



**Center for Violence Prevention
and Community Safety**

A R I Z O N A S T A T E U N I V E R S I T Y

Arizona Arrestee Reporting Information Network (AARIN)



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From DUF to AARIN

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

AARIN

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

Program in Brief

A Monitoring System

- trends and prevalence rates
- special populations

A Research Platform

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

A Policy Tool

- rapid information turn-around
- evidence-based policymaking

Research Protocols

- **Core Interview Instrument**
 - Periodic supplementary instruments
- **Voluntary, anonymous, and confidential interviews**
- **Voluntary, anonymous, and confidential drug testing**
- **County level data collection in jails**
- **Professionally trained interviewers and site staff**

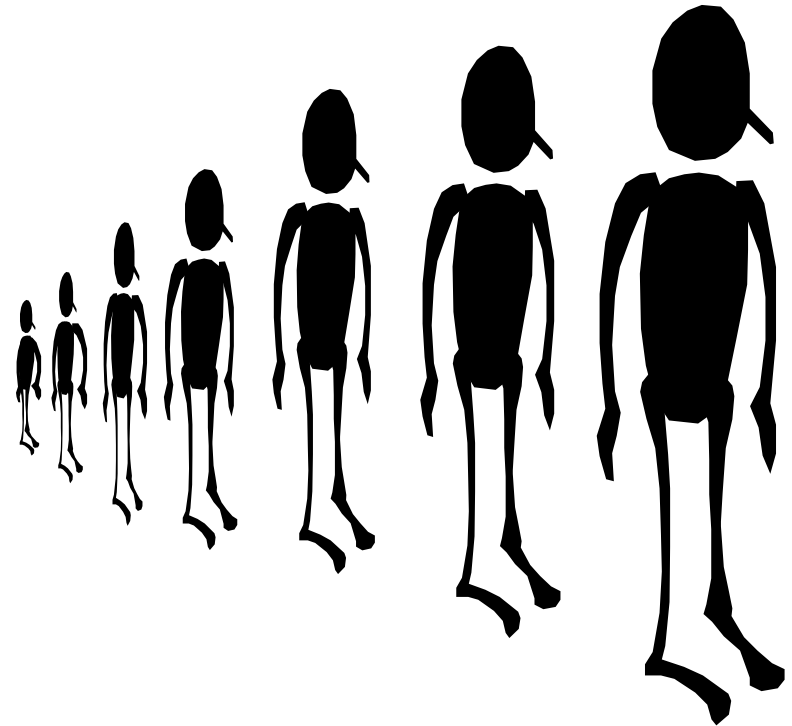
Sampling Strategy

Probability sample

- Probability sample of bookings

Why does this matter?

- Known sampling properties for:
 - trends
 - prevalence estimates



Core Interview Instrument

15-20 minutes

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

Addenda Instruments

Current & Previously Used AARIN Addenda:

- Co-Occurring Disorders – 1q-4q2007
- Drug Market – 1q-4q2008
- Methamphetamine - 1q-4q2008
- Veterans - 1q-4q2009
- Gangs – 1q2009-current
- Criminal History & Activity – 3q2009-current
- Prescription Drugs – 1q-2q2010
- Police Contact – 3q2010-4q2010
- Sexually Transmitted Diseases – 1q2011-current

Other AARIN Addenda:

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

Voluntary Drug Testing

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

Today's Topics

- **Veterans in the Criminal Justice System**
- **Prescription Drugs**
- **Criminal Involvement - Type & Frequency**
- **Trends in drug use and emerging problems**
- **Role of Maricopa County**

Report on Veterans among Maricopa County Arrestees

Michael D. White, PhD

January 26, 2011



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Rationale for Concern

- **Very Little Information Available on Vets in the CJ system**
 - Most recent national data from 2004 -state and federal only
 - Few (if any) recent studies on local level
- **What is on the horizon?**
 - 2011: End of ops in Iraq and start of troop withdrawal in Afghanistan
 - OIF/OEF “signature” injuries: TBI, PTSD
 - Potential link between combat-related injuries/ problems and justice system involvement
 - Veterans Treatment Courts – 50 and counting (1/2011)
 - Maricopa County (track in Mental Health Court; planning grant)

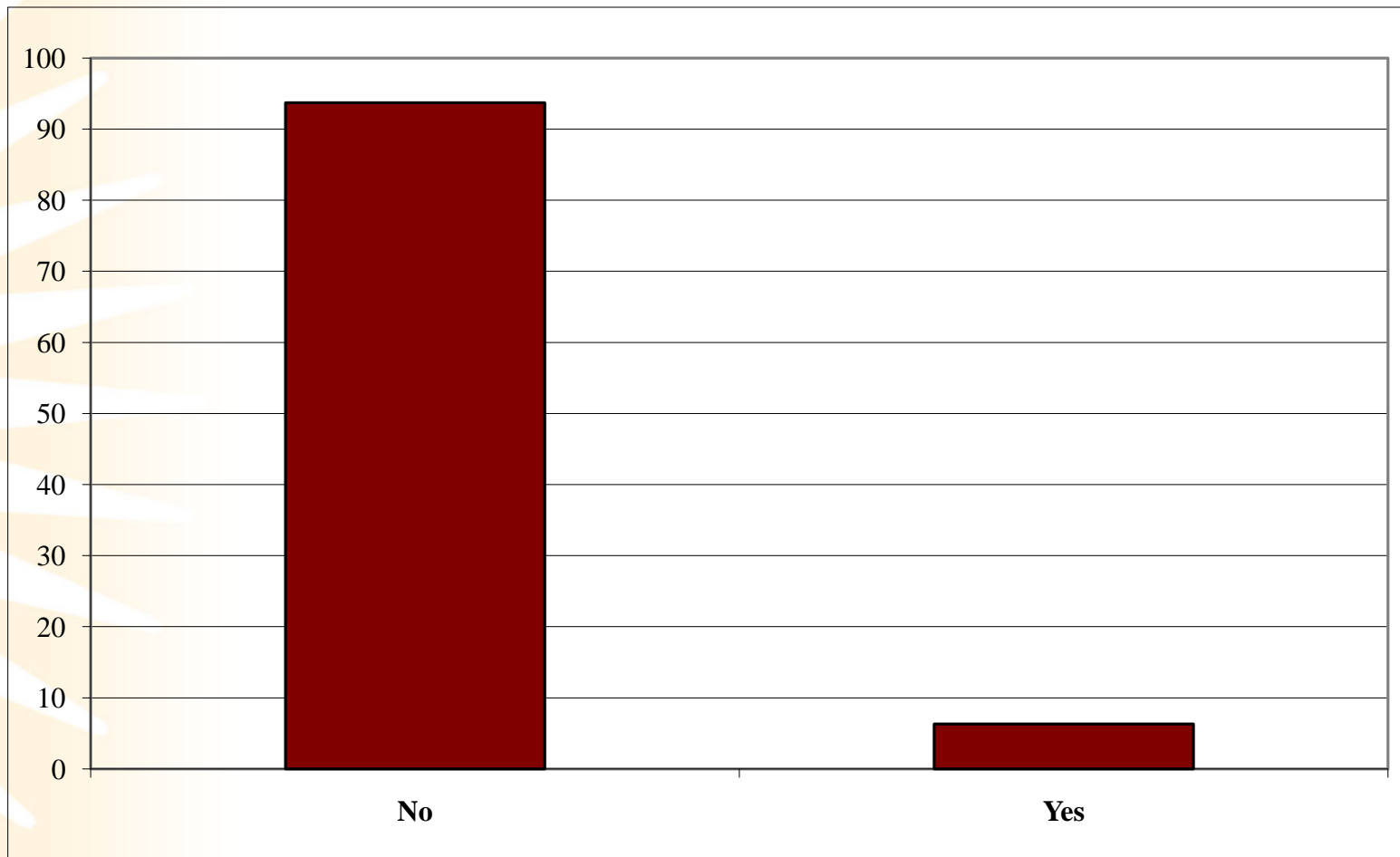
The AARIN Veterans Addendum

■ Veterans Addendum

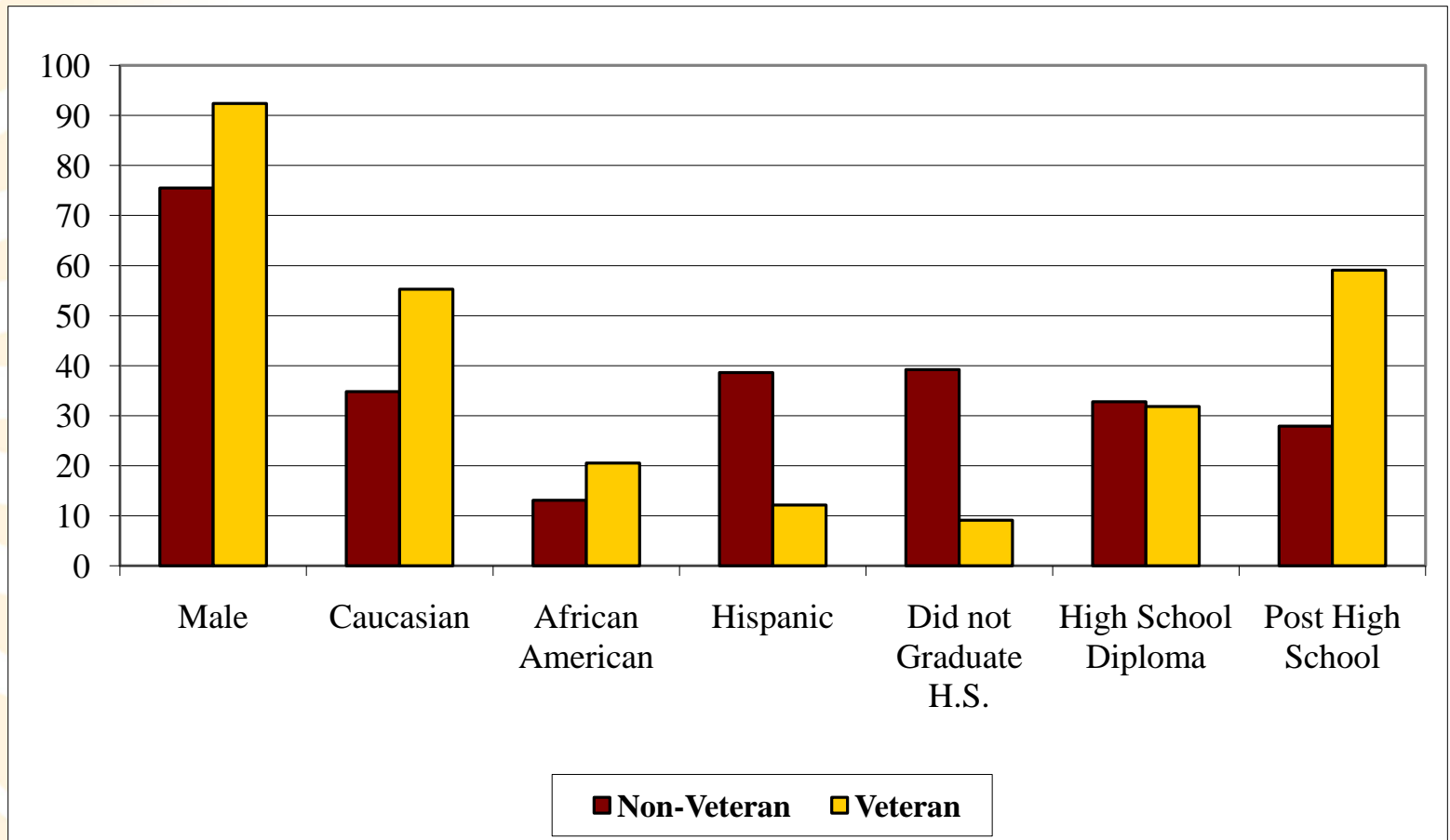
- Added in 2009 as a threshold instrument
- Series of basic questions:
 - Nature of service: branch, OIF/OEF, length and discharge
 - Service-related problems: physical injury, PTSD, other mental health issues, substance abuse
 - Core instrument variables as well
- Not a mental health assessment tool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

