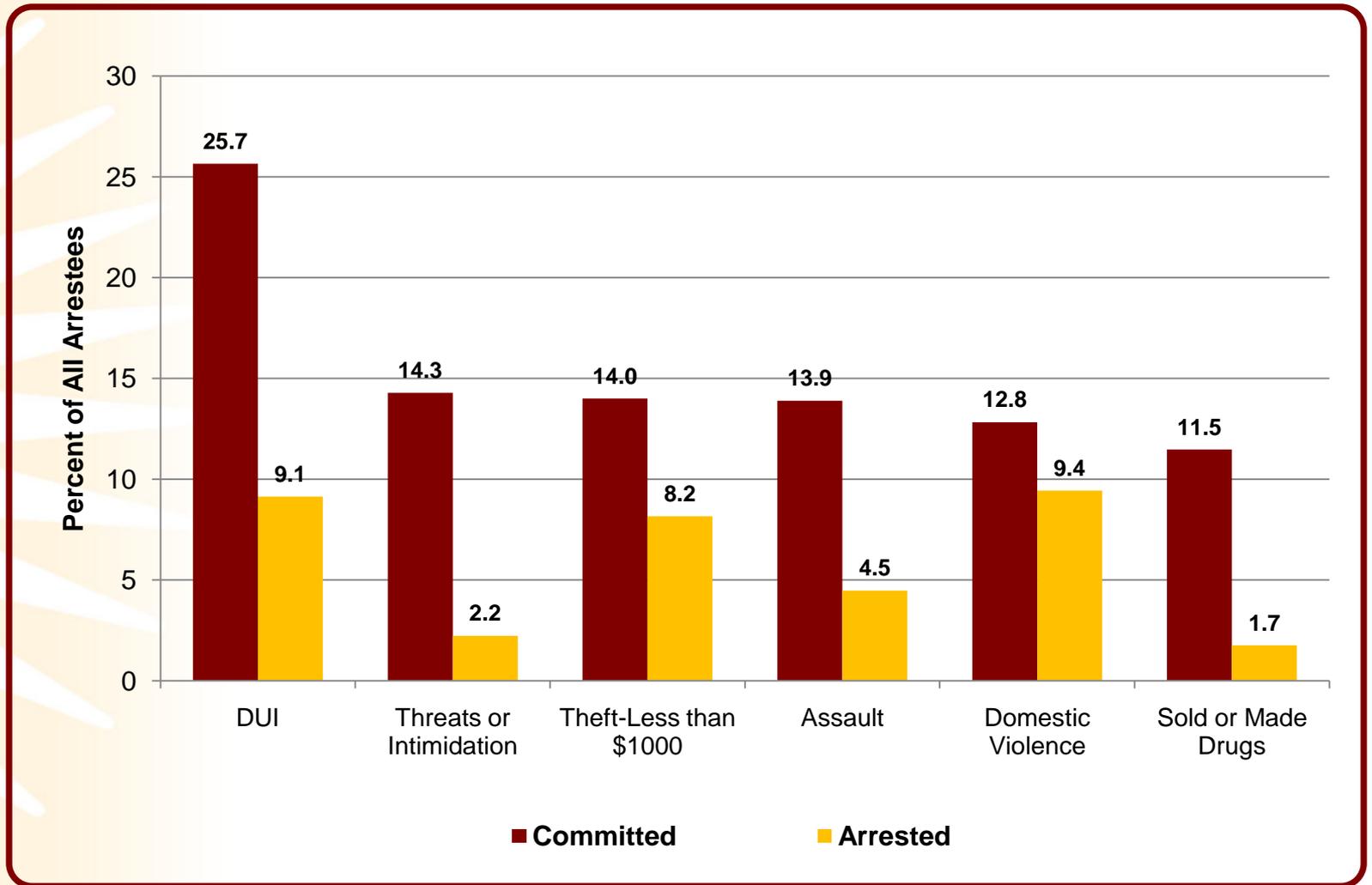
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Criminal Involvement Addendum

- **The addendum consists of 23 types of criminal activity.**
 - Respondents are asked whether they engaged in the crime in the past 12 months, and if so how many times.
 - They are then asked if they have been arrested for the crime in the past 12 months, and if so, how many times.
- **Examples of the questions:**
 - Have you written/drawn graffiti on school property, neighborhood houses/walls, stores, etc.?
 - Have you destroyed property worth LESS than \$250?
 - Have you destroyed property worth MORE than \$250?
 - Have you robbed someone by force or threat of force using a weapon?
 - Have you sold or made drugs?

