AARIN

Arizona Arrestee Reporting Information Network

Annual Adult Report 2008

April 2009

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by Michael D. White, Ph.D.

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Executive Summary

The Arizona Arrestee Reporting Information Network (AARIN) is a drug abuse monitoring system that provides ongoing descriptive information about drug use, crime, victimization, and other characteristics of interest among individuals arrested in Maricopa County, Arizona.

In five facilities throughout the county, professionally trained interviewers conduct voluntary and confidential interviews with recently booked arrestees. Questions focus on a range of topics including demographics, patterns of drug use (lifetime and recent), criminal activity, gang affiliation, victimization, mental health, citizenship, and treatment experiences. Each interviewee provides a urine specimen that is tested for the presence of alcohol and/or drugs.

AARIN serves as a near-real-time information source on the nature and extent of drug abuse and related activity in Maricopa County. This information helps to inform policy and practice among police, courts, and correctional agencies, thereby increasing public safety and addressing the needs of individuals who find themselves in the criminal justice system.

The AARIN Sample

Arrestees were included in the current report if they both completed the survey instrument and provided a valid urine specimen for testing. During 2008, across three venues 2,105 arrestees participated in the AARIN study.

- Just over three-quarters of the sample was male (77%).

- Just under half of the sample was white (47%). Approximately one-third was Hispanic (32%), 15% was Black, and 5% was Native American.

- Participants' average age was 32.5 years, with approximately 35% falling in the "36 and older" category.

- The arrestee sample was fairly well-educated, with 41% achieving some form of post-high-school education. Still, approximately 33% of arrestees had no high school diploma or GED.

- Nearly half of the individuals (48%) in the sample were working full time during the month before arrest, with an additional 17% indicating part-time work.

Patterns of Drug Use

Drug use was captured through self-reporting and urinalysis results. The survey captured drug use over time – lifetime use, use within the past 30 days, and use within the last 3 days. Regardless of the measure, drug and alcohol use was common among the arrestee sample.

Lifetime Use

- Nearly all arrestees (95%) reported using alcohol in their lifetime. More than three-quarters (79%) reported marijuana use, and half reported powder cocaine use.

- Forty-four percent reported methamphetamine use during their lifetime, and one-third (31%) reported use of crack cocaine. The least common drug of choice was opiates – just 17% reported any opiate use during their lifetime.

More Recent Use: Past Month and Past 3 Days

- In the month and days preceding arrest, the most commonly used drugs included alcohol, marijuana, and methamphetamines. Three-quarters had used alcohol in the past month, 38% had used marijuana, and 21% had used methamphetamines.

- Nearly half (47%) had used alcohol in the past 3 days, one-quarter reported using marijuana, and 13% reported using methamphetamines.

Confirmed Drug Use: Urinalysis (UA) Results

- With the exception of alcohol, UA results matched self-reported drug use patterns. Marijuana and methamphetamines were the primary drugs of choice: One-third tested positive for marijuana, and nearly one-quarter (23%) tested positive for methamphetamines.

- The low confirmed use of alcohol (12%) was likely due to the reliability of UA results, which were good only for 12-24 hours).

- Confirmed opiate use was infrequent (6%), but one-fifth of the sample tested positive for both powder and crack cocaine.

Relationships between Drug Use, Sex, Race, and Offender Type

Across drug use measures, there were notable differences between females and males.

- Methamphetamine use was more common among females than males, as was crack cocaine use. For example, 30% of women tested positive for methamphetamines, compared with 21% of men.

- Alcohol use and marijuana use were more common among men than women. Of the men, 36% tested positive for marijuana, compared with 28% of women.

There were also notable differences across race/ethnicity.

- Native Americans were, by far, more likely than other arrestees to test positive for alcohol. One-third of Native Americans tested positive, three to six times the rate for other race/ethnic categories of arrestees.

- Among Black arrestees, marijuana and cocaine were the primary drugs of choice. Almost half (45%) tested positive for marijuana, and nearly one-third (31%) tested positive for cocaine.

- Methamphetamine use was highest among whites (30%) and Hispanics (20%). Hispanics also had the second highest rate of positive tests for cocaine (22%).

We found notable differences among race/gender combinations.

- White and Hispanic females were, by far, the heaviest users of methamphetamine (38% and 31%, respectively, tested positive).

- Positive tests for cocaine were highest among Black males (32%) and females (28%), and among Hispanic males (23%).

- Marijuana use was highest among Black males (50%), white males (37%), and Native American males (36%). Alcohol use was highest among Native American males (38%).

Arrestees were classified based on the type of charge for which they were arrested. Drug use also varied by offender type.

- Alcohol use was most common among violent and drug offenders: 16% of each group tested positive for alcohol, compared with 8% of property offenders.

- Methamphetamine use was least common among violent offenders, and most common among property offenders: 14% of violent offenders tested positive, compared with 29% of property offenders.

- The highest rates of marijuana and cocaine use were found among drug offenders. More than 40% tested positive for marijuana, and one-quarter tested positive for cocaine.

Substance Abuse Dependence and Treatment

Arrestees were asked to assess their dependence on illicit drugs and alcohol and to describe their substance abuse treatment experiences, past and present.

- Substantial percentages of arrestees indicated that they were dependent on drugs. Dependency was most common for methamphetamines (23% of males and 32% of females). Although opiate use was low, rates of reported dependence were high (18% of males and 30% of females).

- Few arrestees were in substance abuse treatment at the time of arrest (fewer than 5%).

- Prior experiences in treatment were much more common, depending on the type of drug. For example, 17% of males and 27% of females had been in treatment for opiate dependence. Prior treatment was also common for methamphetamines (14% of males and 18% of females) and crack cocaine (15% of males and 18% of females).

- There was a strong relationship between assessment of drug dependence and need for treatment, and urinalysis results. That is, regardless of drug, those who tested positive were much more likely than those testing negative to self-report dependence and a need for treatment. For example, among men and women who tested positive for methamphetamines, 35% and 43% respectively indicated dependence on the drug, compared with only 15% of men and 19% of women who tested negative for methamphetamines.

Firearms Possession/Ownership

Most arrestees had not possessed firearms either in their lifetimes or more recently.

- About one-quarter had possessed a handgun/pistol (26%) or a rifle/shotgun (23%) in their lifetime. Lifetime possession of semi- and fully automatic weapons was less common (15% and 7%).

- More recent possession of firearms was uncommon, dipping below 10%, regardless of firearm type. Six percent or fewer, depending on gun type, had possessed a gun in the month prior to arrest.

- The majority of arrestees who had possessed firearms reported that they had obtained the guns through legitimate purchase ("bought it"). The second most common form of acquisition was receiving the firearm as a gift – ranging from 13% to 29%, depending on gun type.

There was a strong positive relationship between firearms possession and victimization, particularly among violent offenders.

- Those who possessed firearms were more likely to have been victimized. Victimization rates ranged from 30% to 46%, depending on the victimization measure and gun type. The highest rates were among the few arrestees who possessed fully automatic weapons: 42% had been threatened with a gun and 46% had been physically assaulted.

- There also was elevated alcohol and drug use (positive UA results) among arrestees who possessed firearms. Alcohol use was highest among those possessing rifles/shotguns (17%); cocaine use was highest among those possessing handguns (20%). Marijuana use was highest among those possessing semi-automatics (44%), and methamphetamine use was highest among those who possessed fully automatic firearms (33%).

Gang Involvement

- Results indicated that most arrestees were not gang-involved: 85% reported no gang affiliation, past or present.

- Five percent reported being current gang members; 6% stated that they were gang associates. An additional 4% reported being former gang members.

- Current gang members differed in a number of important ways from non-gang members. Gang members were:
  - » Younger (mean age of 26);

» Less likely to be female (12%);

» More likely to be minority (45% Hispanic and 19% Black);

» Less educated (39% had no high school diploma or GED);

» More likely to obtain income from illegal sources (20%);

» More likely to be U.S. citizens (95%).

- Gang members were much more likely than non-gang members to have prior criminal histories, to be charged with violent and property offenses, to possess firearms, and to experience victimization.

  » 58% of gang members had been arrested in the last year, and 55% had been incarcerated;

  » 21% of gang members were violent offenders, and 29% were property offenders;

  » Nearly one-quarter had possessed either a handgun or rifle/shotgun in the past year, 18% had possessed a semi-automatic, and 15% had possessed a fully automatic firearm;

  » Nearly 40% of gang members had been threatened with a gun in the last year; 36% had been physically assaulted.

- Gang members also had elevated rates of drug use compared with non-gang members: 56% tested positive for marijuana, 20% tested positive for cocaine, and 9% tested positive for opiates. Interestingly, by a small margin, current gang members posted the lowest positive test rate for methamphetamines (19%).

Victimization

Victimization was a common experience within the 2008 AARIN arrestee sample, suggesting an overlap between criminal activity and victimization.

- In the past year, 17% had been threatened with a gun, 21% had been assaulted or attacked, 12% had been robbed, and 9% had been shot at.

- In the month prior to arrest, 7% had been threatened with a gun, 10% had been assaulted or attacked, 6% had been threatened with a weapon other than a gun, and 5% had been robbed.

- There was a strong relationship between victimization and drug use: Those who had been victimized generally had elevated rates of drug use. Depending on the type of victimization,

arrestees who had been victims showed higher rates of positive UA results for alcohol (18% for those injured with a weapon), methamphetamines (31% for those threatened with a gun), marijuana (53% for those who had been shot at), and cocaine (42% for those who had been shot).

Mental Illness and Drug Use

Results show a strong connection between mental illness and drug use in the arrestee sample.

- One-quarter (26.2%) of the arrestees in the sample had been diagnosed with a mental illness during their lifetime. One-fifth had been treated for a mental illness, and 10% had been hospitalized at some point in their lives. Six percent had been diagnosed with a mental illness in the year prior to arrest.

- Arrestees with histories of mental illness differed in important ways from other arrestees. They were:
  - » More likely to be female (33%);
  - » More likely to be white (61%);
  - » More likely to be U.S. citizens (98%);
  - » Less likely to have worked full or part time (34% and 14%), and more likely to have obtained income from illegal sources (11%);
  - » More likely to be homeless (12%).

- Although arrestees with histories of mental illness did not differ from other arrestees with regard to current charge, they were much more likely to have prior criminal histories: 57% had been arrested in the last year, and 54% had been incarcerated.

- Arrestees with histories of mental illness had elevated rates of drug use, especially of marijuana, methamphetamines, and opiates.
  - » 38% of those who had been diagnosed with a mental illness tested positive for marijuana;
  - » 27% of those who had been treated for a mental illness tested positive for methamphetamines;
  - » 9% of those who had been medicated for a mental illness tested positive for opiates.

Illegal Immigration among the Arrestee Population

Most arrestees in the sample were U.S. citizens (84%); however, a sizeable minority were in the country illegally, and illegal aliens differed in important ways from U.S. citizens and legal aliens.

- Illegal aliens were almost entirely male (96%), and they were much more likely to be Hispanic (83%).

- Illegal aliens were less educated than other arrestees (56% had no high school diploma or GED), but they were much more likely to be employed (70% working full time and 21% working part time); they were less likely to be homeless (2%).

- Illegal aliens were less likely to have prior criminal histories (20% arrested and 15% incarcerated), and they were less likely to have possessed firearms (fewer than 5%). They were also much less likely than U.S. citizens and legal aliens to have been victimized (less than 10% across all victimization measures).

- Nearly across the board, illegal aliens showed less drug use than U.S. citizens and legal aliens. Just 12% of illegal aliens tested positive for marijuana, and 8% tested positive for methamphetamines. Cocaine was the only exception: Illegal aliens tested positive for cocaine at greater rates than U.S. citizens and legal aliens (27% for illegal aliens).

Arizona Arrestee Reporting Information Network (AARIN)

The Arizona Arrestee Reporting Information Network (AARIN) is a drug abuse monitoring system that provides ongoing descriptive information about drug use, crime, victimization, and other characteristics of interest among individuals arrested in Maricopa County, Arizona. Funded by the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors in 2007, AARIN is modeled after the national-level Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program (ADAM). In five facilities throughout the county, professionally trained interviewers conduct voluntary and confidential interviews with recently booked arrestees. Questions focus on a range of topics including demographics, patterns of drug use (lifetime and recent), criminal activity, gang affiliation, victimization, mental health, citizenship, and treatment experiences. Each interviewee provides a urine specimen that is tested for the presence of alcohol and/or drugs.

Overall, AARIN serves as a near-real-time information source on the extent and nature of drug abuse and related activity in Maricopa County. This information helps to inform policy and practice among police, courts, and correctional agencies to increase public safety and address the needs of individuals who find themselves in the criminal justice system.

The annual report is divided into eight chapters, with each addressing a different substantive topic.

- Chapter 1 describes the research design, sampling frame, survey instrument, and urinalysis procedures, and provides a descriptive overview of the 2008 AARIN sample.

- Chapter 2 describes drug use among arrestees based on urinalysis test results and self-report information. The chapter focuses on alcohol use and four illicit drugs: marijuana, cocaine, opiates, and methamphetamine. Urinalysis test results for these substances are presented separately for males and females, racial/ethnic groups, and type of offender (e.g., violent, drug, property, and other).

- Chapter 3 contains information on drug dependency, prior substance abuse treatment, and current need for treatment. Urinalysis test results for alcohol and each of the four illicit drugs are used to examine the relationship between drug use (confirmed) and substance abuse treatment history and need.

- Chapter 4 presents the extent of firearm possession (e.g., handguns, rifles or shotguns, semi-automatic weapons, and fully automatic weapons) among the arrestee sample. The chapter also examines the relationship between firearm possession, drug use, and victimization.

- Chapter 5 examines differences between gang members and

non-gang members among the arrestee population. In particular, it presents information on differences between gang and non-gang members with respect to such issues as socio-demographic factors, legal information, and drug use.

- Chapter 6 describes rates of violent victimization among the arrestee population. Specifically, it examines the prevalence of being the victim of a gun crime or non-gun crime, and of being robbed. Furthermore, this chapter examines the relationship between violent victimization and drug use.

- Chapter 7 focuses on co-occurring disorders by examining the relationship between mental illness and drug use.

- Chapter 8 presents the percentage of illegal and legal aliens among the arrestee population, and identifies how these arrestees differ from U.S. citizens in drug use, socio-demographic information, involvement in violent crime, and victimization.

Chapter 1: Design, Data and Sampling for the AARIN Project

Sampling and Data Collection

In order to ensure representative results for the entire population of arrestees in Maricopa County, the AARIN project employs a systematic sampling protocol that includes the collection of data at multiple facilities, with target quotas at each facility. Data are collected quarterly at all facilities; interviews are conducted during a two-week period at the 4th Avenue County Jail and during one-week period each at the Glendale and Mesa Police Departments (the latter two having smaller numbers of arrestees). During data collection periods, for 8 hours each day, interviews are conducted with arrestees who are randomly selected based on booking time. Consistent with the ADAM sampling strategy, a stock (i.e., arrested during non-data collection hours) and flow (i.e., arrested during data collection hours) process is employed to ensure a representative sample of arrestees. Arrestees who had been in custody longer than 48 hours were ineligible for participation in AARIN because of time limitations with UA results for alcohol.

Overall, 2,105 arrestees participated in the AARIN study during 2008. Exhibit 1 shows the distribution of AARIN interviewees across three adult facilities – the 4th Avenue County Jail, the Mesa Police Department, and the Glendale Police Department. The vast majority of the interviews (1,760, or 84%) occurred at the 4th Avenue location. At all three locations, the majority of arrestees were male, ranging from 71.4% at Mesa PD to 77.6% at the 4th Avenue facility. Overall, 23% of the arrestees interviewed for the study were female. (AARIN is also conducted at two juvenile facilities; results from the juvenile interviews are presented in a separate report).

Survey Instrument

The AARIN survey instrument, modeled after the ADAM and Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) instruments, was developed with input from Maricopa County officials. The instrument is broken down into sections that include demographics and background information (sex, race/ethnicity, age, citizenship, educational level, methods of income); current and past drug use (ever, past 12 months, past 30 days, and past 3 days); drug dependency and treatment; criminal history (ever and past 12 months); gang involvement; firearms possession and methods of acquisition; victimization (past 12 months and past 30 days); and mental health issues (ever, past 12 months, and past 30 days).

Exhibit 1. Sample of Arrestees by Facility

AARIN Facility	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
	%	%	%
4TH Avenue	77.6	22.4	100.0
	1,366	394	1,760
Mesa	71.4	28.6	100.0
	132	53	185
Glendale	76.3	23.8	100.0
	122	38	160
Total	1,620	485	2,105

Urinalysis Testing

Once an interview is completed, the arrestee submits a urine sample. Urine specimens are tested for alcohol and four illicit drugs - cocaine, marijuana, methamphetamine, and opiates. The testing is done using the enzyme-multiplied immunoassay technique (EMIT), which has shown a high degree of accuracy with few false-positive results (Reardon, 1993). As a reliability check, all specimens that test positive with EMIT methods are retested using Gas Chromatography with Mass Spectrum detection (GC/MS). The EMIT technique with GC/MS confirmation procedures is well-established and offers highly reliable results for the illicit drugs under study for up to 72 hours after use. Unfortunately, these procedures offer high reliability results for alcohol for only 12-24 hours after use, but the adoption of more sensitive alcohol screening procedures would have been cost-prohibitive.

The AARIN Sample

Arrestees were included in the analysis if they completed the survey instrument and provided a valid urine specimen for testing. Arrestees who did not finish their surveys and those who completed the survey but did not submit a urine specimen (or vice versa) were excluded.

Exhibit 2 presents demographic and background information for the 2,105 arrestees who participated in the AARIN study during 2008. Just over three-quarters (77%) of the arrestees in the sample were male, and just under half (46.8%) were white. Approximately one-third were Hispanic (31.6%), 14.7% were Black, and 5.3% were Native American. Participants' average age was 32.4, with about 35% falling in the "36 and older" category. Most

Exhibit 2. Characteristics of the ArresteePopulation

	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
	%	%	%
Sex			
Male			77.0
Female			23.0
Age category			
15-20	14.4	12.6	14.0
21-25	20.4	22.5	20.9
26-30	18.4	16.3	17.9
31-35	11.8	13.0	12.1
36 & older	35.1	35.7	35.2
Mean	32.6	31.7	32.4
Race/ethnicity*			
White	44.6	54.2	46.8
Black	14.0	17.1	14.7
Hispanic	35.3	19.4	31.6
Native American	4.8	7.0	5.3
Other	1.3	2.3	1.6
Citizenship Status*			
Illegal Alien	16.6	2.5	13.4
Legal Alien	2.9	0.6	2.4
US Citizen	80.4	96.9	84.2
Highest educational attainment*			
Less than HS degree	34.3	29.3	33.1
HS degree or GED	26.0	23.9	25.7
Post high school education	39.6	46.8	41.2
Main source of income (past 30 days)*			
Working full time	53.3	31.7	48.4
Working part time	18.2	13.3	17.1
Other legal sources	12.8	34.3	17.6
Illegal sources	6.9	8.1	7.1
No income	8.8	12.7	9.7

* t test or Chi-square significant at p < .05.

arrestees were U.S. citizens or legal aliens (84.2% and 2.4%, respectively); 13.4% were illegal aliens. Interestingly, the arrestee sample was fairly well-educated, with 41.2% having achieved some form of post-high-school education. (Still, about 33% of arrestees had no high school diploma or GED.) Similarly, nearly half (48.4%) of the sample was working full time during the month before arrest; an additional 17.1% indicated part-time work.

Exhibit 2 also shows these basic sample characteristics by sex, and there are some noteworthy differences. Although male and female arrestees differed little in age, a larger percentage of female arrestees were white - 54.2% compared with 44.6% of males, and a smaller percentage of females were Hispanic – 19.4% vs. 35.3% of males. Nearly all female arrestees (96.9%) were U.S. citizens, compared with 80.4% of male arrestees. Female arrestees were more likely to have achieved post-high school education (46.8% vs. 39.6%), but were less likely to be employed full time prior to arrest (31.7% vs. 53.3% for males).