Findings from the Veterans Addendum

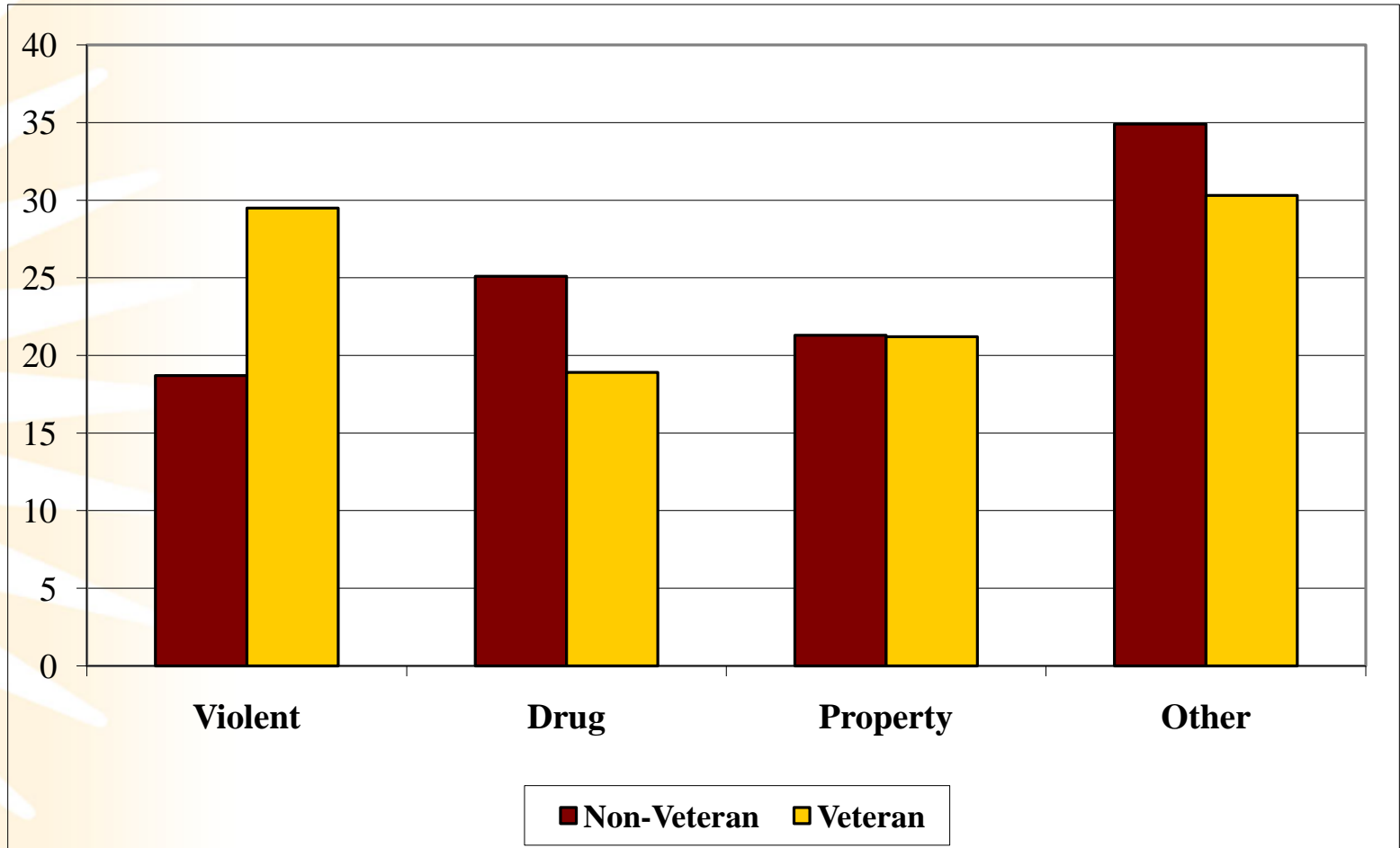
Percent of Respondents Who are Veterans- 6.3% - 132 of 2,102 arrestees