Percent of Arrestees Reporting Committing and Being Arrested for the Six Top Offenses



Conclusions

- **Drive drunk, Get Nailed!**
 - Ya, right!
- **Domestic Violence**
 - Things are moving in the right direction.

Preliminary Report on Self-Reported Prescription Drug Use



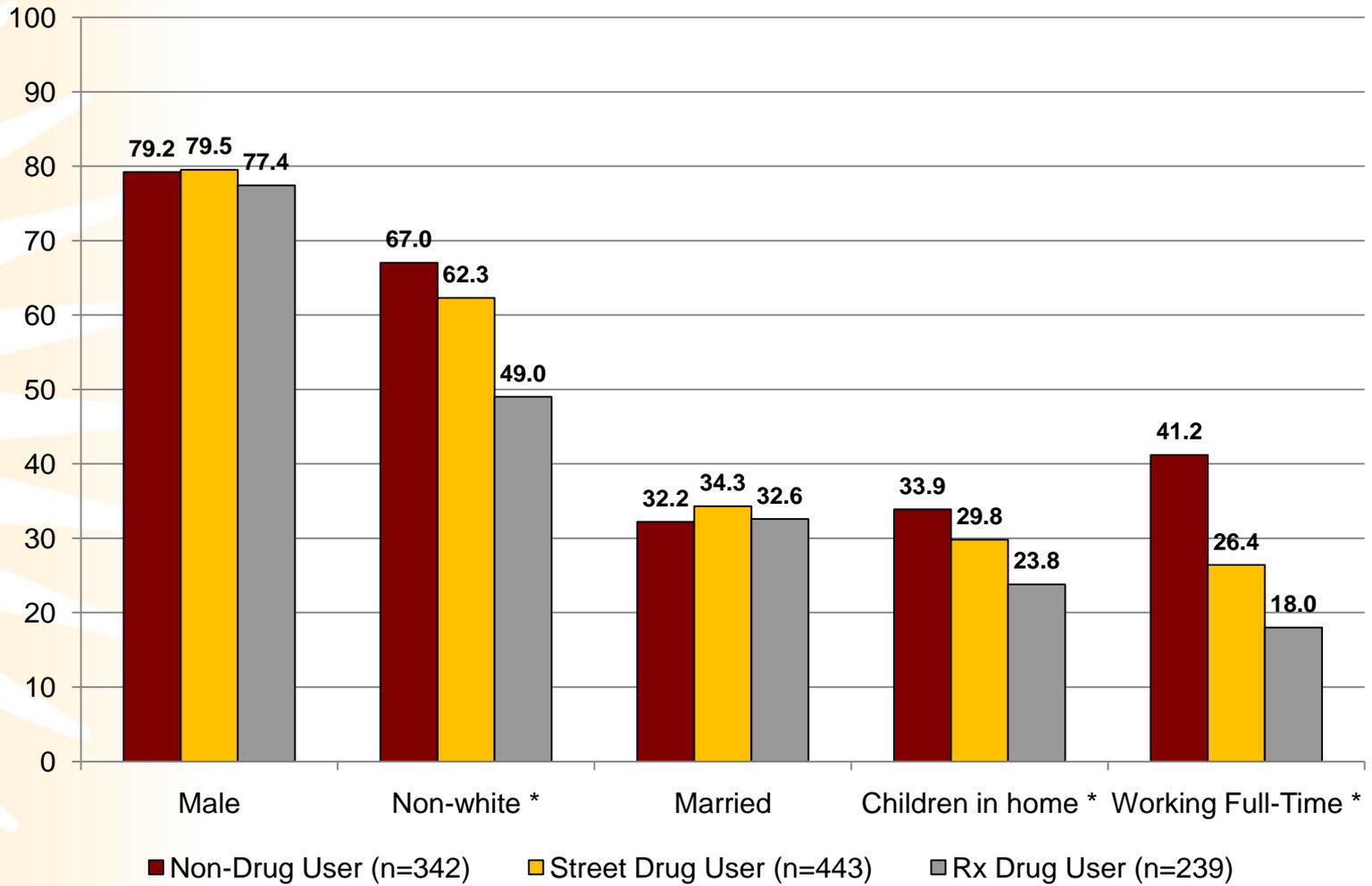
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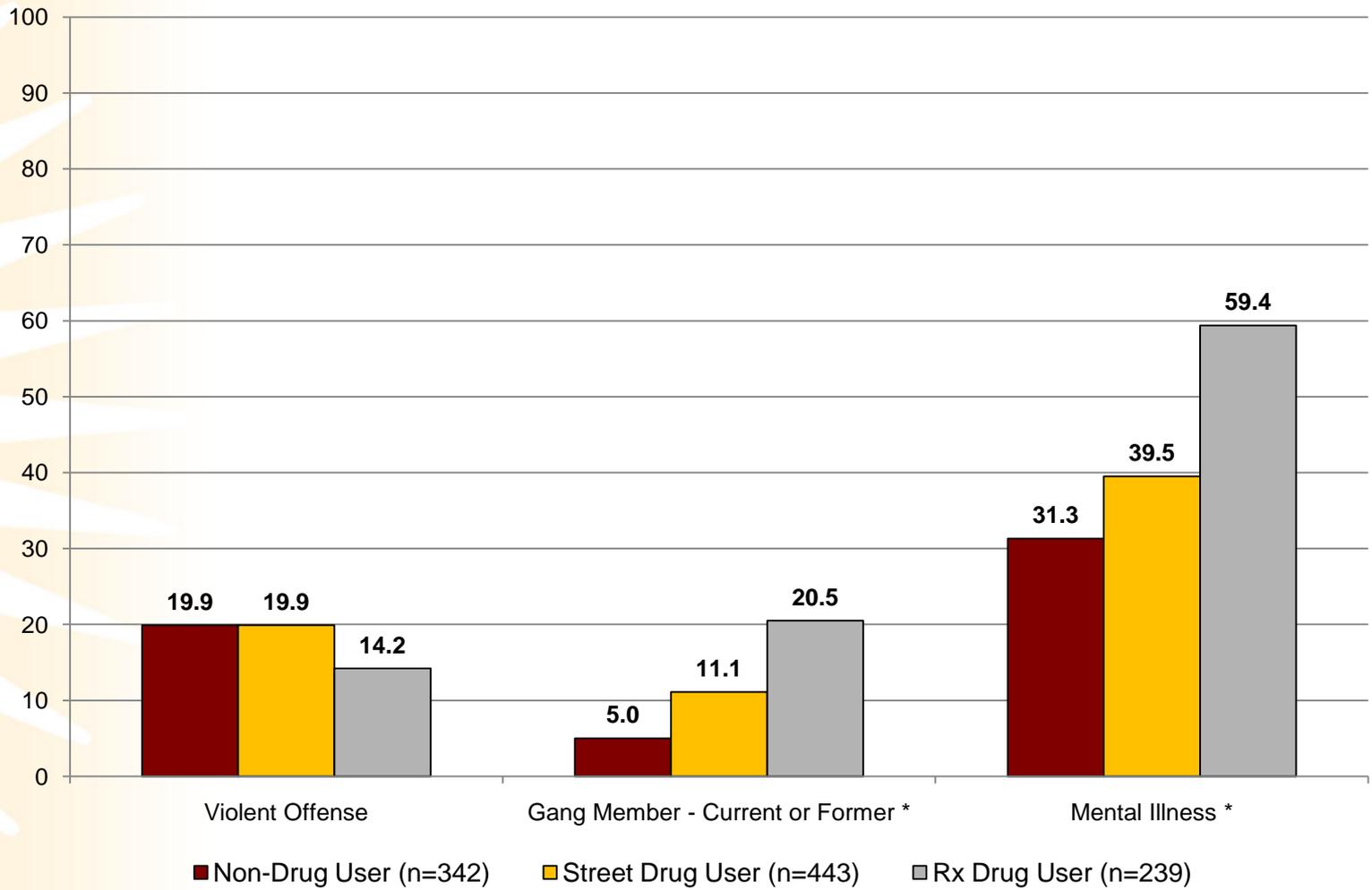
AARIN Prescription Drug Addendum