Exhibit 2. (Cont.) Characteristics of the ArresteePopulation

	Sex		Total
	Male	**Female**	
	%	%	%
Type of residence (past 30 days)			
Private apartment/condo/hotel	37.7	42.3	38.7
House or mobile home	52.0	48.7	51.3
Public housing	0.2	0.2	0.2
Emergency or short-term shelter	0.5	0.6	0.5
Jail or prison	0.6	0.2	0.5
Half-way or honors facility	1.2	0.6	1.1
Drug or alcohol treatment facility	0.0	0.4	0.1
No fixed residence or on the street	7.6	6.6	7.4
Other	0.2	0.4	0.2
Any biological children*			
No	43.0	27.7	39.5
Yes	57.0	72.3	60.5
Most serious offense at arrest*			
Violent	17.6	10.3	15.9
Drug	24.8	24.1	24.7
Property	20.3	25.8	21.5
Other	37.3	39.8	37.9
Prior arrest (past 12 months)			
No	57.0	54.9	56.5
Yes	43.0	45.1	43.5
Prior incarceration (past 12 months)			
No	58.4	57.0	58.1
Yes	41.6	43.0	41.9

* t test or Chi-square significant at $p < .05$.
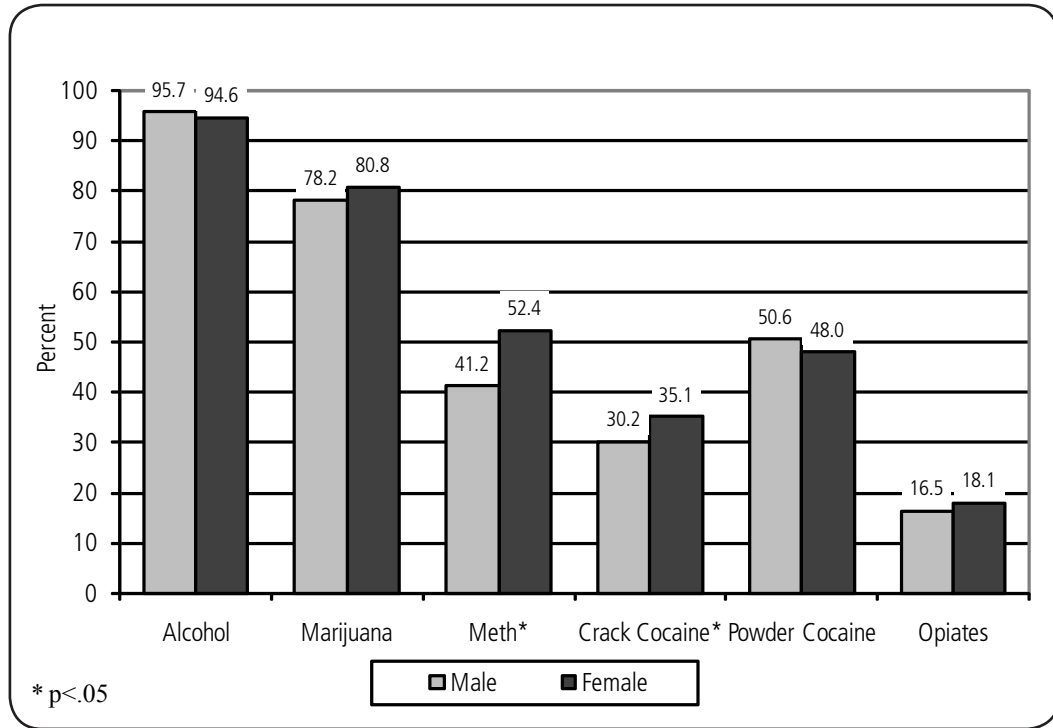
Chapter 2: Patterns of Drug Use

One of the most important features of the AARIN project is that it captures drug use in multiple ways, both through self-reporting in the interview (lifetime use, past 12 months, past 30 days, and past 3 days) and by urinalysis. This chapter focuses on patterns of drug use – alcohol, marijuana, methamphetamine, cocaine (crack and powder), and opiates – within the arrestee sample across both data collection measures, as well as usage by sex, offender type, and race/ethnicity.

Exhibits 3 through 5 show self-reported lifetime and recent (30-day) drug use, as well as urinalysis results by sex and by drug type. These findings are summarized in Exhibit 6. The findings by drug type are discussed below.

Alcohol

Nearly all arrestees self-reported alcohol use during their lifetimes (95.7% for males, 94.6% for females). Alcohol use was common within 30 days prior to arrest, although there was some variation by sex (69.2% for males, 61% for females). Although Exhibit 6 shows that nearly half of arrestees (47.4%) self-reported alcohol use in the three days prior to arrest, just 12.3% of males and 8.9% of females tested positive for alcohol at the time of arrest. The average age of first use of alcohol for the sample was 14.7 years.

Exhibit 3. Lifetime Drug Use by Sex (n = 2,105)

Percent

Drug	Male	Female
Alcohol	95.7	94.6
Marijuana	78.2	80.8
Meth*	41.2	52.4
Crack Cocaine*	30.2	35.1
Powder Cocaine	50.6	48.0
Opiates	16.5	18.1

☐ Male ■ Female

* p<.05

Exhibit 4. Past 30 Day Drug Use by Sex (n = 2,105)

Percent

Drug	Male	Female
Alcohol*	69.2	61.0
Marijuana	39.1	35.7
Meth*	18.8	26.8
Crack Cocaine*	8.1	12.4
Powder Cocaine	9.7	7.4
Opiates	4.4	6.2

☐ Male ■ Female

* p<.05
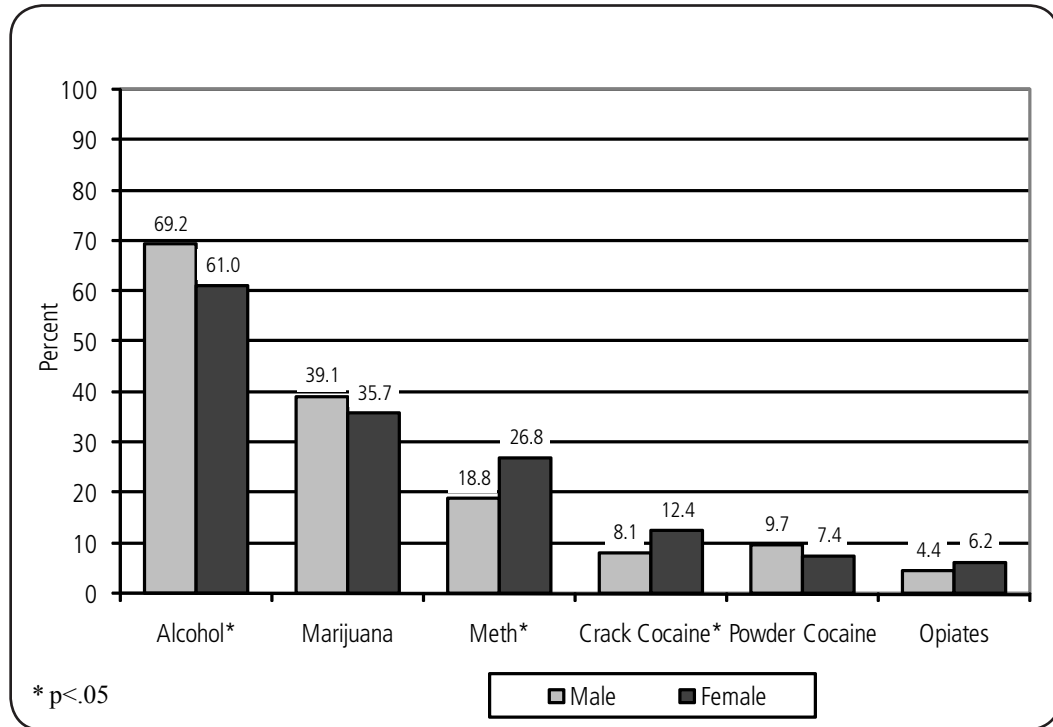
Exhibit 5. Postitive UA Results by Sex (n = 2,105)
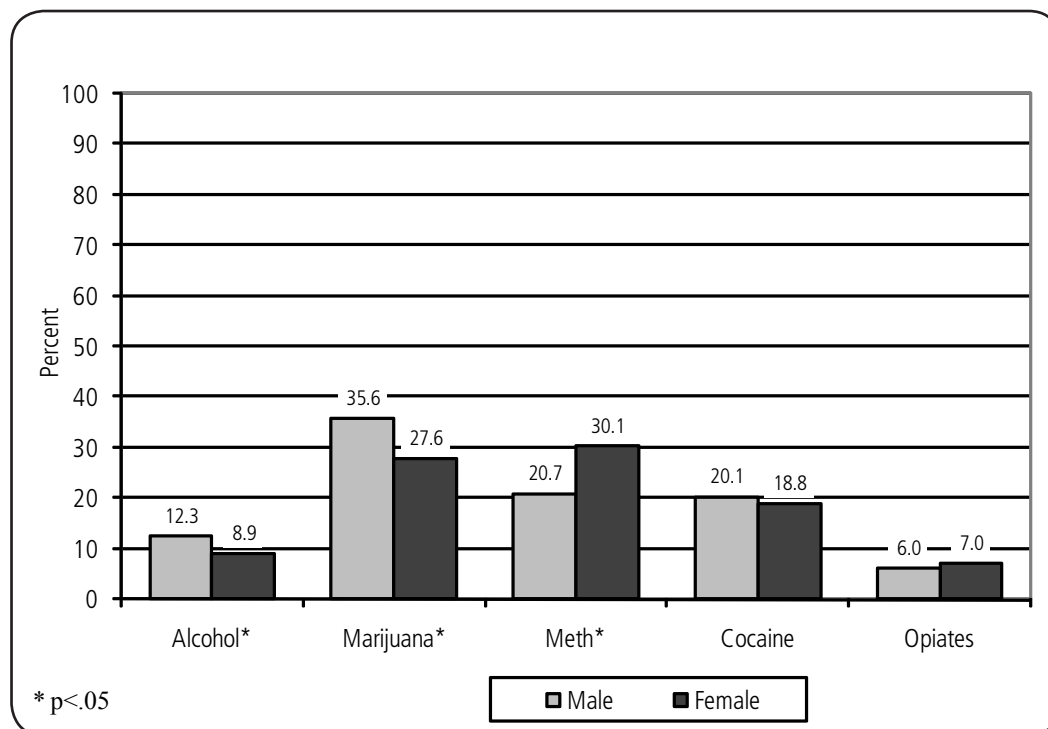
Marijuana

Marijuana was the most frequently used drug within the sample, based on arrestee self-reporting. Approximately 79% of arrestees indicated marijuana use during their lifetime (78.2% for males, 80.8% for females); 39% of males and 36% of females reported use within the month prior to arrest. One-third of arrestees tested positive for marijuana at the time of arrest, although positive tests were more common for male arrestees (35.6%) than for their female counterparts (27.6%). The average age of first marijuana use was 14.5 years.

Methamphetamine

Just under half of the arrestee sample self-reported methamphetamine use during their lifetime, although Exhibit 3 shows use was more common among female arrestees (52.4%) than among males (41.2%). About one-quarter and one-fifth of arrestees reported methamphetamine use in the past 12 months and past 30 days, respectively, with use again more common among female arrestees. Nearly one-third of female arrestees (30.1%) tested positive for methamphetamines, compared with 20.7% of male arrestees. The average age of first methamphetamine use was 21.6 years.

Crack and Powder Cocaine

Based on self-report data, we are able to present separate results for crack and powder cocaine in Exhibits 3 and 4. Since urinalysis testing is unable to distinguish between the two forms, the UA test results in Exhibit 5 show a single cocaine measure. Exhibit 3 shows that on the lifetime measure, powder cocaine was used more commonly than crack within the arrestee sample. Half of all arrestees indicated at least some powder cocaine use during their lifetime, while only about one-third indicated any crack use. Exhibit 4 shows that 7% to 12% of the arrestees in the sample had used some form of cocaine in the last 30 days before arrest, with crack cocaine use being more common among female arrestees. Interestingly, although 6.6% of the arrestees self-reported crack use in the three days prior to arrest and 4.7% self-reported powder cocaine use during the same time period (Exhibit 6), 19.8% tested positive for cocaine immediately following arrest.

Opiates

Opiate use was infrequent within the arrestee sample. Approximately 17% of those in the sample indicated any use during their lifetime, with 4.8% indicating use in the previous 30 days and 3.4% indicating use in the previous three days. Six percent of men and 7% of women tested positive for opiate use.

Urinalysis Results by Offender Type

In an effort to explore drug use patterns across offender types, all arrestees were classified as violent, property, drug, or other offender, based on the charges that resulted in their recent arrests. Of the 2,105 arrestees in the 2008 AARIN study, 15.9% were violent offenders, 24.7% were property offenders,

Exhibit 6. Drug Use Results for Male and Female Arrestees

	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
	%	%	%
Alcohol			
Lifetime	95.7	94.6	95.4
Past 12 month	77.7	73.8	76.8
Past 30 days*	69.2	61.0	67.3
Past 3 days*	51.0	35.3	47.4
Positive UA*	12.3	8.9	11.5
Age of first use (mean)	14.6	15.0	14.7
Marijuana			
Lifetime	78.2	80.8	78.8
Past 12 month	46.4	43.9	45.8
Past 30 days	39.1	35.7	38.3
Past 3 days	26.2	21.9	25.2
Positive UA*	35.6	27.6	33.7
Age of first use (mean)*	14.3	14.9	14.5
Methamphetamine			
Lifetime*	41.2	52.4	43.8
Past 12 month*	24.0	34.2	26.4
Past 30 days*	18.8	26.8	20.6
Past 3 days*	11.9	17.9	13.3
Positive UA*	20.7	30.1	22.9
Age of first use (mean)	21.8	21.3	21.6
Crack Cocaine			
Lifetime*	30.2	35.1	31.4
Past 12 month*	10.8	15.9	12.0
Past 30 days*	8.1	12.4	9.1
Past 3 days*	5.8	9.1	6.6
Positive UA	20.1	18.8	19.8
Age of first use (mean)	23.3	22.4	23.0
Powder Cocaine			
Lifetime	50.6	48.0	50.0
Past 12 month	16.3	15.1	16.0
Past 30 days	9.7	7.4	9.2
Past 3 days*	5.2	2.7	4.7
Positive UA	20.1	18.8	19.8
Age of first use (mean)	19.0	19.0	19.0
Opiates			
Lifetime	16.5	18.1	16.9
Past 12 month	6.4	8.7	6.9
Past 30 days	4.4	6.2	4.8
Past 3 days	3.0	4.7	3.4
Positive UA	6.0	7.0	6.2
Age of first use (mean)	22.4	22.1	22.4

* t test or Chi-square significant at $p < .05$.

21.5% were drug offenders, and 37.9% were classified as other offenders. Drug use patterns within each offender type are discussed below. (See Exhibit 10 for a complete summary of these results.)

## Violent Offenders and UA Results

Exhibit 7 shows urinalysis results for both male and female violent offenders. Violent offenders most commonly tested positive for marijuana, although this was far more common among male offenders (33% vs. 12% for females). From 14% to 16% of violent offenders tested positive for alcohol, methamphetamine, and cocaine (Exhibit 10), although methamphetamine use was substantially higher among female violent offenders (22% vs. 12.6% for males). Positive tests for opiate use were infrequent for both male and female violent offenders.

Property Offenders and UA Results

Exhibit 8 shows that approximately one-third of property offenders tested positive both for marijuana and for methamphetamines, with notable variations by sex. In particular, marijuana use was significantly more common among male property offenders (34.1% vs. 22.4% for females), while female property offenders recorded slightly higher positive tests for methamphetamines (31.2% vs. 27.4% for males). Male property offenders also more frequently tested positive for alcohol (9.1% vs. 4.8% for females) and cocaine (23.2% vs. 16.8% for females). Opiate use was relatively infrequent (6.6% overall).

Drug Offenders and UA Results

The most common drugs of choice for drug offenders were marijuana, methamphetamines, and, to a lesser extent, cocaine (Exhibit 9). About 40% of drug offenders tested positive for marijuana (41.5% for males and 36.8% for females). Methamphetamine use was much more common among female drug offenders, as nearly one-third tested positive (compared with 19.4% for male drug offenders). Approximately one-quarter also tested positive for cocaine, and 16% tested positive for alcohol, which was more common among males – 17.2% vs. 12% for females. Opiate use was, again, infrequent.

Exhibit 7. Violent Offender Positive UA Results by Sex (n = 335)
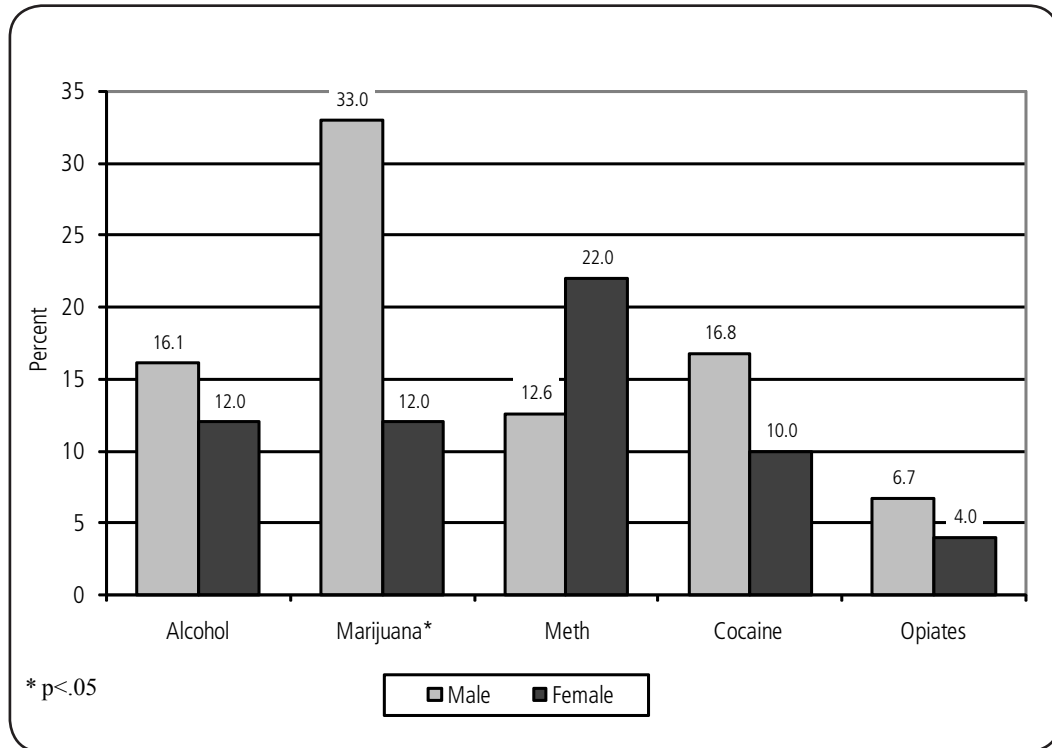
Exhibit 8. Property Offender Positive UA Results by Sex (n = 335)
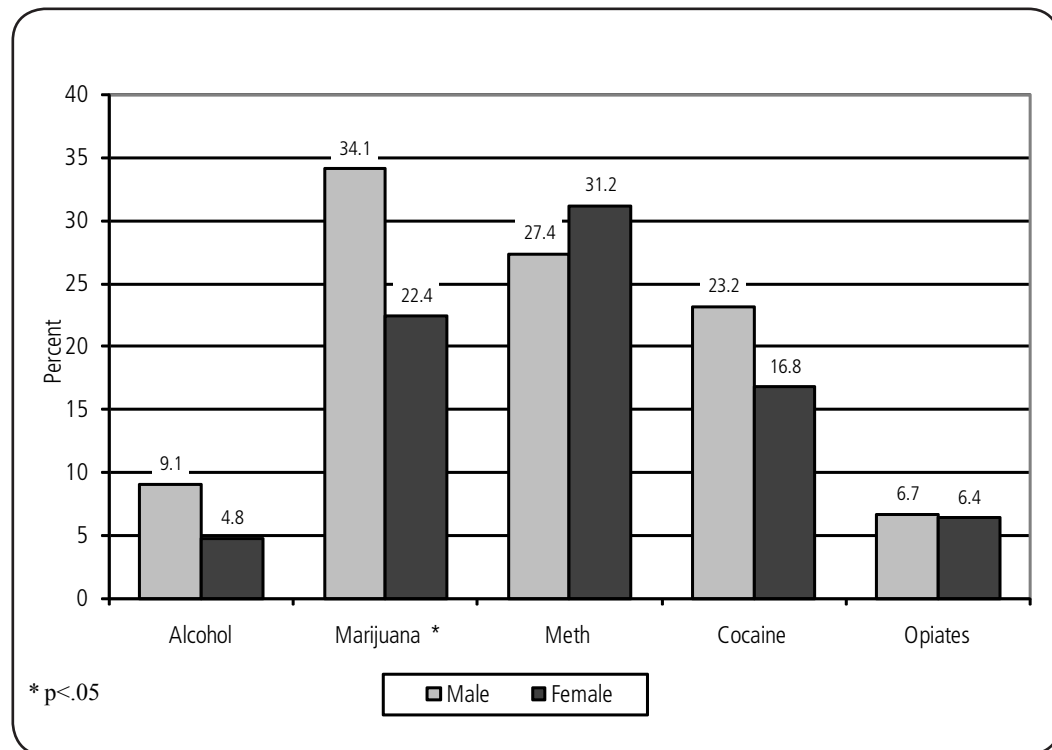
Exhibit 9. Drug Offender Positive UA Results by Sex (n = 335)

* p<.05
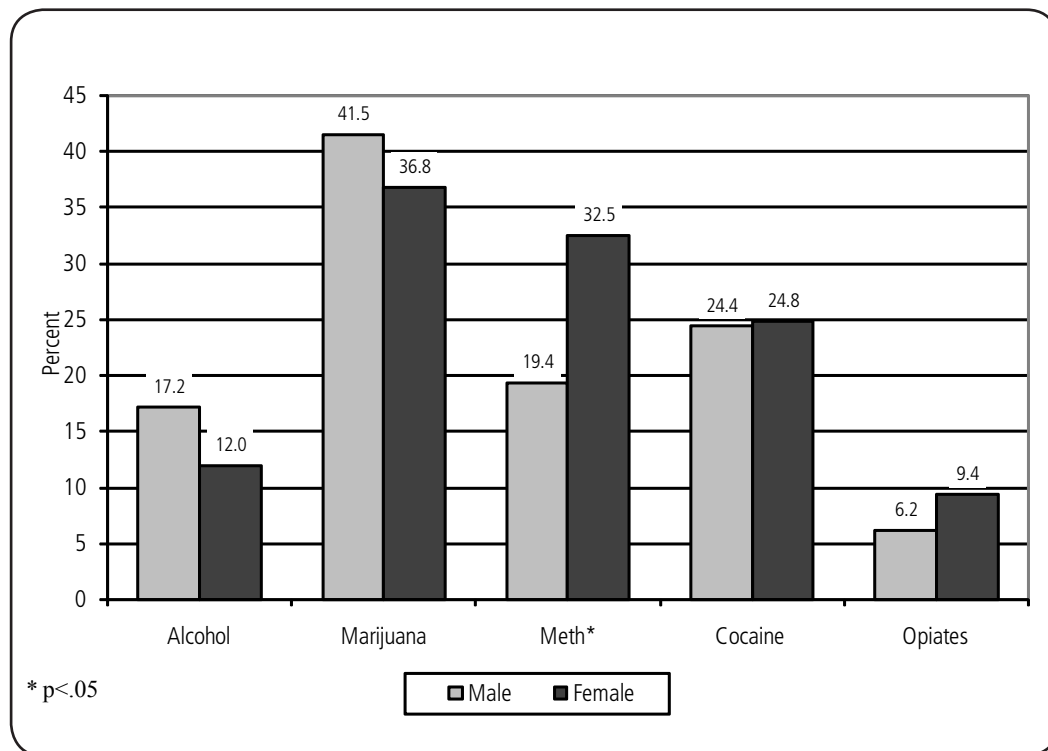
Self-Reported Drug Use among Male Offenders

Exhibits 11 and 12 indicate self-reported drug use in the past 12 months for male offenders by offender type. This discussion is organized by drug type.