Selected Demographics Comparing Veteran and Non-Veteran Arrestees



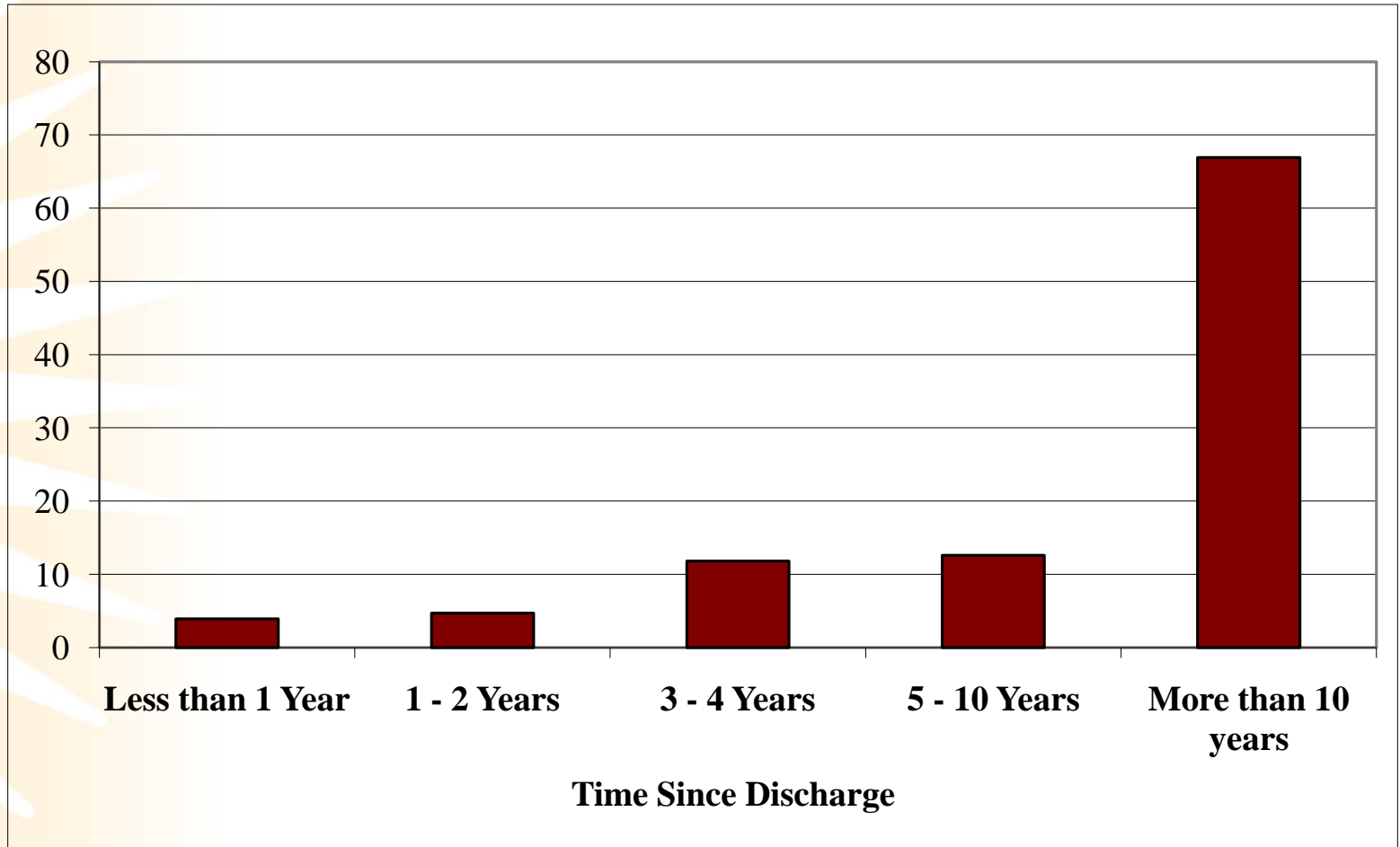
Most Serious Type of Offense at Arrest



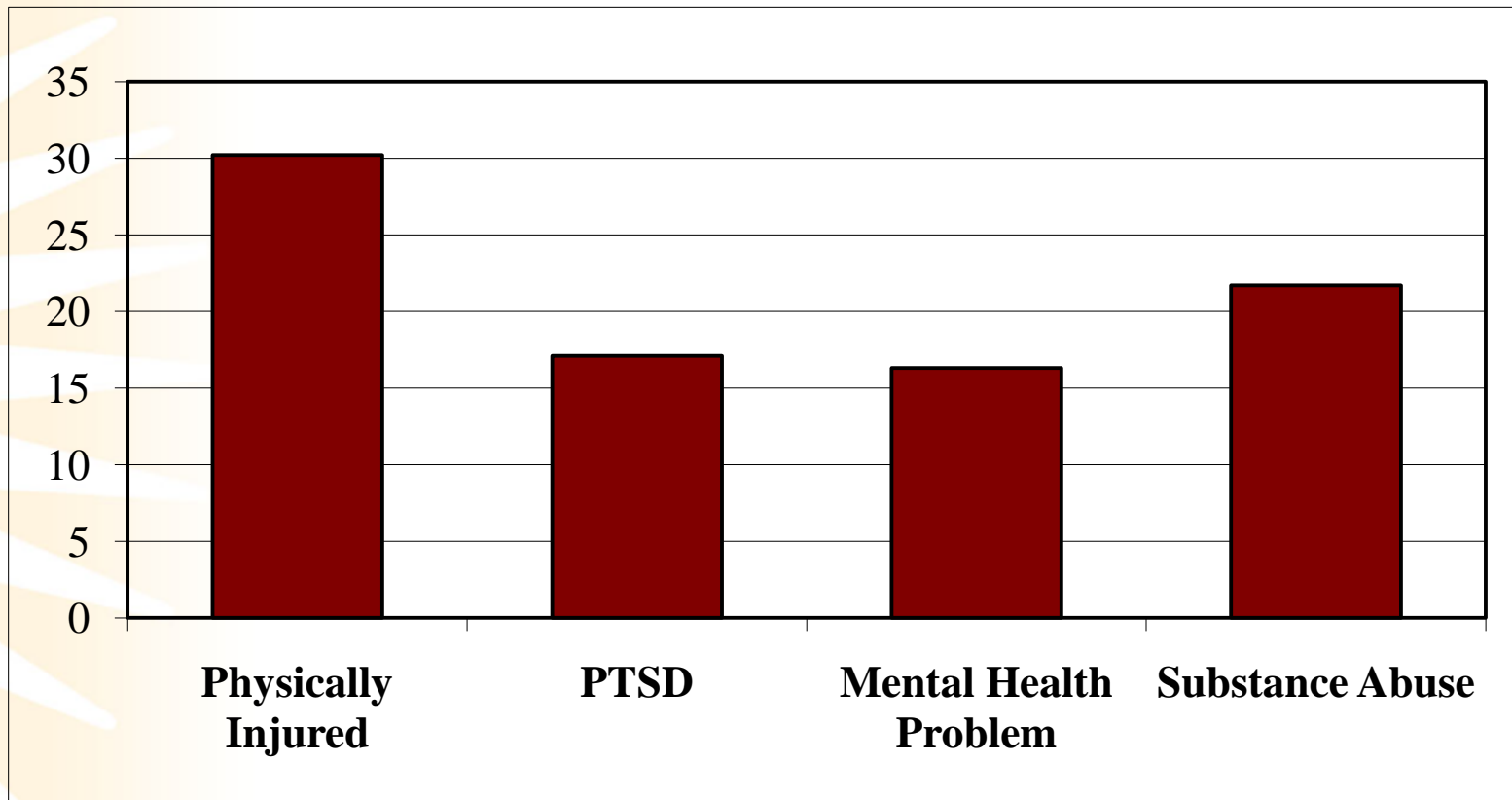
Length of Service



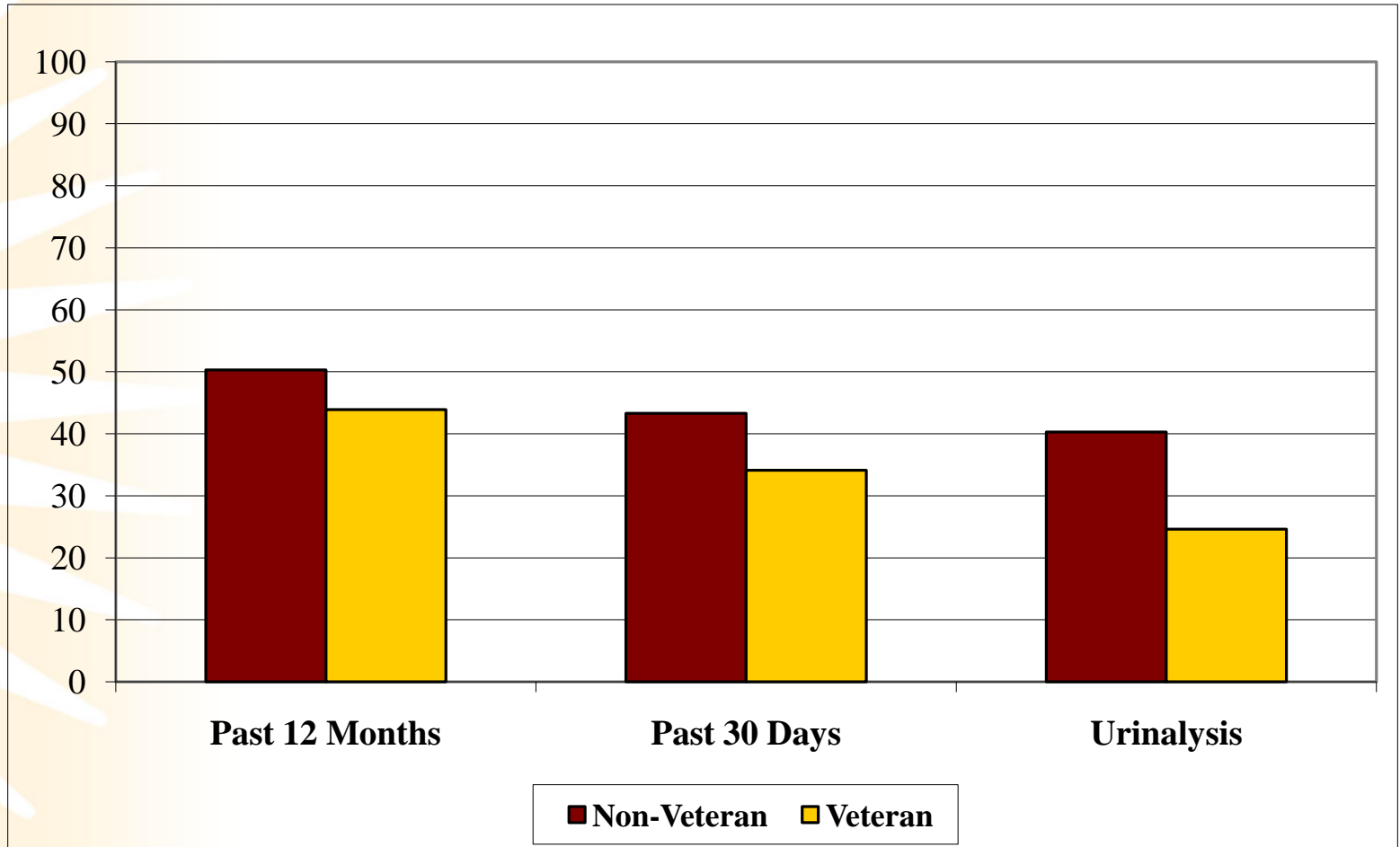
Time Since Discharge



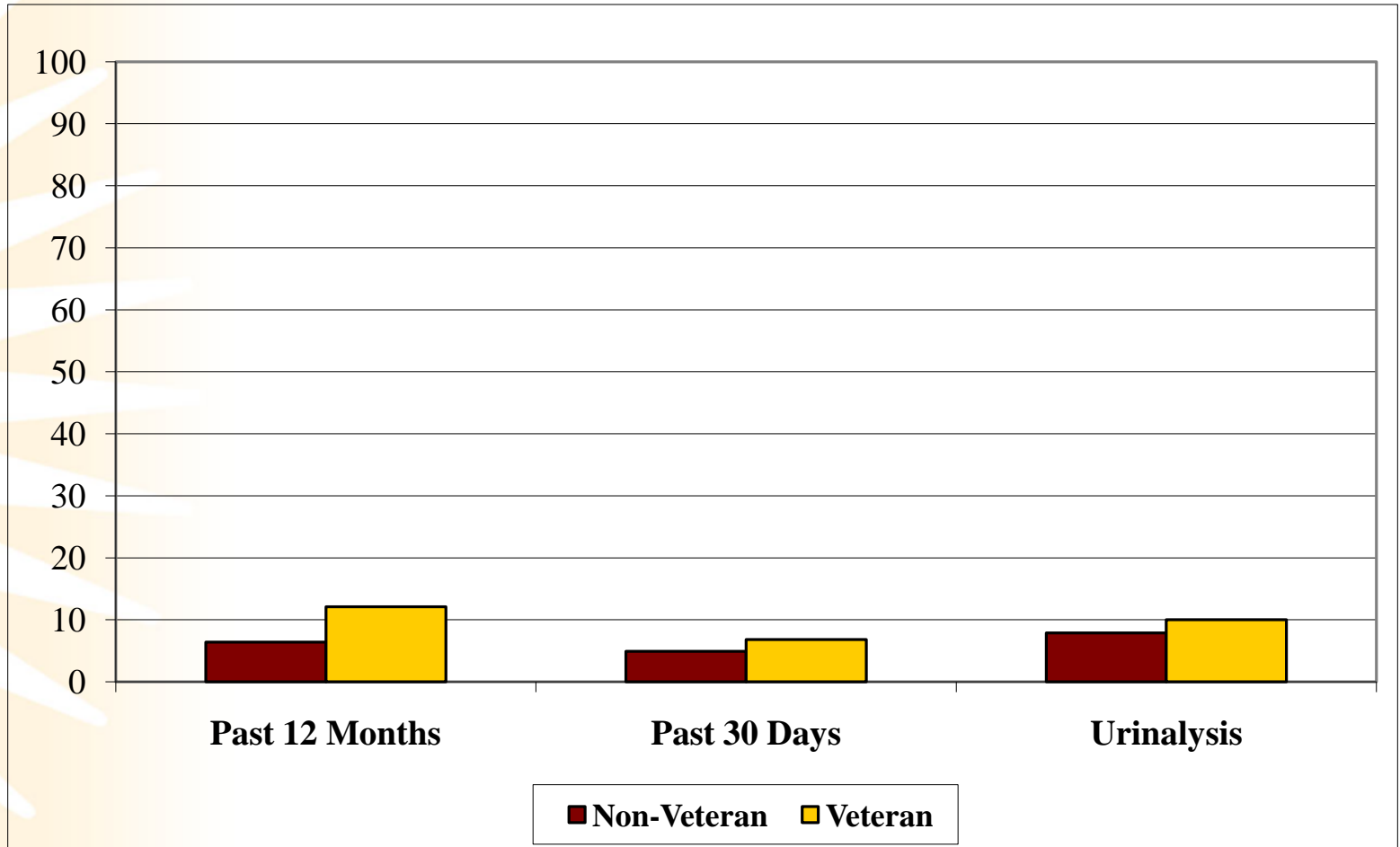
Physical Injuries, PTSD, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Problems



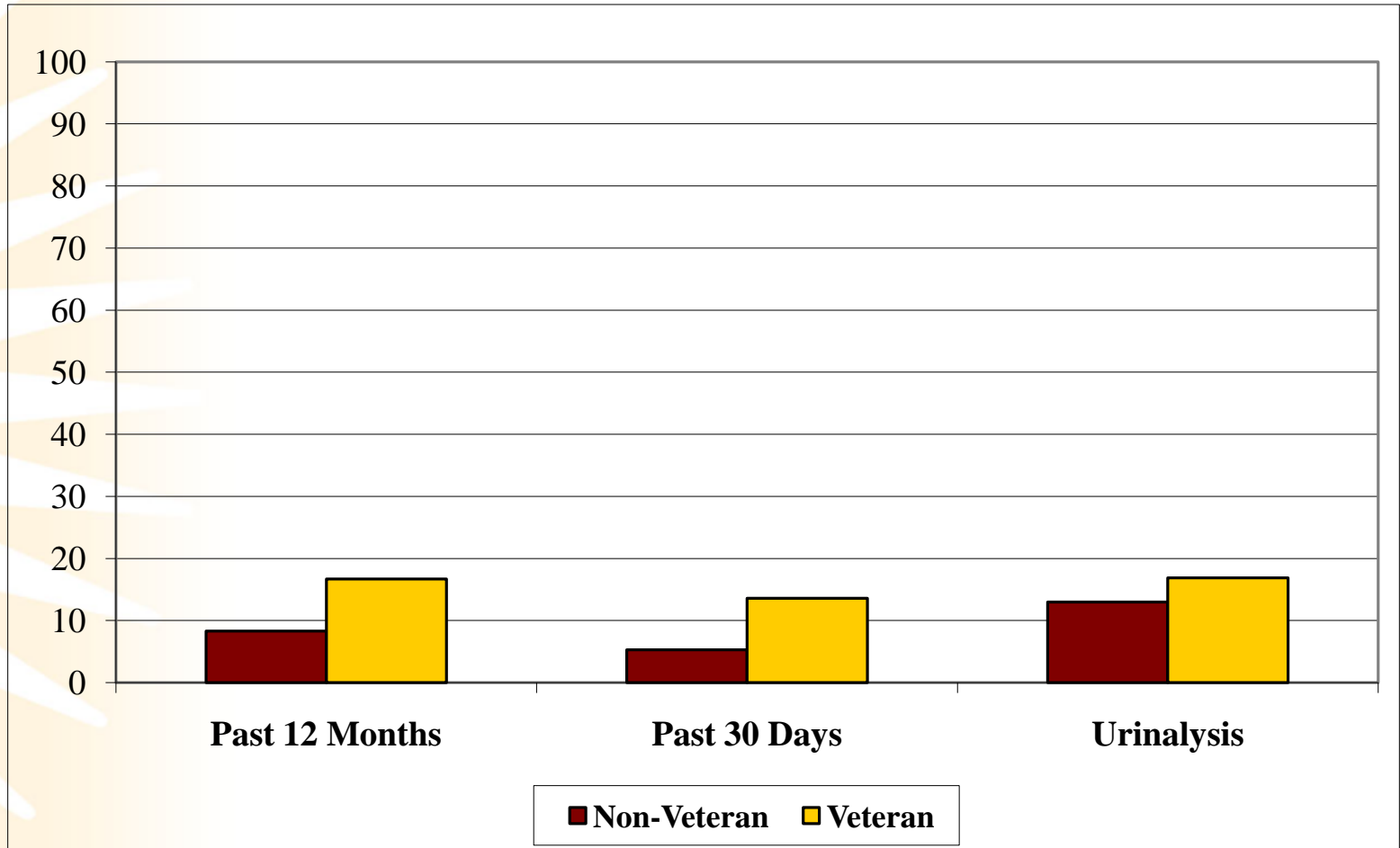
Marijuana Use and Urinalysis by Veteran Status