- Administered during 1st & 2nd quarter 2010
- Questions related to:
 - Specific prescription drugs used
 - History of prescription drug use
 - Selling and sources of prescription drugs
 - Reasons for use
- Gain better understanding of characteristics of prescription drug use among arrestees

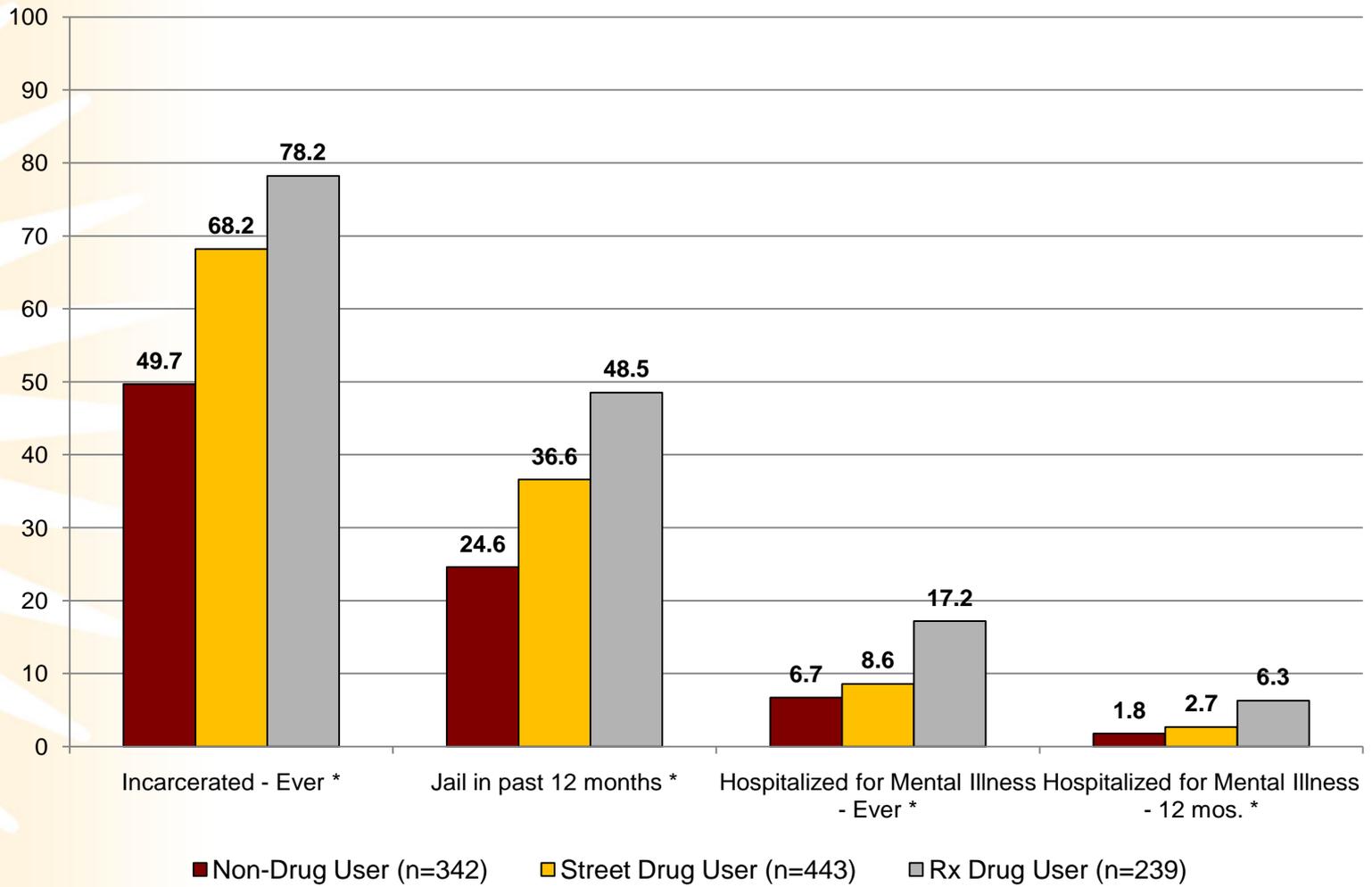
Background Characteristics by Drug Use Type