Alcohol

Alcohol use was prevalent across all types of male offenders. Admitted alcohol use was most common among male violent offenders (84.9%) and drug offenders (83.6%), although nearly three-quarters of property and other offenders also admitted use (72% and 73.7%).

Marijuana

Approximately half of all violent, drug, and property offenders self-reported marijuana use in the past 12 months (49.5%, 48.3%, and 48.8%, respectively); marijuana use was less common among other male offenders (42.5%).

Opiates

Consistent with drug testing results, opiate use was infrequent within the sample of male arrestees. Opiate use was most common among male property offenders, of whom 11.3% admitted use. The rate of use among drug offenders was 7.2%, and among male violent and other offenders, it did not exceed 5%.

Crack and Powder Cocaine

Admitted crack cocaine use was highest among male property offenders (16.5%). Rates of admitted crack use among male violent, drug, and other offenders approached 10%. Alternatively, male drug offenders posted the highest rate of admitted powder cocaine use (20.4%), with violent and property offenders at slightly lower rates (17.2% and 17.1%). Among other male offenders, 12.7% indicated powder cocaine use in the past 12 months.

Methamphetamine

Methamphetamine use was most frequent among male property offenders (29.3%), although approximately one-quarter of both drug and other offenders also indicated use within the last 12 months. Admitted methamphetamine use was substantially lower among violent male offenders; only 16.1% admitted use.

Exhibit 10. Positive UA Results by Sex and Type of Offender

	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
	%	%	%
Violent Offenders			
Alcohol	16.1	12.0	15.5
Marijuana*	33.0	12.0	29.9
Methamphetamine	12.6	22.0	14.0
Cocaine	16.8	10.0	15.8
Opiates	6.7	4.0	6.3
Drug Offenders			
Alcohol	17.2	12.0	16.0
Marijuana	41.5	36.8	40.5
Methamphetamine*	19.4	32.5	22.4
Cocaine	24.4	24.8	24.5
Opiates	6.2	9.4	6.9
Property Offenders			
Alcohol	9.1	4.8	7.9
Marijuana *	34.1	22.4	30.9
Methamphetamine	27.4	31.2	28.5
Cocaine	23.2	16.8	21.4
Opiates	6.7	6.4	6.6
Other Offenders			
Alcohol	9.1	8.8	9.0
Marijuana	33.6	29.5	32.6
Methamphetamine *	21.7	30.1	23.7
Cocaine	17.1	18.7	17.4
Opiates	5.1	6.7	5.5

* Chi-square significant at $p < .05$.

Exhibit 11. Male Past 12 Month Use by Offense Type (n = 1,619)

*p< .05
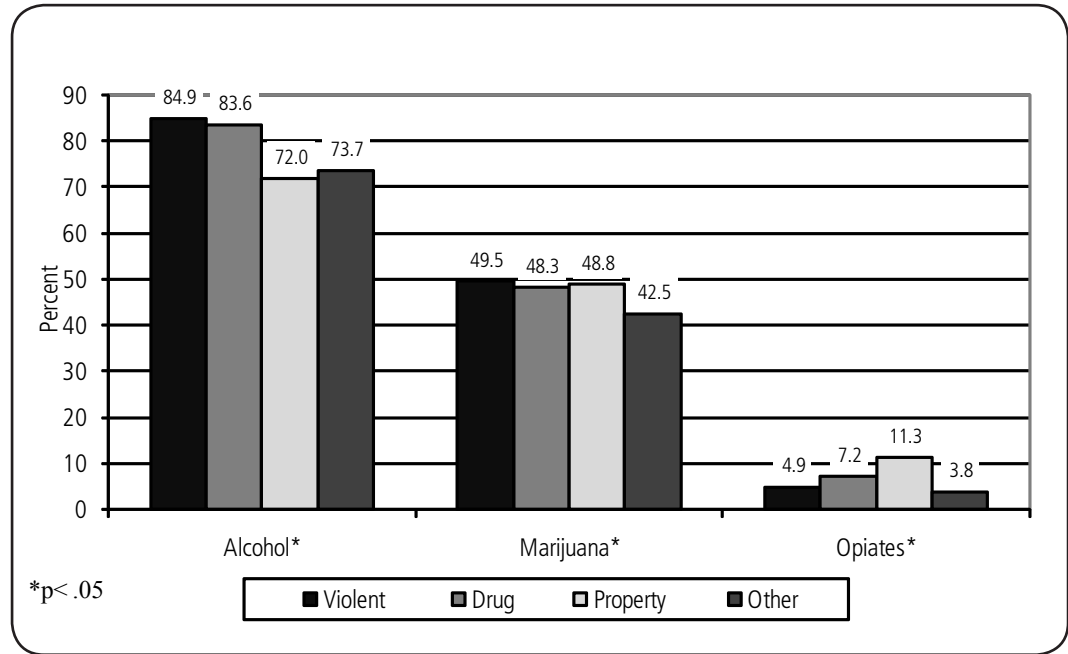
Exhibit 12. Male Past 12 Month Use by Offense Type (n = 1,619)
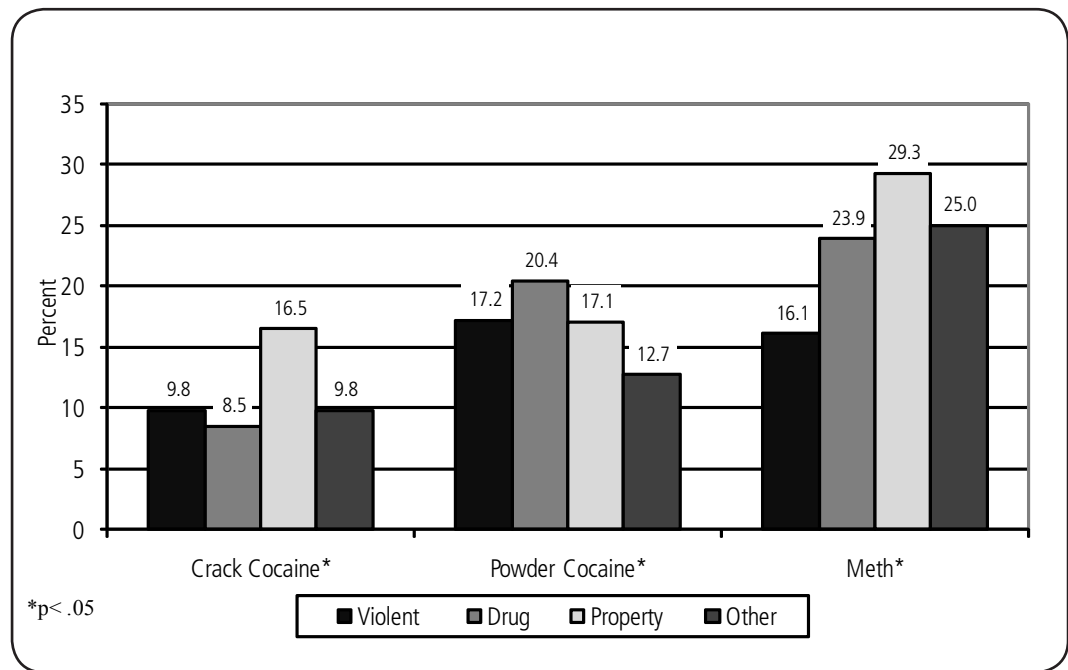

*p< .05

Exhibit 13 provides a summary of all indicators of drug use for male offenders, by offender type. Drug use patterns do vary notably by offender type, particularly for property offenders. Male property offenders use crack cocaine and methamphetamines significantly more than other male offenders. Opiate use is low for all male offenders, with rates being highest for property offenders. Alternatively, alcohol use was common for all offenders, with property offenders having the lowest rates. Male drug offenders post the highest rates of powder cocaine use and recent marijuana use.

Self-Reported Drug Use among Female Offenders

Exhibits 14 and 15 indicate self-reported drug use in the past 12 months for female offenders by offender type. This discussion is again organized by drug type.

Exhibit 13. Drug Abuse Among Violent, Property, and Drug Male Offenders

	Violent Offenders	Drug Offenders	Property Offenders	Other Offenders
	%	%	%	%
Alcohol				
Lifetime*	96.1	98.0	93.0	95.4
Past 12 months*	84.9	83.6	72.0	73.7
Past 30 days*	75.8	76.4	64.9	63.7
Past 3 days*	55.8	59.7	48.2	44.5
Positive UA*	16.1	17.2	9.1	9.1
Marijuana				
Lifetime	77.9	75.1	78.4	80.5
Past 12 months*	49.5	48.3	48.8	42.5
Past 30 days	42.5	41.0	42.1	34.6
Past 3 days	27.0	31.3	26.8	22.0
Positive UA*	33.0	41.5	34.1	33.6
Crack				
Lifetime*	24.6	26.9	37.2	31.5
Past 12 months*	9.8	8.5	16.5	9.8
Past 30 days*	8.4	6.0	11.9	7.3
Past 3 days*	4.2	4.2	10.1	5.3
Positive UA*	16.8	24.4	23.2	17.1
Powder Cocaine				
Lifetime*	44.6	54.7	53.0	49.3
Past 12 months*	17.2	20.4	17.1	12.7
Past 30 days*	10.9	13.7	8.8	7.0
Past 3 days*	6.7	7.7	4.6	3.3
Positive UA*	16.8	24.4	23.2	17.1
Opiates				
Lifetime*	13.0	15.9	21.3	15.9
Past 12 months*	4.9	7.2	11.3	3.8
Past 30 days*	3.5	5.0	8.5	2.3
Past 3 days*	1.4	3.2	5.8	2.2
Positive UA	6.7	6.2	6.7	5.1
Methamphetamine				
Lifetime*	35.4	38.8	45.7	43.2
Past 12 months*	16.1	23.9	29.3	25.0
Past 30 days*	14.0	17.7	25.3	18.2
Past 3 days*	6.7	11.7	17.7	11.4
Positive UA*	12.6	19.4	27.4	21.7

* Chi-square significant at $p < .05$.

Alcohol

Alcohol use is prevalent across all types of female offenders. Admitted alcohol use is most common among female other, drug, and violent offenders (77.2%, 75.2%, and 72.0% respectively); 68% of female property offenders also admitted use.

Marijuana

Approximately half of all female drug offenders self-reported marijuana use in the past 12 months (51.3%). Marijuana use was slightly less common among property and other offenders (41.6% and 45.1%), and much less common among female violent offenders (just 28%).

Opiates

Opiate use was infrequent among the sample of female arrestees, especially those classified as violent (2%). Use was most common among female drug offenders, with 12.8% admitting use. Use among female property and other offenders was at 7.2% and 8.8%, respectively.

Crack and Powder Cocaine

Admitted crack cocaine use was highest among female drug offenders (22.2%). Rates of admitted crack use among female property and other offenders were slightly less (16.8% and 13.5%). Violent female offenders posted the lowest rate of admitted crack use (8%). The patterns of powder cocaine use matched the crack findings, with female drug offenders indicating the highest rate (19.7%), followed by property (17.6%), other (11.9%), and violent (10%) offenders.

Methamphetamine

Just over one-third of female drug, property, and other offenders indicated methamphetamine use in the past 12 months (36.8%, 36.8%, and 35.2%). Admitted methamphetamine use was substantially lower for female violent offenders; only 18% admitted use.

Exhibit 14. Female Past 12 Month Use by Offense Type (n = 485)
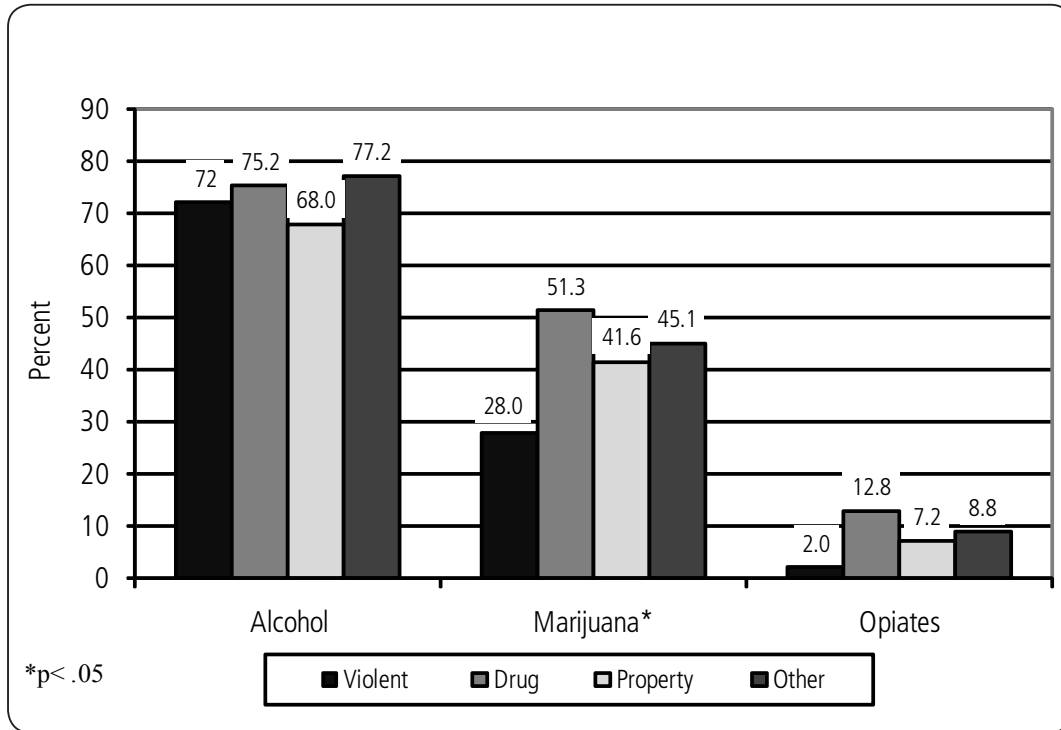
Exhibit 15. Female Past 12 Month Use by Offense Type (n = 485)

Exhibit 16. Drug Abuse Among Violent, Property, and Drug Female Offenders
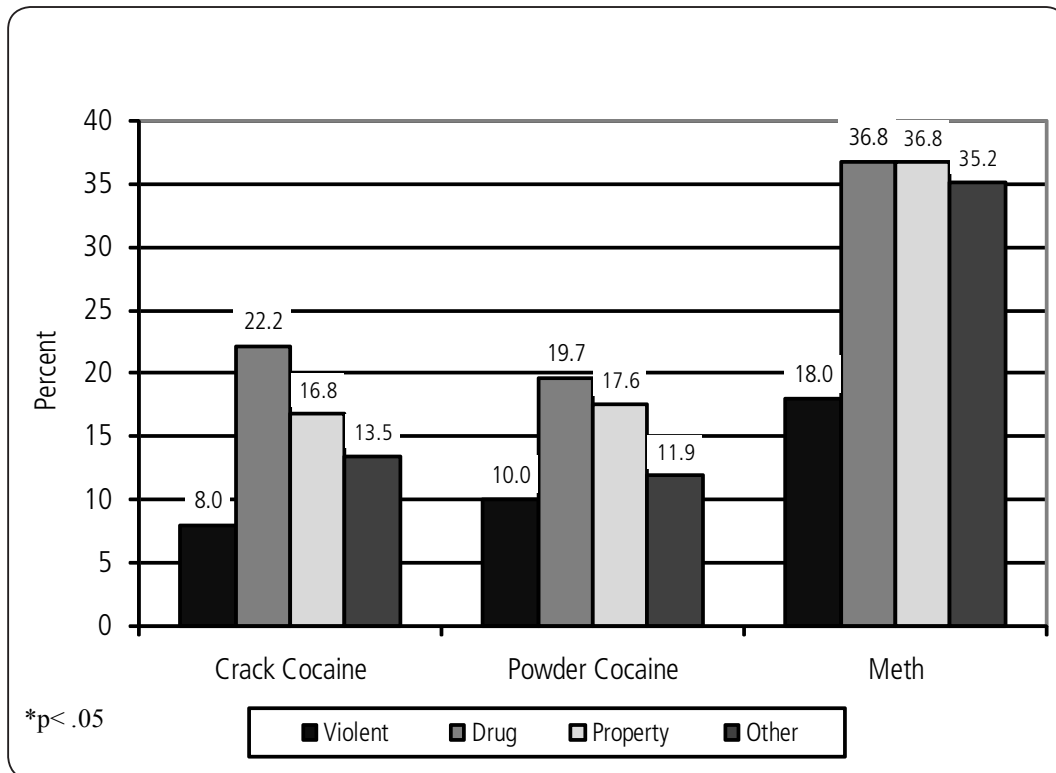
	Violent Offenders	Drug Offenders	Property Offenders	Other Offenders
	%	%	%	%
Alcohol				
Lifetime	88.0	95.7	93.6	96.4
Past 12 months	72.0	75.2	68.0	77.2
Past 30 days	60.0	64.1	60.0	60.1
Past 3 days	34.0	41.0	33.6	33.2
Positive UA	12.0	12.0	4.8	8.8
Marijuana				
Lifetime*	66.0	88.9	76.8	82.4
Past 12 months*	28.0	51.3	41.6	45.1
Past 30 days	26.0	41.0	31.2	37.8
Past 3 days	16.0	27.4	17.6	22.8
Positive UA*	12.0	36.8	22.4	29.5
Crack				
Lifetime	22.0	40.2	36.8	34.2
Past 12 months	8.0	22.2	16.8	13.5
Past 30 days*	4.0	21.4	12.0	9.3
Past 3 days	4.0	14.5	8.8	7.3
Positive UA	10.0	24.8	16.8	18.7
Powder Cocaine				
Lifetime*	36.0	57.3	50.4	44.0
Past 12 months	10.0	19.7	17.6	11.9
Past 30 days*	2.0	13.7	7.2	5.2
Past 3 days	0.0	5.1	1.6	2.6
Positive UA	10.0	24.8	16.8	18.7
Opiates				
Lifetime	8.0	24.8	16.8	17.6
Past 12 months	2.0	12.8	7.2	8.8
Past 30 days	0.0	10.3	5.6	5.7
Past 3 days	0.0	6.8	4.8	4.7
Positive UA	4.0	9.4	6.4	6.7
Methamphetamine				
Lifetime	38.0	54.7	52.0	54.9
Past 12 months	18.0	36.8	36.8	35.2
Past 30 days	14.0	28.2	28.0	28.5
Past 3 days*	10.0	23.9	20.0	15.0
Positive UA	22.0	32.5	31.2	30.1

* Chi-square significant at p < .05.