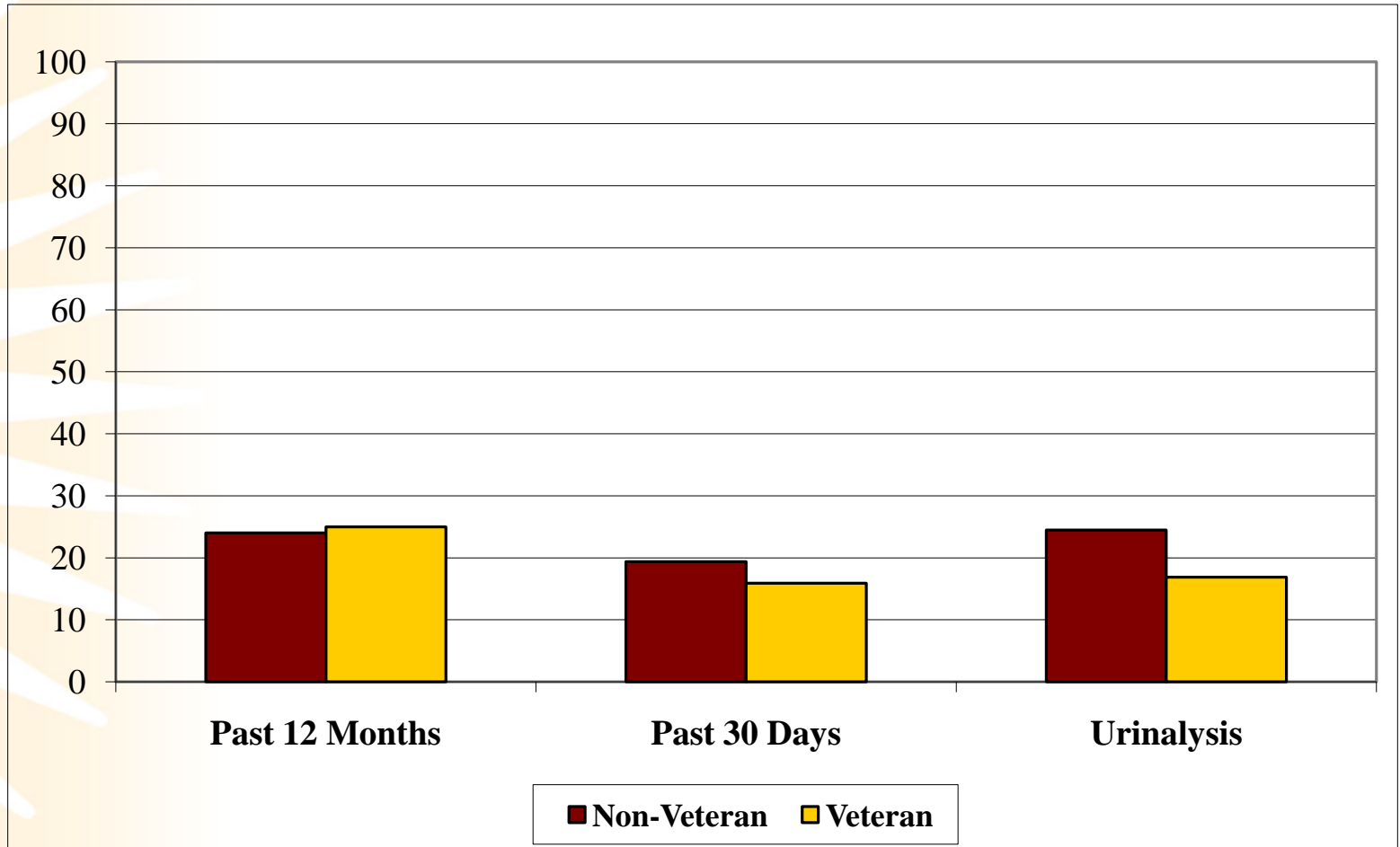
Opiate Use and Urinalysis by Veteran Status



Crack Cocaine Use and Urinalysis by Veteran Status



Methamphetamine Use and Urinalysis by Veteran Status



Multivariate Analyses

- **Logistic Regression models predicting measures of criminality (with other variables controlled)**
 - Urinalysis results by drug (marijuana, cocaine, opiates, meth)
 - Self-reported use past 12 months by drug
 - Violent charge

- **Are Veteran arrestees different? YES**
 - Less likely to test positive for meth
 - More likely to self-report crack cocaine and opiate use
 - More likely to be arrested for a violent charge

Summary of What We Know

- **Veterans – 6.3% of arrestees**
 - 2,102 interviewed in 2009 ... 130,000 booked (1.6%)
 - 132 vets interviewed represent 1.6% of all vets booked ... as many as 8,000 vets booked in 2009
- **Many suffering from problems that are likely service-related (52% at least one problem)**
 - Mental health problems more common among OIF/OEF vets than other vets
- **Veteran arrestees different from non-veterans**
 - Older, male, white, more education
 - More violent offenses, more hard drug use (crack, opiates)

Next Steps

- **Proposal to NIH to fund AAVIS (Arizona Arrested Veteran Information System)**
 - 6 months of full-time screening
 - More intensive interviews with PTSD, depression, TBI and insomnia instruments
 - Linkage to the VA medical center through the VJO specialist
 - Referral mechanism for new Veterans Treatment Court
 - Track engagement, enrollment, and progress in VA services; subsequent CJ involvement



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Prescription Drug Use among Maricopa County Arrestees

Justin Ready, PhD

&

Clair Vaughn-Uding



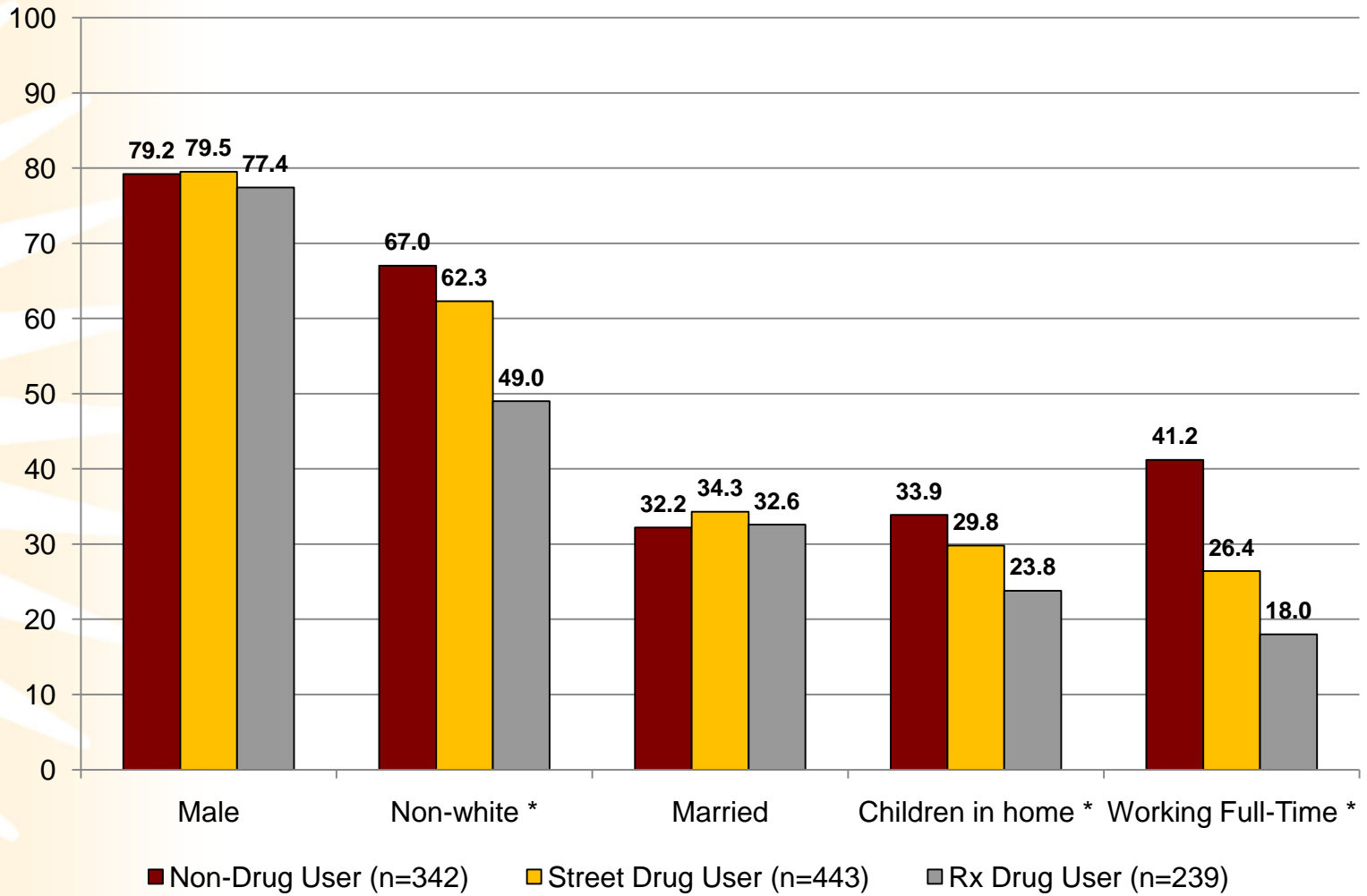
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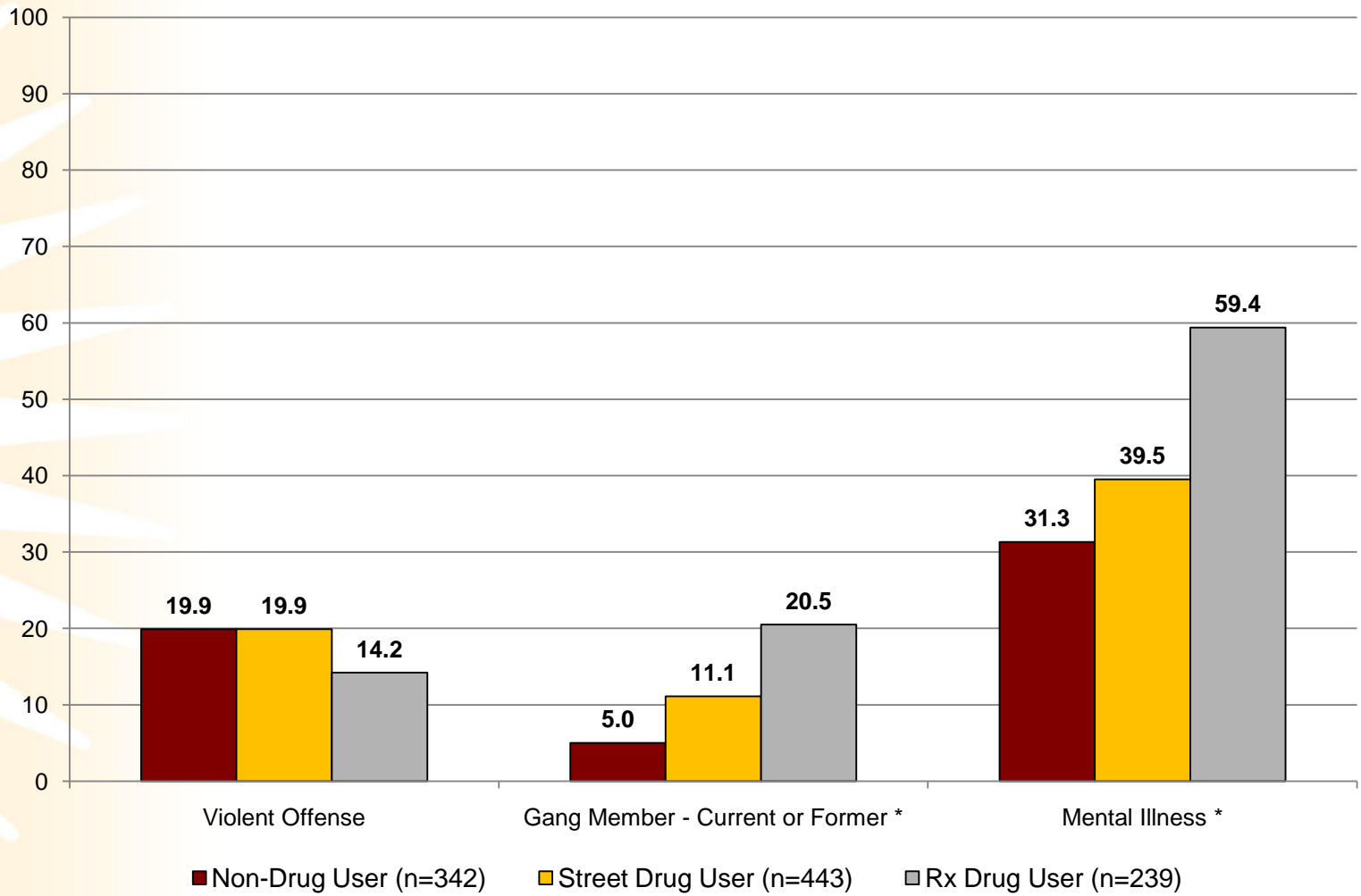
AARIN Prescription Drug Addendum