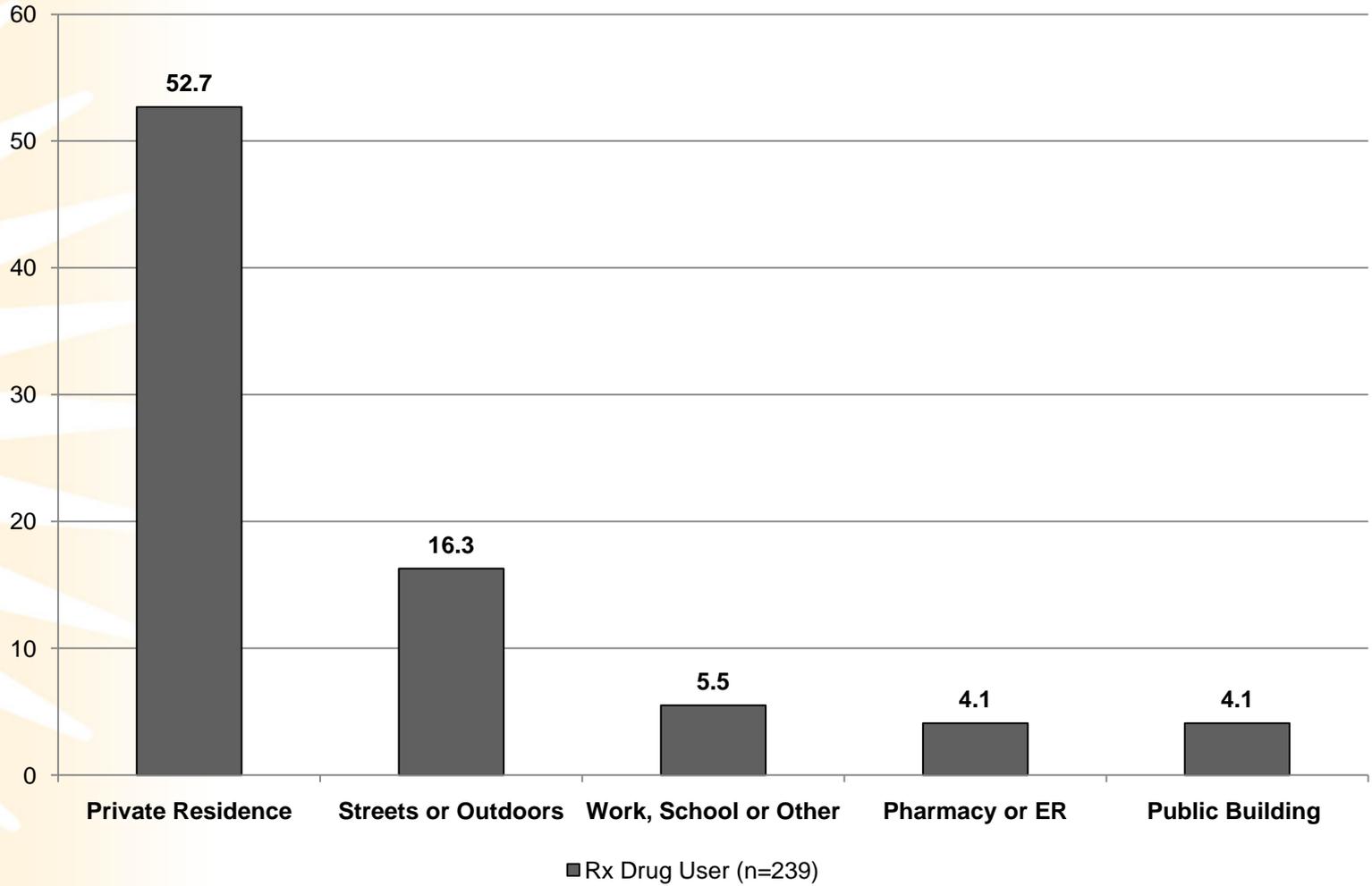
Behavioral Characteristics by Drug Use Type