Exhibit 16 provides a summary of all indicators of drug use for female offenders, by offender type. As with male offenders, drug use patterns do vary notably by offender type, but for females, it is the violent offenders who stand out. Across the board, violent female offenders used drugs less than other offenders. This finding is especially stark for marijuana, crack and powder cocaine, and methamphetamines (see the lifetime use measure and UA results). Alternatively, powder and crack cocaine use, as well as opiate use, was notably higher for female drug offenders.

Drug Abuse and Race/Ethnicity

Prior research indicates that patterns of drug use often vary by race/ethnicity, and this finding is confirmed in the 2008 AARIN data. Exhibit 17 shows positive UA results by race/ethnicity. In some cases, racial differences in drug use were dramatic. For example, the rate of positive tests for alcohol among Native Americans was 33.3%, which was three times as high as the rates for white and Hispanic arrestees and eight times as high as the rate for Black arrestees. Native Americans posted the lowest rate of positive tests for methamphetamine

(9.9%) and cocaine (11.7%), however. Black arrestees most frequently test-ed positive for marijuana (44.7%) and cocaine (30.7%), but rarely tested positive for methamphetamines (12.3%). White arrestees were most likely to test positive for methamphetamines (29.6%). Hispanic/Latino arrestees were not notably different from other race/ethnic groups with regard to drug use patterns, although they recorded the second highest percent-age for methamphetamines (20.4%) and for cocaine (22.4%). Opiate use was infrequent for all arrestees, although white arrestees had the highest percentage of positive test results (8.3%). Exhibits 18 through 21 examine drug use patterns among each race/ethnic group by sex. (See Table 7 for a summary of these findings).

Exhibit 17. Positive US Results by Race/Ethnicity (n = 2,091)
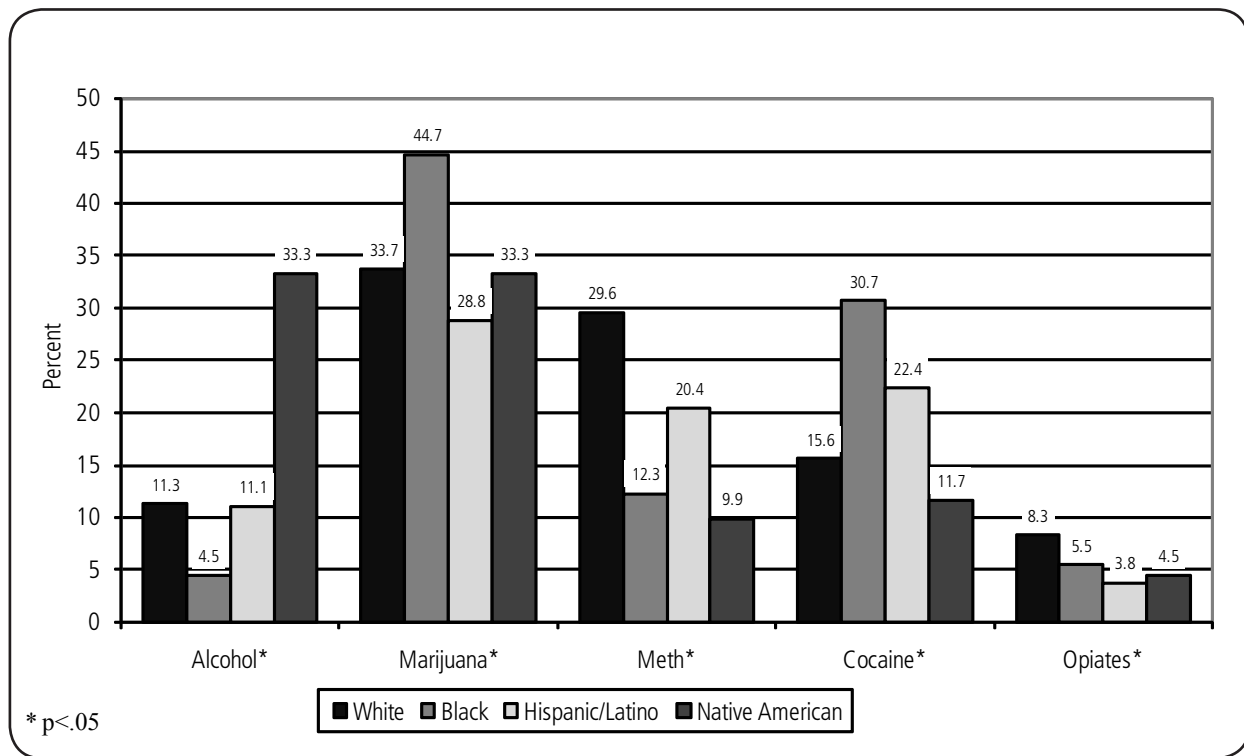
White Arrestees

Exhibit 18 shows drug test results for male and female white arrestees. There were a number of notable differences by sex: Methamphetamine use was significantly more common among females than males (38% vs. 26.6%), but marijuana and alcohol use were more frequent among males (36.6% vs. 25.9%; 12.5% vs. 8%, respectively). Both cocaine use (15% and 17%) and opiate use (8% and 9%) did not vary by sex for white arrestees.
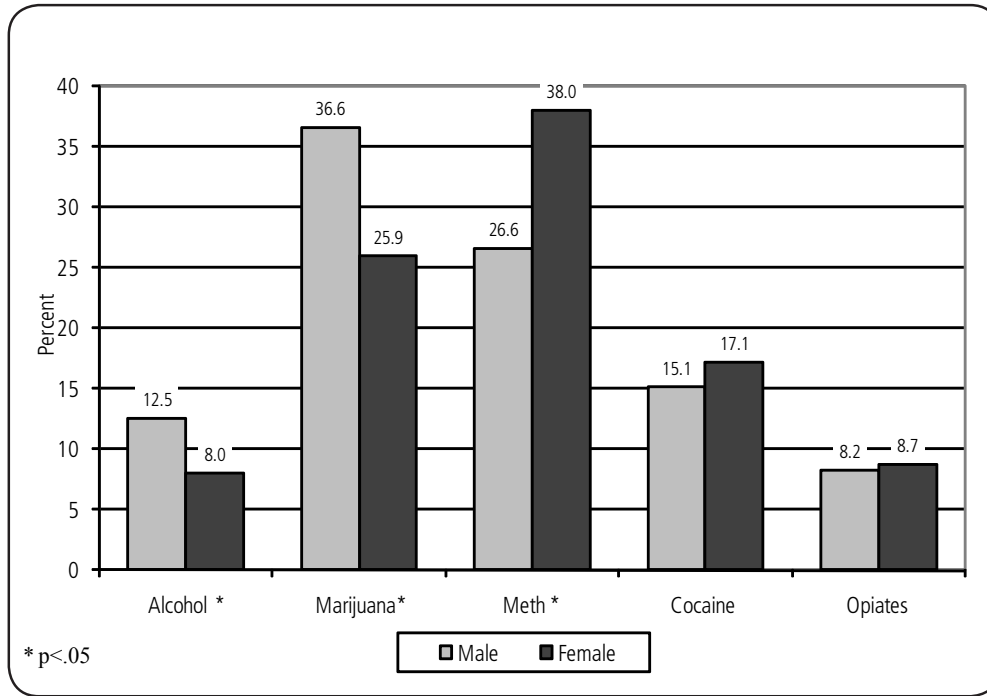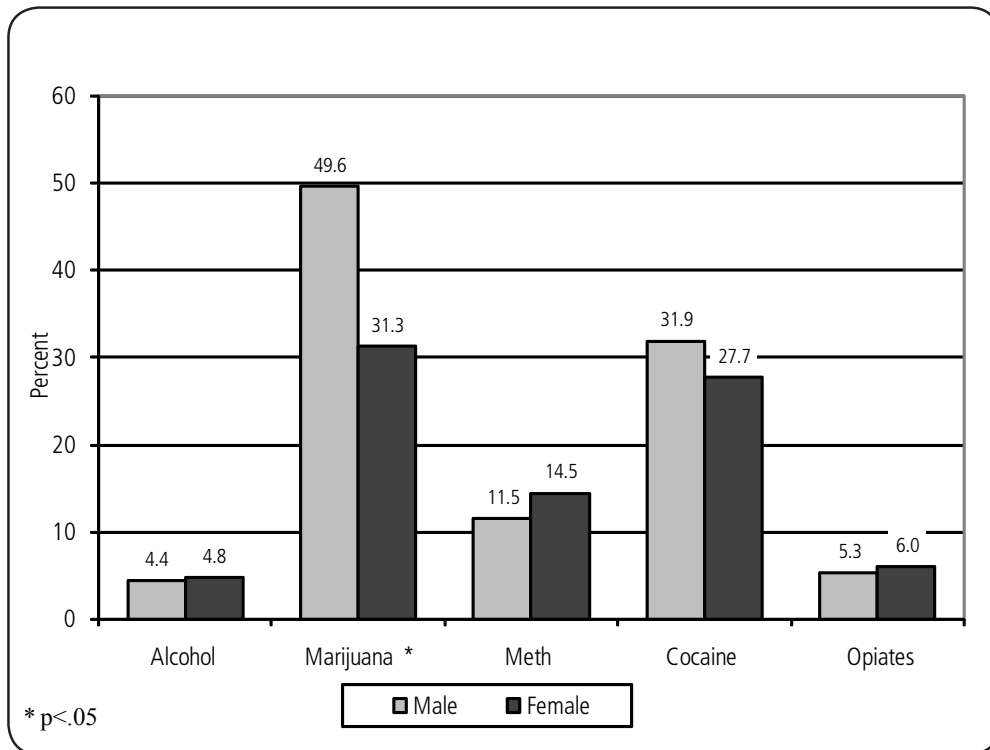
Black Arrestees

Among Black arrestees, males and females differed notably on only one drug, marijuana. Male Black arrestees tested positive for marijuana substantially more often than female Black arrestees (49.6% vs. 31.3%). Approximately 30% of Black arrestees tested positive for cocaine (31.9% for males, 27.7% for females), and from 12% to 15% tested positive for methamphetamines (11.5% for males, 14.5% for females). Positive results for alcohol and opiates were much less common and did not vary by sex.

Hispanic/Latino Arrestees

Approximately 29% of Hispanic/Latino arrestees (both male and female) tested positive for marijuana. Male and female Hispanic arrestees recorded similar rates of positive drug tests for cocaine (22.6% vs. 21.3%) and opiates (3.7% v. 4.3%), but there were notable differences for methamphetamines and alcohol. Positive tests for methamphetamines were much more common for female Hispanic/Latina arrestees (30.9% vs. 18.7% for males), while positive tests for alcohol were slightly more common for male Hispanic/Latino arrestees (11.9% vs. 6.4% for females).

Native American Arrestees

Male and female Native American arrestees differed notably across several drugs that were tested for as part of the AARIN project. Male Native American arrestees were much more likely to test positive for alcohol (37.7% vs. 23.5% for females), marijuana (36.4% vs. 26.5% for females), and to a lesser extent, cocaine (13% vs. 8.8% for females) and opiates (5.2% vs. 2.9% for females). Alternatively, female Native American arrestees were slightly more likely than their male counterparts to test positive for methamphetamines (11.8% vs. 9.1%).

Exhibit 18. Postive UA Results for Whites by Sex (n = 985)

Bar chart showing Percent on the y-axis (0 to 40) for Male and Female:

Drug	Male	Female
Alcohol *	12.5	8.0
Marijuana*	36.6	25.9
Meth *	26.6	38.0
Cocaine	15.1	17.1
Opiates	8.2	8.7

* p<.05

Exhibit 19. Postive UA Results for Blacks by Sex (n = 309)

Bar chart showing Percent on the y-axis (0 to 60) for Male and Female:

Drug	Male	Female
Alcohol	4.4	4.8
Marijuana *	49.6	31.3
Meth	11.5	14.5
Cocaine	31.9	27.7
Opiates	5.3	6.0

* p<.05

Exhibit 20. Postive UA Results for Hispanics/Latinos by Sex (n = 666)
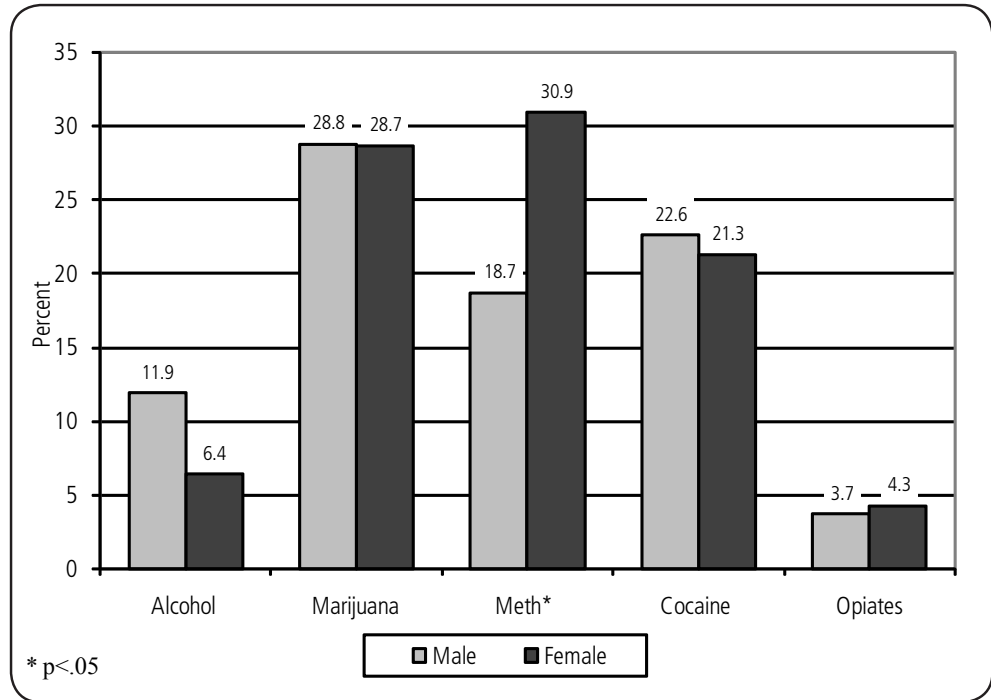
Exhibit 21. Postive UA Results for Native Americans by Sex (n = 111)
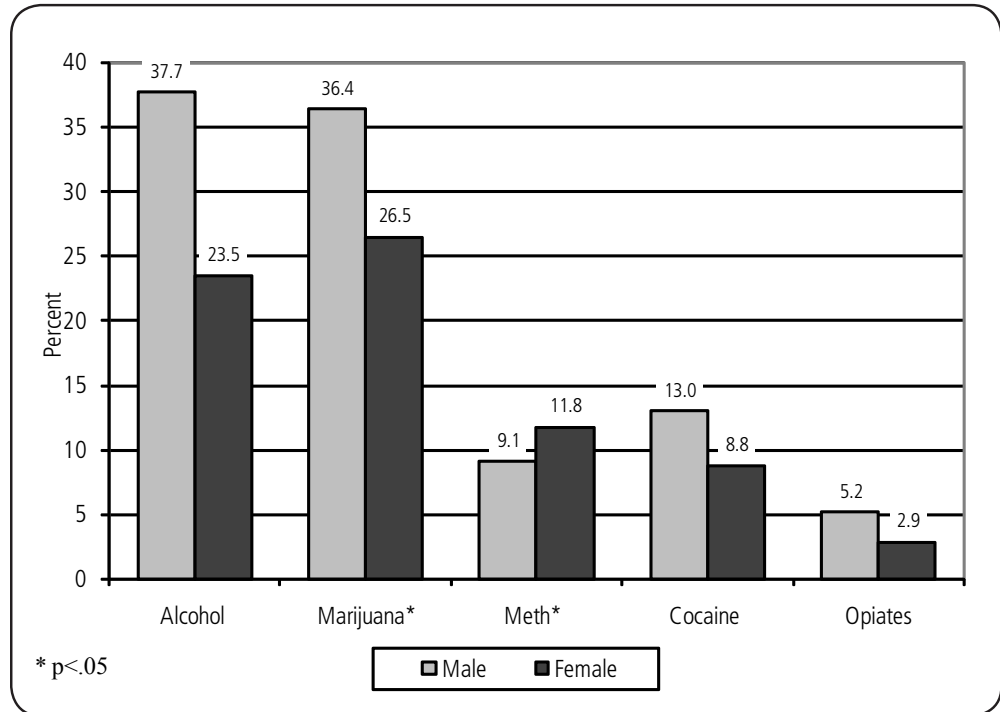
**Exhibit 22. Positive UA Results by Sex
and Race/Ethnicity of Arrestees**

	Sex		Total
	Male	**Female**	
	%	%	%
White Arrestees			
Alcohol*	12.5	8.0	11.3
Marijuana*	36.6	25.9	33.7
Methamphetamine*	26.6	38.0	29.6
Cocaine	15.1	17.1	15.6
Opiates	8.2	8.7	8.3
Black Arrestees			
Alcohol	4.4	4.8	4.5
Marijuana*	49.6	31.3	44.7
Methamphetamine	11.5	14.5	12.3
Cocaine	31.9	27.7	30.7
Opiates	5.3	6.0	5.5
Hispanic/Latino Arrestees			
Alcohol	11.9	6.4	11.1
Marijuana	28.8	28.7	28.8
Methamphetamine*	18.7	30.9	20.4
Cocaine	22.6	21.3	22.4
Opiates	3.7	4.3	3.8
Native American Arrestees			
Alcohol	37.7	23.5	33.3
Marijuana	36.4	26.5	33.3
Methamphetamine	9.1	11.8	9.9
Cocaine	13.0	8.8	11.7
Opiates	5.2	2.9	4.5

* Chi-square significant at $p < .05$.

Chapter 3: Drug Abuse and Treatment Experience

Interviewers asked arrestees in the 2008 AARIN sample to self-report drug use, to disclose their drug dependency issues as well as prior and current treatment experiences, and to assess their levels of need for substance abuse treatment. The AARIN project collects these data in order to identify levels of treatment needed by the arrestee population and to assess how well current treatment strategies used by the county are "hitting the target population." Moreover, the data help to guide development and implementation of evidence-based policies and programs and to direct (or re-direct) resource allocation to fill treatment gaps for this population (Rodriguez, 2008).

This chapter presents the results the 2008 sample's responses about drug dependency and treatment experiences, and it explores the relationship between confirmed drug use (UA results) and treatment needs. The findings are shown by drug in Exhibits 23 through 28, and summary results are found in Exhibit 29. Exhibit 30 shows the relationship of self-reported drug dependency and treatment need to confirmed drug use (UA results).

Alcohol Dependency and Treatment

Exhibit 23 shows alcohol dependency and treatment information for the 2008 AARIN sample, by sex. Approximately 14% of males and of females who claimed alcohol use in the 12 months prior to arrest also indicated that they were dependent on alcohol. Few of them were currently in alcohol treatment (2.3% of males and 3.3% of females), although nearly 15% of males and of females indicated that they had received alcohol treatment at sometime in the past. Males were more likely than females to state that they were currently in need of treatment for alcohol - 16.9% vs. 12.2%.