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

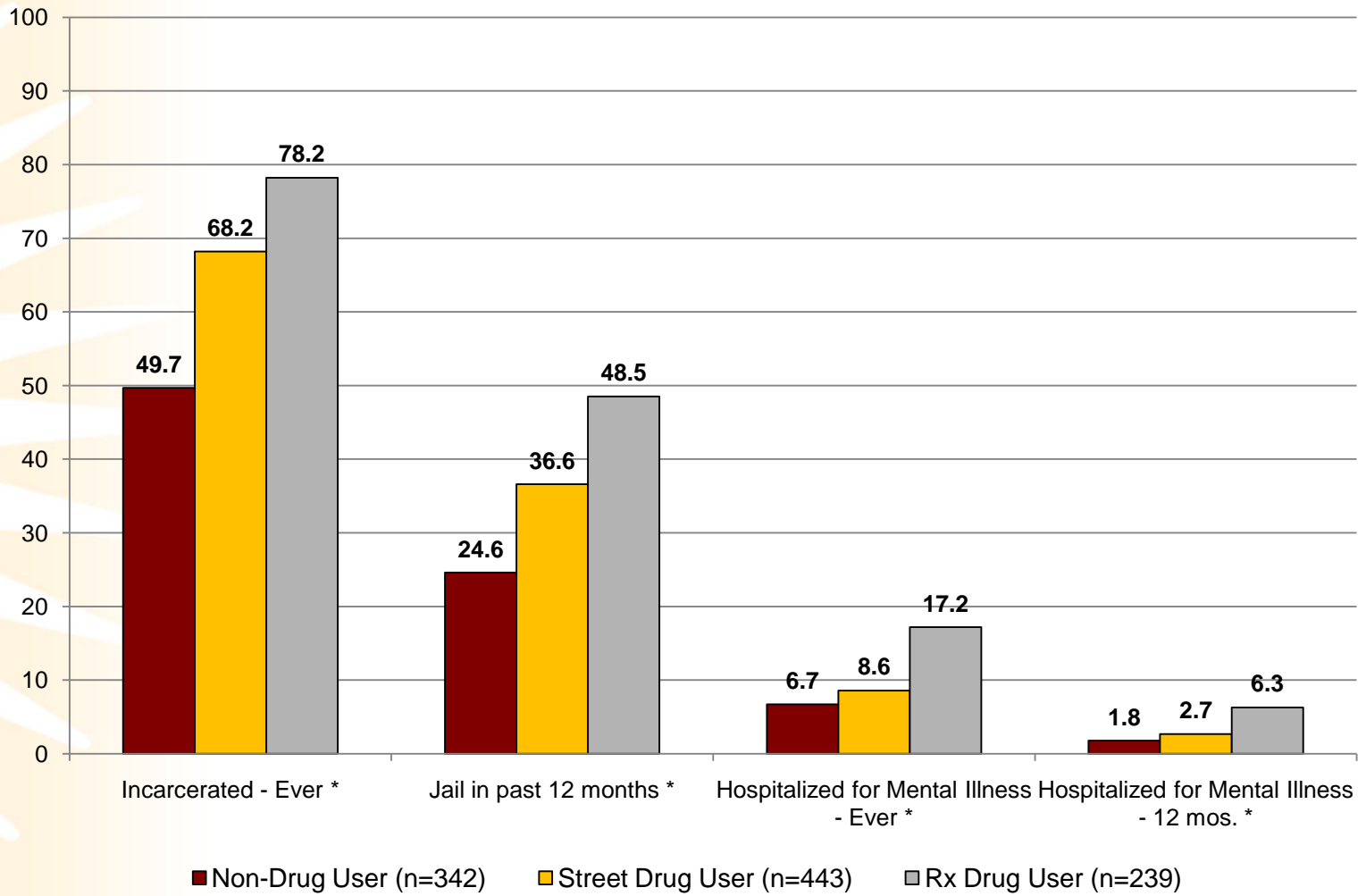
Background Characteristics by Drug Use Type



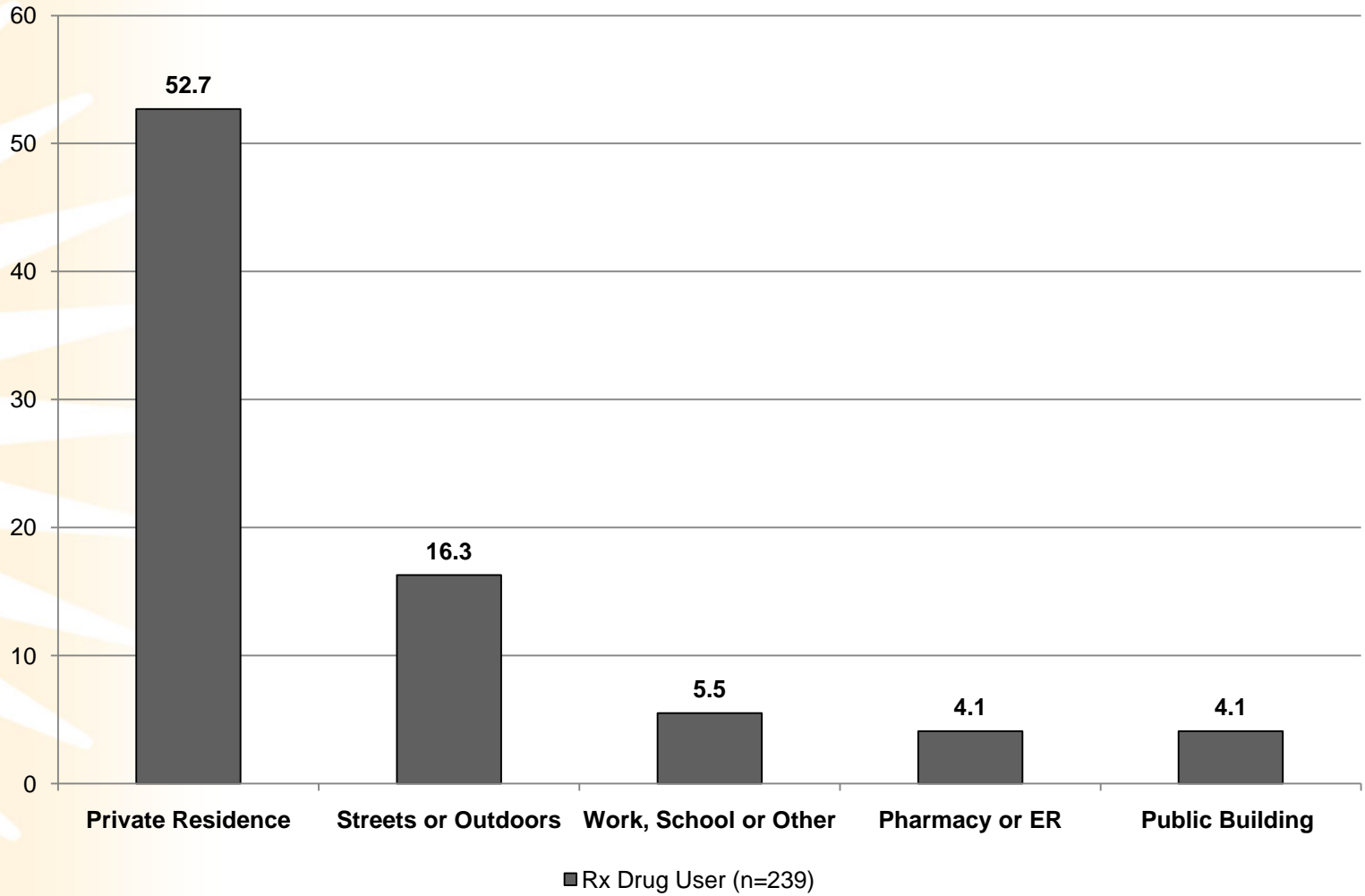
Behavioral Characteristics by Drug Use Type