Prior Institutionalization by Drug Use Type

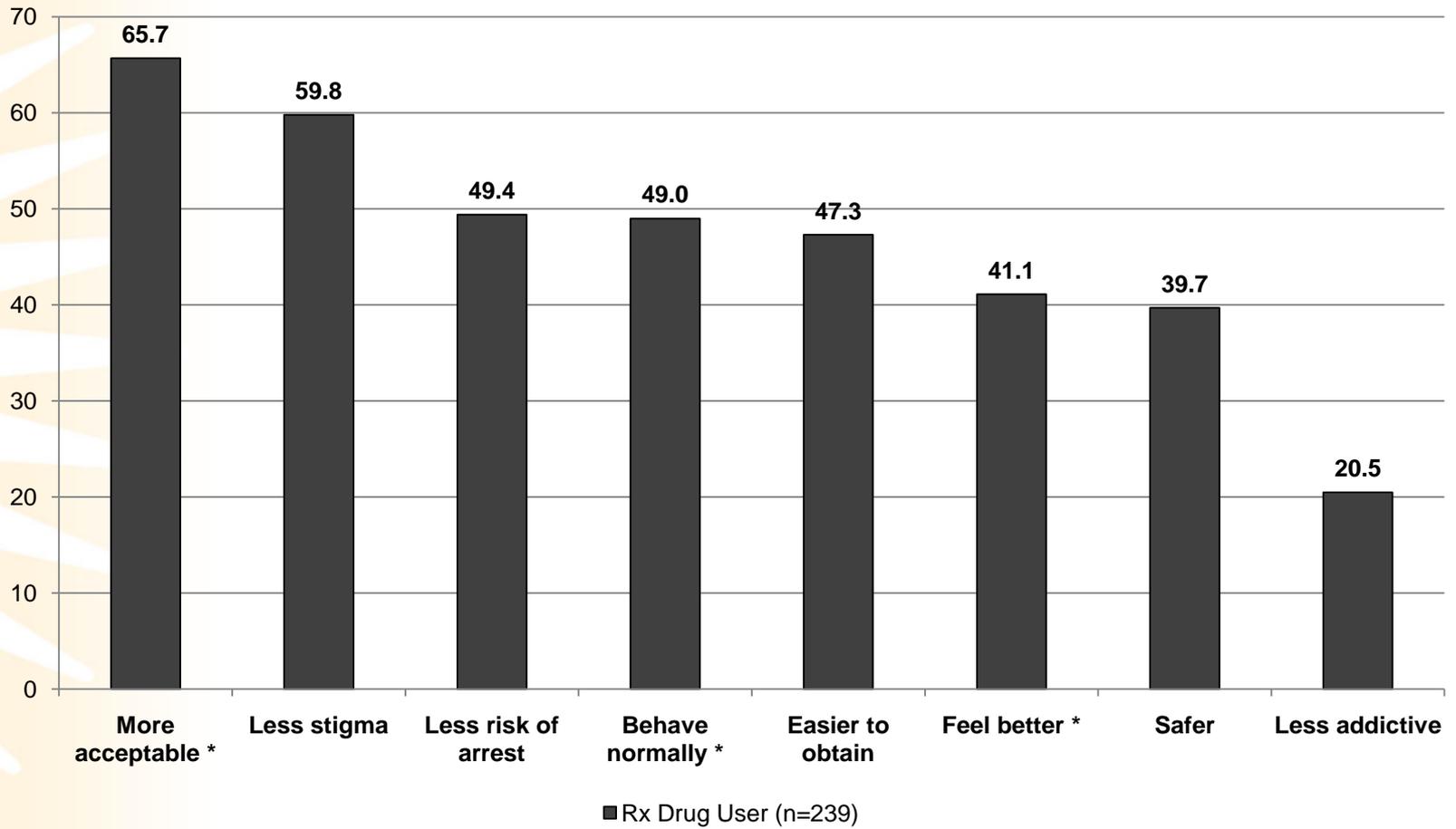


Location of Last Rx Drug Acquisition by Type of Place



Reasons Why People Use Prescription Drugs

Percent Agree or Strongly Agree



Conclusions

- Prescription drugs are dangerous like any other drug
- Users have lots of problems-mental illness, gang membership, incarceration
- Available on the street and from dealers
- People think they are more acceptable, less risk for arrest
- Illegal use of prescription drugs is a problem and needs to be taken seriously by everyone- government, pharmacies, doctors, law enforcement, parents, patients...

Examining the Relationship between Drug Use and Criminal Aliens



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Present Study

- 1) Examine whether there are differences in drug use between US citizens, illegal aliens, and legal aliens**
- 2) If there are differences, whether there is variation by drug type.**

Our measure of citizenship

- If they self-reported that they were US citizens through birth they were coded as US citizens.
- If no, asked “How did you enter the United States?”
 - Legal aliens: entered with immigrant visas, admitted as a refugee seeking asylum, or entered with student, work or long term visas.
 - Illegal aliens: entered the US with non-immigrant visas and overstayed or that entered the US without documents

Key Findings

- **There is a sizeable population of illegal aliens among recently booked arrestees in Maricopa County– 12%.**
 - Population is large enough to explore differences in patterns of drug use among illegal aliens, legal aliens, and US citizens.
 - This is likely not the case in most jurisdictions (allows us to make a unique contribution to the lit on criminal offending and immigration)

Key findings, continued

- **Illegal aliens differ in a number of notable ways across demographics and background characteristics:**
 - Almost exclusively male and Hispanic