Marijuana Exhibit 23: Dependency and Alcohol Treatment by Sex (n = 2,005)

* p<.05

Legend: ■ Dependent ▨ Currently Receiving Treatment ☐ Prior Treatment ■ Could Use Treatment
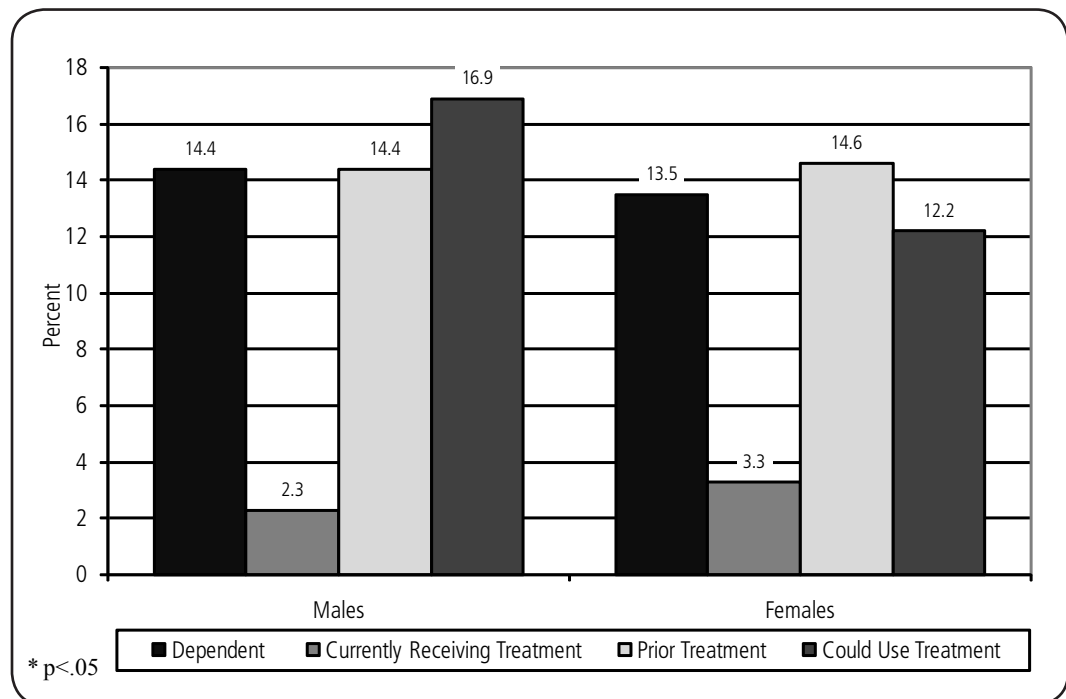
Dependency and Treatment

Of arrestees claiming marijuana use, 12.6% of males and 11.0% of females stated that they were dependent (Exhibit 24). Few of them were currently receiving treatment (1% of males and 2% of females), although prior experiences in treatment were more common (7.3% of males and 8.4% of females). As with the alcohol findings, males were more likely than females to indicate the need for treatment for marijuana dependence (9.2% vs. 6.4%).

**Exhibit 24: Dependency and
Marijuana Treatment by Sex (n = 1,654)**
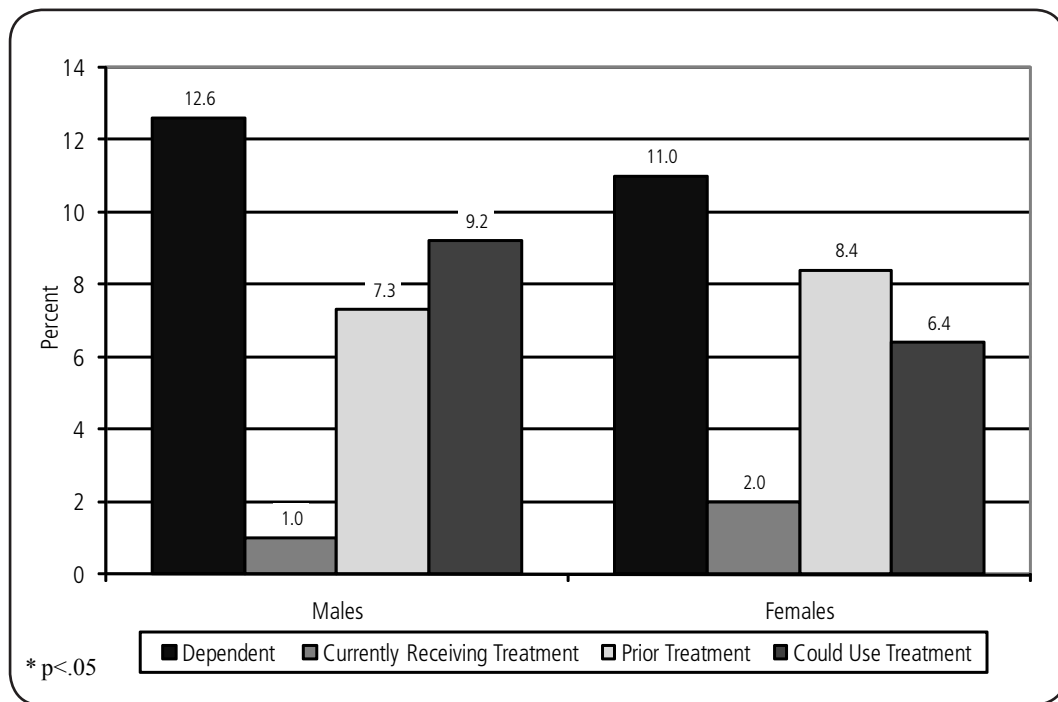
Exhibit 25: Dependency and Crack Cocaine Treatment by Sex (n = 660)
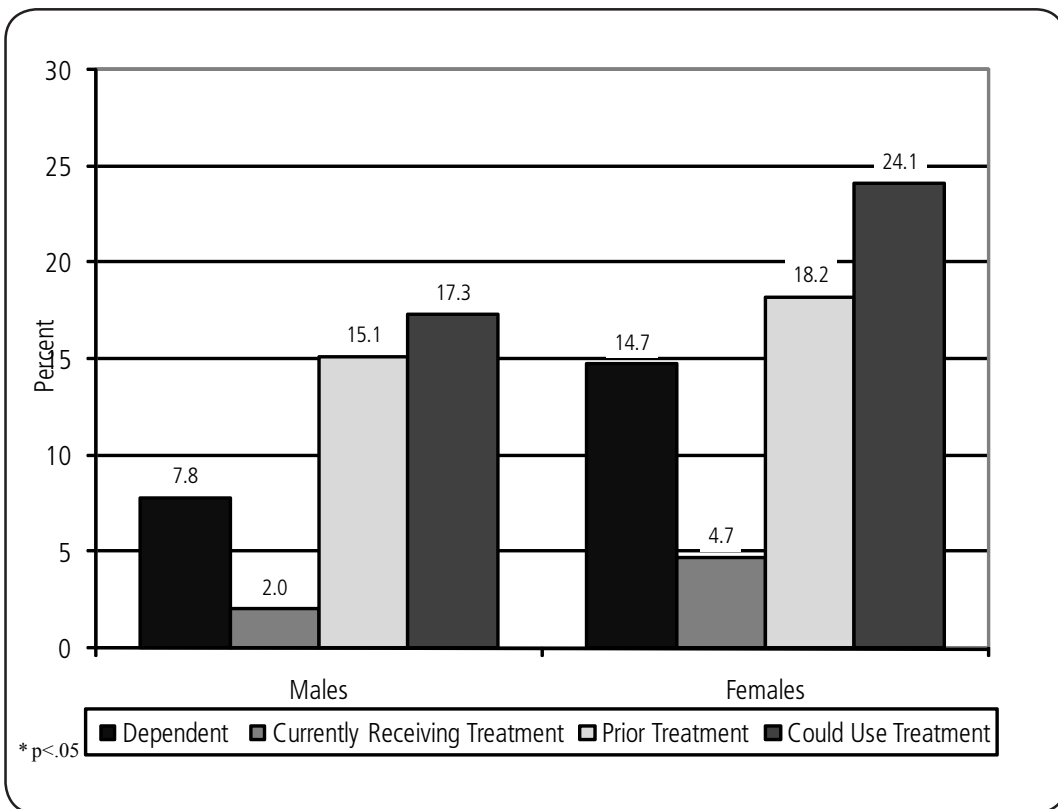
Crack Cocaine Dependency and Treatment

Exhibit 25 shows that female arrestees were much more likely than their male counterparts to state that they were dependent on crack cocaine (14.7% vs. 7.8%). Female arrestees were twice as likely to have been currently receiving treatment for dependence, although current treatment experiences were still rare (4.7% for females, 2% for males). Females were also more likely to have past treatment experiences (18.2% vs. 15.1% for males), and they were significantly more likely to indicate a current need for treatment (24.1% vs. 17.3% for males).

Powder Cocaine Dependency and Treatment

As with crack cocaine, female arrestees were twice as likely as males to state that they were dependent on powder cocaine - 14.2% vs. 7.7% (Exhibit 26). Current treatment experiences were again rare, although 11.6% females indicated having received treatment for powder cocaine dependency in the past (compared with 6.6% of males). Interestingly, and in contrast to crack cocaine, equally low percentages of males and females indicated that they were currently in need of treatment for powder cocaine dependence (7.2% and 8.6%, respectively).

Exhibit 26: Dependency and Powder Cocaine Treatment by Sex (n = 1,052)
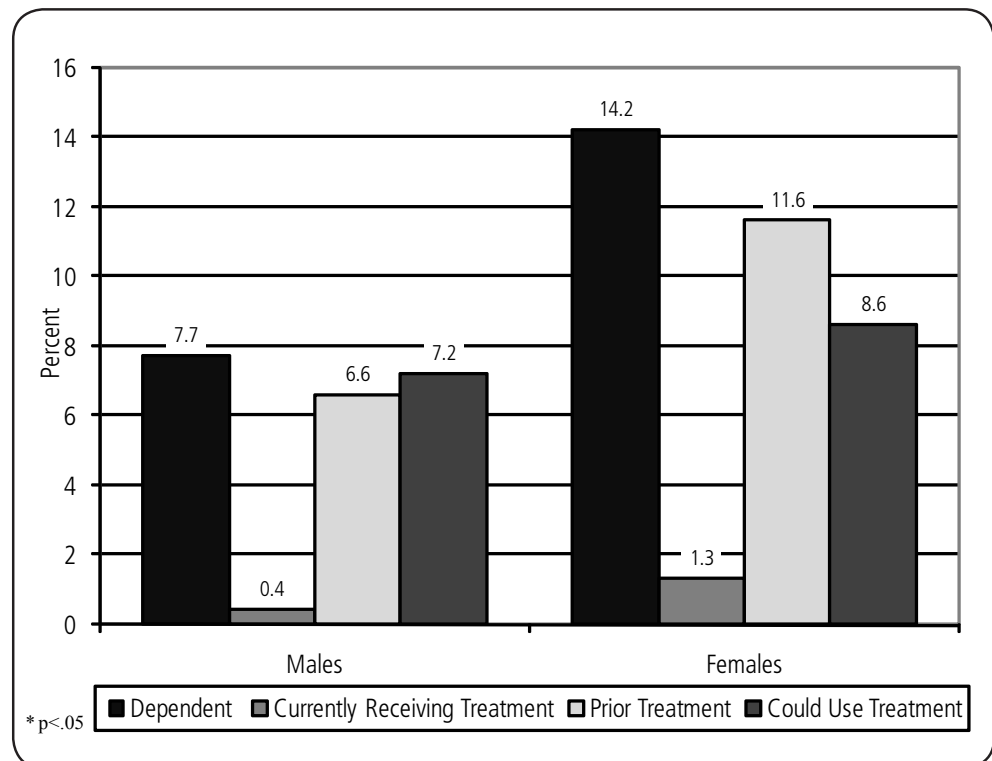
**Exhibit 27: Dependency and Opiate
Treatment by Sex (n = 335)**
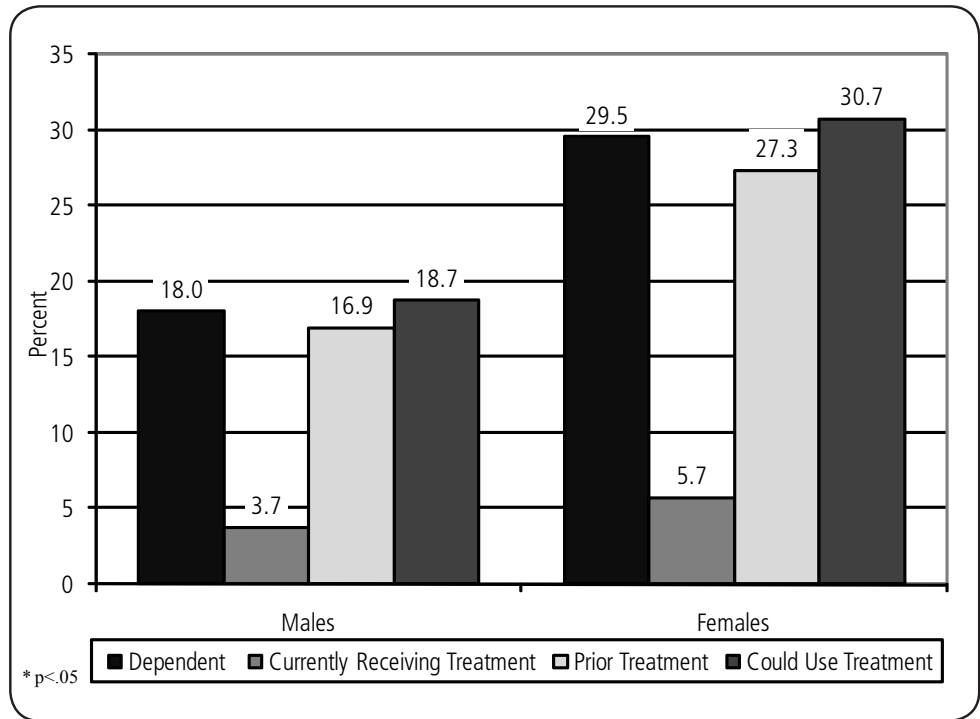
**Exhibit 28: Dependency and
Methamphetamine Treatment by Sex (n = 921)**
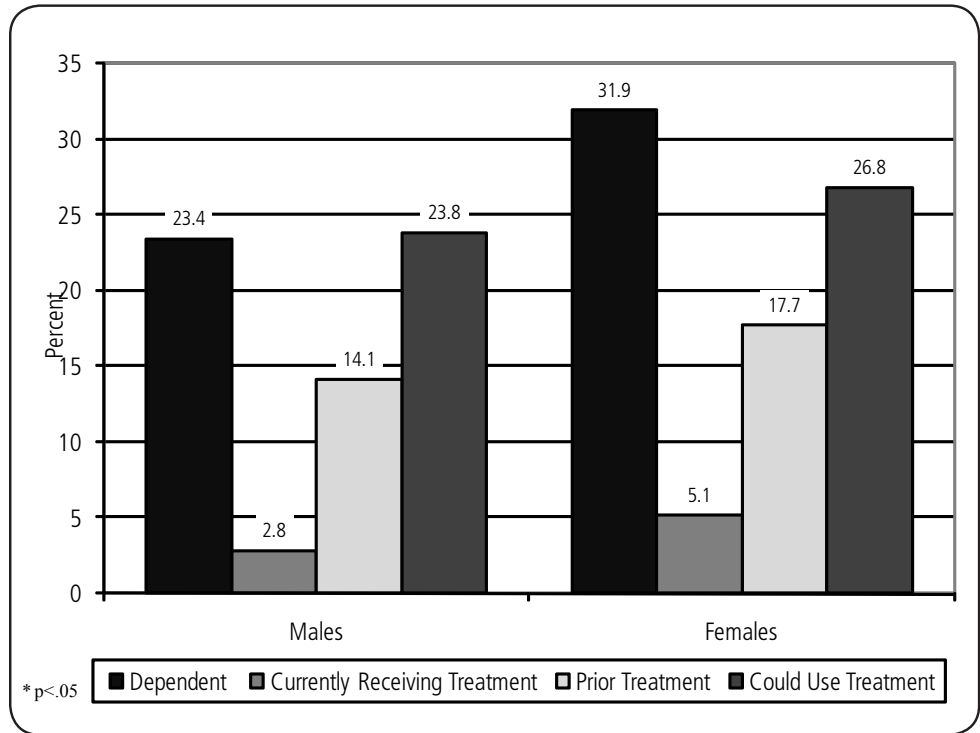
Opiate Dependency and Treatment

Although opiate use was infrequent among the arrestee population (note that only 355 arrestees indicated use in the past 12 months), a substantial percentage of those users indicated that they were dependent. Among them, nearly 30% of females and 18% of males stated that they were dependent. Current involvement in treatment was rare; prior treatment experiences were more common, especially for female arrestees (27.3%, compared with 16.9% for males). More than 30% of female arrestees stated that they were in need of treatment, compared with 18.7% of male arrestees.

Methamphetamine Dependency and Treatment

Nearly one-third (31.9%) of female arrestees who self-reported methamphetamine use in the past 12 months stated that they were dependent, compared with nearly one-quarter (23.4%) of male arrestees. Current treatment experiences were again infrequent, although it was about twice as common for female arrestees (5.1% vs. 2.8% for males). Prior experiences in treatment for methamphetamine dependence were more common, again more so for females (17.7% vs. 14.1% for males). Approximately one-quarter of males and of females (23.8% and 26.8%) stated that they were currently in need of treatment for methamphetamine dependence.

Exhibit 29. Dependency and Substance Abuse Treatment By Sex

	Males	Females	Total
	%	%	%
Dependent			
Alcohol	14.4	13.5	14.2
Marijuana	12.6	11.0	12.2
Crack*	7.8	14.7	9.5
Powder cocaine*	7.7	14.2	9.1
Opiates*	18.0	29.5	20.8
Methamphetamine*	23.4	31.9	25.7
Currently Receiving Treatment			
Alcohol	2.3	3.3	2.5
Marijuana	1.0	2.0	1.3
Crack	2.0	4.7	2.7
Powder cocaine	0.4	1.3	0.6
Opiates	3.7	5.7	4.2
Methamphetamine	2.8	5.1	3.5
Prior Treatment			
Alcohol	14.4	14.6	14.4
Marijuana	7.3	8.4	7.6
Crack	15.1	18.2	15.9
Powder cocaine*	6.6	11.6	7.7
Opiates*	16.9	27.3	19.4
Methamphetamine	14.1	17.7	15.1
Could Use Treatment			
Alcohol*	16.9	12.2	15.8
Marijuana	9.2	6.4	8.5
Crack*	17.3	24.1	19.1
Powder cocaine	7.2	8.6	7.5
Opiates*	18.7	30.7	21.7
Methamphetamine	23.8	26.8	24.6

* Chi-square significant at p < .05.

Dependency, Treatment Need and Confirmed Use

Exhibit 30 shows a strong relationship between self-reported drug and alcohol dependence, assessments of treatment need, and confirmed use (UA results). That is, those who tested positive for drugs and alcohol were more likely to acknowledge dependence and a need for treatment than those who tested negative for those substances. These findings suggest that the majority of arrestees were candid and truthful in their self-report responses.

Exhibit 30. Dependency and Substance Abuse Treatment History By Sex and UA Results

	Males		Females	
	Negative	**Positive**	**Negative**	**Positive**
	%	%	%	%
Dependent				
Alcohol*	12.0	30.5	11.1	38.1
Marijuana*	5.7	21.3	7.1	19.2
Crack *	3.9	15.7	10.8	20.6
Powder cocaine*	3.8	18.2	4.2	40.0
Opiates*	7.4	61.5	15.6	66.7
Methamphetamine*	15.0	34.9	18.8	43.1
Currently Receiving Treatment				
Alcohol	2.2	3.0	2.9	7.1
Marijuana	0.9	1.3	1.9	2.4
Crack	1.2	3.8	3.9	5.9
Powder cocaine*	0.0	1.4	1.2	1.5
Opiates	2.8	7.7	4.7	8.3
Methamphetamine	1.8	4.3	4.3	5.8
Prior Treatment				
Alcohol*	12.9	24.0	12.3	38.1
Marijuana*	4.7	10.5	7.9	9.6
Crack *	10.3	25.2	9.8	30.9
Powder cocaine	5.7	9.1	10.1	15.4
Opiates*	10.7	42.3	17.2	54.2
Methamphetamine*	10.6	18.9	12.0	22.6
Could Use Treatment				
Alcohol*	14.4	33.5	9.9	35.7
Marijuana*	5.0	14.5	5.3	8.8
Crack *	8.8	35.2	6.9	50.0
Powder cocaine*	4.0	15.9	5.4	16.9
Opiates*	9.8	55.8	12.5	79.2
Methamphetamine*	14.0	37.4	14.5	37.2

* Chi-square significant at p < .05.

Among both males and females, those who tested positive for alcohol use were much more likely than those who tested negative to indicate dependence, prior treatment experiences, and current treatment need. For example, 33.5% of males and 35.7% of females who tested positive for alcohol indicated that they could use treatment, compared with just 14.4% of males and 9.9% of females who tested negative for alcohol.