Prior Institutionalization by Drug Use Type

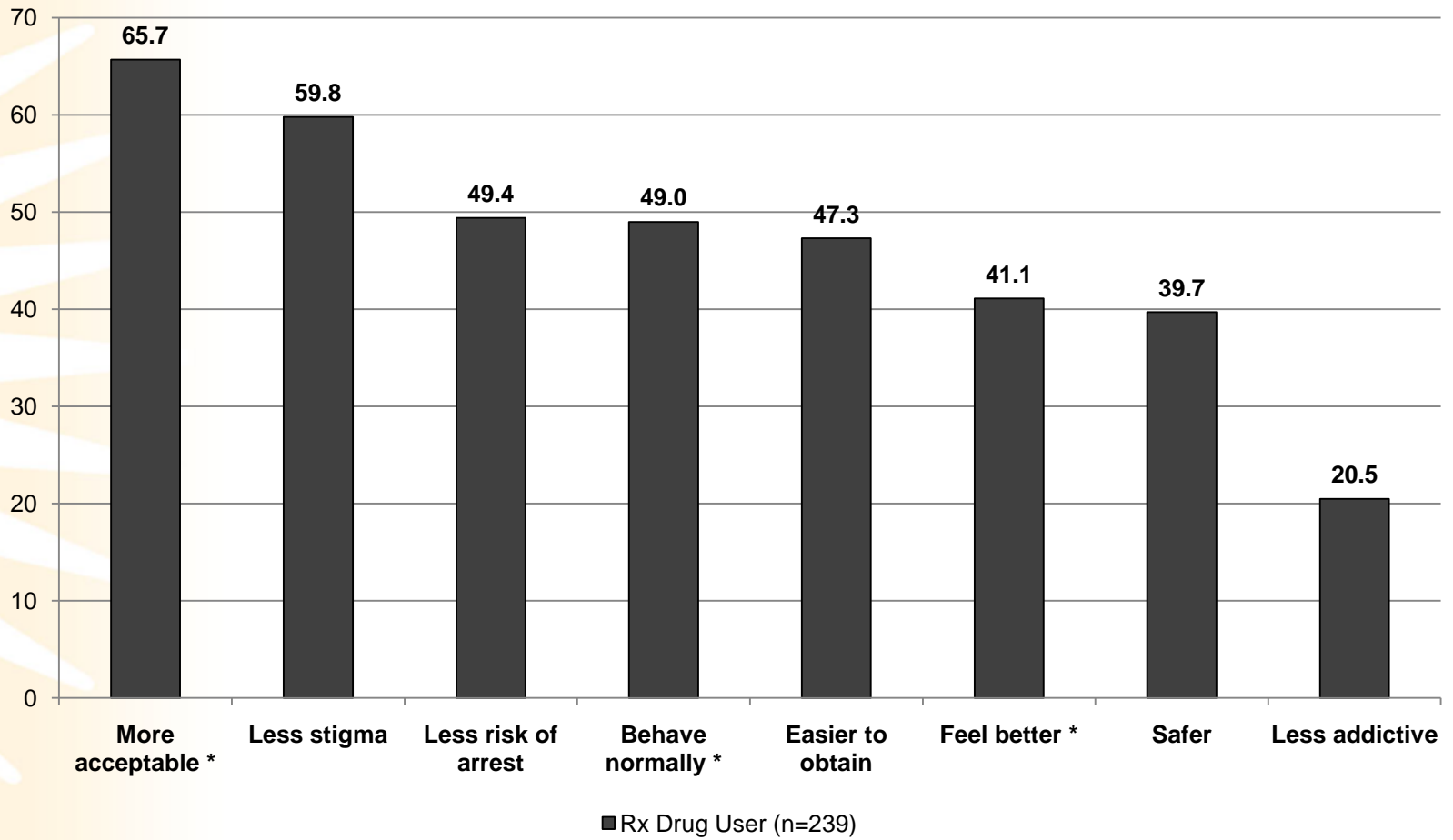


Location of Last Rx Drug Acquisition by Type of Place



Reasons Why People Use Prescription Drugs

Percent Agree or Strongly Agree



Conclusions

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

Self-Reported Criminal Involvement among Arrestees

Lidia E. Nuño
Graduate Research Analyst



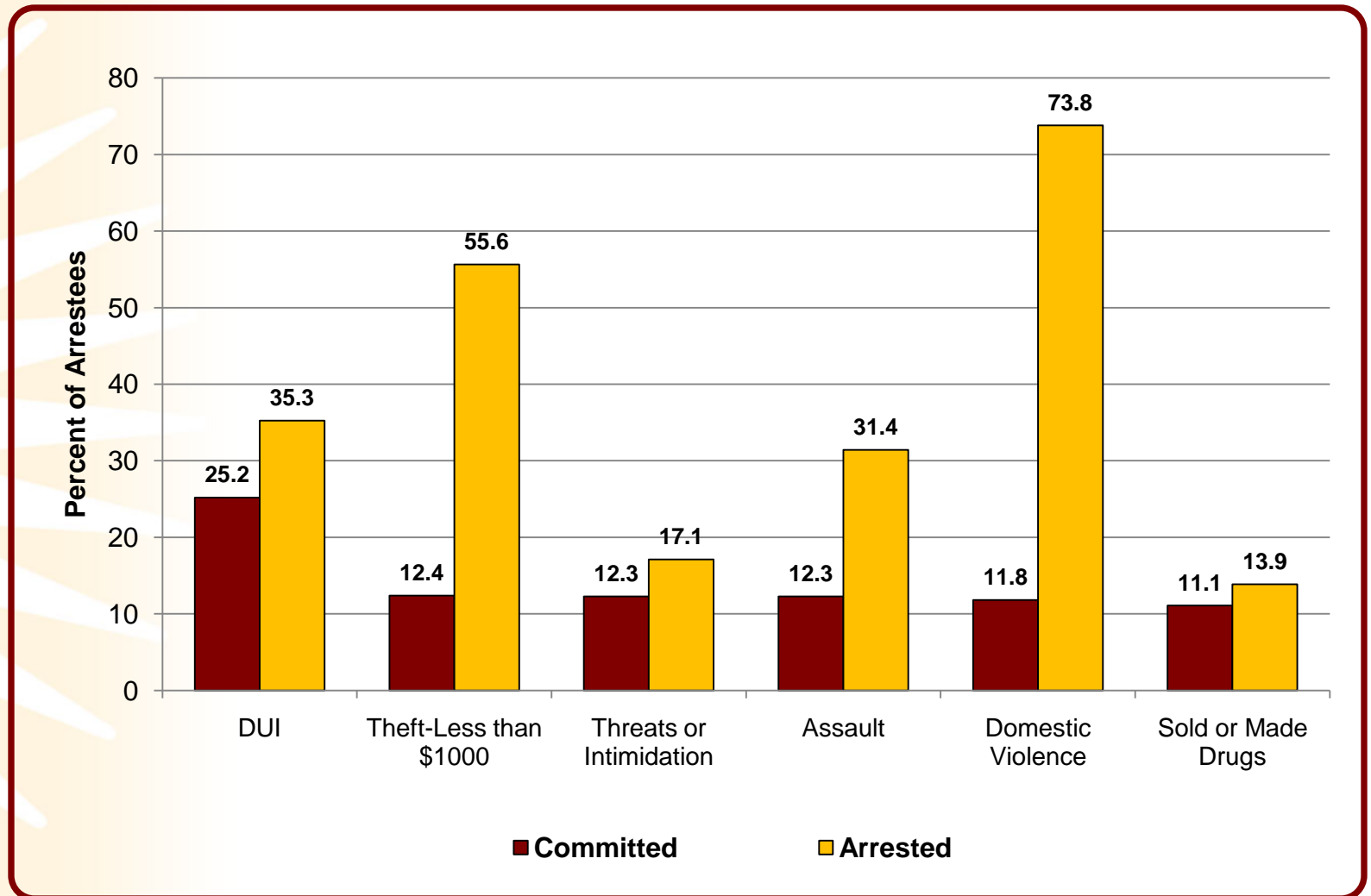
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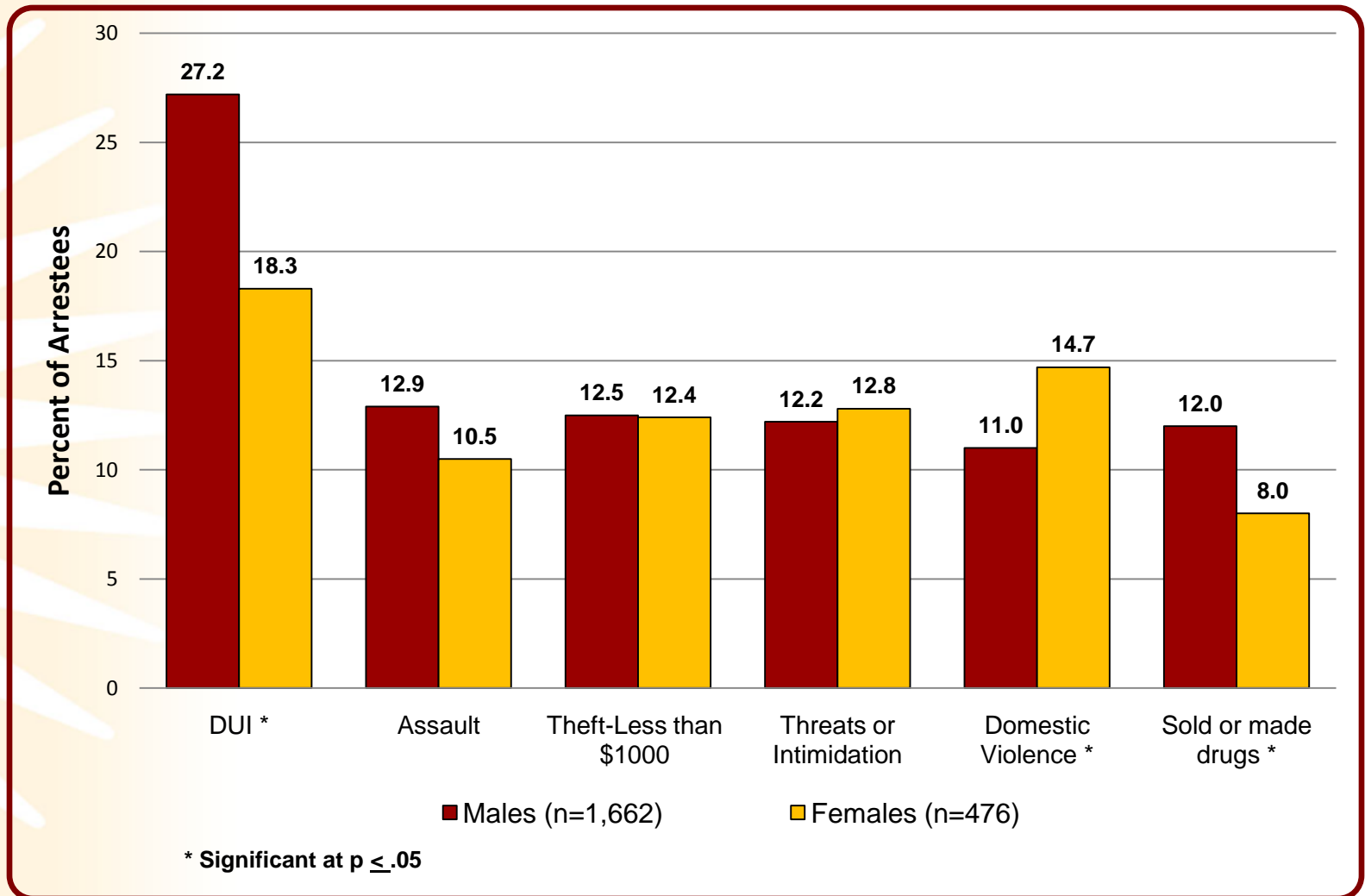
Criminal Involvement Addendum

- **The addendum consists of 23 questions.**
 - These questions ask about criminal involvement in the past 12 months and if the arrestee was arrested for that specific crime or not.
- **Data includes 2,138 arrestees, collected 3q2009-2q2010**
- **Examples of the questions:**
 - Have you written/drawn graffiti on school property, neighborhood houses/walls, stores, etc.?
 - Have you destroyed property worth LESS than \$250?
 - Have you destroyed property worth MORE than \$250?
 - Have you robbed someone by force or by threat of force without using a weapon?
 - Have you sold or made drugs?

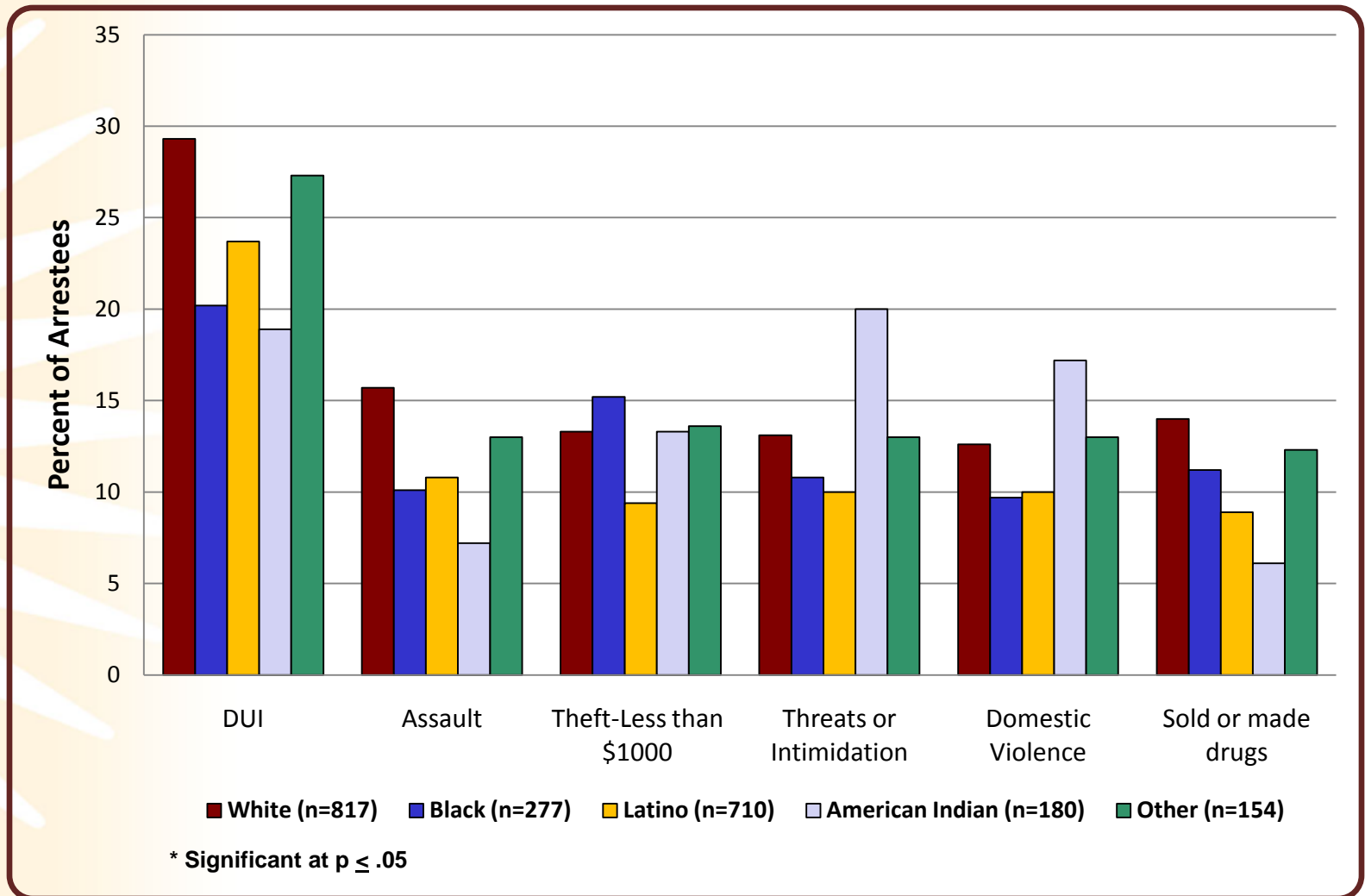
Percent of Arrestees Reporting Committing and Being Arrested for the Six Most Common Offenses