 - Younger
 - Employed
 - Living with a spouse
 - Fewer prior arrests
 - Less like to have been arrested for violence
 - But more likely to be arrested for offenses involving alcohol (3-4 x U.S. citizens) (DUI's)
 - Less likely to receive income from illegal activities

Findings, continued

- **Illegal aliens are also distinct because of their patterns of drug use.**
 - Illegal aliens are less likely to report and test positive for any drug use (consistent with prior research).
 - Illegal aliens use marijuana and meth significantly less often (self report and UA).
 - Illegal aliens use powder cocaine more often (self report and UA (includes crack))
- **Paradox: despite their lower levels of drug use, they are more likely to have been arrested on drug charges**

Findings: continued

- **Even when controlling for immigration status, a number of other background and demographic factors predict drug use – well supported in prior research.**
 - Sex (males use marij, females use meth)
 - Race/Ethnicity (whites use meth; Blacks use crack/marij)
 - Low education
 - Unemployment
 - Prior criminal history

Implications

- There is a sizeable population of illegal aliens among recently booked arrestees in Maricopa County– 12%.
- Illegal immigrants are less likely to be involved in violence, but more likely to be involved in alcohol related offenses (i.e., DUI).
- Our findings are generally consistent with prior research on the relationship between illegal immigrants and drugs and crime.
 - Caveat: cocaine use.

Implications, continued

- **Despite lower drug use (generally), illegal aliens are twice as likely to have been arrested on drug charges. May be explained by:**
 - illegal aliens use drugs that are more likely to lead to arrest.
 - law enforcement efforts that target illegal immigration (they work harder to find illegal aliens, and since they are not as likely to engage in other crime, they are arrested on drug charges)