Male and female arrestees who tested positive for marijuana were also more likely to indicate dependence. For males, 21.3% of those who tested positive indicated dependence compared to just 5.7% of those who tested negative. A similar finding is reported for females (19.2% for those testing positive, 7.1% for those testing negative). Although both males and females who tested positive for marijuana were more

likely to have had prior treatment experiences than their counterparts who tested negative, there were differences between males and females in their assessments of current treatment need. Males who tested positive for marijuana were more likely to feel they needed treatment than males who tested negative (14.5% vs. 5%). For females however, there was little difference between assessments of treatment need among those who tested positive (8.8%) and those who tested negative (5.3%)

Similar results are found for the remaining drugs. The findings are particularly dramatic for methamphetamines and opiates, however. Exhibit 30 shows that among those testing positive for methamphetamines, 37.4% of males and 37.2% of females indicated that they were in need of treatment. Among those who tested negative, 14% of males and 14.5% of females felt they needed treatment. For those who tested positive for opiates, 55.8% of males and 79.2% of females felt they needed treatment, compared with 9.8% of males and 12.5% of females among those testing negative.

Chapter 4: Firearms and Violent Crimes

The AARIN survey instrument includes a series of questions relating to arrestees' experiences with firearms including handguns, rifles, shotguns, and semi-automatic and fully automatic weapons. Arrestees self-report whether or not they have had possession of firearms throughout their lifetime, during the last 12 months prior to arrest, and in the past 30 days, and how they acquired the firearm. This chapter presents findings related to firearms possession and acquisition for the 2008 AARIN sample, and also explores the relationships between gun possession and offender type, victimization, and drug use patterns.

Exhibit 31 shows that most arrestees in the 2008 sample had not possessed firearms in their lifetime. Approximately one-quarter had possessed a handgun or rifle/shotgun (26.2% and 23.3%, respectively) in their lifetime, compared with 15.4% and 7.0% who had possessed semi-automatic and fully automatic weapons. In the past 12 months, fewer than 10% reported possession of any type of firearm, with handguns (9.1%) and rifle/shotguns (7.6%) being most common. In the 30 days prior to arrest, firearms possession dipped to 6% or below in all firearm categories.

Exhibit 32 shows method of acquisition for those who possessed firearms. Regardless of firearm type, the most common acquisition method was legal purchase ("bought it"), ranging from 68.2% for handgun/pistols to 60.4% for rifle/shotguns. The second most common acquisition method across all firearm types was having received the weapon as a gift. This method was particularly common for rifle/shotguns (29.3%). Very few gun owners stated that they had obtained their firearms through theft, from a high of 3.4% for fully automatic weapons to a low of 1.2% for rifle-shotguns. Renting and trading for firearms were infrequent methods of acquisition.

Firearms Ownership Among Violent Offenders

Exhibit 33 shows patterns of gun ownership among arrestees who were violent offenders. Rates of ownership among the violent offender sub-sample were slightly higher than the entire arrestee sample by about 3% across the board (compare Exhibits 31 and 33). Lifetime ownership of a firearm ranges from a high of 29.9% for a handgun/pistol to a low of 7.2% for a fully automatic firearm. Within 30 days prior to arrest, 10.7% of violent offenders had owned a handgun and 7.8% had owned a rifle or shotgun. Consistent with findings from the entire sample, the majority of violent offenders had acquired their firearms through legitimate purchase ("bought it"): handgun/pistol (72%), rifle/shotgun (68.5%), semi-automatic (73.8%), and fully automatic (65.2%). The second most common acquisition method was receiving the firearm as a gift. No more than about 3% of violent offenders had acquired any type of firearm by theft.

Exhibit 33 also shows the relationship between gun ownership, victimization, and drug test results. Victimization was a common experience among violent offenders who owned guns. Approximately one-third of violent offenders who owned a handgun/pistol, rifle/shotgun, or semi-automatic had been threatened with a gun within the last 12 months. Among those who owned a fully automatic firearm, 41.7% had been threatened with a firearm within the last year. Similar rates occurred for the other victimization measure, being assaulted without a weapon.

Exhibit 31. Firearm Ownership/Possession, by Type of Weapon
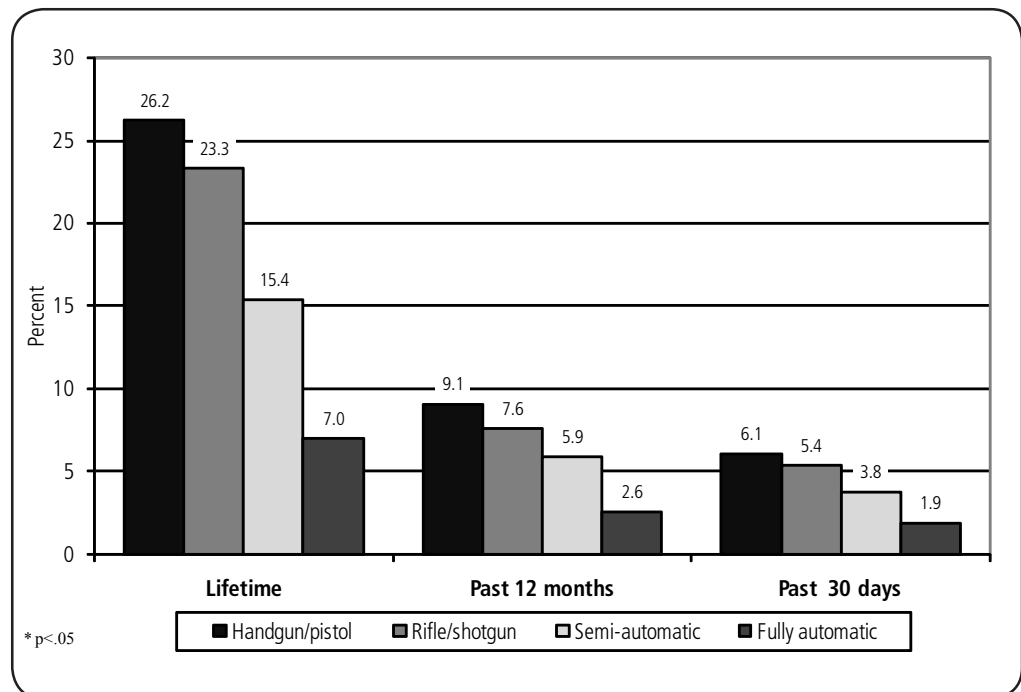
Exhibit 32. Firearm Ownership/Possession and Method of Acquisition

	Handgun/pistol	Rifle/shotgun	Semi-automatic	Fully automatic
	%	%	%	%
Lifetime	26.2	23.3	15.4	7.0
Past 12 months	9.1	7.6	5.9	2.6
Past 30 days	6.1	5.4	3.8	1.9
Acquisition Method				
Bought it	68.2	60.4	66.5	62.3
Rented it	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Traded something for it	2.4	1.0	1.6	0.7
Borrowed it	7.5	5.4	7.2	11.6
Gift	14.4	29.3	19.7	13.0
Stole it	2.4	1.2	1.9	3.4
Other	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: Values for acquisition method reflect most recent possession/ownership of a firearm.

Exhibit 33. Firearm Ownership/Possession, Method of Acquisition, Victimization, and Drug Use Among Violent Offenders

	Handgun/pistol	Rifle/shotgun	Semi-automatic	Fully automatic
	%	%	%	%
Lifetime	29.9	26.6	19.7	7.2
Past 12 months	14.0	11.3	7.5	0.9
Past 30 days	10.7	7.8	5.7	0.6
Acquisition method				
Bought it	72.0	68.5	73.8	65.2
Rented it	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traded something for it	1.0	0.0	1.5	0.0
Borrowed it	6.0	4.5	4.6	8.7
Gift	14.0	24.7	13.8	17.4
Stole it	3.0	2.2	3.1	0.0
Other	4.0	0.0	3.1	8.7
Victimization				
Threatened with a gun	30.0	28.1	31.8	41.7
Assaulted/attacked without a weapon	30.0	31.5	34.8	45.8
Positive UA Results				
Alcohol	14.0	16.9	9.1	8.3
Marijuana	36.0	38.2	43.9	41.7
Cocaine	20.0	15.7	12.1	16.7
Opiates	9.0	7.9	9.1	8.3
Methamphetamine	19.0	15.7	16.7	33.3

Note: Values for acquisition method reflect most recent possession/ownership of a firearm

With regard to drug test results, violent offenders who owned a hand-gun/pistol or rifle/shotgun recorded the highest rates of positive tests for alcohol - 14% and 16.9%, respectively. Handgun/pistol and rifle/shotgun owners posted the lowest rates of positive tests for marijuana (36% and 38.2%). Handgun/pistol owners also had the highest percentage of positive tests for cocaine (20%). Semi-automatic and fully automatic gun owners had low positive test rates for alcohol (9.1% and 8.3%), but high positive test rates for marijuana (43.9% and 41.7%). Last, violent offenders who owned fully automatic firearms posted, by far, the highest positive rate for methamphetamines (33.3%).

Exhibit 34. Firearm Ownership/Possession, Method of Acquisition, Victimization, and Drug Use Among Non-violent Offenders

	Handgun/pistol	Rifle/shotgun	Semi-automatic	Fully automatic
	%	%	%	%
Lifetime	25.6	22.7	14.6	7.0
Past 12 months	8.2	6.8	5.6	2.9
Past 30 days	5.3	5.0	3.4	2.1
Acquisition method				
Bought it	67.4	58.6	64.6	61.8
Rented it	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Traded something for it	2.7	1.3	1.6	0.8
Borrowed it	7.8	5.6	7.9	12.2
Gift	14.5	30.3	21.3	12.2
Stole it	2.2	1.0	1.6	4.1
Other	5.4	3.0	3.1	8.9
Victimization				
Threatened with a gun	26.8	26.4	31.8	41.1
Assaulted/attacked without a weapon	27.2	29.9	29.8	41.9
Positive UA Results				
Alcohol	8.2	9.2	7.8	12.9
Marijuana	40.9	43.0	44.6	44.4
Cocaine	19.7	17.7	14.0	16.9
Opiates	6.6	6.0	5.8	4.0
Methamphetamine	28.5	30.8	32.6	27.4

Note: Values for acquisition method reflect most recent possession/ownership of a firearm.

Firearms Ownership Among Nonviolent Offenders

Exhibit 34 presents findings related to firearms ownership among nonviolent offenders, as well as methods of acquisition, victimization, and drug test results. Rates of gun ownership among nonviolent offenders were slightly lower than for violent offenders. Lifetime gun ownership ranged from highs for handgun/pistols and rifle/shotguns of 25.6% and 22.7%, to lows of 14.6% and 7.0% for semi-automatic and fully-automatic firearms. Gun ownership in the 30 days prior to arrest was lower for nonviolent offenders than for violent offenders. The rate of recent gun ownership among nonviolent offenders was about 5% or less across all gun types.

Consistent with findings from the entire sample, the majority of nonviolent offenders acquired their firearms through legitimate purchase ("bought it"): handgun/pistol (67.4%), rifle/shotgun (58.6%), semi-automatic (64.6%), and fully automatic (61.8%). The second most common acquisition method was receiving the firearm as a gift. No more than about 4% of nonviolent offenders had acquired any type of firearm by theft.

Exhibit 34 shows that victimization was almost as common among nonviolent offenders who owned guns as it was among violent offenders who owned guns. Approximately one-quarter of nonviolent offenders who owned a handgun/pistol or rifle/shotgun and one-third of those who owned a semi-automatic firearm had been threatened with a gun within the last 12 months; 41.1% of those possessing fully automatic firearms had been threatened with a gun within the last year. A similar percentage of nonviolent gun owners had been assaulted or attacked without a weapon during the last 12 months.

With regard to drug test results, there was little variation in positive drug test results for nonviolent offenders across gun types. Nonviolent offenders who owned a firearm tested positive for alcohol at rates of 8% to 13%, depending on type of firearm. Positive tests for marijuana were common among nonviolent gun owners (41% to 45%), as were positive tests for methamphetamine (27% to 33%). Positive tests for cocaine were most common among handgun/pistol owners (19.7%) and least common among semi-automatic owners (14%). Positive tests for opiates among nonviolent offenders who owned guns were infrequent, ranging from 4% (fully automatic firearms) to 6.6% (handgun/pistols).

Chapter 5: Gangs

Gang activity has been a persistent problem in Maricopa County for a number of years. As a result, the AARIN survey instrument includes several questions that gather information on gang involvement among the arrestee population. This chapter presents findings on the prevalence of gang membership and its relationship to other key factors including drug use, socio-demographics, firearms possession, and criminal activity.

Exhibit 35 shows that most of the arrestees who participated in the 2008 AARIN were not active or former gang members. In fact, 85.4% of the sample had no gang affiliation, past or present. Approximately 5% were active gang members, and an additional 5.5% self-reported as gang associates. Another 4.3% reported being former gang members. Exhibit 36 shows, in some detail, various other socio-demographic characteristics, criminal history, drug use, and victimization variables across the categories of gang membership.

Socio-demographics

Exhibit 35. Gang Membership Status Among Arrestees (n = 2,104)

There were notable differences in sex, race, and age across the gang membership categories. With regard to sex, males made up larger proportions of the former and current gang member categories (91.2% and 88.1%) than the non-gang and gang associate categories, which were slightly more than three-quarters male. Perhaps not surprisingly, the current gang members and gang associates were substantially younger than their non-gang and former gang counterparts. Current gang members, in particular, were notably younger than the other groups, with more than one-quarter in the 15-20 age range and a mean age of 26.2. Alternatively, non-gang members were the oldest category, with just 12.8% in the 15-20 age range and a mean age of 33.1.
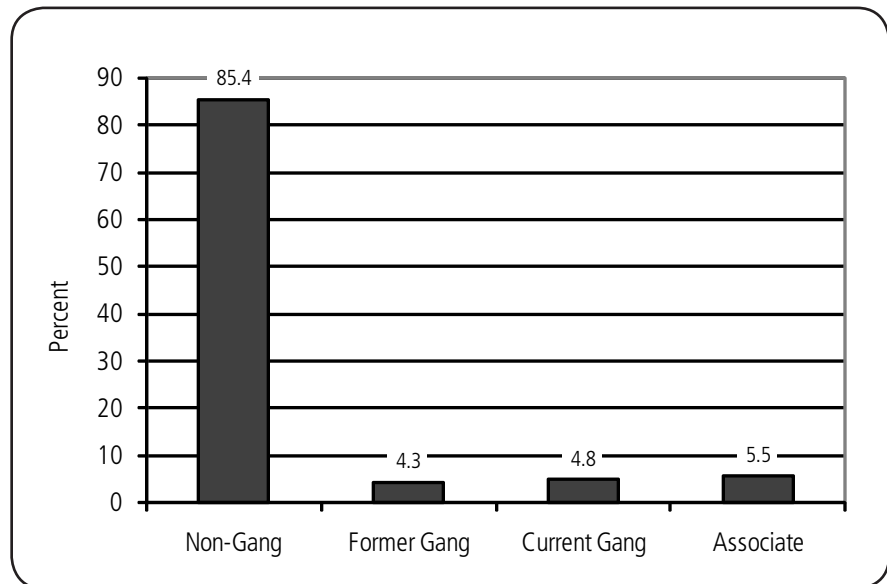
There are notable race differences, as well. Although approximately half of non-gang members were white, the percentage of whites in the gang categories was significantly lower: 40.9% for gang associates, 30.8% for former gang members, and just 23.5% for current gang members. Consequently, the percentage of minorities was notably higher in the gang categories, as approximately 20% of former and current gang members were Black, and about 45% of both former and current gang members were Hispanic. Also, 11.2% of current gang members were Native American.

Gang members – former, current, and associate – were much more likely to be U.S citizens, however, ranging from 92.3% for former gang members to 95% for current gang members and 96.6% for gang associates. Only 82.4% of non-gang arrestees were U.S. citizens.

There are also differences with regard to education and sources of income. Although most arrestees had, at a minimum, a high school diploma, the percentage that had failed to graduate from high school (or obtain a GED) was slightly elevated among the current gang and gang associate categories: 38.6% and 38.8%, compared with 32.3% for non-gang members. Compared with current gang members, non-gang and former gang members were also more likely to have achieved some degree of post-high school education (41.4% and 40.7% compared with 33.7% for current gang members). Interestingly, gang associates posted the highest percent-

age of post-high school education (45.7%). Although the majority of all arrestees, regardless of gang membership status, were working either full time or part time at the time of their arrest, gang members were four to five times more likely than non-gang members to obtain some income from illegal sources (5.3% for non-gang members compared with 17.6% for former gang members, 19.8% for current gang members, and 15.6% for gang associates).

There were few differences in residence type among non-gang and gang members. Approximately 37-41% lived in a private apartment/condo/hotel, and 47-53% lived in a house or mobile home. Current gang members were slightly less likely than the other categories to have no fixed residence/living on the street (4% for current gang members; 7.3% for non-gang members, 7.7% for former gang members, 9.5% for gang associates). Last, there was one notable difference with regard to biological children. Former gang members were more likely to have biological children (71.4%) than non-gang members (60.1%), current gang members (57.4%), and gang associates (62.1%).

Exhibit 36. Characteristics of Gang and Non-gang Members

	%
Non-Gang Members	85.4
Former Gang Members	4.3
Current Gang Members	4.8
Associates of Gang Members	5.5

	Non-Gang Members	Former Gang Members	Current Gang Members	Associates of Gang Members
	%	%	%	%
Sex*				
Male	75.6	91.2	88.1	76.7
Female	24.4	8.8	11.9	23.3
Age category*				
15-20	12.8	14.3	26.7	21.6
21-25	20.2	15.4	30.7	26.7
26-30	17.0	28.6	22.8	19.0
31-35	12.1	18.7	5.0	12.1
36 & older	37.9	23.1	14.9	20.7
Mean	33.1	30.3	26.2	28.4
Race/ethnicity*				
White	49.6	30.8	23.5	40.9
Black	14.1	20.9	19.4	16.5
Hispanic	30.5	44.0	44.9	33.0
Native American	4.8	4.4	11.2	8.7
Other	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.9
Citizenship Status*				
Illegal Alien	15.1	5.5	4.0	1.7
US Citizen	82.4	92.3	95.0	96.6
Legal Alien	2.5	2.2	1.0	1.7
Highest educational attainment				
Less than HS degree	32.3	34.1	38.6	38.8
HS Degree or GED	26.6	25.3	27.7	15.5
Post high school education	41.4	40.7	33.7	45.7
Main source of income (past 30 days) *				
Working full time	49.5	49.5	41.6	36.5
Working part time	17.0	14.3	17.8	20.0
Other legal sources	18.0	12.1	12.8	21.8
Illegal sources	5.3	17.6	19.8	15.6
No income	10.2	6.6	7.9	6.1

* t test or Chi-square significant at $p < .05$.

Exhibit 36. (Cont.) Characteristics of Gang and Non-gang Members

	Non-Gang Members	Former Gang Members	Current Gang Members	Associates of Gang Members
	%	%	%	%
Type of residence lived in (past 30 days)				
Private apartment/condo/hotel	38.6	37.4	40.6	39.7
House or mobile home	51.4	52.7	52.5	46.6
Public housing	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.0
Emergency or short-term shelter	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.9
Jail or prison	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.9
Half-way or honors facility	1.0	1.1	1.0	2.6
Drug or alcohol treatment facility	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
No fixed residence or on the street	7.3	7.7	4.0	9.5
Other	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Biological Children				
No	39.9	28.6	42.6	37.9
Yes	60.1	71.4	57.4	62.1
Most serious offense at arrest				
Violent	16.0	14.3	20.8	12.1
Property	21.3	16.5	28.7	22.4
Drug	25.2	19.8	19.8	24.1
Other	37.5	49.5	30.7	41.4
Prior arrest (past 12 months) [*]				
No	59.3	41.8	41.6	38.6
Yes	40.7	58.2	58.4	61.4
Prior incarceration (past 12 months)*				
No	60.5	48.8	45.2	41.7
Yes	39.5	51.2	54.8	58.3
Alcohol				
Lifetime*	94.9	96.7	99.0	99.1
Past 12 months	75.9	76.9	85.1	83.6
Past 30 days	66.0	71.4	78.2	75.0
Past 3 days*	45.9	52.7	60.4	54.3
Positive UA	11.4	14.3	10.9	12.9
Age at first use*	15.0	13.4	12.0	13.2
Marijuana				
Lifetime	76.1	94.5	97.0	93.1
Past 12 months	42.5	57.1	74.3	62.9
Past 30 days	34.9	51.6	70.3	52.6
Past 3 days	22.1	38.5	51.5	38.8
Positive UA	30.8	47.3	56.4	48.3
Age at first use*	14.8	13.4	12.0	13.6

* t test or Chi-square significant at p < .05.