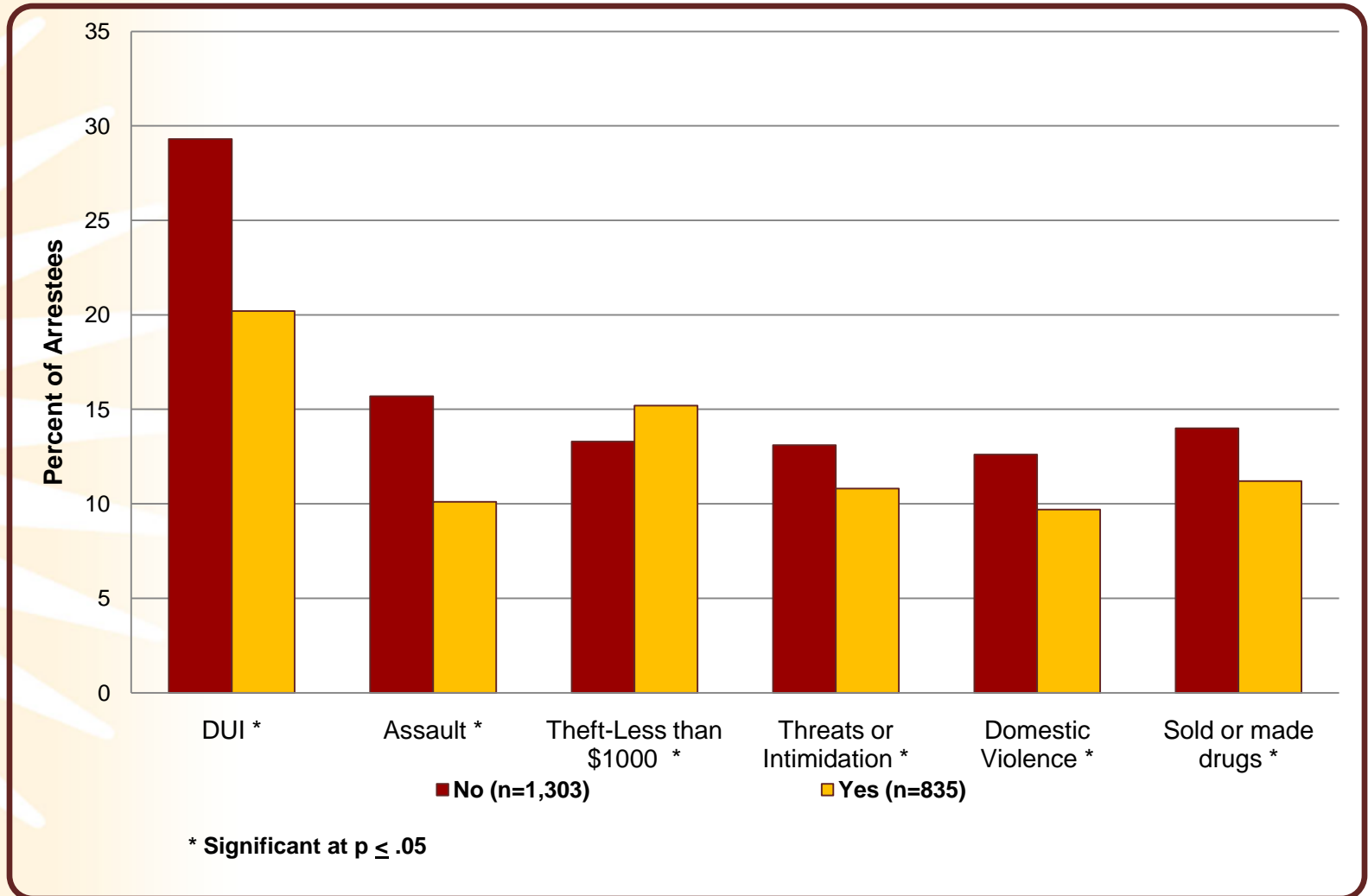
Percent of Arrestees Reporting Committing the Six Most Common Offenses, by Sex



Percent of Arrestees Reporting Committing the Six Most Common Offenses, by Race



Percent of Arrestees Reporting Committing the Six Most Common Offenses, by Victimization



Frequency of Offending

- Offenders were divided into 4 levels of offending frequency:
 - None – Low – Medium – High
 - None → No reported crimes
 - Low → 1 to 10 crimes
 - Medium → 11 to 173 crimes
 - High → 174 + crimes reported
- Respondents (n=2,138) reported committing almost 82,000 crimes in the past 12 months.
 - High frequency offenders (n=152) represented about 7% of the sample, and reported almost 83% of the crimes.

Conclusions

- 7% of respondents committed 83% of reported crimes
- More than 25% of arrestees reported having Driven Under the Influence (DUI) in the past 12 months.
- Nearly two-thirds of respondents who reported committing an assault in the past 12 months were not arrested for it.
- Females largely reported similar rates of misdemeanor theft, assaults, and threats as males.
- Consistent with prior research, arrestees reported consistently less criminal activity with increased age.
- Victimization was the strongest predictor for involvement in crime as a perpetrator.

Longitudinal Trends and the Identification of an Increase in Opiate Use

David E. Choate
January 26, 2011



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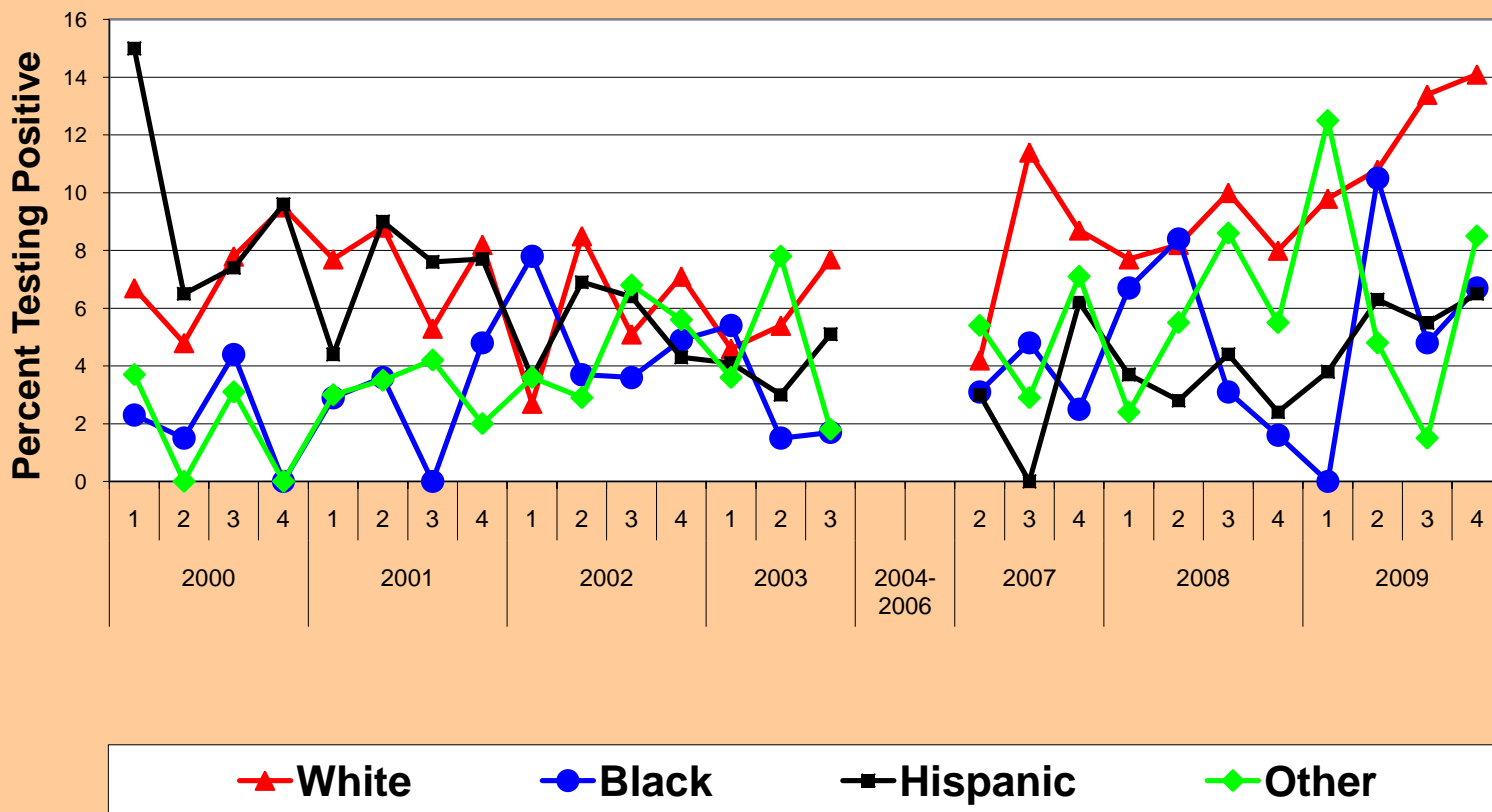
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Opiate Use on the Rise?