Exhibit 36. (Cont.) Characteristics of Gang and Non-gang Members

	Non-Gang Members	Former Gang Members	Current Gang Members	Associates of Gang Members
	%	%	%	%
Crack Cocaine				
Lifetime*	29.8	41.8	45.5	33.6
Past 12 months*	11.4	13.2	18.8	12.9
Past 30 days	8.6	8.8	16.8	8.6
Past 3 days	6.1	7.7	11.9	7.8
Positive UA	20.0	14.3	19.8	19.8
Age at first use*	23.7	21.8	17.8	21.9
Powder Cocaine				
Lifetime*	48.1	64.8	71.3	49.1
Past 12 months*	14.9	22.0	25.7	19.8
Past 30 days*	9.0	9.9	13.9	6.9
Past 3 days*	4.5	7.7	8.9	0.9
Positive UA	20.0	14.3	19.8	19.8
Age at first use*	19.4	18.5	15.9	17.1
Opiates				
Lifetime*	15.9	22.0	23.8	21.6
Past 12 months	6.5	9.9	7.9	10.3
Past 30 days	4.3	9.9	6.9	7.8
Past 3 days	3.1	5.5	5.9	4.3
Positive UA	6.1	7.7	8.9	5.2
Age at first use	22.7	22.7	19.9	21.0
Methamphetamine				
Lifetime*	41.0	60.4	62.4	56.9
Past 12 months*	24.6	35.2	37.6	37.1
Past 30 days*	19.3	33.0	26.7	25.9
Past 3 days*	12.9	18.7	12.9	15.5
Positive UA	23.0	26.7	18.8	21.6
Age at first use*	22.1	20.8	18.5	20.3
Possessed/owned handgun/pistol (past 12 months) [*]	7.9	13.2	22.8	13.8
Possessed/owned rifle/shotgun (past 12 months) [*]	6.7	8.8	22.8	6.9
Possessed/owned semi-automatic weapon (past 12 months)*	4.8	7.7	17.8	11.2
Possessed/owned fully automatic weapon (past 12 months) [*]	1.5	5.5	14.9	6.9
Victimization				
Threatened with a gun*	14.0	26.4	39.6	30.2
Assaulted or attacked without a weapon*	17.9	31.9	35.6	41.4

* t test or Chi-square significant at p < .05.

Criminal History

There are noteworthy differences between gang and non-gang arrestees with regard to their current offense and their histories of prior arrest and incarceration. Current gang members were more likely than other arrestees to have been arrested for violent and property offenses. One-fifth of current gang members (20.8%) had been arrested for a violent offense, compared with 16% for non-gang members, 14.3% for former gang members, and 12.1% for gang associates. More than one-quarter of current gang members had been arrested for property offenses (28.7%), compared with 22.4% for gang associates, 21.3% for non-gang members, and 16.5% for former gang members. Nearly half of former gang members (49.5%) were arrested for "other" offences, compared with 41.4% of associates, 37.5% of non-gang members, and 30.7% of current gang members. From 20% to 25% of each category of arrestee was arrested for a drug offense. Similar differences extended to the prior criminal history measures, as gang members, regardless of status, were more likely than non-gang members to have experienced prior arrests and incarcerations in the last year. More specifically, 40.7% of non-gang members had been arrested in the last year, compared with 58.2% for former gang members, 58.4% for current gang members, and 61.4% for gang associates. With regard to incarcerations, 39.5% of non-gang members had been incarcerated in the last year, compared with 51.2% for former gang members, 54.8% for current gang members, and 58.3% for gang associates.

Drug Use

Exhibit 37 shows urinalysis test results by drug and by gang membership status. Interestingly, there is no clear-cut pattern of increased drug use among gang-affiliated arrestees. With regard to alcohol use, there was little variation in the percentage testing positive across gang membership status categories: 10.9% of current gang members tested positive for alcohol, compared with 12.9% for gang associates, 14.3% for former gang members, and 11.4% for non-gang arrestees. Patterns of opiate use were similar, although lower, ranging from a low of 5.2% for gang associates to a high of 8.9% for gang members, with non-gang and former gang members in the middle of that range. For cocaine use, former gang members posted the lowest percentage of positive tests (14.3%), while 20% of non-gang members, gang members, and gang associates tested positive. Methamphetamine use was lowest among active gang members (18.8%) and gang associates (21.6%), compared with 23% for non-gang members and 26.4% for former gang members. Alternatively, the results for marijuana showed a clear distinction between gang and non-gang members. Just 30.8% of non-gang members tested positive for marijuana, compared with 47.3% of former gang members, 56.4% of current gang members, and 48.3% of gang associates.
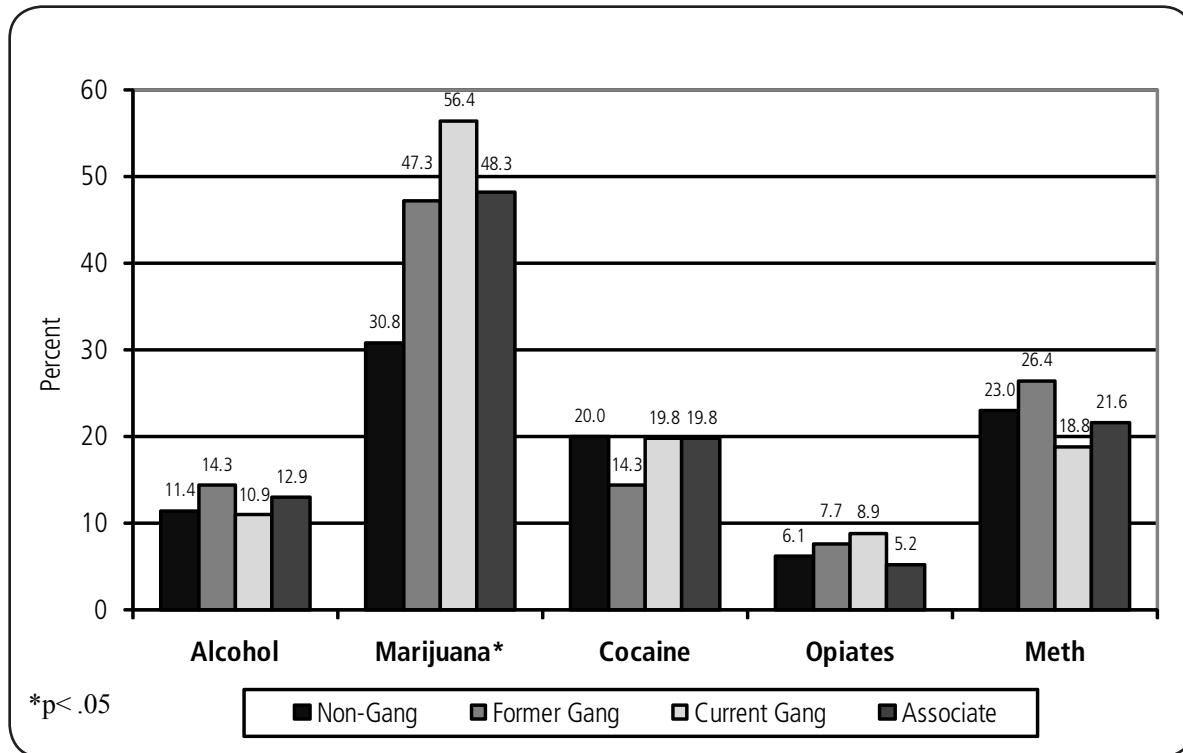
Exhibit 37. Positive UA Results by Gang Membership Status (n = 2,104)

*p< .05

Exhibit 36 also shows self-reported measures of drug use, and some interesting differences among gang and non-gang members do emerge. Although nearly all arrestees self-reported alcohol use in their lifetime, non-gang members were much less likely to self-report use of illicit drugs. For example, although self-reported lifetime use of marijuana exceeds 93% for all three gang categories, only 76.1% of non-gang members indicated marijuana use in their lifetime. This pattern extended to more recent use of marijuana, as well (12 months, 30 days, and 3 days prior). Use of methamphetamines followed a similar pattern: Lifetime use for gang members (former, current, and associate) ranged from 57% to 63%, while only 41% of non-gang members indicated use. With regard to opiate use, non-gang members self-reported less use in the lifetime measure (15.9% compared with 22% for former gang members, 23.8% for current gang members, and 21.6% for gang associates), but there were only minor differences in the more recent measures.

Last, powder and crack cocaine use appeared more common among current and former gang members. For crack, 42-46% of former and current gang members reported lifetime use, compared with 33.6% for gang associates and 29.8% for non-gang members. Similarly, 64.8% of former gang members and 71.3% of current gang members reported powder cocaine use (lifetime measure), while only 49.1% of gang associates and 48.1% of non-gang members reported use.

Firearms and Victimization

Gun ownership was more frequent among current gang members. Nearly one-quarter (22.8%) had possessed a handgun in the previous 12 months. Handgun ownership among former gang members and gang associates was approximately 13%, while fewer than 10% of non-gang members (7.9%) possessed a handgun. This finding persisted with semi-automatic and fully-automatic firearms, as current gang members were four to seven times more likely than non-gang members to possess those dangerous firearms (semi-automatic: 4.8% for non-gang members and 17.8% for current gang members; fully automatic: 1.5% for non-gang members and 14.9% for current gang members).

Last, current gang members also experienced elevated rates of victimization. Current gang members were nearly three times as likely as non-gang members to be threatened with a gun (39.6% vs. 14%), and were twice as likely to have been assaulted or attacked without a weapon (35.6% vs. 17.9%). Victimization rates among former gang members and gang associated were slightly lower than the rates of current gang members, but were still well above the rates of non-gang members.

Chapter 6: Victimization Among Arrestees

The AARIN survey instrument includes a number of questions that capture the prevalence and nature of victimization experienced by the 2008 arrestee population. The questions focus on whether or not the arrestee has been threatened with a gun, shot at or shot, threatened with a weapon, injured with a weapon, assaulted or attacked without a weapon, or robbed. This chapter presents findings related to victimization and the relationship between victimization and drug use.

Victimization

Arrestees were queried about victimization occurring both in the year prior to arrest and in the past 30 days. Results are shown in Exhibits 38 and 39. Approximately one-sixth of the arrestee sample had been threatened with a gun in the previous 12 months; 6.8% reported being threatened with a gun in the past 30 days. Nearly 10% reported being shot at in the last 12 months, and 2.4% indicated that someone had shot at them in the past 30 days. Very few of the arrestees had actually been shot, however (1.5% in the last year, and 0.3% in the last 30 days).

One-sixth reported that they had been threatened with a weapon in the past 12 months, and 7.8% stated that they had been injured with a weapon. These events were less common in the previous month, as 5.8% were threatened with a weapon and 2.8% reported being injured. Assaults against arrestees were more common, as 20.7% had been assaulted/attacked in the previous year and 10% experienced an assault in the past month. Last, 12.3% reported that they had been robbed in the past year; 4.8% had been robbed in the last month.

Victimization and Drug Use

Exhibit 40 displays the relationship between victimization and positive drug test results. Those findings are inconsistent. First, there was little difference in UA results for alcohol between those who had been victimized and those who had not. Across victimization measures, the percentage of positive alcohol tests ranged from 10% to 18%. The only difference of note was found with those who had been injured with a weapon (not a gun), where 11% of those not injured and 18.3% of those injured tested positive for alcohol. There was also little variation in positive tests for opiates among those who reported being victimized and those who did not. Victimization and positive tests for cocaine were also inconsistent; in three victimization measures (threatened with a gun, shot, and robbed), victims posted higher positive drug test rates than non-victims. In the other four measures, victims and non-victims did not differ on positive tests for cocaine.

Exhibit 38. Victimization Rates Among Arrestees

	% Occurred
Threatened with a gun	
Past 12 months	16.6
Past 30 days	6.8
Shot at	
Past 12 months	8.7
Past 30 days	2.4
Shot	
Past 12 months	1.5
Past 30 days	0.3
Threatened with a weapon	
Past 12 months	16.2
Past 30 days	5.8
Injured with a weapon	
Past 12 months	7.8
Past 30 days	2.8
Assaulted/attacked	
Past 12 months	20.7
Past 30 days	10.0
Robbed	
Past 12 months	12.3
Past 30 days	4.8

Exhibit 39. Victimization Rates Among Arrestees (n = 2,105)

*p< .05
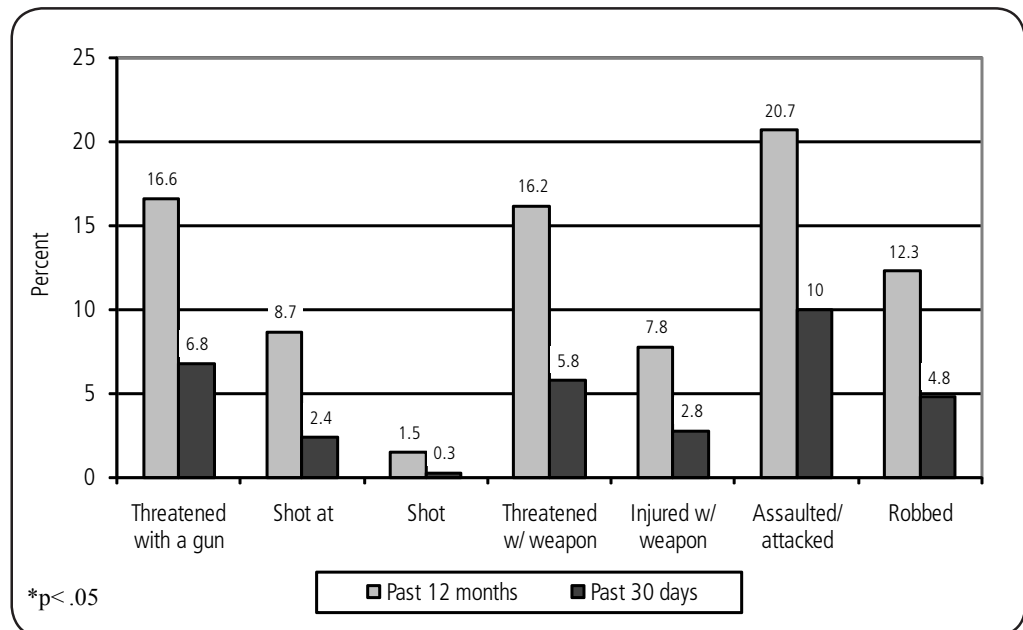
Exhibit 40. Victimization Rates
By Positive UA Results (past 12 months)

|	%	
	No	**Yes**
Threatened with a gun		
Alcohol	11.9	10.0
Marijuana*	31.6	44.3
Methamphetamine*	21.1	31.4
Cocaine*	18.7	24.9
Opiates*	5.7	8.9
Shot at		
Alcohol	11.7	9.8
Marijuana*	31.9	53.3
Methamphetamine*	22.0	31.5
Cocaine	19.4	23.9
Opiates	6.0	8.7
Shot		
Alcohol	11.6	9.7
Marijuana	33.7	38.7
Methamphetamine	22.8	25.8
Cocaine*	19.4	41.9
Opiates	6.1	12.9
Threatened w/ weapon – not a gun		
Alcohol	11.5	12.0
Marijuana*	32.0	42.7
Methamphetamine*	21.8	28.1
Cocaine	19.3	21.9
Opiates	6.1	7.0
Injured w/ weapon – not a gun		
Alcohol*	11.0	18.3
Marijuana	33.2	39.6
Methamphetamine	22.4	28.7
Cocaine	19.8	18.9
Opiates	6.1	7.9
Assaulted/attacked w/o weapon		
Alcohol*	10.6	15.2
Marijuana*	32.1	40.0
Methamphetamine*	21.9	26.4
Cocaine	20.1	18.4
Opiates	5.9	7.6
Robbed		
Alcohol	11.6	11.2
Marijuana	33.5	35.3
Methamphetamine*	21.9	29.5
Cocaine*	18.8	26.4
Opiates	6.0	7.8

* Chi-square significant at p < .05.

Alternatively, arrestees who self-reported victimization were more likely to test positive for marijuana and methamphetamines. In four of the seven victimization measures, those who were victimized were more likely to test positive for marijuana than those who were not victimized - threatened with a gun (44.3% vs. 31.6%), shot at (53.3% vs. 31.9%), threatened with a weapon (42.7% vs. 32%), and assaulted/attacked (40% vs. 32.1%). Similarly, positive tests for methamphetamine were more common in five of the seven victimization measures. Those who were threatened with a gun tested positive for methamphetamine in 31.4% of cases, compared with 21.1% for those not threatened with a gun. Those who had been shot at in the past 12 months tested positive in 31.5% of cases, compared with 22% for those who had not been shot at. Arrestees tested positive for methamphetamine in 28.1% of cases, compared with 21.8% for those who had not been threatened with a weapon (not a gun) in the past year. Arrestees who had been assaulted or attacked in the past 12 months tested positive for methamphetamine in 26.4% of cases, compared with 20.1% who had not been assaulted/attacked. Last, arrestees who had been robbed in the past 12 months tested positive in 29.5% of cases, compared with 21.9% of those who had not been robbed.

Chapter 7: Mental Illness and Drug Abuse

The AARIN survey instrument collects information on whether arrestees have been diagnosed with a mental illness, as well as whether or not they have been treated, hospitalized, or medicated for a mental illness in the past. This chapter presents findings on the prevalence of mental illness among the 2008 AARIN arrestee sample, the background and characteristics of those who had a mental illness (and those who did not), and the relationship between mental illness and drug use.

Exhibit 41 shows the percentage of arrestees who had been diagnosed, treated, hospitalized, or medicated for a mental illness during their lifetime, in the last year, and in the last 30 days. More than one-quarter of arrestees (26.2%) had been diagnosed with a mental illness at some point in their lifetime. Six percent had been diagnosed with a mental illness in the past year, and 2.4% had been diagnosed in the past month. Exhibit 41 also shows that just over one-fifth (21.2%) of arrestees had been treated for a mental illness at some point in their lives. Treatment for a mental illness was much less common in the year and month prior to arrest (4.5% and 2.9%, respectively). Approximately 10 percent of arrestees reported having been hospitalized as a result of a mental illness during their lifetime, although hospitalizations were rare in the year and month prior to arrest (2% and 0.9%, respectively). Last, 21% of arrestees had been medicated for a mental illness. Of those, 4.8% reported being medicated for a mental illness in the past year; 3.2% had been medicated in the last month.

Exhibit 41. Mental Health Factors by Time (n = 2,105)

*p< .05

■ Past 30 days   ■ Past 12 months   □ Lifetime
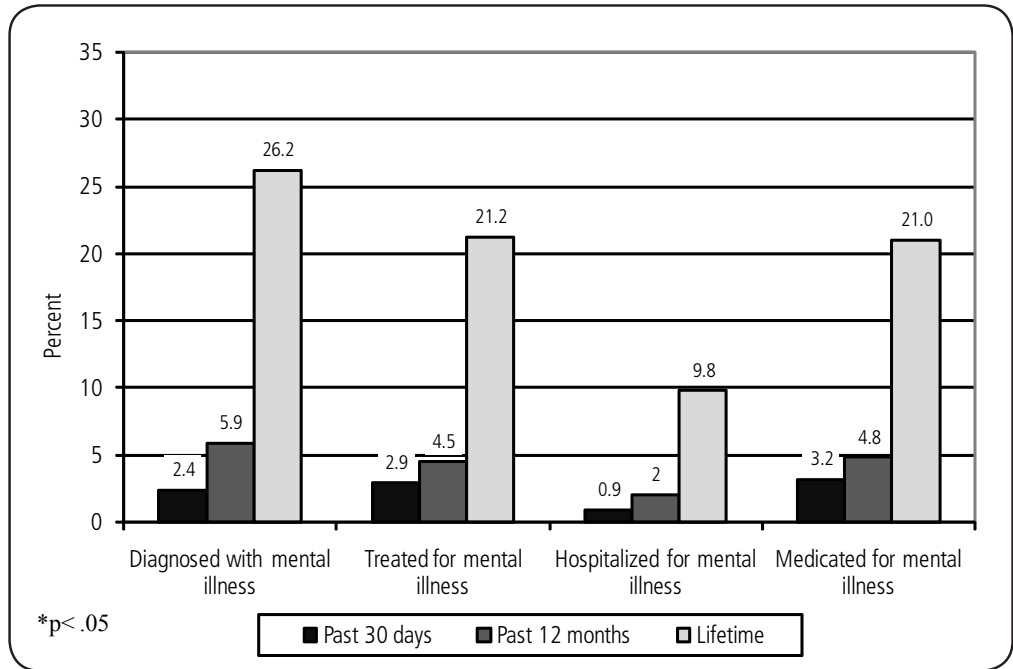
Exhibits 42-45 show the relationship between the various mental illness variables and drug use as measured through positive UA results. Exhibit 42 shows mixed results with regard to mental illness diagnoses and positive drug tests. Arrestees who had, at some point in their lives, been diagnosed with a mental illness were slightly more likely than those with no diagnosis to test positive for marijuana, methamphetamines, and opiates. For example, the positive test rate for marijuana among individuals diagnosed with a mental illness was 38.3%, compared with 32.1% for those with no diagnosis. Among those with a mental illness diagnosis, 8.2% tested positive for opiates, compared with 5.5% for those with no diagnosis. The positive test rates for methamphetamines were 25.2% for those with a mental illness diagnosis, and 22% for those without. There were no differences between the two groups for cocaine and alcohol, however.