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

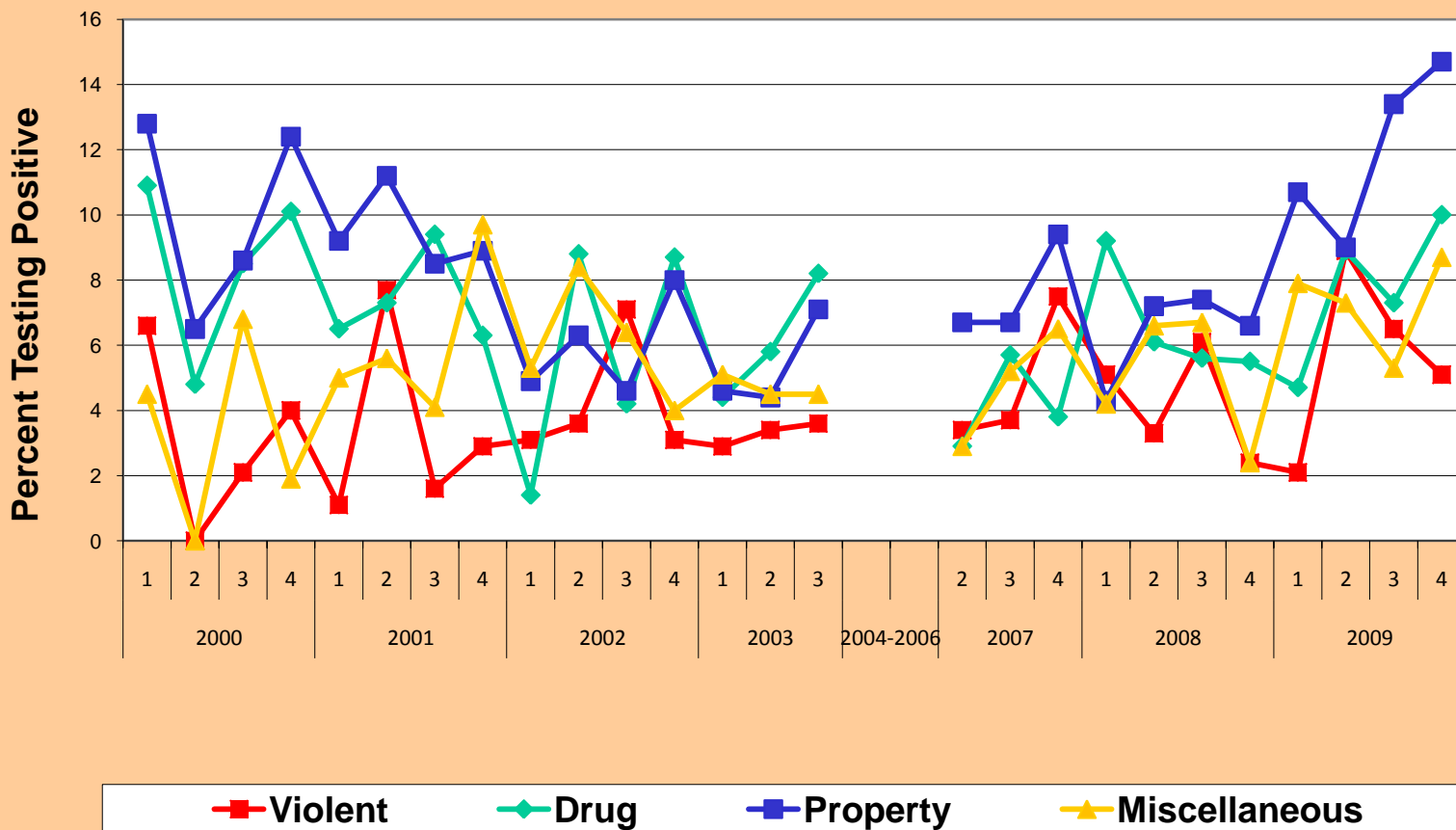
Opiate Use by Race / Ethnicity

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



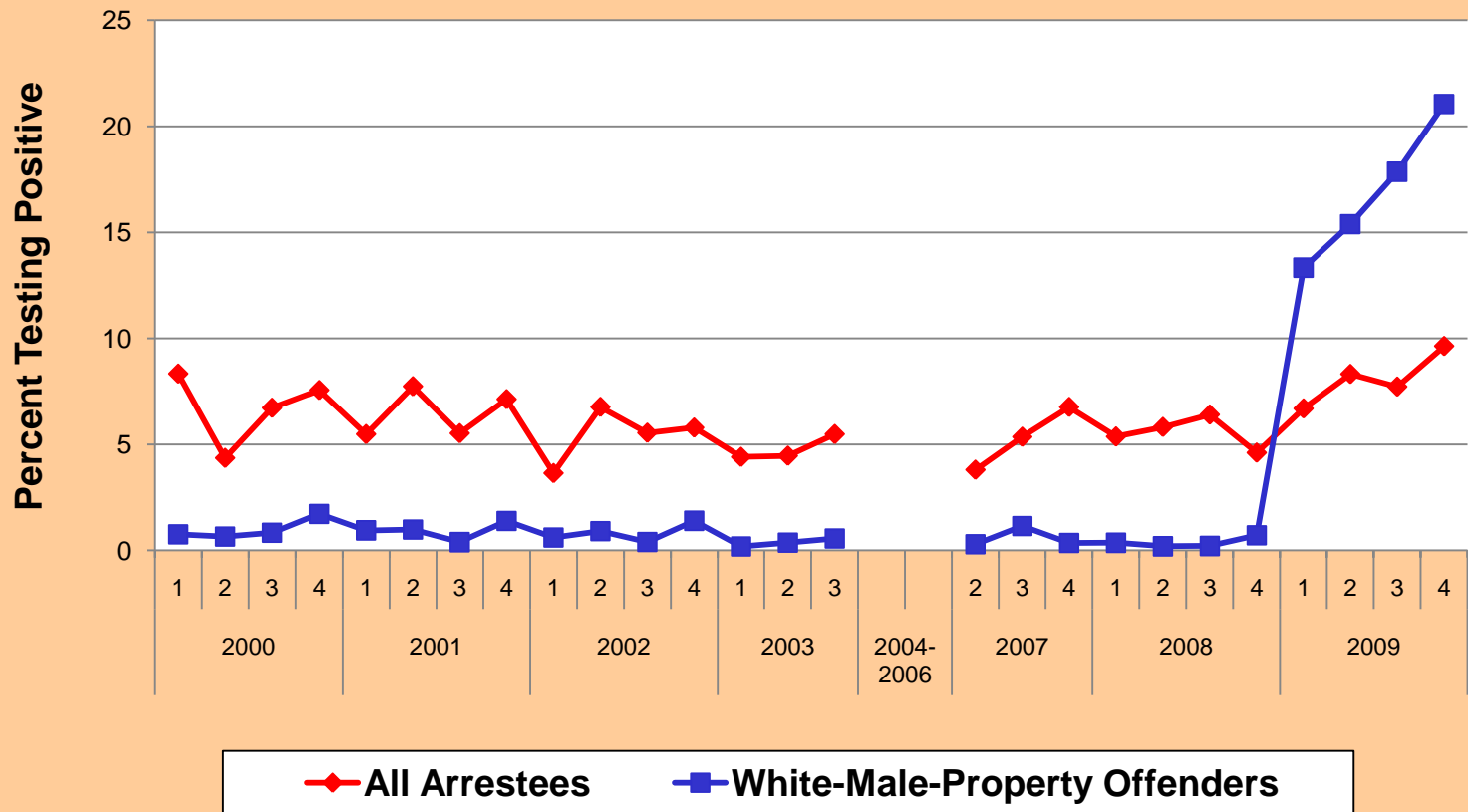
Opiate Use by Charge Type

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

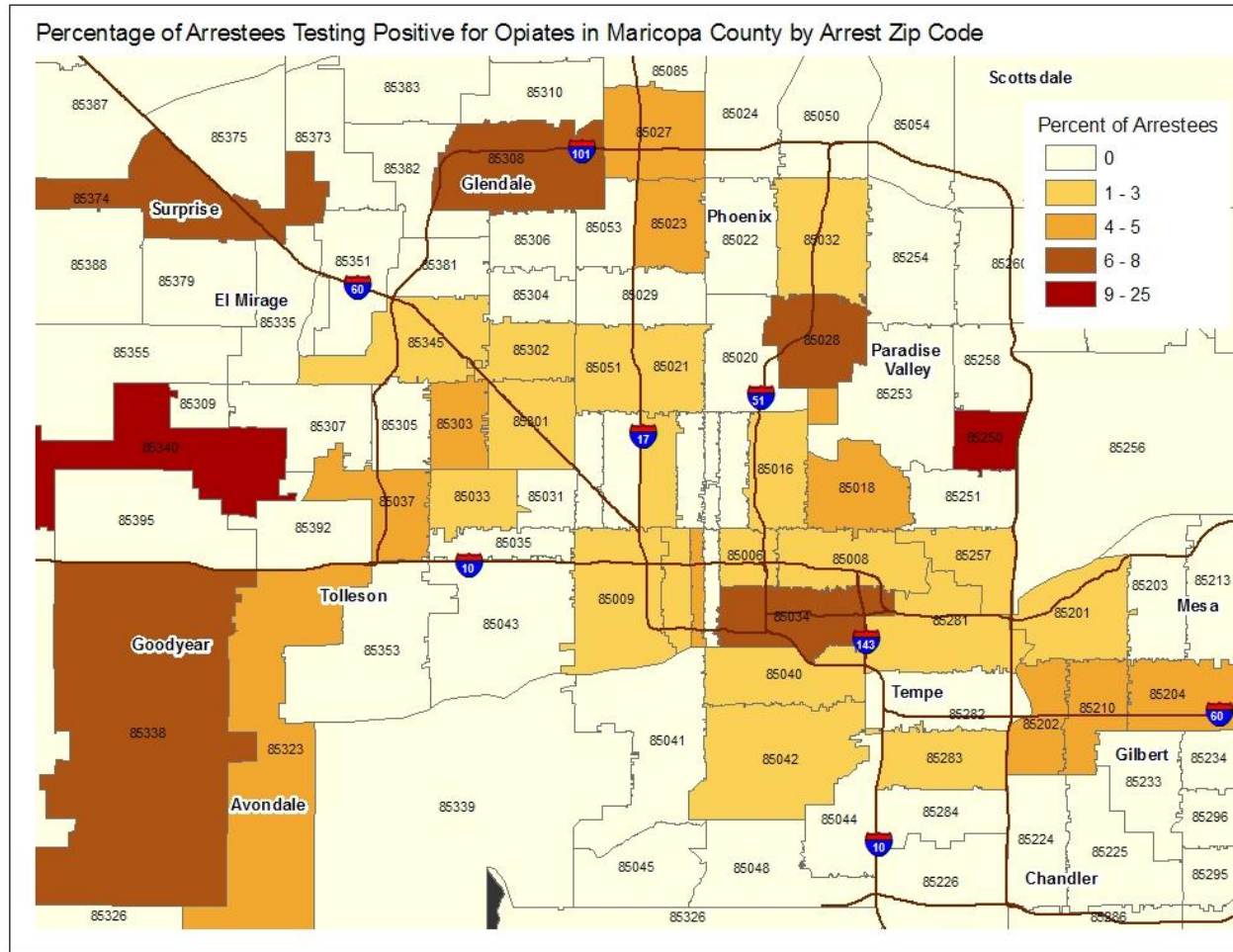


Opiate Use – Alarming Increase

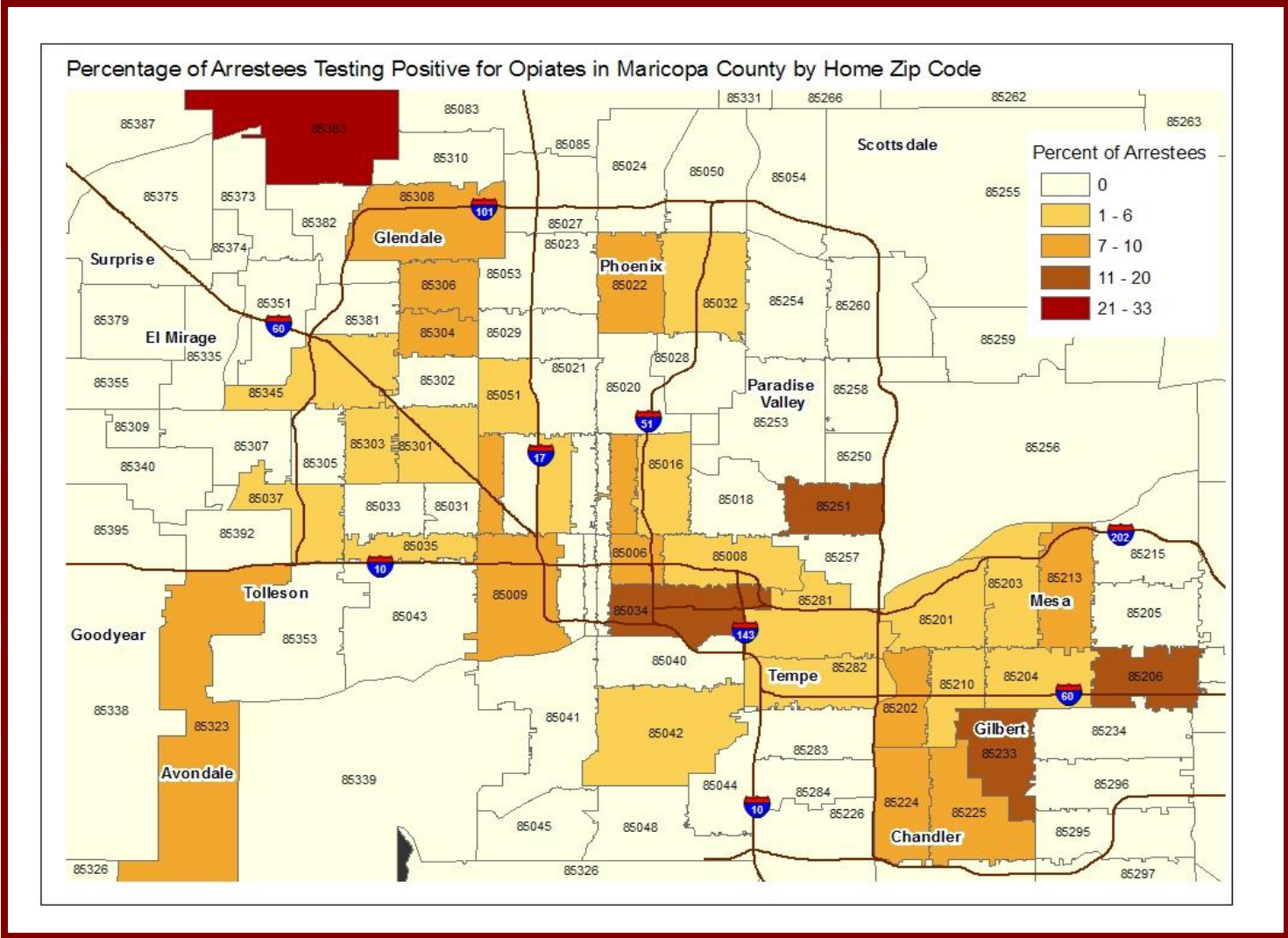
Percent of Arrestees Testing Positive for Opiates,
by Quarter 2000-2009



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



Percent of Arrestees Testing Positive for Opiates by Home Zip Code



Implications

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



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AARIN Symposium

January 26, 2011

Utility of AARIN Data within Maricopa County

Amy A. Rex

Maricopa County Criminal Justice Project Manager



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Why Maricopa County funds the AARIN study

- **Stakeholders and policy makers lacked data after ADAM was ended**
 - Needed for more complete grant applications
 - Needed for accurate decision making
- **Desire to make research-based policies**
- **Know what is coming in the front door so we are better informed about how to handle those issues**

How Maricopa County is using the AARIN data

- Active advisory group for oversight
- Grant applications
- Evaluating legislative proposals
- Informing decisions regarding Veterans Court (pilot started last Thursday, Jan. 20)
- South Mountain Data for program implementation
- Gaps in service for mentally ill
- STD testing

Who else is looking at AARIN?

- **Arizona Governor's Office**
 - Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership
 - Meth Task Force and Epi Work Group
 - 2008-09 AZ Epidemiological Profile
 - Linked data with St. Luke's Health Initiative
- **South Mountain and Chandler evaluations**
- **Presentations**
 - AZ Crime Analysts Assoc
 - Intl Assoc of Law Enforcement Planners
 - NIDA Community Epidemiology Work Group