Exhibit 42. Mental Illness Diagnosis and Drug Use

		%
Diagnosed with Mental Illness		
Lifetime		26.2
Past 12 months		5.9
Past 30 days		2.4

	Diagnosed with Mental Illness	
	(ever)	
	No	**Yes**
	%	%
Positive UA Results		
Alcohol	11.3	12.2
Marijuana*	32.1	38.3
Methamphetamine	22.0	25.2
Cocaine	19.8	19.8
Opiates*	5.5	8.2

* Chi-square significant at p < .05.

Exhibit 43. Prior Treatment for Mental Illness and Drug Use

	%	
Treated for Mental Illness		
Lifetime	21.2	
Past 12 months	4.5	
Past 30 days	2.9	
	Treated for mental illness	
	(ever)	
	No	**Yes**
	%	%
Positive UA Results		
Alcohol	11.3	12.3
Marijuana*	32.4	38.8
Methamphetamine*	21.8	26.7
Cocaine	19.5	20.6
Opiates*	5.7	8.3

* Chi-square significant at p < .05.

Exhibit 44. Hospitalized for Mental Illness and Drug Use

	%	
Hospitalized for Mental Illness		
Lifetime	9.8	
Past 12 months	2.0	
Past 30 days	0.9	
	Hospitalized for mental illness	
	(ever)	
	No	**Yes**
	%	%
Positive UA Results		
Alcohol	11.4	13.1
Marijuana	33.7	34.5
Methamphetamine	22.9	22.3
Cocaine	19.4	23.3
Opiates	6.2	6.8

* Chi-square significant at p < .05.

Exhibit 43 shows the relationship between mental health treatment and positive drug test results. Arrestees who had participated in mental health treatment were more likely than other arrestees to test positive for marijuana, methamphetamines, and opiates. Among those who had been treated, 38.8% tested positive for marijuana, 26.7% tested positive for methamphetamines, and 8.3% tested positive for opiates (compared with 32.4%, 21.8%, and 5.7% for those who had not been treated). Once again, there were no differences between the two groups in test rates for cocaine and alcohol.

Exhibit 44 shows that there were no differences in drug test results among those who had been hospitalized for a mental illness and those who had not. Regardless of hospitalization history, about 12% tested positive for alcohol, 34% tested positive for marijuana, 22% tested positive for methamphetamines, 20% tested positive for cocaine, and 6% tested positive for opiates.

Exhibit 45 shows a similar finding with regard to medication for mental illness. Those who had been medicated for a mental illness were no more likely to test positive for drugs or alcohol, with the exception of methamphetamines, than those who had not been medicated. Regarding methamphetamines, 27.4% of those who had been medicated tested positive, compared with 21.6% of those who had not.

Last, Exhibit 46 compares those with and without a mental illness diagnosis across socio-demographic, background, and criminal history measures; there are a number of important differences. Those with a mental illness were much more

likely to be female - 33.2% compared with just 19.4% among those without a mental illness. Although there was no age difference among those with and without a mental illness (mean age was 32, regardless), those with a mental illness were more likely to be white (61.0% vs. 42.2%) and were less likely to be Hispanic (19.4% vs. 36.2%). Nearly all arrestees with a mental illness diagnosis were U.S. citizens, compared with just 79.4% of those without a diagnosis. (Those without a diagnosis were more likely to be illegal aliens - 17.7% vs. 1.3% for those with a diagnosis).

Interestingly, arrestees with a mental illness were better educated - 45.6% had at least some post-high school education, compared with 39.7% for those without a diagnosis, while only 27.6% of those with a diagnosis did not graduate from high school or have a GED, compared with 35.1% for those without a diagnosis. Those who had never been diagnosed with a mental illness were much more likely to have been working full time prior to arrest (53.3% vs. 34.4%), while those with a diagnosis were twice as likely to have secured income from illegal sources (10.9% vs. 5.8% for those with no diagnosis). Those with and without a diagnosis did not differ with regard to biological children, but those with a mental illness were twice as likely to have no fixed address/living on the street (12.3% vs. 5.6% for those with no mental illness).

Finally, no relationship was found between mental illness and current charge. Between 14% and 17% were violent offenders, 24% were drug offenders, and 21% to 25% were property offenders. However, arrestees with a mental illness diagnosis did have much more extensive prior criminal histories: 56.6% had prior arrests in the past 12 months, compared with 38.8% for those with no diagnosis; and 54.4% had prior incarcerations in the past year, compared with 37.1% for those with no diagnosis.

Exhibit 45. Medicated for Mental Illness and Drug Use

	%	
Medicated for Mental Illness		
Lifetime	21	
Past 12 months	4.8	
Past 30 days	3.2	
	Medicated for mental illness	
	(ever)	
	No	Yes
	%	%
Positive UA Results		
Alcohol	11.5	11.8
Marijuana	32.7	37.6
Methamphetamine*	21.6	27.4
Cocaine	19.2	21.7
Opiates*	5.6	8.6

* Chi-square significant at $p < .05$.

Exhibit 46. Characteristics of Arrestees Diagnosed with a Mental Illness

	Diagnosed (ever)	
	No	Yes
	%	%
Sex*		
Female	19.4	33.2
Male	80.6	66.8
Age category		
15-20	14.0	14.0
21-25	20.5	21.8
26-30	18.0	17.6
31-35	12.4	11.3
36 & older	35.1	35.4
Mean	32.5	32.0
Race/Ethnicity*		
White	42.2	61.0
Black	14.6	15.4
Hispanic	36.2	19.4
Native American	5.8	3.8
Other	1.1	0.4
Citizenship Status*		
Illegal Alien	17.7	1.3
US Citizen	79.4	97.8
Legal Alien	2.9	0.9
Highest educational attainment *		
Less than HS degree	35.1	27.6
HS Degree or GED	25.2	26.9
Post high school education	39.7	45.6
Main source of income (past 30 days)*		
Working full time	53.3	34.4
Working part time	18.2	14.1
Other legal sources	13.6	29.1
Illegal sources	5.8	10.9
No income	9.1	11.5
Any biological children		
No	39.6	39.0
Yes	60.4	61.0

* t test or Chi-square significant at p < .05.

**Exhibit 46. (Cont.) Characteristics of Arrestees
Diagnosed with a Mental Illness**

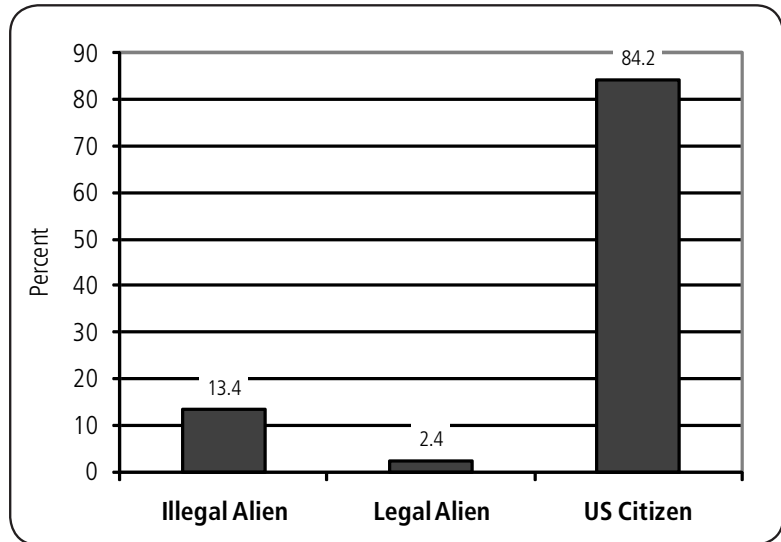|	Diagnosed (ever)	
	No	Yes
	%	%
Type of residence lived in (past 30 days) *		
Private apartment/condo/hotel	39.1	37.6
House or mobile home	53.4	45.2
Public housing	0.1	0.5
Emergency or short-term shelter	0.5	0.7
Jail or prison	0.3	1.1
Half-way or honors facility	0.8	2.0
Drug or alcohol treatment facility	0.0	0.4
No fixed residence or on the street	5.6	12.3
Other	0.3	0.2
Most serious offense at arrest		
Violent	16.7	13.8
Drug	24.9	24.1
Property	20.5	24.5
Other	38.0	37.6
Prior arrest (past 12 months) *		
No	61.2	43.4
Yes	38.8	56.6
Prior incarceration (past 12 months)*		
No	62.9	45.6
Yes	37.1	54.4

* *t* test or Chi-square significant at p < .05.

Chapter 8: Citizenship Status and Drug Abuse

The AARIN survey instrument captures citizenship status among arrestees. These data provide estimates of criminal activity and drug abuse among the illegal alien population, which is typically difficult to monitor and track in the criminal justice system. This chapter details the prevalence of illegal aliens in the arrestee population, and compares arrestees by citizenship status (U.S. citizen, legal alien, and illegal alien) across the full range of socio-demographic, background, criminal history, victimization, and drug abuse measures.

Exhibit 47 shows citizenship status among the 2008 AARIN arrestee sample. The majority of arrestees (84.2%) were U.S. citizens. A small percentage (2.4%) of the arrestees in the sample were legal aliens; just under one-sixth were illegal aliens (13.4%).

Figure 48 shows positive UA results among the arrestee sample, by drug and by citizenship status. There are several notable differences across citizenship status, mostly indicating elevated levels of drug use among U.S. citizens – or alternatively, reduced levels of use among illegal aliens. For example, while citizens and both legal and illegal aliens differed little on the percentage testing positive for alcohol (11.2%, 14%, and 13.5%, respectively), U.S. citizens were much more likely to test positive for marijuana, methamphetamines, and opiates. Well over one-third (37.2%) of U.S. citizen arrestees tested positive for marijuana, compared with 28% of

Exhibit 47. Citizenship Status (n = 2,101)

legal aliens and just 12.5% of illegal aliens. Similarly, U.S. citizens were three times as likely to test positive both for methamphetamines (25.7% compared with 8% for legal and illegal aliens) and for opiates (6.9% compared with 2% for both legal and illegal aliens). Alternatively, illegal aliens did show slightly higher rates of testing positive for cocaine – 27% vs. 22% for legal aliens and 18.6% for citizens.

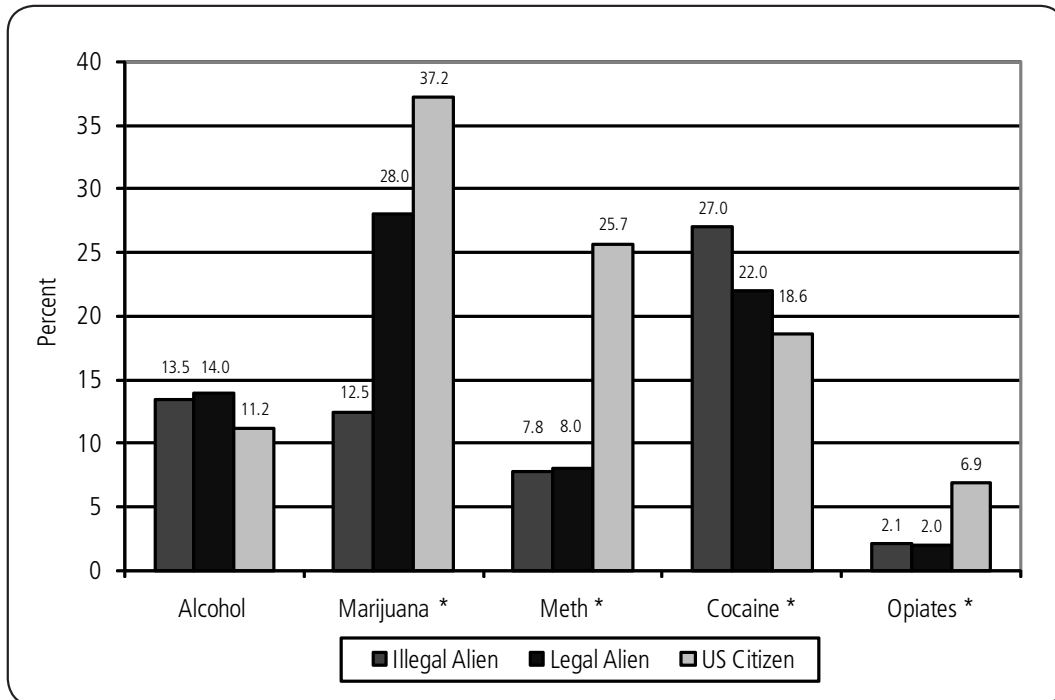**Exhibit 48. Positive UA Results by Citizenship Status (n = 1,607)**

Exhibit 49 examines the relationship between citizen status and various measures of socio-demographics, prior criminal history, and victimization. With regard to socio-demographic variables, there are several notable differences across citizenship categories. First, nearly all legal and illegal aliens were male (94% and 95.7%), compared with 73.4% for U.S. citizens. Second, U.S. citizens were notably older than legal and illegal aliens; the mean age for U.S. citizens was 32.9, compared with 29.5 for legal aliens and 29.7 for illegal aliens. With regard to race/ethnicity, illegal aliens were primarily Hispanic (83.2%), compared with 61.2% for legal aliens and just 22.9% for U.S. citizens. Alternatively, more than half of U.S. citizens were white (52.7%, compared with just 15.8% for illegal aliens).

U.S. citizens were more likely to have obtained post-high school education (43.7% compared with 26.7% for illegal aliens and 36% for legal aliens), but citizens were least likely to be employed at the time of arrest. More than 90% of illegal aliens were working either full time (69.8%) or part time (21.0%) at the time of arrest, compared with just over 60% for U.S. citizens (44.5% full time and 16.5% part time) and 80% for legal aliens (62.0% full time and 18.0% part time). Moreover, U.S. citizens were almost four times as likely (8.1% vs. 2.5%) as illegal aliens to report receiving income from illegal sources. Last, although arrestees differed little on the percentage who had biological children, regardless of citizenship status, U.S. citizens were significantly less likely to have stable housing. Nearly all illegal and legal aliens lived in an apartment/condo/hotel or house/mobile home, while 2% or fewer lived on the street (no fixed address). U.S. citizens were four times as likely to live on the street with no fixed address (8.4%).

There were some notable differences across criminal history measures. Illegal aliens were much more likely than others to have been arrested on drug charges (38.8%, compared with 22.6% for citizens and 18% for legal aliens). Legal aliens, on the other hand, were twice as likely to be violent offenders – 28% compared with 13.9% for illegal aliens and 15.9% for citizens. Also, U.S. citizens were much more likely to have been arrested and incarcerated in the last year before arrest. Nearly half of U.S. citizens had a prior arrest (47.4%); 44.9% had a prior incarceration. For illegal aliens, only 20% had been arrested in the last year, and 14.6% had been incarcerated. Prior arrests and incarcerations were slightly more common among legal aliens (36% and 48.6%, respectively).

Gun ownership was more common among U.S. citizens than legal and illegal aliens. Ten percent of U.S. citizens had possessed a pistol in the last year, compared with 6% of legal aliens and 3.6% of illegal aliens. U.S citizens were four times as likely as illegal aliens and twice as likely as legal aliens to have possessed a rifle or shotgun (8.6%, 1.4% and 4%, respectively). Ownership of semi- and fully-automatic firearms was rare, but again, it was more common among U.S. citizens.

Exhibit 49. Characteristics of Arrestees by Citizenship Status

Last, across all measures, U.S. citizens were more likely than illegal aliens to have been victimized. Citizens were twice as likely to have been threatened with a gun (18.1% vs. 7.8%), and were three times as likely to have been shot at (9.7% vs. 2.8%). Although citizens and illegal aliens experienced similar rates of being robbed (12.8% for citizens and 9.6% for illegal aliens), citizens were six times as likely to have been assaulted or attacked (23.5% for U.S. citizens, compared with 3.9% for illegal aliens). Legal aliens, on the other hand, experienced lower rates of victimization than U.S. citizens on some measures (threatened with a gun, threatened with a weapon, assaulted/attacked), but similar rates on other measures (shot at, shot, injured with a weapon, robbed).

	Illegal Alien	US Citizen	Legal Alien
Citizenship status	%		
Illegal Alien	13.4		
US Citizen	84.2		
Legal Alien	2.4		
	Citizenship Status		
	Illegal Alien	US Citizen	Legal Alien
	%	%	%
Positive UA Results			
Alcohol	13.5	11.2	14.0
Marijuana*	12.5	37.2	28.0
Methamphetamine*	7.8	25.7	8.0
Cocaine*	27.0	18.6	22.0
Opiates*	2.1	6.9	2.0
Age category*			
15-20	13.5	13.8	20.0
21-25	23.5	20.4	24.0
26-30	23.5	16.9	20.0
31-35	14.9	11.8	4.0
36 & over	24.6	37.0	32.0
Mean	29.7	32.9	29.5
Sex*			
Female	4.3	26.6	6.0
Male	95.7	73.4	94.0
Race/Ethnicity*			
White	15.8	52.7	24.5
Black	1.1	17.2	8.2
Hispanic	83.2	22.9	61.2
Native American	0.0	6.3	2.0
Other	0.0	1.0	4.0
Highest educational attainment*			
Less than HS degree	55.5	29.4	36.0
HS Degree or GED	17.8	26.8	28.0
Post high school education	26.7	43.7	36.0
Main source of income (past 30 days) *			
Working full time	69.8	44.5	62.0
Working part time	21.0	16.5	18.0
Other legal sources	2.9	20.2	12.0
Illegal sources	2.5	8.1	0.0
No income	3.9	10.7	8.0

* *t* test or Chi-square significant at p < .05.

Exhibit 49. (Cont.)Characteristics of Arrestees by Citizenship Status

	Illegal Alien	US Citizen	Legal Alien
	Citizenship Status		
	%	%	%
Biological children			
No	38.1	39.8	38.0
Yes	61.9	60.2	62.0
Type of residence lived in (past 30 days) *			
Private apartment/condo/hotel	49.8	37.1	36.0
House or mobile home	48.0	51.4	60.0
Public housing	0.0	0.3	0.0
Emergency or short-term shelter	0.0	0.6	0.0
Jail or prison	0.0	0.6	0.0
Half-way or honors facility	0.4	1.2	0.0
Drug or alcohol treatment facility	0.0	0.1	0.0
No fixed residence or on the street	1.8	8.4	2.0
Other	0.0	0.2	2.0
Most serious offense at arrest*			
Violent	13.9	15.9	28.0
Drug	38.8	22.6	18.0
Property	21.0	21.7	18.0
Other	26.3	39.9	63.0
Prior arrest (past 12 months) *			
No	80.0	52.6	64.0
Yes	20.0	47.4	36.0
Prior incarceration (past 12 months)*			
No	85.4	55.1	51.4
Yes	14.6	44.9	48.6
Firearm owned/possessed (past 12 months)			
Pistol*	3.6	10.1	6.0
Rifle	1.4	8.6	4.0
Semi-automatic	0.7	6.8	2.0
Fully automatic	0.7	2.9	2.0
Victimization (past 12 months)			
Threatened with a gun*	7.8	18.1	12.0
Shot at*	2.8	9.7	10.0
Shot	0.7	1.6	2.0
Threatened with a weapon (not a gun)*	7.1	17.9	12.0
Injured with a weapon (not a gun)*	3.9	8.4	8.0
Assaulted or attacked without a weapon*	3.9	23.5	16.0
Robbed	9.6	12.8	10.0

* *t* test or Chi-square significant at p < .05.

About the Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety

Arizona State University, in order to deepen its commitment to the communities of Arizona and to society as a whole, has set a new standard for research universities, as modeled by the New American University. Accordingly, ASU is measured not by whom we exclude, but by whom we include.

The University is pursuing research that considers the public good, and is assuming a greater responsibility to our communities for their economic, social, and cultural vitality. Social embeddedness – university-wide, interactive, and mutually supportive partnerships with Arizona communities – is at the core of our development as a New American University.

Toward the goal of social embeddedness, in response to the growing need of our communities to improve the public's safety and well-being, in July 2005 ASU established the Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety. The Center's mission is to generate, share, and apply quality research and knowledge to create "best practice" standards.

Specifically, the center evaluates policies and programs; analyzes and evaluates patterns and causes of violence; develops strategies and programs; develops a clearinghouse of research reports and "best practice" models; educates, trains, and provides technical assistance; and facilitates the development and construction of databases.

For more information about the Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety, please contact us using the information provided below.

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